EAGLES

Expert Advisory Group on
Language Engineering Standards

EAGLES Specifications for French Morphosyntax (ELM–FR)

EAG—CLWG—ELM—FR/F

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Contents

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2 Introduction

The input for the lexical specifications and classification for French, in terms of the inventory and labels of the part of speech categories and morphosyntactic features, comes from the EAGLES synopsis and comparison of morphosyntactic phenomena (EAGLES, 1996).
In conformity with the general structure for the guidelines adopted for morphosyntactic phenomena[1], we devote a section to each main part of speech (**pos**) category, that is to nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, determiners, pronouns, articles, adpositions, conjunctions, interjections, unique members and residuals.
As for numerals, we distribute these over the three categories *determiners* (6), *adjectives* (4) and *pronouns* (5), according to their possible syntactic distributions. We recall that EAGLES leaves open the treatment of numerals either in an independent part of speech category *numeral* or in the respective relevant categories *determiner*, *adjective* and *pronoun* (Calzolari & Monachini, forthcoming, 217).
Each major section contains the following:

1. A table showing the type hierarchy of the **pos** category. This table displays the hierarchical relationships between subcategories and the morphosyntactic features which are applicable to the given subcategories.

2. Subsections concerning the **pos** and **type** values. In these subsections, we provide criteria, tests, examples and *confusion tables* for the relevant main category (**pos** value) and its subcategories (**type** values). The criteria can be morphological, syntactic, semanticoconceptual or pragmatic. Each criterion is accompagnied by a linguistic test (or tests); in addition, numerous examples aim to illustrate the application of these tests. Our intention was not to provide a more or less complete description of each **pos** or **type** value, but to make criteria available on a linguistic basis, in order to help lexicographers in their tasks of lexical specification and classification. This is the reason why we do not necessarily specify a given value at the same set of linguistic levels (morphological, syntactic level, etc.) as another. The levels of description, and the number of criteria and tests, vary according to the complexity of specification, that is, according to possible confusion with other values. Borderlines between values are indeed more, or less, difficult to dress.

3. Feature sections where we provide examples for the features that are shared by the given categories and subcategories.

In appendix, we provide a wordform index which includes all wordforms used as examples for the application of the different linguistic tests, or those forms that are used as examples in the confusion tables.
Also, table 1 overleaf offers a means of rapidly finding the main section for each part of speech, its associated **type** hierarchy table and its associated confusion tables.

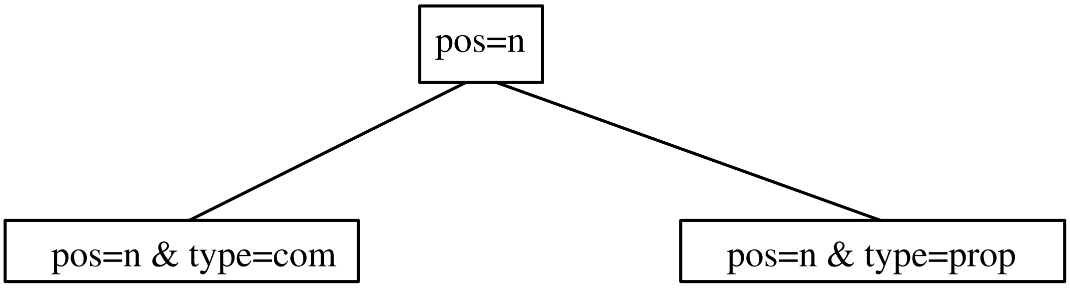
[1]The general structure of the guidelines is based on a proposal by S. Teufel

pos	**type**	confusion tables		
	hierarchy table	**pos**	**type**	**formation**
noun (3)	3.1	3.2.3		
verb (8)	8.1	8.2.3		
adjective (4)	4.1	4.2.3		
possessive adjective (4.3)	4.1	4.3.2		
indefinite adjective (4.4)	4.1	4.4.3	4.4.4	
cardinal adjective (4.5)	4.1	4.5.3		
ordinal adjective (4.6)	4.1		4.6.2	
qualitative adjective (4.7)	4.1		4.7.2	
adverb (9)	9.1			
general adverb (9.3)	9.1	9.3.2		
adverb particle (9.4)	9.1			
determiner (6)	6.1	6.2.2		
demonstrative determiner (6.3)	6.1	6.3.3		
possessive determiner (6.4)	6.1	6.4.3		
indefinite determiner (6.5)	6.1	6.5.3		
interrogative determiner (6.6)	6.1			
exclamative determiner (6.7)	6.1	6.7.3		
relative determiner (6.8)	6.1			
cardinal determiner (6.9)	6.1	6.9.3		
pronoun (5.2)	5.1	5.2.2		
demonstrative pronoun (5.3)	5.1	5.3.3		
possessive pronoun (5.4)	5.1	5.4.3		
indefinite pronoun (5.5)	5.1	5.5.3	5.5.4	
int|*rel*|*excl pronoun* (5.6)	5.1	5.6.2		
relative pronoun (5.7)	5.1	5.7.3	5.7.4	
interrogative pronoun (5.8)	5.1	5.8.3	5.8.4	
exclamative pronoun (5.9)	5.1		5.9.3	
weak personal pronoun (5.10)	5.1	5.10.2	5.10.3	
strong personal pronoun (5.11)	5.1		5.11.2	
weak reflexive pronoun (5.12)	5.1		5.12.2	
strong reflexive pronoun (5.13)	5.1			
cardinal pronoun (5.14)	5.1	5.14.4	5.14.3	
article (7.2)	7.1			
definite article (7.3)	7.1	7.3.2		
indefinite article (7.4)	7.1	7.4.2		
partitive article (7.5)	7.1			
adposition (10.2)	10.1			
preposition (10.3)	10.1	10.3.2		
(**formation** *fused*) (10.4)	10.1			10.4.2
(**formation** *simple*) (10.5)	10.1			
conjunction (11.2)	11.1			
coordinate conjunction (11.3)	11.1	11.3.2		
subordinate conjunction (11.4)	11.1	11.4.2		
interjection (12)	12.1	12.2.2		
unique member (13)	13.1			
residual (14)	14.1			

Table 1: Parts of speech — Key to **type** hierarchy tables and confusion tables

3 Nouns

3.1 Nouns: Type hierarchy table



NOUNS		
Feature	**Values**	
pos	n	
type	com	prop
numb gend	sg, pl m,f	sg, pl m,f

3.2 pos value *n* (noun)

3.2.1 Core semantics of value *noun*

3.2.1.1 Nouns: Morphological criteria

3.2.1.1.1 Nouns: Morphological criterion 1

A morphological unit may be categorised as a noun in the dictionary if it has an inherent gender, *masculine* or *feminine*. Consequently, the feature **gender** splits the nouns into two disjoint classes according to the value of gender they admit.
<u>*Test*</u>:
If *X* has an inherent gender, then *X* is a noun.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- **homme**/pos=n & gend=m.
- **femme**/pos=n & gend=f.
- **maison**/pos=n & gend=f.
- **désir**/pos=n & gend=m.
- **Pierre**/pos=n & gend=m.
- **Marie**/pos=n & gend=f.

3.2.1.1.2 Nouns: Morphological criterion 2

Some nouns, as adjectives in general, vary according to the two genders *masculine* and *feminine*. This can be the case for nouns that have a *natural gender*.
<u>*Test*</u>:
If *X* varies according to the gender and if the gender can be a natural gender, then *X* can be a noun.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- **boulanger**/pos=n & gend=m.

- **boulangère**/pos=n & gend=f.
- **enfant**/pos=n & gend=m.
- **enfant**/pos=n & gend=f.

3.2.1.1.3 Nouns: Morphological criterion 3

In some cases, two genders coexist for the same noun without being natural genders.
Test:
If *X* has two non-natural genders and if *X* is a foreign word, then *X* can be a noun.
Examples:

- **interface**/pos=n & gend=m.
- **interface**/pos=n & gend=f.

Test:
If X has two non-natural genders and if the meaning or the style of X changes with the variation of the gender, then X can be a noun.
Examples:

- un **amour**/pos=n & gend=m fou; des **amours**/pos=n & gend=m fous.
- de folles **amours**/pos=n & gend=f. (literary)
- Cette poire est un **délice**/pos=n & gend=m.
- Les **délices**/pos=n & gend=f de la vie.

3.2.1.2 Nouns: Syntactic criterion

If a given morphological unit cannot occupy a position in a noun phrase, with or without determiner, then it is not a noun. Nevertheless, many adjectives can, with a determiner, occupy the position of a noun phrase (e.g. "le courageux"). Thus, the corollary of this criterion is not true: not all morphological units that can occupy the position of a noun phrase have the category noun in the dictionary.
This criterion excludes, for example, adjectives like 'rocailleux' from the category of nouns, because this adjective cannot occupy, neither with nor without determiner, the position of a noun phrase.
Test:
Given *Det* a determiner: if *X* or *Det+X* cannot occupy a position in a noun phrase, then *X* is not a noun.
Examples:

- *Le **rocailleux**/pos=a est beau.
- ***Rocailleux**/pos=a est beau.

3.2.1.3 Nouns: Semantic criterion

If a morphological unit has its own format, that is, if for a morphological unit a conceptual interpretation is possible and if it is understandable independent of any external reference, it will be categorised as a noun in the dictionary. This criterion aims to help in deciding which adjectives, past participles, present participles and adverbs are lexicalised nouns.
Test:
If *X* denotes an object itself, without pointing to one of its properties, then *X* is not categorised as a noun.
Remark: This is the case for compound units such as *Det + indefinite_adjective*, or *Det + cardinal_adjective*.
Examples:

- Hier, un jeune homme est venu. Le **même**/pos=a est venu aujourd'hui.
- Pierre a deux vaches. Les **deux**/pos=a sont malades.

Test:
Given *X* can be an adjective or a noun: if "qqn./qqc. de *X*" or "celui/celle qui est *X*" fails or if it is semantically not appropriate, then *X* is categorised as a noun.
Examples:

- *qqn./qqc. qui est rouge: Le **rouge**/pos=n est une belle couleur.
- *qqn./qqc. qui est français: Il parle le **français**/pos=n.
- *qqn./qqc. au nombre de sept: Il vient le **sept**/pos=n juillet.

but:
Examples:

- qqn./qqc. qui est rouge: Un pantalon **rouge**/pos=a.
- qqn./qqc. qui est français: Une ville **française**/pos=a.
- qqn./qqc. au nombre de sept: Les **sept**/pos=a nains.

Test:
If *X* can occupy in a noun phrase the position of a predicative construction, of an expression or of a multiword preposition, then *X* is categorised as a noun.
Examples:

- être dans le **vrai**/pos=n.
- faire le **fou**/pos=n.
- aller à pas de **géant**/pos=n.
- prendre le **large**/pos=n.
- mesurer 10m de **haut**/pos=n.
- ce n'est pas son **fort**/pos=n.
- à l'**instar**/pos=n de.
- à l'**insu**/pos=n de.
- faire qqc. à sa **guise**/pos=n.
- faire preuve de **retenue**/pos=n.
- être à l'**avant**/pos=n.
- piquer des **deux**/pos=n.

Test:
If *X* has a semantic value that is *neuter* (i.e. has this value as an indicator for the conceptual interpretation of the morphological unit) or if *X* has conceptual autonomy, then *X* is a noun.
Examples:

- on peut apporter son **manger**/pos=n.

- le **dire**/pos=n et le **faire**/pos=n.
- joindre l'**utile**/pos=n à l'**agréable**/pos=n.
- le **plus**/pos=n que je puisse faire pour vous.
- **deux**/pos=n et **deux**/pos=n font **quatre**/pos=n.

Test:
If it is possible to specify extracontextual properties for *X* (age, address, origin, height, weight, substance, functionality, etc.), then *X* is categorised as a noun.
Examples:

- Les *jeunes* **mariés**/pos=n sont partis en voyage de noces.
- Les **savants**/pos=n *français* se sont réunis.
- un **dépliant**/pos=n *publicitaire*.
- un **réfugié**/pos=n *politique*.

Nevertheless, not all morphological units that can be the head of a noun phrase are categorised as nouns in the dictionary:
Examples:

- Seul les **courageux**/pos=n s'en sortent.

However, we do not consider that 'courageux' has the morphosyntactic category *noun* in the dictionary because the test above fails:
Examples:

- ?Le courageux *âgé de 35 ans* a surmonté le danger.
- Qqn. de **courageux**/pos=a, *âgé de 35 ans*, a surmonté le danger.

Test:
If *X* is an actor in a codified social, legal, moral, etc., context, then *X* is categorised as a noun.
We provide here examples for morphological units that can also be associated with other morphological categories in some contexts. The social or moral context is referenced here by institutions.
Examples:

- Le malade / hôpital; Pierre a rendu visite à un **malade**/pos=n à l'hôpital St. Anne.
- Le jeune / maison des jeunes; Les **jeunes**/pos=n ont manifesté contre les réformes de l'enseignement.
- Le croyant / église; Les **croyants**/pos=n chrétiens se sont réunis pour fêter Pâques.
- Le détenu / prison; Les **détenus**/pos=n ont fait une grève de la faim.

Test:
If *X* denotes an object in a domain-specific context, then *X* is a noun.
Examples:

- un **antibiotique**/pos=n.
- un **décapant**/pos=n.
- les **impayés**/pos=n.

Test:
If *X* denotes a spatial or temporal delimitation, *X* is categorised as a noun.
Examples:

- Le **passé**/noun paraît plus rose que le **présent**/pos=n.
- Il mange à l'**extérieur**/pos=n.
- Cet **intérieur**/pos=n me plaît.

3.2.2 Recategorisation of nouns

Nouns can be recategorised in some cases as adjectives (see section 3.2.1.3).

Recategorisation of nouns	
Description	**Examples**
Noun to adjective, if the noun loses its semantic autonomy	une voiture **sport**/pos=a
	une robe **saumon**/pos=a
	un pantalon **homme**/pos=a
No recategorisation of the noun, if its semantic autonomy remains	cet historien **autobiographe**/pos=n
	un livre **cadeau**/pos=n
	une formation **logiciels**/pos=n

3.2.3 Nouns: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion can occur between the **pos** values *noun* and *adjective*; *noun* and *past participle*; *noun* and *present participle*; *noun* and *adverb*; and *noun* and *pronoun*.
The distinction between *noun* and *adverb* (see conceptual criterion, section 3.2.1.3) may be investigated as follows:
Test:
If *X* is autonomous and if a conceptual interpretation is possible, then *X* is a noun.

pos=adverb		**pos=n**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
superlative: le+adv	Il mange le **plus**/pos=adverb	noun	Le **plus**/pos=n qu'il puisse faire
	Il mange le **moins**/pos=adverb		Le **moins**/pos=n qu'il puisse faire
	Il a le **meilleur**/pos=adverb score; il est le **meilleur**/pos=adverb (joueur de football . . .)		Ca, c'est la **meilleure**/pos=n!
	Il joue le **mieux**/pos=adverb		Le **mieux**/pos=n c'est de . . .
adverb of place	Il est venu **avant**/pos=adverb	noun	La boîte à gants se trouve à l'**avant**/pos=n de la voiture
anaphoric adverb of place	Le livre se trouve **(là-) dessous**/pos=adverb	noun	les **dessous**/pos=n
adverb of manner	Il travaille **bien**/pos=adverb	noun	Nager fait du **bien**/pos=n
	Il écrit **mal**/pos=adverb		Il a ce **mal**/pos=n en lui

A range of morphological units can be used both as *noun*s and as *adjective*s (see conceptual criterion, section 3.2.1.3), thus we may apply the following:
Test:
If *X* is autonomous and if a conceptual interpretation is possible, then *X* is a noun.

pos=n		pos=a	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
colour	Le **rouge**/pos=n est une belle couleur	colour as qualification of an object	un pantalon **rouge**/pos=a; le pantalon bleu te va bien, mais pas le **rouge**/pos=a
cardinal numbers	Le **sept**/pos=n est mon chiffre préféré	colour as cardinal adjectives	les **sept**/pos=a nains; les **sept**/pos=a sont venus
moral concept	aimer le **vrai**/pos=n; être dans le **vrai**/pos=n	veracity of an object; judgement	un bijou **vrai**/pos=a; elle n'aime pas les faux bijoux, seulement les **vrais**/pos=a
localisation	Le **bas**/pos=n de la montagne	dimension; height of an object	un talon **bas**/pos=a; elle n'aime pas les talons hauts, (??) seulement les bas; . . . ceux qui sont bas
predicative noun	mettre qqn. au **net**/pos=n	quality of an object	un pantalon **net**/pos=a; (??) les nets; . . . ceux qui sont nets
object of a specific domain	un **antibiotique**/pos=n	type of procedure	un traitement **antibiotique**/pos=a
activity; domain	Le **sport**/pos=n; faire du **sport**/pos=n	type of an object	une voiture **sport**/pos=a
masculine human	un **homme**/pos=n; être (un) **homme**/pos=n	type of an object	un pantalon **homme**/pos=a
human actor	cet historien **autobiographe**/pos=n a publié un livre	quality, type (derived adjective)	un roman **autobio-graphique**/pos=a

A range of *past participle*s can be used as *noun*s (see conceptual criterion, section 3.2.1.3), thus the following is appropriate:
Test:
If *X* is autonomous and if a conceptual interpretation is possible, then *X* is a noun.

pos=n		pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
human actor	L'un des **détenus**/pos=n a pu s'échapper de la prison	past participle of 'détenir'	Il a **détenu**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past de l'argent volé
object of a specific domain	Le **revenu**/pos=n des salariés va augmenter	past participle of 'revenir'	Il est **revenu**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past
spatial delimitation	Il pense à son **passé**/pos=n	past participle of 'passer'	Il est **passé**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past hier
predicative noun	Il fait preuve de beaucoup de **retenue**/pos=n	past participle of 'retenir'	Elle a été **retenue**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past pendant longtemps

A range of *past participle*s can be used as *noun*s or as *adjective*s (see semantic criterion, section 3.2.1.3), thus the following test is appropriate:
Test:
If *X* is autonomous and if a conceptual interpretation is possible, then *X* is a noun.

pos=n		pos=a	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
human actor	la jeune **mariée**/pos=n	social status for a human	la jeune femme **mariée**/pos=a
spatial delimitation	le **passé**/pos=n	specification of time	la semaine **passée**/pos=a

A range of *present participle*s can be used as *noun*s (see semantic criterion, section 3.2.1.3):
Test:
If *X* varies according to gender and number, and if *X* is, from a semantic point of view, autonomous, then *X* is a noun and not a present participle. For present participles, the features gender and number do not apply.

pos=n		pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
human actor	Il est **étudiant**/pos=noun en linguistique	present participle	En **étudiant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres il a appris beaucoup de choses
	Les **croyants**/pos=noun se sont réunis pour prier		En y **croyant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres très fort, le miracle s'est produit
	Les **participants**/pos=noun des jeux Olympiques . . .		En **participant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres aux jeux, . . .
	Les **militants**/pos=noun de l'association pour la paix . . .		En **militant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres dans cette association . . .
object of a specific domain	Il a pris un **calmant**/pos=noun	present participle	En **calmant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres les enfants . . .

A range of *present participle*s can be used as *noun*s or as *adjective*s (semantic criterion, section 3.2.1.3):
Test:
If *X* is autonomous and if a conceptual interpretation is possible, then *X* is a noun.

pos=n		pos=a	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
human actor	les **croyants**/pos=n pratiquants vont à l'église	quality	un homme **croyant**/pos=a
	les **militants**/pos=n de l'association pour la paix . . .		un communiste **militant**/pos=a
object of a specific domain	un **calmant**/pos=n	quality	une potion **calmante**/pos=a

Confusion can occur between the **pos** values *noun* and *verb* (see semantic criterion):
Test:
If *X* is autonomous and if a conceptual interpretation is possible, then *X* is a noun.

pos=n		pos=v	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
concrete noun	Il apporte son **manger**/pos=n	infinitive	**Manger**/pos=v, c'est important
abstract nouns	Le **dire**/pos=n et le **faire**/pos=n	infinitive	**Dire**/pos=v qqc. et ensuite le **faire**/pos=v

Distinction between *noun* and *pronoun*:

<u>*Test*</u>:
If *X* is autonomous and if a conceptual interpretation is possible, then *X*/pos=n. Otherwise, if *X* or *Det* + *X* substitutes for a NP that is present in the extralinguistic context, then *X*/pos=p or (*Det* + *X*)/pos=p.

pos=p		**pos=n**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
pronoun	Il lui a donné **tout**/pos=p / **le tout**/pos=p	noun	cela forme **un**/pos=article **tout**/pos=n
	C'est pour **moi**/pos=p		"Le **moi**/pos=n consiste dans ma pensée" (Pascal)

Confusion can occur between the **pos** values *noun* and *interjection*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
If *X*/pos=n loses its referential function, and if *X* has emotive or phatic function, then *X*/pos=interjection.

pos=n		**pos=interjection**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
noun	le **diable**/pos=n	interjection	**diable!** /pos=interjection
	la **merde**/pos=n		**merde!** /pos=interjection
	de la **purée**/pos=n		**purée!** /pos=interjection
	une **flûte**/pos=n		**flûte!** /pos=interjection

3.3 type value *prop* (proper nouns)

3.3.1 Core semantics of proper nouns

3.3.1.1 Proper nouns: Graphical criterion

Proper nouns may begin with an upper-case character, but this is not a necessary condition. Furthermore, all nouns that begin with an upper-case character are not proper nouns. For example, names for inhabitants like *Français*, *Africain*, etc., or names for feast days like *Pâques*, are considered as common nouns (see below for criteria). Moreover, upper-case characters occur on the words which begin a sentence and on emphasised words in titles or running text (*l'Etat souverain*). Consequently, this criterion is neither sufficient nor necessary.
<u>*Test*</u>:
If *X* begins with an upper-case character, it *may* be a proper noun.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- **Coca-Cola®**/pos=n & type=prop
- **Pierre**/pos=n & type=prop
- **Meunier**/pos=n & type=prop
- **Paris**/pos=n & type=prop
- **GSI-Erli**/pos=n & type=prop
- la **France**/pos=n & type=prop
- la **Provence**/pos=n & type=prop
- les **Alpes**/pos=n & type=prop

- le **Rhin**/pos=n & type=prop
- le **Louvre**/pos=n & type=prop
- la **rue Mouffetard**/pos=n & type=prop

but:
Examples:

- les **Français**/pos=n & type=com
- **Pâques**/pos=n & type=com
- **l'Etat souverain**/pos=n & type=com

3.3.1.2 Proper nouns: Syntactic criterion

If a noun is incompatible with the definite article (i.e. if the noun is in the singular form) and if it occupies the syntactic position of a subject without a specifying adjective, without a complement and without a restrictive relative phrase, then it is a proper noun. In other words, proper nouns need no other elements, like determiners, to occupy non-terminal phrases. Proper nouns have this behaviour in common with pronouns, but proper nouns do not play the role of substitutes for a noun phrase.
The opposite of this criterion is not true: any noun that occupies a noun phrase with a determiner is not a common noun (example: *les Alpes*, see below). Notice also that, in certain cases, the morphological unit *le* is part of the proper noun (example: *Le Havre*). This criterion is therefore sufficient but not necessary.
Test:
Given *Det* a determiner, *NP* a noun phrase: if *NP* (*Det* + *X* + notY) or *NP* (*Det* + notY + *X*) with `function=subject` fails, then *X* is a proper noun.
Examples:

- *Le **Pierre**/pos=n & type=prop chante.
  but:
  Pierre/pos=n & type=prop chante.
- Le petit **Pierre**/pos=n & type=prop chante; Le **Pierre**/pos=n & type=prop qui est de bonne humeur chante.

3.3.1.3 Proper nouns: Semantic criteria

3.3.1.3.1 Proper nouns: Semantic criterion 1

Proper nouns are non descriptive nominals that denote single, individual objects. Note that common nouns like 'soleil', 'lune', 'terre', 'voie lactée', etc., also denote single, individual objects (for tests see below). If proper nouns are in the plural form, they denote several individuals or objects which have the same name ("tous les Martin de l'annuaire").
Test:
Given *X* a noun that is a candidate for a proper noun, and given a descriptive nominal phrase *NP*, with both *X* and *NP* denoting the same object: if coordination under the same *NP* fails, then *X* can be a proper noun. Note that this is not necessarily the case, if the common noun denotes a single object.
Examples:

- *Le **Paul**/pos=n & type=prop et **capitaine**/pos=n & type=com de l'équipe a été expulsé.
- *La ville de **Paris**/pos=n & type=prop et **capitale**/pos=n & type=com de la France.
- *La société **GSI-Erli**/pos=n & type=prop et **société**/pos=n & type=com en ingénierie linguistique.

- *La **rue Mouffetard**/pos=n & type=prop et **rue**/pos=n & type=com pittoresque.
- *Le **Louvre**/pos=n & type=prop et **musée**/pos=n & type=com célèbre de Paris.
- *Le **Rhin**/pos=n & type=prop et **fleuve**/pos=n & type=com mythique.
- etc.

but:
Examples:

- Le **gardien de but**/pos=n & type=com et **capitaine**/pos=n & type=com de l'équipe a été expulsé.
- Cette grande **métropole**/pos=n & type=com et **capitale**/pos=n & type=com de la France ....

Test:
Given a descriptive nominal *NP* and given *X* a noun that is a candidate for a proper noun: if the transformation of the apposition *X* into a relative phrase fails, then *X* is a proper noun.
Examples:

- Le maire du village, Pierre, est respecté.
  *Le maire du village, qui est **Pierre**/pos=n & type=prop, est respecté.
- Cette rue pittoresque, la rue Mouffetard, est connue.
  *Cette rue pittoresque, qui est la **rue Mouffetard**/pos=n & type=prop, est connue.

but:
Examples:

- Le maire du village, à savoir **Pierre**/pos=n & type=prop, est respecté.
- Cette rue pittoresque, à savoir la **rue Mouffetard**/pos=n & type=prop, est connue.

Test:
Given *X* a noun: if *X* cannot have a predicative function, then *X* is a proper noun.
Examples:

- *Cette société est une société **GSI-Erli**/pos=n & type=prop.
- *Cet homme est un **Paul**/pos=n & type=prop.
- *Ce fleuve est un **Rhin**/pos=n & type=prop.

but:
Examples:

- Cet animal est un **lion**/pos=n & type=com (= a les caractéristiques d'un lion).
- Ce meuble est une **chaise**/pos=n & type=com (= a les caractéristiques d'une chaise).
- Ce bâtiment est un **HLM**/pos=n & type=com (= a les caractéristiques d'un HLM).

Test:
Given *X* a noun: if *X* is a vocative, then *X* is a proper noun.
Examples:

- Cher **Maître**/pos=n & type=prop ...

3.3.1.3.2 Proper nouns: Semantic criterion 2

Proper nouns are, from a semantic point of view, transparent or semantically not motivated. This means that no semantic structure underlies them. Nevertheless, proper nouns can be related to the semantic network either by morphosemantic relations (example: ‘Paris’ – ‘parisien’) or via semantic features that they share with common nouns (example: “vodka: alcoholic drink, . . . ”). Proper nouns are also related to the semantic network through means of predicates like ‘s’appeler’, “porter le nom”, ‘se nommer’. These predicates can also be a common denominator for different proper nouns that denote the same object. Furthermore, the emergence of new proper nouns does not disturb the semantic organisation of existing lexical units, nor the paradigm of proper nouns.
Note that the following tests are not really applicable to common nouns that denote single objects (example: ‘soleil’), to the names of the days of the week (example: ‘lundi’), to the names of feast days (example: ‘Pâques’) and to the names for inhabitants (example: ‘Français’). In contrast to *proper nouns*, these nouns have an underlying semantic or conceptual structure (‘soleil’ versus ‘lune’, ‘terre’ versus ‘ciel’, for example), i.e. they are semantically motivated (example: ‘lundi’ means “jour de la lune”). Names for inhabitants are considered as common nouns because they predicate a property, that is, the membership of a particular group of people. Furthermore, we can say that the weekdays and names of feast days and public holidays are integrated into a conceptual system, that is, the calendar.
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *X* and *Y* nouns: if “the synonym of *X* is *Y*” or “the opposite of *X* is *Y*”, etc., fails, then *X* is a proper noun.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- ***‘Pierre’**/pos=n & type=prop is a synonym for Paul.

but:
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- **‘Enfant’**/pos=n & type=com and **‘gamin’**/pos=n & type=com and **‘môme’**/pos=n & type=com are synonyms.

<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *X*, *Y* nouns: if “the *X* are a class of X_1, X_2, etc.” fails, then *X* is a proper noun.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- *The **Bourbons**/pos=n & type=prop are a class of . . .

but:
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- The **lions**/pos=n & type=com are a class of lion_1, lion_2, etc.

Note that, for common nouns, the plural form denotes a range of elements that belong to a given class, designated by the noun. The plural form of proper nouns denotes several entities of the same name.

3.3.1.3.3 Proper nouns: Semantic criterion 3

Proper nouns can be defined in extension by the enumeration of semantic sub-classes to which they may belong.

type=prop	
Description	**Examples**
first names	**Pierre**/type=prop
last names	**Meunier**/type=prop
names of regions	la **Provence**/type=prop
names of towns	**Paris**/type=prop
names of mountains	les **Alpes**/type=prop
names of rivers, oceans, etc.	la **Seine**/type=prop, la **mer Rouge**/type=prop
names of countries	la **France**/type=prop
names of islands	l'**île d'Elbe**/type=prop
names of planets	**Mars**/type=prop
names of companies, institutions	**GSI-Erli**/type=prop, la **CAF**/type=prop
trademarks or product names	**Coca-Cola**/type=prop
names of organisations, parties	**Les Verts**/type=prop
names of fictive mythological figures, epics	les **Sirènes**/type=prop l'**Iliade**/type=prop
names of buildings	le **Louvre**/type=prop
names for historical events or military operations; regimes	la **Révolution française**/type=prop
names of streets	la **rue Mouffetard**/type=prop
titles used as vocatives	**Maître**/type=prop
abbreviations of currencies	**FF**/type=prop
capital letters	le **A**/type=prop

3.4 type value *com* (common noun)

3.4.1 Core semantics of value *common noun*

Common nouns are nouns that are not proper nouns (see for tests the negation of the tests for proper nouns(section 3.3)). We provide here some examples for a range of semantic sub-classes.

type=com	
Description	**Examples**
concrete nouns	une **maison**/type=com, un **homme**/type=com
abstract nouns	la **justesse**/type=com, le **travail**/type=com
measurements	un **litre**/type=com, un **bol**/type=com de lait
divisions	un **demi**/type=com, un **tiers**/type=com
currencies	le **dollar**/type=com, le **franc**/type=com
inhabitants	un **Français**/type=com, un **Africain**/type=com
professions	un **avocat**/type=com, un **docteur**/type=com
designation of persons	une **dame**/type=com
names of animals and plants	un **lion**/com
names of months	**mai**/type=com
names of weekdays	**lundi**/type=com
names of feast days, public holidays	**Pâques**/type=com
names of literary, philosophical, etc., movements	le **surréalisme**/type=com
cardinal points	le **nord**/type=com, le **sud**/type=com
abbreviations for descriptive NPs	un **HLM**/type=com
numbers	le **trois**/type=com

3.4.2 Distinction between *common noun* and *proper noun*

type=com		type=prop	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
names of products used as common nouns	un **cola**/type=com	names of products	**Coca-Cola**/type=prop
professions, designations of persons	un **monsieur** /type=com; un **docteur**/type=com; une **vierge**/type=com	titles used as vocatives	**Monsieur**/type=prop; **Docteur**/type=prop; **Dr**/type=prop; la **Vierge Marie** /type=prop
currencies as common nouns	un **franc**/type=com	currencies	100 **FF**/type=prop
first or last name used as common noun	il est un vrai **tartuffe**/type=com	first or last name	**Tartuffe**/type=prop
regional products	vin de **bourgogne** /type=com; de l'**emmenthal** /type=com	names of regions	la **Bourgogne** /type=prop, l'**Emmenthal** /type=prop
generic geographical noun	des **îles**/type=com sauvages	names of regions	les **îles Sauvages** /type=prop
common nouns for individual objects	la **terre**/type=com	names of planets	la **Terre**/type=prop
historical events, regimes	la **révolution**/type=com	historical events, regimes as proper nouns	la **Révolution française**/type=prop
literary, philosophical, etc., movements	le **surréalisme** /type=com	foreign names of literary, philosophical, etc., movements with capital letters	le **Sturm und Drang**/type=prop
abbreviations for descriptive NPs	un **HLM**/type=com	abbreviations for non-descriptive NPs	la **CAF**/type=prop

Notice that for some common nouns the reference to the proper noun has become lost:
Examples:

- **béchamel(le)** /pos=n & type=com
- **gibus(le)**/pos=n & type=com
- **macadam**/pos=n & type=com
- **poubelle**/pos=n & type=com
- **silhouette**/pos=n & type=com
- **massicot**/pos=n & type=com

3.5 Nouns: Feature numb (number)

The feature **numb** (number) is a morphological one and not a semantic one. Most of the (common) nouns vary according to number; there exists nevertheless a range of nouns that have only a singular form (for example 'le sud'), or that have only a plural form ('les fiançailles'). Some nouns have the same graphical form in singular and plural:
Examples:

- la **souris**/numb=sg
- les **souris**/numb=pl

The meaning of a noun can change according to the number (for example ‘le travail’, ‘les travaux’).

3.5.1 Nouns: Value *sg* (singular)

The value *sg* (singular) applies to common and proper nouns.

numb=sg	
Description	**Examples**
Common noun	la **maison**/numb=sg
	le **lait**/numb=sg
	la **joie**/numb=sg
Proper noun	**Pierre**/numb=sg
	la **France**/numb=sg
	Coca-Cola/numb=sg

3.5.2 Nouns: Value *pl* (plural)

The value *pl* (plural) applies to common and proper nouns.

numb=pl	
Description	**Examples**
Common noun	les **maisons**/numb=pl
	les **fiançailles**/numb=pl
Proper noun	les **Etats-Unis**/numb=pl
	les **Meunier**/numb=pl
	les **Madonnes**/numb=pl

3.6 Nouns: Feature gend (gender)

The feature **gender** applies to common and proper nouns. The masculine and feminine forms can be homographs:
Examples:

- un **enfant**/gend=m
- une **enfant**/gend=f

3.6.1 Nouns: Value *m* (masculine)

The value *m* (masculine) applies to common and proper noun.

gend=m	
Description	**Examples**
Common noun	le **lait**/gend=m
	le **désir**/gend=m
	le **boulanger**/gend=m
	les **fiançailles**/gend=m
Proper noun	**Pierre**/gend=m
	GSI/gend=m
	les **Etats-Unis**/gend=m

3.6.2 Nouns: Value *f* (feminine)

The value *f* (feminine) applies to common and proper nouns.

gend=f	
Description	**Examples**
Common noun	la **farine**/gend=f
	la **joie**/gend=f
	la **boulangère**/gend=f
	les **délices**/gend=f
Proper noun	**Marie**/gend=f
	Renault/gend=f
	les **Alpes**/gend=f

3.6.3 Nouns: Alternations between *sg* and *pl*

In some cases, the noun changes its gender in the plural form.
Examples:

- le **délice**/numb=sg & gend=m
- les **délices**/numb=pl & gend=f (literary)

Examples:

- un **amour**/numb=sg & gend=m fou
- des **amours**/numb=pl & gend=m fou
- de folles **amours**/numb=pl & gend=f (literary)

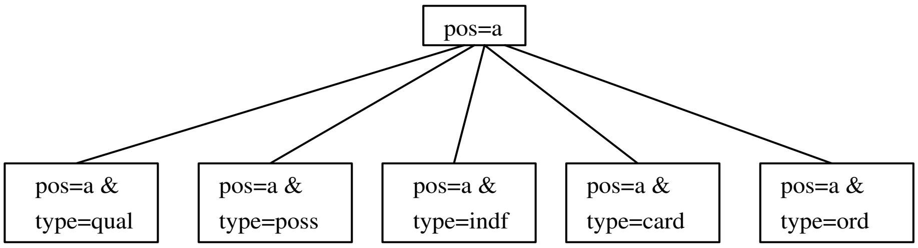
3.6.4 Nouns: Alternations between *m* and *f*

For some nouns, the two genders coexist. This may be due to hesitation over the gender value:
Examples:

- un **interface**/gend=m
- une **interface**/gend=f

4 Adjectives

4.1 Adjectives: Type hierarchy table



ADJECTIVES					
Feature	**Values**				
pos	a				
type	qual	poss	indf	card	ord
Gen	m, f	m, f	m, f	–	m, f
Num	s, p	s, p	s, p	–	s, p
NbPos	–	sg, pl	–	–	–
PrsPos	–	1, 2, 3	–	–	–

4.2 pos value *a* (adjective)

4.2.1 Adjectives: Core semantics of value *adjective*

4.2.1.1 Adjectives: Morphological criterion

Adjectives vary according to the gender and the number of the *noun* they specify.
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *N* a noun: if *X* takes the gender of *N*, then *X* can be an adjective (or a determiner). A range of adjectives are homographic with respect to the opposite gender (“un pantalon rouge”, “une robe rouge”), or the singular and plural have the same graphical form (“un homme soucieux”, “des hommes soucieux”).
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- un **livre**/pos=n & gen=m & num=sg **intéressant**/pos=a & gen=m & num=sg.
- des **livres**/pos=n & gen=m & num=pl **intéressants**/pos=a & gen=m & num=pl.
- une **revue**/pos=n & gen=f & num=sg **intéressante**/pos=a & gen=f & num=sg.
- des **revues**/pos=n & gen=f & num=pl **intéressantes**/pos=a & gen=f & num=pl.
- ce **livre**/pos=n & gen=m & num=sg est **mien**/pos=a & gen=m & num=sg.
- ces **livres**/pos=n & gen=m & num=pl sont **miens**/pos=a & gen=m & num=pl.
- cette **revue**/pos=n & gen=f & num=sg est **mienne**/pos=a & gen=f & num=sg.
- ces **revues**/pos=n & gen=f & num=pl sont **miennes**/pos=a & gen=f & num=pl.
- le **livre**/pos=n & gen=m & num=sg est **tel**/pos=a & gen=m & num=sg que je l’ai terminé en une journée.
- les **livres**/pos=n & gen=m & num=pl sont **tels**/pos=a & gen=m & num=pl que je les ai terminés en une journée.
- l’ **histoire**/pos=n & gen=f & num=sg était **telle**/pos=a & gen=f & num=sg qu’il a éclaté de rire.

- les **histoires**/pos=n & gen=f & num=pl étaient **telles**/pos=a & gen=f & num=pl qu'il a éclaté de rire.

Note that this morphological criterion concerning the number/gender variation of a morphological unit is also applicable to the recategorisation of present participles as adjectives. The features **number** and **gender** are applicable to present participles used as adjectives, whereas they are not applicable to present participles per se.
Examples:

- une femme **aimante**/pos=a & gen=f & num=sg
- une femme **aimant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=prs

4.2.1.2 Adjectives: Syntactic criterion

A morphological unit has the **pos** value *adjective* if it occupies a particular phrasal position corresponding to an attributive or predicative function. This criterion is necessary but not sufficient because a range of *nouns* can also occupy the phrasal position of *adjectives*. For certain *adjectives*, i.e. *indefinite adjectives*, *cardinal adjectives*, there exist restrictions concerning the selection of the *determiner* within a noun phrase.
Test:
Given *N* a noun, *Det* a determiner, *NP* a noun phrase: if *NP* (*Det* + *X* + *N*), or *NP* (*Det* + *N* + *X*), or *NP* + copula +*X* succeeds, then *X* can be an adjective.
Note that *X* can also be a noun (section 4.2.1.3).
Examples:

- un livre **intéressant**/pos=a.
- une **telle**/pos=a histoire.
- les **deux**/pos=a vaches.
- la **deuxième**/pos=a vache.
- le livre est **mien**/pos=a.
- ce livre est **intéressant**/pos=a.
- l'histoire était **telle**/pos=a & gen=f qu'il a éclaté de rire.
- Pierre est **deuxième**/pos=a.

but:
Examples:

- Pierre est **professeur**/pos=n.

4.2.1.3 Adjectives: Semantic criteria

4.2.1.3.1 Adjectives: Semantic criterion 1

An *adjective* is a morphological unit that predicates a property and that does not have a proper format. In other words, the *adjective* does not exist independently of an external support. WIth regard to the *adjective/noun* distinction, this means that those nouns which lose their own format when they are used as adjectives are categorised also as *adjectives* in the dictionary.
Test:
Given *N* a noun: If there exists a context where *X* qualifies *N* and where *X* cannot exist without *N*, then *X* can be an adjective.
If, for example, "Something/someone that is *N* and *X*" fails or if it is semantically not appropriate, then *X* can be an adjective.
Examples:

- un livre **intéressant/**pos=a.
  *something that is a 'livre' and a 'intéressant'.

- une robe **saumon/**pos=a.
  *something that is a 'robe' and a 'saumon'.

- un vêtement **sport/**pos=a.
  *something that is a 'vêtement' and 'sport'.

but:
Examples:

- un livre **cadeau/**pos=n.
  something that is a 'livre' and a 'cadeau' — un livre en cadeau.

- un historien **autobiographe/**pos=n
  someone that is a 'historien' and a 'autobiographe'.

Test:
Given *N* a noun: if *X* qualifies *N* but if X does not agree with the *number* and *gender* of *N*, then *X* is not an adjective, but a noun.
Examples:

- une **formation/**pos=n & gend=f & numb=sg **logiciels/**pos=n & gend=m & numb=pl.
  une formation en logiciels.

4.2.1.3.2 Adjectives: Semantic criterion 2

For an *adjective*, a conceptual interpretation is possible with regard to a given object, and this is so independently of other parameters such as a given spatial and temporal situation, an agent, an object, etc. With respect to the *adjective/participle* distinction, we categorise as *adjectives* those *participles* that predicate a property that exists independently of parameters related to the interpretation of a verbal process.
Test:
If *X* is an expansion of *N*, then *X* can be an adjective.
Given *N*, *M* nouns: if "$N + X/X + N$ is a sort of *N*" or "$N + X/X + N$ is a sort of *M*" succeeds, then *X* can be an adjective.
Examples:

- un marron **glacé/**pos=a.

- eau **courante/**pos=a.

- eaux **usées/**pos=a.

but:
Examples:

- les livres **empruntés/**pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past.
  les livres qui ont été empruntés par Pierre.

- il est **attaché/**pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past à sa femme/ ses enfants/ ...

Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *Det* a determiner: if, for *NP* + copula + *X*, *Det* + *X* + *N* or *Det* + *N* + *X*, a test such as "très *X*", "plus ou moins *X*", etc., succeeds,
and
if it can be interpreted as a degree of intensity, and not of a variation of quantity, then *X* can be categorised as adjective.
Examples:

- un choix **varié**/pos=a; le choix pour ces livres est très **varié**/pos=a.
- un problème **embêtant**/pos=a; ce problème est très **embêtant**/pos=a.

but:
Examples:

- ce livre est très **demandé**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past.
  on demande beaucoup ce livre.
- les livres **empruntés**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past.
  les livres qui ont été empruntés par qqn.

Test:
Given *X* with the ending of a participle, *P* a prefix or a compound element, if *X* can take a prefix or if it is the base form of a compound, and if the complex unit *P* + *X* cannot be an inflected form of a verb, then *X* and *P* + *X* are adjectives.
Examples:

- **inépuisé**/pos=a; **épuisé**/pos=a.
- **sur-doué**/pos=a; **doué**/pos=a.

Test:
Given *N* a noun, if *N* + *X* belongs to a paradigm of *N* where *X* can commute with *Y*, *Z*, etc.
and
if *N* + *X* exists independently of parameters which are due to a verbal process or to the context of communication, then *X* is an adjective.
Examples:

- la semaine **passée**/pos=a/ la semaine prochaine/ la semaine dernière.
- le paragraphe **susmentionné**/pos=a/ le paragraphe suscrit/ le paragraphe susnommé/ ...

Note that a range of past participles can never be used as adjectives:
Examples:

- **téléphoné**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past: Il a téléphoné.
- **ri**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past: Il a ri.

4.2.2 Recategorisation of *adjectives*

Recategorisation of adjectives	
Description	**Examples**
Det + lexicalised qualitative adjective: adjective to noun	le **vrai**/pos=n, un **antibiotique**/pos=n
Det + possessive adjective to pronoun	**Le mien**/pos=p est rouge
Det + indefinite adjective to pronoun	Comme dirait **l'autre**/pos=p
no recategorisation for Det + cardinal adjective	L'achète les **deux**/pos=a
no recategorisation for Det + ordinal adjective	Je prends le **premier**/pos=a

4.2.3 Adjectives: Confusion with other pos values

Some adjectives can have the syntactic behavior of adverbs:
Examples:

- Le bijou est faux.
- Il chante faux (adverbial behavior of the adjective ‘faux’).

A range of morphological units can be used both as *nouns* and as *adjectives* (see semantic criterion (section 4.2.1.3)):
Test:
If *X* is autonomous and if a conceptual interpretation is possible for *X*, then *X* is a noun. Otherwise, if *X* loses its autonomy, its own format, then *X* is an adjective.

pos=n		pos=a	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
colour	Le **rouge**/pos=n est une belle couleur	colour as qualification of an object	un pantalon **rouge**/pos=a; le pantalon bleu te va bien, mais pas le **rouge**/pos=a
cardinal numbers	Le **sept**/pos=n est mon chiffre préféré	colour as cardinal adjectives	les **sept**/pos=a nains; les **sept**/pos=a sont venus
moral concept	aimer le **vrai**/pos=n; être dans le **vrai**/pos=n	veracity of an object; judgement	un bijou **vrai**/pos=a; elle n’aime pas les faux bijoux, seulement les **vrais**/pos=a
localisation	Le **bas**/pos=n de la montagne	dimension; height of an object	un talon **bas**/pos=a; elle n’aime pas les talons hauts, (??) seulement les bas; . . . ceux qui sont bas
predicative noun	mettre qqn. au **net**/pos=n	quality of an object	un pantalon **net**/pos=a; (??) les nets; . . . ceux qui sont nets
object of a specific domain	un **antibiotique**/pos=n	type of procedure	un traitement **antibiotique**/pos=a
activity; domain	Le **sport**/pos=n; faire du **sport**/pos=n	type of an object	une voiture **sport**/pos=a
masculine human	un **homme**/pos=n; être (un) **homme**/pos=n	type of an object	un pantalon **homme**/pos=a
human actor	cet historien **autobiographe**/pos=n a publié un livre	quality, type (derived adjective)	un roman **autobiographique**/pos=a

A range of *past participles* can be used as *adjectives* (see semantic criterion (section 4.2.1.3)):
Test:
If $N + X$ exists independently of parameters related to a verbal process and/or the context of communication, then *X* is an adjective. Otherwise, *X* is a past participle.

pos=a		**pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjective	les eaux **usées**/pos=a	past participle	des livres **demandés**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past
	un homme **décidé**/pos=a		c'est **décidé**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past, on va partir
	la semaine **passée**/pos=a		la semaine est **passée**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past vite
	un homme **marié**/pos=a		maintenant, il est **marié** /pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past

Past participles can be used as *adjectives* or as *nouns*:

pos=n		**pos=a**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
human actor	la jeune **mariée**/pos=n	social status for a human	la jeune femme **mariée**/pos=a
spatial delimitation	le **passé**/pos=n	specification of time	la semaine **passée**/pos=a

A range of *present participles* can be used as *adjectives* (see morphological (section 4.2.1.1) and semantic criteria (section 4.2.1.3)):
Test:
If $N + X$ exists independently of parameters related to a verbal process and/or the context of communication, then X is an adjective. Otherwise, X is a present participle. The present participle is invariable, whereas the adjective is variable.

pos=a		**pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjective	ces problèmes sont très **embêtants**/pos=a	present participle	Pierre s'amuse en **embêtant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres Paul
	cette femme est très **croyante**/pos=a		En y **croyant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres fort, le miracle est arrivé

Present participles can be used as *adjectives* or as *nouns*:

pos=n		**pos=a**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
human actor	les **croyants**/pos=n pratiquants vont à l'église	quality	un homme **croyant**/pos=a
	les **militants**/pos=n de l'association pour la paix ...		un communiste **militant**/pos=a
object of a specific domain	un **calmant**/pos=n	quality	une potion **calmante**/pos=a

Confusion can occur between the **pos** values *adjective* and *interjection*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
If *X*/pos=a loses its referential function, and if *X* has emotive or phatic function, then *X*/pos=interjection.

pos=a		**pos=interjection**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjective	Ton repas est **bon**/pos=a	interjection	**bon**/pos=interjection, c'est fini!
adjective used in exclamative sentence	**chouette**/pos=a, je vais partir!	interjection	**mince**/pos=interjection, c'est fini!

Confusion can occur between the **pos** values *adjective* and *determiner*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
If *NP* (*Det* + *X* + *N*), then *X*/pos=a; otherwise, if *NP* (*X*+N), then *X*/pos=d.

pos=a		**pos=d**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjective	un **tel**/pos=a père	indefinite determiner	**tel**/pos=d père, **tel**/pos=d fils
	les **quelques**/pos=a filles qui sont venues...		**quelques**/pos=d filles
	les **deux**/pos=a arbres que je vois de la fenêtre		**deux**/pos=d arbres

Confusion can occur between *tout* as *adjectival predeterminer* and as *adverb*:

pos=a		**pos=adverb**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjectival predeterminer	**Toute**/pos=a **une**/pos=article famille	adverb	**une**/pos=article **toute**/pos=adverb jeune fille

Confusion can occur between *tout* as *adjectival predeterminer* and as *determiner*:

pos=a		**pos=d**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjectival predeterminer	**Tous**/pos=a **les**/pos=article **deux**/pos=a	determiner	**tous**/pos=d **deux**/pos=a

4.3 Adjectives: type value *poss*

4.3.1 Core semantics of value *possessive adjective*

4.3.1.1 Possessive adjectives: Morphological criterion

An *adjective* has the **type** value *possessive adjective* if it has the features *number of possessor* and *person of possessor*. Other types of *adjective* do not have these features.
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *X* an adjective: If *X* has Pos=sg or Pos=pl & prs={1,2,3} then *X* is a possessive adjective.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- Ce livre est **mien**/pos=a & type=poss & gen=m & num=sg & Pos=sg & prs=1.
- Ce livre est **nôtre**/pos=a & type=poss & gen=m & num=sg & Pos=pl & prs=1.

4.3.1.2 Possessive adjectives: Syntactic criterion

A *possessive adjective* can only occupy the position after a *copula verb*. Note that this criterion is necessary but not sufficient, because there are other types of *adjective* which cannot occupy a position in a noun phrase.
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *X* an adjective, *NP* a noun phrase, *Det* a determiner, *N* a noun: If *NP* (*Det* + *X* + *N*) or *NP* (*Det* + *N* + *X*) is not possible, then *X* may be a possessive adjective.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- *Ce livre **mien**/pos=a & type=poss & gen=m & num=sg & Pos=sg & prs=1.
- *Ce **mien**/pos=a & type=poss & gen=m & num=sg & Pos=sg & prs=1 livre.

4.3.1.3 Possessive adjectives: Semantic criterion

A *possessive adjective* denotes the relation between an object and its possessor. The features **gender** and **number** of the *possessive adjective* agree with the **gender** and **number** of the noun to which the adjective is related, and the features **person** and **number of possessor** refer to the grammatical person of the possessor.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- Ce livre est **mien**/pos=a & type=poss & gen=m & num=sg & Pos=sg & prs=1 — relation between 'moi' and 'livre'.

4.3.2 Possessive adjectives: Confusion with other pos values

In combination with the *definite article*, a *possessive adjective* becomes a *pronoun*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *Det* a definite article, *X* an adjective:
If *Det* + *X*/type=poss, then (*Det* + *X*)/pos=p & type=poss;
If *copula* + *X*/type=poss, then *X*/pos=a & type=poss.

pos=a & type=poss		pos=p & type=poss	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
possessive adjective	Ce livre est **mien**/pos=a & type=poss	possessive pronoun	Ce livre est **le mien**/pos=p & type=poss
	Ce livre est **nôtre**/pos=a & type=poss		Ce livre est **le nôtre**/pos=p & type=poss
	Ce livre est **leur**/pos=a & type=poss		Ce livre est **le leur**/pos=p & type=poss

Confusion can occur between the **pos** values *determiner* and *adjective*:
Test:
Given *N* a noun and *X* an adjective: If *X*/type=poss + *N*, then *X*/pos=d & type=poss; otherwise, if *copula* + *X*/type=poss or if *Det* + *X*/type=poss + *N*, then *X*/pos=a & type=poss.

pos=a & type=poss		**pos=d & type=poss**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
possessive adjective	Ce livre est **mien**/pos=a & type=poss	possessive determiner	C'est **mon**/pos=d & type=poss livre
	Ce livre est **nôtre**/pos=a & type=poss		C'est **notre**/pos=d & type=poss livre
	Ce livre est **leur**/pos=a & type=poss		C'est **leur**/pos=d & type=poss livre

Confusion can occur between the **pos** values *pronoun* and *adjective*:

pos=p & type=pers_weak		**pos=a & type=poss**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
weak personal pronoun	il **leur**/pos=p & type=pers_weak donne des bonbons	possessive adjective	cette maison est **leur**/pos=a & type=poss

4.4 Adjectives: type value *indf*

4.4.1 Core semantics of value *indefinite adjective*

4.4.1.1 Indefinite adjectives: Semantic criterion

If the *adjective* specifies neither a property for an object, nor a countable or precisely measurable quantity, it may have the **type** value *indefinite*. This criterion is neither sufficient nor necessary. Indeed, we do not consider an *adjective* such as 'nombreux' to be an *indefinite adjective*.
Test:
Given *N* a noun, *X* an adjective: If *X* + *N* or *N* + *X* in a non-specified context raises questions such as 'lequel?', 'lesquels?', etc., 'combien?', "quoi comme... ?", then *X* may be an indefinite adjective.
Examples:

- un **autre**/type=indf livre / quoi comme livre?
- la **même**/type=indf voiture / quoi comme voiture?
- une **telle**/type=indf histoire / quoi comme histoire?
- les **quelques**/type=indf avantages / lesquels?
- un **certain**/type=indf livre / quoi comme livre?

4.4.1.2 Indefinite adjectives: Morphosyntactic criterion

Morphosyntactic restrictions apply to indefinite adjectives: some do not realise the singular and plural forms, and/or there are restrictions concerning the compatibility with *determiner* in a noun phrase.
Test:
Given *X* an adjective, *Det* a determiner, *N* a noun and *NP* a noun phrase; If, for *NP* (*Det* + *X* + *N*) there are restrictions concerning the **number** value of *X* and/or the selection of *Det*, then *X* may be an indefinite adjective.
Examples:

- les **quelques/**type=indf avantages.
- *de **quelques/**type=indf avantages.
- *la ***quelque/**type=indf avantage.
- *une ***quelque/**type=indf avantage.

4.4.1.3 Indefinite adjectives: Syntactic criteria

4.4.1.3.1 Indefinite adjectives: Syntactic criterion 1

Certain indefinite adjectives are in complementary distribution or in relationship with *indefinite determiners*. This criterion is sufficient but not necessary.
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *Det* a determiner, *Adj* an adjective, *N* a noun and *NP* a noun phrase: If it is possible to transform *NP* (*Det* + *X*/*Adj* + *N*) into *NP* (*X*/*Det* + *N*), then *X* has the **type** value *indefinite*.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- les **quelques/**pos=a & type=indf avantages;
  quelques/pos=d & type=indf avantages.
- un **certain/**pos=a & type=indf livre;
  certains/pos=d & type=indf livres.

4.4.1.4 Indefinite adjectives: Syntactic criterion 2

Indefinite adjectives occupy the position before the noun (anteposition). Some adjectives can also occupy the position after the noun (*les diverses personnes vs. les personnes diverses*). If this is the case, the meaning of the adjective changes. We consider that the adjective which occupies the position before the noun has the **type** value *indefinite* and the adjective which occupies the position after the noun has the **type** value *qualitative*.
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *Det* a determiner, *Adj* an adjective, *N* a noun and *NP* a noun phrase: If only *NP* (*Det* + *Adj* + *N*) (and *NP* (*Det* + *N* +*Adj*) with another meaning), then *X* has the **type** value *indefinite*.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- les **différentes/**pos=a & type=indf personnes;
  les personnes différentes.
- un **quelconque/**pos=a & type=indf livre;
  un livre quelconque.

4.4.2 pos values which share the type value *indf*

The **type** value *indf* is shared by the **pos** values *adjective*, *determiner* and *pronoun*.

type=indf	
Description	**Examples**
pos=a	Un **tel/**pos=a homme me plaît
	Un **certain/**pos=a Pierre est venu
pos=d	**Tel/**pos=d père, **tel/**pos=d fils
	Certains/pos=d hommes sont venus
pos=p	**Tel/**pos=p était son destin
	Certains/pos=p sont venus

Notice that the **type** value *indf* is also shared by the **pos** value *article*:
Examples:

- **Un**/pos=article & type=indf homme, **une**/pos=article & type=indf femme.

4.4.3 Indefinite adjectives: Confusion with other pos values

If the constituents of a NP are an *article* and an *indefinite adjective*, the sequence 'article + indefinite adjective' is recategorised as *pronoun*.
Test:
Given *Det* an article, *X* an adjective and *N* a noun: If *Det* + *X*/type=indf + *N*, then *X*/pos=a & type=indf; if *Det* + *X*/type=indf, then (*Det* + *X*)/pos=p & type=indf.

pos=a & type=indf		pos=p & type=indf	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
indefinite adjective	l' **autre**/pos=a & type=indf personne n'est pas venue; comme dirait l' **autre**/pos=a & type=indf personne; une **autre**/pos=a & type=indf personne est venue; d'**autres**/pos=a & type=indf personnes sont venues	Det + indefinite adjective used as indefinite pronoun	**l'autre**/pos=p & type=indf n'est pas venu; comme dirait **l'autre**/pos=p & type=indf; **une autre**/pos=p & type=indf est venue; **d'autres**/pos=p & type=indf sont venus
	la **même**/pos=a & type=indf personne est venue		**la même**/pos=p & type=indf est venue
	une **telle**/pos=a & type=indf personne		**un tel**/pos=p & type=indf m'a dit que. . .

Confusion can occur between *indefinite adjective* and *indefinite determiner*:
Test:
Given *Det* an article, *X* an adjective and *N* a noun: If *Det* + *X*/type=indf + *N*, then *X*/pos=a & type=indf; if *X*/type=indf + *N*, then *X*/pos=d & type=indf.

pos=a & type=indf		pos=d & type=indf	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
indefinite adjective	un **tel**/pos=a & type=indf père	indefinite determiner	**tel**/pos=d & type=indf père, **tel**/pos=d & type=indf fils
	les **quelques**/pos=a & type=indf filles qui sont venues. . .		**quelques**/pos=d & type=indf filles

4.4.4 Indefinite adjectives: Confusion with other type values

Some adjectives can have the **type** value *indefinite adjective* and *qualitative adjective*.
Test:

Given *X* an adjective: If *X* has the values +*quantity*, -*countability*, or +*identity*, or +*otherness*, and if *X* can — with the same meaning — only be in anteposition to the noun, then *X*/type=indf; otherwise, *X*/type=qual.

type=indf		**type=qual**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjective used as indefinite adjective	un **quelconque**/pos=a & type=indf livre	adjective used as qualitative adjective	un livre **quelconque**/pos=a & type=qual
	les **diverses**/pos=a & type=indf personnes que j'ai rencontrées		les personnes **diverses**/pos=a & type=qual et variées que j'ai rencontrées
	les **différentes**/pos=a & type=indf personnes que j'ai rencontrées		les personnes **différentes**/pos=a & type=qual
	les **autres**/pos=a & type=indf personnes que j'ai rencontrées		les personnes sont devenues **autres**/pos=a & type=qual
	un **seul**/pos=a & type=indf homme est venu		un homme **seul**/pos=a & type=qual

The plural forms of the morphological units 'différent', 'divers' and 'certains' can either be a *qualitative adjective*, or an *indefinite determiner*.
Test:
If *X* is in postposition to the noun, then *X*/pos=a & type=qual; otherwise, if *X* is in anteposition to the noun, and if *X* is at the left end of the NP, then *X*/pos=d & type=indf.

pos=a & type=qual		**pos=d & type=indf**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
qualitative adjective	des hommes **différents**/pos=a & type=qual vivent ici	indefinite determiner	**différents**/pos=d & type=indf hommes habitent ici
	les choix sont **divers**/pos=a & type=qual et **variés**/pos=a & type=qual		**divers**/pos=d & type=indf choix
	les hommes sont **certains**/pos=a & type=qual		**certains**/pos=d & type=indf hommes

Confusion can occur between the **type** values *ord* and *qual*.
Test:
If *X* denotes the numeric rank of an element, *X*/type=ord; otherwise, if *X* denotes a non-numeric rank, *X*/type=indf.

type=ord		**type=qual**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
ordinal adjective	Le **premier**/type=ord homme	qualitative adjective	Le **dernier**/type=qual homme

4.5 Adjectives: type value *card*

4.5.1 Core semantics of value *cardinal adjective*

4.5.1.1 Cardinal adjectives: Semantic criterion

An *adjective* has the type *cardinal adjective* if it has a numeric value (apart from the value *one* all values of positive integers). This criterion is necessary and sufficient.
Test:
Given *X* an adjective: If *X* has numeric value (apart from the value *one* all values of positive integers), then *X* has the type cardinal.
Examples:

- Les **deux**/pos=a & type=card vaches sont malades.
- Ils sont **deux**/pos=a & type=card.

4.5.1.2 Cardinal adjectives: Morphosyntactic criterion

There are constraints concerning the selection of the *determiner*: only the *definite article*, the *possessive determiner* or the *demonstrative determiner* can precede the *cardinal adjective* in a noun phrase. We consider that, for *cardinal adjective*, the features **number** and **gender** do not apply. The noun specified by a *cardinal adjective* has to realise the **number** value *plural*.
Test:
Given *Art* an article, *Det* a determiner, *indf* indefinite value, *N* a noun, *NP* a noun phrase: If *NP* (*Art*/indf + *X* + *N*), or *NP* (*Det*/indf + *X* + *N*) fails, then *X* is a cardinal adjective.
Examples:

- Les/Mes/Ces **deux**/pos=a & type=card vaches sont malades.
- *Des/de **deux**/pos=a & type=card vaches sont malades.

4.5.2 Other pos values sharing the type value *card*

The **type** value *card* is shared by the **pos** values *adjective*, *determiner* (6.9) and *pronoun* (5.14).

type=card	
Description	**Examples**
pos=a	Les **deux**/pos=a chiens ont aboyé
pos=d	**Deux**/pos=d chiens ont aboyé
pos=p	**Deux**/pos=p ont aboyé

4.5.3 Cardinal adjectives: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion can occur between *cardinal adjective*, *indefinite determiner*, *indefinite pronoun* and *noun*.
Distinction between *cardinal* used as *adjective* or *determiner*:
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *Det* a determiner, *N* a noun, *X* of type *cardinal*: If *NP* (*Det* + *X*/type=card + *N*), then *X*/pos=a; otherwise, if *NP* (*X*/type=card + *N*), then *X*/pos=d.

pos=a & type=card		pos=d & type=card	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
cardinal used as adjective	les **deux**/pos=a & type=card hommes sont venus	cardinal used as determiner	**deux**/pos=d & type=card hommes sont venus

Distinction between *cardinal* used as *adjective* or *pronoun*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *Det* a determiner, *N* a noun and *X* of type *cardinal*: If *NP* (*Det* + *X*/type=card + *N*), then *X*/pos=a; otherwise, if *X*/type=card, then *X*/pos=p.

pos=a & type=card		pos=p & type=card	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
cardinal used as adjective	les **deux**/pos=a & type=card hommes sont venus	cardinal/Det+cardinal used as pronoun	**deux**/pos=p & type=card sont venus

Distinction between *cardinal adjective* and *indefinite pronoun*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *Det* a determiner: If *NP* (*Det* + number$>$1), then *number*/pos=a; otherwise, if *NP* (*Det* + number$=$1) then *number*/pos=p.

pos=a & type=card		pos=p & type=indf	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
cardinal pronoun	Les **deux**/pos=a & type=card sont venus	indefinite pronoun	**L'un**/pos=p & type=indf est venu

Distinction between *cardinal adjective* and *common noun*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
If *X* has its own conceptual interpretation, if *X* is semantically autonomous, then *X* is a noun.

pos=a & type=card		pos=n	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
cardinal adjective	Les **sept**/pos=a & type=card nains	noun	Le **sept**/pos=n est mon chiffre préféré

4.6 Adjectives: type value *ord*

4.6.1 Core semantics of value *ordinal adjective*

4.6.1.1 Ordinal adjectives: Semantic criterion

An *adjective* has the **type** value *ordinal* if it denotes the numeric rank of an element.
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *X* an adjective; If *X* has numeric value and if *X* indicates the rank, *X* has the type ordinal.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- La **deuxième**/pos=a & type=ord année.
- Il est devenu **premier**/pos=a & type=ord.

4.6.2 Ordinal adjectives: Confusion with other type values

Confusion can occur between the **type** values *ord* and *qual*.
Test:
If *X* denotes the numeric rank of an element, *X*/type=ord; otherwise, if *X* denotes a non-numeric rank, *X*/type=indf.

type=ord		type=qual	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
ordinal adjective	Le **premier**/type=ord homme	qualitative adjective	Le **dernier**/type=qual homme

4.7 Adjectives: type value *qual*

4.7.1 Core semantics of value *qualitative adjective*

4.7.1.1 Qualitative adjectives: Semantic criterion

An *adjective* has the type *qualitative* if it does not have the **type** values *demonstrative*, *possessive*, *indefinite*, *cardinal* or *ordinal*. A qualitative adjective predicates a quality or property of an object, or specifies a judgement.
Test:
Given *X* an adjective: If "plus ou moins/très *X*" succeeds, then *X* is a qualitative adjective.
Examples:

- un livre plus ou moins **intéressant/**pos=a & type=qual.
- un pantalon très **rouge/**pos=a & type=qual.

but:
Examples:

- *un plus ou moins **autre/**pos=a & type=indf livre.

Test:
Given *X* an adjective: If "cela fait *X*", "trouver, juger, etc., qqn./qqc. *X*" succeeds, then *X* is a qualitative adjective.
Examples:

- cela fait **français/**pos=a & type=qual.
- cela fait **antique/**pos=a & type=qual.

List of possible semantic subclasses:

pos=a & type=qual	
Description	**Examples**
colour	**rouge**/pos=a & type=qual
geography	**français**/pos=a & type=qual
epoch, period	**médiéval**/pos=a & type=qual
measure	**petit**/pos=a & type=qual
morals, sensation	**heureux**/pos=a & type=qual
appreciation, judgement	**gentil**/pos=a & type=qual
social status	**instruit**/pos=a & type=qual
...	...

4.7.1.2 Qualitative adjectives: Syntacticosemantic criterion

Some adjectives have the value +*number*, but they are nevertheless considered as qualitative adjectives, because they can occupy the position before the noun and the position after the noun (with the same meaning).
Test:
Given *X* an adjective, *Det* a determiner, *N* a noun, *NP* a noun phrase: If the position of *X* does not affect its meaning, *X* has the **type** value qualitative.
Examples:

- de **multiples**/pos=a & type=qual possibilités; des possibilités multiples.
- de **nombreuses**/pos=a & type=qual possibilités; des possibilités nombreuses,

4.7.2 Qualitative adjectives: Confusion with other type values

Some *adjectives* can have the **type** value *indefinite adjective* and *qualitative adjective*.
Test:
If *X* has the values +*quantity*, -*countability*, or +*identity*, or +*otherness*, and if *X* can — with the same meaning — only be in anteposition to the noun, then *X*/type=indf; otherwise, *X*/type=qual.

type=indf		**type=qual**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjective used as indefinite adjective	un **quelconque**/pos=a & type=indf livre	adjective used as qualitative adjective	un livre **quelconque**/pos=a & type=qual
	les **diverses**/pos=a & type=indf personnes que j'ai rencontrées		les personnes **diverses**/pos=a & type=qual et variées que j'ai rencontrées
	les **différentes**/pos=a & type=indf personnes que j'ai rencontrées		les personnes **différentes**/pos=a & type=qual
	les **autres**/pos=a & type=indf personnes que j'ai rencontrées		les personnes sont devenues **autres**/pos=a & type=qual
	un **seul**/pos=a & type=indf homme est venu		un homme **seul**/pos=a & type=qual

4.8 Adjectives: Feature gen

Adjectives agree in **gender** with the **gender** of the *noun* which they specify. Nevertheless, we do not consider that the feature **gen** applies to a *cardinal* used as an adjective. For a range of adjectives, the opposite of the values *masculine* and *feminine* is not marked:

1. The masculine and feminine forms are homographs:

   Examples:

   - un **pantalon**/pos=n & gen=m & num=sg **rouge**/pos=a & gen=m & num=sg.
   - une **jupe**/pos=n & gen=f & num=sg **rouge**/pos=a & gen=f & num=sg.
   - des **pantalons**/pos=n & gen=m & num=pl **rouges**/pos=a & gen=m & num=pl.
   - des **jupes**/pos=n & gen=f & num=pl **rouges**/pos=a & gen=f & num=pl.

- le **deuxième**/pos=a& gen=m & num=sg **cours**/pos=n & gen=m & num=sg.
- la **deuxième**/pos=a & gen=f & num=sg **année**/pos=n & gen=f & num=sg.
- **ils**/pos=n & gen=m & num=pl sont **deuxièmes**/pos=a & gen=m & num=pl.
- **elles**/pos=n & gen=f & num=pl sont **deuxièmes**/pos=a & gen=f & num=pl.
- le **même**/pos=a & gen=m & num=sg **homme**/pos=n & gen=m & num=sg.
- la **même**/pos=a & gen=f & num=sg **femme**/pos=n & gen=f & num=sg.
- les **mêmes**/pos=a & gen=m & num=pl **hommes**/pos=n & gen=m & num=pl.
- les **mêmes**/pos=a & gen=f & num=pl **femmes**/pos=n & gen=f & num=pl.

2. The masculine singular form and the masculine plural form are homographs:

   Examples:

   - un homme **soucieux**/pos=a& gen=m & num=sg.
   - des hommes **soucieux**/pos=a& gen=m & num=pl.

4.8.1 Adjectives: Value *m*

The value *m* applies to *qualitative*, *possessive*, *indefinite* and *ordinal* adjectives. It does not apply to *cardinal* adjectives.

gen=m	
Description	**Examples**
qualitative adjective	un **grand**/gen=m enfant
	de **grands**/gen=m enfants
possessive adjective	ce livre est **mien**/gen=m
	ces livres sont **miens**/gen=m
indefinite adjective	un **tel**/gen=m homme
	de **tels**/gen=m hommes
ordinal adjective	le **premier**/gen=m homme
	les **premiers**/gen=m hommes

4.8.2 Adjectives: Value *f*

The value *f* applies to *qualitative*, *possessive*, *indefinite* and *ordinal* adjectives. It does not apply to *cardinal* adjectives.

gen=f	
Description	**Examples**
qualitative adjective	une **grande**/gen=f enfant
	de **grandes**/gen=f enfants
possessive adjective	cette revue est **mienne**/gen=f
	ces revues sont **miennes**/gen=f
indefinite adjective	une **telle**/gen=f femme
	de **telles**/gen=f femmes
ordinal adjective	la **première**/gen=f femme
	les **premières**/gen=f femmes

4.8.3 Adjectives: Value *

The **gender** value does not apply to *cardinal* adjectives.

gen=*	
Description	**Examples**
cardinal adjective	les **deux**/gen=* hommes
	les **deux**/gen=* femmes

4.9 Adjectives: Feature num

Adjectives agree in **number** with the **number** of the *noun* which they specify. Nevertheless, we do not consider that the feature **num** applies to *cardinal* adjectives. For a range of adjectives, the opposite of the values *singular* and *plural* is not marked for the *masculine* **gender**:
Examples:

- un **homme**/pos=n & gen=m & num=sg **soucieux**/pos=n& gen=m & num=sg.
- des **hommes**/pos=n & gen=m & num=pl **soucieux**/pos=n& gen=m & num=pl.

A range of *adjectives* realise either the *singular* or the *plural* value. For example, 'nombreux' has only the value num=p. Some morphological units with the **type** value *indefinite* can realise a given **num** value if they are used as a *determiner*, but not when they are used as an *adjective*:

1. The *indefinite adjective* does not realise the value num=s. The morphological unit to which num=s applies is categorised as a *determiner*.

   Examples:

   - Les **quelques**/pos=a & type=indf & num=s scandals;
     *Le quelque scandal.
   - **Quelque**/pos=d & type=indf & n=s scandal.
   - **Quelques**/pos=d & type=indf & n=p scandals.

2. The *indefinite determiner* and the *indefinite adjective* are complementary; the morphological unit used as a *determiner* realises the *plural* form, and in *adjectival* distribution, it must be in the *singular* form.

   Examples:

   - Une **certaine**/pos=a & type=indf & num=s chose.
   - **Certaines**/pos=d & type=indf & n=p choses.

4.9.1 Adjectives: Value *s*

The value *s* applies to *qualitative*, *possessive*, *indefinite* and *ordinal* adjectives. It does not apply to *cardinal* adjectives.

num=s	
Description	**Examples**
qualitative adjective	un **grand**/num=s enfant
	une **grande**/num=s enfant
possessive adjective	ce livre est **mien**/num=s
	cette revue est **mienne**/num=s
indefinite adjective	un **tel**/num=s homme
	une **telle**/num=s femme
ordinal adjective	le **premier**/num=s homme
	la **première**/num=s femme

4.9.2 Adjectives: Value *p*

The value *p* applies to *qualitative*, *possessive*, *indefinite* and *ordinal* adjectives. It does not apply to *cardinal* adjectives.

num=p	
Description	**Examples**
qualitative adjective	de **grands**/num=p enfants
	de **grandes**/num=p enfants
possessive adjective	ces livres sont **miens**/num=p
	ces revues sont **miennes**/num=p
indefinite adjective	de **tels**/num=p hommes
	de **telles**/num=p femmes
ordinal adjective	les **premiers**/num=p hommes
	les **premières**/num=p femmes

4.9.3 Adjectives: Value *

The **number** value does not apply to *cardinal* adjectives.

gnum=*	
Description	**Examples**
cardinal adjective	les **deux**/num=* hommes

4.10 Adjectives: Feature nbpos

This feature specifies the **number of the possessor**. Concerning *adjective*, it applies only to *possessive* adjectives.

4.10.1 Adjectives: Value *sg*

The value *sg* applies to *possessive* adjectives.

nbpos=sg	
Description	**Examples**
possessive adjective	ce livre est **mien**/nbpos=sg
	cette revue est **mienne**/nbpos=sg
	ces livres sont **miens**/nbpos=sg
	ces revues sont **miennes**/nbpos=sg

4.10.2 Adjectives: Value *pl*

The value *pl* applies to *possessive* adjectives.

nbpos=pl	
Description	**Examples**
possessive adjective	ce livre est **nôtre**/nbpos=pl
	cette revue est **nôtre**/nbpos=pl
	ces livres sont **nôtres**/nbpos=pl
	ces revues sont **nôtres**/nbpos=pl

4.11 Adjectives: Feature prspos

This feature specifies the **person of the possessor**. Concerning *adjective*, it applies only to *possessive* adjectives.

4.11.1 Possessive adjectives: Value *1*

The value *1* applies to *possessive* adjectives.

prspos=1	
Description	**Examples**
possessive adjective	ce livre est **mien**/prspos=1
	cette revue est **mienne**/prspos=1
	ces livres sont **miens**/prspos=1
	ces revues sont **miennes**/prspos=1
	ce livre est **nôtre**/prspos=1
	cette revue est **nôtre**/prspos=1
	ces livres sont **nôtres**/prspos=1
	ces revues sont **nôtres**/prspos=1

4.11.2 Possessive adjectives: Value *2*

The value *2* applies to *possessive* adjectives.

prspos=2	
Description	**Examples**
possessive adjective	ce livre est **tien**/prs=2
	cette revue est **tienne**/prs=2
	ces livres sont **tiens**/prs=2
	ces revues sont **tiennes**/prs=2
	ce livre est **vôtre**/prs=2
	cette revue est **vôtre**/prs=2
	ces livres sont **vôtres**/prs=2
	ces revues sont **vôtres**/prs=2

4.11.3 Possessive adjectives: Value *3*

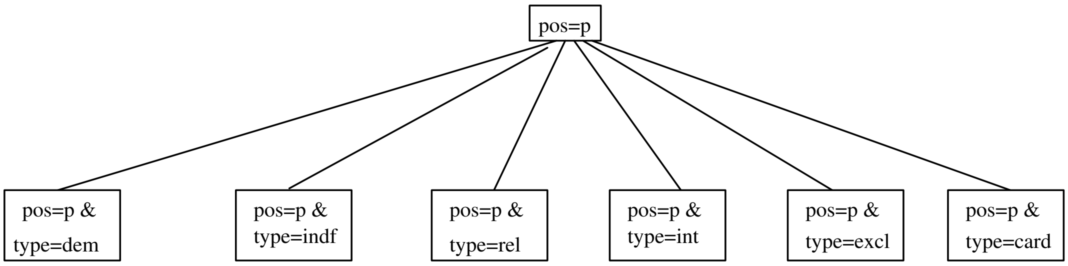
The value *3* applies to *possessive* adjectives.

prspos=3	
Description	**Examples**
possessive adjective	ce livre est **sien**/prs=3
	cette revue est **sienne**/prs=3
	ces livres sont **siens**/prs=3
	ces revues sont **siennes**/prs=3
	ce livre est **leur**/prs=3
	cette revue est **leur**/prs=3
	ces livres sont **leurs**/prs=3
	ces revues sont **leurs**/prs=3

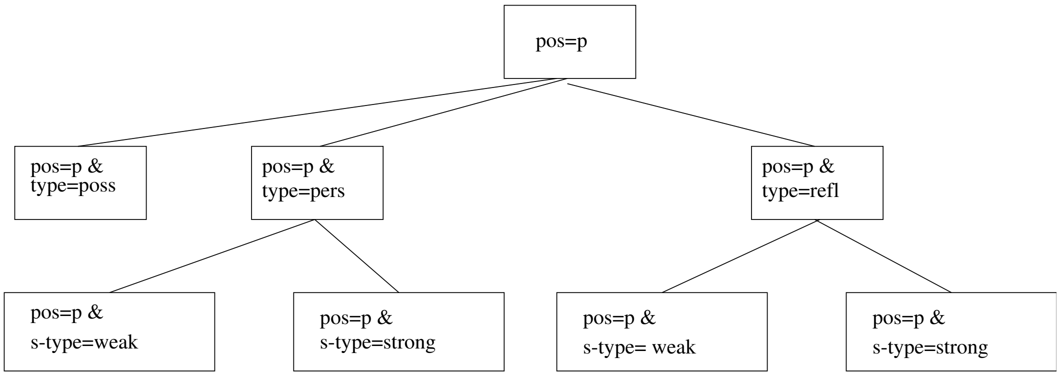
5 Pronouns

5.1 Pronouns: Type hierarchy table

We can distinguish between two groups of pronouns, those to which the feature **person** does not apply, and those to which this feature does apply. The first group of pronouns is composed of pronouns with the **type** values *demonstrative*, *indefinite*, *relative*, *interrogative*, *exclamative* and *cardinal*. In the second group of pronouns we find the pronouns with the **type** values *possessive*, *personal*, *reflexive* and *impersonal*.



PRONOUNS										
Feature	**Values**									
pos	p									
type	dem	indf		rel		int		excl		card
Pers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
G	m, f	m, f	*	m, f	*	m, f	*	m, f	*	–
N	s, p	s, p	*	s, p	*	s, p	*	s, p	*	–
Case	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PersPos	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NbPos	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



PRONOUNS						
Feature	**Values**					
pos	p					
type	poss	pers			refl	
s-type		weak		strong	weak	strong
Pers	–	1, 2, 3	*	1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3
G	m, f	m, f	*	m, f	m, f	m, f
N	s, p	s, p	*	s, p	s, p	s, p
Case	–	nom, dat, acc	obl	–	–	–
PersPos	1, 2, 3	–	–	–	–	–
NbPos	sg, pl	–	–	–	–	–

5.2 pos value *p*

5.2.1 Core semantics of value *pronoun*

5.2.1.1 Pronouns: Syntactic criterion

A morphological unit is a *pronoun* if it can realise the position of a non-terminal phrase. *Pronouns* have this in common with those *proper nouns* which realise a NP without a *determiner*. However, as opposed to *proper nouns*, *pronouns* denote a particular object only in context. Note: We include here the morphological units ‘comment’, ‘combien’, etc., that are traditionally categorised as *interrogative adverbs* because they can occupy non-terminal syntactic positions like the other *pronouns*.
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase: If *X* occupies the position of a *NP*, then *X* can be a pronoun.
Examples:

- **Elle/**pos=p est rouillée / La voiture est rouillée
- **La mienne/**pos=p est rouillée / Ma voiture est rouillée
- **Celle-ci/**pos=p est rouillée / Cette voiture est rouillée
- **Deux/**pos=p sont venus / Deux hommes sont venus
- Le voisin **le/**pos=p connaît / Le voisin connaît Pierre
- Le cadeau est pour **lui/**pos=p / Le cadeau est pour Pierre
- **Lui/**pos=p, **il/**pos=p est gentil / Pierre est gentil
- **Il/**pos=p agit **lui-même/**pos=p / Pierre agit lui-même
- **Comment/**pos=p s’appelle-t-il? / Il s’appelle Pierre
- **Combien/**pos=p mesure-t-il? / Il mesure 1,80m
- **Quel/**pos=p est son nom? / Son nom est Pierre
- **Beaucoup/**pos=p de gens sont venus / Une masse de gens est venu

Test:
Given *PP* a prepositional phrase, *ADVP* an adverbial phrase: If *X* occupies the position of a *PP* or of an *ADVP*, then *X* is a pronoun.
Examples:

- J’**y/**pos=p crois/ Je crois à cela
- Il s’**y/**pos=p assoit/ Il s’assoit sous l’arbre/ Il s’assoit là-bas
- Il va **où/**pos=p ?/ Il va au cinéma/ Il va là-bas
- Il vient **quand/**pos=p? / Il vient dans deux jours/ Il vient demain

Test:
If *X* occupies the position of a subordinate sentence, then *X* is a pronoun.
Examples:

- **Pourquoi/**pos=p il chante? / Il chante, parce qu’il est de bonne humeur.

5.2.1.2 Pronouns: Pragmatic criterion

The particular object to which the *pronoun* refers has to be present in the linguistic or extra-linguistic context. This distinguishes *pronouns* from *proper nouns*.
Test:
Given *X* a morphological unit which occupies a non-terminal phrase and which refers to (a) particular object(s) that are only present in the extra-linguistic or linguistic context: If questions concerning the identity of the given object(s) arise, then *X* is a pronoun.
Examples:

- **Elle**/pos=p est rouillée / Qu'est-ce qui est rouillée?
- **La mienne**/pos=p est rouillée / Qu'est-ce qui est rouillée?
- **Elle**/pos=p est gentille / Qui est gentille?
- **Beaucoup**/pos=p sont venus / Qui? Combien à peu près?

Test:
Given *X* occupying a position of a verb argument or which is followed by an infinitive and *E* an expansion: If *X* enables *E*, or if the sentence in which *X* occupies a position has emotive or conative function, then *X* is a pronoun.
Examples:

- **Combien**/pos=p Pierre pèse-t-il? — Il pèse 80 kg.
- Je veux savoir **combien**/pos=p il pèse. — Il pèse 80 kg.
- **Comment**/pos=p s'appelle-t-elle? — Elle s'appelle Marie.
- Je veux savoir **comment**/pos=p tu t'appelles. — Elle s'appelle Marie.
- **Quand**/pos=p vient-t-il? — Il vient demain.
- Je veux savoir **quand**/pos=p il vient. — Il vient demain.
- **Où**/pos=p va-t-elle? — Elle va au cinéma.
- Je veux savoir **où**/pos=p elle va. — Elle va au cinéma.
- **Qui**/pos=p vient ce soir? — C'est Paul.
- Je veux savoir **qui**/pos=p vient ce soir. — C'est Paul.
- **Pourquoi**/pos=p tu pleures? — Parce que je suis triste.
- Je veux savoir **pourquoi**/pos=p tu pleures. — Parce que je suis triste.
- **Pourquoi**/pos=p partir? — Pour changer d'air
- **Pourquoi**/pos=p payer plus!

5.2.1.3 Pronouns: Semantic criterion

Pronouns which can occupy the position of a PP or an ADVP have no semantic orientation, whereas *adverbs* that occupy the same position do. A given *pronoun* can commute with *adverbs* that have different semantic values. In other words, pronouns have anaphoric value, whereas adverbs have deictic value.
Test:
Given *X* which occupies a non-terminal syntactic position: If *X* can commute with different morphological units and if *X* embodies their different semantic values, then *X* can be a pronoun.
Examples:

- Il s'**y**/pos=p assoit; Il s'assoit **ici**/pos=adverb/ **là**/pos=adverb
- Il est venu **quand**/pos=p? Il est venu **aujourd'hui**/pos=adverb/ **hier**/pos=adverb

The following compound pronouns are composed of an *article* and an *indefinite adjective*:

pos=p	
Description	**Examples**
definite article + *tout*	**Le tout**/pos=p n'est pas perdu
definite article + *un*	**L'un**/pos=p n'est pas venu
definite article + *autre*	**L'autre**/pos=p est venu
definite article + *même*	**Le même**/pos=p est venu
definite article + *seul*	**Le seul**/pos=p qui puisse l'aider
indefinite article + *tel*	**Un tel**/pos=p est venu
indefinite article + *autre*	**Un autre**/pos=p est venu
indefinite article + *seul*	**Un seul**/pos=p est venu

Notice that other compound pronouns exist, such as 'nous autres', 'qui que ce soit', 'quoi que ce soit'.

5.2.2 Pronouns: Confusion with other pos values

Distinction between *pronouns* and *adverbs* (see semantic criterion, 5.2.1.3):
Test:
Given *PP* a prepositional phrase, *ADVP* and adverbial phrase: If *X* occupies the position of a PP or an ADVP, and if *X* has no semantic orientation, then *X*/pos=p; otherwise, *X*/pos=adverb.
Morphological units that introduce interrogative or exclamative sentences are categorised as *pronouns*:

pos=p		**pos=adverb**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
pronoun	Il vient **quand**/pos=p?	adverb	Il vient **demain**/pos=adverb
	Il vit **où**/pos=p?		Il ne vit pas **ici**/pos=adverb, mais **ailleurs**/pos=adverb
	Il travaille **comment**/pos=p?		Il travaille **bien**/pos=adverb
	Cela coûte **combien**/pos=p?		Cela coûte **beaucoup**/pos=adverb

The morphological unit 'y' is categorised as *weak personal pronoun*, like 'en', whereas morphological units with deictic value are *adverbs*:

pos=p		pos=adverb	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
pronoun	Je m'**y**/pos=p assois	adverb	Je m'assois **là-bas**/pos=adverb

Some morphological units can be *pronouns* and *adverbs*, according to distributional criteria:
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *VP* a verb phrase and *V* a verb: If *NP* (*X*), then *X*/pos=p; otherwise, if *VP* (*V*++ *X*), then *X*/pos=adverb.

pos=p		pos=adverb	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
pronoun	**Beaucoup**/pos=p sont venus et **peu**/pos=p sont restés	adverb	Il mange **beaucoup**/pos=adverb et boit **peu**/pos=adverb
	Suffisamment/pos=p sont venus		Il mange **suffisamment**/pos=adverb
	Enormément/pos=p sont venus		Il mange **énormément**/pos=adverb

Distinction between *pronoun* and *noun*:
Test:
Given *Det* a determiner, *NP* a noun phrase: If *Det* + *X* designates a given object itself, which is present in the linguistic or extra-linguistic context, then *NP* (*Det* + *X*)/pos=p; otherwise, if *X* is autonomous and if a conceptual interpretation is possible, then *X*/pos=n.

pos=p		pos=n	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
pronoun	Il lui a donné **tout**/pos=p / **le tout**/pos=p	noun	cela forme **un**/pos=article **tout**/pos=n
	C'est pour **moi**/pos=p		"Le **moi**/pos=n consiste dans ma pensée" (Pascal)

5.3 Pronouns: type value *dem*

5.3.1 Core semantics of value *demonstrative pronoun*

5.3.1.1 Demonstrative pronouns: Morphological criteria

5.3.1.1.1 Demonstrative pronouns: Morphological criterion 1

Demonstrative pronouns are those *pronouns* which add to the forms of the *personal pronouns* the mark [s]. Their redundant forms are 'ci' and 'là'. Note: With regard to its internal morphological structure, the *demonstrative pronoun* 'icelui' is a particular case.
Examples:

- **Celles-ci**/pos=p & type=dem sont plus jolies.
- **Celui-là**/pos=p & type=dem est mieux.
- **Ceux**/pos=p & type=dem qui connaissent Pierre l'apprécient.

5.3.1.1.2 Demonstrative pronouns: Morphological criterion 2

Demonstrative pronouns can be *pronouns* that take as basic form the mark [s]. From a semantic point of view, they correspond to neuter forms (degree zero of personal forms), that is, the opposition of the **gender** values *masculine* and *feminine* is neutralised. From a morphological point of view, these forms are masculine forms.
Examples:

- **Ceci**/pos=p & type=dem n'est pas une pipe.
- **Ça**/pos=p & type=dem n'a pas d'importance.
- **Ce**/pos=p & type=dem n'est pas grave.
- **Cela**/pos=p & type=dem aura des conséquences.

5.3.2 Demonstrative pronouns: type value *dem* shared by other pos values

Determiners and *pronouns* share the **type** value *dem*.

type=dem	
Description	**Examples**
pos=d	**Cette**/pos=d fille-là est gentille
	Ces/pos=d chocolats sont délicieux
pos=p	**Celle-là**/pos=p est gentille
	Ceux-ci/pos=p sont délicieux

5.3.3 Demonstrative pronouns: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *determiner* and *pronoun*:
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase and *N* a noun: If *NP* (*X*/type=dem + *N*), then *X*/pos=d & type=dem; otherwise, if *NP* (*X*/type=dem), then *X*/pos=p & type=dem.

pos=d & type=dem		**pos=p & type=dem**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
demonstrative determiner	**cette**/pos=d & type=dem fille-là	demonstrative pronoun	**celle-ci**/pos=p & type=dem

5.4 Pronouns: type value *poss*

5.4.1 Core semantics of value *possessive pronoun*

5.4.1.1 Possessive pronouns: Morphological criterion

A *pronoun* has the type *possessive* if it has the feature **number of possessor**. This feature does not apply to the other types of *pronouns*. *Possessive pronouns* denote the relation between an object they point to and that is present in the linguistic or extra-linguistic context, and its possessor. *Possessive pronouns* are compound forms. Their first component is the *definite article* and their second component the *indefinite adjective*.
Test:
Given *X* a pronoun: If *X* has Pos=sg or Pos=pl, and pers=1 or pers=2 or pers=3, then *X* is a possessive pronoun.
Examples:

- **La mienne**/pos=p & type=poss est rouillée.
- Il préfère **les siens**/pos=p & type=poss.

5.4.2 Possessive pronouns: type value *poss* shared by other pos values

Adjectives, *determiners* and *pronouns* share the **type** value *poss*.

type=poss	
Description	**Examples**
pos=a	Ce livre est **mien**/pos=a
	Ce livre est **nôtre**/pos=a
pos=d	C'est **mon**/pos=d livre
	C'est **notre**/pos=d livre
pos=p	C'est **le mien**/pos=p
	C'est **le nôtre**/pos=p

5.4.3 Possessive pronouns: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *adjective* and *pronoun*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *Det* a determiner: If *NP* (*Det* + *X*/type=poss), then (*Det* + *X*)/pos=p & type=poss; otherwise, if *copula* + *X*/type=poss, then *X*/pos=a & type=poss.

pos=a & type=poss		**pos=p & type=poss**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
possessive adjective	Ce livre est **mien**/pos=a & type=poss	possessive pronoun	Ce livre est **le mien**/pos=p & type=poss
	Ce livre est **nôtre**/pos=a & type=poss		Ce livre est **le nôtre**/pos=p & type=poss
	Ce livre est **leur**/pos=a & type=poss		Ce livre est **le leur**/pos=p & type=poss

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *determiner* and *pronoun*:

pos=d & type=poss		**pos=p & type=poss**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
possessive determiner	**Mon**/pos=d & type=poss livre	possessive pronoun	Ce livre est **le mien**/pos=p & type=poss
	Notre/pos=d & type=poss livre		Ce livre est **le nôtre**/pos=p & type=poss
	Leur/pos=a & type=poss livre		Ce livre est **le leur**/pos=p & type=poss

5.5 Pronouns: type value *indf*

5.5.1 Core semantics of value *indefinite pronoun*

5.5.1.1 Indefinite pronouns: Semantic criterion

Indefinite pronouns indicate either that, for a class of objects, which are only present in the linguistic or extra-linguistic context, this class is completely empty ('aucun'), or that it is completely full ('chacun'), or that an undelimited part of it is full ('certains'). *Indefinite pronouns* can also indicate identity ('même') or otherness ('autre'). We also consider the pronoun 'on' as an indefinite pronoun.
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *X* a pronoun: If *X* has either negative, or distributive or generic value, then *X* can be an indefinite pronoun.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- **Quelqu'un**/pos=p & type=indf est venu ce matin.
- **Chacun**/pos=p & type=indf fait ce qui lui plaît.
- **Certains**/pos=p & type=indf l'aiment chaud, **d'autres**/pos=p & type=indf non.
- **Le même**/pos=p & type=indf est venu.
- Comme dirait **l'autre**/pos=p & type=indf.
- **On**/pos=p & type=indf a téléphoné pour moi? — **Quelqu'un**/pos=p & type=indf a-t-il téléphoné pour moi?

5.5.1.2 Indefinite pronouns: Syntactic criterion

Pronouns with negative value occupy a certain syntactic position, that is either at the beginning of the sentence if they are subject, or after the verb or past participle if they are object.
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *P* a pronoun, *Aux* an auxiliary, *past-part* a past participle: If "*X* ne *Y*" or "*NP* ne (*P*) *Aux past-part X*" succeeds, then *X* is an indefinite pronoun (with negative value).
Examples:

- **Rien**/pos=p & type=indf ne va.
- Il n'a cru à **rien**/pos=p & type=indf.
- **Personne**/pos=p & type=indf ne parle.
- Il n'a vu **personne**/pos=p & type=indf.

but:
Examples:

- Il n'a **pas**/pos=adverb vu cette personne.
- Il n'a **plus**/pos=adverb vu cette personne.
- Il n'a **guère**/pos=adverb vu cette personne.

5.5.2 Indefinite pronouns: type value *indf* shared by other pos values

Adjectives, *determiners* and *pronouns* share the **type** value *indf*.

type=indf	
Description	**Examples**
pos=a	Un **tel**/pos=a homme me plaît
	Un **certain**/pos=a Pierre est venu
pos=d	**Tel**/pos=d père, **tel**/pos=d fils
	Certains/pos=d hommes sont venus
pos=p	**Tel**/pos=p était son destin
	Certains/pos=p sont venus

Notice that the **type** value *indf* is also shared by the **pos** value *article*:
Examples:

- **Un**/pos=article & type=indf homme, **une**/pos=article & type=indf femme

5.5.3 Indefinite pronouns: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between *indefinite pronouns* and *adverbs of quantity*. An *adverb of quantity* modifies the *indefinite determiner* ‘de’ (*adverb of quantity* + ‘de’ is a determinative group, with the determiner as the head and the adverb as the modifier), whereas the *indefinite pronoun* occupies the position of the NP. Distinction between *indefinite pronoun* and *adverb of quantity*:

pos=p & type=indf		pos=adverb	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
NP(Pronoun)	**Beaucoup**/pos=p & type=indf sont venus	NP((Adverb+de)+N)	**Beaucoup**/pos=adverb **d**/pos=d & type=indf ’hommes sont venus
	Peu/pos=p & type=indf sont venus		**peu**/pos=adverb **d**/pos=d & type=indf ’hommes sont venus
	Suffisamment/pos=p & type=indf sont venus		**Suffisamment**/pos=adverb **d**/pos=d & type=indf ’hommes sont venus
	Enormément/pos=p & type=indf sont venus		**Enormément**/pos=adverb **d**/pos=d & type=indf ’hommes sont venus

Indefinite pronouns can also be the head of a PP. One should not confuse a pronoun as a head of a PP and an adverb of quantity as modifier of a determinative group.

pos=p & type=indf		pos=adverb	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
pronoun + PP	**Beaucoup**/pos=p **de**/pos=adposition (**ces**/pos=determiner) personnes sont venues	adverb + de	**Beaucoup**/pos=adverb **de**/pos=d & type=indf personnes sont venues

Confusion may occur between the *indefinite article* and the *indefinite pronoun* ‘un’, between *indefinite pronouns* and *indefinite adjectives*, between *indefinite pronouns* and *indefinite determiners* and between *indefinite pronouns* and *adverbs*.

Distinction between *indefinite article* and *indefinite pronoun*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *N* a noun: If *NP* (**un**/type=indf + *N*), then **un**/pos=article & type=indf; otherwise, if *NP* (Article + **un**/type=indf), then (Article + **un**)/pos=p & type=indf.

pos=article & type=indf		pos=p & type=indf	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
indefinite article	**Un**/pos=article & type=indf homme est venu	definite article+*un* as indefinite pronoun	**L’un**/pos=p & type=indf est venu, l’autre non.

Some morphological units can be used as *indefinite adjectives* and *indefinite pronouns*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *Det* a determiner, *N* a noun: If *Det* + *X*/type=indf + *N*, then *X*/pos=a & type=indf; if *Det* + *X*/type=indf, then (*Det* + *X*)/pos=p & type=indf.

pos=a & type=indf		pos=p & type=indf	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
indefinite adjective	l'**autre**/pos=a & type=indf personne n'est pas venue; comme dirait l'**autre**/pos=a & type=indf personne; une **autre**/pos=a & type=indf personne est venue; d'**autres**/pos=a & type=indf personnes sont venues	Det+indefinite adjective used as indefinite pronoun	**l'autre**/pos=p & type=indf n'est pas venu; comme dirait **l'autre**/pos=p & type=indf; **une autre**/pos=p & type=indf est venue; **d'autres**/pos=p & type=indf sont venus
	la **même**/pos=a & type=indf personne est venue		**la même**/pos=p & type=indf est venue
	une **telle**/pos=a & type=indf personne		**un tel**/pos=p & type=indf m'a dit que...

Some morphological units can be used as *indefinite pronouns* and *indefinite determiners*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *N* a noun: If *NP* (*X*/type=indf), then *X*/pos=p; otherwise, if *NP* (*X*/type=indf + *N*), then *X*/pos=d.

pos=p & type=indf		pos=d & type=indf	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
indefinite pronoun	**Certains**/pos=p & type=indf sont venus	indefinite determiner	**Certains**/pos=d & type=indf hommes sont venus
	Plusieurs/pos=p & type=indf sont venus		**Plusieurs**/pos=d & type=indf hommes sont venus
	Aucun/pos=p & type=indf n'est venu		**Aucun**/pos=d & type=indf homme n'est venu
	Nul/pos=p & type=indf n'est infaillible		**Nul**/pos=d & type=indf homme n'est infaillible
	Tout/pos=p & type=indf n'est pas perdu		**Toute**/pos=d & type=indf chose n'est pas perdue
	Tel/pos=p & type=indf est son destin		**Tel**/pos=d & type=indf père, **tel**/pos=d & type=indf fils

Distinction between *cardinal adjective* and *indefinite pronoun*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *Det* a determiner: If *NP* (*Det* + number>1), then *number*/pos=a; otherwise, if *NP* (*Det* + number=1) then *number*/pos=p

pos=a & type=card		pos=p & type=indf	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
cardinal pronoun	Les **deux**/pos=a & type=card sont venus	indefinite pronoun	**L'un**/pos=p & type=indf est venu

5.5.4 Indefinite pronouns: Confusion with other type values

Confusion may occur between the **type** values *indefinite pronoun* and *cardinal pronoun*:

type=card		type=indf	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
cardinal pronoun	**Deux**/pos=p & type=card sont venus	indefinite pronoun	**L'un**/pos=p & type=indf est venu

5.6 Pronouns: type value *int*|*rel*|*excl*

5.6.1 Core semantics of values *interrogative* | *exclamative* | *relative pronoun*

5.6.1.1 *int*|*rel*|*excl* pronouns: Syntactic criterion

Interrogative and *relative* pronouns enable phrasal expansions.
Test:
Given *P* a main clause, *E* an expansion and *X* a pronoun: If *X* enables *E*, then *X* can be an *interrogative* or a *relative* pronoun.
Examples:

- **Qui**/pos=p & type=int est venu?
- On se demande **qui**/pos=p & type=int est venu.
- L'homme **qui**/pos=p & type=rel est venu s'appelle Pierre.
- Le film **dont**/pos=p & type=rel il m'a parlé…

5.6.1.2 *int*|*rel*|*excl* pronouns: Pragmatic criterion

Exclamative pronouns realise sentences with emotive or conative function.
Examples:

- **Pourquoi**/pos=p & type=excl payer plus!
- **Comment**/pos=p & type=excl te croire!
- **Où**/pos=p & type=excl cela nous mènera-t-il!

5.6.2 *int*|*rel*|*excl* pronouns: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *pronoun* and *determiner*:
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *N* a noun:
If *NP* (*X*/type=int|excl), then *X*/pos=p; otherwise, if *NP* (*X*/type=int|excl + *N*), then *X*/pos=d.

pos=p & type=int or excl		pos=d & type=int or excl	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
pronoun	**Quel**/pos=p & type=int est ton nom?; **Quel**/pos=p & type=exl est ce culot!	determiner	**Quelle**/pos=d & type=int voiture conduit-il?; **Quel**/pos=d & type=excl culot!

5.7 type value *rel*

(See also the general remarks concerning interrogative, exclamative and relative pronouns, section 5.6.)

5.7.1 Core semantics of *relative pronoun*

5.7.1.1 Relative pronouns: Syntactic criterion

A *relative pronoun* has an antecedent in the main clause and realises a verb argument of the clause in which it occurs. Exception: The *relative pronoun* 'quiconque' has no antecedent.
Test:
Given X a pronoun, P a main clause and P' the clause in which X occurs: If X realises a position of a verb argument of P' and if X has an antecedent in P, then X is a relative pronoun.
Examples:

- L'homme **que**/pos=p & type=rel tu vois est mon ami — 'l'homme' is antecedent; 'que' realises an argument of the verb 'voir'.
- Elle lui donne ce **dont**/pos=p & type=rel il a besoin — 'ce' is antecedent; 'dont' realises an argument of 'avoir besoin'.

Note: The morphological unit 'quiconque' is a relative pronoun.
Examples:

- **Quiconque**/pos=p & type=rel a envie peut venir.

5.7.2 Relative pronouns: type value *rel* shared by other pos values

Determiners and *pronouns* share the **type** value *rel*.

type=rel	
Description	**Examples**
pos=d	Le numéro de son domicile, **lequel**/pos=d numéro j'ai oublié
pos=p	Le numéro de son domicile, **lequel**/pos=p j'ai oublié

5.7.3 Relative pronouns: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the *relative pronoun* 'que' and the *subordinate conjunction* 'que':
Test:
Given P a main clause, P' the clause in which X occurs: If X has an antecedent in P and if it realises the position of an argument of the verb of P', then X is a relative pronoun; otherwise, if X has no antecedent in P and if it does not realise a verb argument, then X/pos=conjonction & type=subord.

pos=p & type=rel		**pos=conjunction & type=subord**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
relative pronoun	L' homme **que**/pos=p & type=rel tu vois sur cette photo s'appelle Pierre	subordinate conjunction	Il veut **que**/pos=conjunction & type=subord tu viennes
	Il s'inquiète de ce **que**/pos=p & type=rel je fais		Il s'inquiète de ce **que**/pos=conjunction & type=subord je fais bien mon travail
	Je dis ce **que**/pos=p & type=rel je pense		J'ai dit **que**/pos=conjunction & type=subord tu allais venir

5.7.4 Relative pronouns: Confusion with other type values

Confusion may occur between a *relative pronoun* and an *interrogative pronoun*:
Test:
Given P a main clause, P' the clause in which X occurs: If X/pos=p introduces P', and if P' is a syntactic construction of certain verbs of P, such as 'demander', then X/type=int; otherwise, if X/pos=p introduces P', but if P' is not a syntactic construction of a certain verb of P, such as 'demander', then X/type=rel.

type=rel		type=int	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
relative pronoun	Il s'inquiète de ce **que**/type=rel je fais	interrogative pronoun	Il se demande ce **que**/type=int je fais
	Il s'inquiète de ce **qui**/type=rel lui arrive		Il demande ce **qui**/type=int ne va pas

5.8 type value *int*

(See also the general remarks concerning interrogative, exclamative and relative pronouns, section 5.6.)

5.8.1 Core semantics of value *interrogative pronoun*

5.8.1.1 Interrogative pronoun: Syntactic criterion

An *interrogative pronoun* realises the position of a verb argument or of a subordinate sentence in the clause in which it occurs. It enables an expansion E which contains an instantiation of X as answer to the main clause P where X occurs. If it introduces an indirect question, the indirect question realises the position of a syntactic construction which depends on certain verbs such as 'demander'.
Test:
Given X a pronoun, P the clause in which X occurs: If X enables an expansion E and if E contains an instantiation of X in P, then X is an interrogative pronoun.
Examples:

- **Que**/pos=p & type=int fais-tu ce soir?
- **Quel**/pos=p & type=int est ton nom?

Test:
Given X a pronoun, P a main clause in which X occurs, P' the clause introduced by X: If X realises a verb argument of P' or a subordinate clause, and if P' is a syntactic construction of a certain verb occuring in P, such as 'demander', then X is an interrogative pronoun (which introduces an embedded interrogative sentence).
Examples:

- Je veux savoir ce **que**/pos=p & type=int tu fais ce soir.
- Je me demande **quel**/pos=p & type=int est ton nom.

Interrogative pronouns can introduce direct or indirect interrogative sentences:

pos=p & type=int		pos=p & type=int	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
direct interrogative sentence	**Pourquoi**/pos=p & type=int tout ça?	indirect interrogative sentence	Je me demande **pourquoi**/pos=p & type=int tout ça devait arriver
	Comment/pos=p & type=int t'appelles-tu?		Je me demande/ je sais **comment**/pos=p & type=int tu t'appelles
	Quand/pos=p & type=int partons-nous?		Je veux savoir **quand**/pos=p & type=int nous partons
	Où/pos=p & type=int habite-t-il?		Je veux savoir **où**/pos=p & type=int il habite
	Combien/pos=p & type=int est-ce que cela coûte?		Je veux savoir **combien**/pos=p & type=int cela coûte
	Quel/pos=p & type=int est son nom?		Je veux savoir **quel**/pos=p & type=int est son nom
	Qui/pos=p & type=int vient ce soir?		Je me demande **qui**/pos=p & type=int vient ce soir
	Que/pos=p & type=int fais-tu ce soir?		Je me demande ce **que**/pos=p & type=int tu fais ce soir

Interrogative pronouns can introduce infinitive sentences:

type=int	
Description	**Examples**
interrogative pronoun + Vinf	**Pourquoi**/type=int payer plus?
	Où/type=int aller?
	Que/type=int faire?
	Qui/type=int appeler?
	Comment/type=int vivre?
	Quand/type=int partir?

5.8.2 Interrogative pronouns: type value *int* shared by other pos values

Determiners and *pronouns* share the **type** value *int*.

type=int	
Description	**Examples**
pos=d	**Quelle**/pos=d heure est-il?
pos=p	**Quel**/pos=p est son nom?

5.8.3 Interrogative pronouns: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *interrogative pronoun* and *preposition*:

pos=p & type=int		pos=adposition & type=preposition	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
interrogative pronoun	Il veut savoir **où**/pos=p & type=int partir	preposition	Il fait des économies **pour**/pos=adposition & type=preposition partir

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *pronoun* and *conjunction*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given P a main clause in which X occurs, P' the clause introduced by X: If X realises in P' a verb argument position and if P' is a syntactic construction of a certain verb of P, such as ‘demander’, then X is an interrogative pronoun; otherwise, if X does not realise in P' a verb argument position and if P' is not a syntactic construction of a certain verb of P, such as ‘demander’, then X is a subordinate conjunction.

pos=p & type=int		pos=conjunction & type=subord	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
interrogative pronoun	Je me demande ce **que**/type=int tu fais	subordinate conjunction	Je suis sûr de ce **que**/pos=conjunction & type=subord tu viens

5.8.4 Interrogative pronoun: Confusion with other type values

Confusion may occur between a *relative pronoun* and an *interrogative pronoun*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given X a pronoun, P a main clause in which X occurs, P' the clause introduced by X: If X/pos=p introduces P', and if P' is a syntactic construction of certains verbs of P, such as ‘demander’, then X/type=int; otherwise, if X/pos=p introduces P', but if P' is not a syntactic construction of a certain verb of P, such as ‘demander’, then X/type=rel.

type=rel		type=int	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
relative pronoun	Il s’inquiète de ce **que**/type=rel je fais	interrogative pronoun	Il se demande ce **que**/type=int je fais
	Il s’inquiète de ce **qui**/type=rel lui arrive		Il demande ce **qui**/type=int ne va pas

Confusion may occur between the **type** values *int* and *excl*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given X a pronoun, P a main clause in which X occurs, E an expansion: If X/pos=p enables an expansion E and if E does not realise a syntactic construction of the verb of P, then X/type=int; otherwise, if X/pos=p realises an emotive or conative function (and if it does not require E as response to P), then X/type=excl.

type=int		type=excl	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
interrogative pronoun	**Pourquoi**/type=int veux-tu vraiment payer plus?	exclamative pronoun	**Pourquoi**/type=excl payer plus!

5.9 type value *excl*

(See also the general remarks concerning interrogative, exclamative and relative pronouns, section 5.6.)

5.9.1 Core semantics of value *exclamative pronoun*

5.9.1.1 Exclamative pronouns: Pragmatic criterion

Exclamative pronouns are *pronouns* that introduce sentences with emotive or conative function. They have also the **type** value *interrogative*. The opposite is not true — not all *pronouns* with the **type** value *interrogative* can have the **type** value *exclamative* (for example ‘où’).
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *X* a pronoun, *P* a sentence: If *P* has emotive or conative value, then *X* has the **type** value *excl*.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- **Pourquoi**/type=excl payer plus!
- **Quel**/type=excl est ce culot!

5.9.2 Exclamative pronouns: type value *excl* shared by other pos values

Determiners and *pronouns* share the **type** value *excl*.

type=excl	
Description	**Examples**
pos=d	**Quel**/pos=d culot!
pos=p	**Quel**/pos=p est ce culot!

5.9.3 Exclamative pronouns: Confusion with other type values

Confusion may occur between the **type** values *int* and *excl*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *X* a pronoun, *E* an expansion, *P* a main clause in which *X* occurs: If *X*/pos=p enables an expansion *E* and if *E* does not realise a syntactic construction of the verb of *P*, then *X*/type=int; otherwise, if *X*/pos=p realises emotive or conative function (and if it does not require *E* as response to *P*), then *X*/type=excl.

type=int		**type=excl**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
interrogative pronoun	**Pourquoi**/type=int veux-tu vraiment payer plus?	exclamative pronoun	**Pourquoi**/type=excl

5.10 type value *pers weak*

5.10.1 Core semantics of value *weak personal pronoun*

5.10.1.1 Weak personal pronouns: Morphological criterion

Weak personal pronouns are the only ones that have different paradigms according to the feature **case** with the values *nominative*, *accusative*, *dative* and *oblique*. They belong to the paradigms of ‘il’ for the *nominative case*, ‘le’ for the *accusative case* and ‘lui’ for the *dative case*. We have also the *personal pronouns* ‘y’ and ‘en’ with the case value *oblique*. Notice that an allomorph exists for the weak personal pronoun of the first person singular, if it is used in an imperative sentence with positive value (compare: “Tu me donnes du pain?” and “Donne-moi du pain”). The pronouns of the second person singular and plural in imperative sentences are *weak reflexive pronouns* and not *weak personal pronouns* (‘Tourne-toi’; ‘Tournez-vous’).
<u>*Test*</u>:
If *X* has different paradigms according to the case-value (*nom*, *acc*, *dat* or *obl*), then *X* is a weak personal pronoun.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- **Il**/pos=p & type=pers weak & case=nom mange.
- **Elle**/pos=p & type=pers weak& case=nom **le**/pos=p & type=pers weak & case=acc connaît.
- **Elle**/pos=p & type=pers weak & case=nom **y**/pos=p & type=pers weak & case=obl va.
- **Elle**/pos=p & type=pers weak & case=nom **lui**/pos=p & type=pers weak & case=dat plaît.
- Donne-**moi**/pos=p & type=pers weak & case=dat du pain.
- Regarde-**moi**/pos=p & type=pers weak & case=acc but:
  Regarde-**toi**/pos=p & type=refl weak.

5.10.1.2 Weak personal pronouns: Syntactic criterion

We consider 'y' to be a *weak personal pronoun* and never an *adverb*, even if it has the function of a modifier of a clause or of a verb, because it has the same surface distribution as the other *weak personal pronouns*:
Examples:

- Je travaille à mon appartement — J'**y**/pos=p travaille. (complement of a verb)
- Je travaille à Paris — J'**y**/pos=p travaille. (modifier of a verb)
- Pierre donne son adresse à Marie — Pierre **lui**/pos=p donne son adresse. (complement of a verb)

Furthermore, we have to be consistent with the **pos** value of 'en' which is a pronoun:
Examples:

- Il l'empêche de travailler — Il l'**en**/pos=p empêche. (complement of a verb)
- il le frappa d'un baton — Il l'**en**/pos=p frappa. (modifier of a verb)

5.10.2 Weak personal pronouns: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *pronoun* and *definite article*:
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *N* a noun: If *NP* ('le' + *N*), then **le**/pos=article; otherwise, if *NP* ('le'), then **le**/pos=p.

pos=p & type=pers weak		**pos=article & type=definite**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
weak personal pronoun	il **le**/pos=p & type=pers weak conduit	definite article	**le**/pos=article & type=definite conduit

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *pronoun* and *adjective*:

pos=p & type=pers weak		**pos=a & type=poss**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
weak personal pronoun	il **leur**/pos=p & type=pers weak donne des bonbons	possessive adjective	cette maison est **leur**/pos=a & type=poss

5.10.3 Weak personal pronouns: Confusion with other type values

Confusion may occur between the **type** values *pers weak* and *pers strong*:

type=pers weak		**type=pers strong**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
weak personal pronoun	Elle **lui**/pos=p & type=pers weak parle	strong personal pronoun	**Lui**/pos=p & type=strong, il est gentil
	Elle/pos=p & type=pers weak parle		**Elle**/pos=p & type=strong, elle est gentille
	Elle **nous**/pos=p & type=pers weak envie		C'est pour **nous**/pos=p & type=strong
	Vous/pos=p & type=pers weak voyagez		**Vous**/pos=p & type=strong, vous avez de la chance
	Elles/pos=p & type=pers weak parlent		**Elles**/pos=p & type=strong, elles sont gentilles

Confusion may occur between the **type** values *pers weak* and *refl weak*:

pos=p & type=pers weak		**pos=p & type=refl weak**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
weak personal pronoun	il **me**/pos=p & type=pers weak regarde	weak reflexive pronoun	je **me**/pos=p & type=refl weak regarde

5.11 type value *pers strong*

5.11.1 Core semantics for value *strong personal pronoun*

5.11.1.1 Strong personal pronouns: Morphological criterion

Strong personal pronouns are *personal pronouns* which belong to the paradigm of 'moi'. This criterion is necessary and sufficient.
Examples:

- C'est pour **moi**/pos=p & type=pers strong.
- C'est pour **toi**/pos=p & type=pers strong.
- C'est pour **lui**/pos=p & type=pers strong.
- C'est pour **elle**/pos=p & type=pers strong.
- Chacun pour **soi**/pos=p & type=pers strong.

5.11.1.2 Strong personal pronouns: Syntactic criterion

Strong personal pronouns are *personal pronouns* which are in complementary distribution with *weak personal pronouns*. They can, for example, occupy the position after a preposition (whereas *weak personal pronouns* do not), and they can reinforce *weak personal pronouns*.
Test:
Given *X* a pronoun, *Y* a weak personal pronoun: If *X* can occupy the position after a preposition, or if *X* reinforces *Y*, then *X* can be a strong personal pronoun.
Examples:

- **Lui**/pos=p & type=pers strong, il est gentil.
- C'est pour **elle**/pos=p & type=pers strong.

5.11.2 Strong personal pronouns: Confusion with other type values

Confusion may occur between the **type** values *weak personal pronoun* and *strong personal pronoun*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *Prep* a preposition: If *X*/pos=p & type=pers occurs after *Prep* or if it reinforces the *NP*, then *X*/pos=p & type=pers strong; otherwise, *X*/pos=p & type=pers weak.

type=pers weak		**type=pers strong**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
weak personal pronoun	Elle **lui**/pos=p & type=pers weak parle	strong personal pronoun	**Lui**/pos=p & type=strong, il est gentil
	Elle/pos=p & type=pers weak parle		**Elle**/pos=p & type=strong, elle est gentille
	Elle **nous**/pos=p & type=pers weak envie		C'est pour **nous**/pos=p & type=strong
	Vous/pos=p & type=pers weak voyagez		**Vous**/pos=p & type=strong, vous avez de la chance
	Elles/pos=p & type=pers weak parlent		**Elles**/pos=p & type=strong, elles sont gentilles

5.12 type value *refl weak*

5.12.1 Core semantics of value *weak reflexive pronoun*

5.12.1.1 Weak reflexive pronouns: Morphological criterion

A *pronoun* which belongs to the paradigm of 'se' is a *weak reflexive pronoun*. This paradigm is the same for *accusative* or *dative* case. This is the reason why we do not apply the feature **case** to *weak reflexive pronouns*. Notice that the *weak reflexive pronoun* 'te' has the allomorph 'toi' used in imperative sentences with positive value (compare: "Tu te tournes" and "Tourne-toi").
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *X* a pronoun: If *X* belongs to the paradigm of 'se', then *X* is a weak reflexive pronoun.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- Elle **se**/pos=p & type=refl weak lave. 'se' has *accusative* value.
- Elle **se**/pos=p & type=refl weak lave les mains. 'se' has *dative* value.

5.12.2 Weak reflexive pronouns: Confusion with other type values

Confusion may occur between the **type** values *pers weak* and *refl weak*:

pos=p & type=pers weak		**pos=p & type=refl weak**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
weak personal pronoun	il **me**/pos=p & type=pers weak regarde	weak reflexive pronoun	je **me**/pos=p & type=refl weak regarde

5.13 type value *refl strong*

5.13.1 Core semantics of value *strong reflexive pronoun*

5.13.1.1 Strong reflexive pronouns: Morphological criterion

A *pronoun* which belongs to the paradigm of 'lui-même' is a *strong reflexive pronoun*. This criterion is necessary and sufficient.
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *X* a pronoun: If *X* belongs to the paradigm of 'lui-même', then *X* is a strong reflexive pronoun.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- Elle **se**/pos=p & type=refl weak lave **elle-même**/pos=p & type=refl strong.
- Elle **se**/pos=p & type=refl weak lave **elle-même**/pos=p & type=refl strong les mains.

5.14 type value *card* (cardinal pronoun)

5.14.1 Core semantics of value *cardinal pronoun*

5.14.1.1 Cardinal pronouns: Morphosemantic criterion

A *pronoun* has the **type** value *card* if it has numeric value (all values of integers, except *un*). This criterion is necessary and sufficient.
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *X* a pronoun: If *X* has numeric value (all values of integers, except *un*), then it is a cardinal pronoun.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- **Deux**/pos=p & type=card sont venus.

5.14.1.2 Cardinal pronouns: Syntactic criteria

5.14.1.2.1 Cardinal pronouns: Syntactic criterion 1

Cardinal pronouns can be the head of a noun phrase, followed by a nominal modifier preposition phrase, introduced by 'de'. *Cardinal pronouns* have this behavior in common with a range of *indefinite pronouns*.

pos=p & type=card		**pos=p & type=card**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
NP(cardinal pronoun)	**Deux**/pos=p & type=card sont venus	NP(cardinal pronoun + PP(de))	**Deux**/pos=p & type=card de ces hommes sont venus

5.14.1.2.2 Cardinal pronouns: Syntactic criterion 2

Cardinal pronouns can be part of a discontinuous construction with the pronoun 'en', where the pronoun 'en' substitutes the prepositional phrase. *Cardinal pronouns* have this behavior in common with a range of *indefinite pronouns*.

pos=p & type=card		**pos=p & type=card**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
cardinal pronoun + PP	Il a mangé **deux**/pos=p & type=card de ces gâteaux	discontinous construction with *en*	Il **en**/pos=p a mangé **deux**/pos=p & type=card

5.14.2 Cardinal pronouns: type value *card* shared by other pos values

Adjectives (4.5), *determiners* (6.9) and *pronouns* share the **type** value *card*.

type=card	
Description	**Examples**
pos=a	Les **deux**/pos=a chiens ont aboyé
pos=d	**Deux**/pos=d chiens ont aboyé
pos=p	**Deux**/pos=p ont aboyé

5.14.3 Cardinal pronouns: Confusion with other type values

Distinction between *cardinal pronoun* and *indefinite pronoun*:

type=card		**type=indf**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
cardinal pronoun	**Deux**/pos=p & type=card sont venus	indefinite pronoun	**L'un**/pos=p & type=indf est venu

5.14.4 Cardinal pronouns: Confusion with other pos values

Distinction between *cardinal adjective* and *cardinal pronoun*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *Det* a determiner, *N* a noun: If *NP* (*Det* + *X*/type=card + *N*), then *X*/type=a; otherwise, if *X*/type=card, then *X*/type=p.

pos=a & type=card		**pos=p & type=card**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
cardinal used as adjective	les **deux**/pos=a & type=card hommes sont venus	cardinal used as pronoun	**deux**/pos=p & type=card sont venus

Distinction between *cardinal determiner* and *cardinal pronoun*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *N* a noun: If *NP* (*X*/type=card + *N*), then *X*/pos=d; otherwise, if *NP* (*X*/type=card) then *X*/pos=p.

pos=d & type=card		**pos=p & type=card**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
cardinal used as determiner	**deux**/pos=d & type=card hommes sont venus	cardinal used as pronoun	**deux**/pos=p & type=card sont venus

5.15 Pronouns: Feature pers

Personal and *reflexive pronouns* have forms that are morphologically marked according to the feature **pers** (person), and this for the values *1–3*. Exception: The impersonal pronoun 'il' has only the **person** value *3*, and the feature **person** does not apply to the weak personal pronouns 'y' and 'en' at all. The *possessive pronouns* have inflection marked according to the feature **perspos** (person of possessor). Concerning the *demonstrative*, *indefinite*, *relative*, *interrogative*, *exclamative* and *cardinal* pronouns, the feature **person** does not apply.

5.15.1 Pronouns: pers value *1*

The value *1* applies to weak and strong personal pronouns and weak and strong reflexive pronouns.

pers=1	
Description	**Examples**
Weak personal pronoun	**je**/pers=1 parle
	nous/pers=1 parlons
Strong personal pronoun	c'est pour **moi**/pers=1
	c'est pour **nous**/pers=1
Weak reflexive pronoun	je **me**/pers=1 promène
	nous **nous**/pers=1 promenons
Strong reflexive pronoun	je le sais **moi-même**/pers=1
	nous le savons **nous-même**/pers=1

5.15.2 Pronouns: pers value *2*

The value *2* applies to weak and strong personal pronouns and weak and strong reflexive pronouns.

pers=2	
Description	**Examples**
Weak personal pronoun	**tu**/pers=2 parles
	vous/pers=2 parlez
Strong personal pronoun	c'est pour **toi**/pers=2
	c'est pour **vous**/pers=2
Weak reflexive pronoun	tu **te**/pers=2 promène
	vous **vous**/pers=2 promenez
Strong reflexive pronoun	tu le sais **toi-même**/pers=2
	vous le savez vous-même/pers=2

5.15.3 Pronouns: pers value *3*

The value *3* applies to weak and strong personal pronouns, weak and strong reflexive pronouns and the impersonal pronoun.

pers=3	
Description	**Examples**
Weak personal pronoun	**il**/pers=3 parle
	ils/pers=3 parlent
	elle/pers=3 parle
	elles/pers=3 parlent
Strong personal pronoun	c'est pour **lui**/pers=3
	c'est pour **eux**/pers=3
	c'est pour **elle**/pers=3
	c'est pour **elles**/pers=3
	chacun pour **soi**/pers=3
Weak reflexive pronoun	il **se**/pers=3 lave
	elle **se**/pers=3 lave
	on **se**/pers=3 lave
Strong reflexive pronoun	il le sait **lui-même**/pers=3
	ils le savent **eux-même**/pers=3
	elle le sait **elle-même**/pers=3
	elles le savent **elles-même**/pers=3
	on s'occupe **soi-même**/pers=3
Impersonal pronoun	**il**/pers=3 pleut

5.15.4 Pronouns: pers value *

Within *weak personal pronouns*, the feature **person** does not apply to the weak personal pronouns with the **case** value *oblique*, i.e. the pronouns 'y' and 'en'. The features **gender** and **number** do not apply either.

pers=*	
Description	**Examples**
Weak personal pronoun	**y**/pers=*
	en/pers=*

5.16 Pronouns: Feature perspos

The *possessive pronouns* have inflection marked according to the feature **perspos** (person of possessor).

5.16.1 Pronouns: perspos value *1*

The value *1* applies to possessive pronouns.

perspos=1	
Description	**Examples**
Possessive pronoun	**Le mien**/perspos=1 est joli
	Le nôtre/perspos=1 est joli

5.16.2 Pronouns: perspos value *2*

The value *2* applies to possessive pronouns.

perspos=1	
Description	**Examples**
Possessive pronoun	**Le tien**/perspos=1 est joli
	Le vôtre/perspos=1 est joli

5.16.3 Pronouns: perspos value *3*

The value *3* applies to possessive pronouns.

perspos=1	
Description	**Examples**
Possessive pronoun	**Le sien**/perspos=1 est joli
	Le leur/perspos=1 est joli

5.17 Pronouns: Feature g

The feature **g** (gender) applies to *demonstrative*, *possessive*, *indefinite*, *personal* and *reflexive* pronouns and to the *impersonal* pronoun. Nevertheless, the feature **gender** does not apply to the *weak personal pronouns* ‘y’ and ‘en’, nor to a range of indefinite pronouns where the opposition of the gender is not marked morphologically (“beaucoup sont venus”;“ beaucoup sont venues”). The feature **gender** does not apply to *cardinal* pronouns, nor to most of the *relative*, *interrogative*, and *exclamative* pronouns either, except to those which present a morphologically marked gender opposition (‘lequel’, ‘laquelle’; ‘quel’, ‘quelle’). Concerning the *indefinite pronouns*, we can consider the following cases:

1. The opposition of the gender is morphologically marked:

   Examples:

   - **aucun/**g=m n’est venu; **aucune/**g=f n’est venue.
   - **certains/**g=m sont venus; **certaines/**g=f sont venues.

2. The feminine form is defective:

   Examples:

   - **Tout/**g=m n’est pas perdu. The feminine form ‘toute’ cannot be used as pronoun.

3. Only one form, that is not marked according to the gender, exists. On the morphological level, we interpret these forms as masculine forms, because they do not agree with feminine past participle forms or feminine adjectives. From a semantic point of view, these forms have neuter value.

   Examples:

   - **Personne/**g=m n’est venu.
     *Personne n’est venue.
   - **Rien/**g=m ne s’est passé.
     *Rien ne s’est passée.

4. A range of pronouns are not morphologically marked according to the gender, but they may be interpreted either as masculine or as feminine pronouns. We consider that the feature **gender** does not apply to these pronouns, because the interpretation of the gender depends on the gender of the semantic head of the noun phrase, a semantic head that is not present in the linguistic context.

   Examples:

   - **Beaucoup/**g=* sont venus; Beaucoup d’hommes sont venus.
   - **Beaucoup/**g=* sont venues; Beaucoup de femmes sont venues.
   - **Suffisamment/**g=* sont venus; Suffisamment d’hommes sont venus.

- **Suffisament/**g=* sont venues; Suffisament de femmes sont venues.
- **Plusieurs/**g=* sont venus; Plusieurs hommes sont venus.
- **Plusieurs/**g=* sont venues; Plusieurs femmes sont venues.

Concerning the pronoun ‘on’, the semantic head can be an antecedent:

Examples:

- Nous les hommes, **on/**g=* n’est pas venus; Nous les femmes, **on/**g=* n’est pas venues.

Some of these morphological units can also have semantic neuter value. In this case, they agree with singular verb forms.

Examples:

- **On/**g=* n’est pas venu.
- **Beaucoup/**g=* dépend des Etats-Unis.

Concerning the personal and reflexive pronouns, notice that we consider that the values *masculine* and *feminine* do not apply only to the third person where the gender opposition can be marked morphologically (‘il’, ‘elle’); we consider that the feature **gender** applies to the whole paradigm of weak (except for ‘y’ and ‘en’) and strong personal pronouns and to the whole paradigm of weak and strong reflexive pronouns.

Examples:

- **Je/**g=m **me/**g=m promène; **Je/**g=f **me/**g=f promène.
- **Tu/**g=m **te/**g=m promène; **Tu/**g=f **te/**g=f promène.
- **Il/**g=m **se/**g=m promène; **Elle/**g=f **se/**g=f promène.

5.17.1 Pronouns: Value *m*

Morphological units that have, from a semantic point of view, the value *neuter* have, on the morphological level, the **gender** value *masculine*, like ‘real’ masculine forms. Notice that these forms have only the **number** value *singular*.

Examples:

- **on/**g=m **s’/**g=m amuse beaucoup.
- **il/**g=m pleut.
- chacun pour **soi/**g=m.
- **ceci/**g=m n’est pas une pipe.
- **Rien/**g=m ne s’est passé.

g=m	
Description	**Examples**
demonstrative pronoun	**celui-ci**/g=m est joli
	ceux-ci/g=m sont jolis
possessive pronoun	**le mien**/g=m est joli
	le sien/g=m est joli
indefinite pronoun	**certains**/g=m sont venus
	on/g=m est venu
relative pronoun	l'homme **auquel**/g=m tu penses
interrogative pronoun	**quel**/g=m est ton nom?
	lequel/g=m prends-tu, le rouge ou le vert?
exclamative pronoun	**quel**/g=m est ce culot!
weak personal pronoun	**il**/g=m parle
	mon cher ami, **tu**/g=m viens?
strong personal pronoun	**lui**/g=m, il vient
	toi/g=m, mon cher ami
	chacun pour **soi**/g=m
weak reflexive pronoun	il **se**/g=m promène
	Paul, tu **te**/g=m promène avec moi?
	On **se**/g=m promène?
strong reflexive pronoun	Le petit se lave **lui-même**/g=m
	Toi, petit, tu te laves **toi-même**/g=m
	Maintenant, chacun s'amuse **soi-même**/g=m !
impersonal pronoun	**Il**/g=m pleut

5.17.2 Pronouns: Value *f*

The value *f* applies to all **type** values of *pronouns*, except for the *cardinal pronouns*.

g=f	
Description	**Examples**
demonstrative pronoun	**celle-ci**/g=f est jolie
	celles-ci/g=f sont jolies
possessive pronoun	**la mienne**/g=f est jolie
	la sienne/g=f est jolie
indefinite pronoun	**certaines**/g=f sont venues
relative pronoun	la personne à **laquelle**/g=f tu penses
interrogative pronoun	**quelle**/g=f est ton adresse?
	laquelle/g=f prends-tu, la rouge ou la verte?
exclamative pronoun	**quelle**/g=f est cette femme!
weak personal pronoun	**elle**/g=f vient
	ma chère amie, **tu**/g=f viens?
strong personal pronoun	**elle**/g=f, elle vient
	toi/g=f, ma chère amie
weak reflexive pronoun	elle **se**/g=f promène
	Claire, tu **te**/g=f promènes avec moi?
strong reflexive pronoun	La petite se lave **elle-même**/g=f
	Toi, petite, tu te laves **toi-même**/g=f

5.17.3 Pronouns: Value *

The feature **g** (gender) does not apply to a set of *indefinite pronouns* (5.17), to the *relative*, *interrogative* and *exclamative* pronouns except for ‘quel’ and ‘lequel’, and to the *weak personal pronouns* with the **case** value *oblique*. For these morphological units, the other morphological features specified for the given **type** value do not apply either, i.e. the feature **number**, and for the *weak personal pronouns* also the feature **person**. Concerning the *cardinal pronouns*, the feature **g** does not apply to any of them.

g=*	
Description	**Examples**
indefinite pronoun	**beaucoup**/g=* sont venus/ venues
relative pronoun	l’homme **qui**/g=* est venu hier soir
	la femme **qui**/g=* est venue hier soir
interrogative pronoun	**pourquoi**/g=* pleures-tu?
	quand/g=* viens-tu?
	comment/g=* vas-tu au travail?
	où/g=* habite-t-il?
	combien/g=* gagne-t-il?
	que/g=* fait-il?
	qui/g=* est venu ce soir?
exclamative pronoun	**pourquoi**/g=* payer plus!
	comment/g=* ça!
	que/g=* fais-tu!
weak personal pronoun	j’**y**/g=* pense
	je m’**en**/g=* souviens

5.18 Pronouns: Feature *n*

The feature **n** (number) applies to *demonstrative*, *possessive indefinite*, *personal* and *reflexive* pronouns and to the *impersonal* pronoun. Nevertheless, the feature **number** does not apply to the *weak personal pronouns* ‘y’ and ‘en’ and to a range of indefinite pronouns (e.g. ‘beaucoup’, ‘suffisamment’ and ‘plusieurs’). The feature number does not apply to most of the *relative*, *interrogative* and *exclamative* pronouns either, except to those which present a morphologically marked number opposition (‘lequel’, ‘lesquels’; ‘quel’, ‘quels’). Concerning the *cardinal pronouns*, the feature **n** does not apply to any of them. Concerning the *indefinite pronouns*, we can consider the following cases:

1. The number opposition is morphologically marked:

   Examples:

   - **Quelqu’un**/n=s est venu; Je devinais **quelqu’une**/n=s de ces occupations.
   - **Quelques-uns**/n=p sont venus; J’en prends **quelques-unes**/n=p.

2. The singular form is defective:

   Examples:

   - **Certains**/n=p sont venus; **certaines**/n=p sont venus.

3. The plural form is defective:

   Examples:

   - **Aucun**/n=s n’est venu; **aucune**/n=s n’est venue.

4. Semantically neuter morphological units with the **gender** value *masculine* have the **number** value *singular*:

   Examples:

   - **Rien**/n=s ne s'est passé.

5. Concerning those indefinite pronouns that are morphologically not marked but that present **number** and/or **gender** variations, we consider that the feature **number** does not apply:

   Examples:

   - **Beaucoup**/n=* dépend des Etats-Unis.
   - **Beaucoup**/n=* sont venus/venues.
   - **On**/n=* est venu.
   - Nous, les femmes, **on**/n=* n'est pas venues.
   - **Plusieurs**/n=* sont venus/venues.

5.18.1 Pronouns: Value *s*

The value *s* may apply to all **type** values of *pronouns*, except from the *cardinal pronouns*.

n=s	
Description	**Examples**
demonstrative pronoun	**celui-ci**/n=s est joli
	celle-ci/n=s est jolie
possessive pronoun	**le mien**/n=s est joli
	le nôtre/n=s est joli
indefinite pronoun	**quelqu'un**/n=s est venu
	tout/n=s n'est pas perdu
	rien/n=s n'est perdu
relative pronoun	l'homme **auquel**/n=s tu penses
interrogative pronoun	**quel**/n=s est ton nom?
	lequel/n=s prends-tu, le rouge ou le vert?
exclamative pronoun	**quel**/n=s est ce culot!
weak personal pronoun	**il**/n=s est venu
	mon cher ami, **tu**/n=s viens?
strong personal pronoun	**lui**/n=s, il vient
	toi/n=s, mon cher ami
weak reflexive pronoun	il **se**/n=s promène
	Paul, tu **te**/n=s promène avec moi?
strong reflexive pronoun	Le petit se lave **lui-même**/n=s
	Toi, petit, tu te laves **toi-même**/n=s
impersonal pronoun	**Il**/n=s fait beau

5.18.2 Pronouns: Value *p*

The value *p* may apply to all **type** values of *pronouns*, except from the *cardinal pronouns*.

n=p	
Description	**Examples**
demonstrative pronoun	**ceux-ci**/n=p sont jolis
	celles-ci/n=p sont jolies
possessive pronoun	**les miens**/n=p sont jolis
	les nôtres/n=p sont jolis/ jolies
indefinite pronoun	**certains**/n=p sont venus
relative pronoun	les hommes **auxquels**/n=p tu penses
interrogative pronoun	**quels**/n=p sont tes loisirs?
	lesquels/n=p prends-tu, les rouges ou les verts?
exclamative pronoun	**quels**/n=p sont ces hommes!
weak personal pronoun	**ils**/n=p
	mes chers amis, **vous**/n=p venez?
strong personal pronoun	**eux**/n=p, ils viennent
	vous/n=p, mes chers amis
weak reflexive pronoun	ils **se**/n=p promènent
	Vous **vous**/n=p promenez avec moi?
strong reflexive pronoun	vous vous amusez **vous-même**/n=p
	ils s'amusent **eux-même**/n=p

5.18.3 Pronouns: Value *

The feature **n** does not apply to a range of *indefinite pronouns*, to *relative*, *interrogative* and *exclamative* pronouns, except for 'quel' and 'lequel', and to the *weak personal pronouns* with the **case** value *oblique*. Concerning the *cardinal pronouns*, the feature **n** does not apply to any of them.

n=*	
Description	**Examples**
indefinite pronoun	**beaucoup**/n=* sont venus
interrogative pronoun	**pourquoi**/n=* pleures-tu?
	quand/n=* viens-tu?
	comment/n=* vas-tu au travail?
	où/n=* habite-t-il?
	combien/n=* gagne-t-il?
	que/n=* fait-il?
exclamative pronoun	**pourquoi**/n=* payer plus!
	comment/n=* ça!
weak personal pronoun	j'**y**/n=* pense
	il s'**en**/n=* souvient

5.19 Pronouns: Feature case

The feature **case** only applies to *weak personal pronouns*.
There are homographs:
Examples:

- **nous**/case=nom, **nous**/case=acc, **nous**/case=dat.

Weak reflexive pronouns have the same paradigms for the **case** values *accusative* and *dative*. This is the reason why we do not apply the feature **case** to this type of pronoun.
Examples:

- Je me lave. (*accusative*)
- Je me lave les mains. (*dative*)

5.19.1 Pronouns: Value *nom*

The value *nom* only applies to *weak personal pronouns*.

case=nom	
Description	**Examples**
weak personal pronoun	**je**/case=nom travaille
	il/case=nom travaille

5.19.2 Pronouns: Value *acc*

The value *acc* only applies to *weak personal pronouns*.

case=acc	
Description	**Examples**
weak personal pronoun	il **me**/case=acc voit
	il **le**/case=acc voit
	Regarde- **moi**/case=acc

5.19.3 Pronouns: Value *dat*

The value *dat* only applies to *weak personal pronouns*.

case=dat	
Description	**Examples**
weak personal pronoun	il **me**/case=dat pardonne
	il **lui**/case=dat pardonne
	Pardonne- **moi**/case=dat

5.19.4 Pronouns: Value *obl*

The value *obl* only applies to *weak personal pronouns*.

case=obl	
Description	**Examples**
weak personal pronoun	il **en**/case=obl vient
	il **y**/case=obl pense

5.20 Pronouns: Feature nbpos

The feature **pos** (number of possessor) only applies to *possessive pronouns*.

5.20.1 Pronouns: Value *sg*

The value *sg* only applies to *possessive pronouns*.

nbpos=sg	
Description	**Examples**
possessive pronoun	ce livre est **le mien**/nbpos=sg
	cette revue est **la mienne**/nbpos=sg
	ces livres sont **les miens**/nbpos=sg
	ces revues sont **les miennes**/nbpos=sg

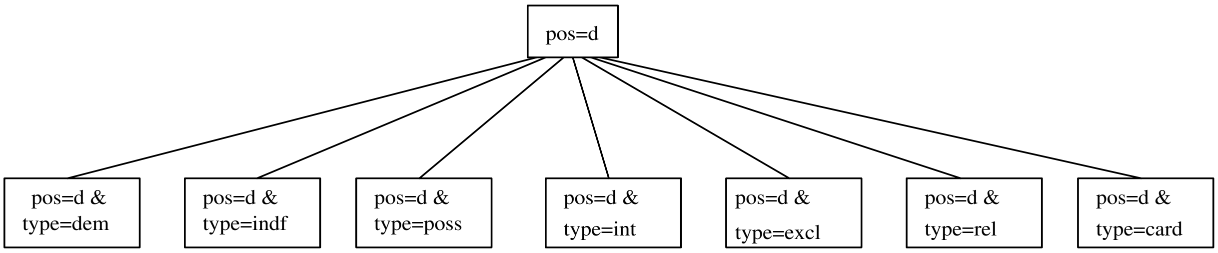
5.20.2 Pronouns: Value *pl*

The value *pl* only applies to *possessive pronouns*.

nbpos=pl	
Description	**Examples**
possessive pronoun	ce livre est **le nôtre**/nbpos=pl
	cette revue est **la nôtre**/nbpos=pl
	ces livres sont **les nôtres**/nbpos=pl
	ces revues sont **les nôtres**/nbpos=pl

6 Determiners

6.1 Determiners: Type hierarchy table



DETERMINERS							
Feature	**Values**						
pos	determiner						
type	dem	indf	poss	int	excl	rel	card
P	–	–	1, 2, 3	–	–	–	–
G	m, f	m, f	m, f	m, f	m, f	m, f	–
N	s, p	s, p	s, p	s, p	s, p	s, p	–
Pos	–	–	sg, pl	–	–	–	–

6.2 pos value *d*

6.2.1 Core semantics of value *determiner*

6.2.1.1 Determiners: Syntactic criterion

Apart from *articles* (cf. the paradigms ‘le’, ‘un’, ‘du’), and if no predeterminer is present, *determiners* occur at the left hand end of a noun phrase. In general (except for a range of proper nouns that can occupy a non-terminal syntactic position, except for nominals in titles or proverbs, or nominals after a preposition or in an enumeration), a noun or a nominalised adjective requires a *determiner* or an *article* in order to form a noun phrase with which a syntactic function can be associated. In a noun phrase, all *determiners* can be preceded by an adjectival predeterminer (‘seul’, ‘tout’); cardinal determiners can also be preceded by an adverbial predeterminer (‘environ’, ‘quelque’). Note: In traditional grammars, the morphological units which we consider as indefinite, possessive, demonstrative, cardinal and interrogative or exclamative *determiners* are considered as indefinite, possessive, demonstrative, cardinal and interrogative or exclamative *adjectives*. Concerning *determiners*, different acceptations are encountered. Morphological, syntactical and semantical levels must be distinguished. Our acceptation of *determiners* refers to the *morphological* category.
Test:
Given *N* a common noun, NP a nominal phrase which stays not in a title, proverb, after a preposition or in an enumeration, If *N* can only occupy the position of a NP with *X*, *X* can be a determiner.
Examples:

- **Son**/pos=d manteau est trop grand.
  *Manteau est trop grand.
- **Cette**/pos=d fille est gentille.
  *Fille est gentille.
- Une place pour **chaque**/pos=d chose.
  *Une place pour chose.
- **Quelle**/pos=d heure est-il?
  *Heure est-il?

- Il a **quelques**/pos=d ennuis.
  *Il a ennuis.

- Il est venu **plusieurs**/pos=d fois.
  *Il est venu fois.

- Pierre part **chaque**/pos=d été.
  *Pierre part été.

- Ils ont **deux**/pos=d enfants.
  *Ils ont enfants.

- **Diverses**/pos=d personnes ont appelé.
  *Personnes ont appelé.

- **Toute**/pos=d personne intéressée est la bienvenue.
  *Personne intéressée est la bienvenue.

Test:
Given *Art* an article, *N* a common noun: If *X* + *N* cannot be preceded by *Art*, then *X* is a determiner.
Note: Some morphological units can be adjectives if they are preceded by an article or they can be determiners if they are not preceded by an article.
Examples:

- **Plusieurs**/pos=d hommes sont venus.
  *Les plusieurs hommes.

- **Toute**/pos=d personne est la bienvenue.
  *La toute personne.

- **Son**/pos=d manteau est trop grand.
  *Le son manteau.

- **Cette**/pos=d fille est jolie.
  *La cette fille est jolie.

but:
Examples:

- **Deux**/pos=d hommes sont venus.
  Les **deux**/pos=a hommes sont venus.

- **Quelques**/pos=d filles sont venues.
  Les **quelques**/pos=a filles qui sont venues…

If a *predeterminer* is present in a noun phrase, the *determiner* does not occur at the leftmost end of the noun phrase. In the case of ‘tout’ as *predeterminer*, its place in the noun phrase is not fixed:
Examples:

- Tous les enfants sont partis.

- Les enfants sont tous partis.

We can distinguish between the following categories of *predeterminers*:

- Adjectival predeterminers ‘tout’, ‘seul’:

adjectival predeterminer	
Description	**Examples**
tout + determiner	après **toutes**/pos=a **ces**/pos=d années
seul + determiner	**seul**/pos=a **cet**/pos=d homme

- Adverbial predeterminer 'environ', 'quelque':

adverbial predeterminer	
Description	**Examples**
environ + cardinal determiner	**environ**/pos=adverb **cinquante**/pos=d personnes
quelque + cardinal determiner	**quelque**/pos=adverb **cinquante**/pos=d personnes

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *determiner* and the determinative use and meaning of other morphological units. Indeed, distinctions must be made between the following levels:

1. Morphological level: **pos** values *determiner* .
2. Syntactic level: [X [de Y]], with [de Y] as a complement of X.
3. Semanticl level: [[X] de [Y]], with X a quantifier and Y the semantic head.

determinative use of morphological units	
Description	**Examples**
X = N	**quantité**/pos=n de gens
X = Adj + N	**bon**/pos=a **nombre**/pos=n de gens
X = Det + N	**un**/pos=article **kilo**/pos=n de farine
X = Det + Adj + N	**une**/pos=article **immense**/pos=a **majorité**/pos=n de personnes
X = pronoun	**beaucoup**/pos=p de personnes
X = adverb	**autant**/pos=adverb de gens

6.2.2 Determiners: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *determiner* and *adjective*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *Det* a determiner, *N* a noun: If *NP* (*Det* + *X* + *N*), then *X*/pos=a; otherwise, if *NP* (*X* + *N*), then *X*/pos=d.

pos=a		**pos=d**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjective	un **tel**/pos=a père	indefinite determiner	**tel**/pos=d père, **tel**/pos=d fils
	les **quelques**/pos=a filles qui sont venues. . .		**quelques**/pos=d filles
	les **deux**/pos=a arbres que je vois de la fenêtre		**deux**/pos=d arbres

Confusion may occur between 'tout' as *adjectival predeterminer* and as *adverb*:

pos=a		pos=adverb	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjectival predeterminer	**Toute**/pos=a **une**/pos=article famille	adverb	**une**/pos=article **toute**/pos=adverb jeune fille

Confusion may occur between 'tout' as *adjectival predeterminer* and as *determiner*:

pos=a		pos=d	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjectival predeterminer	**Tous**/pos=a **les**/pos=article **deux**/pos=a	determiner	**tous**/pos=d **deux**/pos=a

Confusion may occur between 'tout' as *determiner* and as *adverb*:

pos=d		pos=adverb	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
determiner	**Tout**/pos=d **deux**/pos=a	adverb	ils sont **tout**/pos=adverb **doux**/pos=a

6.3 Determiners: type value *dem*

6.3.1 Core semantics of value *demonstrative determiner*

6.3.1.1 Demonstrative determiners: Morphological criterion

Demonstrative determiners are those determiners whose forms have the mark [s]. The particles 'ci' and 'là' can be attached to the nouns that the demonstrative determiners specify. The *demonstrative determiner* 'ledit' is a particular case as regards its internal morphological structure.
Test:
Examples:

- **Cette**/pos=d & type=dem fille est gentille.
- **Ces**/pos=d & type=dem jours-ci. . .

6.3.2 Demonstrative determiners: type value *dem* shared by other pos values

The **type** value *dem* is shared by the **pos** values *determiner* and *pronoun*.

type=dem	
Description	**Examples**
pos=d	**Cette**/pos=d fille-là est gentille
	Ces/pos=d chocolats sont délicieux
pos=p	**Celle-là**/pos=p est gentille
	Ceux-ci/pos=p sont délicieux

6.3.3 Demonstrative determiners: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *determiner* and *pronoun*.
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *N* a noun: If *NP* (*X*/type=dem + *N*), then *X*/pos=d; otherwise, if *NP* (*X*/type=dem), then *X*/pos=p.

pos=d & type=dem		**pos=p & type=dem**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
demonstrative determiner	**cette**/pos=d & type=dem fille-là	demonstrative pronoun	**celle-ci**/pos=p & type=dem

6.4 Determiners: type value *possessive*

6.4.1 Core semantics of *possessive determiner*

6.4.1.1 Possessive determiner: Morphological criterion

A *determiner* has the type *possessive* if it has the feature **number of possessor**. The other types of *determiners* do not have this feature. The possessive determiner establishes a relation between on the one hand an object which it determines and its possessor on the other.
Test:
Given *X* a determiner, If *X* has Pos=sg or Pos=pl, and pers=1 or pers=2 or pers=3, then *X* is a possessive determiner.
Examples:

- **Sa**/pos=d & type=poss voiture est rouge.
- **Ses**/pos=d & type=poss affaires vont bien.

6.4.2 Possessive determiners: type value *poss* shared by other pos values

The **type** value *poss* is shared by the **pos** values *adjective*, *determiner* and *pronoun*.

type=poss	
Description	**Examples**
pos=a	Ce livre est **mien**/pos=a
	Ce livre est **nôtre**/pos=a
pos=d	C'est **mon**/pos=d livre
	C'est **notre**/pos=d livre
pos=p	C'est **le mien**/pos=p
	C'est **le nôtre**/pos=p

6.4.3 Possessive determiners: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *determiner* and *adjective*:
Test:
Given *N* a noun: If *X*/type=poss + *N*, then *X*/pos=d & type=poss; otherwise, if copula + *X*/type=poss, then *X*/pos=a & type=poss.

pos=a & type=poss		**pos=d & type=poss**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
possessive adjective	Ce livre est **mien**/pos=a & type=poss	possessive determiner	C'est **mon**/pos=d & type=poss livre
	Ce livre est **nôtre**/pos=a & type=poss		C'est **notre**/pos=d & type=poss livre
	Ce livre est **leur**/pos=a & type=poss		C'est **leur**/pos=d & type=poss livre

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *determiner* and *pronoun*:
Test:
Given *N* a noun, *NP* a noun phrase: If *X*/type=poss + *N*, then *X*/pos=d & type=poss; otherwise, If *NP* (*X*/type=poss), then *X*/pos=p & type=poss.

pos=d & type=poss		**pos=p & type=poss**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
possessive determiner	**Mon**/pos=d & type=poss livre	possessive pronoun	Ce livre est **le mien**/pos=p & type=poss
	Notre/pos=d & type=poss livre		Ce livre est **le nôtre**/pos=p & type=poss
	Leur/pos=a & type=poss livre		Ce livre est **le leur**/pos=p & type=poss

6.5 Determiners: type value *indf*

6.5.1 Core semantics of value *indefinite determiner*

6.5.1.1 Indefinite determiners: Semantic criterion

Indefinite determiners indicate for the class of objects that they specify that this class is either completely empty ("aucun *X*"), or that it is completely full ("chaque *X*") or that an undelimited part is full ("certains *X*").
Test:
Given *X* a determiner: If *X* has either negative, distributive or generic value, then *X* can be an indefinite determiner.
Examples:

- **Aucune**/pos=d & type=indf personne n'est venue.
- **Chaque**/pos=d & type=indf chose en son temps.
- **Certaines**/pos=d & type=indf personnes sont venues.
- **Nul**/pos=d & type=indf homme n'est infaillible.

6.5.2 Indefinite determiners: type value *indf* shared by other pos values

The **type** value *indf* is shared by the **pos** values *adjective*, *determiner* and *pronoun*.

type=indf	
Description	**Examples**
pos=a	Un **tel**/pos=a homme me plaît
	Un **certain**/pos=a Pierre est venu
pos=d	**Tel**/pos=d père, **tel**/pos=d fils
	Certains/pos=d hommes sont venus
pos=p	**Tel**/pos=p était son destin
	Certains/pos=p sont venus

Notice that the **type** value *indf* is also shared by the **pos** value *article*:
Examples:

- **Un/**pos=article & type=indf homme, **une/**pos=article & type=indf femme.

6.5.3 Indefinite determiners: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *pronoun* and *determiner*.
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *N* a noun: If *NP* (*X*/type=indf), then *X*/pos=p; otherwise, if *NP* (*X*/type=indf + *N*), then *X*/pos=d.

pos=p & type=indf		**pos=d & type=indf**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
indefinite pronoun	**Certains**/pos=p & type=indf sont venus	indefinite determiner	**Certains**/pos=d & type=indf hommes sont venus
	Plusieurs/pos=p & type=indf sont venus		**Plusieurs**/pos=d & type=indf hommes sont venus
	Aucun/pos=p & type=indf n'est venu		**Aucun**/pos=d & type=indf homme n'est venu
	Nul/pos=p & type=indf n'est infaillible		**Nul**/pos=d & type=indf homme n'est infaillible
	Tout/pos=p & type=indf n'est pas perdu		**Toute**/pos=d & type=indf chose n'est pas perdue
	Tel/pos=p & type=indf est son destin		**Tel**/pos=d & type=indf père, **tel**/pos=d & type=indf fils

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *adjective* and *determiner*.
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *N* a noun, *Det* a determiner: If *NP* (*Det* + *X*/type=indf + *N*), then *X*/pos=a; otherwise, if *NP* (*X*/type=indf + *N*), then *X*/pos=d.

pos=a & type=indf		**pos=d & type=indf**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
indefinite adjective	un **tel**/pos=a & type=indf père	indefinite determiner	**tel**/pos=d & type=indf père, **tel**/pos=d & type=indf fils
	les **quelques**/pos=a & type=indf filles qui sont venues …		**quelques**/pos=d & type=indf filles

The plural forms of the morphological units 'différent', 'certains' and 'divers' can either be a *qualitative adjective*, or an *indefinite determiner*.
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *Det* a determiner, *N* a noun: If not in an enumeration *NP* (*X*/numb=pl + *N*/numb=pl), then *X*/pos=d & numb=pl; otherwise, if *NP* (*Det*/numb=pl + *X*/numb=pl + *N*/numb=pl), then *X*/pos=a & numb=pl.

pos=a & type=qual		**pos=d & type=indf**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
qualitative adjective	des hommes **différents**/pos=a & type=qual vivent ici	indefinite determiner	**différents**/pos=d & type=indf hommes habitent ici
	les choix sont **divers**/pos=a & type=qual et **variés**/pos=a & type=qual		**divers**/pos=d & type=indf choix
	les hommes sont **certains**/pos=a & type=qual		**certains**/pos=d & type=indf hommes

6.6 Determiners: type value *int*

6.6.1 Core semantics of value *interrogative determiner*

6.6.1.1 Interrogative determiners: Syntactic criterion

A determiner has the **type** value *int* if it occupies a position in a noun phrase that introduces a Wh-question.
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase with a determiner *X*: If the *NP* introduces a Wh-question, then *X* is an interrogative determiner.
Examples:

- **Quelle**/pos=determiner & type=int heure est-il?

6.6.2 Interrogative determiners: type value *int* shared by other pos values

The **type** value *int* is shared by the **pos** values *determiner* and *pronoun*.

type=int	
Description	**Examples**
pos=d	**Quelle**/pos=d heure est-il?
pos=p	**Quel**/pos=p est son nom?

6.7 Determiners: type value *excl*

6.7.1 Core semantics of value *exclamative determiner*

6.7.1.1 Exclamative determiners: Syntactic criterion

A determiner has the **type** value *excl* if it occupies a position in a noun phrase that introduces an exclamation.
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase with a determiner *X*: If the NP introduces an exclamation, then *X* is an exclamative determiner.
Examples:

- **Quelle**/pos=determiner & type=excl histoire!

6.7.2 Exclamative determiners: type value *excl* shared by other pos values

The **type** value *excl* is shared by the **pos** values *determiner* and *pronoun*.

type=excl	
Description	**Examples**
pos=d	**Quel**/pos=d culot!
pos=p	**Quel**/pos=p est ce culot!

6.7.3 Exclamative determiners: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *pronoun* and *determiner*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *N* a noun: If *NP* (*X*/type=int|excl), then *X*/pos=p; otherwise, if *NP* (*X*/type=int|excl + *N*), then *X*/pos=d.

pos=p & type=int or excl		**pos=d & type=int or excl**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
pronoun	**Quel**/pos=p & type=int est ton nom?; **Quel**/pos=p & type=exl est ce culot!	determiner	**Quelle**/pos=d & type=int voiture conduit-il?; **Quel**/pos=d & type=excl culot!

6.8 Determiners: type value *rel*

6.8.1 Core semantics of value *relative determiner*

6.8.1.1 Relative determiners: Syntactic criterion

A *determiner* has the **type** value *rel* if the noun phrase of which the *determiner* is a constituent has an antecedent in the main clause and if the noun phrase realises a verb argument of the clause in which it occurs.
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a nooun phrase, *X* a determiner, *N* a noun, *P* the main clause, P' the clause in which *NP* occurs: If *NP* (*X* + *N*) realises a position of a verb argument of P' and if *NP* (*X* + *N*) has an antecedent in *P*, then *X* is a relative determiner.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- On vous donnera le numéro de son domicile, **lequel**/pos=d & type=rel numéro j'ai oublié.

6.9 Determiners: type value *card*

6.9.1 Core semantics of value *cardinal determiner*

6.9.1.1 Cardinal determiners: Syntactic criterion

Cardinals are used as determiners if they occupy the position of a determiner in a noun phrase. Note: We consider 'un' always as *indefinite article*.
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *X* a determiner: If *X* has a cardinal value, except 'un', then *X* is a cardinal determiner.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- **Deux**/pos=d & type=card hommes sont venus.

but:
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- **Un**/pos=article & type=indf homme est venu.

6.9.2 Cardinal determiners: type value *card* shared by other pos values

The **type** value *card* is shared by the **pos** values *adjective* (4.5), *determiner* and *pronoun* (5.14).

type=card	
Description	**Examples**
pos=a	Les **deux**/pos=a chiens ont aboyé
pos=d	**Deux**/pos=d chiens ont aboyé
pos=p	**Deux**/pos=p ont aboyé

6.9.3 Cardinal determiners: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *determiner* and *pronoun*:
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *N* a noun, *Det* a determiner: If *NP* (*X*/type=card + *N*), then *X*/pos=d; otherwise, if *NP* (*X*/type=card), or if *NP* (*Det* + *X*/type=card), then *X*/pos=p.

pos=d & type=card		**pos=p & type=card**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
cardinal used as determiner	**deux**/pos=d & type=card hommes sont venus	cardinal used as pronoun	**deux**/pos=p & type=card sont venus

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *determiner* and *adjective*:
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *N* a noun, *Det* a determiner: If *NP* (*X*/type=card + *N*), then *X*/pos=d; otherwise, if *NP* (*Det* + *X*/type=card + *N*), then *X*/pos=a.

pos=a & type=card		**pos=d & type=card**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
cardinal used as adjective	les **deux**/pos=a & type=card hommes sont venus	cardinal used as determiner	**deux**/pos=d & type=card hommes sont venus

6.10 Determiners: Feature p

The feature **p** only applies to *possessive determiners*, in combination with the feature **pos**.

6.10.1 Determiners: Value *1*

The value *1* only applies to *possessive determiners*.

p=1	
Description	**Examples**
possessive determiner	**mon**/p=1 livre
	ma/p=1 maison
	notre/p=1 livre
	notre/p=1 maison

6.10.2 Determiners: Value *2*

The value *2* only applies to *possessive determiners*.

p=2	
Description	**Examples**
possessive determiner	**ton**/p=2 livre
	ta/p=2 maison
	votre/p=2 livre
	votre/p=2 maison

6.10.3 Determiners: Value *3*

The value *3* only applies to *possessive determiners*.

p=3	
Description	**Examples**
possessive determiner	**son**/p=3 livre
	sa/p=3 maison
	leur/p=3 livre
	leur/p=3 maison

6.11 Determiners: Feature pos

The feature **pos** only applies to *possessive determiners*, in combination with the feature **p**.

6.11.1 Determiners: Value *sg*

The value *sg* only applies to *possessive determiners*.

pos=sg	
Description	**Examples**
possessive determiner	**mon**/pos=sg livre
	ma/pos=sg revue
	mes/pos=sg livres
	mes/pos=sg revues

6.11.2 Determiners: Value *pl*

The value *pl* only applies to *possessive determiners*.

pos=sg	
Description	**Examples**
possessive determiner	**notre**/pos=pl livre
	notre/pos=pl revue
	nos/pos=pl livres
	nos/pos=pl revues

6.12 Determiners: Feature g

The feature **g** applies to *demonstrative*, *indefinite*, *possessive*, *interrogative*, *relative* and *exclamative* determiners. It does not apply to *cardinal determiners*.

6.12.1 Determiners: Value *m*

Apart from *cardinal determiners*, the value **m** applies to all **type** values of *determiners*.

g=m	
Description	**Examples**
demonstrative determiner	**ce**/g=m garçon
	ces/g=m garçons
indefinite determiner	**tel**/g=m père
	certains/g=m livres
possessive determiner	**mon**/g=m livre
	mes/g=m livres
interrogative determiner	**quel**/g=m livre?
	quels/g=m livres?
exclamative determiner	**quel**/g=m culot!
	quels/g=m événements!
relative determiner	le numéro de son domicile, **lequel**/g=m numéro. . .

6.12.2 Determiners: Value *f*

Apart from *cardinal determiners*, the value *f* applies to all **type** values of *determiners*.

g=f	
Description	**Examples**
demonstrative determiner	**cette**/g=f fille
	ces/g=f filles
indefinite determiner	**telle**/g=f mère
	certaines/g=f peintures
possessive determiner	**ma**/g=f revue
	mes/g=f revues
interrogative determiner	**quelle**/g=f revue?
	quelles/g=f revues?
exclamative determiner	**quelle**/g=f histoire!
	quelles/g=f histoires!
relative determiner	l'adresse de son domicile, **laquelle**/g=f adresse . . .

6.13 Determiners: Feature n

The feature **n** applies to *demonstrative*, *indefinite*, *possessive*, *interrogative*, *relative* and *exclamative* determiners. It does not apply to *cardinal determiners*.

6.13.1 Determiners: Value *s*

Apart from *cardinal determiners*, the value *s* applies to all **type** values of *determiners*.

n=s	
Description	**Examples**
demonstrative determiner	**ce**/n=s garçon
	cette/n=s fille
indefinite determiner	**tel**/n=s père
	telle/n=s mère
possessive determiner	**mon**/n=s livre
	ma/n=s revue
interrogative determiner	**quel**/n=s livre?
	quelle/n=s revue?
exclamative determiner	**quel**/n=s culot!
	quelle/n=s histoire!
relative determiner	l'adresse de son domicile, **laquelle**/n=s adresse…

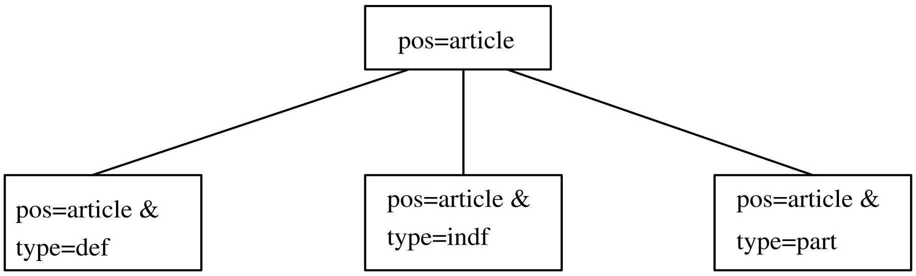
6.13.2 Determiners: Value *p*

Apart from *cardinal determiners*, the value *p* applies to all **type** values of *determiners*.

n=p	
Description	**Examples**
demonstrative determiner	**ces**/n=p garçons
	ces/n=p filles
indefinite determiner	**tels**/n=p pères
	telles/n=p mères
possessive determiner	**mes**/n=p livres
	mes/n=p revues
interrogative determiner	**quels**/n=p livres?
	quelles/n=p revues?
exclamative determiner	**quels**/n=p événements!
	quelles/n=p histoires!
relative determiner	les adresses de leur domicile, **lesquelles**/n=p adresses…

7 Articles

7.1 Articles: Type hierarchy table



ARTICLES			
Feature	**Values**		
pos	article		
type	def	indf	part
gen	m, f	m, f	m, f
num	s, p	s, p	s

7.2 pos value *article*

7.2.1 Core semantics of value *article*

7.2.1.1 Articles: Morphological criterion

An *article* is a *determiner* which belongs to one of the paradigms ‘le’ (*definite article*), ‘un’ (*indefinite article*) or ‘du’ (*partitive article*). Note: We do not distinguish between the *indefinite article* ‘un’ and the *cardinal determiner* ‘un’. We consider ‘un’ always as *indefinite article*.
Test:
Given *X* a determiner: If *X* belongs to one of the paradigms ‘le’, ‘un’ or ‘du’, then *X* is an article.
Examples:

- **la**/pos=article sagesse.
- **un**/pos=article chat.
- **du**/pos=article lait.

7.2.1.2 Articles: Syntactic criterion

Like *determiners*, *articles* occupy the left hand end of a noun phrase.

7.3 pos value *def*

7.3.1 Core semantics of value *definite article*

7.3.1.1 Definite articles: Morphological criterion

The *definite article* belongs to the paradigm of ‘le’.
Test:
Given *X* an article: If *X* belongs to the paradigm of ‘le’, then *X* is a definite article.
Examples:

- **la**/pos=article & type=def sagesse.

- **le**/pos=article & type=def lion.
- **les**/pos=article & type=def gens.
- **l'**/pos=article & type=def histoire.

7.3.2 Definite articles: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *article* and *pronoun*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *N* a noun: If *NP* ('le' + *N*), then **le**/pos=article; otherwise, if *NP* ('le'), then **le**/pos=p.

pos=p & type=pers weak		**pos=article & type=definite**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
weak personal pronoun	il **le**/pos=p & type=pers weak conduit	definite article	**le**/pos=article & type=definite conduit

7.4 type value *indf*

7.4.1 Core semantics of value *indefinite article*

7.4.1.1 Indefinite articles: Morphological criterion

The *indefinite article* belongs to the paradigm of 'un'. Before an adjective which is placed in anteposition to a noun, the plural form 'des' is not used, but the form 'de'.
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *X* an article: If *X* belongs to the paradigm of 'un', *X* is an indefinite article.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- **un**/pos=art & type=indf lion.
- **une**/pos=art & type=indf vache.
- **des**/pos=art & type=indf chiens.
- **de**/pos=art & type=indf beaux enfants.

Notes:

1. In some contexts, the morphological unit 'des' may have partitive value. We decided to consider 'des' always as an *indefinite article*, and not in some contexts as a *partitive article*, because it is not obvious how to handle the disambiguation between an *indefinite* and a *partitive article*.

   <u>*Examples*</u>:

   - Je mange **de la**/type=part salade et **des**/type=indf haricots.

2. We decided to consider 'un' always as an *indefinite article* and never as a *cardinal determiner*, although it may have this value in some contexts.

   <u>*Examples*</u>:

   - Il a **un**/pos=article & type=indf chat et **deux**/pos=determiner & type=cardinal chiens.

7.4.2 Indefinite articles: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the *indefinite article* and the *indefinite pronoun* ‘un’:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *N* a noun: If *NP* (**un**/type=indf + *N*), then **un**/pos=article & type=indf; otherwise, if *NP* (Article + **un**/type=indf), then (Article + **un**)pos=p & type=indf.

pos=article & type=indf		pos=p & type=indf	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
indefinite article	**Un**/pos=article & type=indf homme est venu	definite article + ‘un’ as indefinite pronoun	**L’un**/pos=p & type=indf est venu, l’autre non.

7.5 type value *partitive*

7.5.1 Core semantics of value *partitive article*

7.5.1.1 Partitive articles: Morphological criterion

The *partitive article* belongs to the paradigm of ‘du’. It is a compound unit — ‘de’ + definite article — with ‘du’ as the fused form of ‘de’ + ‘le’.
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *X* an article: If *X* belongs to the paradigm of ‘du’, *X* is a partitive article.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- **du**/pos=article & type=partitive lait.
- **de la**/pos=article & type=partitive confiture.
- **de l’**/pos=article & type=partitive eau.

Notice that we decided to consider ‘des’ always as an *indefinite article*, and not in some contexts as a *partitive article*, because it is not obvious how to handle the disambiguation between an *indefinite* and a *partitive article*.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- Je mange **de la**/type=part salade et **des**/type=indf haricots.

7.6 Articles: Feature gen

The feature **gen** applies to bf **type** values of *articles*, that is, to *definite*, *indefinite* and *partitive* articles.

7.6.1 Articles: Value *m*

The value *m* applies to all the **type** values of *articles*.

gen=m	
Description	**Examples**
definite article	**le**/gen=m désir
	les/gen=m hommes
indefinite article	**un**/gen=m bonbon
	des/gen=m bonbons
partitive article	**du**/gen=m riz

7.6.2 Articles: Value *f*

The value *f* applies to all **type** values of *articles*.

gen=f	
Description	**Examples**
definite article	**la**/gen=f joie
	les/gen=f femmes
indefinite article	**une**/gen=f sucette
	des/gen=f sucettes
partitive article	**de la**/gen=f farine

7.7 Articles: Feature num

The feature **num** applies to all **type** values of *articles*, that is, to *definite*, *indefinite* and *partitive* articles. Concerning the *partitive articles*, we only assign this feature value to singular forms.

7.7.1 Articles: Value *s*

The value *s* applies to all **type** values of *articles*.

num=s	
Description	**Examples**
definite article	**le**/num=s désir
	la/num=s joie
indefinite article	**un**/num=s bonbon
	une/num=s sucette
partitive article	**du**/num=s riz
	de la/num=s farine

7.7.2 Articles: Value *p*

We always interpret the plural form 'des' as *indefinite article*, even if it can have *partitive* value in some contexts:
Examples:

- Je mange **de la**/type=part salade et **des**/type=indf haricots.

Consequently, we consider that the value *p* applies to *definite* and *indefinite* articles, but not to *partitive articles*.

num=p	
Description	**Examples**
definite article	**les**/num=p hommes
	les/num=p femmes
indefinite article	**des**/num=p bonbons
	des/num=p sucettes

8 Verbs

8.1 Verbs: Type hierarchy table

VERBS							
Feature	**Values**						
pos	v						
Vf-M	ind	sub	impr	cond	inf	part	
Tns	pres, impf, fut, past	pres, impf	pres	pres	pres	pres	past
P	1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3	1, 2	1, 2, 3	*	*	*
N	s, p	s, p	s, p	s, p	*	*	s, p
G	*	*	*	*	*	*	m, f

8.2 pos value *v*

8.2.1 Core semantics of value *verb*

8.2.1.1 Verbs: Morphological criterion

A *verb* is a morphological unit to which the features **mood** and **tense** apply, in combination with the morphological features **person**, **number** and for participles also the feature **gender**. Note: There is a set of defective verbs, that is, verbs which do not have the whole paradigm of inflected forms.
Test:
If *X* has the attribute- value vf-m=ind, vf-m=sub, vf-m=impr, vf-m=cond, vf-m=inf, or vf-m=part and the feature tns=pres, tns=impf, tns=fut, or tns=past, *X* is a verb. Note: In combination with the **vf-m** value *ind*, the **tns** value *past* designates the *passé simple*; in combination with the **vf-m** value *part*, the *past participle*.
Examples:

- Pierre **aime**/pos=v & vf-m=ind & tns=pres.
- Pierre **aima**/pos=v & vf-m=ind & tns=past.
- Pierre **partirait**/pos=v & vf-m=cond & tns=pres volontiers en vacances.
- Pierre veut que Marie **vienne**/pos=v & vf-m=sub & tns=pres.

8.2.1.2 Verbs: Syntactic criterion

A *verb* is a morphological unit which is the head of a syntactic constituent, i.e. a verb phrase (VP).
Examples:

- Pierre **habite**/pos=v à Paris — ‘habiter’ is the head of the verb phrase “habiter à Paris”.

8.2.1.3 Verbs: Semantic criterion

A *verb* is a morphological unit with which frames (roles like agent, patient, goal, etc.) can be associated.
Test:
Given *R1*, *R2*, etc., semantic roles: If *R1*, *R2*, etc., can be associated with *X*, then *X* can be a verb.
Examples:

- Pierre **habite**/pos=v à Paris — ‘Pierre’ is an agent; “à Paris” is a localisation.

8.2.1.4 Verbs: Pragmatic criterion

A verbal process is associated with parameters concerning the context of utterance (person, spatial and temporal localisation).
Test:
Given *P1*, *P2*, etc., parameters concerning the context of utterance: If *P1*, *P2*, etc., are associated with *X*, then *X* can be a verb.
Examples:

- Pierre **partira**/pos=v demain à Paris — 'partira', 'demain', for example, are only understandable in relation to a given temporal localisation of this sentence.

8.2.2 Recategorisation of *verbs*

Verbs, i.e. *infinitives*, *present participles* and *past participles*, can be recategorised as *nouns*. Notice that these are the verb forms to which the feature **person** does not apply, that is, a feature which is related to the context of utterance (the parameter of person).

recategorisation of verbs	
Description	**Examples**
infinitive to noun if independency from a verbal process and semantic autonomy	il apporte son **manger**/pos=n
	le **dire**/pos=n et le **faire**/pos=n
present participle to noun if independency from a verbal process and semantic autonomy	un **croyant**/pos=n
	un **décapant**/pos=n
past participle to noun if independency from a verbal process and semantic autonomy	un **détenu**/pos=n
	le **passé**/pos=n

Present participles and *past participles* can also be recategorised as *adjectives*.

recategorisation of verbs	
Description	**Examples**
present participle to adjective if independency from a verbal process	un homme **croyant**/pos=a
	une potion **calmante**/pos=a
past participle to adjective if independency from a verbal process	une jeune femme **mariée**/pos=a
	la semaine **passée**/pos=a

In the following tables, we show once more that present and past participles can be recategorised as nouns and as adjectives.

- *Present participles* are recategorised as *nouns* and as *adjectives*:

pos=n		**pos=a**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
human actor	les **croyants**/pos=n pratiquants vont à l'église	quality	un homme **croyant**/pos=a
	les **militants**/pos=n de l'association pour la paix ...		un communiste **militant**/pos=a
object of a certain domain	un **calmant**/pos=n	quality	une potion **calmante**/pos=a

- *Past participles* are recategorised as *nouns* and as *adjectives*:

pos=n		pos=a	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
human actor	la jeune **mariée**/pos=n	social statuts for a human	la jeune femme **mariée**/pos=a
spatial delimitation	le **passé**/pos=n	specification of time	la semaine **passée**/pos=a

8.2.3 Verbs: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between the verbform *infinitive* and *infinitives* that are recategorised as *nouns*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
If *X* is semantically autonomous and if a conceptual interpretation is possible, that is, an interpretation which is independent of parameters of a verbal process, then *X* is a noun.

pos=n		pos=v	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
concrete noun	Il apporte son **manger**/pos=n	infinitive	**Manger**/pos=v, c'est important
abstract nouns	Le **dire**/pos=n et le **faire**/pos=n	infinitive	**Dire**/pos=v qqc. et ensuite le **faire**/pos=v

Confusion may occur between the verbform *past participle* and *past participles* that are recategorised as *nouns*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
If *X* is autonomous and if a conceptual interpretation is possible, then *X* is a noun.

pos=n		pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
human actor	L'un des **détenus**/pos=n a pu s'échapper de la prison	past participle of 'détenir'	Il a **détenu**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past de l'argent volé
object of a specific domain	Le **revenu**/pos=n des salariés va augmenter	past participle of 'revenir'	Il est **revenu**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past
spatial delimitation	Il pense à son **passé**/pos=n	past participle of 'passer'	Il est **passé**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past hier
predicative noun	Il fait preuve de beaucoup de **retenue**/pos=n	past participle of 'retenir'	Elle a été **retenue**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past pendant longtemps

Confusion may occur between the verbform *past participle* and *past participles* that are recategorised as *adjectives*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *N* a noun: If *N* + *X* exists independently of parameters related to a verbal process and/or the context of communication, then *X* is an adjective; otherwise, *X* is a past participle.

pos=a		pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjective	les eaux **usées**/pos=a	past participle	des livres **demandés**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past
	un homme **décidé**/pos=a		c'est **décidé**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past, on va partir
	la semaine **passée**/pos=a		la semaine est **passée**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past vite
	un homme **marié**/pos=a		maintenant, il est **marié** /pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past

Confusion may occur between the verbform *present participle* and *present participles* that are recategorised as *nouns*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
If *X* is autonomous and if a conceptual interpretation is possible, then *X* is a noun.

pos=n		pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
human actor	Il est **étudiant**/pos=noun en linguistique	present participle	En **étudiant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres il a appris beaucoup de choses
	Les **croyants**/pos=noun se sont réunis pour prier		En y **croyant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres très fort, le miracle s'est produit
	Les **participants**/pos=noun des jeux Olympiques …		En **participant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres aux jeux, …
	Les **militants**/pos=noun de l'association pour la paix …		En **militant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres dans cette association …
object of a specific domain	Il a pris un **calmant**/pos=noun	present participle	En **calmant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres les enfants …

Confusion may occur between the verbform *present participle* and *present participles* that are recategorised as *adjectives*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *N* a noun: If *N* + *X* exists independently of parameters related to a verbal process and/or the context of communication, then *X* is an adjective; otherwise, *X* is a present participle. The present participle is invariable, whereas the adjective is variable.

pos=a		pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjective	ces problèmes sont très **embêtants**/pos=a	present participle	Pierre s'amuse en **embêtant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres Paul
	cette femme est très **croyante**/pos=a		En y **croyant**/pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=pres fort, le miracle est arrivé

Confusion may occur between the inflected forms of verbs, or complete sentences, and *interjections*:
Test:
If *X*/pos=v loses its referential function, and if *X* has emotive or phatic function, then *X*/pos=interjection.

pos=v		pos=interjection	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
inflected verb form	**allons**/pos=v au bord de la mer	interjection	**allons**/pos=interjection , on ne vas pas se fâcher!
	Tu **parles**/pos=v bien.		**Tu parles**/pos=interjection , cela ne me plaît pas du tout!

8.3 Verbs: Feature *vf-m*

The feature **vf-m** applies to all verbs. A set of defective verbs does not realise all **vf-m** values:
Examples:

- Impersonal verbs like **neiger**/pos=v, **pleuvoir**/pos=v, etc., do not have verbforms with the vf-m value imperative.
- Only the past participle form of **reclure**/pos=v is used.
- The verb **renaître**/pos=v has no past participle. Consequently, this verb has no compound verbforms.

8.3.1 Verbs: Value *ind*

vf-m=ind	
Description	**Examples**
verb	il **aime**/vf-m=ind la vie
	il **a**/vf-m=ind faim
	il **veut**/vf-m=ind partir en vacances

8.3.2 Verbs: Value *sub*

vf-m=sub	
Description	**Examples**
verb	avant qu'il **parte**/vf-m=sub en vacances
	avant qu'il ne **soit**/vf-m=sub trop tard
	que tu le **veuilles**/vf-m=sub ou non

8.3.3 Verbs: Value *impr*

vf-m=impr	
Description	**Examples**
verb	**partons**/vf-m=impr en Chine!
	aie/vf-m=impr confiance!
	veuillez/vf-m=impr ne pas déranger s.v.p.!

8.3.4 Verbs: Value *cond*

vf-m=cond	
Description	**Examples**
verb	il **donnerait**/vf-m=cond tout
	il **serait**/vf-m=cond mieux ailleurs
	il **voudrait**/vf-m=cond partir en vacances

8.3.5 Verbs: Value *inf*

vf-m=cond	
Description	**Examples**
verb	il veut tout **donner**/vf-m=inf
	il veut tout **avoir**/vf-m=inf
	il faut le **vouloir**/vf-m=inf

8.3.6 Verbs: Value *part*

vf-m=cond	
Description	**Examples**
verb	en **donnant**/vf-m=part
	il a tout **donné**/vf-m=part
	ayant/vf-m=part chaud
	il a **eu**/vf-m=part chaud
	voulant/vf-m=part partir
	il a **voulu**/vf-m=part partir

8.4 Verbs: Feature tns

The **tns** values *pres*, *impf*, *fut* and *past* can cooccur with the **vf-m** value *ind*; the **tns** values *pres* and *impf* can cooccur with the **vf-m** value *sub*; the **tns** value *pres* can cooccur with the **vf-m** values *impr*, *cond*, *inf*; the **tns** values *pres* and *past* can cooccur with the **vf-m** value *part*.
Notice that only simple verbforms are specified on the morphological level in the lexicon; in other words, compound tenses are not specified as such on the morphological level.
It may be the case that for some defective verbs not all **tns** values are realised.
Examples:

- The verb **clore**/pos=v, for example, has no verbforms with the **tns** values *impf* and *past*.

8.4.1 Verbs: Value *pres*

The value *pres* can cooccur with the **vf-m** values *ind*, *sub*, *impr*, *cond*, *inf* and *part*.

tns=pres	
Description	**Examples**
pos=v & vf-m=ind	il **aime**/tns=pres la vie
pos=v & vf-m=sub	elle veut qu'il l'**aime**/tns=pres
pos=v & vf-m=impr	**aimons**/tns=pres la vie!
pos=v & vf-m=cond	il **aimerait**/tns=pres partir
pos=v & vf-m=inf	il veut l'**aimer**/tns=pres
pos=v & vf-m=part	en **aimant**/tns=pres

8.4.2 Verbs: Value *impf*

The value *impf* can cooccur with the **vf-m** values *ind* and *sub*.

tns=pres	
Description	**Examples**
pos=v & vf-m=ind	il **aimait**/tns=impf la vie
pos=v & vf-m=sub	elle voulait qu'il l'**aimât**/tns=impf

8.4.3 Verbs: Value *fut*

The value *fut* can cooccur with the **vf-m** value *ind*.

tns=fut	
Description	**Examples**
pos=v & vf-m=ind	il **aimera**/tns=fut Marie toute sa vie

8.4.4 Verbs: Value *past*

The value *past* can cooccur with the **vf-m** values *ind* as *passé simple* and *part* as *past participle*.

tns=past	
Description	**Examples**
pos=v & vf-m=ind	il **aima**/tns=past la vie
pos=v & vf-m=part	il a **aimé**/tns=past Marie

8.5 Verbs: Feature p

The feature **person** applies to verbforms which have the **vf-m** values *ind*, *sub*, *impr* and *cond*, and this for the specified **tns** values. This feature does not apply to verbforms which have the **vf-m** values *inf*, and *part*. Concerning the **vf-m** value *impr*, only the **p** values *1* and *2* apply. Notice that for imperative forms (**vf-m** value *impr*), restrictions concerning the combination of **p** and **n** values exist: If the **p** value is *1*, the **n** value must be *p*. The **p** value *2* can be combined with the two **n** values, *s* and *p*.
It may be the case that for some defective verbs not all **p** values are realised.
Examples:

- Impersonal verbs like **pleuvoir**/pos=v only realise verbforms with the **p** value *3*, in combination with the **n** value *s*.

8.5.1 Verbs: Value *1*

The **p** value *1* applies to verbforms with the **vf-m** values *ind*, *sub*, *impr* and *cond*, and this for the specified **tns** values. The value *1* does not apply for certain defective verbs, for example, the impersonal verbs such as *pleuvoir*.

p=1	
Description	**Examples**
pos=v & vf-m=ind	j'**aime**/p=1 la vie
	j'**aimais**/p=1 la vie
	j'**aimerai**/p=1 la vie
	j'**aimai**/p=1 la vie
pos=v & vf-m=sub	il veut que je l'**aime**/p=1
	il voulait que je l'**aimasse**/p=1
pos=v & vf-m=impr	**aimons**/p=1 la vie!
pos=v & vf-m=cond	j'**aimerais**/p=1 partir

8.5.2 Verbs: Value *2*

The **p** *value* 2 applies to verbforms with the **vf-m** values *ind*, *sub*, *impr* and *cond*, and this, in combination with the **n values** *s* and *p*, for the specified **tns** values. The *value* 2 does not apply for certain defective verbs, for example, the impersonal verbs such *pleuvoir*.

p=2	
Description	**Examples**
pos=v & vf-m=ind	tu **aimes**/p=2 la vie
	tu **aimais**/p=2 la vie
	tu **aimeras**/p=2 la vie
	tu **aimas**/p=2 la vie
pos=v & vf-m=sub	il veut que tu l'**aimes**/p=2
	il voulait que tu l'**aimasses**/p=2
pos=v & vf-m=impr	**aime**/p=2 la vie!
pos=v & vf-m=cond	tu **aimerais**/p=2 partir

8.5.3 Verbs: Value *3*

The **p** value *3* applies to verbforms with the **vf-m** values *ind*, *sub* and *cond*, and this for the specified **tns** values.

p=3	
Description	**Examples**
pos=v & vf-m=ind	il **aime**/p=3 la vie
	il **aimait**/p=3 la vie
	il **aimera**/p=3 la vie
	il **aima**/p=3 la vie
pos=v & vf-m=sub	elle veut qu'il l'**aime**/p=3
	elle voulait qu'il l'**aimât**/p=3
pos=v & vf-m=cond	il **aimerait**/p=3 partir

8.5.4 Verbs: Value *

The feature **person** does not apply to verbforms with **vf-m** values *inf* and *part*.

p=*	
Description	**Examples**
pos=v & vf-m=inf	il veut l'**aimer**/p=*
pos=v & vf-m=part	en **aimant**/p=* la vie
	il a **aimé**/p=* la vie

8.6 Verbs: Feature n

The feature **number** applies to verbforms which have the **vf-m** values *ind*, *sub*, *impr* and *cond*, and this, in combination with the **p** values *1*, *2* and *3*, for the specified **tns** values. This feature does not apply to infinitive and present participle verbforms. Concerning past participle forms, the feature **n** applies in combination with the feature **g**. Notice that for imperative forms (**vf-m** value *impr*), restrictions concerning the combination of **p** and **n** values exist: If the **p** value is *1*, the **n** value must be *p*. The **p** value *2* can be combined with the two **n** values, *s* and *p*.
It can be the case that for some defective verbs not all **n** values are realised.
Examples:

- Impersonal verbs such as **pleuvoir**/pos=v only realise verbforms with the **n** value *s*, in combination with the **p** value *3*.

8.6.1 Verbs: Value *s*

The **n** value *s* applies to verbforms which have the **vf-m** values *ind*, *sub*, *impr*, *cond*, and to those past participle forms that vary according to the **number** and the **gender**.

n=s	
Description	**Examples**
pos=v & vf-m=ind	tu **aimes**/n=s la vie
	tu **aimais**/n=s la vie
	tu **aimeras**/n=s la vie
	tu **aimas**/n=s la vie
pos=v & vf-m=sub	il veut que tu l'**aimes**/n=s
	il voulait que tu l'**aimasses**/n=s
pos=v & vf-m=impr	**aime**/n=s la vie!
pos=v & vf-m=cond	tu **aimerais**/n=s partir
pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past	tu es **parti**/n=s
	un enfant **aimé**/n=s

8.6.2 Verbs: Value *p*

The **n** value *p* applies to verbforms which have the **vf-m** values *ind*, *sub*, *impr*, *cond*, and to those past participle forms that vary according to the **number** and the **gender**.

n=p	
Description	**Examples**
pos=v & vf-m=ind	vous **aimez/**n=p la vie
	vous **aimiez/**n=p la vie
	vous **aimerez/**n=p la vie
	vous **aimâtes/**n=p la vie
pos=v & vf-m=sub	il veut que vous l'**aimiez/**n=p
	il voulait que vous l'**aimassiez/**n=p
pos=v & vf-m=impr	**aimez/**n=p la vie!
pos=v & vf-m=cond	vous **aimeriez/**n=p partir
pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past	ils sont **partis/**n=p
	des enfants **aimés/**n=p

8.6.3 Verbs: Value *

The feature **number** does not apply to infinitives and present participles. Present participles to which the features **number** and **gender** apply in some contexts are recategorised as adjectives:
Examples:

- Elle est une femme **aimant/**pos=v & n=* la vie.
- Elle est une femme **aimante/**pos=a & n=s.

n=*	
Description	**Examples**
pos=v & vf-m=inf	il veut l'**aimer/**n=*
pos=v & vf-m=part	en **aimant/**n=* la vie

8.7 Feature *g*

The feature **g** only applies to those past participle forms which vary according to the **number** and the **gender**.

8.7.1 Verbs: Value *m*

g=m	
Description	**Examples**
pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past	l'homme qu'elle a **aimé/**g=m
	il est **parti/**g=m
	je suis **parti/**g=m

8.7.2 Verbs: Value *f*

g=f	
Description	**Examples**
pos=v & vf-m=part & tns=past	la femme qu'il a **aimée/**g=f
	elle est **partie/**g=f
	je suis **partie/**g=f

8.7.3 Verbs: Value *

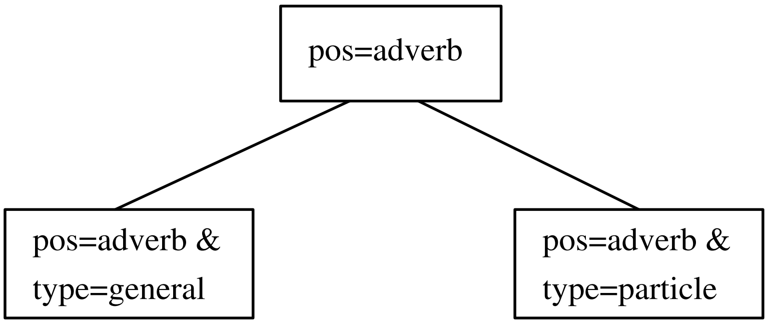
The feature **gender** does not apply to verbforms with the **vf-m** values *ind*, *sub*, *impr*, *cond*, *inf*, nor does it apply to present participle forms. If the features **gender** and **number** apply, the present participle forms are recategorised as adjectives.
Examples:

- Elle est une femme **aimant**/pos=v & g=* la vie.
- Elle est une femme **aimante**/pos=a & g=f.

g=*	
Description	**Examples**
pos=v & vf-m=ind	il/elle **aime**/g=* la vie
pos=v & vf-m=sub	elle/il veut qu'il/elle l'**aime**/g=*
pos=v & vf-m=impr	**aimons**/g=* la vie!
pos=v & vf-m=cond	il/elle **aimerait**/g=* partir
pos=v & vf-m=inf	il/elle veut l'**aimer**/g=*
pos=v & vf-m=part	en **aimant**/g=*

9 Adverbs

9.1 Adverbs: Type hierarchy table



ADVERBS		
Feature	**Values**	
pos	adverb	
type	general	particle

9.2 pos value *adverb*

9.3 Adverbs: type value *general*

9.3.1 Core semantics of value *general adverb*

9.3.1.1 Adverbs: Morphosyntactic criterion

A *general adverb* is an invariable morphological unit that can be either a dependent constituent of a phrase or an independent constituent of a sentence. A particular case of a *general adverb* is the morphological unit 'tout' because it varies according to the features **gender** and **number** in a specific morphophonological context, i.e. before a consonant:
Examples:

- No variation before a vowel:
  Elle est tout heureuse.
  Elles sont tout heureuses.

- Variation before a consonant:
  Elle est toute heureuse.
  Elles sont toutes heureuses.

In contrast to pronouns, adverbs have a semantic orientation.
Test:
Given X, an invariable morphological unit: If *X* is an independent constituent of a sentence, i.e. a constituent which can occur at the beginning of the sentence in anteposition, and if *X* can be moved inside the sentence, then *X* is an adverb.
Examples:

- Pierre vient **demain**/pos=adverb & type=general.
  Demain/pos=adverb & type=general, Pierre vient.

- Paul travaille **ici**/pos=adverb & type=general.
  Ici/pos=adverb & type=general, Paul travaille.

- Paul a **maintenant**/pos=adverb & type=general fini.
  Maintenant/pos=adverb & type=general, Paul a fini.

- **Cependant**/pos=adverb & type=general, il n'est pas venu.
  Il n'est **cependant**/pos=adverb & type=general pas venu.

- **Evidemment**/pos=adverb & type=general, Paul est parti le premier.
  Paul, **évidemment**/pos=adverb & type=general, est parti le premier.

- **Juridiquement**/pos=adverb & type=general, Pierre est en tort.
  Pierre est, **juridiquement**/pos=adverb & type=general, en tort.

- **Heureusement**/pos=adverb & type=general, il n'a pas eu mal.
  Il n'a **heureusement**/pos=adverb & type=general pas eu mal.

Note: In combination with the preposition 'de', deictic adverbs can play the role of a modifier within a noun phrase:
Examples:

- le repas d'**hier**/pos=adverb & type=general était bon.

- les gens d'**ici**/pos=adverb & type=general sont gentils.

Test:
Given *X* an invariable morphological unit: If *X* can be preceded by the coordinate conjunction 'et', for example, then *X* is an adverb (and not a coordinate conjunction).
Examples:

- Pierre a mangé au restaurant et **ensuite**/pos=adverb il est allé au cinéma.

Test:
Given *X* an invariable morphological unit or the morphological unit 'tout', *Adj* an adjective, *NP* a noun phrase, *VP* a verbal phrase: If *X* + *Adj* is a constituent of a NP or VP and if the omission of *X* does not affect grammatically the NP or VP, then *X* is an adverb.
Examples:

- Marie est **très**/pos=adverb & type=general jolie.
  Marie est jolie.

- Marie est **toute**/pos=adverb & type=general jolie.
  Marie est jolie.

- une maison **particulièrement**/pos=adverb & type=general grande.
  une grande maison.

- une **toute**/pos=adverb & type=general jeune fille.
  une jeune fille.

- Pierre est **plutôt**/pos=adverb & type=general grand.
  Pierre est grand.

Some of these *adverbs* have comparative value ("*adverb* ... que"):
Examples:

- Pierre est **plus**/pos=adverb & type=general grand que Jean.

- Pierre est **moins**/pos=adverb & type=general grand que Paul.

- Pierre est **aussi**/pos=adverb & type=general grand que Laurent.
- Pierre est **plutôt**/pos=adverb & type=general grand que petit.

Some of these *adverbs* can form superlatives in combination with the *definite article* (“le + *adverb*”):
Examples:

- Pierre est le **plus**/pos=adverb & type=general grand.
- Max est le **moins**/pos=adverb & type=general grand.

Test:
Given *Y* an adverb or a prepositional phrase *PP*, and given *X* an invariable morphological unit or the morphological unit ‘tout’: If *X* + *Y* is a constituent of a NP or VP and if the omission of *X* does not affect grammatically the NP or VP, then *X* is an adverb.
Examples:

- Il court **extrêmement**/pos=adverb & type=general vite.
  Il court vite.
- Il est venu **longtemps**/pos=adverb & type=general après.
  Il est venu après.
- Il est **beaucoup**/pos=adverb & type=general en avance.
  Il est en avance.

Test:
Given *X* an invariable morphological unit, *VP* a verbal phrase, If *X* is an expansion of *VP* (*X* modifies *V*, and the omission of *X* does not affect grammatically the VP), then *X* is an adverb.
Examples:

- Il travaille **bien**/pos=adverb & type=general.
- Il mange **trop**/pos=adverb & type=general.
- Il lit **attentivement**/pos=adverb & type=general le journal.
- Il travaille **assidûment**/pos=adverb & type=general.
- Ce vase est fabriqué **artisanalement**/pos=adverb & type=general.

Note: A range of adverbs which are an expansion of a verb phrase can be the subject of focussing via “c’est . . . que”.
Examples:

- Pierre a lu **attentivement**/pos=adverb & type=general l’annonce.
  C’est attentivement qu’il a lu l’annonce.
- Il a arrosé les plantes **abondamment**/pos=adverb & type=general.
  C’est abondamment qu’il a arrosé les plantes.

Test:
Given *Aux* an auxiliary, *Pro* a pronoun, *Past part* a past participle: If ne + (*Pro*) + *Aux* + *X* + *Past part* succeeds, then *X* is an adverb.
Examples:

- Pierre n’est **pas**/pos=adverb parti.

- Pierre n'a **guère**/pos=adverb mangé.
- Pierre n'est **plus**/pos=adverb sorti.

but:
Examples:

- Pierre n'a vu **personne**/pos=p.

Test:
If *X* can be the response of a yes/no question, then *X* is an adverb.
Examples:

- Est-il venu? — **Oui**/pos=adverb & type=general.
- Est-il venu? — **Non**/pos=adverb & type=general.
- Il n'est pas venu? — **Si**/pos=adverb & type=general.
- Veux-tu encore du café? — **Volontiers**/pos=adverb & type=general.
- Tu vas partir en vacances? — **Vraisemblablement**/pos=adverb & type=general.

9.3.1.2 Adverbs: Semantic criterion

Pronouns which can occupy the position of a prepositional phrase or an adverbial phrase have no semantic orientation, whereas *adverbs* that occupy the same position do. A given *pronoun* can commute with *adverbs* that have different semantic values. In other words, *adverbs* have deictic value, whereas *pronouns* have anaphoric value.
Test:
If *X* can commute with different morphological units and if *X* embodies their different semantic values, then *X* can be a pronoun.
Examples:

- Il s'**y**/pos=p assoit.
  Il s'assoit **ici**/pos=adverb — **là**/pos=adverb.
- Il est venu **quand**/pos=p?
  Il est venu **aujourd'hui**/pos=adverb — **hier**/pos=adverb.

Different semantic classes:

pos=adv & type=general	
Description	**Examples**
adverbs of assertion	**volontiers**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of conjunction	**en outre**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of disjunction	**en clair**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of evaluation	**paradoxalement**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of frequency	**mensuellement**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of inhabit	**généralement**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of chronology	**premièrement**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of time	**demain**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of attitude oriented to the subject	**prudemment**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of manner oriented to the subject	**joyeusement**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of manner oriented to the predicate	**modulairement**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of intensity, quantity	**excessivement**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of point of view	**techniquement**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of place	**ici**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of comparison	**moins**/pos=adverb & type=general
adverbs of negation	**pas**/pos=adverb & type=general

Some *adverbs* in combination with the *indefinite determiner* ‘de’ have determinative value; they form, with the determiner ‘de’, a determinative group, with ‘de’ as the head and the adverb as the modifier.

pos=adverb	
Description	**Examples**
Adverb+de	**Tant**/pos=adverb **de**/pos=adposition personnes
	Autant/pos=adverb **de**/pos=adposition personnes
	Trop/pos=adverb **de**/pos=adposition personnes
	Assez/pos=adverb **de**/pos=adposition personnes
	Moins/pos=adverb **de**/pos=adposition personnes
	Beaucoup/pos=adverb **de**/pos=adposition personnes
	Peu/pos=adverb **de**/pos=adposition personnes
	Plus/pos=adverb **de**/pos=adposition personnes

Adverbs with the prefixed *adverb* ‘là’ or the *particle* ‘ci’ can be anaphors for locative prepositional phrases:

pos=adverb		**pos=adposition**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adverb	Il a mis de la crème **là-dessus**/pos=adverb	adposition	Il a mis de la crème **sur**/pos=adposition la tarte

9.3.2 General adverbs: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion may occur between ‘tout’ as *adjectival predeterminer* and as *adverb*:

pos=a		pos=adverb	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjectival predeterminer	**Toute**/pos=a **une**/pos=article famille	adverb	**une**/pos=article **toute**/pos=adverb jeune fille

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *pronoun* and *adverb*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
If *X* occupies the position of a prepositional phrase or an Adverbial phrase, and if *X* has no semantic orientation, then *X*/pos=p, otherwise, *X*/pos=adverb.
Morphological units that introduce interrogative or exclamative sentences are categorised as *pronouns*:

pos=p & type=int		pos=adverb	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
pronoun	Il vient **quand**/pos=p?	adverb	Il vient **demain**/pos=adverb
	Il vit **où**/pos=p?		Il ne vit pas **ici**/pos=adverb, mais **ailleurs**/pos=adverb
	Il travaille **comment**/pos=p?		Il travaille **bien**/pos=adverb
	Cela coûte **combien**/pos=p?		Cela coûte **beaucoup**/pos=adverb

The morphological unit 'y' is categorised as a *weak personal pronoun*, like 'en', whereas morphological units with deictic value are *adverbs*:

pos=p & type=pers weak		pos=adverb	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
pronoun	Je m'**y**/pos=p assois	adverb	Je m'assois **là-bas**/pos=adverb

Some morphological units can be *pronouns* and *adverbs*, according to distributional criteria:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *NP* a noun phrase, *VP* a verb phrase and *V* a verb: If *NP* (*X*), then *X*/pos=p; otherwise, if *VP* (*V* + *X*), then *X*/pos=adverb.

pos=p		pos=adverb	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
pronoun	**Beaucoup**/pos=p sont venus et **peu**/pos=p sont restés	adverb	Il mange **beaucoup**/pos=adverb et boit **peu**/pos=adverb
	Suffisamment/pos=p sont venus		Il mange **suffisamment**/pos=adverb
	Enormément/pos=p sont venus		Il mange **énormément**/pos=adverb

Distinction between *indefinite pronouns* and *adverbs*:
Confusion may occur between indefinite pronouns and adverbs of quantity. An adverb of quantity specifies the indefinite determiner 'de' (*adverb of quantity* + de is a complex determiner within a noun phrase), whereas the indefinite pronoun occupies the position of the noun phrase.

Distinction between *indefinite pronoun* and *adverb of quantity*:

pos=p & type=indf		**pos=adverb**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
NP(Pronoun)	**Beaucoup**/pos=p & type=indf sont venus	NP((Adverb+de)+N)	**Beaucoup**/pos=adverb **d'**/pos=d & type=indf hommes sont venus
	Peu/pos=p & type=indf sont venus		**peu**/pos=adverb **d'**/pos=d & type=indf hommes sont venus
	Suffisamment/pos=p & type=indf sont venus		**Suffisamment**/pos=adverb **d'**/pos=d & type=indf hommes sont venus
	Enormément/pos=p & type=indf sont venus		**Enormément**/pos=adverb **d'**/pos=d & type=indf hommes sont venus

Indefinite pronouns can also be the head of a prepositional phrase. Care must be taken not to confuse a pronoun as a head of a prepositional phrase with an adverb of quantity as a specifier of a determinative group.

pos=p & type=indf		**pos=adverb**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
pronoun + PP	**Beaucoup**/pos=p **de**/pos=adposition (**ces**/pos=determiner) personnes sont venues	adverb + de	**Beaucoup**/pos=adverb **de**/pos=d & type=indf personnes sont venues

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *adverb* and *conjunction*:

pos=adverb		**pos=conjunction & type=coord**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adverb	**Plus**/pos=adverb il mange, **plus**/pos=adverb il boit.	conjunction	Il mange **plus**/pos=conjunction il boit un café .
	Il mange **puis**/pos=adverb il boit un café		Il mange **puis**/pos=conjunction boit un café.

Confusion may also occur between the **pos** values *adverb* and *conjunction* with the **type** value *coord* for morphological units with similar semantics:

pos=adverb		**pos=conjunction & type=coord**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adverb	Il a accepté l'invitation. **Cependant**/pos=adverb / **toutefois**/pos=adverb / **néanmoins**/pos=adverb, il n'est pas venu.	conjunction	Il a accepté l'invitation. **Mais**/pos=conjunction & type=coord il n'est pas venu.
	Il rêve de voyages. **Malheureusement**/pos= adverb il est pauvre.		Il rêve de voyages. **Or**/pos=conjunction & type=coord il est pauvre.

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *adverb* and *preposition*:
Test:
If X + #, then X/pos=adverb; otherwise, if X + NP, then X/pos=adposition & type=preposition.

pos=adverb		pos=adposition	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adverb	Il est parti **avant**/pos=adverb	adposition	Il est parti **avant**/pos=adposition la fin
	Il est parti **après**/pos=adverb		Il est parti **après**/pos=adposition la fin
	Il a mis de la crème **(là-)dessus**/pos=adverb		Il a mis de la crème **sur**/pos=adposition la tarte
	Il marche **devant**/pos=adverb		Il marche **devant**/pos=adposition la voiture
	Il marche **derrière**/pos=adverb		Il marche **derrière**/pos=adposition la voiture
	Il n'a rien trouvé **dedans**/pos=adverb		Il n'a rien trouvé **dans**/pos=adposition la boîte
	Il habite **en face**/pos=adverb		Il habite **en face de**/pos=adposition son lieu de travail
	Il regarde **à travers**/pos=adverb		Il regarde **à travers**/pos=adposition la vitre
	Il vote **pour**/pos=adverb		Il vote **pour**/pos=adposition les socialistes
	Il faut faire **avec**/pos=adverb		Il faut faire **avec**/pos=adposition les difficultés

Confusion may occur between the **pos** values *adverb* and *noun*:
Test:
If X is autonomous and if a conceptual interpretation is possible, then X is a noun.

pos=adverb		pos=n	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
superlative: le+adv	Il mange le **plus**/pos=adverb	noun	Le **plus**/pos=n qu'il puisse faire
	Il mange le **moins**/pos=adverb		Le **moins**/pos=n qu'il puisse faire
	Il a le **meilleur**/pos=adverb score; il est le **meilleur**/pos=adverb (joueur de football . . .)		Ca, c'est la **meilleure**/pos=n!
	Il joue le **mieux**/pos=adverb		Le **mieux**/pos=n c'est de . . .
adverb of place	Il est venu **avant**/pos=adverb	noun	La boîte à gants se trouve à l'**avant**/pos=n de la voiture
anaphoric adverb of place	Le livre se trouve **(là-) dessous**/pos=adverb	noun	les **dessous**/pos=n
adverb of manner	Il travaille **bien**/pos=adverb	noun	Nager fait du **bien**/pos=n
	Il écrit **mal**/pos=adverb		Il a ce **mal**/pos=n en lui

Confusion may occur between *phrasal adverbs*, and *interjections*:
Test:
If *X* has only emotive or phatic value, then *X*/pos=interjection.

pos=adverb		pos=interjection	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
phrasal adverb	**franchement**/pos=adverb, je ne suis pas d'accord	interjection	**eh bien**/pos=interjection, ce n'est pas possible!

9.4 Adverbs: type value *particle*

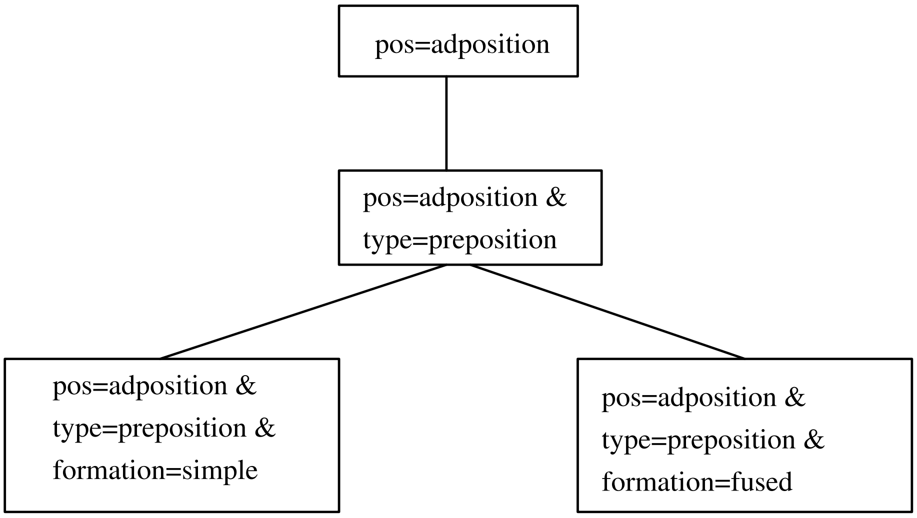
9.4.1 Core semantics of value *adverb particle*

The negation *particle* 'ne' can be considered as particle because it can only be used in combination either with negation *adverbs* or with some conjunctions of subordination. The morphological unit 'ci' has also the **type** value *particle*; it can occur in phrasal positions where the *adverb* 'là' occurs, but 'ci' is not autonomous (**type** value *particle*).
Examples:

- Il **ne**/pos=adverb & type=particle lit pas.
- Avant qu'il **ne**/pos=adverb & type=particle pleuve. . .
- Celui-**ci**/pos=adverb & type=particle.

10 Adpositions

10.1 Adpositions: Type hierarchy table



ADPOSITIONS		
Feature	**Values**	
pos	adposition	
type	preposition	
formation	simple	fused

10.2 pos value *adposition*

10.2.1 Core semantics of value *adposition*

10.2.1.1 Adpositions: Syntactic criterion

An *adposition* is an invariable morphological unit that relates, within a sentence, different syntactic constituents which have different syntactic functions or different semantic roles. In French, we only have the **type** value *preposition*; *prepositions* introduce a noun phrase, and this from a syntactic and semantic point of view.
Examples:

- appeler à la révolte.
- se diriger vers la sortie.

10.2.1.2 Adpositions: Semantic criterion

We can distinguish semantically empty *prepositions* from semantically full *prepositions*. Semantically empty *prepositions* are strongly bound *prepositions* in the case of *V*, *N* and *Adj* complementation (case markers). Semantically empty *prepositions* are weakly bound prepositions in the case of *V* complementation, or unbound prepositions.

- Strongly bound prepositions:

  Examples:

  - appeler à la révolte.

- facile à apprendre.
- la direction du projet.

- Weakly bound prepositions:
  Examples:
  - se diriger vers la sortie.

- Unbound preposition:
  Examples:
  - travailler pour gagner la vie. (goal)
  - travailler pour la gloire. (goal)

10.3 Adpositions: type value *preposition*

10.3.1 Core semantics of value *preposition*

A *preposition* is an invariable morphological unit which introduces a syntactic constituent which has a different syntactic function from the constituent which precedes the *preposition*.
Test:
Given *NP* a noun phrase: If '*X* + *NP*' succeeds, and if *NP* has a different syntactic function or a different semantic role than the syntactic constituent that precedes *X*, then *X* is a preposition.
Examples:

- avoir du goût **pour**/pos=preposition & type=adposition la musique.
- il travaille **dans**/pos=preposition & type=adposition une banque.
- un bateau **à**/pos=preposition & type=adposition voiles.
- la voiture **de**/pos=preposition & type=adposition son père.
- **avant**/pos=preposition & type=adposition le départ.

but:
Examples:

- Pierre, **alias**/pos=conjunction & type=coord Pierrot.
- Pierre **et**/pos=conjunction & type=coord Marie.
- Pierre est plus grand **que**/pos=conjunction & type=subord son frère.

Test:
Given *Vinf* an infinitive: If '*X* + *Vinf*' succeeds, if *Vinf* has a different syntactic function or a different semantic role than the syntactic constituent that precedes *X*, and if *X* cannot introduce a Wh-question, then *X* is a preposition.
Examples:

- Pierre a pris des congés **pour**/pos=adposition partir en vacances.
- Pierre se prépare **à**/pos=adposition partir.

but:
Examples:

- Pierre se demande **où**/pos=p partir en vacances.
- Il est important **de**/pos=adposition manger **et**/pos=conjunction boire.

pos=adposition & type=preposition	
Description	**Examples**
localisation	**sur**/pos=adposition & type=preposition
temporal	**pendant**/pos=adposition & type=preposition
notional	**parmi**/pos=adposition & type=preposition
appreciation, approximation	**environ**/pos=adposition & type=preposition
comparison	**comme**/pos=adposition & type=preposition
manner, instrument	**avec**/pos=adposition & type=preposition
cause	**suite à**/pos=adposition & type=preposition
consequence, result	**pour**/pos=adposition & type=preposition
conversion	**malgré**/pos=adposition & type=preposition
...	...

10.3.2 Adpositions: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion can occur between the **pos** values *adverb* and *adposition*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given *PP* a prepositional phrase, *NP* a noun phrase: If *X* + *#*, then *X*/pos=adverb; otherwise, if *PP* (*X* + *NP*), then *X*/pos=adposition & type=preposition.

pos=adverb		**pos=adposition**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adverb	Il est parti **avant**/pos=adverb	adposition	Il est parti **avant**/pos=adposition la fin
	Il est parti **après**/pos=adverb		Il est parti **après**/pos=adposition la fin
	Il a mis de la crème **(là-)dessus**/pos=adverb		Il a mis de la crème **sur**/pos=adposition la tarte
	Il marche **devant**/pos=adverb		Il marche **devant**/pos=adposition la voiture
	Il marche **derrière**/pos=adverb		Il marche **derrière**/pos=adposition la voiture
	Il n'a rien trouvé **dedans**/pos=adverb		Il n'a rien trouvé **dans**/pos=adposition la boîte
	Il habite **en face**/pos=adverb		Il habite **en face de**/pos=adposition son lieu de travail
	Il regarde **à travers**/pos=adverb		Il regarde **à travers**/pos=adposition la vitre
	Il vote **pour**/pos=adverb		Il vote **pour**/pos=adposition les socialistes
	Il faut faire **avec**/pos=adverb		Il faut faire **avec**/pos=adposition les difficultés

Confusion can occur between the *anaphoric adverbs* and *prepositions* introducing a locative prepositional phrase:

pos=adverb		**pos=adposition**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adverb	Il a mis de la crème **là-dessus**/pos=adverb	adposition	Il a mis de la crème **sur**/pos=adposition la tarte

Confusion can occur between *subordinate conjunctions* and *prepositions*:

type=preposition		pos=conjunction & type=subord	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adposition	Il est venu **avant**/pos=adposition l'orage; il est venu **avant de**/pos=adposition manger	conjunction	Il est venu **avant que**/pos=conjunction l'orage n'éclate
	Il est venu **après**/pos=adposition l'orage; il est venu **après**/pos=adposition avoir mangé		Il est venu **après que**/pos=conjunction l'orage a éclaté

Confusion can occur between *coordinate conjunctions* and *preposition*:

type=preposition		pos=conjunction & type=coord	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
preposition	Pierre fait la navette **entre**/type=preposition deux pays	coordinate conjunction	Pierre est venu **entre**/pos=conjunction & type=coord deux et trois heures
	Pierre travaille **comme**/type=preposition un forcené		Certains le jugent coupable **comme**/pos=conjunction & type=coord innocent

Confusion can occur between *interrogative pronouns* and *prepositions* :

pos=p & type=int		pos=adposition & type=preposition	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
interrogative pronoun	Il veut savoir **où**/pos=p & type=int partir	preposition	Il fait des économies **pour**/pos=adposition & type=preposition partir

10.4 Adpositions: formation value *fused*

10.4.1 Core semantics of value *fused forms*

Fused prepositional forms are the graphical contraction of a definite article and a preposition.
Test:
If *X* is the contraction of *Preposition* + *Article*, then *X* is a fused prepositional form.
Examples:

- **au**/pos=adposition & type=preposition & formation=fused: "à le" (masculine singular)
- **aux**/pos=adposition & type=preposition & formation=fused: "à les" (masculine plural)
- **aux**/pos=adposition & type=preposition & formation=fused: "à les" (feminine plural)
- **du**/pos=adposition & type=preposition & formation=fused: "de le" (masculine singular)
- **des**/pos=adposition & type=preposition & formation=fused: "de les" (masculine plural)
- **des**/pos=adposition & type=preposition & formation=fused: "de les" (feminine plural)

Note: Other fused forms exist, for example the fused interrogative/relative pronoun 'duquel': *de* + *lequel*.

10.4.2 Confusion with other formation values

Confusion can occur between the **formation** values *fused* and *simple*:

formation=fused		formation=simple	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
fused prepositional form	**au**/type=preposition & formation=fused	simple prepositional form + definite article	**à**/type=preposition & formation=simple **la**/pos=article & type=definite

10.5 Adpositions: formation value *simple*

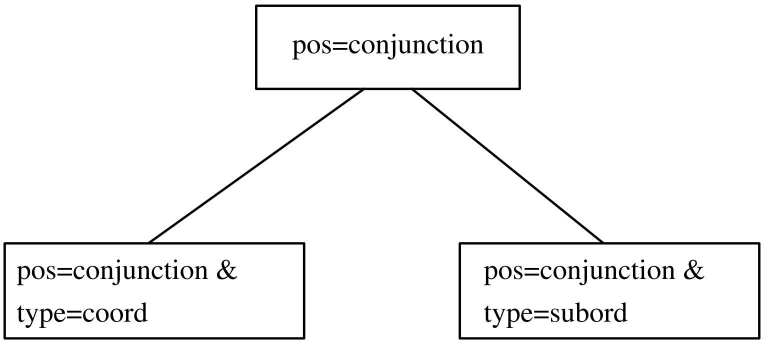
10.5.1 Core semantics of value *simple prepositional forms*

Simple prepositional forms are not the graphical contraction of a definite article and a preposition.
Test:
If *X* is not the contraction of *Preposition* + *Article*, then X is a simple prepositional form.
Examples:

- **dans**/pos=adposition & type=preposition & formation=simple.

11 Conjunctions

11.1 Conjunctions: Type hierarchy table



CONJUNCTIONS		
Feature	**Values**	
pos	conjunction	
type	coord	subord

11.2 pos value *conjunction*

11.2.1 Core semantics of value *conjunction*

11.2.1.1 Conjunctions: Morphosyntactic criterion

A *conjunction* is an invariable morphological unit which relates two clauses. *Coordinate conjunctions* can also relate two syntactic constituents which have the same syntactic function.
Test:
Given P, P' clauses: If
$P + X + P'$
or
$P + , + X + P'$
or
$P + . + X + P'$
succeeds, then X is a conjunction.
Examples:

- Il s'est couché **parce qu'**/pos=conjunction il était fatigué.
- Pierre lit **et**/pos=conjunction Marie regarde la télé.
- Il a faim. **Mais**/pos=conjunction il ne mange pas.

Test:
Given P, P' clauses and $P + X + P'$: If X cannot be moved inside P', then X is a conjunction.
Examples:

- Il a faim. **Mais**/pos=conjunction il ne mange pas.
  *Il ne mange mais pas.
- Il rêvait de voyages, **or**/pos=conjunction il était pauvre.
  *Il était or pauvre.

but:
Examples:

- Il a faim. **Cependant**/pos=adverb il ne mange pas.
  Il ne mange cependant pas.
- J'ignorait son adresse. **Donc**/pos=adverb, je ne pouvais pas lui écrire.
  Je ne pouvait donc pas lui écrire.

Test:
Given *X* an invariable morphological unit: If *X* cannot be preceded by a coordinate conjunction, then *X* is a conjunction (and not an adverb).
Examples:

- Pierre a faim, **mais**/pos=conjunction il ne mange pas.
  *Pierre a faim, et mais il ne mange pas.

but:
Examples:

- Pierre est allé au cinéma. **Ensuite**/pos=adverb il est allé au restaurant.
  Pierre est allé au cinéma, et ensuite il est allé au restaurant.

11.3 type value *coord*

11.3.1 Core semantics of value *coordinate conjunction*

11.3.1.1 Coordinate conjunctions: Syntactic criterion

Conjunctions which have the **type** value *coord* relate two clauses or syntactic constituents that have the same function.
Test:
Given S, S' syntactic constituents: If S and S', related by X, have the same syntactic function, then X is a coordinate conjunction.
Examples:

- On ne sait pas son nom **ni**/pos=conjunction & type=coord son histoire. Here, "son nom" and "son histoire" have the same syntactic function (direct objects).
- Il n'est **ni**/pos=conjunction & type=coord beau **ni**/pos=conjunction & type=coord laid.
- Il lit **et**/pos=conjunction & type=coord regarde la télé. Here, 'lit' and "regarde la télé" are verb phrases.

Note: According to the criterion above, we consider as coordinate conjunctions also the following morphological units (in the following contexts):

1. X + conj + Y, where X and Y have the same syntactic function:

   Examples:

   - Pierre, **alias**/pos=conjunction & type=coord Pierrot.
   - Noun phrase **versus**/pos=conjunction & type=coord verb phrase.
   - Il a été jugé coupable **puis**/pos=conjunction & type=coord innocent.
   - Certains le jugent coupable **comme**/pos=conjunction & type=coord innocent.
   - Le maire du village, **à savoir**/pos=conjunction & type=coord Pierre, est respecté.
   - . . . **c'est-à-dire**/pos=conjunction & type=coord . . .

2. conj + X + conj + Y, where X and Y have the same syntactic function:

   Examples:

   - Ils ont attendu **entre**/pos=conjunction 2 **et**/pos=conjunction 3 heures.
   - Il sera jugé **soit**/pos=conjunction coupable**soit**/pos=conjunction innocent.

Note: One must not confuse the value *conjunction* of the introducer in the construction X + conj + Y with the value *preposition* in prep + X + conj + (prep) + Y:
Examples:

- Certains le jugent coupable **comme**/pos=conjunction & type=coord innocent.
- Il se comporte à la fois **comme**/pos=adposition & type=preposition un enfant et (**comme**/pos=adposition & type=preposition) un adulte.

Test:
Given P, P' clauses and $P + X + P'$: If $X + P' + P$ fails, and if X is not in complementary distribution with Y, then X is a coordinate conjunction.
Examples:

- Il mange, **car**/pos=conjunction & type=coord il a faim.
  *Car il a faim, il mange.

but:
Examples:

- Il mange, **parce qu'**/pos=conjunction & type=subord il a faim.
  Comme il a faim, il mange.

11.3.2 Coordinate conjunctions: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion can occur between the **pos** values *adverb* and *conjunction* with the **type** value *coord*:

pos=adverb		**pos=conjunction & type=coord**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adverb	**Plus**/pos=adverb il mange, **plus**/pos=adverb il boit.	conjunction	Il mange **plus**/pos=conjunction il boit un café .
	Il mange **puis**/pos=adverb il boit un café		Il mange **puis**/pos=conjunction boit un café.

Confusion can occur also between the **pos** values *adverb* and *conjunction* with the **type** value *coord* for morphological units with similar semantics:

pos=adverb		**pos=conjunction & type=coord**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adverb	Il a accepté l'invitation. **Cependant**/pos=adverb / **toutefois**/pos=adverb / **néanmoins**/pos=adverb, il n'est pas venu.	conjunction	Il a accepté l'invitation. **Mais**/pos=conjunction & type=coord il n'est pas venu.
	Il rêve de voyages. **Malheureusement**/pos=adverb il est pauvre.		Il rêve de voyages. **Or**/pos=conjunction & type=coord il est pauvre.

Confusion can occur between the **pos** values *preposition* and *conjunction* with the **type** value *coord*:

type=preposition		pos=conjunction & type=coord	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
preposition	Pierre fait la navette **entre**/type=preposition deux pays	coordinate conjunction	Pierre est venu **entre**/pos=conjunction & type=coord deux et trois heures
	Pierre travaille **comme**/type=preposition un forcené		Certains le jugent coupable **comme**/pos=conjunction & type=coord innocent

11.4 type value *subord*

11.4.1 Core semantics of value *subordinate conjunction*

11.4.1.1 Subordinate conjjunctions: Syntactic criterion

Subordinate conjunctions can only introduce clauses or infinitives; they cannot relate other syntactic constituents. There are different kinds of *subordinate coordinations* with different syntactic behaviour: the *subordinate coordination* 'que' which introduces noun clauses, *subordinate coordinations* which introduce subordinate interrogative sentences (e.g. 'quand') and *subordinate coordinations* which introduce sentences (e.g. 'parce que').
Test:
Given X a conjunction: If the second occurrence of X can be replaced by 'que', then X is a subordinate conjunction.
Examples:

- **Comme**/pos=conjunction & type=subord il est tard et **qu**'il a faim, il est rentré.
- **Après qu'**/pos=conjunction & type=subord il a préparé le repas et **qu**'il a mis la table, ...

Test:
Given P, P' clauses: If X does not realise a verb argument of P', then X is a subordinate conjunction.
Examples:

- Pierre veut **que**/pos=conjunction & type=subord Marie vienne. Here, 'que' does not realise a verb argument of P'.
- Il sait **que**/pos=conjunction & type=subord Marie vient. Here, 'que' does not realise a verb argument of P'.

Test:
If X has as antecedent an adverb or an adverbial syntagm, then X is a conjunction.
Examples:

- Pierre mange **plus**/pos=adverb **que**/pos=conjunction & type=subord Paul.
- Pierre est **plus**/pos=adverb petit **que**/pos=conjunction & type=subord Paul.
- Pierre est **plutôt**/pos=adverb petit **que**/pos=conjunction & type=subord grand.

11.4.2 Subordinate conjunctions: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion can occur between *subordinate conjunctions* and *prepositions*:

type=preposition		**pos=conjunction & type=subord**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adposition	Il est venu **avant**/pos=adposition l'orage; il est venu **avant de**/pos=adposition manger	conjunction	Il est venu **avant que**/pos=conjunction l'orage n'éclate
	Il est venu **après**/pos=adposition l'orage; il est venu **après**/pos=adposition avoir mangé		Il est venu **après que**/pos=conjunction l'orage a éclaté

Confusion can occur between the *relative pronoun* 'que' and the *subordinate conjunction* 'que':
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given P, P' clauses: If X has an antecedent in P and if it realises the position of an argument of the verb of P', then X is a relative pronoun, otherwise, if X has no antecedent in P and if it does not realise a verb argument, then X/pos=conjunction & type=subord.

pos=p & type=rel		**pos=conjunction & type=subord**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
relative pronoun	L'homme **que**/pos=p & type=rel tu vois sur cette photo s'appelle Pierre	subordinate conjunction	Il veut **que**/pos=conjunction & type=subord tu viennes
	Il s'inquiète de ce **que**/pos=p & type=rel je fais		Il s'inquiète de ce **que**/pos=conjunction & type=subord je fais bien mon travail
	Je dis ce **que**/pos=p & type=rel je pense		J'ai dit **que**/pos=conjunction & type=subord tu allais venir

Confusion can occur between the **pos** values *pronoun* and *conjunction*:
<u>*Test*</u>:
Given P, P' clauses: If X realises in P' a verb argument position and if P' is a syntactic construction of a certain verb of P, such as 'demander', then X is an interrogative pronoun; otherwise, if X does not realise in P' a verb argument position and if P' is not a syntactic construction of a certain verb of P, such as 'demander', then X is a subordinate conjunction.

pos=p & wh-type=int		**pos=conjunction & type=subord**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
interrogative pronoun	Je me demande ce **que**/wh-type=int tu fais	subordinate conjunction	Je suis sûr de ce **que**/pos=conjunction & type=subord tu viens

12 Interjections

12.1 Interjections: Type hierarchy table

INTERJECTION	
Feature	**Values**
pos	interjection

12.2 pos value *interjections*

12.2.1 Core semantics of value *interjections*

12.2.1.1 Interjections: Morphosyntactic criterion

Interjections are invariable and autonomous phrasal units. They can be simple units (‘eh!’) or complex units (“nom de Dieu!”). Interjections can be derived from other **pos** values; for example, ‘diable!’ is derived from the noun ‘diable’. In this case, the form used as interjection is invariable (‘diable!’, ‘bon!’, “dis donc!”). Furthermore, the syntactic behavior of these interjections is different in comparison to the syntactic behavior of the morphological units from which the interjections are derived (for example “où *diable* ai-je mis mes lunettes!”).
Test:
If *X* is an onomatopœia, then *X* is an interjection.
Examples:

- **chut!**/pos=interjection.
- **pst!**/pos=interjection.
- **boum!**/pos=interjection.

Test:
If *X* is invariable, if *X* has always emotive or phatic function, and if *X* can occur at the beginning of a sentence in anteposition, or if *X* constitutes a phrase, then *X* is an interjection.
Examples:

- **zut!**/pos=interjection.
- **hein!/?**/pos=interjection.
- **allô!**/pos=interjection.
- **nom d’une pipe!**/pos=interjection.
- **nom de Dieu!**/pos=interjection.
- **tu parles!**/pos=interjection.
- **diable!**/pos=interjection.
- **bon!**/pos=interjection.

Test:
Given *X* an adjective which can be used at the beginning of a sentence *P* in anteposition: if “c’est *X*, *P*”, “il est *X*, *P*” is not possible, or semantically not appropriate, then *X* is also an interjection.
Examples:

- **mince**/pos=interjection, je me suis trompé!
  *c’est mince, je me suis trompé!

- **bon**/pos=interjection, j'ai fini!
  *c'est bon, j'ai fini!

but:
Examples:

- **chouette**/pos=interjection, j'ai fini!
  c'est chouette, j'ai fini!

12.2.2 Interjections: Confusion with other pos values

Confusion can occur between the **pos** values *noun* and *interjection*:
Test:
If *X*/pos=n loses its referential function, and if *X* has emotive or phatic function, then *X*/pos=interjection.

pos=n		**pos=interjection**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
noun	le **diable**/pos=n	interjection	**diable!**/pos=interjection
	la **merde**/pos=n		**merde!**/pos=interjection
	de la **purée**/pos=n		**purée!**/pos=interjection
	une **flûte**/pos=n		**flûte!**/pos=interjection

Confusion can occur between the **pos** values *adjective* and *interjection*:
Test:
If *X*/pos=a loses its referential function, and if *X* has emotive or phatic function, then *X*/pos=interjection.

pos=a		**pos=interjection**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
adjective	Ton repas est **bon**/pos=a	interjection	**bon**/pos=interjection, c'est fini!
adjective	**chouette**/pos=a, je vais partir!	interjection	**mince**/pos=interjection, c'est fini!

Confusion can occur between the inflected forms of verbs, or complete sentences, and *interjection*:
Test:
If *X*/pos=v loses its referential function, and if *X* has emotive or phatic function, then *X*/pos=interjection.

pos=v		**pos=interjection**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
inflected verb form	**allons**/pos=v au bord de la mer	interjection	**allons**/pos=interjection, on ne vas pas se fâcher!
	Tu **parles**/pos=v bien.		**Tu parles**/pos=interjection, cela ne me plaît pas du tout!

Confusion can occur between *phrasal adverbs*, and *interjections*: If *X* can only occur in contexts where it has emotive or phatic value, then *X*/pos=interjection.

pos=adverb		**pos=interjection**	
Description	**Example**	**Description**	**Example**
phrasal adverb	**franchement**/pos=adverb je ne suis pas d'accord	interjection	**eh bien**/pos=interjection, ce n'est pas possible!

13 Unique membership class

13.1 Uniques: Type hierarchy table

UNIQUE	
Feature	**Values**
pos	uniques

13.2 pos value *unique membership class*

13.2.1 Core semantics of value *unique membership class*

13.2.1.1 Uniques: Morphological criterion

A morphological unit has the **pos** value *unique membership class* if it is not autonomous.
Test:
If *X* is a foreign word with a lower-case first letter and which is not autonomous in French, then *X* has the **pos** value *unique membership class*.
Examples:

- **de**/pos=unique membership class **facto**/pos=unique membership class.
- **chili**/pos=noun **con**/pos=unique membership class **carne**/pos=unique membership class.
  Note that 'chili' is autonomous: "j'ai mangé un chili".

Test:
If *X* is a foreign word which is not autonomous in French, then *X* has the **pos** value *unique membership class*.
Examples:

- agnus **Dei**/pos=unique membership class.
- **Der**/pos=unique membership class **Spiegel**/pos=unique membership class.

Note: The combination of 'Der' and 'Spiegel' is a complex proper noun.
Test:
If X is a non-autonomous French morphological unit with a lower-case first letter, and if it is not an adverb with **type** value *particle*, then *X* has the **pos** value *unique membership class*.
Examples:

- **parce**/pos=unique membership class: 'parce que'.
- **afin**/pos=unique membership class: 'afin de', 'afin que'.
- **hui**/pos=unique membership class: 'aujourd'hui'.
- **tohu**/pos=unique membership class: 'tohu bohu'.
- **bohu**/pos=unique membership class: 'tohu bohu'.

but:
Examples:

- Il **ne**/pos=adverb & type=particle mange pas beaucoup.
- Celui-**ci**/pos=adverb & type=particle est joli.

<u>*Test*</u>:
If *X* is a French morphological unit which is not a noun and which has an upper-case first letter in a compound proper noun, then *X* has the **pos** value *unique membership class*.
<u>*Examples*</u>:

- **poire**/pos=noun **Belle**/pos=unique membership class-**Hélène**/pos=unique membership class.
- **Haute**/pos=unique membership class-**Normandie**/pos=noun & type=proper.
- **Croix**/pos=noun & type=proper **Rouge**/pos=unique membership class.
- **Le**/pos=unique membership class-**Havre**/pos=noun & type=proper.
- **Louis**/pos=noun & type=proper **Quatorze**/pos=unique membership class.

14 Residuals

14.1 Residuals: Type hierarchy table

RESIDUAL	
Feature	**Values**
pos	residuals

14.2 pos value *residuals*

14.2.1 Core semantics of value *residuals*

14.2.1.1 Residuals: Morphological criterion

The class of residuals may include non-linguistic regular expressions, such as formulae, dates, etc.
Test:
If *X* is a regular expression, then *X* belongs to the class of residuals.
Examples:

- **05/09/94/**pos=residual.

References

Calzolari, N. & Monachini, M. (forthcoming). EAGLES proposal for morphosyntactic standards: In view of a ready-to-use package, *Literary and Linguistic Computing* .

EAGLES (1996). Synopsis and comparison of morphosyntactic phenomena encoded in lexicons and corpora. A common proposal and applications to european languages, *Technical Report EAG–LWG–Morphsyn*, ILC–CNR, Pisa.

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