Abstract
This guide describes the annotation conventions of the English CHILDES corpora.

1 Morphology

1.1 Morphological categories

The following part-of-speech categories are used by the English morphological analyzer (all lists are partial):

**ADJective** Listed in several files. No subcategories. Numeral ordinals, including *eighteenth*, *eighth*, *first*, *zillionth*, are categorized as `adj`, with an additional specification of `num:+`.

**ADVerb** Listed in several files. Three subcategories: `adv:wh`, `adv:loc`, and `adv:tem`. Examples include *how about*, *how come*. The two words *first*, *second* are specified as adverbs, with `num:+`. The following adverbs, among others, are specified as `adv:wh`: *how*, *howcome*, *however*, *howsabout*, *when*, *whenever*, *where*, *why*. The following adverbs are specified as `adv:loc`: *there*, *here*. The following adverbs, among others, are specified as `adv:tem`: *today*, *then*.

**COMmunicator** *aha*, *alright*, *amen*, *boy*, *bravo*, *bullshit*, *bye*, *c’mon*, *careful*, *damn*, *dear*, *duh*, *eh*, *fine*, *good*, *goodbye*, *goodnight*, *hell*, *hello*, *hi*, *howdy*, *like*, *look*, *my*, *no*, *now*, *oh*, *ok*, *oops*, *ouch*, *pardon*, *peekaboo*, *perhaps*, *right*, *say*, *see*, *sir*, *so*, *sorry*, *sure*, *thanks*, *welcome*, *well*, *wow*, *yes*, *yikes*.

One subcategory: `co:voc`. Examples include *sweetie*, *darling*.

**CONJunction** *after*, *albeit*, *although*, *and*, *as*, *because*, *for*, *if*, *so*, *while*, *yet*. Subcategorize as subordinating or coordinating.

**DETerminer** *a*, *an*, *another*, *neither*, *the*, *that*, *these*, *this*, *that*, *those*. Subcategories include `det:wh`: *what*, *whatever*, *whatsoever*, *which*, *whichever*, *whoever*, *whosoever*; and `det:num`: *eight*, *eighteen*, *eleven*, *thousand*, *trillion*, *twelve*, *twenty*, *two*, *zero*.

**FILler** *ah*, *ahem*, *aw*, *hmm*, *um*.

**Noun** No subcategories. Features include `num` (valued `pl`) and `pl` (valued `−`). Also `agr` (valued `AGR`).

**ONomatopoeia** *arf*, *baa*, *bam*, *bang*, *vroom*, *woof*. No subcategories, no features.

**PREPosition** *about*, *across*, *after*, *as*, *at*, *beside*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *onto*, *out*, *outa*, *outside*, *over*, *than*, *through*, *under*, *with*. No subcategories, no features.
**PRONoun**  anybody, anything, else, everybody, he, her, hers, herself, mine, none, noone, other, there, these, they, this, yall.

Subcategories are pro:indef (anybody, anyone, anything, everybody, everyone, everything, none, noone, nothing, one, other, something); pro:poss (hers, mine, ours, theirs, yours); pro:poss:det (her, his, its, my, our, their, your); pro:exist (there); pro:dem (that, these, this, those); pro:refl (herself, himself, hisself, myself, oneself, ourself, ourselves); and pro:wh (defined in wh.cut): what, which, who, whose.

Some pronouns are specified for person and number, some of those are additionally specified for case.

**Quantifier**  all, alot, any, both, each, either, enough, every, few, fewer, fewest, half, lots, many, more, most, no, only, other, plenty, several, some, such. No subcategories, no features.

**RELativizer**  Listed in wh.cut. Include dat, that, which, and when, where, which, who, whosoever, why, which are subcategorized as rel:wh. No features.

**Verb**  Verbs are scattered in several lexicon files.

Features include tense, with values such as past, pres, perf, prog; bare, with values yes, no; pre:no, allow:un, allow:re, allow:dis, ir:y, diff-perf:y.

AUXiliary verbs are a subcategory of Verb, listed in auxil.cut, including ain’t, am, are, be, been, can, could, dare, does, had, has, is, may, might, must, ought, shall, shan’t, should, was, were, will, won’t, would. Some of them are specified as mdl:+. Other are specified for agreement and vform.

**Miscellaneous**  not is classified as NEGation; to is classified as INF. The UNKnown category is used for www, xxx, wyz, yyy.

### 1.2 Resolving ambiguity

In most cases, the correct annotation of a word is obvious from the context in which the word occurs. Clear cases include Noun/Verb ambiguity. In some cases, however, a more subtle distinction must be made. The following paragraphs discuss some common problematic issues.

#### 1.2.1 Adverb vs. preposition

The words about, across, after, away, back, down, in, off, on, out, over, up belong to two categories: ADVerb and PREPosition. To correctly annotate them in context, the following tests should be applied.

First, a preposition must have a prepositional object, which is realized as a noun phrase. In some cases this noun phrase can be transformed, or even elided, but it’s always possible to restore it in case the word in question is a preposition. Thus, in somewhere over the rainbow, over is a preposition, whereas in the dog rolled over it is not.

Second, a preposition forms a constituent with its noun phrase object, and hence is more closely bound to its object than an adverb or a particle. For example, in come on here or come down here, on and down are not prepositions because on here and down here do not form a constituent. This is even more evident in keep on the good job or write down a summary, in which on the good job and down a summary don’t make sense as constituents.
Third, prepositional objects can be fronted, whereas the noun phrases which happen to follow adverbs cannot. Thus, from he sat on the chair we can construct the chair on which he sat, hence on is a preposition, whereas from the teacher picked on the student we can’t get *the student on which the teacher picked, hence on is not a preposition here. Similarly, from she climbed up the chimney we can construct the chimney up which she climbed, hence up is a preposition, whereas from she filled up the bottle we cannot get *the bottle up which she filled, hence up is not a preposition here.

Sometimes, two prepositions in a sequence must be considered a single, multi-word preposition. These include out+of, next+to.

(1)  

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{sit} & \quad \text{down} \quad \text{on} \quad \text{the} \quad \text{stool} \\
\text{you} & \quad \text{have} \quad \text{to} \quad \text{stand} \quad \text{up} \quad \text{to} \quad \text{dance} \\
\text{come} & \quad \text{down} \quad \text{here} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{see} \quad \text{Fraser?} \\
\text{put} & \quad \text{Racketyboom} \quad \text{back} \quad \text{in} \quad \text{the} \quad \text{toy+box} \\
\text{Mommy} & \quad \text{did} \quad \text{come} \quad \text{back} \\
\text{lay} & \quad \text{down} \quad \text{on} \quad \text{the} \quad \text{stool} \\
\text{come} & \quad \text{up} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{sit} \quad \text{on} \quad \text{my} \quad \text{lap} \\
\text{are} & \quad \text{you} \quad \text{about} \quad \text{ready} \quad \text{to} \quad \text{have} \quad \text{lunch?} \\
\text{step} & \quad \text{back} \quad \text{please} \\
\text{stay} & \quad \text{here} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{mommy’ll} \quad \text{be} \quad \text{right} \quad \text{back}
\end{align*}
\]
put your head down on the pillow
V      ADV PREP DET N

don’t take the paper off them
AUX~NEG V DET N ADV PRO

hold on to this one
V      ADV PREP DET N

keep your fingers off
V      PRO:POSS:DET N-PL ADV

drink it out+of the cup
V      PRO PREP DET N

come over here and read
V      ADV ADV:LOC CONJ V

I’ll take it away
PRO~AUX V PRO ADV

put the blocks away
V      DET N-PL ADV

he’s gone away
PRO~AUX PART ADV

Papa’s going to come back
N:PROP~AUX PART INF V ADV

jumping up and down
PART ADV CONJ ADV

turn around this way
V      ADV DET N
my boots are out there
PRO:POS:DET N-PL V ADV ADV:LOC

come out here
V ADV ADV:LOC

climb up there
V ADV ADV:LOC

climb in your high+chair
V PREP N

let's wipe off your face
V~PRO V ADV N

baby Sarah wake up
N N:PROP V ADV

he fell off the wall
V&PAST PREP DET N

sit on the pillow
V PREP DET N

I sock put on
PRO N V ADV

We'll hold off lunch
PRO~AUX V ADV N

Lassie's trying to get him out
N:PROP~AUX PART INF V PRO ADV

hold on (meaning wait)
V ADV

cut your leotards on
V N-PL ADV

Mommy'll have to wash it off
V INF V PRO ADV
1.3 Verbs vs. auxiliaries

Distinguishing between V and AUX is especially tricky for the verbs be, do and have. The following tests can be applied: first, if the target word is accompanied by an infinite verb in the same clause, it is an auxiliary. Therefore:

(2)  I  have  breakfast  every  morning
     PRO  V   N

     I  do  my  homework  religiously
     PRO  V   N   ADV

     I  have  had  enough
     PRO  AUX  V

     I  do  not  like  green  eggs  and  ham
     PRO  AUX  V   ADJ   N   CONJ   N

Another test which works for these examples is fronting: in interrogative sentences, the auxiliary is moved to the beginning of the clause, as in *have I had enough?* and *do I like green eggs?*, whereas main verbs do not: *have I breakfast every morning?* *do I my homework religiously?*

However, these tests don’t always work for the verb be, which may head a non-verbal predicate, as in *John is a teacher*, vs. *John is smiling*. This is even more problematic when the predicate includes a form which is ambiguous as to whether it is verbal or not, as in *John is finished*. As such, we have decided on the following: in verb-participle constructions headed by the verb be, if the participle is in the progressive tense (-ing), then the head verb will be labeled as auxiliary. *be* in the smiling example from above would therefore be labeled as an auxiliary.

(3)  John  is  a  teacher
     V   DET   N

     John  is  smiling
     AUX

Moreover, if the participle can be a main verb, we are labeling *be* as an auxiliary. For example, *John is finished*, *John is stuck*, et al.

The verb *have* can also be problematic. If the sentence is a verb-participle construction, we have decided to label *have* as an auxiliary. For example, in *John has gone away*, *has* is labeled AUX. However, *have* in verb-infinitival constructions will be labeled as a main verb. As such, in the example, *John has to drink milk*, *have* and *drink* are both main verbs in separate clauses.
1.4 CO vs. ADV:LOC

CO can be hard to distinguish from locative adverbs, especially at the beginning of a sentence. Our convention is that CO must modify an entire sentence. As such, if a word appears by itself, it cannot be a CO. For example, in utterances like here or there, here and there appear by themselves. Therefore, both words must be labeled as adv:loc. However, if these words appear at the beginning of a sentence and are followed by a break or pause, then in such instances both should be labeled CO.

Additionally, for lack of a better label, in here/there you are/go, here or there are labeled CO. In these examples, neither adv:loc nor pro:exist seem to fit.

(4) there just a minute
   CO

   here you shut the door
   CO PRO V DET N

   here you go
   CO PRO V

   there you are
   CO PRO V

1.5 Frozen expressions

how about; come on...

2 Syntax

2.1 Grammatical Relations

This is a comprehensive list of the grammatical relations in the CHILDES GR annotation scheme. Example GRs as well as other relevant GRs to that particular GR are provided. Note that in the annotation scheme, C refers to clausal and X refers to non-finite clausal. Also, num—num refers to the order in which the word appears in the sentence and its dependency respectively.

SUBject Identifies the subject of clause, when the subject itself is not a clause. Typically, the head is a verb (the main verb of the subjects clause), and the dependent is a noun (or another nominal, such as a pronoun, or any head of a noun phrase).

(5) You eat with your spoon .
   1|2|SUBJ 2|0|ROOT

ClausalSUBject = CSUBJ Identifies the finite clausal subject of another clause. The head is typically the main verb of the main clause, and the dependent is the main verb of the clausal subject.
That Eric cried, moved Bush.
3|4|CSUBJ 4|0|ROOT

**XSUBJect** Identifies the non-finite clausal non-finite subject of another clause. The head is typically the main verb of the matrix clause, and the dependent is the main verb of the clausal subject.

(7) Eating vegetables is important.
1|3|XSUBJ 3|0|ROOT

**ESUBJect** Identifies the existential subject of clause, when the existential subject itself is not a clause. Typically, the head is a verb (the main verb of the subjects clause), and the dependent is there.

(8) There’s not any more tapioca.
1|2|ESUBJ 2|0|ROOT

**OBJect** Identifies the first object of a verb. Typically, the head is a verb, and the dependent is a noun (or other nominal). The dependent must be the head of a required non-clausal and non-prepositional complement of the verb (head of OBJ). A clausal complement relation should be denoted by COMP or XCOMP (depending on whether the clausal complement is finite or non-finite, see below), not OBJ or OBJ2.

(9) You read the book.
2|0|ROOT 4|2|OBJ

**OBJect2 = OBJ2** Identifies the second object of a ditransitive verb, when not introduced by a preposition. Typically, the head is a ditransitive verb, and the dependent is a noun (or other nominal). The dependent must be the head of a required non-clausal and non-prepositional complement of a verb (head of OBJ2) that is also the head of an OBJ relation. A second complement that has a preposition as its head should be denoted by IOBJ, not OBJ2.

(10) Yes, he gave you your telephone.
3|0|ROOT 4|3|OBJ 6|3|OBJ2

**IndirectOBJect = IOBJ** Identifies an object (required complement) introduced by a preposition. When a prepositional phrase appears as the required complement of a verb, it is the dependent in an IOBJ relation, not a JCT (adjunct) relation. The head is typically a verb, and the dependent is a preposition (not the complement of the preposition, see POBJ below).

(11) Mary gave a book to John.
2|0|ROOT 4|2|OBJ 5|2|IOBJ 6|5|POBJ

**COMPlement** Identifies a finite clausal complement of a verb. The head is typically the main verb of the matrix clause, and the dependent is the main verb of the clausal complement.
XCOMplement Identifies a non-finite clausal complement of a verb. The head is typically the main verb of the matrix clause, and the dependent is the main verb of the clausal complement. The XCOMP relation is only used for non-finite clausal complements, not predicate nominals or predicate adjectives (see PRED below).

(13) You’re going to stand on my toe?  
3|0|ROOT 4|5|INF 5|3|XCOMP

Eve, you stop throwing the blocks.  
3|0|ROOT 4|3|XCOMP

PREDicate Identifies a predicate nominal, predicate adjective of the subject, or a prepositional complement of verbs such as be and become. The head of PRED is the verb, not its subject. The predicate may be nominal, in which case the dependent is a noun (or other nominal), or adjectival, in which case the dependent is an adjective. PRED should not be confused with XCOMP, which identifies a non-finite complement of a verb (some syntactic formalisms group PRED and XCOMP in a single category).

(14) I’m not sure.  
2|0|ROOT 4|2|PRED

Wait while the noodles get cold.  
1|0|ROOT 5|1|CJCT 6|5|PRED

He is in Chicago.  
2|0|ROOT 3|2|PRED 4|3|POBJ

The book is there.  
2|3|SUBJ 3|2|ROOT 4|3|PRED

ClausalPREDicate = CPRED Identifies a finite clausal predicate of the subject of verbs such as be and become. The head of CPRED is the main verb (of the matrix clause), not its subject.

(15) This is how I drink my coffee.  
2|0|ROOT 4|5|SUBJ 5|2|CPRED

XPREDicate Identifies a non-finite clausal predicate of the subject of verbs such as be and become. The head of CPRED is the main verb (of the matrix clause), not its subject.

(16) My goal is to win the competition.  
3|0|ROOT 5|3|XPRED
adJunCT = JCT Identifies an adjunct (an optional modifier) of a verb, adjective, or adverb. The head of JCT is a verb, adjective or adverb. The dependent is typically an adverb, a preposition (in the case of phrasal adjuncts headed by a preposition, such as a prepositional phrase). Intransitive prepositions may be treated as adverbs, in which case the JCT relation applies. Adjuncts are optional, and carry meaning on their own (and do not change the basic meaning of their JCT heads). Verbs requiring a complement describing location may be treated as prepositional objects, in which case the IOBJ relation applies (see above).

(17) That’s much better.
   1|2|SUBJ 2|0|ROOT 3|4|JCT 4|2|PRED

   Sit on the stool.
   1|0|ROOT 2|1|JCT

ClausaladJunCT = CJCT Identifies a finite clause that acts like an adjunct of a verb, adjective, or adverb. The head of CJCT is a verb, adjective, or adverb. The dependent is typically the main verb of a subordinate clause.

(18) I remember when we had macaroni.
   2|0|ROOT 4|5|SUBJ 5|2|CJCT 6|5|OBJ

XadJunCT = XJCT Identifies a non-finite clause that acts like an adjunct of a verb, adjective, or adverb. The head of CJCT is a verb, adjective, or adverb. The dependent is typically the main verb of a non-finite subordinate clause.

(19) She’s outside sleeping in the carriage.
   1|2|SUBJ 2|0|ROOT 3|2|PRED 4|2|XJCT

MODifier Identifies a non-clausal nominal modifier or complement. The head is a noun, and the dependent is typically an adjective, noun or preposition.

(20) Would you like more grape juice?
   2|3|SUBJ 3|0|ROOT 5|6|MOD 6|3|OBJ

   That’s a nice box.
   1|2|SUBJ 2|0|ROOT 4|5|MOD 5|2|PRED

ClausalMODifier = CMOD Identifies a finite clause that is a nominal modifier (such as a relative clause) or complement. The head is a noun, and the dependent is typically a finite verb.

(21) That’s what I do.
   1|2|SUBJ 2|0|ROOT 3|2|PRED 4|5|SUBJ 5|3|CMOD
XMODifier Identifies a non-finite clause that is a nominal modifier (such as a relative clause) or complement. The head is a noun, and the dependent is typically a non-finite verb.

(22) That is what you are doing.
2|0|ROOT 3|2|PRED 4|6|SUBJ 6|3|XMOD

AUXiliary Identifies an auxiliary of a verb, or a modal. The head is a verb, and the dependent is an auxiliary (such as be or have) or a modal (such as can or should).

(23) Are you saying Fraser?
1|3|AUX 2|3|SUBJ 3|0|ROOT 4|3|OBJ

Can you do it?
1|3|AUX 2|3|SUBJ 3|0|ROOT 4|3|OBJ

Tell me what have you been doing this morning.
1|0|ROOT 2|1|OBJ 4|1|AUX

AUX-ROOT Identifies an auxiliary of a verb, or a modal with an elided main verb. Typically, the AUX-ROOT is the head of the entire utterance.

(24) Yes, I can.
1|3|COM 2|3|SUBJ 3|0|AUX-ROOT

AUX-COMP Identifies an auxiliary of a verb, or a modal with an elided complement. The head is a verb, and the dependent is an auxiliary (such as be or have) or a modal (such as can or should).

(25) I wish you would.
1|2|SUBJ 2|0|ROOT 3|4|SUBJ 4|2|AUX-COMP

AUX-COORD Identifies an auxiliary of a verb, or a modal with an elided coordinated item. The head is the coordinator or verb, and the dependent is an auxiliary (such as be or have) or a modal (such as can or should).

(26) and he will.
1|0|ROOT 2|3|SUBJ 3|1|AUX-COORD

NEGation Identifies verbal negation. When the word not (contracted or not) follows an auxiliary or modal (or sometimes a verb), it is the dependent of a NEG relation (not JCT), where the auxiliary, modal or verb (in the absence of an auxiliary or modal) is the head.

(27) Mommy can’t read.
1|4|SUBJ 2|4|AUX 3|2|NEG 4|0|ROOT
DETerminer Identifies a determiner of a noun. Determiners include the, a, as well as (adjectival) possessive pronouns (my, your, etc) and demonstratives (this, those, etc), but not quantifiers (all, some, any, etc; see QUANT below). Typically, the head is a noun and the dependent is a determiner. In cases where a word that is usually a determiner does not have a head, there is no DET relation.

(28) Yes, a fly.

You have another cookie.

What’s the man doing?

DET-OBJ Identifies a determiner of a noun with an elided object. Determiners include the, a, as well as (adjectival) possessive pronouns (my, your, etc). Typically, the DET-OBJ depends on a verb. This GR mainly results from an interruption by another speaker (where +... indicates a trailing off).

(29) have a +...

DET-POBJ Identifies a determiner of a noun with an elided prepositional object. Determiners include the, a, as well as (adjectival) possessive pronouns (my, your, etc). The DET-POBJ depends on a preposition or adverb. This GR mainly results from an interruption by another speaker.

(30) climb up the +...

DET-COORD Identifies a determiner of a noun with an elided coordinated object. Determiners include the, a, as well as (adjectival) possessive pronouns (my, your, etc). Typically, the DET-COORD depends on a coordinator, but it can also depend on a verb. This GR mainly results from an interruption by another speaker.

(31) and a +...

DET-JCT Identifies a determiner of a noun with an elided adjunct. Determiners include the, a, as well as (adjectival) possessive pronouns (my, your, etc). The DET-JCT depends on a verb (usually the main verb).
QUANTifier Identifies a nominal quantifier, such as three, many, and some. Typically, the head is a noun, and the dependent is a quantifier. In cases where a quantifier has no head, there is no QUANT relation.

(33) You’ve just had some juice .
1|4|SUBJ 2|4|AUX 3|4|JCT 4|0|ROOT 5|6|QUANT 6|4|OBJ

Some more cookies, Eve ?
1|2|JCT 2|3|QUANT 3|0|ROOT

QUANT-OBJ Identifies a nominal quantifier, such as three, many, and some with an elided object. Typically, the head is the elided noun, and the QUANT-OBJ depends on the main verb.

(34) You’ve just had some .
1|4|SUBJ 2|4|AUX 3|4|JCT 4|0|ROOT 5|4|QUANT-OBJ

QUANT-POBJ Identifies a nominal quantifier, such as three, many, and some with an elided prepositional object. Typically, the head is the elided prepositional object, and the QUANT-POBJ depends on the preposition.

(35) There’s not room for both .
1|2|ESUBJ 2|0|ROOT 3|2|PRED 4|2|JCT 5|4|QUANT-POBJ

QUANT-PRED Identifies a nominal quantifier, such as three, many, and some with an elided predicate. Typically, the head is the elided predicate, and the QUANT-PRED depends on the main verb.

(36) that’s too much .
1|2|SUBJ 2|0|ROOT 3|4|JCT 4|2|QUANT-PRED

QUANT-COORD Identifies a nominal quantifier, such as three, many, and some with an elided coordinated object (usually nominal). Typically, the head is the coordinated item, and the QUANT-COORD depends on the coordinator.

(37) You had more and more cookies .
1|2|SUBJ 2|0|ROOT 3|4|QUANT-COORD 4|2|OBJ

PrepositionalOBJect = POBJ Identifies the object of a preposition. The head is a preposition, and the dependent is typically a noun.

(38) You want to sit on the stool ?
1|2|SUBJ 2|0|ROOT 4|0|ROOT 5|4|JCT 6|7|DET 7|5|POBJ

PrepositionalOBJect = POBJ Identifies the object of a preposition. The head is a preposition, and the dependent is typically a noun.
**Complementizer (CPZR)** Identifies a complementizer (usually a subordinate conjunction). The head is a verb, and the dependent is a complementizer. It is the verb (head of a CPZR relation) of an embedded clause that acts as the dependent in a relation involving the embedded clause and its matrix clause, not the complementizer (the verb is higher in the dependency tree than the complementizer).

(39) *Wait until the noodles are cool.*
   2|5|CPZR  6|5|PRED
   
   *I like apples because they are red.*
   2|0|ROOT  4|6|CPZR

**Communicator (COM)** Identifies a communicator (such as hey, okay, etc). Because communicators are typically global in a given sentence, the head of COM is typically the root of the sentences dependency tree (the dependent of the ROOT relation, see below). The dependent is a communicator.

(40) *Oh, I took it.*
   1|3|COM  2|3|SUBJ  3|0|ROOT  4|3|OBJ
   
   *Yes, you get a fly.*
   1|3|COM  3|0|ROOT  4|5|DET  5|3|OBJ

**Infinitive (INF)** Identifies an infinitival particle (to). The head is a verb, and the dependent is always to.

(41) *He’s going to drink the coffee.*
   4|0|ROOT  5|6|INF  6|4|XCOMP  7|8|DET  8|6|OBJ

**INF-XCOMP** Identifies an infinitival particle (to) with an elided verbal complement. The head is a verb, and the dependent is always to.

(42) *Yes, I want to, too.*
   3|0|ROOT  4|3|INF-XCOMP  5|3|JCT

**INF-XMOD** Identifies an infinitival particle (to) with an elided verbal modifier. The head is usually a nominal, and the dependent is always to.

(43) *time to +...*
   1|0|ROOT  2|1|INF-XMOD

**Vocative (VOC)** Identifies a vocative. As with COM, the head is the root of the sentence. The dependent is a vocative.

(44) *Some more cookies, Eve?*
   1|2|JCT  2|3|QUANT  3|0|ROOT  4|3|VOC
TAG question  Identifies tag questions, where the tag is headed by a verb, auxiliary or modal. Tags of the type found in this is red, right? and Let me do it, okay? are identified as dependents in a COM relation, not TAG. The head of a TAG relation is typically a verb, and the dependent is the verb, auxiliary or modal in the tag question.

(45) You know how to count, don’t you ?

2|0|ROOT 4|5|INF 5|2|XCOMP 6|2|TAG 7|6|NEG 8|6|SUBJ

ENUMeration  Identifies enumerations such as letters, numbers, and nominals. The key is that the utterance does not have a conjunction (and, but, or) of any kind. The head is the ROOT of the enumeration, and all other items in the enumeration depend on this word.

(46) One, two, three, go .

1|4|ENUM 2|4|ENUM 3|4|ENUM 4|0|ROOT

Eric, Brian, Shuly, Alon, I like them all .

1|6|ENUM 2|6|ENUM 3|6|ENUM 4|6|ENUM 6|0|ROOT

COORDination  Identifies coordination. The head is a conjunction (usually and), and several types of dependents are possible. The head coordinator may have two or more dependents, including the coordinated items. Once the COORD relations are formed between the head coordinator and each coordinated item (as dependents), the coordinated phrase can be thought of as a unit represented by the head coordinator. For example, consider two coordinated verb phrases with a single subject (as in I walk and run), where two verbs are dependents in COORD relations to a head coordinator. The head of COORD is then also the head of a SUBJ relation where the subject is the dependent. This indicates that both verbs have that same subject. In the case of a coordinated string with multiple coordinators, the COORD relation applies compositionally from left to right. In coordinated lists with more than two items, but only one coordinator, the head coordinator takes each of the coordinated items as dependents. In the absence of an overt coordinator, the right-most coordinated item acts as the coordinator (the head of the COORD relation).

(47) Go and get your telephone .

1|2|COORD 2|0|ROOT 3|2|COORD 5|4|OBJ

Do you want a paper and pencil ?

3|0|ROOT 4|6|DET 5|6|COORD 6|3|OBJ 7|6|COORD

TOPicalization  Identifies an object or a predicate nominal that has been topicalized, i.e., moved to the front of the sentence. The head is the ROOT of the sentence, and the dependent is the topicalized item.

(48) Tapioca, there is no tapioca .

1|3|TOP 2|3|ESUBJ 3|0|ROOT 4|5|QUANT 5|3|PRED

The red ball, put the red ball away .

1|3|DET 2|3|MOD 3|4|TOP 4|0|ROOT
SeRlixal Identifies serial verbs such as go play and come see. All such verbs start with either come and go. The initial verb is the dependent, and the verb next to the initial verb, e.g., play and see in the previous example, is the head (the adjacent verb is typically the root of the sentence).

(49) Come see if we can find it.
1|2|SRL 2|0|ROOT 3|2|CPZR 6|2|COMP

Go play with your toys over there.
1|2|SRL 2|1|ROOT 3|2|JCT 5|3|POBJ

LOCative Identifies a locative for verbs such as put that require a prepositional phrase of location. LOC takes the place of JCT in such cases when the PP is required by the verb. This is especially relevant for here, there, and back, which would normally be labeled JCT.

(50) Put the toys in the box.
1|0|ROOT 3|1|OBJ 4|1|LOC 6|4|POBJ

NAME Identifies a string of proper names such as Eric Davis and New York. The initial name is the dependent, and the adjacent name is the head. The adjacent name is the dependent of the ROOT.

(51) My name is Eric Davis.
3|0|ROOT 4|5|NAME 5|3|PRED

DATE Identifies a date with month and year, month and day, or month, day, and year. Examples include: October 7, 1980 and July 26. The month is the head, and the adjacent day and or year are its dependents.

(52) October 7 1980
1|0|ROOT 2|1|DATE 3|1|DATE

FIL Identifies a filler syllable or proto-morpheme such as a@fs or a@pm. The proto-morpheme or filler syllable is the dependent, and the ROOT is the head. Such proto-morphemes and filler syllables are common in early child language and ensure that the still-developing child language matches the prosody of adult utterances more closely.

(53) na@fs a@fs play.
1|3|FIL 2|3|FIL 3|0|ROOT

ROOT This is the relation between the topmost word in a sentence (the root of the dependency tree) and the LeftWall. The topmost word in a sentence is the word that is the head of one or more relations, but is not the dependent in any relation with other words (except for the LeftWall). This word is the dependent in the ROOT relation, and the LeftWall is the head.

(54) I’m making tapioca for your lunch.
1|3|SUBJ 2|3|AUX 3|0|ROOT 4|3|OBJ 5|3|JCT 7|5|POBJ