LE-PAROLE

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Danish Lexicon Documentation

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To	All		

0.   Introductory Remarks

The Danish PAROLE lexicon contains all the mandatory information described in the Technical Annex, i.e. at the morphological level information regarding the orthography, PoS (category) and inflection of the entry word (MuS); at the syntactic level the description of the syntactic behaviour is associated to a piece of context wherein the subcategorisation features can be observed. The syntactic features relevant to the various categories are dealt with in the description of the particular categories, i.e. verbs, nouns and adjectives. Categories without subcategorisation potential (e.g. pronouns and interjections) are not described at the syntactic level.

1.   General Design Information: Selection of the lexical entries

(A) Basic principles of the lemma selection

The basic guidelines of the Technical Annex for the selection of lexical entries concern the morphosyntactic category based composition (cf. p. 45). In order to achieve the full size lexicon of 20.000 morphological units (lemmas) we have decided on the following principles for the contentual coverage:

- all closed word classes, such as pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, real adverbs and the like are covered in full

- all closed series of words are covered in full, e.g. nouns denoting the twelve months of the year, the seven days of the week, the four seasons; auxiliary and modal verbs, etc.

- word series having a delimited number of members are covered, as far possible, in full or at least to a great extent (names of the European countries, of family relations, etc.)

(B) Composition of the entry word list

The sources of material potentially reusable for the Danish PAROLE lexicon we have listed in detail in earlier produced documentation regarding this task (MLAP PAROLE, Danish Contribution). In this case 'reusable' means that only lemmas belonging to the general language vocabulary have been chosen, LSP words appearing in our sources have not been considered. The merged list (approx. Size 3.000 words suitable as lexical entries, which corresponds to 1.000 MuS's) forms the basic part of the PAROLE lexicon.

To supplement the basic list of lexical entries arrived at by the steps (A) and (B) we agreed with COP1 to provide us with the needed number of entry words extracted from the word base of The

Danish Dictionary (DDO) for addition to the list. The selection was based on the following principles:

- entry words should originate from the machine readable version of the Official Danish Spelling Dictionary (contained in the word base of DDO)

- the resulting list of entry word candidates should be restricted by frequency count, based on the general contemporary language corpus of DDO (40 Million tokens). This ensures that the words finally selected belong to the kernel vocabulary of Danish.

The basic vocabulary was made up by automatically selected entry words is: approx. 2.900 verbs with more than 80 occurrences, 10.800 nouns with more than 22 occurrences within the corpus, and approx. 1300 entry words covering prepositions, adverbs, interjections and other minor word classes. This list was subject to further restrictive manual checking wrt. the appropriateness of the entry words to be included into the PAROLE lexicon before a replenishment with adjectives (2.900), proper nouns and lexicalised compund nouns, irregularly inflected verbs and nouns. Consequently, the lexical coverage of the PAROLE-DK lexicon reflects the application of linguistic and statistical selectional principles as well.

However, we have no means to discern and count homograph forms properly, e.g. 'bager' (present indicative of 'bage' (EN: 'bake') and the nomen agentis ′′bager', (baker)) or the four homographs 'så' (infinitive form of så (EN: 'sow'), past tense of 'se' (EN: 'see'), the conjunction 'så' (EN: 'so') and adverb 'så' (EN: 'so'), respectively). Thus, we have to accept this kind of 'noise' in the frequency counting.

2.　　Current Lexicon Contents

2.1　Morphological layer

The features and values used in the description of the morphological layer for Danish are in accordance with the parameters contained in the Annex to the Addendum to the TA, where also a number of features only used in Danish have been introduced - such as 'medial' being a subcategory of verbs, or 'unmarked' as a value of the feature 'case'. Furthermore, the appropriate values for the transcategorisation feature (now labelled as TRADJECTIVAL, TRNOMINAL, etc.) also are contained in the common PAROLE DTD together with other adjustements requested by the Danish language group.

On the other hand, the morphogical layer for Danish concentrates on the purely inflectional features leaving the introduction of a number of (sub)categories and subtypes for the syntactic layer, where e.g. for the SSCatGram MAIN (of VERB) the subtypes AUXTYPE and MODTYPE are introduced. The reason for this is that there is no observable difference between these subtypes from the morphological point of view. An advantage of this solution is the conformity of lexicon encodings with the corpus tags used.

In conclusion, the partially standardized descriptional model for the morphological layer covers well the requirements of the Danish inflectional morpholgy. The mandatory morphological information on inflection is produced by using the 'remove/add strategy'.

Number of simple morphological units	20046
Number of graphical morphological units	21296
Number of simple inflection modes	550

Category	Subcategory	Number of Units
11	25	20046

2.2   Syntactic layer

The following general decisions regarding encoding of Syntactic units have been taken

- We do not code general grammatical phenomena, but only phenomena which are lexically determined. Thus regularities within determination and passivization are not encoded in order not to overburden the lexicon.

- Because the coding at the morphology layer is strictly inflectionally based, it is underspecified regarding the syntactic function of words (e.g. in morphology it is not distinguished between auxiliary verbs). At this level we have to split entries according to their syntactic function and we must add the missing information in form of language specific lexical features.

- Danish is a language with a relatively poor basic vocabulary (e.g. in comparison with English). On the other hand the combinatorial behaviour of words considerably enlarges the vocabulary. This is especially true for verbs combining with other word classes such as prepositions and particles. Thus to one Syntactic unit often corresponds tens of Syntactic Constructions. We cannot code all these Constructions in the course of the present project. Thus we will put a restriction on the number of Constructions encoded. This restriction will only be applied to verbs, adjectives and deverbal nouns which are not present in the resources that we reuse. The basis for choosing the Constructions to be encoded is the frequency of these paradigms (more frequently used paradigms will have higher priority) and the type of Description they involve.

The overall strategy for encoding units at the syntactic level has been that of not splitting descriptions, unless it is required by the PAROLE model. Thus we encode one complex Construction as long as the different elements in a Syntactic paradigm can be expressed in the same Position, e.g.

Jeg tænker på dig/ på at ringe til dig/ på at du snart skal ringe til mig

(I think of   you / of   ringing you up /that you should ring me up soon)

2.2.1 Encoding of verbs

<u>Choices made in relation to optionality</u>

We encode optionality of positions[1], e.g.

    Sidste år skrev jeg   mange breve til dig

    (Last year I wrote many letters to you)

 and

    Sidste år skrev jeg mange breve

    (Last year I wrote many letters)

are coded in the same Construction.

A restriction on the encoding of optionality is given by the PAROLE-model which does not permit to express constraints on the reciprocal order of Positions and on the undissociability of some Positions.   To express such constraints we encode different Constructions.

We only encode real optionality, i.e. all the cases covered by an optional construction must be possible. The two following examples illustrate a case in which a Position is not considered optional:

    Jeg aftager min faders gamle bil

    (I take over my father's old car)

    Kurven aftager

    (the curve decreases)

---

[1] Optionality in non-elliptical context.

The verb *aftage* (i.a. remove, decrease, take over) occurs in both monovalent and divalent syntactic patterns, but the object in the divalent construction is not optional (the clause

** *Jeg aftager*

is not correct). The two examples are thus encoded in two different Constructions.

Syntactic functions

The syntactic functions used for Danish verbal subcategorization frames are the following: SUBJECT, OBJECT, INDIRECTOBJECT, OBLIQUE, ADVERBIAL, SUBJPRED, OBJPRED, REALSUBJ, CLAUSECOMPL.

The functions SUBJECT and OBJECT do not need further explanation. SUBJPRED and OBJPRED mark subject and object predicates respectively.

The function INDIRECTOBJECT is used to mark indirect objects expressed with a prepositional phrase introduced by *til* (to) or by a direct object. Thus both *til hende* and *hende* are assigned the function INDIRECTOBJECT in the following two examples:

> *Jeg giver bogen til hende*
>
> (I give the book to her)
>
> *Jeg giver hende bogen*
>
> (I give her the book)

OBLIQUEs, are prepositional phrases introduced by strongly bound prepositions, such as

> *Jeg tror på Gud*
>
> (I believe in God)

ADVERBIALs are adverbs or prepositional phrases, which (in many cases) can be replaced by an adverb or which are introduced by weakly bound prepositions, such as

> *Jeg tager til London*
>
> (I go to London)
>
> *Han behandler hende godt*
>
> (He treats her well)

ADVERBIALs include measure positions which formally look like direct objects, such as

Bogen vejer tre kilo

(The book weighs three kilos).

The function CLAUSECOMPL is assigned to infinitives subcategorized for by modal verbs, and to deep-subject clauses in Constructions where the formal subject is the expletive *det* (it), e.g.

Det angår ikke mig at han er rejst

(It does not concern me that he has left)

The function REALSUBJ is assigned to deep subjects in constructions where the formal subject is the expletive *der* (there).

Der var tre gamle mænd i den gule båd

(There were three old men in the yellow boat)

The function PREPDEPENDENT marks prepositional dependent complements and is not a verbal function, but it is used when describing nested prepositional constructions, e.g.

Jeg glæder mig til det/ at møde dig

(I am looking forward to it/meeting you)

where the prepositional dependent complement is an NP or an infinitive.

Framesets

We encode the following alternations in Framesets:

- dative shift alternation, e.g.

  Jeg giver hende en bog / jeg giver en bog til hende

  (I give her a book / I give a book to her)

- verbal description with a clausal subject or with a subject expletive *det* and a clausal complement, e.g.

  At han rejser angår mig ikke / det angår mig ikke at han rejser

  (His leaving does not concern me / it does not concern me that he leaves)

- simple reciprocal alternation e.g.

  1. subject and prepositional phrase introduced by *med* (with)   - divalent construction / two subjects - monovalent construction

Jeg mødtes med Poul / Poul og jeg mødtes

(I met with Poul / Poul and I met)

2. subject and prepositional phrase introduced by *med* (with) - divalent reflexive construction / two subjects - monovalent reflexive construction

   De har giftet sig /   Hun har giftet sig med ham

   (They married / She   married him)

3. subject and prepositional phrase introduced by *med* (with)   - trivalent construction / two subjects - divalent construction

   Hanne drøftede sagen med Peter / Hanne og Peter drøftede sagen

   (Hanne discussed the matter with Peter / Hanne and Peter discussed the matter)

4. object and prepositional phrase introduced by *med* (with)   - trivalent construction / two objects - divalent construction

   Han sammenholdte moderens vidneudsagn med faderens / Han sammenholdte de to vidneudsagn

   (He compared   the mother's testimony with the father's / He compared the two testimonies)

- causatives/unaccusatives alternation e.g.

  Jeg lukker døren / Døren lukker

  (I close the door / The door closes)

Phrasal verbs

All phrasal verbs are encoded by special Descriptions whose Self is composed by the verb and the actual particle. Alternations of particles indicating a direction and following a motion verb are not considered phrasal verbs, but are encoded as generic positions in Constructions. The first of the following two examples is thus encoded in a Description of a phrasal verb, the second   in a Description with a simple verb followed by a direction particle.

Lyset gik ud mens vi snakkede.

(The light went out while we were talking)

Peter gik ud, da han ikke gad høre på Marias klager.

(Peter went out, because   he did not want to hear to Maria's complaints)

Phrasal and prepositional verbs are treated similarly, because in morphology adverbial and prepositional particles are not distinguished. Thus the following two examples are not related in the lexicon:

> *Han stod på*

> (he   got on)

> *Han stod på toget*

> (he got on the train)

The first verb is treated as a monovalent phrasal verb, the second is a divalent verb taking a prepositional phrase as second complement.

Reflexive verbs and reflexive constructions

We distinguish between verbs   with reflexive constructions and reflexive verbs. The former are verbs which can take a non reflexive or a reflexive pronoun in parallel constructions with the same meaning:

e.g.

> *Jeg vasker mit barn*

> (I wash my child)

> *Jeg vasker mig*

> (I wash (myself))

The latter are verbs where the reflexive form has another meaning and/or construction than the non reflexive form, e.g

> *Jeg brækkede min højre arm*

> (I   broke my right arm)

> *Jeg brækkede mig*

> (I vomited)

The Self

The following types of Selfs are encoded:

- main verbs taking *have* (have) or *være* (be) as auxiliary (one for each auxiliary)

- main verbs in passive form (i.e.verbs which in morphology are encoded as active verbs, but have active readings in passive form[2]

- modal verbs

- auxiliary verbs taking *have* (have) or *være* (be) as auxiliary (one for each auxiliary)

- phrasal verbs   *have* (have) as auxiliary (an entry for each particle)

- phrasal verbs   taking *være* (be) as auxiliary   (an entry for each particle)

- reflexive verbs (e.g. *beslutte sig* (decide)

- reflexive phrasal verbs (an entry for each particle)

Strategy to split syntactic units

In addition to Descriptions connected by Framesets we have encoded the following Descriptions in the same syntactic unit:

1. Non reflexive and corresponding reflexive Descriptions, e.g. :

   Jeg vasker hende

   (I wash her)

   Jeg vasker   mig

(I wash (myself))

2. Descriptions with an NP subject and corresponding Descriptions with the expletive *der* (there) as subject and the deep subject NP following the verb:

   De to unge   piger kommer

   (The two young girls are coming)

   Der kommer mange unge piger

   (Many young girls are coming)

   (lit. There come many young girls)

3. divalent Descriptions with a direct object and the corresponding descriptions with a direct object and an object predicate

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[2] E.g. *Såret heler/heles* (The wound is   healing), where *heles* is in passive form.

Han kalder ham for Peter

(He calls him Peter)

Han kalder ham Peter

(He calls him Peter)

4. active and passive Descriptions[3]

    De befalede ham at vente

    (They ordered him to wait)

    Han blev befalet at vente

    (he was orderd to wait)

Strategy to describe control information

We encode control which is syntactically determinable.

Both control (equi) and raising constructions are encoded for verbs. Control is also encoded in prepositional dependent constructions.

In the following some examples of the different types of control constructions encoded, are given:

- subject control

    Han begyndte med at sortere sine bøger

    (He began by sorting his books)

- object control

    Anne tvang hende til at spise kagen

    (Anne forced her to eat the cake)

- indirect object control

    Han befalede hende at tie stille

    (He commanded her to keep silent)

- raising

---

[3] We only encode passivization for ditransitive constructions.

Hun syntes at være glad

(She seemed to be happy)

Also possible restrictions on the subject of subordinate that-clauses are marked, e.g.

Jeg_i bifalder at du_{not_i} læser

(I approve of you studying)

Here the subject of the subordinate clause must be different from that of the matrix verb.

Constructions containing alternation of locative and directional prepositions/adverbs

We encode the alternation of locative or directional prepositions and particles, which a verb can subcategorize for with a generic adverbial entry. For example the verb *bo* (live) is subcategorized for a generic adverbial locative prepositional phrase, which covers many different prepositional phrases, such as

Maria bor i Århus/ på en bakke/ ved en sø/oven for din søster/...

(Maria lives in Århus/ on a hill/ near a like/in front of your sister/...)

Status

Number of Syntactic descriptions	567
Number of Syntactic Constructions	314
Number of Framesets	7
Number of Selfs	69
Number of Syntactic Units	5022
Number of Descriptions in Syntactic Units	5387

2.2.2 Encoding of Adjectives

We depart from the EUROTRA lexicon in that we do not encode the subject of the copula construction as part of the adjectival construction. The outer context, i.e. the verbal subject, is

only encoded when it is necessary to register control information or in raising construction, as in the following examples:

Maria er træt af at læse

(Maria is tired of reading)

Det er sundt at spise grøntsager/At spise grøntsager er sundt

(It is healthy to eat vegetables/Eating vegetables is healthy)

In the former example the subject of the infinitive *at læse* is the subject of the copula (*Maria*) the latter is a raising construction (the expletive *de*t or a clause can be the subject of the copula construction).

As it is the case for verbs, only real optionality is encoded for adjectives.

The Self

Whether an adjective can be used attributively and/or predicatively is encoded in the Self.

Syntactic Functions

The following syntactic functions are used   for adjectives:

ACOMPL, APREPCOMP, ACLAUSCOMP.

ACOMPL is used for nominal complements, e.g.

Han er hende taknemmelig

(He is grateful to her)

(Lit. He is her grateful)

APREPCOMP is used for prepositional complements, e.g.

Han er god til at tegne

(He is good at drawing)

ACLAUSCOMP is used for clausal complements, e.g.

Det er godt at du er kommet

(It is good that you came)

Framesets

Framesets are used to relate adjectival Descriptions, where the alternation reflects the presence or absence of the expletive, e.g.

At Kirsten bestod var godt for lærerens karriere/Det var godt for lærerens karriere at Kirsten bestod

(That Kirsten passed was good for the teacher's career/it was good for the teacher's career that Kirsten passed)

Examples of each type of the encoded alternation are given in the following:

1. infinitive-clause without/with expletive:

   A t rejse på første klasse er bekosteligt / Det er bekosteligt at rejse på første klasse

   (To travel first class is expensive / It is expensive to travel first class)

2. that-clause without/with expletive:

   At han rejser er muligt / Det er muligt at han rejser

(That he leaves is possible / It is possible that he leaves)

3. infinitive-clause/that-clause without/with expletive:

   At han boede her/at bo her er sikkert   / Det er sikkert at han boede her/at bo her

(That he lived here is certain / To livehere is safe   / It is certain that he lived here / It is safe to live here)

4. what-clause without/with expletive:

Om han kommer er usikkert / Det er usikkert om han kommer

(Whether he will come is uncertain / It is uncertain whether he will come)

5. infinitive-clause and prepositional phrase introduced by *af* (of) without/with expletive:

At gå nu   er ikke venligt af dig / Det er ikke venligt af dig at gå nu

(Leaving now is not kind of you/It is not kind of you to leave now)

6. infinitive-clause and optional prepositional phrase introduced by *for* (for) without/with expletive:

At løbe 1000 meter er let (for ham)   / Det er let (for ham) at løbe 1000 meter

(Running 1000 metres is easy (for him) / It is easy (for him) to run 1000 metres)

7. that-clause and optional prepositional phrase introduced by *for* (for) without/with expletive:

At der er flere mulige løsninger er klart (for ham) / Det er klart (for ham) at der er flere mulige løsninger

(That there are more possible solutions is clear (to him) / It is clear (to him) that there are more possible solutions)

8. that-clause/infinitive-clause and optional prepositional phrase introduced by *for* (for) without/with expletive:

At han rejser/at rejse er godt (for mig) / Det er godt (for mig) at han rejser/at rejse

(That he travels/to travel is good (for me) / It   is good (for me) that he travels/to travel)

9. what-clause and optional prepositional phrase introduced by *for* (for) without/with expletive:

Hvad der vil ske er uklart (for mig) / Det er uklart (for mig) hvad der vil ske

 (What will happen is not clear (to me) / It is not clear (to me) what will happen)

10. what-clause and prepositional phrase introduced by *af* (of) without/with expletive:

Hvad der vil ske er uafhængigt af mig / Det er uafhængigt af mig hvad der vil ske

(What will happen does not depend on me / It does not depend on me what will happen)

11. that-clause/what-clause/infinitive-clause and optional prepositional phrase introduced by *for* (for) without/with expletive:

   At du rejser/Om du rejser/At rejse er afgørende (for mig) / Det er afgørende (for mig) at du rejser/om du rejser/at rejse

   (That you travel/whether you travel/to travel   is crucial (for me) / It is crucial (for me) that you travel/whether you travel/to travel)

Strategy to split syntactic units

We have encoded in the same syntactic unit Descriptions containing the syntactic alternations, raising constructions, connected by Framesets.

Control

Both raising and subject control (equi) information are encoded for adjectives. An example of raising construction for adjectives is the following:

Det er bekostelig at spise ude/At spise ude er bekosteligt

(It is expensive to eat out/Eating out is expensive)

Equi control is typical of constructions containing a prepositional phrase where the prepositional complement is an infinitive construction, e.g.

Han er færdig med at male køkkenet

(He has finished painting the kitchen)

where the subject of the prepositional dependent infinitive clause (*at male*) is the same as the subject of the copula construction (*han*).

Status

Number of Syntactic Descriptions	71
Number of Syntactic Constructions	69
Number of Framesets	11
Number of Selfs	3
Number of Syntactic Units	3301
Number of Descriptions in Syntactic Units	3530

2.2.3 Encoding of Nouns

We generally regard complements of nouns optional, however there are a few exceptions; they are explicitely marked within the descriptions. Optional complements are bracketted within the sample sentences.   (Possessive genitive is not encoded, only subjective and objective genitives are.)

Syntactic Functions

The following syntactic functions are used for nouns:

NSUBJ, NPREPCOMP, NOFCOMP, NCOMP, NCLAUSCOMP and NGENATTRIBUTIVE.

The function NSUBJ is assigned to the subject of nouns   that is realized as a genitive NP, e.g.

(Selskabets) boring (efter olie)

(Literary: (The Company's) drilling   (for oil))

The function NPREPCOMP is assigned to complements that are introduced by a preposition, e.g.

Hensynet (til de ældre)

(Literary: The regard (for the elderly))

The function NOFCOMP is assigned to complements that can occupy two alternating positions within a given construction, e.g.

(Glassets) styrke / Styrken (af glasset)

(Literary: The glass' strength / The strength of the glass)

The function NCOMP is encoded for nominal complements, e.g.

En   bøtte (maling)

(Literary: A bin paint)

The function NCLAUSCOMP is used for clausal complements, e.g.

Den kendsgerning at han altid kommer for sent   (finite clause)

(Literary: The fact that he always comes too late)

Den metode at anvende datamater i forskning   (infinite clause)

(Literary: The method that to use computers in research)

The function NGENATTRIBUTIVE is assigned to genitives used attributively, e.g.

Han bevæger sig ind på naboens enemærker

(Literary: He moves into the neighbour's precincts)

Frameset

We have not established framesets for nouns.

Control

The encoding of control is not obligatory for nouns thus we have not encoded this feature because it is rather uncommon for Danish nouns.   Actually, we only have a very few examples for this phenomenon, e.g.   '*evne (til)*' (ability (to do something)) and '*forudsætning(for)*' (qualification (to do something)).

Status

Number of Syntactic Descriptions	60
Number of Syntactic Constructions	59
Number of Framesets	0
Number of Syntactic Units	12515
Number of Descriptions in Syntactic Units	13070

3. Bibliography

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Appendix - state of validation by the AlethGD tool

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– 18 –

Nb of Morphological Units	20046
Nb of Simple Morphological Units	20046
Nb of Graphical Morphological Units	21296
Number of simple words inflexion modes	550
Number of syntactic Units	20861
Number of constructions	443

Category	Subcategory	Simple Morpho logicals	Total	Example
WITHOUTC	WITHOUTSC	127	127	a conto
NOUN	COMMON	12187	12187	a
NOUN	PROPER	605	605	Abessinien
VERB	MAIN	3175	3175	adressere
VERB	MEDIAL	48	48	aftnes
ADJECTIVE	NORMAL	2699	2699	god
ADJECTIVE	ORDINAL	50	50	attende
ADJECTIVE	CARDINAL	72	72	atten
PRONOUN	DEMONSTRATIVE	5	5	begge
PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE	12	12	din
PRONOUN	RECIPROCAL	2	2	hinanden
PRONOUN	INTERROGATIVE	5	5	hvad
PRONOUN	PERSONAL	10	10	de
PRONOUN	INDEFINITE	10	10	alting
ADVERB	GENERAL	768	768	accelerando
ADPOSITION	PREPOSITION	80	80	uden for
CONJUNCTION	WITHOUTSC	61	61	bare

INTERJECTION	WITHOUTSC	127	127	adjø
UNIQUE	WITHOUTSC	1	1	som
UNIQUE	FORMALSUBJECT	1	1	der
UNIQUE	INFMARK	1	1	at

Morphological layer

Object type	Number of occurences
dico_Um_S Simple Morpholoical Units	20046
dico_Umg Graphical Morphological Units	21296
dico_Radg	69
dico_Mfg Simple Inflection Modes	550
dico_CombTM. CombMF	184
dico_Trait_M	60
dico_CatGram categories	11
dico_SSCatGram	25

Syntactic layer

dico_Usyn Syntactic Units	20861
dico_Description. Descriptions	698
dico_Self Selfs	75
dico_IntervConst. IntervConsts	75
dico_Construction Constructions	443
dico_Position_C Positionc.	253

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dico_Syntagme_T

dico_Syntagma_T Syntagma_T	48
dico_Syntagme_NT_C Syntagma_NT_C	125
dico_Trait_Lex Lex Features.	69
dico_Trait_Aux Aux Features	2
dico_Trait_S_Fermes Closed Synt. Features.	112
dico_Trait_Libre Open Synt. Features	4

dico_Function

dico_Function Functions	37
dico_EtiquetteSynt_T Syntagma_T labels	11
dico_EtiquetteSynt_NT Syntagma_NT labels	10
dico_Frame_Set Frame sets	18

List of Syntactic Descriptions/Constructions

The following is a list (automatically generated by AlethGD) of the syntactic Descriptions which appear in the base Description field with their respective Constructions . Descriptions which only appear in the Descriptionl field   are not in the list. Note that alternating Constructions are marked by the tool with empty   square brackets [] .

Constructions for the category NOUN

Dn0	stol	9639	nul
Dn2G-PPo-af	afgivelse	1	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn2G-PP-af	administration	707	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn1-PP-for	sikkerhed	107	NP[PP0]
Dn1-PP-over	liste	26	NP[PP0]
Dn2G-PP-i	fordybelse	26	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn3G-PP-afPP-for	fremsættelse	5	NP[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dn1G	forstillelse	442	NP[NP0]

Dn2-PP-afPP-til	leverandør	4	NP[PP0 PP1]
Dn1-PP-af	fabrikant	462	NP[PP0]
Dn3G-PP-afPP-fra	bortvisning	13	NP[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dn2G-PP-efter	boring	2	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn3G-PP-afPP-om	briefing	2	NP[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dn2G-PP-paa	brud	34	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn3G-PP-afPP-med	drøftelse	15	NP[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dn3G-PP-afPP-i	eksamination	14	NP[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dn2G-PP-med	gensyn	33	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn2G-PP-fra	flugt	13	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn4G-PP-afPP-fraPP-til	flytning	21	NP[NP0 PP1 PP2 PP3]
Dn3G-PP-fraPP-til	flyvning	17	NP[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dn3G-PP-afPP-til	forberedelse	43	NP[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dn2G-PP-mod	indgreb	31	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn2G-PP-for	forudsætning	37	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn2-PP-afPP-fra	udvaskning	4	NP[PP0 PP1]
Dn1-PP-til	hensyn	70	NP[PP0]
Dn1-PP-om	historie	161	NP[PP0]
Dn2G-PP-over	klage	30	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn1-PP-mellem	interval	76	NP[PP0]
Dn3-PP-afPP-fraPP-til	udflytning	10	NP[PP0 PP1 PP2]
Dn1-PP-paa	monopol	81	NP[PP0]
Dn2G-PP-mellem	mægling	7	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn3G-PP-afPP-paa	formindskelse	2	NP[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dn2G-PP-om	råb	47	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn2G-PP-til	tilknytning	58	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn1-NPoc	kasse	82	NP[NP0]
Dn2-PP-forPP-paa	bøde	5	NP[PP0 PP1]
Dn3G-PP-tilPP-om	bøn	4	NP[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dn2-PP-fraPP-til	vej	12	NP[PP0 PP1]
Dn3G-PP-afsomN	fremstilling	6	NP[NP0 PP1 PP[N]]
Dn1-iCL	metode	9	NP[Clause0]
Dn1-tCL	kendsgerning	36	NP[Clause0]
Dn1-PP-i	lektor	26	NP[PP0]
Dn2-PP-afPP-mod	vaccination	1	NP[PP0 PP1]
Dn1-PP-mod	vaccine	23	NP[PP0]
Dn2G-PP-ved	væmmelse	3	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn1-NPop	stykke	15	NP[NP0]
Dn1-NPon	million	9	NP[NP0]
Dn3G-PP-afPP-mod	beskyttelse	2	NP[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dn2-PP-mellemPP-om	aftale	18	NP[PP0 PP1]
Dn3G-PP-medPP-om	aftale	8	NP[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dn1-PP-fra	afviger	13	NP[PP0]
Dn1-PP-ved	bivirkninger	8	NP[PP0]
Dn2G-PP-ovfor	aggression	10	NP[NP0 PP1]
Dn3G-PP-modPP-om	kamp	1	NP[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dn2-PP-afPP-paa	forhøjelse	2	NP[PP0 PP1]
Dn1-PPo-af	væld	1	NP[PP0]

Dn1Go		enemærke	1		NP[NP0]
Dn2-PP-iPP-paa	svind		1		NP[PP0 PP1]
Dn1-PP-med		formål		2	NP[PP0]

Constructions for the category VERB

Dv0	hagle	22	Clause[UNIQUE]
Dv2N	beregne	1562	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2N0	bremse	134	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv1	leve	314	Clause[NP0]
Dv1v	blegne	82	Clause[NP0]
Dv2exNtCL	angå	30	Clause[UNIQUE NP1 Clause2]
Dv2spred	være	2	Clause[NP0]
Dv2spredv	blive	2	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Nt	afsløre	87	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Pav-loc	forblive	5	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P-med	flirte	72	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3NP-i	indvikle	11	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2Ntw	angive	19	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Nis	prøve	17	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Ntwis	beslutte	9	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Pntis-paa	vente	7	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2fPis-til	nedværdige	4	Clause[NP0 PP[Clause0]]
Dv2NA	vaske	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 AP2]
Dv3indNN	give	62	Clause[NP0 NP1 NP2]
Dv3NPind0	adressere	16	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPind	give	10	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2NNA	kalde	3	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv3NP0-med	mætte	34	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPnt-paa	basere	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv3NPnio-om	bede	7	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv4NPa0Pa0-fra-til	sende	20	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2 PP3]
Dv2fPa-i	fordybe	5	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pnt-i	bestå	2	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2fNtis	betinge	3	Clause[NP0]
Dv3NPni-til	bevilge	2	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[Clause0]]
Dv3indNNiio	befale	11	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv3NADVP	behandle	4	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2tw	berette	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv3N0Pa-gennem	køre	2	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2fPa-ved	bænke	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3indNiioni	bede	2	Clause[NP0 NP1 Clause2]
Dv3Pa0Pa0v-fra-til	gå	21	Clause[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dv2Nw	diskutere	4	Clause[NP0]
Dv2fPntis-med	affinde	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2Pa0-paa	balancere	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2ADVP	tale	13	Clause[NP0]
Dv3NPnio-til	beordre	25	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv2fPnis-ved	adsprede	2	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2fP-med	alliere	11	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pnis-i	invilge	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]

Dv2fN	anskaffe		27	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv3NPnis0-med	friste	4		Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv3P0Pnw0-med-om	argumentere	4		Clause[NP0 PP1 PP[]]
Dv2fADVP0	arte		3	Clause[NP0]
Dv1f	bedre		66	Clause[NP0]
Dv3fADVP0	befinde		1	Clause[NP0 ADVP1 PP2]
Dv3indNP-med	begave		3	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPnis-ved	begejstre		2	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv2Pind	ringe		7	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xPav-ind-mellem	kile	1		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fPnw-om	forhøre		2	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv3NP-med	belægge		31	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPio-til	bemyndige		11	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[Clause0]]
Dv3NPa0-i	inddele		13	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2P0-over	bestemme		10	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2indN	billettere		1	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2fPnis0-ved	ernære		3	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2fP0-af	blære		3	Clause[NP0]
Dv2fxPa-frem-mellem	albue	1		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fP-fra	lyve		3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3NaP-i	investere		1	Clause[NP0 PP2]
Dv2fA	erklære		5	Clause[NP0]
Dv2is	evne		7	Clause[NP0 Clause1]
Dv2Pav-efter	are		1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pnw-om	fortælle		2	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv3NPntio-paa	forberede		1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv2Ntis	foregive		16	Clause[NP0]
Dv2fNtwis	forestille		1	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Pnisv-til	forfalde		1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv3indNNtw	forklare		3	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv1extCL	forlyde		5	Clause[UNIQUE Clause1]
Dv2t	formode		10	Clause[NP0 Clause1]
Dv3indNt	forsikre		6	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2Pis-paa	forsøge		1	Clause[NP0 PP[Clause0]]
Dv2Nwis	forsøge		1	Clause[NP0]
Dv2fP-hos	forhøre		1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fPnt-om	forvisse		1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2fPnis-fra	betale		3	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2xPav-ind-i	kile	1		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fPnis-om	bryde		3	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2P-fra	afvige		5	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pnt-fra	bortse		1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2P-om	berette		21	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P-af	bestå		19	Clause[NP0]
Dv2P-paa	bygge		94	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P-for	borge		34	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P-efter	fiske		33	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P-i	deltage		19	Clause[NP0 PP1]

Dv2P-mod	aktionere	17	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P-over	dække	28	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fP-over	forbarme	10	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fP-mod	forbryde	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fP-i	forelske	9	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fP-om	dreje	4	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P-ved	dvæle	5	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P0-om	dyste	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P0-for	demonstrere	7	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P0-mod	demonstrere	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P0-paa	bie	7	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pav-imod	fare	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pntis-om	drømme	3	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2Pntis-for	argumentere	5	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2Pntc-med	begynde	2	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2fP-af	betjene	2	Clause[NP0]
Dv2fPnis-for	bare	6	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2fPnis-med	adsprede	6	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2Pnis-paa	begynde	3	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2Pnis-med	begynde	9	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2Pnis-ved	afreagere	2	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2Pnis-fra	kræve	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2Pnt-over	anke	4	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2fPnw-for	bekymre	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2Pnw-over	filosofere	3	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2fPnt0-over	brokke	3	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2fP0-med	forlove	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fPnis-paa	bestræbe	5	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2fPa-dir	begive	6	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fPa-til	agte	5	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fPa-mod	aftegne	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fPnt-af	benytte	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv3NP-efter	afpasse	2	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NP-om	erindre	8	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NP-for	forklare	22	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NP-til	forberede	25	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NP0-mod	forsvare	6	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPnio0-for	anklage	4	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv3NP0-for	blokke	20	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NP-af	forlange	7	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv3NP0-paa	fløjte	2	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NP0-om	fortælle	8	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NP0-i	eksaminere	10	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NP0-mellem	fordele	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPa-efter	afstemme	2	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPa0-fra	fjerne	6	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPa-i	ansætte	27	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPa0-over	afdrage	1	Clause[NP0 NP1]

Dv3NPa-af	flå		4	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv3NP-omkring	centrere	1		Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2fPa-omkring	flokke	2		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3NPa-paa	daske		12	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPa-til	anvise		13	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv1exP-med	lune		4	Clause[UNIQUE PP1]
Dv3NPio-i	forhindre		1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[Clause0]]
Dv3NPnio-fra	afskære		5	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv3indNP-om	fortælle		1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPni-med	forbinde		1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[Clause0]]
Dv3NPnio-for	beskylde		3	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv3NPnio-mod	advare	1		Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv2fP-for	frigøre		5	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3NPa0-af	fradrage		1	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv3indNNtiio	fraråde		3	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2pP-over	harmes		1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv1p	bedres		4	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Pnt-for	frygte		1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv1xv-af	løje		19	Clause[NP0]
Dv3NPa-over	færge		2	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2fP-ved	fæste		3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dvaux	have		3	nul
Dvauxv	blive		1	nul
Dv2fP0-for	gemme		1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3indNN0	gengælde		1	Clause[NP0 NP1 NP2]
Dv2fPntis-til	glæde		1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2fPnt-over	glæde		2	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2Pnw-paa	grunde		1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2Pa-til	grænse		3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pnt-paa	gætte		5	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv1xdv-dir	gå		10	Clause[NP0 ADV]
Dv2Pa0-i	ekkoe		3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pa-i	figurere		3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pa-paa	figurere		5	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fxPa-fast-i	hage		1	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv1exPni-med	haste		2	Clause[UNIQUE PP[Clause0]]
Dv3NP-paa	hidse		4	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPnio-med	hjælpe		1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv2Pntis-af	holde		1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2Pav-over	hoppe		5	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Pa0v-dir	løbe		11	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pv-blandt	cirkulere		1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pa-om-omk	cirkle		2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pa-loc	feriere		23	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3N0P-fra	hilse		1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2P0-ad	huje		2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3NsomN	behandle		28	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[N]]
Dv2fP-efter	indrette		2	Clause[NP0 PP1]

Dv3N0Pind0		hviske	4	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPa-dir		fræse	5	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPa-gen-igen	guide		2	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3N0Pa0-imod	heade		1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2somN		fungere	14	Clause[NP0 PP[N]]
Dv2somNv		fremtræde	3	Clause[NP0 PP[N]]
Dv2fPa-loc		indfinde	9	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3NPa-loc		indføre	18	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPa0-til		indkalde	3	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPa0-loc		indkvartere	12	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPa0-paa		indlægge	6	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2fP-under		indordne	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pav-i		indgå	5	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3NPnio0-i		instruere	4	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv3N0Pa-i		bide	2	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2fP0-over		kede	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3NP-ved		kendetegne	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv1exPa0-i		kilde	12	Clause[UNIQUE PP1]
Dv3Pind0P0-over	klage		1	Clause[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dv2Pa-mod		klaske	4	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P0-med		knokle	6	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fP-til		knytte	10	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2ADV		lugte	13	Clause[NP0 ADVP1]
Dv3xindNN-ind	bilde		1	Clause[NP0 NP1 NP2]
Dv1xv-op		dukke	28	Clause[NP0]
Dv1xv-hen		døse	3	Clause[NP0]
Dv1xv-ud		ebbe	17	Clause[NP0]
Dv1xv-til		emme	10	Clause[NP0]
Dv1xv-ned		fosse	11	Clause[NP0]
Dv1x-ned		geare	8	Clause[NP0]
Dv1x-op		geare	16	Clause[NP0]
Dv1xv-over		gå	8	Clause[NP0]
Dv4indNNaPnio-for		byde	2	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv2P-til		hense	38	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pa-over		hvælve	4	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Pa0v-i		indrejse	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pa0v-til		indrejse	7	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Ntapt		kræve	2	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Ntisapt	forvente		3	Clause[NP0]
Dv2isni		gide	5	Clause[NP0 Clause1]
Dv2fPnis-til		bestemme	6	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2fPa-gennem		klovne	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv1x-paa	buse		9	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xN-af		blanke	50	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2xN-op		bakke	89	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2xN-ud		kyle	62	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2xN-ned		grave	32	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv1x-om		flakke	6	Clause[NP0]

Dv2xN-sammen	folde	37	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2misni	måtte	1	Clause[NP0 Clause1]
Dv2xN-om	lave	6	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv3NP-fra	liste	7	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv1x-ud	lufte	17	Clause[NP0]
Dv1xv-forbi	lyne	3	Clause[NP0]
Dv2P0-til	lytte	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xN-fra	lægge	7	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2fPa0-loc	lægge	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xN-ind	lægge	27	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2xN-til	lægge	25	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2xN-over	file	10	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv3N0P-for	kompensere	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2Na	veje	15	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Nav	vokse	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv3indNNa	udbetale	2	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv1exderNv	komme	3	Clause[UNIQUE]
Dv1xv-sammen	brase	17	Clause[NP0]
Dv0xv-af	løje	1	Clause[UNIQUE]
Dv1x-af	takke	8	Clause[NP0]
Dv3NADV0	lønne	4	Clause[NP0 NP1 ADVP2]
Dv1fexiCL	lønne	1	Clause[UNIQUE Clause1]
Dv3NP0-fra	arve	11	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2xN-igennem	blade	10	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv1fx-frem	famle	11	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xrefN-ud	folde	1	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2fxPnis0-op-til	mande	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2xN-frem	mane	18	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2fsomN0	maskere	3	Clause[NP0 PP[N]]
Dv1x-fra	melde	2	Clause[NP0]
Dv2P-mellem	mægle	5	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv1exP-af	myldre	2	Clause[UNIQUE]
Dv1xv-frem	myldre	10	Clause[NP0]
Dv3NPa-hos	indlogere	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2x-omkring	luske	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Nv	gå	4	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2xP-af-paa	betale	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xN-fast	nitte	5	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv1exCL	nytte	3	Clause[UNIQUE]
Dv1x-med	følge	2	Clause[NP0]
Dv1x-an	føre	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv1x-efter	give	4	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xP0-ind-i	gribe	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3NsomN0	identificere	3	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[N]]
Dv2Pnisv-med	ophøre	3	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv3NP0-hos	opkræve	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NP0-til	opløfte	13	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3NPnio0-til	opmuntre	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]

Dv2P0-af	dufte	8	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xP-bort-fra	se	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P-ad	vinke	5	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv0x-ned	pisse	2	Clause[UNIQUE]
Dv1xv-i	plumpe	3	Clause[NP0]
Dv0x-op	blæse	4	Clause[UNIQUE]
Dv3NPio0-til	programmere	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[Clause0]]
Dv1x-ind	købe	4	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Pa-for	købe	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xPa0v-fast-i	køre	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pnt-mod	protestere	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv1x-fast	ligge	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv2fxP0-frem-med	prøve	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xP0-ud-med	punge	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2exNiCL	påhvile	5	Clause[UNIQUE NP1 Clause2]
Dv3N0P0-for	læse	3	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv1exPa-mod	lide	1	Clause[UNIQUE PP1]
Dv2tis	påstå	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xP-op-for	løse	7	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fNis	påtage	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv1fx-ud	flade	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv1exP-for	rable	2	Clause[UNIQUE PP1]
Dv2Pv-indi	ramle	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P-under	rangere	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xN-efter	regne	3	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2Pnt-med	regne	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2Pv-paa	rende	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P0-ovfor	resignere	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv1exderN	restere	2	Clause[UNIQUE]
Dv3NPa-mod	rette	3	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2xP0-ned-paa	ridse	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv1exPa-paa	ringe	2	Clause[UNIQUE PP1]
Dv2xN-bort	rive	14	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv3NP-indi	rode	3	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3fxP0P0-sammen-mod-om	rotte	1	Clause[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dv2fP0-til	ruste	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv1xp-over	række	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Pav-dir	ræse	12	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3xNP-op-med	røre	2	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2Pnis-om	samarbejde	2	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2tnioniw	høre	3	Clause[NP0]
Dv1x-sammen	høre	6	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xN0-op	sige	8	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2Nir	simulere	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv1xv-ind	sive	6	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xPa0v-ned-i	sive	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xN-ad	skille	3	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xP0-sammen-til	skillinge	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]

Dv1exP-paa	skorte	1	Clause[UNIQUE PP1]
Dv2xN-paa	skrue	8	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2P-indi	skue	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3NP0-af	skumme	3	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2fis	skynde	1	Clause[NP0 Clause1]
Dv3P0P0-om-med	sladre	5	Clause[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dv3Pind0P0-om	sladre	2	Clause[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dv2xPa0-omkring-loc	slentre	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pnis-for	slippe	2	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2xP-af-med	slippe	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xP0-af-paa	smitte	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3P0P-med-om	snakke	2	Clause[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dv1fx-ind	snævre	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Pa0-dir	spadsere	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3Na0P-paa	spendere	1	Clause[NP0 PP2]
Dv3N0P-om	spørge	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3indNNt0	spå	1	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2Pa-fra	stamme	4	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3N0P0-med	stave	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2Pav-af	stige	4	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Pav-paa	stige	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv1xv-paa	stige	2	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xN-under	strege	1	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv1fx-an	strenge	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv1x-til	strække	5	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xP0-under-for	bukke	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xP-op-med	diske	5	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xPa0-om-i	farte	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3xNP0-af-med	feje	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2xP-ind-paa	hale	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3indN0N	sælge	3	Clause[NP0 NP1 NP2]
Dv3N0Pind	sælge	2	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2xP-op-om	himle	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xP-op-over	himle	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3NPa-indi	hylle	3	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv3P0P0-i-med	samstemme	1	Clause[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dv2xPa0-rundt-loc	løbe	4	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xN-rundt	farte	4	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2Pav-nedad	klatre	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pav-opad	klatre	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pa-nedad	kælke	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xP-ud-efter	lange	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pav-indi	trænge	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3indNNt	tilgive	1	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv3PP0-med-om	tinge	1	Clause[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dv1x-frem	titte	3	Clause[NP0]
Dv3N0Pnio-om	trygle	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv3NPa0-udaf	trylle	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]

Dv2Pnis-til	trænge	2	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv1x-omkring	rosse	3	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Pntw0-om	tvile	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv1x-rundt	tørne	7	Clause[NP0]
Dv1fx-op	tårne	3	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Pv-fra	udeblive	4	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3NPnis-med	ulejlige	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv3N0P0-i	undervise	2	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv1x-ved	vare	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv3fNP-af	vente	1	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv4Na0P0P0-med-om	vædde	1	Clause[NP0 PP2 PP3]
Dv3xNPnio-af-med	vænne	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv2fP0-mod	værge	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fxP-ind-hos	ynde	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fPnis-i	øve	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2xN0-ned	trappe	1	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2Pa0v-af	udtræde	2	Clause[NP0]
Dv2Pv-for	vige	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P-imod	økse	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xP-op-i	hanke	4	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3xNPnw0-ud-om	fritte	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv2fxP-op-ad	klistre	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3indN0t	svare	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 Clause2]
Dv2xN-i	banke	3	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2iCLN	berige	1	Clause[Clause0]
Dv2fPis0-paa	betænke	1	Clause[NP0 PP[Clause0]]
Dv2Pv-til	blive	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xPv-af-med	blive	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xPis0v-ved-med	blive	1	Clause[NP0 PP[Clause0]]
Dv2Pv-ved	blive	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P-gennem	bryde	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xP-over-med	bære	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xP-rundt-med	dirigere	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xP-af-for	dreje	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv1xv-fra	dreje	3	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xP-ned-for	dreje	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xP-om-for	dreje	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xPnis-ud-af	finde	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2xP0v-sammen-med	flytte	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fsomN	forsøge	1	Clause[NP0 PP[N]]
Dv2fxPnis-for-ud	give	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2xPi-ud-paa	gå	1	Clause[NP0 PP[Clause0]]
Dv1xv-bort	gå	4	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xPntisv-med-til	gå	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2xPntisv-op-i	gå	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2xPnis0-til-med	hjælpe	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2xPnis0v-op-med	holde	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2xPa-til-loc	holde	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]

Dv2xP-med-til	høre	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3xNP0-ud-af	koble	2	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xN-tilbage	kræve	7	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv3indN0Ntis	love	1	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2xP0-af-for	lukke	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pis-til	lyde	2	Clause[NP0 PP[Clause0]]
Dv2fNt	notere	2	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xPa-ned-over	regne	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xP0v-ud-af	ryge	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv2fxPis0-sammen-til	samle	1	Clause[NP0 PP[Clause0]]
Dv2xPnis-frem-til	se	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2xP-op-til	se	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xA-ud	se	1	Clause[NP0 ADVP1]
Dv2xsomN-ud	se	1	Clause[NP0 PP[N]]
Dv2xPis-ud-til	se	1	Clause[NP0 PP[Clause0]]
Dv2xPnis-an-paa	lægge	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2xPt-an-paa	løbe	1	Clause[NP0 PP[Clause0]]
Dv3Pindtw	sige	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fxP-af-med	skille	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xP0-under-paa	skrive	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fxP-sammen-med	slutte	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xP-rundt-paa	slæbe	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xN-an	slå	2	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv1fx-for	spørge	2	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xP0-op-til	stille	3	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv1xexP-ind-med	strømme	2	Clause[UNIQUE PP1]
Dv1xexP-ned-med	strømme	1	Clause[UNIQUE PP1]
Dv3N0Pa-mod	styre	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2Pav-udaf	stå	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv1fx-paa	trænge	2	Clause[NP0]
Dv1fx-sammen	trække	4	Clause[NP0]
Dv1fx-om	tænke	1	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xPav-op-loc	vokse	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv1xexP-ud-med	vælte	1	Clause[UNIQUE PP1]
Dv2xN-vaek	sende	9	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv1xv-vaek	blive	6	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xN0-rundt	snurre	1	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2fP-indi	leve	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xPav-ned-fra	stige	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xPa0v-op-loc	stige	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv1xv-tilbage	blive	2	Clause[NP0]
Dv2xPa0v-tilbage-til	vende	2	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3xNP-op-i	dele	1	Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2xN-hen	drive	4	Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2xPa0-med-dir	følge	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xPnisv-sammen-om	gå	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2xPntv-ud-fra	gå	1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2xPa-tilbage-til	finde	1	Clause[NP0 PP1]

Dv2xPv-tilbage-til	gå		1	Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2P0-i	forske	1		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xP-tilbage-paa	se	3		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xP-tilbage-for	stå	1		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv1fx-tilbage	trække	1		Clause[NP0]
Dv2xA-hen	ligge	1		Clause[NP0]
Dv3xNPa0-op-til	accelerere	1		Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2xPa-op-til	accelerere	1		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3Pa0Pa0-fra-til	flyve	2		Clause[NP0 PP1 PP2]
Dv2Pt-for	love	1		Clause[NP0 PP[Clause0]]
Dv2Pv-med	fremkomme	1		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2Pav-udi	munde	1		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2xN0-ud	låne	1		Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv3NPnt-om	forsikre	1		Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv2fADVP	udtrykke	5		Clause[NP0]
Dv2Pv-efter	følge	2		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv1xv-efter	følge	1		Clause[NP0]
Dv2xN0-af	støve	1		Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv2Pnw-af	afhænge	1		Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv3NPntio0-fra	aflede	1		Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv3P0Pntis-med-til	bidrage	1		Clause[NP0 PP1 PP[]]
Dv2Pa0-loc	grønnes	3		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2fPis0-for	dy	1		Clause[NP0 PP[Clause0]]
Dv2Pnis0-til	du		1	Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv3P0Pnis0-med-om	enes	1		Clause[NP0 PP1 PP[]]
Dv1xv-om	falde	1		Clause[NP0]
Dv3indNir	forekomme	1		Clause[NP0 NP1 Clause2]
Dv3indNA	forekomme	1		Clause[NP0 NP1 AP2]
Dv2ADVPv	forløbe	2		Clause[NP0]
Dv2xP0-sammen-med	passe	4		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv2exPioCL-for	lykkes	5		Clause[UNIQUE PP1 Clause2]
Dv2Pnt-om	mindes	2		Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv2ADV0	mætte	1		Clause[NP0 ADVP1]
Dv2P0v-med	nedkomme	1		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3NADVP0	omgås	1		Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv1xv-inde	sne	1		Clause[NP0]
Dv3xNP0-op-med	spæde	1		Clause[NP0 NP1 PP2]
Dv2ir	synes		1	Clause[NP0 Clause1]
Dv2Pav-fra	undløbe	1		Clause[NP0 PP1]
Dv3indN0PPnt0-for	takke	1		Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv3indNPiio-for	takke	1		Clause[NP0 NP1 PP[]]
Dv2Pntis-efter	længes	1		Clause[NP0 PP[]]
Dv1xv-rundt	cirkulere	1		Clause[NP0]
Dv2xN0-til	svine	1		Clause[NP0 NP1]
Dv3fP0P0-fra-til	omvende	1		Clause[NP0 PP1 PP2]

Constructions for the category ADJECTIVE

Code	Lemma	Count	Syntax
Da	rød	2444	nul
Da1exCti	god	1	AP[UNIQUE slap]
Dati	god	86	AP[ret]
Dai	bekostelig	35	AP[Clause0 bekostelig]
Daw	usikker	4	AP[Clause0 individuel]
Da1iP0-for	let	28	AP[Clause0 let PP1]
Da1tiP0-for	god	21	AP[god PP1]
Da1wP0-for	uklar	2	AP[Clause0 klar PP1]
Da1P-med	aktuel	24	AP[PP0]
Da1Pntis0-for	angst	1	AP[NP0 ansvarlig]
Da1P-overfor	ansvarlig	27	AP[PP0]
Da1Pnt0-over	bekymret	1	AP[PP[]]
Da1P-til	forfalden	2	AP[PP0]
Daa	forrige	337	nul
Da1P0-med	tilbageholdende	3	AP[PP0]
Da1P0-til	anvendelig	2	AP[PP0]
Da1Pntis-for	ansvarlig	3	AP[NP0 lykkelig]
Da1Pntis-af	afhængig	1	AP[NP0 afhængig PP[]]
Da2exPCw-af	afhængig	1	AP[UNIQUE afhængig PP1 Clause2]
Da1exCt	mulig	1	AP[UNIQUE aktuel Clause1]
Dat	mulig	29	AP[Clause0]
Da1iP-af	anstændig	14	AP[Clause0 anstændig PP1]
Da1P-mod	god	14	AP[PP0]
Da1P-ved	god	9	AP[PP0]
Da1P-for	god	41	AP[PP0]
Da1Pnis-til	god	19	AP[NP0 god PP[]]
Da1Pntis-til	klar	3	AP[NP0 klar PP[]]
Da1tP0-for	klar	8	AP[Clause0 klar PP1]
Da1Pnt-over	klar	4	AP[PP[]]
Da1P-fra	forskellig	2	AP[PP0]
Da1Pntis-paa	sikker	2	AP[NP0 sikker PP[]]
Da1Pnis-af	syg	2	AP[NP0 syg PP[]]
Da1P-af	død	15	AP[PP0]
Da1Pnis-paa	varm	5	AP[NP0 varm PP[]]
Da1Pnti-for	nødvendig	1	AP[PP[] nødvendig]
Da1Pnis-med	færdig	9	AP[NP0 færdig PP[]]
Da2P0P0-med-om	enig	1	AP[PP0 PP1]
Da1Pntis-over	gal	12	AP[NP0 gal AP[]]
Da1P-paa	gal	12	AP[PP0]
Da1Pnis-efter	vild	4	AP[NP0 vild PP[]]
Da1Pntwis-i	interesseret	1	AP[NP0 interesseret PP[]]
Da1P-i	kær	3	AP[PP0]
Da1wP-af	afhængig	1	AP[Clause0 afhængig PP1]
Da1Pnis-for	populær	5	AP[NP0 populær PP[]]
Da1P-om	ærlig	4	AP[PP0]

Dap	ør	13	nul
Da1Pntis-ved	tryg	1	AP[NP0 tryg PP[]]
Da1Pnt-for	blind	3	AP[PP[]]
Da1Pis-for	bleg	1	AP[NP0 bleg PP[Clause0]]
Da1Pis-efter	ivrig	3	AP[NP0 ivrig AP[Clause0]]
Da1Pnis-i	skyldig	2	AP[NP0 skyldig PP[]]
Da1Pis-til	tilbøjelig	10	AP[NP0 tilbøjelig PP[Clause0]]
Da1N	nådig	11	AP[NP0]
Da2N0P0ntis-med	behjælpelig	1	AP[NP0 PP[]]
Da1Pntis-med	påpasselig	3	AP[NP0 påpasselig PP[]]
Da1P-over	benovet	3	AP[PP0]
Da1Pnis-ved	betænkelig	1	AP[NP0 betænkelig PP[]]
Da1Pntw-for	afgørende	1	AP[Clause[]]
Da1twiP0-for	afgørende	1	AP[afgørende PP1]
Da1Pnis-om	ene	2	AP[NP0 ene PP[]]