

POS TAGGING GUIDELINES

Representation Information

The capital letters in suffixes correspond to sets of letters. For instance the plural suffix is represented as -lAr. The value of A is one of {a,e}, that is, there will be two surface forms for the plural suffix: -lar (e.g. atlar) and -ler (e.g. kediler).

All sets are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \{a,e\} \\H &= \{ı, i, u, ü\} \\C &= \{c, ç\} \\D &= \{d, t\}\end{aligned}$$

Tag Set

We use Universal Dependencies POS tag set <http://universaldependencies.org/u/pos/index.html> for all tokens (Turkish, German, 3rd language, emoticons...)

<u>ADJ</u> : adjective	<u>INTJ</u> : interjection	<u>PUNCT</u> : punctuation
<u>ADP</u> : adposition	<u>NOUN</u> : noun	<u>SCONJ</u> : subord. conjunction
<u>ADV</u> : adverb	<u>NUM</u> : numeral	<u>SYM</u> : symbol
<u>AUX</u> : auxiliary verb	<u>PART</u> : particle	<u>VERB</u> : verb
<u>CONJ</u> : coord. conjunction	<u>PRON</u> : pronoun	<u>X</u> : other
<u>DET</u> : determiner	<u>PROPN</u> : proper noun	

Guidelines

When deciding the annotation, first follow the tagging rules given below. Then follow these resources in the given order. The order is important because there could be conflicts between them. Universal Dependencies is an ongoing project and how things are handled might change over time.

The links from their webpage is most up-to-date, the treebanks that you can search might not have been updated.

1. General POS rules

<http://universaldependencies.org/u/pos/index.html>

2. German POS rules

<http://universaldependencies.org/de/pos/index.html>

3. English POS rules

<http://universaldependencies.org/en/pos/index.html>

4. German Treebank Search

http://bionlp-www.utu.fi/dep_search/?db=German

5. English Treebank Search

http://bionlp-www.utu.fi/dep_search/?db=English

Tagging Rules

* Verbs that are derived into adjectives, nouns, adverbs are still annotated as VERB.

-yAcAk	uyuyacak	VERB	adjectival future participle, e.g. uyuyacak kedi
-yAn	uyuyan	VERB	adjectival present participle, e.g. uyuyan kedi
-mHş	uyumuş	VERB	adjectival past participle, e.g. uyumuş kedi
-yAcAk	uyuyacak	VERB	nominal future participle, e.g. uyuyacaklar
-yAn	uyuyan	VERB	nominal present participle, e.g. uyuyanlar
-mHş	uyumuş	VERB	nominal past participle, e.g. uyumuşlar
-yHncA	uyuyunca	VERB	when
-yken	uyurken	VERB	while
-yHp	uyuyup	VERB	after doing so
-yAlH	uyuyalı	VERB	since doing so
-yArAk	uyuyarak	VERB	by doing so
-dHkçA	uyudukça	VERB	as long as
-mAdAn	uyumadan	VERB	without having done so
-mAk	uyumak	VERB	e.g. uyumak istiyorum
-DHğH	uyuduğunu	VERB	e.g. uyuduğunu gördüm
-yAcAk	uyuyacağımızı	VERB	e.g. uyuyacağımızı söyledi

* Verbs derived from verbs are annotated as VERB.

-DHz	kestirmek	VERB	causative
-t	uyutmak	VERB	causative
-Hl	kesilmek	VERB	passive
-Hş	tanışmak	VERB	reflexive
-yAbil	yapabilmek	VERB	ability
-lAn	süslenmek	VERB	acquire

* Suffixes that derive adverbs, adjectives, nouns and proper nouns.

-DHz	süredir	ADV	since
-CA	yavaşça	ADV	ly (as in slow - slowly)
-CA	esmerce kız	ADJ	as if
-yAsH	kör olası adam	ADJ	feel like
-sH	insansı robot	ADJ	just like
-HmsH	evimsi, kedimsi, tatlımsı	ADJ	just like
-Hmtrak	evimtrak, kedimtrak, acımtrak	ADJ	just like
-sAl	yapısal, bilimsel	ADJ	related (lexicalised)
-k	ideolojik, psikolojik	ADJ	related (lexicalised)

-mAcA	yuttur maca , aldat maca	NOUN	act of (lexicalised)
-cHk	damlacık	NOUN	diminutive (lexicalised)
-cHk	Zehracık	PROPN	diminutive
-cHgHm	Zehracığım	PROPN	
	teyzecim	NOUN	diminutive
-cAğHz	kızcağız	NOUN	diminutive

* The following suffixes derive adjectives or nouns from nouns. The POS tag is determined based on use.

-ki	evde ki kedi	evde	NOUN
		-ki	ADJ
	evde kiler	evde	NOUN
		-kiler	NOUN
	evin kine	evin	NOUN
		-kine	NOUN
-lH	1.8 motor lu taşıt	motor	NOUN
		-lu	ADJ
	1.8 motor luyla gittim	motor	NOUN
		-luyla	NOUN
-sHz	belgesiz kanıt	belge	NOUN
		-siz	ADJ
	kayıt belgesizlere ceza kesilecek	belge	NOUN
		-sizlere	NOUN
-lHk	2 metre lik kumaş	metre	NOUN
		-lik	ADJ
	2 metre likleri adamdan saymıyorlar	metre	NOUN
		-likleri	NOUN
-CH	barış çı halk	barış	NOUN
		-çı	ADJ
	kitap çı	kitap	NOUN
		-çı	NOUN

* IAŞ could derive verbs from nouns or adjectives.

-IAŞ	pembe leşti	pembe	ADJ
		-leşti	VERB
	aptalla ştı	aptal	ADJ
		-laştı	VERB

* copulars are annotated as VERB

-DHr	güzeldir	güzel	ADJ
		-dir	VERB
-DH	guzeldim	güzel	ADJ
		-dim	VERB
-mHş	guzelmişsin	güzel	ADJ
		-mişsin	VERB
-yHm	öğrenciyim	öğrenci	NOUN
		-yim	VERB
-lAr	öğrenciler (Onlar öğrenciler)	öğrenci	NOUN
		-ler	VERB

Sieben	NUM
çok	ADV
güzel	ADJ
sayı	NOUN
-dir	VERB

(In German, Sieben **ist**... ist is **VERB**)

kezban	NOUN
-sin	VERB

(In German, du **bist**... bist is **VERB**)

* Similarly, when used as a copular, **olmak** is also a VERB

kedi	NOUN
var/yok/mutlu	ADJ
oldu	VERB
mutlu	ADJ
olarak	VERB
uyudu	VERB

* But when it comes after a verb, it is an auxiliary

eve	NOUN
geliyor	VERB
olacağım	AUX

And since we take **geçmiş** as a verb, **olsun** below is AUX

geçmiş	VERB
olsun	AUX

*** Adjectives, nouns derived into nouns have their original POS tag.**

ikisi **NUM**
geldi **VERB**

maviyi **ADJ**
gördüm **VERB**

Exception to this is vocatives, they are annotated as NOUN.

tatlim **NOUN**
canim **NOUN**

*** Each word forming a named entity has its original POS tag.**

99 **NUM**
Luftballons **NOUN**

Aufbruch **NOUN**
Neuköln **PROPN**
Derneği'nde **NOUN**

*** Each word forming a multiword expression has its original POS tag.**

o **PRON**
kadar **ADP**
zamandır **ADV**

zu **ADP**
dem **DET**
Beispiel **NOUN**

*** Exclamations and feedback markers are interjections.**

Oh **INTJ**

Ach **INTJ**
ja **INTJ**

Note that **ja** is not used as interjection all the time.

aber **CONJ**
man **PRON**
kann **AUX**
ja **ADV**
nicht **PART**
alles **PRON**
essen **VERB**

* Words primarily belonging to another POS keep their original POS when used in exclamations.

Aman	INTJ
Allah'im	PROPN

* Question particles are annotated as AUX <http://coltekin.github.io/ud-docs-tr/tr/pos/all.html>

geldi	VERB
mi	AUX

güzel	ADJ
miyim	AUX

They can also be used in coordinations and subordinating clauses.

yeşil	ADJ
mi	CONJ

mavi	ADJ
mi	CONJ

bilemedim	VERB
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Oraya	PRON
vardın	VERB

mi	SCONJ
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denizi	NOUN
göreceksin	VERB

* Words that are used both as pronouns and as determiners, are annotated according to use.

Hangi	DET
ev	NOUN

Hangisini	PRON
seviyorsun	VERB

Kendi	DET	(in English “own”)
evi	NOUN	

Kendi	PRON
geldi	VERB

Bu	DET
kedi	NOUN
uyumuş	VERB

Bu	PRON
uyumuş	VERB

Hiçbir	DET
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anlamı NOUN

yok ADJ

Hiçbiri PRON

yok ADJ

* The clitic **dA** could be used as an ADV, a CONJ, or a SCONJ

Ali PROPN

de ADV (to test, replace with bile, dahi)

geldi VERB

Ali PROPN

de CONJ

Ahmet PROPN

de CONJ

Ali PROPN

geldi VERB

de SCONJ

sofraya NOUN

oturduk VERB

* **Değil** when used as a negation particle is annotated as a PART. It can also be used as a CONJ or SCONJ.

Ali PROPN

iyi ADJ

değil PART

-dir VERB

Ali PROPN

değil CONJ

Ahmet PROPN

geldi VERB

Değil SCONJ

kitap NOUN

okumak VERB

sinemaya NOUN

bile ADV

gitmez VERB

* **ise** could be standalone or attached to a verb.

güzel ADJ

isen VERB

güzel ADJ

-sen VERB

geldi VERB
isen AUX

geldiysen VERB

It can also be used as an adverbial

Ali PRONP
gelmedi VERB
Ahmet PRONP
ise ADV
geldi VERB

* **Hashtags are annotated according to their normal POS tag without the # symbol**

#keyf NOUN
#happy ADJ
#wünsche VERB

Hashtags with multiple words are annotated as X

#geziparki X
#GiveVoiceToCizre X

* **Acronyms are proper names** <http://universaldependencies.org/u/pos/PROPN.html>

THY PROPN
DW PROPN

* **Abbreviations are assigned the POS tag of the full form**

Dr. NOUN

If the full form is a multiword, assign the function POS

z.B. ADV

* **Usernames are annotated as proper nouns**

@username PROPN

* **URLs are symbols in UD** <http://universaldependencies.org/u/pos/SYM.html>

[URL] SYM

* Emoticons are symbols <http://universaldependencies.org/u/pos/SYM.html>

:) SYM

* Twitter-specific tokens are annotated as X

RE	X
RT	X
<NL>	X

* Country and language names are proper names

Almanca	PROPN
Almanya	PROPN
Alman	ADJ
müziği	NOUN
Iki	NUM
Alman	PROPN
geldi	VERB

* Bir (ein,eine) is a determiner unless we want to explicitly specify the number of something.
Then it is NUM.

Şimdi	ADV
bir	DET
konuyu	NOUN
tekrar	ADV
ağacağım	VERB

Masada	NOUN
bir	NUM
değil	CONJ
iki	NUM
yumurta	NOUN
var	ADJ

* Ya is an interjection, unless it is used to connect two sentences, then it is an SCONJ

Allah	PROPN
kahretsın	VERB
ya	INTJ
bu	DET
senin	PRON
Termin	NOUN
var	ADJ

ya	SCONJ
beni	PRON
hep	ADV
gıcık	NOUN
ediyor	VERB

* If it is part of 'ya da', then both ya and da are CONJ

Siteyle	NOUN
ilgili	ADJ
extrem	ADJ
öneri	NOUN
ya	CONJ
da	CONJ
eleştirisi	NOUN
olanlar	VERB

* yok could be used as an interjection (if it means 'no'), unless it is an expletive (there isn't...).
The following example has both usages:

Yok	INTJ
ya	INTJ
bu	DET
sene	NOUN
izin	NOUN
yok	ADJ

* diye acts as a subordinate conjunction

"	PUNCT
Fantastisch	INTJ
!	PUNCT
"	PUNCT
diye	SCONJ
geziyorum	VERB

* Hadi is an interjection

ağlayacağım	VERB
şimdi	ADV
hadi	INTJ
kaçalım	VERB

* Other frequent words and their tags

Evet, hayır, ja, nein	INTJ (ja could have other uses, see previous explanations above)
Bismillah, inshallah, maşallah,...	INTJ