

Universal POS tags (RUEG corpus layer 'pos')

- [ADJ](#): adjective
- [ADP](#): adposition
- [ADV](#): adverb
- [AUX](#): auxiliary
- [CCONJ](#): coordinating conjunction
- [DET](#): determiner
- [INTJ](#): interjection
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- [PART](#): particle
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- [SYM](#): symbol
- [VERB](#): verb
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BNC Basic Tagset (RUEG corpus layer 'pos_lang')

AJ0 Adjective (general or positive) (e.g. *good, old, beautiful*)

AJC Comparative adjective (e.g. *better, older*)

AJS Superlative adjective (e.g. *best, oldest*)

AT0 Article (e.g. *the, a, an, no*) [N.B. *no* is included among articles, which are defined here as determiner words which typically begin a noun phrase, but which cannot occur as the head of a noun phrase.]

AV0 General adverb: an adverb not subclassified as AVP or AVQ (see below) (e.g. *often, well, longer* (adv.), *furthest*). [Note that adverbs, unlike adjectives, are not tagged as positive, comparative, or superlative. This is because of the relative rarity of comparative and superlative adverbs.]

AVP Adverb particle (e.g. *up, off, out*) [N.B. AVP is used for such "prepositional adverbs", whether or not they are used idiomatically in a phrasal verb: e.g. in 'Come *out* here' and 'I can't hold *out* any longer', the same AVP tag is used for *out*.]

AVQ *Wh*-adverb (e.g. *when, where, how, why, wherever*) [The same tag is used, whether the word occurs in interrogative or relative use.]

CJC Coordinating conjunction (e.g. *and, or, but*)

CJS Subordinating conjunction (e.g. *although, when*)

CJT The subordinating conjunction *that* [N.B. *that* is tagged CJT when it introduces not only a nominal clause, but also a relative clause, as in 'the day *that* follows Christmas'. Some theories treat *that* here as a relative pronoun, whereas others treat it as a conjunction. We have adopted the latter analysis.]

CRD Cardinal number (e.g. *one, 3, fifty-five, 3609*)

DPS Possessive determiner (e.g. *your, their, his*)

DT0 General determiner: i.e. a determiner which is not a DTQ. [Here a determiner is defined as a word which typically occurs either as the first word in a noun phrase, or as the head of a noun phrase. E.g. *This* is tagged DT0 both in '*This* is my house' and in '*This* house is mine'.]

DTQ *Wh*-determiner (e.g. *which, what, whose, whichever*) [The category of determiner here is defined as for DT0 above. These words are tagged as *wh*-determiners whether they occur in interrogative use or in relative use.]

EX0 Existential *there*, i.e. *there* occurring in the *there is ...* or *there are ...* construction

ITJ Interjection or other isolate (e.g. *oh, yes, mhm, wow*)

NN0 Common noun, neutral for number (e.g. *aircraft, data, committee*) [N.B. Singular collective nouns such as *committee* and *team* are tagged NN0, on the grounds that they are capable of taking singular or plural agreement with the following verb: e.g. 'The *committee* disagrees/disagree'.]

NN1 Singular common noun (e.g. *pencil, goose, time, revelation*)

NN2 Plural common noun (e.g. *pencils, geese, times, revelations*)

NP0 Proper noun (e.g. *London, Michael, Mars, IBM*) [N.B. the distinction between singular and plural proper nouns is not indicated in the tagset, plural proper nouns being a comparative rarity.]

ORD Ordinal numeral (e.g. *first, sixth, 77th, last*) . [N.B. The ORD tag is used whether these words are used in a nominal or in an adverbial role. *Next* and *last*, as "general ordinals", are also assigned to this category.]

PNI Indefinite pronoun (e.g. *none, everything, one* [as pronoun], *nobody*) [N.B. This tag applies to words which always function as [heads of] noun phrases. Words like *some* and *these*, which can also occur before a noun head in an article-like function, are tagged as determiners (see DT0 and AT0 above).]

PNP Personal pronoun (e.g. *I, you, them, ours*) [Note that possessive pronouns like *ours* and *theirs* are tagged as personal pronouns.]

PNQ *Wh*-pronoun (e.g. *who*, *whoever*, *whom*) [N.B. These words are tagged as *wh*-pronouns whether they occur in interrogative or in relative use.]

PNX Reflexive pronoun (e.g. *myself*, *yourself*, *itself*, *ourselves*)

POS The possessive or genitive marker 's or ' (e.g. for 'Peter's or somebody else's', the sequence of tags is: NP0 POS CJC PNI AV0 POS)

PRF The preposition *of*. Because of its frequency and its almost exclusively postnominal function, *of* is assigned a special tag of its own.

PRP Preposition (except for *of*) (e.g. *about*, *at*, *in*, *on*, *on behalf of*, *with*)

PUL Punctuation: left bracket - i.e. (or [

PUN Punctuation: general separating mark - i.e. . , ! , ; - or ?

PUQ Punctuation: quotation mark - i.e. ' or "

PUR Punctuation: right bracket - i.e.) or]

TOO Infinitive marker *to*

UNC Unclassified items which are not appropriately classified as items of the English lexicon. [Items tagged UNC include foreign (non-English) words, special typographical symbols, formulae, and (in spoken language) hesitation fillers such as *er* and *erm*.]

VBB The present tense forms of the verb BE, except for *is*, 's: i.e. *am*, *are*, 'm, 're and *be* [subjunctive or imperative]

VBD The past tense forms of the verb BE: *was* and *were*

VBG The *-ing* form of the verb BE: *being*

VBI The infinitive form of the verb BE: *be*

VBN The past participle form of the verb BE: *been*

VBZ The *-s* form of the verb BE: *is*, 's

VDB The finite base form of the verb BE: *do*

VDD The past tense form of the verb DO: *did*

VDG The *-ing* form of the verb DO: *doing*

VDI The infinitive form of the verb DO: *do*

VDN The past participle form of the verb DO: *done*

VDZ The -s form of the verb DO: *does, 's*

VHB The finite base form of the verb HAVE: *have, 've*

VHD The past tense form of the verb HAVE: *had, 'd*

VHG The -ing form of the verb HAVE: *having*

VHI The infinitive form of the verb HAVE: *have*

VHN The past participle form of the verb HAVE: *had*

VHZ The -s form of the verb HAVE: *has, 's*

VM0 Modal auxiliary verb (e.g. *will, would, can, could, 'll, 'd*)

VVB The finite base form of lexical verbs (e.g. *forget, send, live, return*) [Including the imperative and present subjunctive]

VVD The past tense form of lexical verbs (e.g. *forgot, sent, lived, returned*)

VVG The -ing form of lexical verbs (e.g. *forgetting, sending, living, returning*)

VVI The infinitive form of lexical verbs (e.g. *forget, send, live, return*)

VVN The past participle form of lexical verbs (e.g. *forgotten, sent, lived, returned*)

VVZ The -s form of lexical verbs (e.g. *forgets, sends, lives, returns*)

XX0 The negative particle *not* or *n't*

ZZ0 Alphabetical symbols (e.g. *A, a, B, b, c, d*)