

# Index for UCREL CLAWS7 Tagset

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## Noun

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<b>ND1</b>	singular noun of direction (e.g. north, southeast)
<b>NN</b>	common noun, neutral for number (e.g. sheep, cod, headquarters)
<b>NN1</b>	singular common noun (e.g. book, girl)
<b>NN2</b>	plural common noun (e.g. books, girls)
<b>NNA</b>	following noun of title (e.g. M.A.)
<b>NNB</b>	preceding noun of title (e.g. Mr., Prof.)
<b>NNL1</b>	singular locative noun (e.g. Island, Street)
<b>NNL2</b>	plural locative noun (e.g. Islands, Streets)
<b>NNO</b>	numeral noun, neutral for number (e.g. dozen, hundred)
<b>NNO2</b>	numeral noun, plural (e.g. hundreds, thousands)
<b>NNT1</b>	temporal noun, singular (e.g. day, week, year)
<b>NNT2</b>	temporal noun, plural (e.g. days, weeks, years)
<b>NUU</b>	unit of measurement, neutral for number (e.g. in, cc)
<b>NUU1</b>	singular unit of measurement (e.g. inch, centimetre)
<b>NUU2</b>	plural unit of measurement (e.g. ins., feet)
<b>NP</b>	proper noun, neutral for number (e.g. IBM, Andes)
<b>NP1</b>	singular proper noun (e.g. London, Jane, Frederick)
<b>NP2</b>	plural proper noun (e.g. Browns, Reagans, Koreas)
<b>NPD1</b>	singular weekday noun (e.g. Sunday)
<b>NPD2</b>	plural weekday noun (e.g. Sundays)
<b>NPM1</b>	singular month noun (e.g. October)
<b>NPM2</b>	plural month noun (e.g. Octobers)

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### Pronoun

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<b>APPGE</b>	possessive pronoun, pre-nominal (e.g. my, your, our)
<b>PN</b>	indefinite pronoun, neutral for number (none)
<b>PN1</b>	indefinite pronoun, singular (e.g. anyone, everything, nobody, one)
<b>PNQO</b>	objective wh-pronoun (whom)
<b>PNQS</b>	subjective wh-pronoun (who)
<b>PNQV</b>	wh-ever pronoun (whoever)
<b>PNX1</b>	reflexive indefinite pronoun (oneself)
<b>PPGE</b>	nominal possessive personal pronoun (e.g. mine, yours)
<b>PPH1</b>	3rd person sing. neuter personal pronoun (it)
<b>PPHO1</b>	3rd person sing. objective personal pronoun (him, her)
<b>PPHO2</b>	3rd person plural objective personal pronoun (them)
<b>PPHS1</b>	3rd person sing. subjective personal pronoun (he, she)
<b>PPHS2</b>	3rd person plural subjective personal pronoun (they)
<b>PPIO1</b>	1st person sing. objective personal pronoun (me)
<b>PPIO2</b>	1st person plural objective personal pronoun (us)
<b>PPIS1</b>	1st person sing. subjective personal pronoun (I)
<b>PPIS2</b>	1st person plural subjective personal pronoun (we)
<b>PPX1</b>	singular reflexive personal pronoun (e.g. yourself, itself)
<b>PPX2</b>	plural reflexive personal pronoun (e.g. yourselves, themselves)
<b>PPY</b>	2nd person personal pronoun (you)

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### Number

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<b>MC</b>	cardinal number, neutral for number (two, three..)
<b>MC1</b>	singular cardinal number (one)
<b>MC2</b>	plural cardinal number (e.g. sixes, sevens)
<b>MCGE</b>	genitive cardinal number, neutral for number (two's, 100's)
<b>MCMC</b>	hyphenated number (40-50, 1770-1827)
<b>MD</b>	ordinal number (e.g. first, second, next, last)
<b>MF</b>	fraction, neutral for number (e.g. quarters, two-thirds)

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<b>Verb</b>	
<b>TO</b>	infinitive marker (to)
<b>VB0</b>	be, base form (finite i.e. imperative, subjunctive)
<b>VBDR</b>	were
<b>VBDZ</b>	was
<b>VBG</b>	being
<b>VBI</b>	be, infinitive (To be or not... It will be ..)
<b>VBM</b>	am
<b>VBN</b>	been
<b>VBR</b>	are
<b>VBZ</b>	is
<b>VD0</b>	do, base form (finite)
<b>VDD</b>	did
<b>VDG</b>	doing
<b>VDI</b>	do, infinitive (I may do... To do...)
<b>VDN</b>	done
<b>VDZ</b>	does
<b>VH0</b>	have, base form (finite)
<b>VHD</b>	had (past tense)
<b>VHG</b>	having
<b>VHI</b>	have, infinitive
<b>VHN</b>	had (past participle)
<b>VHZ</b>	has
<b>VM</b>	modal auxiliary (can, will, would, etc.)
<b>VMK</b>	modal catenative (ought, used)
<b>VV0</b>	base form of lexical verb (e.g. give, work)
<b>VVD</b>	past tense of lexical verb (e.g. gave, worked)
<b>VVG</b>	-ing participle of lexical verb (e.g. giving, working)
<b>VVGK</b>	-ing participle catenative (going in be going to)
<b>VVI</b>	infinitive (e.g. to give... It will work...)
<b>VVN</b>	past participle of lexical verb (e.g. given, worked)
<b>VVNK</b>	past participle catenative (e.g. bound in be bound to)
<b>VVZ</b>	-s form of lexical verb (e.g. gives, works)

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**Adjective**

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<b>JJ</b>	general adjective
<b>JJR</b>	general comparative adjective (e.g. older, better, stronger)
<b>JJT</b>	general superlative adjective (e.g. oldest, best, strongest)
<b>JK</b>	catenative adjective (able in be able to, willing in be willing to)

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**Adverb**

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<b>RA</b>	adverb, after nominal head (e.g. else, galore)
<b>REX</b>	adverb introducing appositional constructions (namely, e.g.)
<b>RG</b>	degree adverb (very, so, too)
<b>RGQ</b>	wh- degree adverb (how)
<b>RGQV</b>	wh-ever degree adverb (however)
<b>RGR</b>	comparative degree adverb (more, less)
<b>RGT</b>	superlative degree adverb (most, least)
<b>RL</b>	locative adverb (e.g. alongside, forward)
<b>RP</b>	prep. adverb, particle (e.g. about, in)
<b>RPK</b>	prep. adv., catenative (about in be about to)
<b>RR</b>	general adverb
<b>RRQ</b>	wh- general adverb (where, when, why, how)
<b>RRQV</b>	wh-ever general adverb (wherever, whenever)
<b>RRR</b>	comparative general adverb (e.g. better, longer)
<b>RRT</b>	superlative general adverb (e.g. best, longest)
<b>RT</b>	quasi-nominal adverb of time (e.g. now, tomorrow)

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### Conjunction

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<b>CC</b>	coordinating conjunction (e.g. and, or)
<b>CCB</b>	adversative coordinating conjunction ( but)
<b>CS</b>	subordinating conjunction (e.g. if, because, unless, so, for)
<b>CSA</b>	as (as conjunction)
<b>CSN</b>	than (as conjunction)
<b>CST</b>	that (as conjunction)
<b>CSW</b>	whether (as conjunction)

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### Article

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<b>AT</b>	article (e.g. the, no)
<b>AT1</b>	singular article (e.g. a, an, every)

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### Determiner

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<b>DA</b>	after-determiner or post-determiner capable of pronominal function (e.g. such, former, same)
<b>DA1</b>	singular after-determiner (e.g. little, much)
<b>DA2</b>	plural after-determiner (e.g. few, several, many)
<b>DAR</b>	comparative after-determiner (e.g. more, less, fewer)
<b>DAT</b>	superlative after-determiner (e.g. most, least, fewest)
<b>DB</b>	before determiner or pre-determiner capable of pronominal function (all, half)
<b>DB2</b>	plural before-determiner ( both)
<b>DD</b>	determiner (capable of pronominal function) (e.g any, some)
<b>DD1</b>	singular determiner (e.g. this, that, another)
<b>DD2</b>	plural determiner ( these,those)
<b>DDQ</b>	wh-determiner (which, what)
<b>DDQGE</b>	wh-determiner, genitive (whose)
<b>DDQV</b>	wh-ever determiner, (whichever, whatever)

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<b>Preposition</b>	
<b>IF</b>	for (as preposition)
<b>II</b>	general preposition
<b>IO</b>	of (as preposition)
<b>IW</b>	with, without (as prepositions)

  

<b>Others</b>	
<b>EX</b>	existential there
<b>UH</b>	interjection (e.g. oh, yes, um)
<b>XX</b>	not, n't
<b>BCL</b>	before-clause marker (e.g. in order (that), in order (to))
<b>GE</b>	germanic genitive marker - (' or's)
<b>FO</b>	formula
<b>FU</b>	unclassified word
<b>FW</b>	foreign word
<b>ZZ1</b>	singular letter of the alphabet (e.g. A,b)
<b>ZZ2</b>	plural letter of the alphabet (e.g. A's, b's)

## **NOTE: DITTO TAGS**

Ditto tags are used for a sequence of words which for grammatical purposes are treated as a single unit. The tags listed above are modified by the addition of a pair of numbers to it: eg. DD21, DD22. This signifies that the tag occurs as part of a sequence of similar tags. For example the expression *in terms of* is treated as a single preposition, receiving the tags:

in\_II31 terms\_II32 of\_II33

## **Reference**

UCREL (1993). UCREL CLAWS7 Tagset. Retrieved July 25, 2011, from <http://ucrel.lancs.ac.uk/claws7tags.html>.