

Epilogue: Corpus Spoken Dutch (CGN)

How did we do it?

In se valid definition of **noun**: DC-1333

Part of speech assigned to words that designate a person, place, action, property or thing etc. that may have morphosyntactic properties like number or case and syntactic combination like modification by an adjective or determination by a determiner

Examples: *table, present, idea, Napoleon, Spiderman*

Neutral definition, examples

No clue what would be done with *the poor, the young, ...*

Form-driven phrasing

Noun: DC-4909

word that can be combined with a demonstrative pronoun, while it is not a word form of another part of speech

Examples: (a/that) MAN, (the/these) CHILDREN, (the/that) SAND, (the/that) DOVER ; not: (the/*these) poor

Explanation:

in a form-driven approach the original form of a word counts, not its function. In 'the poor are to make sure that ...', 'poor' is considered a nominally used adjective with the prerequisite that the original meaning is preserved.

Another example

Definition of **pronoun**: DC-1370

Word used in place of a noun or a noun phrase

John saw **the man in the barn**

John saw **him**

John saw **that** man

?????

John saw him **there**

?????

Furthermore: what is meant with 'noun'?

Notion 'pronoun' in CGN

Additional problem: in CGN two notions
“*pronoun*” used (in Dutch “voornaamwoord”
and “pronomen”)

pronoun (broad sense):

- determiner
- pronoun (restricted sense)

Pronoun: both senses

Pronoun: DC-4951

word referring to an element in a text or outside a text, i.e. in the world outside. There exist, however, a few non-referring pronouns

Example: non-referring: it is raining

Pronoun: DC-4978

one of two types of pronoun (counterpart: determiner) characterized by different forms depending on status, person, number and in some cases also for gender

Example: ik, ikke, ikzelf (various forms of 'ik' (I))

Note: pronoun, cf. <http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-4951>;
determiner: cf. <http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-4980>

Linking with other DCs

Linking is necessary in order to avoid ‘**vagueness**’

- For the time being:
 - Mention link in ‘Note section’, or
 - Mention it in the definition itself
 - DC-5054 **Adjective chunk**
“Chunk (DC-2284) headed by an adjective (DC-1230)”
- In the (near) future:
links will be made clickable in definition

Examples

- We want people to provide examples
 - These may be in Dutch (as we are defining a tag set for Dutch), but in that case a translation into English is necessary!
 - ‘negative’ examples may be very illustrative!

Examples: (a/that) MAN, (the/these) CHILDREN, (the/that) SAND, (the/that) DOVER ; not: (the/*these) poor

More on links

Noun: DC-4909

word that can be combined with a demonstrative pronoun ...

- In CGN, a demonstrative pronoun is expressed by VNW(aanw, ...), i.e. in bits and pieces, not as one concept.
- we therefore need two links (with demonstrative and pronoun), while these concepts are related at another level

=> **RELcat**