FinnTreeBank2
Manual

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1 Introduction

Jäsennyspankki (Parse bank)[1] is a subproject of the national FIN-CLARIN project in the European Framework Programme CLARIN. A collaboration between the Department of Modern Languages of University of Helsinki and the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland, the Jäsennyspankki project plans to yield morphologically and syntactically annotated Finnish text corpora for the free use of the research community and other similar parties, distributed under the Gnu Lesser GPL license.

Utilizing these analyzed corpora, a researcher will be able to create and test linguistic hypotheses and to improve the repeatability of scientific experiments and results. Further, such annotated language resources are important for the development and evaluation of a variety of language technology software (e.g. syntactic parsers) and many practical applications (e.g. dictionaries and computer-assisted language learning software).

1.1 FinnTreeBank 1-3

Unlike the larger annotated corpora of full texts or text excerpts delivered later, the first corpus, FinnTreeBank 1, consists of sentences or sentence fragments used as linguistic examples in a descriptive grammar of Finnish (Iso suomen kielioppi, online version, Hakulinen & al. 2004; later referred to as VISK). The example sentence corpus has approximately 19 000 sentences or sentence fragments, and 162 000 word forms (including punctuation marks). To guarantee a high degree of accuracy, the sentences of this corpus have been syntactically annotated by hand, whereas the later corpora with up to millions of word forms will be analyzed automatically.

The sentence collection consists of example-level occurrences of the grammatical phenomena in VISK, thus functioning as a kind of an inventory of the aspects of Finnish grammar as described by VISK. The example sentences should represent both common syntactic structures present in full text and also a variety of rare or text type -specific structures. While the collection does not include frequency information on the different phenomena, it provides a solid basis for developing and documenting a formal representation of a morphological and syntactical description. The presence of even the rarer linguistic structures from the start, in the form of a grammar corpus, facilitates the development of formal language model descriptors as well as the documentation of the principles on using the descriptors in analyzing target-language structures and expressions.

When applying a grammar corpus based language model on full text analysis, the grammatical structures encountered in text are likely to be already present in the grammar corpus and its related documentation (in descriptor documentation, and in the descriptive grammar itself). And should there be any occurrences of structures that are not described in the specifications, such structures will likely provide valuable material for developing an even more accurate descriptive grammar.

The second version of the treebank is an improved version of FinnTreeBank 1. Brief samples of text from other sources, e.g. news items and literature, are also available in the second version. Syntax of FinnTreeBank 2 is annotated by hand, and the annotation scheme is the same used in FinnTreeBank 1. Morphology is based on the combination of three different statistical taggers output, and it is checked and corrected by hand.

FinnTreeBank 3 contains millions of words from publicly available corpora of Finnish with automatic morphological and dependency syntactic analysis.

1.2 CONLL-X standard

The VISK sentences are presented in a tabular, CONLL-X standard-conforming format[2]. The examples have also been supplied with a so-called seed number (eg. #10275) for locating the example sentence(s) in the online version of *Iso suomen kielioppi*[3].

The CONLL-X standard consists of ten data types (fields), of which seven are utilized for the analysis of the VISK corpus. Below is an example of representation for the sentence *Äänekoski voittanee heikosti*

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[1] http://www.ling.helsinki.fi/kieliteknologia/tutkimus/treebank/index.shtml
[2] http://nextens.uvt.nl/˜conll/#dataformat
[3] http://kaino.kotus.fi/visk/etusivu.php

menestyneen Lappeenrannan :

1	Äänekoski	äänekoski	Noun	Noun|sg|nom|prop	–	2	subj	–	–
2	voittanee	voittaa	Verb	Verb|act|potn|sg3	–	0	main	–	–
3	heikosti	heikosti	Adv	Adv	–	4	advl	–	–
4	menestyneen	menestyä	Verb	Verb|act|nut|sg|gen	–	5	attr	–	–
5	Lappeenrannan	lappeenranta	Noun	Noun|sg|gen|prop	–	2	obj	–	–
6	.	.		–	–	–	–	–	–

All word forms and punctuation marks have been placed on their own separate lines (second column from the left), and their corresponding base forms in column number three. Morphological description is presented at both coarse-grained (column four) and fine-grained (column five) levels. For representing the dependency relations (dependent-regent relations), each word form has been supplied with a numerical address within the sentence (first column from the left), so that the governing word (regent) for each word form can be recorded as a number in field seven. Thus, the word form *Äänekoski* , for example, is governed by its regent at position 2, *voittanee*. The only exception to the rule is the nucleus of the sentence, usually the main verb of the main clause, which takes the (non-existent) regent at position 0. Finally, the functional dependencies of the word forms are presented in column eight; thus, *Äänekoski* functions as a subject (subj) to its regent *voittanee*. Columns six, nine and ten of the CONLL-X standard were not used for the annotation of this corpus; the unused fields are marked with an underscore (_).

2 Annotation Process

The dependency syntactic annotation of the corpus was accomplished through the following phases:

PREPARATIONS Transformation of the automatically morphologically analyzed and slightly modified VISK data into tabular format (Open Office Calc) with separate columns for dependency functions and relations, and with pre-filled columns for words (word forms, base forms, and word position within sentence) and morphology (coarse-grained with only part-of-speech tag, and fine-grained with also inflectional markers). Preprocessing of the corpus was carried out by Sam Hardwick. Voutilainen sketched an outline of the dependency functions and relations to be used, and applied the description to a small part of the example sentence collection in order to assert its functionality and sufficient annotation speed. Three part-time corpus annotators were recruited: Purtonen, Leisko-Järvinen, and Klami (later Kumlander). Two of them had a background in Finnish Language Studies, and each either had a degree or was finalizing their Master's Thesis. The annotation was carried out as a subcontract at the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland, supervised by Atro Voutilainen. The research institute has also provided consultation.

TRAINING AND START OF ANNOTATION Introduction to the preliminary dependency description and annotation principles, and to the use of Iso suomen kielioppi (online version) in supporting the annotation and documentation process. Prioritization of annotation efficiency; annotators were informed that the dependency syntactical annotation should be at least partially finished by the end of November. To speed up annotation, annotators were allowed to leave blank fields in e.g. borderline cases with several possible analyses. Annotators were also informed that the morphological analysis of the corpus contained errors which would be fixed later; the dependency syntactical annotation could thus conflict with the morphological description in this first version of the corpus. (Later corpus versions would address the resolution of these conflicts and the cases of missing analyses.)

ANNOTATION AND DOCUMENTATION As work progressed, annotators collected cases that were deemed difficult to be addressed in special meetings and to be annotated afterwards, according to meeting decisions. Annotators also established a system of cross-checking each other's work in order to discover annotation disagreements that would otherwise have been missed; these too were addressed in working meetings, from 2 to 4 hours a week. The meetings consisted of solving the arisen annotation problems, updating dependency description documentation, and also re-defining earlier preliminary annotation resolutions according to annotators' critical observations and suggestions. Annotation progress was followed at a team-level; individual-level monitoring (e.g. annotation speed in words per hour for each annotator) would have revealed significant differences in speed between annotators and allowed for possible problems to be solved as they arose. Towards the end of this period, the annotators also prepared a manuscript for a scientific publication on the corpus.

FINALIZATION AND PUBLICATION The manual annotation of FinnTreeBank 1 was completed and its documentation finished in 2011, and the corpus data was converted into CONLL-X format (by Sam Hardwick). FinnTreeBank 2 was published in March 2012. FinnTreeBank 3, the automatically created parsebank, was published in June 2012.

3 Morphological analysis

A majority of the word forms in the data have a morphological description (base form, part-of-speech tag, morphological attributes). The unit to be analyzed was usually an orthographic word form.

Another exception to the basic principle of one word form per analysis are words created by syntagmatic fusion. A part of the expressions of this type were divided into two word-like units which were analyzed separately; e.g. *jollet* was split into two parts, *joll* (conjunction) and *et* (verb).

In this version of the corpus, several colloquial or dialectical words and all punctuation marks have been left morphologically unanalyzed. (In contrast, all word forms do have a syntactic analysis.)

The morphological distinctions used in analyzing the corpus are based on an open-source morphological analysis software and description of the Finnish language, the OMorFi analyzer (Pirinen 2010, unpublished manuscript), courtesy of the HFST group at Department of Modern Languages, University of Helsinki. The accuracy of this morphological analysis has not been measured comprehensively, but due to the great variety and diversity of grammatical phenomena present in the corpus, there are probably quite a few errors. Some of the errors discovered during the annotation process have been manually fixed, but most of the incorrect or unsystematic analyses will be addressed in later versions of the corpus.

The morphological features used in the automatic morphological analysis of the corpus are described in the table below. The short forms of the tags are based on a mechanical conversion from the longer, slightly hard-to-read format given by the Omorfi morphological analyzer.

Short tag	Omorfi tag	Description
Adj	[POS=ADJECTIVE]	adjective
Adp	[POS=ADPOSITION]	adposition
Adv	[POS=ADVERB]	adverb
Conj	[POS=CONJUNCTION]	conjunction
Interj	[POS=INTERJECTION]	interjection
Noun	[POS=NOUN]	substantive
Num	[POS=NUMERAL]	numeral
Pron	[POS=PRONOUN]	pronoun
Verb	[POS=VERB]	verb
abe	[CASE=ABE]	abessive
abl	[CASE=ABL]	ablative
acc	[CASE=ACC]	accusative
ade	[CASE=ADE]	adessive
all	[CASE=ALL]	allative
cmt	[CASE=CMT]	comitative
ela	[CASE=ELA]	elative
ess	[CASE=ESS]	essive
gen	[CASE=GEN]	genitive
ill	[CASE=ILL]	illative
ine	[CASE=INE]	inessive
ins	[CASE=INS]	instructive
nom	[CASE=NOM]	nominative
par	[CASE=PAR]	partitive
prl	[CASE=PRL]	prolative
tra	[CASE=TRA]	translative

han	[CLIT=HAN]	hAn (clitic particle)
ka	[CLIT=KA]	kA (clitic particle)
kaan	[CLIT=KAAN]	kAAn (clitic particle)
kin	[CLIT=KIN]	kin (clitic particle)
ko	[CLIT=KO]	kO (clitic particle)
pa	[CLIT=PA]	pA (clitic particle)
s	[CLIT=S]	s (clitic particle)
cmp	[CMP=CMP]	comparative
sup	[CMP=SUP]	superlative
minen	[DRV=MINEN]	minen (derivative)
tse	[DRV=TSE]	tse (derivative)
act	[GEN=ACT]	active
card	[GEN=CARD]	cardinal
ord	[GEN=ORD]	ordinal
pss	[GEN=PSS]	passive
a	[INF=A]	a-infinitive
e	[INF=E]	e-infinitive
ma	[INF=MA]	mA-infinitive
maisilla	[INF=MAISILLA]	mAisillA-infinitive
cond	[MOOD=COND]	conditional
impv	[MOOD=IMPV]	imperative
indv	[MOOD=INDV]	indicative
potn	[MOOD=POTN]	potential
pl	[NUM=PL]	plural
sg	[NUM=SG]	singular
nut	[PCP=NUT]	nUt participle
va	[PCP=VA]	vA participle
abbr	[POS=ABBREVIATION]	abbreviation
prep	[POS=PREPOSITION]	preposition
postp	[POS=POSTPOSITION]	postposition
prop	[POS=PROPER]	proper name
poss:pl1	[POSS=PL1]	possessive number: 1-person plural
poss:pl2	[POSS=PL2]	possessive number: 2-person plural
poss:pl3	[POSS=PL3]	possessive number: 3-person plural
poss:sg3,pl3	[POSS=SG3,PL3]	possessive number: 3-person singular, 3-person plural
prs:neg	[PRS=NEG]	personal number: negative
prs:pl1	[PRS=PL1]	personal number: 1-person plural
prs:pl2	[PRS=PL2]	personal number: 2-person plural
prs:pl3	[PRS=PL3]	personal number: 3-person plural
prs:sg1	[PRS=SG1]	personal number: 1-person singular

prs:sg2	[PRS=SG2]	personal number: 2-person singular
prs:sg3	[PRS=SG3]	personal number: 3-person singular
coord	[SUBCAT=COORD]	coordinating
subord	[SUBCAT=SUBORD]	subordinating
past	[TENSE=PAST]	imperfect
pres	[TENSE=PRES]	present

Part I

Morphology

4 Verbs

4.1 General

4.1.1 V – Verb

Marker/inflection: Finite forms of a verb are inflected for tense, mood and person. Non-finite forms (infinitives and participles) are inflected partly like nominals.

Example: Juosta

Description: Verb is a part of speech.

4.1.2 Act – Active

Marker/inflection: No marker

Example: Tyttö juoksee.

Description: In the active voice, the agent of the verb is known.

4.1.3 Pass – Passive

Marker/inflection: marker "-TA" + personal suffix "-Vn"

Example: Liikuntatunneilla juos**taan** vain vähän.

*Description:*In the passive voice, the subject is not mentioned.

4.1.4 Neg – Negative verb

Marker/inflection: Inflects for person in active indicative present and in imperative. Does not inflect for tense.

Example: Tyttö **ei** juokse kotiin vaan kävelee.

Description: The negative verb *ei* is an auxiliary which agrees with the subject.

4.1.5 ConNeg – Negated form

Marker/inflection: In the present tense, the negated form is formed from the stem, in other tenses from the participle form.

Example: Tyttö ei **juokse** kotiin vaan kävelee.

Description: The negated form is the stem/participle form of the main verb, and it appears with the negative verb *ei*.

In verb chains, only one verb can have the ConNeg-reading after the negative verb. E.g.:

Table (1)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	En	not	ei	V Neg Act Sg1	2	aux
2	ole	have	olla	V Ind Prs ConNeg	3	aux
3	nähnyt	seen	nähdä	V Act PrfPrc Pos Sg Nom	0	main
4	häntä	her	hän	Pron Pers Sg3 Par	3	obj
5	.					
	I have not seen her.					

However, when a negated verb form is coordinated with another verb, both of the verbs are seen as a ConNeg:

Table (2)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Hän	she	hän	Pron Pers Sg3 Nom	2	subj
2	ei	not	ei	V Neg Act Sg3	3	aux
3	tullut	come	tulla	V Act Ind Prt ConNeg	0	main
4	eikä	and not	ei	V Neg Act Sg3 Foc‿ka	5	
5	mennyt	go	mennä	V Act Ind Prt ConNeg	3	conj
6	.	.	.	Punct Sent		
	She did not come or go.					

The ConNeg tag can occur also with the imperative mood, as in Example (3):

Table (3)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Älä	do not	ei	V Neg Act Imprt Sg2	2	aux
2	aja	drive	ajaa	V Ind Prs ConNeg	0	main
3	punaista	red	punainen	A Pos Sg Par	2	advl
4	päin	against	päin	Adp Po	3	phrm
5	.					
	Do not run the red light.					

4.2 Mood

4.2.1 Ind – Indicative

Marker/inflection: No marker

Example: Tyttö juoksee.

Description: Indicative is the basic mood and does not have a marker.

4.2.2 Cond – Conditional

Marker: -isi

Example: Lapsi tahto**isi** jäätelön.

Description: The conditional mood is used for expressing e.g. a planned or imagined state of affairs.

4.2.3 Imprt – Imperative

Marker: Depends on the person, e.g. in the plural second person the marker is *kAA*.

Example: pl2: Juos**kaa** kotiin.

Description: Imperative is a mood expressing commands and requests.

4.2.4 Pot – Potential

Marker/inflection: -ne (When the potential form is formed from the consonant stem, the marker can assimilate to the consonant of the stem, like in the following example.)

Example: Tyttö juos**se**e kotiin.

Description: Potential is a mood of probability.

4.2.5 Opt – Optative

Marker/inflection: -Os. Optative has only one form: Sg2.

Example: Juoss**os** kotiin, tyttö.

Description: Optative expresses e.g. hopes and commands. It is an archaic form and is not considered as a mood e.g. in VISK.

4.3 Tense

4.3.1 Prs – Present

Marker/inflection: No marker

Example: Tyttö juoksee.

Description: The present tense expresses the present and the future.

4.3.2 Prt – Imperfect

Marker/inflection: -i / -si

Example: Tyttö juoks**i**.

Description: Imperfect typically expresses a past action which is complete. (Perfect & Past perfect, see

Participles)

4.4 Person

Description: Verbs inflect for person. The personal suffixes are added to the end of the conjugated verb stem or after the mood or tense marker. Because of the personal inflections, personal pronouns are not required in the first and second person. However, in the third person, the pronoun is usually required.

4.4.1 Sg1 – First person singular

Marker/inflection: -n

Example: Juokse**n** kotiin.

4.4.2   Sg2 – Second person singular

Marker/inflection: -t

Example: Juokse**t** **kotiin.**

4.4.3   Sg3 – Third person singular

Marker/inflection: indicative, conditional & potential:-V; imperative: -On

Example: Hän juokse**e** kotiin.

In zero person clauses, an impersonal construction type in Finnish, the third person subject is missing and the verb is inflected in Sg3, as in Example (4).

Table (4)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Mitä	what	mikä	Pron Interr Sg Par	2	obj
2	kylvää	sow	kylvää	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	,					
4	jos	if	jos	CS	8	phrm
5	kerran	once	kerran	Adv Pcle	8	advl
6	ohran	barley	ohra	N Sg Gen	7	
7	viljelyllä	farming	viljely	N Der_u Sg Ade	8	advl
8	köyhtyy	become poorer	köyhtyä	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	2	advl
9	?					
	What to sow if farming barley makes you poorer?					

4.4.4   Pl1 – First person plural

Marker/inflection: -mme

Example: Juokse**mme** kotiin.

4.4.5   Pl2 – Second person plural

Marker/inflection: -tte

Example: Juokse**tte** kotiin.

4.4.6   Pl3 – Third person plural

Marker/inflection: Indicative, conditional and potential:-vat; imperative: -Ot

Example: He juokse**vat** kotiin.

4.5   Participles

Participle is a nominal form of the verb. The participle can be considered as a verb and as an adjective. The distinction between the verb and adjective reading of participles is not always very clear. We use

the following principles in distinguishing participles that have been lexicalized as adjectives. All other participles get analyzed as verbs.

Participles are adjectives when at least one of the following criteria is fulfilled.

1. The word is a predicative: *tuo mies on **rakastettu*** (ADJ) where as *?tuo mies on **ryyppävä*** (PRC).

2. The word is preceded by a degree modifier: *Hyvin loistava idea* or *melko **lupaava** kirja*.

3. The word is in comparative/superlative or is compared with the help of *vähemmän* or *enemmän*: *loistavin idea* or *vähemmän **miellyttävä***.

4. The word is a genitive modifier of an adjective or an adverb: ***hämmästyttävän** hyvä*.

5. The word is coordinated with an adjective: *hän puhui kimeällä ja **valittavalla** äänellä*.

6. The word is a root of an adverb: *merkittävästi, vimmatusti*.

7. The word is a root of an abstract noun: *saatavuus, luovuus*.

8. The word occurs with the prefixes *epä-* or *ei-*: *epämiellyttävä, ei-palautettava*.

9. In the construction *On **välttämätöntä** tehdä*, *välttämätöntä* is always seen as an adjective.

10. Participles that are lexicalized adjectives are words that as adjectives have a significantly different meaning than the unlexicalized participle: *mahtava, taitava, tukeva*, or *menevä* (active); v.s. *kotiin **menevä** lapsi*. Some VA-participles are so established as adjectives in the language that they are lexicalized adjectives even without a shift in the meaning: *huolestuttava, huvittava, kiinnostava, nauretttava, pelottava, tyydyttävä, yllättävä* as well as many NUT-participles expressing a change in the mental stat: *huolestunut, ihastunut, innostunut, kiinnostunut, pettynyt, suuttunut, väsynyt* (VISK§630).

11. Participles that have blended with their extensions: *harvaanasuttu*.

Clear-cut cases of participles occurring as verbs are:

1. The participle takes complements of a verb (VISK §632); *yhteisöjä **yhdistävä** voima* or *minua **seuraava** koira*.

2. *syntynyt, kuollut* and *sairastunut, yhdistynyt*.

4.5.1 PrsPrc – Present participle

Marker/inflection: -vA

Example: Katselin eilen pihalla juokse**via** rusakoita.

Description: The active present participle is usually used as an attribute of a noun. The passive present participle is also used as the main verb of the necessive structure *on -tAvA*. In the necessive structure, the subject is in the genitive case.

When the passive present participle occurs in the possessive structure, and the *owner* is in the adessive case, the part of speech depends on the case. When it occurs in the essive case and forms the structure *olla -tAvAnA* with the verb *olla* , it is a verb like in Example ((5)). However, when the case of the participle is partitive, the word is seen as a noun like in Example ((6)).

Table (5)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Minulla	I	minä	Pron Pers Sg Ade	3	advl
2	on	have	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	3	aux
3	kerrottavana	tell	kertoa	V Pass PrsPrc Pos Sg Ess	0	main
4	hyviä	good	hyvä	A Pos Pl Par	5	attr
5	uutisia	news	uutinen	N Pl Par	2	subj
6	.	.	.	Punct Sent		
	I have good news to tell.					

Table (6)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Minulla	I	minä	Pron Pers Sg Ade	2	subj
2	on	have	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	kerrottavaa	news	kerrottava	N Sg Par	2	obj
4	.	.	.	Punct Sent		
	I have something to tell.					

The form *-tAvAA* can also occur with other verbs than with *olla / to be* as well. When it does, it is always annotated as a noun. E.g.:

Table (7)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Minulle	I	minä	Pron Pers Sg All	2	advl
2	kertyi	gather	kertyä	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	paljon	a lot	paljon	Adv Other	4	attr
4	kerrottavaa	news	kerrottava	N Sg Par	2	subj
5	.	.	.	Punct Sent		
	I gathered many things to tell.					

Some passive present participles are nominalized so that they can have two possible readings in some contexts. E.g. the word *tehtävää* can be seen both as a noun and as a more verb-like nominalized noun in the following example. However, both readings are marked as nouns:

Table (8)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Onko	have	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3 Qst	0	main
2	sinulla	you	sinä	Pron Pers Sg Ade	1	subj
3	vielä	still	vielä	Adv Pcle	1	advl
4	paljon	a lot	paljon	Adv Other	5	
5	tehtävää	to do	tehtävä	N Sg Par	1	obj
6	?					
	Do you still have a lot to do?					

In sum, a -vA-participle that can be seen as a noun or as a verb is usually marked as a noun even if it is nominalized only partially. Only such participles that occur in verb structures (e.g. *on -vA*) are marked as verbs.

4.5.2   PrfPrc – Past participle

Marker/inflection: Active: -nut or its equivalent (e.g. -sut); Passive: -(t)tu – -(t)ty

Example: Urheilukilpailussa palki**tut** tytöt ovat juos**seet** kotiin.

Description: Past participles are used as a main verb of negations or compound verbs.

4.5.3   AgPcp – Agent participle

Marker/inflection: -mA

Example: Tytön juokse**ma** matka oli todella pitkä.

Description: The agent participle indicates that something is done by someone. The agent is expressed with the possessive suffix or it is mentioned in the genitive form in front of the participle.

4.5.4   Neg><Pcp – Negative participle

Marker/inflection: -mAtOn

Example: Väsy**mättömät** tytöt juoksivat pihalla tuntikausia.

Description: The negative participle is used as an adjective.

4.6   Infinitives

4.6.1   Inf1 – First Infinitive

The marker of first infinitive is -A. The first infinitive can be in basic form, like the word *arvioida* in Example (9). It can be inflected also in translative case, like the word *voidakseen* in the following example:

Table (9)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNCTION
1	Komissio	Commission	komissio	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	analysoi	analyzed	analysoida	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	tilannetta	situation	tilanne	N Sg Par	2	obj
4	**voidakseen**	to be able	voida	V Act Inf1 Sg Tra PxSg3	2	advl
5	**arvioida**	evaluate	arvioida	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	4	obj
6	maakuntien	countie	maakunta	N Pl Gen	7	attr
7	tarpeita	needs	tarve	N Pl Par	5	obj
8	.					
	The Commission analyzed the situation to evaluate the needs of the counties.					

4.6.2   Inf2 – Second Infinitive

The second infinitive occurs in temporal structures (see Example (10) , or it can express manner. In Example (10) the second infinitive is formed from stem.

Table (10)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Päätöksiä	decisions	päätös	N Pl Par	2	obj
2	**tehtäessä**	making	tehdä	V Pass Inf2 Ine	5	advl
3	kaikilla	everyone	kaikki	Pron Qnt Pl Ade	4	subj
4	täytyy	has to	täytyä	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	5	aux
5	olla	have	olla	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	0	main
6	luotettavia	reliable	luotettava	A Pos Pl Par	7	attr
7	tietoja	information	tieto	N Pl Par	5	obj
8	.					
	When making decisions, everyone has to have reliable information.					

4.6.3   Inf3 – Third Infinitive

In FinnTreeBank, the third infinitive form used as an adverbial of manner is seen as a verb on the morphological level. However, some of these verb forms (e.g. *epäilemättä*) are at least partially lexicalized as adverbs. In contexts in which they express modality, they are seen as adverbs or particles. In these contexts, they do not have extensions. When these lexicalized forms have valency-based extensions, they are seen as verbs on the morphological level. When they occur without an extension, they are adverbs on the morphological level. E.g:

Table (11)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Se	it	se	Pron Dem Sg Nom	2	subj
2	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	epäilemättä	undoubtedly	epäilemättä	Adv Other	2	advl
4	vaikeaa	hard	vaikea	Adv Other Pos Sg Par	2	scomp
5	.	.	.	Punct Sent		
	It is undoubtedly hard.					

Table (12)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Levy	record	Levy	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	on	has	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	3	aux
3	noussut	risen	nousta	V Act PrfPrc Pos Sg Nom	0	main
4	epäilemättä	undoubtedly	epäilemättä	Adv Other	3	advl
5	yhtyeen	band	yhtye	N Sg Gen		attr
6	tunnetuimmaksi	most known	tunnettu	A Superl Sg Tra	7	attr
7	albumiksi	album	albumi	N Sg Tra	3	advl
8	.	.	.	Punct Sent		
	The record has undoubtedly become the band's best known album.					

Table (13)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Hän	she	hän	Pron Pers Sg3 Nom	2	subj
2	uskoi	believed	uskoa	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	kaiken	everything	kaikki	Pron Qnt Sg Gen	2	obj
4	mitään	nothing	mikään	Pron Qnt Sg Par	5	obj
5	epäilemättä	suspect	epäillä	V Act Inf3 Sg Abe	2	advl
6	.	.	.	Punct Sent		
	She believed everything without a doubt.					

In Example (23), the potential adverb *epäilemättä* is seen as a verb because of its extension, object *mitään*.

5 Nominals

Nominals are inflected for case and number. Case is a morphosyntactic category and its marker is the case suffix. Finnish nominals inflect in 15 cases. The cases are primarily used for expressing the NP's function and meaning in the sentence. The adjectival modifier of the noun agrees with the noun in case and number.

5.1 Grammatical cases

Grammatical cases are used in grammatical functions: subjects, objects and predicatives.

5.1.1 Nom – Nominative

Table (14)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Osta	buy	ostaa	V Act Imprt Sg2	0	main
2	**kirja**	book	kirja	N Sg Nom	1	obj
3	.					
	Buy a book.					

5.1.2 Par – Partitive

Table (15)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Luen	read	lukea	V Act Ind Prs Sg1	0	main
2	**kirjaa**	book	kirja	N Sg Par	1	obj
3	.					
	I read a book.					

5.1.3 Gen – Genitive

Table (16)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Ostin	bought	ostaa	V Act Ind Prt Sg1	0	main
2	**kirjan**	book	kirja	N Sg Gen	1	obj
3	.					
	I bought a book.					

5.1.4 Acc– Accusative

Table (17)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tunnen	know	tuntea	V Act Ind Prs Sg1	0	main
2	**hänet**	her	hän	Pron Pers Sg Acc	1	obj
3	.					
	I know her.					

5.2 Locative cases

Locative cases are classified into three groups. Inner locative cases are inessive, elative and illative. Outer locative cases are adessive, ablative and allative. Essive and translative are abstract locative cases.

5.2.1 Ine – Inessive

Table (18)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Talossa	house	talo	N Sg Ine	0	main
	in the house					

5.2.2 Ela – Elative

Table (19)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Talosta	house	talo	N Sg Ela	0	main
	from the house					

5.2.3 Ill – Illative

Table (20)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Taloon	house	talo	N Sg Ill	0	main
	to the house					

5.2.4 Ade – Adessive

Table (21)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Talolla	house	talo	N Sg Ade	0	main
	at the house					

5.2.5 Abl – Ablative

Table (22)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Talolta	house	talo	N Sg Abl	0	main
	from the house					

5.2.6 All – Allative

Table (23)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Talolle	house	talo	N Sg All	0	main
	to the house					

5.2.7 Ess – Essive

Table (24)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Hän	she	hän	Pron Pers Sg Nom	2	subj
2	toimi	acted	toimia		0	main
3	opettajana	teacher	opettaja	N Sg Ess	2	advl
4	.					
	She acted as a teacher.					

5.2.8 Tra – Translative

Table (25)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Hän	she	hän	Pron Pers Sg Nom	2	subj
2	valmistui	graduated	valmistua	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	maisteriksi	Master	maisteri	N Sg Tra	advl	2
4	.					
	She earned the Master's Degree.					

5.3 Underused Cases

Non-productive cases are infrequent in texts and they usually are adverbials of manner, like the word *kiistatta* in Example (26).

5.3.1 Abe – Abessive

Table (26)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	**Kiistatta**	undoubtedly	kiista	N Sg Abe	2	advl
2	kasvava	growing	kasvaa	V Act PrsPrc Pos Sg Nom	4	attr
3	maailman-poliittinen	global political	maailmanpoliittinen	A Pos Sg Nom	4	attr
4	vastuu	responsibility	vastuu	N Sg Nom	0	main
5	.					
	undoubtedly growing global political responsibility					

5.3.2 Com – Comitative

Table (27)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Maan	country's	maa	N Sg Gen	2	attr
2	naapurina	neighbor	naapuri	N Sg Ess	3	advl
3	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
4	Kaspianmeri	Caspian Sea	N Prop Sg Nom	Kaspianmeri	3	subj
5	**valtavine**	immense	valtava	A Pos Com	5	attr
6	**raaka-aine-esiintymineen**	raw material deposits	raaka-aine-esiintymä	N Pl Com PxSg3	4	mod
7	.					
	The country's neighbor is the Caspian See with its immense raw material deposits.					

5.3.3 Ins – Instructive

Table (28)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tilastot	statistics	tilasto	N Pl Nom	3	obj
2	on	are	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	3	aux
3	tehty	made	tehdä	V Pass PrfPrc Pos Sg Nom	0	main
4	**yhtenäisin**	equal	yhtenäinen	A Pos Pl Ins	5	attr
5	**perustein**	grounds	peruste	N Pl Ins	3	advl
6	.					
	The statistics have been gathered on equal grounds.					

In some idiomatic noun phrases when the head of the NP is in partitive or instructive, the attribute does not agree with its head (VISK §1303). E.g.:

Table (29)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Yhdestä	one	yksi	Pron Qnt Sg Ela	2	attr
2	kohtaa	point	kohta	N Sg Par	0	main
	at one point					

5.4 Number

In this section, the focus is on the stem's number (for number of possessive suffixes, see Section 11).

5.4.1 Sg – Singular

Both verbs and nominals are inflected for number, but we use the tag *Sg* to express the number of a nominal. Number of verbs are marked e.g. with a tag *Sg1*. Number of a noun is always mentioned in our annotation, e.g.:

Table (30)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Lakiperustat	statutes	lakiperusta	N Pl Nom	2	subj
2	selviävät	become clear	selvitä	V Act Ind Prs Pl3	0	main
3	mietinnössä	report	mietintö	N Sg Ine	2	advl
4	.					
	The statutes become clear from the report.					

5.4.2 Pl – Plural

When it is possible to interpret a word form as both plural and singular, both readings are correct. This ambiguity of the number of a word is caused by possessive suffixes. E.g.:

Table (31)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Teimme	did	tehdä	V Act Ind Prt Pl1	0	main
2	työmme	work	työ	N Sg Gen PxPl1 / N Pl Nom PxPl1	1	obj
3	hyvin	well	hyvin	Adv Other	1	advl
4	.	.	.	Punct Sent		
	We did our work well.					

Two readings are also possible when the number varies and in words which occur with a possessive suffix. In Finnish orthography, it is recommended to use singular with words that refer to something that every person has only one of (e.g. head, mind). However, variation is common, and when the word occurs with a possessive suffix and in the nominative or genitive case, it is impossible to distinguish its number.

Table (32)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Miehet	men	mies	N Pl Nom	2	subj
2	paljastivat	uncovered	paljastaa	V Act Ind Prt Pl3	0	main
3	päänsä	heads	pää	N Sg Gen PxPl3 / N Pl Nom PxPl3	2	obj
4	.	.	.	Punct Sent		
	The men uncovered their heads.					

Table (33)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNCTION
1	Suohon	swamp	suo	N Sg Ill	4	advl
2	olemme	have	olla	V Act Ind Prs Pl1	4	aux
3	itsemme	ourselves	itse	Pron Refl Sg Gen PxPl1 / Pron Refl Pl Nom PxPl1	4	obj
4	ajaneet	run	ajaa	V Act PrfPrc Pos Pl Nom	0	main
5	.	.	.	Punct Sent		
	We have run ourselves into the swamp.					

We choose the plural form for the lemma when the number is plural in form but singular in referent. E.g.:

Table (34)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Markkinat	market	markkinat	N Pl Nom	0	main
	market					

Table (35)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Housut	pants	housut	N Pl Nom	0	main
	pants					

If OMorFi does not offer the plural lemma reading, the lemma is in singular and the information about plurality is seen in the Pl tag.

5.5 Nouns

5.5.1 N – Noun

If the distinction between a noun and an adverb is unclear, we base the choice on the the case inflection. This criterion is not applied to phrasal verbs but other words. If the word can be inflected in every grammatical case, it is a noun. If the word occurs only in a few cases, it is an adverb. E.g.:

Table (36)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Anna	Anna	Anna	N Prop Nom	2	subj
2	voitti	won	voittaa	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	minut	me	minä	Pron Pers Sg Acc	2	obj
4	kerran	once	kerta	N Sg Gen	2	advl
5	.					
	Anna won me once.					

In Example (36), the word *kerran* can be interpreted in two ways: as an expression of time or as an expression of number. In the former interpretation, the word *kerran* could be annotated as an adverb. However, the word *kerran* is seen as a noun, because it inflects in all grammatical cases (*kerran as a particle, see Section 7.1.1*).

Table (37)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Vuonna	year	vuosi	N Sg Ess	0	main
	in the year					

Table (38)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Epähuomiossa	inadvertently	epähuomiossa	Adv Other	0	main
	inadvertently					

In Example (38), the word *epähuomiossa* is always used in the inessive case and it expresses the manner. Therefore it is annotated as an adverb.

5.5.2 Prop – Proper

Proper names are marked with the tag *Prop*.

Table (39)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	**Euroopan**	European	Eurooppa	N Prop Sg Gen	2	attr
2	maatalous	agriculture	maatalous	N Sg Nom	3	subj
3	ei	not	ei	V Neg Act Sg3	4	aux
4	ole	is	olla	V Ind Prs ConNeg	0	main
5	yhtenäistä	uniform	yhtenäinen	A Pos Sg Par	4	scomp
6	.					
	European agriculture is not uniform.					

5.6 Adjectives

5.6.1 A – Adjective

In Finnish, some adjectives can be used like nouns. Adjectives resemble nouns when they occur in contexts typical to nouns and when they function in a noun-like manner. (VISK §626.) Because such adjectives resemble nouns mainly because of their syntactic function, in FinnTreeBank, they are seen as adjectives on the morphological level. An additional tag "A_NP" is added to the morphological level after syntactic analysis.

Table (40)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Suomalaiset	Finns	suomalainen	A Pos Pl Nom	2	subj
2	juovat	drink	juoda	V Act Ind Prs Pl3	0	main
3	paljon	a lot	paljon	Adv Other	4	attr
4	kahvia	coffee	kahvi	N Sg Par	2	obj
5	.	.	.	Punct Sent		
	Finns drink a lot of coffee.					

Table (41)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Vihreät	The Greens	vihreä	A Pos Pl Nom	2	subj
2	nousevat	rose	nousta	V Act Ind Prs Pl3	0	main
3	vaalivoittoon	election victory	vaalivoitto	N Sg Ill	2	advl
4	.	.	.	Punct Sent		
	The Greens rose to election victory.					

Table (42)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Teatteriliput	theater tickets	teatterilippu	N Pl Nom	2	subj
2	ovat	are	olla	V Act Ind Prs Pl3	0	main
3	edullisempia	cheaper	edullinen	A Comp Pl Par	2	scomp
4	työttömille	unemployed	työtön	A Pos Pl All	2	advl
4	.	.	.	Punct Sent		
	Theater tickets are cheaper for unemployed people.					

Adjectives that cannot be inflected are considered as adjectives even if they cannot have modifiers and do not have comparative forms. E.g.:

Table (43)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Eri	different	eri	A	0	main

Table (44)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Pikku	little	pikku	A	0	main

If it is unclear, whether the participle in the structure *olla + -nUt* should be considered as an adjective or as a verb, we favor the verb reading. In Example (45), the word *onnistunut* could be seen as a predicative adjective or as a main verb of the verb chain; this formal homonymy is possible in contexts where the -nUt-participle is preceded by a singular verb form *on (is)*.

Table (45)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Se	that	se	Pron Dem Sg Nom	2	subj
2	ei	not	ei	V Neg Act Sg3	3	aux
3	ole	has	olla	V Ind Prs ConNeg	4	aux
4	onnistunut	succeeded	onnistua	V Act PrfPrc Pos Sg Nom	0	main
5	.		.			
	That has not succeeded.					

Even if the form *mukaisesti* is analyzed as a postposition analogously to word *mukaan*, other adjectives the with *-inen* ending are analyzed as adjectives.

Table (46)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Perunan	potato	peruna	N Sg Gen	2	attr
2	kaltainen	like	kaltainen	A Pos Sg Nom	3	attr
3	juures	root vegetable	juures	N Sg Nom	0	main
	a potato-like root vegetable					

Table (47)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Sääntöjen	rules	sääntö	N Pl Gen	2	attr
2	mukainen	according	mukainen	A Pos Sg Nom	0	main
	according to the rules					

Table (48)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Sääntöjen	rules	sääntö	N Pl Gen	0	main
2	mukaisesti	according	mukaisesti	Adp Po	1	phrm
	according to the rules					

5.6.2 Pos – Positive

Usually a lemma of an adjective is the positive form, and a possible comparative or superlative reading is visible in the tag list. However, when the inflection paradigm is incomplete and the positive form of the adjective does not exist, the lemma is in the same degree of comparison as the word form. E.g.

Table (49)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Alempana	lower	alempi	A Pos Sg Ess	0	main

Table (50)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Sisin	innermost	sisin	A Pos Sg Nom	0	main

Table (51)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Lähin	closest	lähin	A Pos Sg Nom	0	main

Table (52)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Uloin	outermost	uloin	A Pos Sg Nom	0	main

In the cases above, where the lemma is already inflected, the tag expressing the degree of comparison is marked as "positive" in the tag list.

5.6.3 Comp – Comparative

When an adverb appears in the comparative or superlative form, it is lemmatized to its positive form. The part of speech tag is adverb. This means that e.g. a lemma of an adjective-based adverb is adverb, not adjective.

Many comparison paradigms of the adverbs are not regular; the stems of the words are different in different degrees of comparison. However, also in these irregular comparison paradigms, the lemma of an adverb is in the positive form. E.g.:

Table (53)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Paremmin	better	hyvin	Adv Comp	0	main

5.6.4 Superl – Superlative

Table (54)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Parhaiten	best	hyvin	Adv Superl	0	main

5.7 Pronouns

5.7.1 Pron – Pronoun

When it is possible to choose the longer base form *kukaan* or *mikään* instead of the words *kuka* or *mikä*, the longer form is chosen. E.g.:

Table (55)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Miksi	why	miksi	Adv Other Interr	4	advl
2	kenellekään	no one	kukaan	Pron Qnt Sg All	4	advl
3	ei	not	ei	V Neg Act Sg3	4	aux
4	tullut	come	tulla	V Act PrfPrc Pos Sg Nom	0	main
5	mieleen	mind	mieli	N Sg Ill	4	phrv
6	ratkaisua	solution	ratkaisu	N Sg Par	3	subj
7	?					
	Why did no one come up with the solution?					

Table (56)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Hän	she	hän	Pron Pers Sg Nom	2	subj
2	ei	not	ei	V Neg Act Sg3	3	aux
3	kuulu	belong	kuulua	V Ind Prs ConNeg	0	main
4	mihinkään	any	mikään	Pron Qnt Sg Ill	5	attr
5	puolueeseen	party	puolue	N Sg Ill	3	advl
6	.					
	She does not belong to any party.					

5.7.2 Pers – Personal pronoun

There are six personal pronouns in Finnish: *minä*, *sinä*, *hän*, *me*, *te* and *he*. E.g.:

Table (57)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	**Minun**	my	minä	Pron Pers Sg Gen	2	attr
2	kirjani	book	kirja	N Sg Nom PxSg1	0	main
	my book					

5.7.3 Rel – Relative pronoun

The relative pronoun *mikä* refers to the whole previous sentence, to the word *se*, or to the superlative form. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between the relative pronoun *mikä* and the interrogative pronoun *mikä*. When the subordinate clause cannot be interpreted as a question, *mikä* is annotated as a relative pronoun. E.g.:

Table (58)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Syy	reason	syy	N Sg Nom	8	subj
2	,		,			
3	miksi	why	mikä	Pron Rel Sg Tra	5	phrm
4	tehtävään	job	tehtävä	N Sg Ill	5	advl
5	valitaan	choose	valita	V Pass Ind Prs	1	mod
6	N.N.	N.N.	N.N.	N Prop Nom	5	obj
7	,					
8	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
9	selvä	clear	selvä	A Nom Sg Pos	8	scomp
10	.					
	The reason why N.N. is given the job is clear.					

5.7.4 Recip – Reciprocal pronoun

Reciprocal pronoun is formed from a pronoun *toinen* and possessive suffix, e.g.:

Table (59)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Me	we	me	Pron Pers Pl Nom	2	subj
2	autamme	help	auttaa	V Act Ind Prs Pl1	0	main
3	toisiamme	eachother	toinen	Pron Recipr Pl Par PxPl1	2	obj
4	.					
	We help eachother.					

5.7.5 Refl – Reflexive pronoun

Pronoun *itse* is marked with the tag *Refl*, e.g.:

Table (60)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	EU	EU	EU	N Acro Sg Nom	2	subj
2	asetti	set	asettaa	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	**itselleen**	itself	itse	Pron Refl Sg All PxSg3	2	advl
4	neljä	four	neljä	Num Card Sg Nom	5	attr
5	tavoitetta	goals	tavoite	N Sg Par	2	obj
6	.					
	The EU set itself four goals.					

5.7.6 Dem – Demonstrative pronoun

Demonstratives: Pronoun or adverb?

When a demonstrative word is in the inner locative case (e.g. *siinä, tästä*), it can function as a pronoun and a adverb (VISK §726).

An exhaustive list of words which can function as demonstrative pronouns and proadverbs is: *siinä, siitä, siihen, tässä, tästä, tähän, tuossa, tuosta tuohon*.

The distinction between these interpretations becomes clear from the context. The adverb always expresses location, and the pronoun usually a different relationship (e.g. *Minä pidän tästä*).

There is one clear formal criterion for the pronoun/adverb distinction: If the noun following the demonstrative agrees with it in case or number, the demonstrative must be pronoun (VISK §726–727).

Table (61)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Näillä	these	tämä	Pron Dem Pl Ade	2	attr
2	hinnoilla	prices	hinta	N Pl Ade	0	main
	with these prices					

Note that the case must be exactly the same, not only expressing the same direction like in example (62):

Table (62)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tuonne	there	tuonne	Adv Other Dem	2	attr
2	mummolaan	grandmother's place	mummola	N Sg Ill	0	main
	there, to grandmother's place					

When a demonstrative is not followed by a noun, there are no formal criteria to distinguish between a pronoun and an adverb reading. In some cases, two readings are possible. E.g. (VISK §727):

Table (63)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tästä	here	tämä / tästä	Pron Dem Sg Ela / Adv Other	3	advl
2	ei	not	ei	V Neg Act Sg3	3	aux
3	pääse	get	päästä	V Ind Prs ConNeg	0	main
4	mihinkään	nowhere	mihinkään	Adv Other	3	advl
5	.					
	You don't get anywhere from here.					

Interpretation 1: *'tätä kautta'* proadverb
Interpretation 2: *'tästä ongelmasta'* pronoun

Example analyses from the Europarl-corpus:

Table (64)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Siitä	that	se	Pron Dem Sg Ela	4	mod
2	tässä	here	tämä	Pron Dem Sg Ine	3	advl
3	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
4	kyse	question	kyse	N Sg Nom	3	subj
5	.					
	That is what the question is about here.					

The words *sitä* and *mitä* are always pronouns when the following word is in the same case. E.g.:

Table (65)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Mitä	what	mikä	Pron Interr Sg Par	2	attr
2	tavaroita	things	tavara	N Pl Par	3	obj
3	tarvitsen	need	tarvita	V Act Ind Prs Sg1	0	main
4	mukaan	with	mukaan	Adv Other	3	advl
5	?					
	What things do I need to take with me?					

Table (66)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Sitä	that	se	Pron Dem Sg Par	2	attr
2	mieltä	opinion	mieli	N Sg Par	0	main
	of that opinion					

5.7.7 Indef – Indefinite pronoun

Indefinite pronouns are: *joku, jokin, jompikumpi, eräs, muuan, yks(i), jokunen, muutama.*

5.7.8 Qnt – Quantifying pronoun

In ISK and FinnTreeBank, the word *muu* is always a pronoun.

Even though the word *toinen* is an adjective according to ISK, in FinnTreeBank, it is considered as a pronoun in the following kind of cases. The pronoun reading becomes clear when it is coordinated with the pronoun *yksi*. E.g.:

Table (67)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Yhtenä	one	yksi	Pron Qnt Sg Ess	2	attr
2	kertana	time	kerta	N Sg Ess	4	advl
3	hän	she	hän	Pron Pers Sg Nom	4	subj
4	meni	went	mennä	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
5	kotiin	home	koti	N Sg Ill	4	advl
6	,		,	Punct	7	phrm
7	toisena	another	toinen	Pron Qnt Sg Ess	1	conjunct
8	kouluun	school	koulu	N Sg Ill	7	advl
9	.					
	One time she went to work, another to school.					

Table (68)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Yhdellä	one	yksi	Pron Qnt Sg Ade	3	subj
2	meistä	us	me	Pron Pers Pl Ela	1	mod
3	on	has	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
4	paljon	a lot	paljon	Adv Other	5	attr
5	rahaa	money	raha	N Sg Par	3	obj
6	,		,	Punct	7	phrm
7	toisella	another	toinen	Pron Qnt Sg Ade	1	conjunct
8	ystäviä	friends	ystävä	N Pl Par	7	obj
9	.					
	One of us has a lot of money, the other many friends.					

In the structures *mikä hyvänsä / tahansa*, the word *mikä* is classified as a Pron Qnt. Note that the word *mikä* can occur in any grammatical case. E.g.:

Table (69)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Hinnalla	price	hinta	N Sg Ade	0	main
2	millä	what	mikä	Pron Qnt Sg Ade	3	attr
3	hyvänsä	ever	hyvänsä	Adv Pcle	1	mod
	for whatever price					

The word *monta* is sometimes seen as a base form and not as a partitive inflection of the word *moni*. This can be seen in cases when the word *monta* is inflected in the partitive case: *montaa*. Therefore, the word *monta* can have two correct lemmas: *moni* Par and *monta* Nom

The adjective *harva* can function as a pronoun when it expresses the number/count of the group:

Table (70)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Harvat	few	harva	Pron Qnt Pl Nom	2	attr
2	naiset	women	nainen	N Pl Nom	0	main
	a few women					

When the word *kaikista* or *kaikkein* precedes a superlative form, it is regarded as a pronoun:

Table (71)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kaikista	all	kaikki	Pron Qnt Pl Ela	2	attr
2	pätevin	competent	pätevä	A Superl Sg Nom	0	main
	the most competent of them all					

Table (72)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kaikkein	all	kaikki	Pron Qnt Pl Gen	2	attr
2	pätevin	competent	pätevä	A Superl Sg Nom	0	main
	the most competent					

In the structure *olla yhtä mieltä* the word *yhtä* is seen as a pronoun:

Table (73)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	He	they	he	Pron Pers Pl Nom	2	subj
2	olivat	were	olla	V Act Ind Prt Pl3	0	main
3	asiasta	matter	asia	N Sg Ela	2	advl
4	yhtä	one	yksi	Pron Qnt Sg Par	5	attr
5	mieltä	mind	mieli	N Sg Par	2	phrv
6	.					
	They were unanimous in the matter					

5.7.9   Interr – Interrogative pronoun

The lemma of the interrogative pronouns starting with *mi-* is always *mikä*, not e.g. *mitä* in the partitive case. E.g.:

Table (74)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Mitä	what	mikä	Pron Interr Sg Par	4	obj
2	te	you	te	Pron Pers Pl Nom	4	subj
3	oikein	exactly	oikein	Adv Pcle	4	advl
4	haluatte	want	haluta	V Act Ind Prs Pl2	0	main
5	?					
	What exactly do you want?					

When the word *mikä* in any grammatical case is followed by a noun in the same grammatical case, *mikä* is analyzed as a pronoun, not an adverb:

Table (75)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Mitä	what	mikä	Pron Interr Sg Par	3	attr
2	mahdollisia	possible	mahdollinen	A Pos Pl Par	3	attr
3	vaatimuksia	demands	vaatimus	N Pl Par	5	obj
4	yrityksellä	company	yritys	N Sg Ade	5	subj
5	on	have	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
6	?					
	What possible demands does the company have?					

The word *miksi* can have an adverb and a pronoun reading (VISK §734.):

Table (76)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Miksi	why	miksi	Adv Other Interr	3	advl
2	sinä	you	sinä	Pron Pers Sg Nom	3	subj
3	kiusaat	tease	kiusata	V Act Ind Prs Sg2	0	main
4	minua	me	minä	Pron Pers Sg Par	3	obj
5	?					
	Why do you tease me?					

Table (77)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Miksi	what	mikä	Pron Interr Sg Tra	5	advl
2	sinä	you	sinä	Pron Pers Sg Nom	5	subj
3	minua	me	minä	Pron Pers Sg Par	5	obj
4	oikein	exactly	oikein		5	advl
5	luulet	think	luulla	V Act Ind Prs Sg2	0	main
6	?					
	What exactly do you take me for?					

The word *kuinka* is always regarded as an adverb. E.g.:

Table (78)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kysymys	question	kysymys	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	siitä	that	se	Pron Dem Sg Ela	7	phrm
4	,					
5	kuinka	how	kuinka	Adv Other	7	advl
6	asiakkaita	customers	asiakas	N Pl Par	7	obj
7	palvellaan	serve	palvella	V Pass Ind Prs	1	mod
8	paremmin	well	hyvin	Adv Other Comp	7	advl
9	?					
	The question is: how to serve customers better?					

In the structure *toisin sanoin*, the word *toinen* is seen as a pronoun because it is not expressing a numeric value but can be lemmatized to *toinen*. However, the same word form is analyzed differently in a similar structure *toisin sanoen*. In this structure, the word *toisin* is expressing manner, and the word *sanoen* can only be analyzed as a verb:

Table (79)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Toisin	other	toinen	Pron Qnt Pl Ins	2	attr
2	sanoin	words	sana	N Pl Ins	0	main
	in other words					

Table (80)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Toisin	other	toisin	Adv Other	2	advl
2	sanoen	say	sanoa	V Act Inf2 Sg Ins	0	main
	in other words					

5.8 Numerals

5.8.1 Num – Numeral

Numeral-tag occurs with different number expressions, like in Example (81):

Table (81)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Esitän	put forward	esittää	V Act Ind Prs Sg1	0	main
2	kaksi	two	kaksi	Num Sg Nom	3	attr
3	toivetta	wishes	toive	N Sg Par	1	obj
4	.					
	I put forward two wishes.					

5.8.2 Real – Real number

Real-tag is used when a numeral is expressed with a number, not with letters, e.g.:

Table (82)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Esitän	put forward	esittää	V Act Ind Prs Sg1	0	main
2	2	2	2	Num Real Sg Nom	3	attr
3	toivetta	wishes	toive	N Sg Par	1	obj
4	.					
	I put forward two wishes.					

5.8.3 Ord – Ordinal

Table (83)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Neljänneksi	fourth	neljä	Num Ord Sg Tra	2	attr
2	tärkein	important	tärkeä	A Superl Sg Nom	3	attr
3	tavoite	goal	tavoite	N Sg Nom	0	main
	the fourth most important goal					

5.8.4 Card – Cardinal

Grammatically *yksi* acts like a pronoun. However, the distinction between the pronoun and the numeral reading can be unclear. The word *yksi / one* is considered as an indefinite pronoun when the word occurs as a quantifying or an indefinite specifier of a noun:

Table (84)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Minä	I	minä	Pron Pers Sg Nom	2	subj
2	olen	am	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg1	0	main
3	yksi	one	yksi	Pron Qnt Sg Nom	2	scomp
4	niistä	those	ne	Pron Dem Pl Ela	3	mod
5	,					
6	jotka	who	joka	Pron Rel Pl Nom	...	phrm
7	...					
	I am one of those who...					

Table (85)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tämä	this	tämä	Pron Dem Sg Nom	2	subj
2	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	ehkä	maybe	ehkä	Adv Pcle	2	advl
4	yksi	one	yksi	Pron Qnt Sg Nom	5	attr
5	esimerkki	example	esimerkki	N Sg Nom	2	scomp
6	.					
	This is maybe one example.					

When the word *yksi (one)* expresses quantity, it is seen as a numeral:

Table (86)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Luokallani	class	luokka	N Sg Ade PxSg1	2	advl
2	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	vain	only	vain		4	attr
4	yksi	one	yksi	Num Card Sg Nom	5	attr
5	lapsi	child	lapsi	N Sg Nom	2	subj
6	,					
7	jonka	whose	joka	Pron Rel Sg Gen	8	attr
8	vanhemmat	parents			8	subj
9	ovat	have	olla	V Act Ind Prs Pl3	10	aux
10	eronneet	separated	erota	V Act PrfPrc Pos Pl Nom	5	mod
11	.					
	On my class, there is only one child whose parents have separated.					

Table (87)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Keskikaupungissa	downtown	keskikaupunki	N Sg Ine	2	advl
2	on		olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	enää	only	enää	Adv Pcle		
4	yksi	one	yksi	Num Card Sg Nom		
5	ainoa	single	ainoa	A Pos Sg Nom		
6	postilaatikko	mail box	postilaatikko	N Sg Nom	2	subj
7	.					
	There is only one single mail box downtown.					

If the distinction is not clear, and the expression of quantity is not concrete, *yksi* is interpreted as a pronoun loosely equivalent to *eräs*.

6 Adverbs

6.1 General

A very common way of forming adverbs in Finnish is by adding the ending '-sti' to the inflecting form of the corresponding adjective.

6.1.1 Adv – Adverb

If the modifier agrees with the head word, the head word cannot be an adposition. E.g. in cases like *tätä kautta*, *kautta* is seen as an adverb.

Table (88)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tätä	this	tämä	Num Card Sg Nom	2	attr
2	kautta	through	kautta	Adv Other	0	main
	through this					

Special cases:

If the word *niin* is used in expressing manner, i.e. in the meaning *sillä tavalla*, it is interpreted as a demonstrative adverb.

Table (89)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tee		tehdä	V Act Imprt Sg2	0	main
2	niin		niin	Adv Other Dem	1	advl
3	.					

In the structure *niin että*, *niin* is always annotated as *Adv Other Dem*, disregarding the context or punctuation:

Table (90)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Asia	matter	asia	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	niin	so	niin	Adv Other Dem	2	advl
4	,					
5	että	that	että	CS	...	phrm
6	...					
	the matter is so that...					

In all other cases *niin* is a particle.

Table (91)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Jäätelö	ice cream	jäätelö	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	maistuu	tastes	maistua	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	niin	so	niin	Adv Pcle	4	attr
4	hirveän	awfully	hirveä	A Pos Sg Gen	5	attr
5	hyvältä	good	hyvä	A Pos Sg Abl	2	advl
6	.					
	Ice cream tastes so awfully good.					

Table (92)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Jos	if	jos	CS	2	phrm
2	lähdet	leave	lähteä	V Act Ind Prs Sg2	7	advl
3	täältä	here	täältä	Adv Other Dem	3	advl
4	,					
5	niin	so	niin	Adv Pcle	7	phrm
6	minäkin	I too	minä	Pron Pers Sg Nom Foc_kin	7	subj
7	lähden	leave	lähteä	V Act Ind Prs Sg1	0	main
8	.					
	If you are going to leave here, I am leaving too.					

Table (93)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Niin	as	niin	Adv Pcle	2	phrm
2	positiivinen	positive	positiivinen	A Pos Sg Nom	5	attr
3	kuin	than	kuin	Adv Pcle	4	phrm
4	negatiivinenkin	negative	negatiivinen	A Pos Sg Nom Foc_kin	2	conjunct
5	palaute	feedback	palaute	N Sg Nom	6	subj
6	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
7	tervetullutta	welcome	tervetullut	A Sg Pos Nom	6	scomp
8	.					
	Positive, as well as negative, feedback is welcome.					

When a word can be lemmatized to a long or a short form, we use the long version of adverbials. E.g. the word *todellakaan* is lemmatized to *todella*, not to *tosi*.

Derivations with the ending *-villA* are classified as adverbs due to their unproductivity. The form is used primarily with sense verbs: (*näkyvillä, kuuluvilla* etc.). This is demonstrated in Example (94). This leaves the verb interpretation to participles (see Example (95)).

Table (94)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tiedon	information	tieto	N Sg Gen	2	subj
2	pitäisi	should	pitää	V Act Cond Sg3	3	aux
3	olla	be	olla	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	0	main
4	saatavilla	available	saatavilla	Adv Other	3	advl
5	.					
	Information should be available.					

Table (95)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tiedon		tieto	N Sg Gen	2	subj
2	pitäisi		pitää	V Act Cond Sg3	3	aux
3	olla		olla	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	0	main
4	kaikkien		kaikki	Pron Qnt Pl Gen	3	advl
5	saatavilla		saatavilla	Adp Po	4	phrm
6	.					

NB: The forms also function as postpositions, as in Example (96).

Table (96)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kirjoista	book	kirja	N Pl Ela	2	advl
2	saatavilla	come	saada	V Pass PrsPrc Pos Pl Ade	3	attr
3	tiedoilla	information	tieto	N Pl Ade	5	advl
4	voi	can	voida	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	5	aux
5	rakentaa	build	rakentaa	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	0	main
6	talon	house	talo	N Sg Gen	5	obj
7	.					
	You can build a house based on information from books.					

Adjectives in the allative case which have the parallel *-lti*-forms, are interpreted as adverbs when they occur independently. E.g. the word *pitkälle* has a parallel adverb form *pitkälti* and is therefore annotated as an adverb, not as an adjective:

Table (97)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Olemme	have	olla	V Act Ind Prs Pl1	2	aux
2	edenneet	proceed	edetä	V Act PrfPrc Pos Pl Nom	0	main
3	pitkälle	far	pitkälle	Adv Other	2	advl
4	.					
	We have proceeded far.					

Peräisin, *kotoisin*, etc. are interpreted as adverbs. The words cannot be adpositions since their elative modifier is not necessarily in the near proximity. (VISK §678)

Table (98)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Mistä	where	mistä	Adv Other Interr	3	mod
2	olet	are	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg2	0	main
3	kotoisin	from	kotoisin	Adv Other	advl	2
4	?					
	Where are you from?					

In the structure *ilman että*, the word *ilman* is annotated as Adv Other. The same principle is used also e.g. in the similar structure *niin että*.

Table (99)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Ärsyke	stimulus	ärsyke	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	saattaa	might	saattaa	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	3	aux
3	laukaista	trigger	laukaista	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	0	main
4	oireen	symptom	oire	N Sg Gen	3	obj
5	ilman	without	ilman	Adv Other		
6	,					
7	että	that	että		9	phrm
8	ihminen	human	ihminen	N Sg Nom	9	subj
9	huomaa	notice	huomata	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	3	advl
10	näin	so	näin	Adv Other Dem	11	advl
11	tapahtuneen	happened	tapahtua	V Act PrfPrc Pos Sg Gen	9	obj
12	.					
	The stimulus can trigger the symptom without the human noticing this has happened.					

When a word *mikä* occurs in the structure *mikä vain*, it is annotated as an adverb because of its non-interrogative nature:

Table (100)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Postinoudot	mail reclaim	postimuoto	N Pl Nom	0	main
2	mistä	which	mistä	Adv Other	3	attr
3	vain	ever	vain	Adv Pcle	4	attr
4	postista	post	posti	N Sg Ela	1	mod
5	.					
	The mail can be fetched from which ever post office.					

When a word which can function as a adposition occurs independently, it is analyzed as an adverb:

Table (101)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Lisäksi/Aluksi/Lopuksi	in addition	lisäksi	Adv Other	2	advl
2	haluan	want	haluta	V Act Ind Prs Sg1	0	main
3	kiittää	thank	kiittää	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	2	obj
4	kaikkia	all	kaikki	Pron Qnt Pl Par	5	attr
5	osallistujia	participants	osallistuja	N Pl Par	3	obj
6	.					
	In addition/Finally/To start with, I would like to thank all participants.					

NB: If *toiseksi* is coordinated with e.g. *ensimmäiseksi*, also *toiseksi* is a numeral.

Table (102)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Mitalit	medals	mitali	N Pl Nom	2	obj
2	jaetaan	handed out	jakaa	V Pass Ind Prs	0	main
3	ensimmäiseksi	first	ensimmäinen	Num Ord Sg Tra	8	advl
4	,	,	,	Punct Clause	5	phrm
5	toiseksi	second	toinen	Num Ord Sg Tra	3	conjunct
6	ja	and	ja	Adv Pcle CC	7	phrm
7	kolmanneksi	third	kolmas	Num Ord Sg Tra	5	conjunct
8	sijoittuneille	finish	sijoittua	V Act PrfPrc Pos Pl All	2	advl
9	.					
	Medals are handed out to those who finish first, second and third.					

6.1.2 Man – Manner (adverb)

The -sti-ending adverb of manner is annotated with *Man*-tag, e.g.:

Table (103)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kannatan	support	kannattaa	V Act Ind Prs Sg1	0	main
2	ehdotusta	proposition	ehdotus	N Sg Par	1	obj
3	**voimakkaasti**		voimakkaasti	Adv Other Man	1	advl
4	.					
	I support the proposition.					

7 Particles

7.1 General

"Particle" is a catch-all term for a very heterogeneous set of words and terms that lack a precise lexical definition

7.1.1 Pcle – Particle

The differences between particles and adverbs

Particles and adverbs can usually be clearly distinguished form each other with the following criteria. There is, however, some overlap in the criteria. Therefore, if the distinction cannot be made clearly with the criteria below, the word is classified an adverb.

The primary features of particles are: (VISK §794 ja §680)

1. Syntactically optional: the clause is well-formed even without the particle.

2. Particles cannot be questioned, negated or focused

3. Particles cannot be heads; they do not have modifiers or extensions.

4. They do not occur as modifiers, but as adjuncts.

5. They do not inflect. (Adverbs may inflect in a few cases.)

6. Prosody of particles differs from other word classes: Some particles get the full prosody of an utterance, others get no stress at all.

7. Adverbs can be coordinated, particles not.

8. Particles have no comparative forms.

In practice, inserting a particle in front of the word reveals whether the word is a particle or an adverb: If the word can be preceded by a particle, the word is an adverb. If not, it is a particle.

NB. This does not work with demonstrative adverbs (täällä) or adverbs ending with -sti. Also, the test should be conducted with different particles, e.g.

- lähes – ?hieman lähes – particle
- alle – hieman alle – adverb

For instance, the word *hyvin* can function both as a particle and an adverb. As an adverb it expresses manner and can get a complement or a modifier. As a particle it expresses intensity and cannot be preceded by another particle.

a) tämä toimii erittäin hyvin
b) tämä on hyvin suuri – (?tämä on erittäin hyvin suuri)

Table (104)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Laite	device	laite	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	toimii	works	toimia	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	erittäin	very	erittäin	Adv Pcle	4	attr
4	hyvin	well	hyvin	Adv Other	2	advl
5	.					
	The device works very well.					

Table (105)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Laite	device	laite	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	hyvin	very	hyvin	Adv Pcle	4	attr
4	suuri	big	suuri	A Pos Sg Nom	2	scomp
5	.					
	The device is very big.					

Temporal adverbs like *aina, nyt sit(ten), taas, vasta, vielä and vihdoin* resemble nuance, utterance, and focus particles in form but not in meaning and syntax:

- Nyt sataa vs. En nyt oikein tiedä;

- Vasta satanut lumi vs.

- Hän tuli vasta eilen; Siinä vasta ystävä.

Table (106)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Nyt	now	nyt	Adv Other	2	advl
2	sataa	rains	sataa	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	.					
	It's raining now.					

Table (107)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	En	do not	ei	V Neg Act Sg1	4	aux
2	nyt	now	nyt	Adv Pcle	4	advl
3	oikein	really	oikein	Adv Pcle	4	advl
4	tiedä	know	tietää	V Ind Prs ConNeg	0	main
5	.					
	I don't really know now.					

Table (108)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Hän	she	hän	Pron Pers Sg Nom	2	subj
2	saapui	arrived	saapua	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	vasta	only	vasta	Adv Other	2	advl
4	eilen	yesterday	eilen	Adv Other	2	advl
5	.					
	She arrived only yesterday.					

Table (109)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Siinä	there	siinä	Adv Other Dem	3	advl
2	vasta	well	vasta	Adv Pcle	3	advl
3	ystävä	friend	ystävä	N Sg Nom	0	main
4	!					
	Well that's a real friend!					

The words *juuri* and *just* are both adverbs like in the sentence *Hän on juuri lähtenyt* and focus particles *Mitä varten juuri minä?*, scaling particles (juuri sopiva) and dialogue particles (juuri niin; just just). (VISK §863)

Connectives are usually particles (tosin, kuitenkin, lisäksi, paitsi-myös etc). There are a few exceptions to this though.

1. A postposition that requires a partitive: ylennystä paitsi, harvemmin prepositio: koko ikäni paitsi muutamia, kuukausia.

2. The connective acts as a particle with whichever word whose form is regulated by another sentecne element: kaikki paitsi purjehdus on turhaa.

3. In a fixed construction: Paljosta jään paitsi: Partikkeli, ISK §708.

Table (110)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Työntekijämme	workers	työntekijä	N Pl Nom PxPl1	2	subj
2	ovat	are	olla	V Act Ind Prs Pl3	0	main
3	ylennystä	promotion	ylennys	N Sg Par	2	advl
4	paitsi	without	paitsi	Adp Po	3	phrm
5	.					
	Our workers are without a promotion.					

Table (111)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Olen	have	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg1	2	aux
2	asunut	lived	asua	V Act PrfPrc Pos Sg Nom	0	main
3	täällä	here	täällä	Adv Other Dem	2	advl
4	koko	whole	koko	Pron Qnt Sg Nom	5	attr
5	ikäni	age	ikä	N Sg Gen PxSg1	2	advl
6	paitsi	except	paitsi	Adp Pr	8	phrm
7	muutamia	a few	muutama	Pron Qnt Pl Par	8	attr
8	kuukausia	months	kuukausi	N Pl Par	2	advl
9	.					
	I have lived here my whole life, except for a few months.					

Table (112)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kaikki	evertything	kaikki	Pron Qnt Sg Nom	4	subj
2	paitsi	but	paitsi	Adv Pcle	3	phrm
3	purjehdus	sailing	purjehdus	N Sg Nom	1	mod
4	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
5	turhaa	useless	turha	A Pos Sg Par	4	scomp
6	.					
	Everything but sailing is useless.					

Table (113)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Paljosta	a lot	paljosta	Adv Other	1	advl
2	jäin	leave	jäädä	V Act Ind Prt Sg1	0	main
3	paitsi	without	paitsi	Adv Pcle	2	phrv
4	.					
	I miss out on a lot.					

In the structure *Mitä X, sitä X*, both the word *mitä* and *sitä* are seen as particles, as can be seen in Example (114).

Table (114)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Mitä	what	mitä	Adv Pcle	2	phrm
2	suurempi	bigger	suuri	A Comp Sg Nom	3	attr
3	resoluutio	resolution	resoluutio	N Sg Nom	5	subj
4	kuvassa	picture	kuva	N Sg Ine	5	advl
5	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
6	,					
7	sitä	that	sitä	Adv Pcle	8	phrm
8	tarkempi	sharper	tarkka	A Comp Sg Nom	9	attr
9	kuva	image	kuva	N Sg Nom	5	conjunct
10	.					
	The bigger the resolution of the picture, the sharper the image.					

Ambiguous words that have both a particle and an adverb reading can occur in contexts where a clear distinction cannot be made. This is the case when e.g. the word *hyvin* or *oikein* precedes a participle, and the whole sentence can be interpreted as a *attribute+predicative*-structure, or as a *verbal compound + adverbial*-structure (see Example (115). In such cases, the particle/adverb distinction follows the annotation principles of participial forms (for annotation of participles, see Section 4.5). An adverb/particle that precedes the participial is seen as a modifier of a verb, i.e. as an adverb. If it precedes the adjective, it is analyzed as a particle.

Table (115)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kakku	cake	kakku	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	4	aux
3	hyvin	well	hyvin	Adv Other	4	advl
4	onnistunut	succeeded	onnistua	V Act PrfPrc Pos Sg Nom	0	main
5	.					
	The cake turned out good.					

The same principle that is used with the adjective/verb distinction described above is used also in other clausal contexts, e.g. when the participle is used as an attribute:

Table (116)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Asiaan	matter	asia	N Sg Ill	3	advl
2	hyvin	well	hyvin	Adv Other	3	advl
3	perehtyneenä	familiarized	perehtyä	V Act PrfPrc Pos Sg Ess	5	advl
4	hän	she	hän	Pron Pers Sg Nom	5	subj
5	tekee	makes	tehdä	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
6	oikean	right	oikea	A Pos Sg Gen	7	attr
7	ratkaisun	decision	ratkaisu	N Sg Gen	5	obj
8	.					
	As she is well familiarized with the matter, she will make the right decision					

The focus particle (e.g. *itse*) can occur either before (117) or after (118) the word in focus. However, a particle cannot be inflected. The inflected word does not focus the main word but expresses another meaning of the word and is therefore marked as a pronoun (Example (119)).

Table (117)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Itse		itse	Adv Pcle	2	attr
2	asiakas		asiakas	N Sg Nom	3	obj
3	unohdettiin		unohtaa	V Pass Ind Prt	0	main
4	kokonaan		kokonaan	Adv Other	3	advl
5	.					

Table (118)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Asiakas	customer	asiakas	N Sg Nom	3	subj
2	itse	self	itse	Adv Pcle	2	mod
3	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
4	tietenkin	of course	tietenkin	Adv Pcle	3	advl
5	oikeassa	right	oikea	A Pos Sg Ine	3	phrv
6	.					
	The customer herself is of course right.					

Table (119)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Virhe	mistake	virhe	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	johtuu	cause	johtua	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	asiakkaasta	customer	asiakas	N Sg Ela	2	advl
4	itsestään	herself	itse	Pron Refl Sg Ela PxSg3	2	advl
5	.					
	The mistake is caused by the customer herself.					

The ambiguous word *kerran* can get a particle reading e.g. in the structure *jos kerran x, niin sitten x* and its variants, e.g.:

Table (120)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Mitä	what	mikä	Pron Interr Sg Par	2	obj
2	kylvää	sow	kylvää	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	,					
4	jos	if	jos	CS	8	phrm
5	kerran	once	kerran	Adv Pcle	8	advl
6	ohran	barley	ohra	N Sg Gen	7	obj
7	viljelyllä	sowing	viljely	N Der_u Sg Ade	8	advl
8	köyhtyy		impoverish	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	2	advl
9	?					
	What to sow if sowing barley makes you poor.					

8 Interjection

8.1 General

An interjection is a word used to express the speaker's emotion or sentiment.

8.1.1 Interj – Interjection

Interjections are seen as a subcategory of particles. If OMorFi offers a particle reading for interjections, we choose it. Otherwise, the interjection reading is chosen.

9 Conjunctions

9.1 General

9.1.1 CC – Coordinating conjunction

Table (121)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Asiakas	customer	asiakas	N Sg Nom	4	subj
2	**ja**	and	ja	Pcle CC	3	phrm
3	yritys	company	yritys	N Sg Nom	1	conjunct
4	eivät	not	ei	V Neg Act Pl3	5	aux
5	kohtaa	meet	kohdata	V Ind Prs ConNeg	0	main
6	.					
	The customer and the company do not meet.					

9.1.2 CS – Subordinating conjunction

Table (122)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tiesimme	knew	tietää		0	main
2	,					
3	**että**	that	että		4	phrm
4	myöhästyimme	be late	myöhästyä		1	obj
5	.					
	We knew that we would be late.					

10 Adpositions

10.1 General

Adpositions indicate a relation between things mentioned in a sentence. The class is further divided into prepositions and postpositions depending on whether the extension occurs before or after its complement.

*Example: **ennen** minua or minua **ennen***

10.1.1 Adp – Adposition

An adposition occurs always with its main word, like in Example (123). When a word that can function as an adposition occurs independently, we annotate it as an adverb, like in Example (124).

Table (123)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Meidän	we	me	Pron Pers Pl Gen	5	advl
2	mielestämme	opinion	mielestä	Adp Po PxPl1	1	phrm
3	näin	this	näin	Adv Other Dem	5	advl
4	ei	not	ei	V Neg Act Sg3	5	aux
5	tapahtunut	happen	tapahtua	V Act Ind Prt ConNeg	0	main
6	.					
	In our opinion this did not happen.					

Table (124)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Mielestämme	opinion	mielestä	Adv Other PxPl1	4	advl
2	näin	this	näin	Adv Other Dem	4	advl
3	ei	not	ei	V Neg Act Sg3	4	aux
4	tapahtunut	happen	tapahtua	V Act Ind Prt ConNeg	0	main
5	.					
	In our opinion this did not happen.					

Some adpositions can function as postpositions and as prepositions, e.g.:

Table (125)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Älä	do not	ei	V Neg Act Imprt Sg2	2	aux
2	aja		ajaa	V Ind Prs ConNeg	0	main
3	punaista	red	punainen	A Pos Sg Par	2	advl
4	päin	against	päin	Adp Po	3	phrm
5	.					
	Do not run the red light.					

Table (126)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Koe	Exam	koe	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	meni	went	mennä	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	päin	against	päin	Adp Pr	4	idiom
4	honkia	pines	honka	N Pl Par	2	advl
5	.					
	The exam went to the dogs.					

When the word attached to the possible adposition *päin* is not in the partitive case, it is annotated as a particle, like in Examples (127) and (128).

Table (127)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tapaukset	cases	tapaus	N Pl Nom	2	subj
2	ovat	are	olla	V Act Ind Prs Pl3	0	main
3	lisääntymään	increase	lisääntyä	V Act Inf3 Sg Ill	2	advl
4	päin	towards	päin	Adv Pcle	3	advl
5	.					
	The cases are increasing in number.					

Table (128)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Ikkunat	windoes	ikkuna	N Pl Nom	2	subj
2	aukeavat	open	aueta	V Act Ind Prs Pl3	0	main
3	merelle	sea	meri	N Sg All	2	advl
4	päin	towards	päin	Adv Pcle	3	advl
5	.					
	The windows open to the sea.					

NB: The word *päin* can occur as an adverb in certain idioms:

Table (129)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Hän	she	hän	Pron Pers Sg Nom	2	subj
2	haluaa	wants	haluta	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	seikkailla	have adventures	seikkailla	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	2	obj
4	omin	self	omin	A Pos Pl Ins	5	idiom
5	päin	head	päin	Adv Other	3	advl
6	.					
	She wants to have adventures on her own.					

10.1.2 Pr – Preposition

Description: A preposition is an adposition occurring before its complement.

Example: **ennen** minua

10.1.3 Po – Postposition

Description: A postposition is an adposition occurring after its complement.

Example: minua **ennen**

Usually a complement of an adposition is in the genitive (see Example (130) and (131)) or the partitive cases (Example (132)). However, also other cases are possible (see Example (133)).

Table (130)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kaiken	all	kaikki	Pron Qnt Sg Gen	0	main
2	lisäksi	addition	lisäksi	Adp Po	2	phrm
	in addition					

Table (131)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Loppujen	end	loppu	N Pl Gen	0	main
2	lopuksi	end	lopuksi	Adp Po	1	phrm
	in the end					

Table (132)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Hän	she	hän	Pron Pers Sg Nom	2	subj
2	heräsi	woke up	herätä	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	minua	me	minä	Pron Pers Sg Par	2	advl
4	ennen	before	ennen	Adp Po	3	phrm
5	.					
	She woke up before me.					

Table (133)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tältä	this	tämä	Pron Dem Sg Abl	5	advl
2	osin	part	osin	Adp Po	1	phrm
3	asia	matter	asia	N Sg Nom	5	obj
4	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	5	aux
5	ratkaistu	solved	ratkaista	V Pass PrfPrc Pos Sg Nom	0	main
6	.					
	In this respect, the matter has been resolved.					

Some words functioning as adpositions can also occur as adverbs, e.g. (VISK §694):

edellä, edelle, edeltä; edessä, eteen, edestä, sisällä, sisälle, sisältä; sisässä, sisään, sisästä, lähellä, lähelle, läheltä, keskellä, keskelle, keskeltä, ympärillä, ympärille, ympäriltä, ohessa, oheen, ohesta, takana, taakse, takaa, alla, alle, alta, yllä, ylle, yltä, vailla, vaille, vastassa, vastaan, mukana, mukaan, alitse, ylitse, ohitse, ali, yli, läpi, ohi, ympäri, kohti, vastapäätä, lisäksi, ilman, kesken, ennen

With these words, the easiest way to make the distinction between the adverb or adposition reading is to see whether it has a complement in partitive or genitive case (Example (137)) or not (Examples (134), (135), and (136)).

Table (134)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Alle	under	alle	Adv Other	2	attr
2	5-vuotiaat	5 year olds	5-vuotias	N Sg Nom	0	main
	children under 5 years of age					

Table (135)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Lämpötila	temperature	lämpötila	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	kohosi	rose	kohota	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	yli	over	yli	Adv Other	4	attr
4	40	40	40	Num Card Sg Nom	5	attr
5	asteeseen	degrees	aste	N Sg Ill	2	advl
6	.					
	The temperature rose above 40 degrees.					

Table (136)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Metanolipitoisuus	methanol content	metanolipitoisuus	N Sg Nom	2	obj
2	laskettiin	lowered	laskea	V Pass Ind Prt	0	main
3	alle	under	alle	Adv Other	4	attr
4	prosenttiin	percent	prosentti	N Sg Ill	2	advl
5	.					
	The methanol content was lowered to under one percent.					

Table (137)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kissa	cat	kissa	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	sujahti	slip	sujahtaa	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	pöydän	table	pöytä	N Sg Gen	2	advl
4	alle	under	alle	Adp Po	3	phrm
5	.					
	The cat slipped under the table.					

In the following sentences, the possible adposition *välistä* is preceded by a genitive noun, but the latter sentence does not include an adpositional phrase but a predicative clause.

Table (138)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Laiva	ship	laiva	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	puikkelehti	wove	puikkelehtia	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	laiturien	dock	laituri	N Pl Gen	2	advl
4	välistä	between	välistä	Adp Po	3	phrm
5	.					
	The ship wove between platforms.					

Table (139)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	90	90	90	Num Card Sg Nom	2	attr
2	prosenttia	percent	prosentti	N Sg Par	3	attr
3	tietoliikenteestä	telecommunications	tietoliikenne	N Sg Ela	4	subj
4	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
5	yritysten	companies	yritys	N Pl Gen	6	attr
6	välistä	between	välinen	A Pos Sg Par	4	scomp
7	.					
	90 percent of telecommunications is between companies.					

The distinction between the adposition and e.g. noun reading is made based on case agreement: When the word attached to the adposition is in the specific case the adposition requires, the clause is seen as an adposition clause, as in Example (140). When the word next to the possible adposition is in the same grammatical case as the possible adposition itself, the clause is seen as a noun phrase, like in Example (141).

Table (140)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kävelen	walk	kävellä	V Act Ind Prs Sg1	0	main
2	ojan	ditch	oja	N Sg Gen	1	advl
3	puolella	side	puolella	Adp Po	2	phrm
4	.					
	I walk on the ditch side.					

Table (141)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kävelen	walk	kävellä	V Act Ind Prs Sg1	0	main
2	kadun	street	katu	N Sg Gen	4	attr
3	aurinkoisella	sunny	aurinkoinen	A Pos Sg Ade	4	attr
4	puolella	side	puoli	N Sg Ade	1	advl
5	.					
	I walk on the sunny side of the street.					

When a possible adposition has even one complement which agrees in case, the word is not seen as adposition. This can be case when there are two coordinated sentence elements, like in Example (142).

Table (142)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kansallisella	national	kansallinen	A Pos Sg Ade	4	attr
2	ja	and	ja	CC	3	phrm
3	yhteisön	community	yhteisö	N Sg Gen	1	conjunct
4	tasolla	level	taso	N Sg Ade	0	main
	on the national and communal levels					

When a word which usually functions as an adpositions occurs independently, it is seen as an adverb. In Example (143), the word *vastaan* occurs with a genitive complement and is therefore seen as an adposition. However, the adposition construction can be elliptical, and then the word *vastaan* is seen as an adverb, as in Example (139).

Table (143)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kuusi	six	kuusi	Num Card Sg Nom	2	attr
2	ehdokasta	candidates	ehdokas	N Sg Par	2	subj
3	oli	were	olla	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
4	ehdotusta	proposition	ehdotus	N Sg Par	3	advl
5	vastaan	against	vastaan	Adp Po	4	phrm
6	.					
	Six candidates were against the proposition.					

Table (144)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kuusi	six	kuusi	Num Card Sg Nom	2	attr
2	ehdokasta	candidates	ehdokas	N Sg Par	2	subj
3	oli	were	olla	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
4	vastaan	against	vastaan	Adv Other	3	advl
5	,		,	Punct	6	phrm
6	seitsemän	seven	seitsemän	Num Card Sg Nom	2	conjunct
7	puolesta	for	puolesta	Adv Other	6	advl
8	.					
	Six candidates were against the proposition, seven for it.					

11 Possessive suffixes

11.1 Annotation Principles of Possessive Suffixes

Description: Typically a possessive suffix indicates the possessor of a noun. It can also be attached to postpositions, adverbs, finite verb forms and some adjectives.

The number of the possessive suffix and the word to which it is attached can be different. This is the case e.g. when a word has a plural meaning but a singular form. Usually the number of possessive suffixes accords to the number of the verb, e.g.:

Table (145)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	He	they	he	Pron Pers Pl Nom	2	subj
2	maksoivat	paid	maksaa	V Act Ind Prt Pl3	0	main
3	erehdyksestä	mistake	erehdys	N Sg Ela	2	advl
4	hengellään	lives	henki	N Sg Ade PxPl3	2	advl
5	.					
	They paid for the mistake with their lives.					

In the following constructions, the number of the possessive suffix follows the number of its main word. For example in Sentence (146), the number of the possessive suffix of the word *kustannuksiltaan* is plural, because its main word *alueiden* is in plural:

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Table (146)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Yritykset	companies	yritys	N Pl Nom	2	subj
2	jatkavat	continue	jatkaa	V Act Ind Prs Pl3	0	main
3	kustannuksiltaan	cost	kustannus	N Pl Abl PxPl3	3	attr
4	korkeiden	high	korkea	A Pos Pl Gen	5	attr
5	alueiden	areas	alue	N Pl Gen	6	obj
6	palvelemista	serving	palveleminen	N Sg Par	2	advl
7	.					
	Companies will continue serving high-cost areas.					

Table (147)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Uudistus	reform	uudistus	N Sg Nom	4	subj
2	kaikkine	all	kaikki	Pron Qnt Pl Com	3	attr
3	vaikutuksineen	effect	vaikutus	N Pl Com PxSg3	1	mod
4	helpottaa	facilitate	helpottaa	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
5	muutosta	change	muutos	N Sg Par	4	obj
6	.					
	The reform with all its effects will facilitate change.					

When an object occurs with possessive suffix, the grammatical case of it cannot always be clearly seen. We annotate the words in these contexts based on their orthographically right forms, even if some native speakers could use a different grammatical case. One context where some native speakers use different grammatical cases than others is a structure *1. infinitive + object + 3. infinitive + object*. E.g. sentences *saada kantamaan vastuu* and *saada kantamaan vastuun*.

The object of the third infinitive *kantamaan* is either genitive or nominative. In these sentences, the grammatical case of the objects can be seen. When the object occurs with a possessive suffix, the case of the word cannot be seen. In such cases, the grammatical case of the object is chosen based on orthographic rules. E.g.:

Table (148)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Yritys	company	yritys	N Nom Sg	3	obj
2	täytyy	must	täytyä	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	3	aux
3	saada	get	saada	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	0	main
4	kantamaan	carry	kantaa	V Act Inf3 Sg Ill	3	advl
5	vastuunsa	responsibility	vastuu	N Nom Sg PxSg3	4	obj
6	.					
	The company must be made to carry its responsibility.					

11.1.1 PxSg1 – Possessive suffix: first person singular

Marker/inflection: -ni

Example: talo**ni**, takana**ni**, huomaamatta**ni**, juostessa**ni**, kaltaise**ni**

11.1.2 PxSg2 – Possessive suffix: second person singular

Marker/inflection: -si

Example: talo**si**, takana**si**, huomaamatta**si**, juostessa**si**, kaltaise**si**

11.1.3 PxSg3 – Possessive suffix: third person singular

Marker/inflection: -nsA, Vn

Example: talo**nsa**, takan**aan**, huomaamatt**aan**, juostess**aan**, kaltaise**nsa**

The possessive suffix of a noun accords to the number of the verb, not the number of the noun to which it is related. In Sentence (149), the noun *kotinsa* can be annotated either as plural or as singular. However, the number of the possessive suffix is annotated based on the number of the verb, not based on the number of the noun. Because the verb *menetti* is in singular, the possesive suffix of its object is singular as well.

Table (149)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	300	300	300	Num Card Sg Nom	2	attr
2	ihmistä	people	ihminen	N Sg Par	3	subj
3	menetti	lost	menettää	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
4	kotinsa	homes	koti	N Sg Gen PxSg3 / N Pl Nom PxSg3	3	obj
5	.					
	300 people lost their homes.					

11.1.4 PxPl1 – Possessive suffix: first person plural

Marker/inflection: -mme

Example: talo**mme**, takana**mme**, huomaamattamme, juostessamme, kaltaise**mme**

11.1.5 PxPl2 – Possessive suffix: second person plural

Marker/inflection: -nne

Example: talo**nne**, takana**nne**, huomaamatta**nne**, juostessa**nne**, kaltaise**nne**

11.1.6 PxPl3 – Possessive suffix: third person plural

Marker/inflection: -nsA, Vn

Example: talo**nsa**, takana**an**, huomaamatt**aan**, juostess**aan**, kaltaise**nsa**

12 Clitics

12.1 Annotation Principles of Clitics

When a word could be annotated with a long lemma or with a shorter lemma + clitic, we prefer to lemmatize the word to its shorter form and give the clitic information separately. In Example (150), the word *yhtäkään* could be lemmatized to the form *yksi* or *yksikään*. In our analysis, we favor the shorter analysis where the clitic information can be more easily detected.

Table (150)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Yhtäkään	one	yksi	Num Card Sg Par Foc_kaan	2	attr
2	sotilasta	soldier	sotilas	N Sg Par	5	obj
3	ei	not	ei	V Neg Act Sg3	4	aux
4	voida	can	voida	V Pass Ind Prs ConNeg	5	aux
5	komentaa	order	komentaa	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	0	main
6	poistumaan	leave	poistua	V Act Inf3 Sg Ill	5	advl
7	.					
	Not one single soldier can be ordered to leave.					

12.1.1 Foc_hAn

Table (151)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	**Onhan**	have	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3 Foc_han	0	main
2	heillä		he	Pron Pers Pl Ade	1	subj
3	tarpeeksi	enough	tarpeeksi	Adv Other	4	attr
4	aikaa	time	aika	N Sg Par	1	obj
5	?					
	Do they have enough time?					

12.1.2 Foc_kA

Table (152)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Ei	no	ei	V Neg Act Sg3	0	main
2	päätä	head	pää	N Sg Par	1	subj
3	**eikä**	no	ei	V Neg Act Sg3 Foc_ka	1	conjunct
4	häntää	tail	häntä	N Sg Par	3	subj
5	!					
	No rhyme or reason!					

12.1.3 Foc_kAAn

Table (153)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Mikä	what	mikä	Pron Interr Sg Nom	2	subj
2	**onkaan**	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3 Foc_kaan	0	main
3	piin	pi	pii	N Sg Gen	4	attr
4	likiarvo	approximate value	likiarvo	N Sg Nom	2	scomp
5	?					
	What was the approximate value of Pi again?					

12.1.4 Foc_kin

Table (154)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	**Tämäkin**	also this	tämä	Pron Dem Sg Nom Foc_kin	2	attr
2	tehtävä	assignment	tehtävä	N Sg Nom	3	subj
3	valmistui	finished	valmistua	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
4	ajallaan	on time	ajallaan	Adv Other	3	advl
5	.					
	Also this assignment finished on time.					

12.1.5 Foc_pA

Table (155)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	**Kunpa**	if	kun	Adv Pcle CS Foc_pa	3	advl
2	asiakas	customer	asiakas	N Sg Nom	3	subj
3	olisi	was	olla	V Act Cond Sg3	0	main
4	tyytyväinen	satisfied	tyytyväinen	A Pos Sg Nom	3	scomp
5	.					
	If only the customer was satisfied.					

12.1.6 Foc_pAs

Table (156)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	**Täälläpäs**	here	täällä	Adv Other Dem Foc_pAs	2	advl
2	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	hiljaista	quiet	hiljainen	A Pos Sg Par	2	advl
4	.					
	How quiet it is here.					

12.1.7 Foc_s

Table (157)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	**Kuules**	listen	kuulla	V Act Imprt Sg2 Foc_s	0	main
2	nyt	now	nyt	Adv Pcle	1	advl
3	!					
	Hey now!					

12.1.8 Foc_kO

Table (158)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	**Eikö**	not	ei		3	aux
2	komissio	Commission	komissio	N Sg Nom	1	subj
3	tue	support	tukea		0	main
4	päätöstä	decision	päätös	N Sg Par		obj
5	?					
	Did the Commission not support the decision?					

12.1.9 Foc_kOs

Table (159)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	**Lähdetäänkös**	leave	lähteä	V Pass Ind Prs Qst Foc_kOs	0	main
2	yhdessä	together	yhdessä	Adv Other	1	advl
3	etsimään	find	etsiä	V Act Inf3 Sg Ill	1	advl
4	ratkaisua	solution	ratkaisu	N Sg Par	3	obj
5	?					
	Let's go find the solution together!					

13 Derivations

The derivation information is mentioned in the morphological analysis. The words beginning with the tag *DV* are derived from verbs, where as the *DA-* tags are derived from adjectives and *DN-* tags from nouns.

13.1 Verb Derivations

The following tags are added to nouns which are derived from verbs. The nouns include the derived element which is mentioned in the tag. E.g. *DV-NTA* is added to the word *tulkinta*:

Table (160)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tulkinta	interpretation	tulkinta	DV-NTA N Nom Sg	0	main

13.1.1 DV-AISE

Marker/inflection: Aise

Example:

Table (161)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Sutaise	swipe	sutaista	V Act Imprt Sg2 DV-AISE	0	main

13.1.2 DV-ELE

Marker/inflection: ele

Example: ponnistella

Table (162)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Ne	they	ne	Pron Dem Pl Nom	2	subj
2	**ponnistelevat**	strive	ponnistella	V Act Ind Prs Pl3	0	main
3	sen	it	se	Pron Dem Sg Gen	2	advl
4	hyväksi	good	hyväksi	Adp Po	3	phrm
5	.					
	They strive for it.					

13.1.3 DV-ILE

Marker/inflection: ile

Example: epäilevästi

Table (163)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Suhtaudun	regard	suhtautua	V Act Ind Prs Sg1	0	main
2	**epäilevästi**	sceptical	epäilevästi	Adv Other Man	1	advl
3	jäsenvaltioiden	member states	jäsenvaltio	N Pl Gen	4	attr
4	tahtoon	will	tahto	N Sg Ill	1	advl
5	.					
	I regard the member states' will with scepticism.					

13.1.4   DV-JA

Marker/inflection: ja

Example: puhuja

Table (164)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Puhemies	chair	puhemies	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	keskeytti	interrupted	keskeyttää	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	**puhujan**		puhuja	N Sg Gen	2	obj
4	.					
	The chair interrupted the speaker.					

13.1.5   DV-MA

Marker/inflection: ma

Example: EU:n **myöntämä** tuki

Table (165)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	EU:n	EU	EU	N Acro Sg Nom	2	subj
2	**myöntämä**	granted	myöntää	V Act AgPcp Pos Sg Nom DV-MA	3	attr
3	tuki	support	tuki	N Sg Nom	0	main
4	.					
	support granted by the EU					

13.1.6   DV-MATON

Marker/inflection: maton

Example: maksamaton

Table (166)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Takaisin	back	takaisin	Adv Other	2	advl
2	**maksamaton**	not payed	maksaa	V Act Neg¿¡Pcp Pos Sg Nom DV-MATON	3	attr
3	velka	debt	velka	N Sg Nom	0	main
4	.					
	unpaid debt					

13.1.7 DV-MINEN

Marker/inflection: minen

Example: hajoamisen

Table (167)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Neuvostoliiton	Soviet Union	neuvostoliitto	N Prop Sg Gen	2	subj
2	**hajoamisen**	disintegration	hajoaminen	N Sg Gen DV-MINEN	0	main
3	myötä	with	myötä	Adp Po	2	phrm
4	.					
	with the disintegration of the Soviet Union					

13.1.8 DV-NTA

Marker/inflection: nta

Example: toiminta

Table (168)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Osoitus	display	osoitus	N Sg Nom	0	main
2	rikollisesta	criminal	rikollinen	A Pos Sg Ela DV-LLINEN	3	attr
3	**toiminnasta**	activity	toiminta	N Sg Ela DV-NTA	1	mod
4	.					
	a display of criminal activities					

13.1.9 DV-NTAA

Marker/inflection: ntaa

Example: selventää

Table (169)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Mietinnössä	report	mietintö	N Sg Ine	2	advl
2	**selvennetään**	clarify	selventää	V Pass Ind Prs DV-NTAA	0	main
3	lakiperustaa	legal basis	lakiperusta	N Sg Par	2	obj
4	.					
	the report clarifies the legal basis					

13.1.10 DV-NTI

Marker/inflection: nti

Example: rekisteröinti

Table (170)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Keskustelu	discussion	keskustelu	N Sg Nom	0	main
2	nautaeläinten	bovine animal	nautaeläin	N Pl Gen	3	obj
3	**rekisteröinnistä**	registration	rekisteröinti	N Sg Ela DV-NTI	1	mod
4	.					
	discussing the registration of bovine animals					

13.1.11 DV-SKELE

Marker/inflection: skele

Example:

Table (171)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tyttö	girl	tyttö	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	lauleskelee	sing	laulaa	V Act Ind Prs DV-SKELE	0	main
3	.					
	The girl sings.					

13.1.12 DV-TTA

Marker/inflection: tta

Example: vakiinnuttaa

Table (172)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Toivottavasti	hopefully	toivottavasti	Adv Other	2	advl
2	onnistumme	succeed	onnistua	V Act Ind Prs Pl1	0	main
3	**vakiinnuttamaan**	stabilize	vakiinnuttaa	V Act Inf3 Sg Ill	2	advl
4	laatutason	quality level	laatutaso	N Sg Gen	3	obj
5	.					
	Hopefully we manage to stabilize the quality level.					

13.1.13   DV-U

Marker/inflection: u

Example: keskustelu

Table (173)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	**Keskustelu**	discussion	keskustelu	N Sg Nom DV-U	2	subj
2	jatkuu	continues	jatkua	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	huomenna	tomorrow	huomenna	Adv Other	2	advl
4	.					
	The discussion continues tomorrow.					

13.1.14   DV-US

Marker/inflection: us

Example: ehdotus

Table (174)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	**Ehdotus**	proposition	ehdotus	N Sg Nom DV-US	2	subj
2	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	poikkeuksellinen	exceptional	poikkeuksellinen	A Pos Sg Nom DV-LLINEN	2	scomp
4	.					
	The proposition is exceptional.					

13.1.15   DV-UTTA

Marker/inflection: utta

Example: kummastuttaa

Table (175)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Määräys	regulation	määräys	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	**kummastuttaa**	puzzles	kummastuttaa	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	poliitikkoja	politicians	poliitikko	N Pl Par	2	obj
4	.					
	The regulation puzzles politicians.					

13.1.16 DV-UTU

Marker/inflection: utu

Example: sitoutua

Table (176)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Emme	not	ei	V Neg Act Pl1	2	aux
2	**sitoudu**	commit	sitoutua	V Ind Prs ConNeg DV-UTU	0	main
3	kannanottoon	comment	kannanotto	N Sg Ill	2	advl
4	.					
	We do not commit to the comment.					

13.1.17 DV-VAINEN

Marker/inflection: vAinen

Example: tyytyväinen

Table (177)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Komissio	Commission	komissio	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	on	is	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	**tyytyväinen**	content	tyytyväinen	A Pos Sg Nom DV-VAINEN	2	scomp
4	lopputulokseen	outcome	lopputulos	N Sg Ill	3	mod
5	.					
	The Commission is content with the outcome.					

13.2 Adjective Derivations

The tags *DA-US* and *DA-UUS* are added to the nouns which are derived from adjectives. E.g:

Table (178)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Suuruus	greatness	suuruus	DV-UUS N Nom Sg	0	main

13.2.1 DA-US

Marker/inflection: us

Example: vaikeus

Table (179)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Yritämme	try	yrittää	V Act Ind Prs Pl1	0	main
2	välttää	avoid	välttää	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	1	obj
3	**vaikeuksia**	difficulties	vaikeus	N Pl Par DA-US	2	obj
4	sopimus-menettelyssä	contractual procedure	sopimusmenettely	N Sg Ine	2	advl
5	.					
	We try to avoid difficulties in the contractual procedure.					

13.2.2 DA-UUS

Marker/inflection: uus

Example: vihamielisyys

Table (180)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Osapuolet	parties	osapuoli	N Pl Nom	2	subj
2	lopettivat	stopped	lopettaa	V Act Ind Prt Pl3	0	main
3	**vihamielisyydet**	hostilities	vihamielisyys	N Pl Nom DA-UUS	2	obj
4	.					
	The parties stopped the hostilities.					

13.3 Noun Derivations

The words with the following tags are derivations from nouns. They can be annotated as adjectives or adverbs, e.g.:

Table (181)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Kaupallinen	commercial	kaupallinen	DV-LLINEN N Nom Sg	0	main

13.3.1 DN-INEN

Marker/inflection: inen

Example: demokraattinen

Table (182)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	**Demokraattinen**	democratic	demokraattinen	A Pos Sg Nom DN-INEN	2	attr
2	kehitys	development	kehitys	N Sg Nom	0	main
	democratic development					

13.3.2 DN-ITTAIN

Marker/inflection: ittain

Example: vuoroittain

Table (183)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Osapuolet	parties	osapuoli	N Pl Nom	2	subj
2	esiintyvät	appeared	esiintyä	V Act Ind Prs Pl3	0	main
3	**vuoroittain**	in turns	vuoroittain	Adv Other DN-ITTAIN	2	advl
4	.					
	The parties appeared in turns.					

13.3.3 DN-LAINEN

Marker/inflection: lainen

Example:

Table (184)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Luovutetaanko	donate	luovuttaa	V Pass Ind Prs Qst Foc_kO	0	main
2	maahan	contry	maa	N Sg Ill	1	advl
3	**eurooppalaista**	European	eurooppalainen	A Pos Sg Par DN-LAINEN	4	attr
4	rahaa	money	raha	N Sg Par	1	obj
5	?					
	Is European money being donated to the country?					

13.3.4 DN-LAISTA

Marker/inflection: laista

Example: kyseenalaistaa

Table (185)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	**Kyseen-alaistamme**	question	kyseenalaistaa	V Act Ind Prs Pl1 DN-LAISTA	0	main
2	komission	Commission	komissio	N Sg Gen	3	attr
3	päätöksen	decision	päätös	N Sg Gen	1	obj
4	.					
	We question the Commission's decision.					

13.3.5   DN-LLINEN

Marker/inflection: llinen

Example: taloudellinen

Table (186)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Tarvitsemme	need	tarvita	V Act Ind Prs Pl1	0	main
2	**taloudellista**	economic	taloudellinen	A Pos Sg Par DN-LLINEN	3	attr
3	tukea	support	tuki	N Sg Par	1	obj
4	.					
	We need economic support.					

13.3.6   DN-MAINEN

Marker/inflection: mainen

Example: aikuismainen

Table (187)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Odotamme	wait	odottaa	V Act Ind Prs Pl1	0	main
2	**aikuismaista**	grown-up	aikuismainen	A Pos Sg Par DN-MAINEN	3	attr
3	käytöstä	behavior	käytös	N Sg Par	1	obj
4	.					
	We expect grown-up behavior					

13.3.7   DN-TON

Marker/inflection: ton

Example: tarpeeton

Table (188)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Tarkistus	revision	tarkistus	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	monimutkaistaa	complicates	monimutkaistaa	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	tekstiä	text	teksti	N Sg Par	2	obj
4	**tarpeettomasti**	unnecessarily	tarpeettomasti	Adv Other DN-TON DV-MAN	2	advl
5	.					
	The revision unnecessarily complicates the text.					

14 Other

This section includes information about other tags. We also describe the annotation schemes of some special constructions.

14.1 Other Tags

The following tags are mostly used to express different punctuation marks and other textual features relating to spelling.

14.1.1 Abbr – Abbreviation

Abbr-tag is added to abbreviations. Abbreviations can be inflected e.g. in case, and there is usually a colon between the marker and the word stem:

Table (189)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	REL	FUNC
1	Rahoitusosuus	contribution	rahoitusosuus	N Sg Nom	5	subj
2	Euroopan	Europaen	Eurooppa	N Prop Sg Gen	3	attr
3	kehitysrahastosta	Development Fund	kehitysrahasto	N Sg Ela	1	mod
4	**EKR:stä**	EDF	EKR	N Sg Ela Abbr	3	mod
5	laskee	decrease	laskea	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
6	jatkuvasti	continuously	jatkuvasti	Adv Other DV-MAN	5	advl
7	.					
	Contribution of the European Development Fund is steadily decreasing.					

14.1.2 Acro – Acronym

Acro-tag is added to acronyms. Also acronyms can be inflected e.g. in case, and the inflection marker is added directly to the word stem:

Table (190)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Yritys	company	yritys	N Sg Nom	2	subj
2	tukee	support	tukea	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	0	main
3	**Unicefia**	Unicef	Unicef	N Sg Par Acro	2	obj
4	.					
	The company supports Unicef.					

14.1.3 Cap – Upper case

When a word starts with upper case, it is marked with Cap-tag, e.g.:

Table (191)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Matkustamme	travel	matkustaa	V Act Ind Prs Pl1	0	main
2	pian	soon	pian	Adv Other	1	advl
3	Saksaan	Germany	Saksa	N Prop Sg Ill Cap	1	advl
4	.					
	We will travel to Germany soon.					

14.1.4 Sent – Sentence ending

Sent-tag expresses ending of the sentence.

14.1.5 Dash – Dash

Table (192)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tänäänkin	also today	tänään	Adv Other Foc_kin	7	advl
2	-		-	Punct Dash		
3	40	40	40	Num Card Sg Gen	4	attr
4	vuodenkin	years	vuosi	N Sg Gen Foc_kin	1	mod
5	jälkeen	after	jälkeen	Adp Po	4	phrm
6	-		-	Punct Dash		
7	muistamme	remember	muistaa	V Act Ind Prs Pl1	0	main
8	tapahtuman	event	tapahtuma	N Sg Gen	7	obj
9	.					
	We remember the event even today, 40 years after it happened.					

14.1.6 TrunCo – Truncated compound

Table (193)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	**Myötä-**	clockwise	myötä	Adv Other TrunCo	3	conjunct
2	ja	and	ja	Adv Pcle	3	phrm
3	vastapäivään	counter-clockwise	vastapäivä	Adv Other	0	main
	Clockwise and counter-clockwise.					

14.1.7 Forgn – Foreign

Words written in other language than Finnish are annotated with Forgn-tag. E.g.:

Table (194)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Suomeen	Finland	Suomi	N Prop Sg Ill Cap	3	advl
2	on	has	olla	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	3	aux
3	rantautunut	beach	rantautua	V Act PrfPrc Pos Sg Nom	0	main
4	”					
5	**hit**	hit	hit	Forgn	6	attr
6	**and**	and	and	Forgn	7	attr
7	**run**	run	run	Forgn	9	attr
8	”					
9	-tyyppinen	type	tyyppinen	A Pos Sg Nom DN-INEN	8	attr
8	rikollisuus	crime	rikollisuus	N Sg Nom	2	subj
9	.					
	"Hit and run" crimes have reached Finland.					

14.1.8 Punct – Punctuation

Punct-tag is added to all punctuation marks, e.g. commas and periods. Other tags, like Quote-tag, can specify the mark.

Table (195)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tiedän	know	tietää	V Act Ind Prs Sg1	0	main
2	,			Punct Clause		
3	mitä	what	mikä	Pron Rel Sg Par	4	obj
4	ajattelet	think	ajatella	V Act Ind Prs Sg2	1	obj
5	.					
	I know what you think					

14.1.9 Quote – Quotation

Quotation marks are marked with tag Quote. They also are marked with Punct-tags.

Table (196)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Hän	She	hän	Pron Pers Sg3 Nom	2	subj
2	sanoi	said	sanoa	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	”			Punct Quote		
4	katsellaan	see	katsella	V Pass Ind Prs	2	obj
5	”			Punct Quote		
6	.					
	She said "Let's see".					

14.1.10 Lat – Lative (Inf1)

Lat-tag expresses that the verb is in first infinitive form and is not inflected:

Table (197)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Asiaa	matter	asia	N Sg Par	3	obj
2	pitää	needs	pitää	V Act Ind Prs Sg3	3	aux
3	miettiä	think	miettiä	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	0	main
4	.					
	The matter needs to be thought about.					

14.2 General

In this section, we describe the annotation schemes of special constructions.

14.2.1 Phrasal verbs

In phrasal verbs, the phrasal part is annotated according to its own word class on the morphological level. E.g. in Example (198), the word *toimeen* is seen as a noun on the morphological level but as a phrasal part on the syntactic level. However, verb particles are always seen as particles, as can be seen in Examples (199) and (200).

Table (198)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tulla	come	tulla	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	0	main
2	toimeen	task	toimi	N Sg Ill	1	phrv
	get along					

Table (199)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Lyödä	hit	lyödä	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	0	main
2	läpi	through	läpi	Adv Pcle	1	phrv
	break through					

Table (200)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Tulla	become	tulla	V Act Inf1 Sg Lat	0	main
2	ilmi	evident	ilmi	Adv Pcle	1	phrv
	Become evident					

In the verb particle constructions, the phrasal part is annotated as a particle even if the same word functions usually e.g. as an adposition:

Table (201)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Hän	she	hän	Pron Pers Sg Nom	2	subj
2	ajoi	drove	ajaa	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	uudistuksen	reform	uudistus	N Sg Gen	2	obj
4	läpi	through	läpi	Adv Pcle	2	phrv
5	.					
	She pushed the reform through.					

Table (202)

#	WORD	TRANS	LEMMA	MORPHOLOGY	RELATION	FUNCTION
1	Hän	she	hän	Pron Pers Sg Nom	2	subj
2	ajoi	drove	ajaa	V Act Ind Prt Sg3	0	main
3	Suomen	Finland	Suomi	N Prop Sg Gen	2	advl
4	läpi	through	läpi	Adp Po	3	phrm
5	.					
	She drove through Finland.					

Part II

Dependency Syntax

15 Dependency relations

Each word form of a sentence has been annotated with a dependency syntactic regent. The regent of the entire sentence (usually the main verb of the main clause) does not take a regent but is marked with a dependency relation of 0 instead. Words with a certain function are often governed by constituents of a certain type, e.g. a subject usually takes an auxiliary verb as regent, or the main verb if there are no auxiliaries. The principles used in marking dependency relations are presented in the section on functional dependency descriptions.

The grammatical model is based on dependency syntax: the connections between word forms are labeled with unidirectional two-term relations (dependencies), which can also be named by their dependency function (subject, object, adverbial, etc). The sentence nucleus (usually a predicate verb) has dependents, such as subject, object, adverbial, or subordinate clause. A dependent, in turn, may have its own internal dependency structure, e.g. a subordinate clause may have its own subject and object.

Our grammatical model has the following characteristics:

- shallow: the dependency structure is based on word forms that occur in a sentence; no (empty) word-like categories are postulated, e.g. for a missing verb of an elliptical clause.

- non-projective: the dependency structure also grapples structures typical of free word order languages ("long-distance dependencies" such as object topicalization), which in a phrase structure grammar would require modeling difficult non-continuous constituents.

- function based: the dependents are denominated with 15 dependency functions.

- scalable: the set of functions has been designed to be easily extendable, for accommodating finer-grain or semantic/ontological distinctions.

- semantically oriented: in the dependency structure, semantically laden words are modeled closer to the nucleus of the sentence; that is, words expressing mainly grammatical connections (eg. adpositions, articles, conjunctions, auxiliary verbs, quantifiers, expletive pronoun *se*) are modeled as dependents of more semantically weighty words. This principle sometimes causes the model to differ from traditional descriptions of the Finnish language.

The grammatical model has also been designed to be approachable and fast to learn (for use in manual annotation) through its documentation and a short training period. For the purposes of automatic syntactic parsing, functional dependency representations of similar type have also been modeled for several languages, with varying success: e.g. statistical parsing system MALT by Joakim Nivre (http://maltparser.org/index.html), and a rule based constraint grammar (http://visl.sdu.dk/visl2/).

16 Dependency functions

Each corpus word has been annotated with a dependency relation and function. The rather coarse-grained set of functions currently has 15 functions; more can be added in the future, e.g., in the form of semantic subcategories. For example, the current category of adverbials could be later divided into more specific subcategories of manner, place, time, cause, effect, etc.

The table below shows the functions used in annotating the corpus, with their respective letter abbreviations, descriptions and example sentences. To save effort, the annotators used letter abbreviations of the functions in the manual annotation process; these were later automatically replaced with the more informative abbreviations of the first column on the left. In the example sentences below, the sentence constituent(s) annotated with the function in question are typed in bold face. If the phenomenon under examination has the faculty of tying together, through dependencies, several sentence words into a whole, the entity has been separated from the rest of the sentence with square brackets.

Abbr.	Letter	Function	Example sentence
main	z	Sentence nucleus	*Matti **tuli** kotiin kun ilta pimeni.*
aux	x	Auxiliary verb	*Matti **ei ollut** tullut kotiin.*
subj	s	Subject	***Matti** tuli kotiin.*
obj	o	Object	*Matti söi **omenan**.*
scomp	sc	Predicative	*Matti oli **komea**.*
advl	d	Adverbial	***Hitto**, Matti tuleekin **jo kotiin!***
attr	a	Attribute	*Matti oli **hyvin komea** poika.*
phrm	p	Phrase marker (fraasimerkki)	*[Matti **ja** Liisa] istuivat [kiven **päällä**] [**vaikka** satoi].*
modal	y	Nominal part of a modal verb chain	*Matin [on **hyvä** tulla] kotiin ajoissa.*
phrv	f	Phrasal verb	*Matti [ottaa **osaa**] kotitöihin.*
comp	k	Comparative structure	*Matti on [pidempi kuin **Mikko**].*
idiom	ii	Idiom	*Matti on [**puilla** paljailla].*
conjunct	c	Conjunction	*[Matti ja **Liisa**] ovat naimisissa.*
voc	v	Vocative	*Tule, **Matti**, kävelylle.*
mod	m	Postmodifier (jälkimäärite)	*Pöydällä on [valokuva **Matista**].*

16.1   Sentence nucleus (main)

The sentence nucleus, which always takes a dependency relation of 0, is marked with the function Main. Generally, the sentence nucleus is the main verb of the main clause, but in elliptical sentences with no such verb, the main function is assigned to the semantic nucleus of the sentence instead. The nucleus, the main constituent of the sentence, is the element tying other constituents to itself; typically, it functions as a regent for e.g. the subject and object of a sentence.

Below are examples of the function main as the main verb of the main clause. In a sentence with no finite verb, the main verb can also be an infinitive verb form, like in e.g. *Nähdä Petroskoi ja jäätyä*.

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	viittaa	Verb	0	main
4	tunnilla	Noun	3	advl
5	.			

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	viittaa	Verb	0	main
4	tunnilla	Noun	3	advl
5	eikä	Verb	6	aux
6	osallistu	Verb	3	conjunct
7	muutenkaan	Adv	6	advl
8	.			

1	Nähdä	Verb	0	main
2	Petroskoi	Noun	1	obj

3	ja	Conj	4	phrm
4	jäätyä	Verb	1	conjunct
5	.			–

In elliptical sentences with no main verb, the main function is assigned to the head word of the verbless expression, e.g. to the head of a noun or adverbial phrase.

1	Johdanto	Noun	0	main
2	,			–
3	joka	Pron	5	obj
4	kannattaa	Verb	5	aux
5	lukea	Verb	1	mod

1	Koivun	Noun	0	main
2	alla	Adp	1	phrm

1	Ison	Adj	2	attr
2	koivun	Noun	0	main
3	alla	Adp	2	phrm

1	Yli	Adp	3	phrm
2	tuon	Pron	3	attr
3	koivun	Noun	0	main

1	Hunningolla	Adv	0	main

The analysis of sentences with no predicate verb also conforms to the principle of shallow surface analysis; i.e. no missing words are postulated even for long verbless expressions, and the main function is always assigned to the head word. An example:

1	Toppiksia	Noun	0	main
2	,		3	phrm
3	maihareita	Noun	1	conjunct
4	,		6	phrm
5	joku	Pron	6	attr
6	nahkatakki	Noun	3	conjunct

16.2   Auxiliary verb (aux)

The function Aux is used for auxiliary verbs, e.g. compound verbs and auxiliaries of a verbal compound. The regent of an auxiliary verb is either the sentence nucleus, i.e. main, or another auxiliary verb if there are several auxiliaries in the sentence. The auxiliary verb, in turn, may function as a regent for the subject of a sentence. When the verb of a sentence consists of two or more parts, the subject takes the first verb part as a regent, i.e. usually an auxiliary verb.

1	Täällä	Adv	3	advl

2	on	Verb	3	aux
3	käynyt	Verb	0	main
4	vieraita	Noun	2	subj
5	.			–

1	Kaikki	Pron	2	subj
2	on	Verb	3	aux
3	selitettävissä	Verb	0	main
4	.			–

Except for elliptical sentences, the negative verb *ei* is also generally marked with function aux. The example sentences below show the dependency relations between auxiliary verbs and the main verb when there are several auxiliaries in a sentence. In cases like these, the auxiliaries are chained; the first auxiliary takes the following auxiliary for regent and so on, and the last auxiliary of the chain takes the main verb. (For an analysis of the word e*i*, see also the chapter on Analysis Models for Recurring Constructions(17).)

1	Emme	Verb	2	aux
2	puhuneet	Verb	0	main
3	Matille	Noun	2	advl
4	mitään	Pron	2	obj
5	.			–

1	Täällä	Adv	4	advl
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	ole	Verb	4	aux
4	käynyt	Verb	0	main
5	ketään	Pron	2	subj
6	.			–

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	ollut	Verb	4	aux
4	tullut	Verb	0	main
5	valituksi	Verb	4	advl
6	.			–

Similarly, verb chain elements other than auxiliaries which precede the main verb are also marked as auxiliaries. The Finnish verbs with the potential of creating verb chains are either modal or abstract by nature (VISK § 496). VISK lists the following verbs as chain verbs:

NECESSIVE VERBS: kannattaa, pitää, sopia, passata, kelvata, joutaa, tarvita, täytyä, tulla | OTHER VERBS REQUIRING AN A-INFINITIVE: alkaa, ehtiä, ennättää, mahtaa, meinata olla vähällä, saada, saattaa, tahtoa, taitaa, tavata, olla tapana, uhata, voida | VERBS REQUIRING A MA-INFINITIVE: alkaa, lakata, pakata, pyrkiä, ruveta, tupata, sattua | IMPRESSION VERBS REQUIRING A *vAn*-FORM: kuulua, näkyä, näyttää, osoittautua, tuntua, vaikuttaa

In addition to these, some other verbs with similar behavior have also been analyzed as chain verbs; e.g. the verbs *parata* and *passata* are marked with function aux in certain contexts. In contrast, verbs that require a human subject are not interpreted as chain verbs (e.g. *aikoa*, *haluta*, *yrittää* or *tottua*).

1	Voi	Verb	4	aux
2	tässä	Pron	4	advl
3	vielä	Adv	4	advl
4	joutua	Verb	0	main
5	lisäaikaa	Noun	6	obj
6	pyytämään	Verb	4	advl
7	.			–

1	Kalle	Noun	2	subj
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	ole	Verb	4	aux
4	voinut	Verb	5	aux
5	ottaa	Verb	0	main
6	ennakkoa	Noun	5	obj
7	.			–

Finally, the following list of verbal compound constructions also receive an analysis of Aux for the parts preceding the main verb (VISK § 451):

on -tAvA	on tehtävä
on/käy -minen	käy tekeminen
pitää -mAn	pitää tekemän
on -tAvissA	olla tehtävissä
on -vA	olla tekevä
tulee -mA+An	tulla tekemään
on -mA+ssA	olla tekemässä
on (vähällä) -A	olla tehdä
on -mAisillA+POS	olla tekemäisillään
on -nee-nA/tU-nA	olla tehneenä/tehtynä
on -vinA+POS	olla tekevinään
on -A+kse+POS	olla tehdäkseen
tulee -(t)tUA/tU+ksi	tulla tehtyä/tehdyksi
tulee -nee+ksi	tulla tehneeksi
tulee/joutuu -tU+ksi/tA+vA+ksi	tulla/joutua tehdyksi/tehtäväksi
saa -(t)tUA/tU+ksi	saada tehdyksi
saa/ottaa -A+kse+POS/tAvAkse+POS	saada/ottaa tehdäkseen/tehtäväkseen
on/jää -mA+ttA	olla/jäädä tekemättä
jättää -mA+ttA	jättää tekemättä
tulla -mAAn (futuuri)	tulla tekemään

The construction *on tekeminen* is only understood as a chain when there is a genitive-form subject present, e.g. *minun on meneminen kauppaan*. Consequently, a construction like *minulla on menemistä kauppaan* would be interpreted as a possessive structure, since a nominalized infinitive verb form may be preceded by attributes, e.g. *minulla on paljon menemistä kauppaan*.

A verb chain must also be continuous; it may only consist of one or more of the agreed chain verbs and the immediately following head verb. If any other infinitive structures interrupt the chain, the verb chain breaks:

1	Voin	Verb	2	aux
2	laulaa	Verb	0	main
3	.			-

1	Saatan	Verb	2	aux
2	ehtiä	Verb	3	aux
3	laulamaan	Verb	0	main
4	.			-

[both *ehtiä* and *saattaa* are chain verbs]

1	Voin	Verb	2	aux
2	haluta	Verb	0	main
3	laulaa	Verb	2	obj
4	.			-

[*haluta* is not a chain verb and thus breaks the verb chain]

Further, infinitives and participles are analyzed in accordance with their verbal qualities and origin. In other words, an infinitive or participle form may have its own subject (a), adverbial (b), predicative (c), or object (d).

a)

1	Marin	Noun	2	subj
2	tullessa	Verb	5	advl
3	kotiin	Noun	2	advl
4	Pekka	Noun	5	subj
5	paistoi	Verb	0	main
6	lettuja	Noun	5	obj
7	.			-

b)

1	Minulla	Pron	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	halu	Noun	2	obj
4	muuttaa	Verb	3	mod
5	maalle	Noun	4	advl
6	.			-

c)

1	Marilyn	Noun	2	subj
2	tiesi	Verb	0	main
3	olevansa	Verb	2	obj
4	hurmaava	Verb	3	scomp
5	.			-

d)

1	Hovioikeus	Noun	2	subj
2	katsoi	Verb	0	main
3	venekauppojen	Noun	4	subj
4	toteuttavan	Verb	2	obj
5	petoksen	Noun	6	attr
6	tunnusmerkit	Noun	4	obj
7	.			

16.3 Phrasal verb (phrv)

The function Phrv is used to describe the broad and heterogeneous class of phrasal verbs. This class includes for example verbal idioms and particle verbs (see VISK § 454-455). A phrasal verb construction consists of two parts: the verb, and its extension or particle. The function Phrv is marked to the extension (in verbal idioms) or particle (in idiomatic verb+particle compounds) part of the construction, and the regent of these is the verbal element of the structure. The head verb of the phrasal verb construction, in turn, receives a function according to its sentence context (often Main).

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	ottaa	Verb	0	main
3	osaa	Noun	2	phrv
4	kilpailuun	Noun	2	advl
5	.			

1	Hovioikeus	Noun	2	subj
1	Kaikki	Pron	2	subj
2	meni	Verb	0	main
3	mönkään	Adv	2	phrv
4	.			

When a phrasal verb takes an object, as in the sentence *Hän sanoi irti sopimuksen*, the regent of the object is the verbal element of the construction, even if the phrasal part is indispensable for the correct object interpretation (compare with *Hän sanoi sopimuksen*). Thus, the phrasal part marked with phrv does not have its own dependents.

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	sanoi	Verb	0	main
3	irti	Adv	2	phrv
4	sopimuksen	Noun	2	obj
5	.			

16.4 Nominal part of a modal verb chain (modal)

The function Modal is used for modal verb chains that have a nominal part, i.e., a noun or an adjective, and it is assigned to this nominal part of the construction. The sentence must have a genitive-form subject and it must express some kind of modality (necessity, permissibility or probability). The modal verb chain

consists of a form of the verb *olla / to be* , a noun or adjective part analyzed as Modal, and a verb in A-infinitive form, analyzed as main (or other, again depending on the sentence context): e.g. *Minun on pakko ˜ hyvä lähteä*.

The functional dependencies are chained so that the aux takes the modal as regent, and the modal takes main:

1	Minun	Pron	2	subj
2	on	Verb	3	aux
3	pakko	Noun	4	modal
4	päästä	Noun	0	main
5	elokuviin	Noun	4	advl
6	.			

Nouns can occur in these kinds of modal constructions in e.g. the following types of chains: *on pakko*, *tarpeen*, *lupa*, *määrä*, *syytä ˜ aihetta*, *aika + A-infinitive.*

1	Ei	Verb	3	aux
2	ihmisen	Noun	1	subj
3	ole	Verb	4	aux
4	lupa	Noun	5	modal
5	istua	Verb	0	main
6	laiskana	Adj	5	advl
7	keskellä	Adp	9	phrm
8	kirkasta	Adj	9	attr
9	päivää	Noun	5	advl
10	.			

1	Nyt	Adv	4	advl
2	on	Verb	3	aux
3	aika	Noun	4	modal
4	avata	Verb	0	main
5	todellinen	Adj	6	attr
6	demarikeskustelu	Noun	4	obj
7	työstä	Noun	6	mod
8	,		9	phrm
9	yrittämisestä	Noun	7	conjunct
10	ja	Conj	11	phrm
11	työllistämisestä	Noun	9	conjunct
12	.			

It should be noted that the modal function is never used in possessive structures (syy, tarkoitus, mahdollisuus, lupa):

1	Minulla	Pron	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	syy	Noun	2	obj
4	tehdä	Verb	3	mod

90

5	ehdotus	Noun	4	obj
6	.			

Uses of modal constructions with an adjective as modal part include e.g. the following cases: *on hyvä*, *paha*, *paras(ta)*, *helppo(a)*, *vaikea(ta)*, *turha(a)*, *mahdollista*, *välttämätöntä*, *tarpeellista*, *aiheellista*, *suositeltavaa* + *A-infinitive*.

1	Olisi	Verb	2	aux
2	hyvä	Adj	3	modal
3	mennä	Verb	0	main
4	töistä	Noun	3	advl
5	suoraan	Adj	3	advl
6	kotiin	Noun	3	advl
7	.			

1	Aloittelijan	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	3	aux
3	järkevää	Adj	4	modal
4	liittyä	Verb	0	main
5	filateliakerhoon	Noun	4	advl
6	.			

If the sentence has no genitive subject, not even in zero-person, it does not contain a modal verb chain and the noun or adjective part will thus not be analyzed as Modal:

1	Minusta	Pron	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	hienoa	Adj	2	scomp
4	laulaa	Verb	3	mod
5	kuorossa	Noun	4	advl
6	.			

1	On	Verb	0	main
2	hienoa	Adj	1	scomp
3	laulaa	Verb	2	mod
4	kuorossa	Noun	3	advl
5	.			

A modal verb chain often has the internal order of subject - auxiliary - modal part - nucleus (eg. *Minun on pakko mennä*). It should be noted, however, that other word orders are also possible, and that the chain parts do not necessarily immediately follow each other in the sentence:

1	Juomista	Noun	4	advl
2	en	Verb	4	aux
3	paljon	Adv	4	advl
4	välittänyt	Verb	0	main

5	,			
6	mutta	Conj	7	phrm
7	syödä	Verb	4	conj
8	minun	Pron	9	subj
9	oli	Verb	11	aux
10	aivan	Adv	11	attr
11	pakko	Noun	7	modal
12	.			

16.5 Attribute (attr)

Many types of head word preceding attributes are assigned the function Attr. These attributes may take as regents not only nouns but also e.g. adjectives; in the dependency model, the regent of an attribute is its semantic head word.. Further, the part-of-speech class of the attribute itself is not strictly limited either, so an adverb, for example, could be analyzed as an attribute.

The following example presents a case where an adverb is functioning as an attribute. The attributes also form an attribute chain, so that later attributes are regents for the preceding ones:

1	Erittäin	Adv	2	attr
2	kaunis	Adj	3	attr
3	puisto	Noun	0	main

1	Varsin	Adv	2	attr
2	kauan	Adv	0	main

Also a pronoun, e.g. demonstrative pronouns *se* or *tuo* used in the sense of an article, can be analyzed as an attribute. However, this type of an attribute can not be a part of an attribute chain like the one in the previous example *Erittäin kaunis puisto*, but is instead linked directly to its regent. Also personal pronouns such as *me*, *te* and so on can be used like an article:

1	Te	Pron	2	attr
2	idiootit	Noun	3	subj
3	olette	Verb	4	aux
4	sytyttäneet	Verb	0	main
5	saunan	Noun	4	obj
6	palamaan	Verb	4	advl
7	.			

1	Me	Pron	2	attr
2	suomalaiset	Adj	3	subj
3	olemme	Verb	0	main
4	kyllä	Adv	3	advl
5	niin	Adv	6	attr
6	viisasta	Adj	7	attr
7	kansaa	Noun	3	scomp
8	.			

1	Tuo	Pron	3	attr
2	iso	Adj	3	attr
3	kissa	Noun	4	subj
4	on	Verb	0	main
5	raidallinen	Adj	4	scomp
6	.			

1	Tuo	Pron	3	attr
2	iso	Adj	3	attr
3	kissa	Noun	4	subj
4	on	Verb	0	main
5	raidallinen	Adj	4	scomp
6	.			

In the ambiguous cases where the regent of an adjective attribute could be analyzed as either the next attribute in a chain or as the head word of the entire phrase, the chain interpretation is preferred and the dependency is thus marked to the next attribute of the chain:

1	Tuo	Pron	5	attr
2	iso	Adj	3	attr
3	ruma	Adj	4	attr
4	ruskea	Adj	5	attr
5	kissa	Noun	0	main
6	.			

An adverb may be interpreted as an attribute even when its regent is a noun or an adpositional phrase. In the case of an adpositional phrase, the regent is the head word of the phrase, i.e. the nominal, not the adposition (a preposition or postposition):

1	Myös	Adv	2	attr
2	Pekka	Noun	3	subj
3	on	Verb	0	main
4	kova	Adj	3	scomp
5	hiihtämään	Verb	4	mod
6	.			

1	Pekka	Noun	2	subj
2	söi	Verb	0	main
3	välipalaa	Noun	2	obj
4	heti	Adv	5	attr
5	koulun	Noun	2	advl
6	jälkeen	Adp	5	phrm
7	.			

The function Attr is also used for many quantifiers and other expressions of quantity. Here, the notion of quantifier is interpreted very broadly; e.g. the word *osa* would be assigned Attr in the phrase *osa jostakin*. In many expressions of quantity, the quantifier requires the actual semantic head word of the expression to be in a certain case. Consequently, as for the expressions of quantity, the traditional criteria for cases

suitable for sentence constituents are sometimes ignored in our dependency model. For example, contrary to traditional Finnish grammars, a word in the elative case could be interpreted as an object, as in the example *Joukko miehiä haluaa osan tuotosta* below.

1	Tuhat	Num	2	attr
2	kiloa	Noun	3	attr
3	lihaa	Noun	0	main

1	Kolme	Num	2	attr
2	prosenttia	Noun	3	attr
3	tuotosta	Noun	0	main

1	Joukko	Noun	2	attr
2	miehiä	Noun	3	subj
3	haluaa	Verb	0	main
4	osan	Noun	5	attr
5	tuotosta	Noun	3	obj
6	.			

1	Ihastuin	Verb	0	main
2	joihinkin	Pron	3	attr
3	ajatuksista	Noun	1	advl
4	.			

1	Yksi	Num	2	attr
2	meistä	Noun	3	subj
3	on	Verb	0	main
4	lääkäri	Noun	3	scomp
5	.			

1	Vain	Adv	2	attr
2	yksi	Num	3	attr
3	tyttö	Noun	6	subj
4	kaikista	Pron	5	attr
5	meistä	Pron	3	mod
6	on	Verb	0	main
7	lääkäri	Noun	6	scomp
8	.			

1	Vain	Adv	2	attr
2	ainoa	Adj	3	attr
3	lääkäreistä	Noun	4	subj
4	oli	Verb	0	main
5	samaa	Pron	6	attr

6	mieltä	Noun	4	phrv
7	.			

Note that if the quantifier is separated by a verb from the argument it quantifies, i.e. is not continuous, these are no longer analyzed as an expression of quantity phrase but as separate words:

1	Lääkäreistä	Noun	2	advl
2	oli	Verb	0	main
3	samaa	Pron	4	attr
4	mieltä	Noun	2	phrv
5	vain	Adv	6	attr
6	yksi	Num	2	subj
7	.			

1	Vain	Adv	2	attr
2	yksi	Num	3	attr
3	lääkäri	Noun	4	subj
4	on	Verb	0	main
5	samaa	Pron	6	attr
6	mieltä	Noun	4	phrv
7	koko	Adj	8	attr
8	sairaalasta	Noun	4	advl
9	.			

1	Koko	Adj	2	attr
2	sairaalasta	Noun	3	advl
3	on	Verb	0	main
4	samaa	Pron	5	attr
5	mieltä	Noun	3	phrv
6	vain	Adv	7	attr
7	yksi	Num	3	subj
8	.			

1	Koko	Adj	2	attr
2	sairaalasta	Noun	3	advl
3	on	Verb	0	main
4	samaa	Pron	5	attr
5	mieltä	Noun	3	phrv
6	vain	Adv	7	attr
7	yksi	Num	8	attr
8	lääkäri	Noun	3	subj
9	.			

In our grammar model, quantifiers are a very open class. Any head word preceding attribute with the semantics of quantifying may be interpreted as a quantifier:

1	Sain	Verb	0	main
2	heinähäkillisen	Adj	3	attr
3	rahaa	Noun	1	obj
4	.			

The function Attr is also used for expressions of time, as in the example below. Expressions of date are interpreted as attribute chains. (See Section 17.2 "Expressions of time and quantity" for more information on expressions of time.)

1	Kello	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	puoli	Num	4	attr
4	seitsemän	Num	2	scomp
5	.			

1	5.	Num	2	attr
2	tammikuuta	Noun	3	attr
3	2011	Num	0	main

1	tammikuun	Noun	2	attr
2	5.	Num	3	attr
3	päivä	Noun	4	attr
4	vuonna	Noun	0	main
5	2008	Num	4	mod

Genitive-case attributes are also assigned the function Attr. However, as with demonstrative pronouns, a genitive-case attribute is always linked to the head word of the phrase, not to a potential succeeding attribute in an attribute chain:

1	Koiran	Noun	3	attr
2	pahin	Adj	3	attr
3	vihollinen	Noun	4	subj
4	kuoli	Verb	0	main
5	juuri	Adv	4	advl
6	.			-

Parts of a proper name are also interpreted as attributes. The regent of a person's given name is the last name. Consequently, if the order of the name parts is reversed, the given name becomes a postmodifier:

1	Tarja	Noun	3	attr
2	Kaarina	Noun	3	attr
3	Halonen	Noun	0	main

1	Halonen	Noun	0	main
2	,			-
3	Tarja	Noun	1	mod

As with proper names, titles and expressions of relation are also attributes, and their regent is the person's last name:

1	Presidentti	Noun	2	attr
2	Tarja Halonen	Noun	0	main
3	.			

1	Siskoni	Noun	3	attr
2	Tuula	Noun	3	attr
3	Tötterman	Noun	0	main
4	.			–

When an inflected noun immediately precedes a proper name, it is interpreted as an attribute. If the following word is not a proper noun but a common noun, the latter noun is interpreted as a postmodifier of the first inflected noun. Punctuation also plays a role. If a proper name is separated from the rest of the sentence with commas, it is interpreted as a postmodifier; without commas, the proper name is the head word of the phrase and the preceding inflected noun is an attribute (see the examples below with *Saimaata*).

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	kääntyi	Verb	0	main
3	kotikadulleen	Noun	4	attr
4	Hämeentielle	Noun	2	advl
5	.			

1	Suomen	Noun	2	attr
2	suurinta	Adj	3	attr
3	järveä	Noun	4	attr
4	Saimaata	Noun	5	obj
5	pidetään	Verb	0	main
6	upeana	Adj	5	advl
7	.			

1	Suomen	Noun	2	attr
2	suurinta	Adj	3	attr
3	järveä	Noun	7	obj
4	,			
5	Saimaata	Noun	3	mod
6	,			
7	pidetään	Verb	0	main
8	upeana	Adj	7	advl
9	.			

Using this principle, it is not necessary to list all categories of possible attribute nouns (relation, title, etc.) since any type of an inflected noun is an attribute when it occurs immediately before a proper name:

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj

2	pelkäsi	Verb	0	main
3	vihollistansa	Noun	4	attr
4	Samia	Pron	2	obj
5	.			

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	äänesti	Verb	0	main
3	suosikkiaan	Noun	4	attr
4	Samia	Pron	2	obj
5	.			

Indeed, these kinds of constructions rarely occur with other than proper nouns (at least without punctuation):

?hän pelkäsi vihollistansa mänttipäätä

?hän äänesti suosikkiaan laulajaa

In expressions of time, only uninflected words are interpreted as attributes, like *klo*:

1	Klo	Noun	2	attr
2	14	Num	0	main

A noun may also function as an attribute when it is used in the sense of an adjective or adverb:

1	Nasta	Adj	2	attr
2	juttu	Noun	0	main

1	Sika	Noun	2	attr
2	hyvä	Adj	0	main

1	Helvetin	Noun	2	attr
2	vihainen	Adj	0	main

Even though the negation word *ei* is usually assigned the function Aux, in some cases it may also be an attribute. In these special cases the negation word does not really function as verb but it is rather a part of e.g. an exclamation:

1	Ei	Verb	2	attr
2	hitto	Noun	0	main
3	!			

Constructions of the type *X kertaa niin ADJ*, and any related or similar constructions, are always interpreted as an attribute chain:

1	Viisi	Num	2	attr
2	kertaa	Noun	3	attr
3	niin	Adv	4	attr
4	suuri	Adj	0	main
5	kuin	Conj	6	phrm

6	Aurinko	Noun	4	comp
7	.			

Whenever an attribute chain interpretation is possible, it is preferred. However, genitive-case and pronoun attributes are not a part of an attribute chain; their regent is the head word of the phrase.

1	Kaksi	Num	2	attr
2	kolmesta	Num	3	attr
3	tasaveroisesta	Adj	4	attr
4	osakkaasta	Noun	0	main

1	Kaksi	Num	3	attr
2	sen	Pron	5	attr
3	kolmesta	Num	4	attr
4	tasaveroisesta	Adj	5	attr
5	osakkaasta	Noun	0	main

1	Maijan	Noun	4	attr
2	kolmivuotias	Adj	3	attr
3	pellavapäinen	Adj	4	attr
4	tyttö	Noun	0	main

16.6   Postmodifier (mod)

The function Mod is used for many kinds of postmodifiers of a noun. A postmodifier may be one word, or it may consist of an entire postmodifying phrase. Despite its name, a postmodifier does not necessarily always follow its regent; in our grammar, any modifier that agrees with its head word is a postmodifier, regardless of whether it follows or precedes the regent. The regent of a postmodifier is usually a nominal.

A typical case of a postmodifier is the complement of a nominal which immediately follows its regent:

1	Viesti	Verb	0	main
2	tiedotusvälineille	Noun	1	mod

A postmodifier is very common in the cases of agreement. If a word in a sentence requires its complement to be in a certain case, this complement is interpreted as a postmodifier.

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	teki	Verb	0	main
3	tutkielman	Noun	2	obj
4	äideistä	Noun	3	mod
5	.			

Agreeing complements that precede their regent are also interpreted as postmodifiers:

1	Isä	Pron	2	subj
2	oli	Verb	0	main

3	pojastaan	Noun	4	mod
4	ylpeä	Noun	2	scomp
5	.			

However, words that are ordinary arguments of a verb, i.e. not products of conforming to agreement, are assigned the function *advl*: SAADA aikaan kilpailua < tuotantoon(*advl*).

With appositional constructions where neither of the phrases seems to modify the other, the first element is analyzed according to its sentence context and the second element is a postmodifier of the first, as in the example below:

1	Kalle	Noun	7	subj
2	,			–
3	Jesperin	Noun	5	attr
4	vanha	Adj	5	attr
5	ystävä	Noun	1	mod
6	,			–
7	meni	Verb	0	main
8	saunaan	Noun	7	advl
9	.			

A nominal may also have an infinitive phrase for a postmodifier, especially in sentences with predicatives:

1	Hänellä	Pron	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	halu	Noun	2	obj
4	muuttaa	Verb	3	mod
5	maalle	Noun	4	advl
6	.			

1	Ne	Pron	2	subj
2	ovat	Verb	0	main
3	helppoja	Adj	2	scomp
4	käsitellä	Verb	3	mod
5	.			

Or the postmodifier may be something else, like a numeral:

1	Kalle	Noun	5	subj
2	,			–
3	58	Num	1	mod
4	,			–
5	meni	Verb	0	main
6	saunaan	Noun	5	advl
7	.			–

An entire clause may also function as a postmodifier, e.g. relative clauses and other subordinate clauses. In these cases, the main verb of the postmodifying clause is assigned the function Mod, and its regent is the

nominal that the clause is modifying. For example, superlative adjectives may have postmodifying clauses. (As for the analysis of superlative comparative structures, these were left for a later version of the corpus.)

An entire clause may also function as a postmodifier, e.g. relative clauses and other subordinate clauses. In these cases, the main verb of the postmodifying clause is assigned the function Mod, and its regent is the nominal that the clause is modifying. For example, superlative adjectives may have postmodifying clauses. (As for the analysis of superlative comparative structures, these were left for a later version of the corpus.)

1	Ajatus	Noun	0	main
2	että	Conj	4	phrm
3	hän	Pron	4	subj
4	tulee	Verb	1	mod
5	.			

1	Epäilys	Noun	0	main
2	tuleeko	Verb	1	mod
3	hän	Pron	2	subj
4	.			

1	Ihminen	Noun	0	main
2	joka	Pron	3	subj
3	on	Verb	1	mod
4	onnellinen	Adj	3	scomp
5	.			

1	Se	Pron	2	attr
2	päivä	Noun	0	main
3	kun	Conj	4	phrm
4	tapasimme	Verb	2	mod
5	.			

1	Ihaninta	Adj	0	main
2	mitä	Pron	4	obj
3	saatoin	Verb	4	aux
4	kuvitella	Verb	1	mod
5	.			

A proper name may also be interpreted as a postmodifier in the special case of a last name preceding a given name, since last names are always regents for given names. Here, too, the analysis of the sentence constituents does not necessarily follow traditional case restrictions; e.g. in the sentence *Pekka rakastaa Virtasen Maijaa*, the function "obj" would be marked to the word *Virtasen*, even though its case would not seem to be right.

1	Virtasen	Noun	0	main
2	Maija	Noun	1	mod

Another special construction is the reversed status construction (see VISK § 877, and chapter "Adverbials" (16.10.2)in this manual for the ordinary status construction), in which a predicate-like adverbial element (often a locational expression) is followed by a word in nominative or partitive case. The adverbial element is analyzed as an adverbial, and the following noun as a postmodifier:

1	Juoksimme	Verb	0	main
2	paikalle	Noun	1	advl
3	kädessä	Noun	1	advl
4	kirves	Noun	3	mod
5	.			

1	Näyttelijät	Noun	2	subj
2	kumarsivat	Verb	0	main
3	otsassa	Noun	2	advl
4	hiki	Noun	3	mod
5	.			

Adverbs that express the quality of being full often take postmodifiers; e.g. *täynnä : täyteen, kukkuroillaan : kukkuroilleen, pullollaan : pullolleen, tulvillaan : tulvilleen, väärällään : väärälleen; puolillaan : puolilleen* (VISK: 659). Here, the postmodifier is often in partitive case:

1	Bussi	Noun	2	subj
2	oli	Verb	0	main
3	puolillaan	Noun	2	advl
4	ihmisiä	Noun	3	mod
5	.			

1	Varasto	Noun	2	subj
2	oli	Verb	0	main
3	täynnä	Adv	2	advl
4	kirjoja	Noun	3	mod
5	.			

The following kinds of adverbs are also marked as adverbials, and the complements following them as postmodifiers:

1	olla	Verb	0	main
2	kotoisin	Adv	1	advl
3	jostakin	Pron	2	mod

1	olla	Verb	0	main
2	peräisin	Adv	1	advl
3	jostakin	Pron	2	mod

1	olla	Verb	0	main
2	syntyisin	Adj	1	advl
3	jostakin	Pron	2	mod

1	olla	Verb	0	main

2	sidoksissa	Noun	1	advl
3	johonkin	Pron	2	mod

1	olla	Verb	0	main
2	kosketuksissa	Noun	1	advl
3	johonkin	Pron	2	mod

1	olla	Verb	0	main
2	selvillä	Adj	1	advl
3	jostakin	Pron	2	mod

1	olla	Verb	0	main
2	perillä	Noun	1	advl
3	jostakin	Adv	2	mod

1	olla	Verb	0	main
2	tosissaan	Adj	1	advl
3	jossakin	Adv	2	mod

When a noun in the comitative case immediately follows its regent, it is interpreted as a postmodifier. If the words are separated by other constituents, the comitative-case noun is analyzed as an adverbial instead.

1	Mies	Noun	3	subj
2	vaimoineen	Noun	1	mod
3	tuli	Verb	0	main
4	kahville	Noun	3	advl
5	.			

1	Mies	Noun	2	subj
2	tuli	Verb	0	main
3	vaimoineen	Noun	2	advl
4	kahville	Noun	2	advl
5	.			–

Subordinate clauses following clauses with predicatives are interpreted as postmodifiers of the predicative, if the predicative clause in question is not missing any of the central sentence constituents. For example:

1	Matti	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	niin	Adv	4	attr
4	hyvä	Adj	2	scomp
5	,			–
6	että	Conj	9	phrm
7	hänen	Pron	8	attr

8	suorituksensa	Noun	9	subj
9	ylittää	Verb	4	mod
10	arvostelutaulukon	Noun	9	obj
11	.			

1	Maija	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	sellainen	Adj	4	attr
4	nainen	Noun	2	scomp
5	,			–
6	että	Conj	8	phrm
7	hänestä	Pron	8	advl
8	tykkäävät	Verb	4	mod
9	kaikki	Pron	8	subj
10	.			–

1	Olemme	Verb	0	main
2	onnekkaita	Adj	1	scomp
3	,			–
4	että	Conj	7	phrm
5	Jemina	Noun	6	subj
6	on	Verb	7	aux
7	ollut	Verb	2	mod
8	terve	Adj	7	scomp
9	.			–

Further, if the predicative clause contains an expletive sentence constituent, the following subordinate clause is also seen as a postmodifier of the predicative. The expletive constituent of the main clause takes the main verb of the subordinate clause as its regent, and the function Mod is assigned to the subordinate clause main verb, as in the example below:

1	He	Pron	2	subj
2	olivat	Verb	0	main
3	hyvin	Adv	4	attr
4	iloisia	Adj	2	scomp
5	siitä	Pron	9	phrm
6	,			–
7	että	Conj	9	phrm
8	olivat	Verb	9	aux
9	päässeet	Verb	4	mod
10	takaisin	Adv	9	advl
11	kotikonnuilleen	Noun	9	advl
12	.			–

1	Minä	Pron	2	subj

2	olen	Verb	0	main
3	hyvä	Adj	2	scomp
4	siinä	Pron	7	phrm
5	,			–
6	että	Conj	7	phrm
7	näppäilen	Verb	3	mod
8	konetta	Noun	7	obj
9	ja	Conj	10	phrm
10	puhun	Verb	7	conjunct
11	samalla	Adv	10	advl
12	puhelimeen	Noun	10	advl
13	.			–

1	Matti	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	kaunis	Adj	2	scomp
4	niin	Adv	8	phrm
5	,			–
6	että	Conj	8	phrm
7	rehellisyys	Noun	8	subj
8	näkyy	Verb	3	mod
9	sisältä	Adv	8	advl
10	ulospäin	Adv	8	advl
11	.			–

When a sentence has an expletive constituent (functioning as an adverbial) which contains a postposition, the postposition takes the expletive word (a form of the word *se*) of the structure as its regent, and the expletive, in turn, is governed by the head verb of the following postmodifying subordinate clause. The true adverbial is thus the subordinate clause.

1	Washington	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	myös	Adv	2	advl
4	epänormaali	Adj	2	scomp
5	siltä	Pron	10	phrm
6	kannalta	Noun	5	phrm
7	että	Conj	10	phrm
8	sillä	Conj	10	advl
9	ei	Verb	10	aux
10	ole	Verb	4	mod
11	kaupunkina	Noun	10	advl
12	täyttä	Adj	13	attr
13	itsehallintoa	Noun	9	subj
14	.			–

Subordinate clauses functioning as other constituents (subjects, objects, predicatives, etc.) are not interpreted as postmodifiers but according to their function within the sentence:

1	On	Verb	0	main
2	hyvä	Adj	1	scomp
3	,			–
4	että	Conj	6	phrm
5	hän	Pron	6	subj
6	tulee	Verb	1	subj
7	.			

1	On	Verb	0	main
2	hyvä	Adj	1	scomp
3	,			–
4	että	Conj	7	phrm
5	hänen	Pron	6	attr
6	suorituksensa	Noun	7	subj
7	ylittää	Verb	1	subj
8	arvostelutaulukon	Noun	7	obj
9	.			–

1	Päätös	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	,			–
4	että	Conj	6	phrm
5	Maija	Noun	6	obj
6	palkataan	Verb	2	scomp
7	ja	Conj	9	phrm
8	Reettaa	Noun	9	obj
9	ei	Verb	6	conjunct
10	.			–

16.7   Phrase marker (phrm)

Phrase markers are a diverse group of words that have limited semantic content (compared to e.g. nouns): conjunctions, adpositions, expletive elements, etc. Phrase markers are governed by their semantic head words, and they can be divided into several subcategories.

The categories that can be analyzed as Phrm are:

- subordinating conjunction (CS)

- coordinating conjunction (CC); note also comma ”,” and semicolon ”;”

- (also) the first part of a correlative conjunction, e.g. *sekä X että Y*

- preposition (adposition)

- postposition (adposition)

- expletive subject (”se”)

- expletive object (”se”)

- expletive predicative ("se")

- expletive adverbial ("niin", inflected forms of "se")

Adpositions are sometimes regarded as the head words of adpositional phrases because they may impose case restrictions on the other words (nouns) of the phrase. However, in this description, due to semantic content, it is the nouns that are interpreted as head words for the prepositions and postpositions, and the adpositions themselves are phrase markers.

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	meni	Verb	0	main
3	yli	Adp	4	phrm
4	aidan	Noun	2	advl
5	.			–

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	pääsi	Verb	0	main
3	aidan	Noun	2	advl
4	yli	Adp	3	phrm
5	.			

1	Pertin	Noun	4	advl
2	mukaan	Adp	1	phrm
3	asia	Noun	4	subj
4	jäi	Verb	0	main
5	kesken	Adv	4	advl
6	.			

1	Ryhmän	Noun	4	advl
2	mielestä	Adp	1	phrm
3	työtä	Noun	4	subj
4	oli	Verb	0	main
5	liikaa	Adj	4	scomp
6	.			–

Coordinating and subordinating conjunctions are also marked as Phrm, as well as the conjunction *kuin* used in comparisons:

1	En	Verb	2	aux
2	usko	Verb	0	main
3	että	Conj	5	phrm
4	eilen	Adv	5	advl
5	oli	Verb	2	obj
6	helle	Noun	5	scomp
7	.			

1	Kissa	Noun	0	main
2	ja	Conj	3	phrm
3	koira	Noun	1	conjunct
4	.			

1	Kissa	Noun	2	subj
2	nukkuu	Verb	0	main
3	ja	Conj	5	phrm
4	koira	Noun	5	subj
5	valvoo	Verb	2	conjunct
6	.			–

1	Kissa	Noun	2	subj
2	nukkuu	Verb	0	main
3	,		5	phrm
4	koira	Noun	5	subj
5	valvoo	Verb	2	conjunct
6	ja	Conj	8	phrm
7	kana	Noun	8	subj
8	hyppii	Verb	5	conjunct
9	.			

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	laulaa	Verb	0	main
3	kuin	Conj	4	phrm
4	enkeli	Noun	2	advl
5	.			–

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	laulaa	Verb	0	main
3	kuin	Conj	5	phrm
4	enkeli	Noun	5	subj
5	laulaisi	Verb	2	advl
6	.			

1	Pieni	Adj	2	attr
2	poika	Noun	3	subj
3	osasi	Verb	0	main
4	käytellä	Verb	3	obj
5	veistä	Noun	4	obj
6	kuin	Conj	7	phrm
7	täysikasvuinen	Adj	4	advl
8	.			–

Both members of a correlative conjunction are also phrase markers. Note, however, that they take different head words:

1	Joko	Adv	2	phrm
2	tulen	Noun	0	main
3	tai	Conj	4	phrm
4	lähden	Verb	2	conjunct
5	.			-

Adpositions with two parts, like *lukuun ottamatta*, *huomioon ottaen* and *mukaan lukien*, are analyzed so that the whole two-part structure functions as an adposition, and the parts are attached together via the idiom function:

1	Lukuun	Noun	2	idiom
2	ottamatta	Verb	3	phrm
3	verotusta	Noun	0	main
4	.			

1	Verotus	Noun	0	main
2	huomioon	Adv	3	idiom
3	ottaen	Verb	1	phrm
4	.			

Also other similar pairs of words functioning as conjunctions that cannot be split apart with i.e. punctuation are analyzed as Phrm and connected via the function Idiom:

1	Nähdään	Verb	0	main
2	ennen	Adv	3	idiom
3	kuin	Conj	4	phrm
4	palaan	Verb	1	advl
5	kotiin	Noun	4	advl
6	.			-

Niin että cases:

When the conjunction chain *niin että* cannot be broken by inserting a comma, i.e. when the structure is understood as an entity, the conjunction *niin* is analyzed as idiomatic and the following conjunction *että* as a phrase marker. In this case, the pair of conjunctions *niin että* is used in the sense of *jotta/että* or *jolloin/jonka vuoksi*.

1	Kuuntele	Verb	0	main
2	tarkasti	Adv	1	advl
3	niin	Adv	4	idiom
4	että	Conj	5	phrm
5	osaat	Verb	1	advl
6	myöhemmin	Adv	5	advl

7	·			–

(semantics: "jotta/että")

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	myöhästyi	Verb	0	main
3	bussista	Noun	2	advl
4	,			–
5	niin	Adv	6	idiom
6	että	Conj	8	phrm
7	loppupäivä	Noun	8	subj
8	meni	Verb	2	advl
9	ihan	Adv	10	attr
10	pipariksi	Noun	8	advl
11	·			–

(semantics: "jolloin/jonka vuoksi")

However, when a the conjunctions of *niin että* could be separated by a comma, the conjunction *niin* is interpreted as an expletive adverbial (and thus Phrm) which takes the main verb of the following clause as its head word. Also the second conjunction *että* is analyzed as Phrm. In cases like this, *niin* is and adverb describing the manner, and the semantics of the pair of conjunctions together is close to 'siten että' (as opposed to 'jotta/että' or 'jolloin/jonka vuoksi' above).

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	täytti	Verb	0	main
3	lasit	Noun	2	obj
4	niin	Adv	7	phrm
5	että	Conj	7	phrm
6	osa	Noun	7	subj
7	vuosi	Verb	2	advl
8	yli	Adv	7	advl
9	·			–

(semantics: "siten että")

The annotated corpus contains different kinds of expletive expressions, all of which have been analyzed as phrase markers. For example, the expletive subject *se* (auxiliary pronoun for a clause functioning as subject) often occupies the subject's place in the main clause, but the actual semantic content of the subject is expressed in the following subordinate clause. Here, the expletive *se* is interpreted as a phrase marker, and its regent is the main verb of the subordinate clause. This subordinate clause verb, in turn, is analyzed as the true subject of the sentence.

1	On	Verb	0	main
2	se	Pron	5	phrm
3	kumma	Adj	1	scomp
4	kun	Conj	5	phrm
5	sataa	Verb	1	subj
6	·			

1	Se	Pron	5	phrm
2	,			–
3	mikä	Pron	5	subj
4	leffasta	Noun	5	advl
5	puuttuu	Verb	7	subj
6	,			–
7	on	Verb	0	main
8	tosi	Adj	9	attr
9	häjyisyys	Noun	7	scomp
10	·			–

Similarly, the expletive expressions may also function as other sentence constituents, such as objects or predicatives. An expletive object (auxiliary pronoun for a clause functioning as object) may naturally occur in any inflected form suitable for an ordinary object, and the same applies to predicatives as well.

1	En	Verb	2	aux
2	ymmärrä	Verb	0	main
3	sitä	Pron	6	phrm
4	että	Conj	6	phrm
5	aina	Adv	6	advl
6	sataa	Verb	2	obj
7	·			–

1	Minä	Pron	2	subj
2	olen	Verb	0	main
3	se	Pron	6	phrm
4	joka	Pron	6	subj
5	aina	Adv	6	advl
6	epäonnistuu	Verb	2	scomp
7	tehtävissään	Noun	6	advl
8	·			–

An expletive adverbial differs from the expletive structures discussed above in that the expletive word, analyzed as Phrm, may be either an inflected form of the word *se*, or the word *niin*. Here, *niin* is an expression of manner, further specified by the following subordinate clause.

1	Kuulitko	Verb	0	main
2	jo	Adv	1	advl
3	siitä	Pron	7	phrm
4	että	Conj	7	phrm
5	Aleksi	Noun	6	subj
6	on	Verb	7	aux
7	voittanut	Verb	1	advl
8	lotossa	Noun	7	advl
9	·			

1	Kimmo	Noun	2	subj
2	kävelee	Verb	0	main
3	niin	Adv	6	phrm
4	että	Conj	6	phrm
5	kopse	Noun	6	subj
6	kuuluu	Verb	2	advl
7	.			

1	Kimmo	Noun	2	subj
2	kävelee	Verb	0	main
3	siten	Adv	6	phrm
4	että	Conj	6	phrm
5	kopse	Noun	6	subj
6	kuuluu	Verb	2	advl
7	.			–

However, when *niin* is already specified in the main clause by a following adverbial, it is not analyzed as an expletive adverbial (i. e. Phrm) but as an attribute (Attr). Thus, if the word *niin* has other modifiers, it is interpreted as an attribute of the adverbial, and the following subordinate clause is a postmodifier of the adverbial.

1	Kimmo	Noun	2	subj
2	kävelee	Verb	0	main
3	niin	Adv	4	attr
4	rehvakkaasti	Adv	2	advl
5	että	Conj	7	phrm
6	kopse	Noun	7	subj
7	kuuluu	Verb	4	mod
8	.			

1	Kimmo	Noun	2	subj
2	kävelee	Verb	0	main
3	siihen	Pron	4	attr
4	malliin	Noun	2	advl
5	että	Conj	7	phrm
6	kopse	Noun	7	subj
7	kuuluu	Verb	4	mod
8	.			–

The function Phrm is also assigned to some exceptional cases where a word that is not a conjunction is functioning as one, like the word *viiva* in the example below:

1	Tilaisuus	Noun	2	subj
2	kestää	Verb	0	main
3	kaksi	Num	6	attr
4	viiva	Noun	5	phrm

5	kolme	Num	3	conjunct
6	tuntia	Noun	2	advl
7	.			-

Also, the negation word *ei* is analyzed as a phrase marker when it is functioning as the first part of a correlative conjunction:

1	Tutkijat	Noun	2	subj
2	haluavat	Verb	0	main
3	kertoa	Verb	2	obj
4	tutkimuksistaan	Noun	3	advl
5	ja	Conj	7	phrm
6	niiden	Pron	7	attr
7	tuloksista	Noun	4	conjunct
8	ei	Verb	11	phrm
9	vain	Adv	10	attr
10	omalle	Adj	11	attr
11	tiedeyhteisölleen	Noun	3	advl
12	vaan	Conj	15	phrm
13	myös	Adv	14	attr
14	laajemmalle	Adj	15	attr
15	yleisölle	Noun	11	conjunct
16	.			-

The negation word *ei* may also function as a coordinating conjunction when it occurs in the form *eikä*. Also, in contrastive structures where the word *ei* (or its person-inflected form) could be replaced by *eikä* (or its person-inflected form), the negation is also analyzed as Phrm. The coordinating conjunction use of *ei* is especially clear in cases like the following example, where the negation verb is not inflected in the same person (1st person singular) as the main verb of the sentence:

1	Ostin	Verb	0	main
2	maitoa	Noun	1	obj
3	,			-
4	ei	Verb	5	phrm
5	olutta	Noun	2	conjunct
6	.			-

If there are several parallel chains of conjuncted elements in the same sentence, the conjunctions between them always take the head word of the following phrase as their regent:

1	Kuka	Pron	2	subj
2	oli	Verb	3	aux
3	saanut	Verb	0	main
4	duunia	Noun	3	obj
5	,		7	phrm
6	kuka	Pron	1	conjunct
7	fudut	Noun	4	conjunct

The coordinated parts of a sentence are not always strictly symmetrical. When coordinating asymmetrical structures, the coordinated phrase takes the same function as the first one, even if the true function of the latter phrase may thus be lost. For example:

1	Söin	Verb	0	main
2	kalaa	Noun	1	obj
3	ja	Conj	4	phrm
4	hyvin	Adv	2	conjunct
5	·			

1	Söin	Verb	0	main
2	hyvin	Adv	1	advl
3	ja	Conj	4	phrm
4	kalaa	Noun	2	conjunct
5	·			

1	Rakennus	Noun	2	subj
2	oli	Verb	0	main
3	tyhjä	Adj	2	scomp
4	ja	Conj	5	phrm
5	romahtamaisillaan	Adj	2	conjunct
6	·			

1	Rakennus	Noun	2	subj
2	oli	Verb	3	aux
3	romahtamaisillaan	Adj	0	main
4	ja	Conj	5	phrm
5	tyhjä	Adj	3	conjunct
6	·			

1	Olin	Verb	0	main
2	töissä	Noun	1	advl
3	ja	Conj	4	phrm
4	pudota	Verb	2	conjunct
5	tuoliltani	Noun	4	advl
6	,			–
7	kun	Conj	8	phrm
8	kuulin	Verb	1	advl
9	siitä	Pron	8	advl
10	·			

1	Olin	Verb	2	aux

2	pudota	Verb	0	main
3	tuoliltani	Noun	2	advl
4	ja	Conj	5	phrm
5	töissä	Noun	2	conjunct
6	,			–
7	kun	Conj	8	phrm
8	kuulin	Verb	2	advl
9	siitä	Pron	8	advl
10	·			–

A word analyzed as Phrm may also have attributes, like in the examples below:

1	Kolme	Num	2	attr
2	sekuntia	Noun	3	attr
3	ennen	Adv	4	phrm
4	sinua	Pron	0	main

1	Vartin	Noun	2	attr
2	vaille	Adp	3	phrm
3	viisi	Num	0	main

The attribute of a Phrm constituent may not always occur in the immediate context of its regent:

1	Sveitsiläinen	Noun	2	subj
2	oli	Verb	0	main
3	suomalaista	Noun	2	advl
4	kaksi	Num	5	attr
5	kierrosta	Noun	6	attr
6	edellä	Adp	3	phrm
7	·			

1	Hevosurheilu	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	toki	Adv	2	advl
4	paljon	Adv	6	attr
5	kävelyä	Noun	2	advl
6	edellä	Adp	5	phrm
7	monissa	Pron	8	attr
8	asioissa	Noun	2	advl
9				

Postpositions like *päässä* or *kohden* may also take a secondary modifier, in addition to their obligatory genitive-form complement. This secondary modifier is analyzed as a postmodifier, like the word *talosta* in the following examples:

1	Kilometrin	Noun	0	main

2	päässä	Adp	1	phrm
3	talosta	Noun	1	mod

1	Talosta	Noun	3	mod
2	kahden	Num	3	attr
3	kilometrin	Noun	0	main
4	päässä	Adp	3	phrm

Postposition phrase or noun phrase?

If a postposition or postposition-like word is preceded by a genitive-form noun, the analysis could be either a postposition phrase or a noun phrase. A test for differentiating between the two cases is to insert an inflection-agreeing modifier before the candidate postposition. If such a modifier can be inserted, the postposition-like word is a noun. If it cannot, the word is a postposition (usually with a more abstract meaning). In unclear cases, the postposition phrase interpretation is preferred.

Noun phrases:

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	käveli	Verb	0	main
3	tien	Noun	5	attr
4	vasemmalla	Adj	5	attr
5	reunalla	Noun	2	advl
6	.			

1	Luoti	Noun	2	subj
2	tuli	Verb	0	main
3	vasemmalta	Adj	4	attr
4	puolelta	Noun	2	advl
5	.			

Adposition phrases:

1	Elämme	Verb	0	main
2	maailmanlopun	Noun	1	advl
3	reunalla	Noun	2	phrm
4	.			

1	Tuo	Pron	2	attr
2	maitotölkki	Noun	4	obj
3	on	Verb	4	aux
4	avattu	Verb	0	main
5	jo	Adv	6	attr
6	viime	attr	7	attr
7	vuoden	Noun	4	advl
8	puolella	Adp	7	phrm

9   ·

Compare with e.g. ?*Elämme maailmanlopun vasemmalla reunalla*

Finally, it should be noted that the words *alussa, lopussa, alkupuolella, loppupuolella* and *puolella*, used in expressions of time, are analyzed as adpositions:

1	Joulukuun	Noun	0	main
2	alussa	Noun	1	phrm

1	Viime	Adv	2	attr
2	vuoden	Noun	0	main
3	puolella	Noun	2	phrm

16.8 Subject (subj)

The head word of the subject is commonly a finite verb, although there are also subjects that have an infinite or a participle as the head.

For example, in non-finite clauses, the infinitive and the participle commonly take a subject that refers to a different entity than the subject of the main clause.

The main verb of the main clause is seen as a subject when the expletive *it* fills the subject position of the main clause. Also, loosely following ISK, the possessor NP of a possessive structure is seen as the subject.

The subject of a finite verb can occur either in the main or the subordinate clause, like in the following examples. Also e.g. the verb or the infinitive of the subordinate clause can function as a subject.

1	Kalle	Noun	2	subj
2	söi	Verb	0	main
3	puuroa	Noun	2	obj
4	·			

1	Kallen	Noun	2	obj
2	kiusaaminen	Verb	3	subj
3	oli	Verb	0	main
4	julmaa	Adj	3	scomp
5	·			

1	Oli	Verb	0	main
2	outoa	Adj	1	scomp
3	että	Conj	5	phrm
4	Kallea	Noun	5	obj
5	kiusattiin	Verb	1	subj
6	·			

1	Se	Pron	4	phrm
2	,			–

3	että	Conj	4	phrm
4	väsyttää	Verb	6	subj
5	,			–
6	johtuu	Verb	0	main
7	liiasta	Adj	8	attr
8	valvomisesta	Noun	6	advl
9	.			

1	Minua	Pron	2	obj
2	harmittaa	Verb	0	main
3	tuollainen	Adj	4	attr
4	asenne	Noun	2	subj
5	.			

1	Minua	Pron	2	obj
2	harmittaa	Verb	0	main
3	jäädä	Verb	2	subj
4	tänne	Adv	3	advl
5	.			

1	Minua	Pron	2	obj
2	harmittaa	Verb	0	main
3	ett	Conj	5	phrm
4	en	Verb	5	aux
5	pääse	Verb	2	subj
6	mukaan	Adv	5	advl
7	.			–

The subject can also occur in the genitive or adessive cases. A subject in the adessive case occurs in possessive sentences. The subject is in the adessive case in possessive constructions: The subject-like possessor NP of the possessive construction gets the function of a subject, whereas the possessed NP functions as an object.

1	Minulla	Pron	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	kylmä	Adj	2	scomp
4	.			

1	Minulla	Pron	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	päänsärky	Noun	2	scomp
4	.			

1	Hänellä	Pron	2	subj

2	on	Verb	0	main
3	halu	Noun	2	obj
4	muuttaa	Verb	3	mod
5	maalle	Noun	4	advl
6	.			

1	Mull	Pron	2	subj
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	ole	Verb	0	main
4	aikaa	Noun	3	obj
5	.			

1	Minun	Pron	2	subj
2	pitää	Verb	3	aux
3	syödä	Verb	0	main
4	.			

1	Minun	Pron	2	subj
2	täytyy	Verb	3	aux
3	mennä	Verb	0	main
4	.			

1	Onko	Verb	0	main
2	teillä	Pron	1	subj
3	tätä	Pron	4	attr
4	kirjaa	Noun	1	obj
5	?			–

The subject of a possessive sentence is typically in the adessive case and it refers to an animate entity. Normally it occurs before the predicate. Only such predicate sentences that contain the word *olla* are interpreted as possessive constructions. Hence, sentences like *Mieheltä unohtui eväät.* or *Mieheltä kuoli vanhemmat.* are not interpreted as possessive constructions.

According to the traditional view, the subject can occur in the partitive case in existential, negated or interrogative constructions:

1	Siinä	Pron	2	advl
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	ruokaa	Noun	2	subj
4	.			–

1	Niin	Conj	2	phrm
2	huomasin	Verb	0	main
3	että	Conj	5	phrm
4	siellä	Adv	5	advl

5	on	Verb	2	obj
6	kalosseja	Noun	5	subj
7	.			–

1	Pakokaasuissa	Noun	2	advl
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	häkän	Noun	2	advl
4	lisäksi	Adp	3	phrm
5	muita	Pron	7	attr
6	myrkyllisiä	Adj	7	attr
7	aineita	Noun	2	subj
8	.			–

1	Laitoksella	Noun	3	advl
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	ole	Verb	0	main
4	johtajaa	Noun	2	subj
5	.			–

Infinitive and participle forms can have their own subject which is not the subject of the main verb of the sentence. For example, in non-finite clauses, this can be seen in the function assignment:

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	näki	Verb	0	main
3	minun	Pron	4	subj
4	purjehtivan	Verb	2	obj
5	.			–

1	Kallen	Noun	3	subj
2	eilen	Adv	3	advl
3	ostama	Verb	4	attr
4	kirja	Noun	0	main
5	.			–

1	Hänen	Pron	3	subj
2	väitettiin	Verb	0	main
3	olevan	Verb	2	obj
4	terve	Adj	3	scomp
5	.			–

16.9   Predicative (scomp)

Firstly, following the traditional definition, complements of the verbs *olla* and *tulla* get analyzed as predicatives. In addition, following ISK, in result clauses also complements of other verbs than *olla* or *tulla* are seen as predicatives. In such cases, the grammatical case of the predicative can be either nominative, partitive or genitive.

Typically predicatives occur with the verbs *olla* and *tulla*. Predicatives are marked with the function Scomp and their head word is always the main verb of the sentence.

1	Talo	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	kaunis	Adj	2	scomp
4	.			

1	Sinä	Pron	2	subj
2	olet	Verb	0	main
3	ystäväni	Noun	2	scomp
4	.			

1	Meistä	Pron	2	advl
2	tulee	Verb	0	main
3	kuuluisia	Adj	2	scomp
4	.			

1	Meistä	Pron	2	advl
2	tulee	Verb	0	main
3	tähtiä	Noun	2	scomp
4	.			–

Apart from predicatives occurring in result clauses, predicatives are specifically complements of the verbs *olla* and *tulla*. Since the predicatives only occur in nominative, partitive and genitive, in sentences lik *Live-lyn kaksi romaania ovat olleet Booker-ehdokkaina*, the essive-cased *ehdokkaina* is analyzed as a predicative adverbial, not a predicative. Predicative adverbials occur and function like predicatives, and in addition to essive, they also occur in allative and ablative cases. Predicative adverbials are analyzed as adverbials.

1	Matti	Noun	2	subj
2	tuli	Verb	0	main
3	iloiseksi	Adj	2	advl
4	.			

1	Tuuli	Noun	2	subj
2	kulki	Verb	0	main
3	viileänä	Adj	2	advl
4	rinteen	Noun	2	advl
5	yli	Adp	4	phrm
6	.			

1	Tämä	Pron	2	subj
2	tuntuu	Verb	0	main
3	hyvältä	Adj	2	advl
4	.			

1	Tämä	Pron	2	subj

2	tuntuu	Verb	0	main
3	hyvälle	Adj	2	advl
4	.			–

Result clauses indicate something turning into something. In order for a clause to be analyzed as a result clause, it needs to contain an elative NP describing the initial state. Result clauses typically have one of the following verbs: *tulla, kasvaa, kehittyä, muodostua, kehkeytyä, sukeutua, tehdä, odottaa, veikata, ennustaa.*

1	Valamosta	Noun	2	Advl
2	kehittyi	Verb	0	Main
3	Pohjoismaiden	Noun	4	Attr
4	huomattavin	Adj	5	Attr
5	luostari	Noun	2	Scomp
6	.			–

If a sentence contains a comparative adjective but no *kuin (than)* clause, the comparative adjective is analyzed as a predicative. In such constructions, the comparison is not visible from the dependency functions. As can be seen from the following example, the comparative structure is visible on the morphological level.

1	Entistäminen	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	jo	Adv	2	advl
4	haastavampaa	Adj	2	scomp
5	.			–

Ambiguity occurs between a compound verb and a predicative in sentences like *talo on saneerattu*. The sentence can be analyzed in two different ways of which neither can be regarded as primary out of context:

1	Talo	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	saneerattu	Verb	2	scomp
4	.			–

1	Talo	Noun	3	obj
2	on	Verb	3	aux
3	saneerattu	Verb	0	main
4	.			–

When the sentences are examined in the context in which they occur, the ambiguity can be resolved by checking which plural from is more natural. E.g.:

Compound verb: Talot on saneerattu 1997.

Predicative: ?Talot ovat saneerattuja 1997.

Also the ambiguity of the singular form can be resolved in a natural way based on the plural form:

1	Talo	Noun	3	obj
2	on	Verb	3	aux
3	saneerattu	Verb	0	main

4	1997	Num	3	advl
5	.			

16.10   Object (obj)

The complement of a transitive verb gets the analyzed as the object. In addition to this, in possessive structures and in resultatives.

Like subjects and adverbials, also objects can be clauses or infinite constructions. In non-finite clauses like *Kuulin hänen lähtevän*, the participle *lähtevän* gets analyzed as the object, where as the word *hänen* is the subject of the infinitive form.

Also infinite verbs can take objects: *Rapuja uskotaan saatavan paljon*.

The grammatical cases of objects are genitive, nominative, accusative and partitive. Quantifiers form an exception to the grammatical case constraint: *Kuulin osan(attr) tarinasta(obj)*. The semantic head of the clause *tarinasta* is analyzed as the object and the quantifier *osan* as an attribute. The head word of the object is always the word which complement it is.

Normally, objects are complements of transitive verbs. In the second example below, there are two transitive verbs that get different objects. When the object is an infinitive construction, the verb of the construction is marked as the object. Also participles *saatavan* get an object: *rapuja*.

1	Kalle	Noun	2	subj
2	osti	Verb	0	main
3	auton	Noun	2	obj
4	.			

1	Rapuja	Noun	3	obj
2	uskotaan	Verb	0	main
3	saatavan	Verb	2	obj
4	paljon	Adv	3	advl
5	.			–

Also in clauses that function as the object, the main verb of the subordinate clause gets analyzed as the object:

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	vakuutti	Verb	0	main
3	,			–
4	että	Conj	5	phrm
5	halusi	Verb	2	obj
6	asian	Noun	5	obj
7	julki	Adv	5	advl
8	.			–

Intransitive verbs can take objects in resultative structures. A resultative is a phrase that indicates the state of a noun resulting from the completion of the verb. The affected noun is given the function of an object even thought the verb is not transitive. (VISK § 482).

1	Kalle	Noun	2	subj

2	hyppi	Verb	0	main
3	veden	Noun	2	obj
4	pois	Adv	2	advl
5	korvastaan	Noun	2	advl
6	.			–

In addition to intransitive verbs taking objects in resultative clauses, also intransitive verbs in possessive structures can have objects, though this feature is limited to the verb *olla*. (See analysis of special clause types).

1	Hänellä	Pron	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	pallo	Noun	2	obj
4	.			–

Verb-derived nouns can also take an object. The clause-internal function analysis of such clauses is realized partly in the annotation scheme:

1	kissan	Noun	2	obj
2	nostaminen	Verb	0	main
3	pöydälle	Noun	2	advl
4	.			

1	Puun	Noun	2	obj
2	käsittely	Noun	0	main

1	Lumen	Noun	2	obj
2	luonti	Noun	0	main

Adverbials that occur in grammatical cases of the object (partitive, nominative, genitive, and accusative) are usually interpreted as adverbials, but the pronouns *kaikki (all)* or *mitään(none)* are seen as objects, except if they are used as attributes:

1	Oletko	Verb	3	aux
2	sinä	Pron	1	subj
3	saanut	Verb	0	main
4	mitään	Pron	3	obj
5	suuhusi	Noun	3	advl
6	?			

1	Suoraan	Adv	5	advl
2	hän	Pron	3	subj
3	ei	Verb	4	aux
4	ole	Verb	5	aux
5	sanonut	Verb	0	main
6	mitään	Pron	5	obj

7	·			

1	Heitä	Pron	2	obj
2	kiellettiin	Verb	0	main
3	puhumasta	Verb	2	advl
4	mitään	Pron	3	obj
5	työtovereilleen	Noun	3	advl
6	·			

1	Olen	Verb	2	aux
2	kokeillut	Verb	0	main
3	vähän	Adv	4	attr
4	kaikkea	Pron	2	obj
5	·			–

-mA infinitives are not analyzed as objects. In such constructions, the word that formally fill the conditions of the object is analyzed as an object. Also, *-mA* infinitives are not seen as objects in sentences where there is no sentence element that fills the conditions of an object.

1	Liisa	Noun	2	subj
2	pyysi	Verb	0	main
3	minua	Pron	2	obj
4	lähtemään	Verb	2	advl
5	kotiin	Noun	4	advl
6	·			–

1	Opettaja	Noun	2	subj
2	käski	Verb	0	main
3	oppilaita	Noun	2	obj
4	hiljentymään	Verb	2	advl
5	·			–

1	Opettaja	Noun	2	subj
2	käski	Verb	0	main
3	hiljentymään	Verb	2	advl
4	·			–

However, an *-A* infinitive can act as an object:

1	Ajattelin	Verb	0	main
2	lähteä	Verb	1	obj
3	kotiin	Noun	2	advl
4	·			–

1	Lilli	Noun	2	subj
2	uskalsi	Verb	0	main
3	hypätä	Verb	2	obj
4	kahden	Num	5	attr
5	metrin	Noun	6	attr
6	korkeudesta	Noun	3	advl
7	.			–

An infinitive clause that acts as an object and has an own subject *(see VISK §502: the permissive structure, permissiivirakenne)* is analyzed so that the *-A* infinitive is marked as the object and the genitive NP as the subject, the head word of which is the object:

1	Opettaja	Noun	2	subj
2	antoi	Verb	0	main
3	lasten	Noun	4	subj
4	kiipeillä	Verb	2	obj
5	köysitikkaissa	Noun	4	advl
6	.			–

The referative construction is analyzed analogously to the *että*-clause it corresponds to so that the verb is given the object function and the NP the function of a subject. The head word of this infinitive construction is the infinite form.

1	Kuulin	Verb	0	main
2	hänen	Pron	3	subj
3	tulevan	Verb	1	obj
4	.			–

Compare:

1	Kuulin	Verb	0	main
2	,			
3	että	Conj	5	phrm
4	hän	Pron	5	subj
5	tulee	Verb	1	obj
6	.			–

16.10.1 Vocative (voc)

A vocative expression is commonly understood as the NP occurring with an imperative verb; it is the party being spoken to. In such cases the head word of the vocative is the inflected verb in the second person. However, vocatives do not only occur in imperative utterances. E.g. *Matti, pöydällä on kahvia (Matti, there is coffee on the table.)* is also analyzed as a structure with a vocative NP. The head word is the head of the whole sentence.

1	Kalle	Noun	3	voc
2	,			–
3	tule	Verb	0	main

4	tänne	Adv	3	advl
5	.			

1	Tule	Verb	0	main
2	Kalle	Noun	1	voc
3	tänne	Adv	1	advl
4	.			

1	Tule	Verb	0	main
2	tänne	Adv	1	advl
3	Kalle	Noun	1	voc
4	.			

1	Painatkos	Verb	0	main
2	Sundman	Noun	1	voc
3	sitä	Pron	4	attr
4	nappia	Noun	1	obj
5	.			

1	Olet	Verb	0	main
2	maamme	Noun	1	scomp
3	armahin	Adj	2	mod
4	,			–
5	Suomenmaa	Noun	1	voc
6	.			–

16.10.2   Adverbial (advl)

Extensions of verbs and verbal nominalizations, apart from the subject, object and predicative, form the class of adverbials. Adverbials form a very heterogenous class and contains many rather clear-cut subclasses that can be further split into more specific functions, like interjections. In the future, when the function palette will be extended to be more fine-grained, adverbials can be split into subclasses like time and manner.

The head word of an adverbial is the verb which it is the extension of. However, in elliptical clauses, the head word of an adverbial is the head word of the elliptical clause, even though it might not be a verb. Also, a verb-derived noun can get it's own adverbial, e.g. *meressä(advl) uiminen (swimming in the sea)*.

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	tuli	Verb	0	main
3	eilen	Adv	2	advl
4	kotiin	Noun	2	advl
5	puistosta	Noun	2	advl
6	iloisena	Adj	2	advl
7	.			

1	Eilen	Adv	3	advl
2	taisi	Verb	3	aux
3	sataa	Num	0	main
4	.			

1	Ostin	Verb	0	main
2	hänelle	Pron	1	advl
3	kirjan	Noun	1	obj
4	.			

1	Kutsuin	Verb	0	main
2	häntä	Pron	1	obj
3	älykääpiöksi	Noun	1	advl
4	.			–

1	Kissan	Noun	2	obj
2	nostaminen	Verb	0	main
3	pöydälle	Noun	2	advl
4	.			–

1	Lämmön	Noun	2	subj
2	noustessa	Verb	5	advl
3	hän	Pron	4	subj
4	alkoi	Verb	5	aux
5	hikoilla	Verb	0	main
6	.			–

1	Nopeasti	Adv	2	advl
2	juokseminen	Noun	0	main

Also a clause can act as an adverbial. In such cases, the main verb of the subordinate clause is assigned the function of an adverb, and the other elements of the subordinate clause get their own function analysis:

1	Toisen	Num	5	advl
2	päällä	Noun	1	phrm
3	ei	Verb	4	aux
4	voi	Verb	5	aux
5	nukkua	Verb	0	main
6	kun	Conj	8	phrm
7	se	Pron	8	subj
8	pitää	Verb	5	advl
9	meteliä	Noun	8	obj
10	.			–

Interjections are marked as adverbials. Their head word is the main verb of the clause.

1	Yök	Adv	4	advl
2	,			–
3	en	Verb	4	aux
4	syö	Verb	0	main
5	tuota	Pron	4	obj
6	!			–

Status constructions (VISK § 877), where the first part is nominative or partitive, and the second part a predicative or a predicative adverbial (usually indicating place), are analyzed so that the first part is assigned the function of an attribute and the modifier indicating place an adverbial.

1	Juoksimme	Verb	0	main
2	paikalle	Noun	1	advl
3	kirves	Noun	4	attr
4	kädessä	Noun	1	advl
5	.			–

1	Makasimme	Verb	0	main
2	maassa	Noun	1	advl
3	nenä	Noun	4	attr
4	turpeessa	Noun	1	advl
5	ja	Conj	6	phrm
6	huusimme	Verb	1	conjunct
7	.			–

If the parts of a status construction swap places, the nominative/partitive part gets analyzed as a postmodifier (Mod). See (Postmodifier 16.6).

Adverbials that occur in grammatical cases of the object (partitive, nominative, genitive, and accusative) are usually interpreted as adverbials:

1	Juoksin	Verb	0	main
2	tunnin	Noun	1	advl
3	.			–

1	Hinta	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	3	aux
3	noussut	Verb	0	main
4	euron	Noun	3	advl
5	.			–

1	Pääsyliput	Noun	3	subj
2	stadionille	Noun	1	mod
3	maksoivat	Verb	0	main
4	30	Num	5	attr
5	markkaa	Noun	3	advl

6	·			–

1	Sen	Pron	2	subj
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	pitäisi	Verb	4	aux
4	kulkea	Verb	0	main
5	metriäkään	Noun	4	advl
6	vapaana	Noun	4	advl
7	·			–

The pronouns *kaikki (all)* or *mitään (none)* are seen as objects if they occur independently:

1	Oletko	Verb	3	aux
2	sinä	Pron	1	subj
3	saanut	Verb	0	main
4	mitään	Pron	3	obj
5	suuhusi	Noun	3	advl
6	?			–

1	Suoraan	Adv	5	advl
2	hän	Pron	3	subj
3	ei	Verb	4	aux
4	ole	Verb	5	aux
5	sanonut	Verb	0	main
6	mitään	Pron	5	obj
7	·			–

1	Heitä	Pron	2	obj
2	kiellettiin	Verb	0	main
3	puhumasta	Verb	2	advl
4	mitään	Pron	3	obj
5	työtovereilleen	Noun	3	advl
6	·			–

1	Olen	Verb	2	aux
2	kokeillut	Verb	0	main
3	vähän	Adv	4	attr
4	kaikkea	Pron	2	obj
5	·			–

Adverbs that express the extent of fullness are adverbials: *täynnä : täyteen, kukkuroillaan : kukkuroilleen, pullollaan : pullolleen, tulvillaan : tulvilleen, väärällään : väärälleen; puolillaan : puolilleen.* (VISK §659.) They usually get a postmodifier in the partitive case, e.g.:

1	Bussi	Noun	2	subj

2	oli	Verb	0	main
3	puolillaan	Noun	2	advl
4	ihmisiä	Noun	3	mod
5	.			–

1	Varasto	Noun	2	subj
2	oli	Verb	0	main
3	täynnä	Adv	2	advl
4	kirjoja	Noun	3	mod
5	.			–

A sentence that contains an adverbial expressing the extent of being full and its postmodifier can also contain an object.

1	äiti	Noun	2	subj
2	pursotti	Verb	0	main
3	kakun	Noun	2	obj
4	täyteen	Adv	2	advl
5	kermavaahtoa	Noun	4	mod
6	.			–

1	Bändi	Noun	2	subj
2	veti	Verb	0	main
3	keikkasalin	Noun	2	obj
4	pullolleen	Noun	2	advl
5	ihmisiä	Noun	4	mod
6	.			–

Also the following kinds of adverbs are analyzed as adverbials, and the extension that follows them gets assigned the function of a postmodifier:

1	olla	Verb	0	main
2	kotoisin	Adv	1	advl
3	jostakin	Pron	2	mod

1	olla	Verb	0	main
2	peräisin	Adv	1	advl
3	jostakin	Pron	2	mod

1	olla	Verb	0	main
2	syntyisin	Adj	1	advl
3	jostakin	Pron	2	mod

1	olla	Verb	0	main

2	sidoksissa	Noun	1	advl
3	johonkin	Pron	2	mod

1	olla	Verb	0	main
2	kosketuksissa	Noun	1	advl
3	johonkin	Pron	2	mod

1	olla	Verb	0	main
2	selvillä	Adj	1	advl
3	jostakin	Pron	2	mod

1	olla	Verb	0	main
2	perillä	Noun	1	advl
3	jostakin	Adv	2	mod

1	olla	Verb	0	main
2	tosissaan	Adj	1	advl
3	jossakin	Adv	2	mod

The colorative structure (*koloratiivirakenne*) is an exception among adverbials: The A-infinitive is analyzed as an adverbial the head of which is the agreeing verb:

1	He	Pron	3	subj
2	puhua	Verb	3	advl
3	pälättivät	Verb	0	main
4	.			–

16.10.3 Conjunction (conjunct)

The posterior element of a coordinated structure is marked as coordination with the help of the conjunct function. The head word of the coordinated sentence element is equal

The element that is not the first element of the coordination is marked as a coordinated element with the help of the function Conjunct.

The head word of the coordinated element is the preceding equal sentence element with which it is coordinated. If there are several coordinated elements, the parts form a chain structure, and not all elements refer to the first element:

1	kissa	Noun	0	main
2	ja	Conj	3	phrm
3	koira	Noun	1	conjunct

1	Hiiri	Noun	0	main
2	,		3	phrm
3	kissa	Noun	1	conjunct

| 4 | ja | Conj | 5 | phrm |
| 5 | koira | Noun | 3 | conjunct |

1	Hiiri	Noun	2	subj
2	meni	Verb	0	main
3	ja	Conj	5	phrm
4	kissa	Noun	5	subj
5	tuli	Verb	2	conjunct
6	.			-

1	Ehkä	Adv	2	advl
2	otin	Verb	0	main
3	,		5	phrm
4	ehkä	Adv	5	advl
5	en	Verb	2	conjunct
6	.			-

1	Kissa	Noun	2	subj
2	nukkuu	Verb	0	main
3	,		5	phrm
4	koira	Noun	5	subj
5	valvoo	Verb	2	conjunct
6	ja	Conj	8	phrm
7	kana	Noun	8	subj
8	hyppii	Verb	5	conjunct
9	.			-

In the cases above, sentence elements labeled with p like *ja / and* or the comma refer to the next coordinated element.

Untypical coordinations: Even structurally different conjuncts get linked from core to core:

1	Lähdetään	Verb	0	main
2	leffaan	Noun	1	advl
3	tai	Conj	4	phrm
4	jotain	Pron	2	conjunct
5	.			-

1	Kädet	Noun	0	main
2	ylös	Adv	1	advl
3	tai	Conj	4	phrm
4	ammun	Verb	1	conjunct
5	!			-

If coordinated word parts are not repeated, coordination is marked from the "incomplete" expression to the complete one:

1	Viisto-	Noun	3	conjunct
2	ja	Conj	3	phrm
3	pystykuilu	Noun	0	main

1	Käräjä-	Noun	3	conjunct
2	ja	Conj	3	phrm
3	hovioikeus	Noun	0	main

In clauses that contain several coordinated conjunct chains, the conjunctions always refer to the head word of the next phrase.

1	Kuka	Pron	2	subj
2	oli	Verb	3	aux
3	saanut	Verb	0	main
4	duunia	Noun	3	obj
5	,		7	phrm
6	kuka	Pron	1	conjunct
7	fudut	Noun	4	conjunct
8	.			–

Referring to elements outside the conjunct chain: When there are elements in the conjunct chain that refer to elements outside the chain, such elements can be linked to the element analyzed as Conj. E.g.:

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	meni	Verb	0	main
3	kotiin	Noun	2	advl
4	ja	Conj	8	phrm
5	sitten	Adv	8	advl
6	ihan	Adv	7	attr
7	huvikseen	Noun	8	advl
8	kävelylle	Noun	3	conjunct
9	.			–

Analysis of negation in conjunct chains: In elliptical structures the negation word can represent the whole compound verb.

1	Vain	Adv	2	attr
2	harva	Adj	3	subj
3	voittaa	Verb	0	main
4	lotossa	Noun	3	advl
5	,		8	phrm
6	suurin	Adj	7	attr
7	osa	Noun	8	subj
8	ei	Verb	3	conjunct
9	.			–

1	Onko	Verb	0	main
2	nyt	Adv	1	advl
3	mun	Pron	4	attr
4	vuoroni	Noun	1	subj
5	ajaa	Verb	4	mod
6	vai	Conj	7	phrm
7	ei	Verb	1	conjunct
8	?			–

If the negative *ei* occurs in the form *eikä*, it is analyzed in like the coordinating conjunction. Also in clearly contrastive sentences, where the word *ei* could occur in the form *eikä*, the form is analyzed as a phrase marker. In positive sentences, the negative would be replaced with a coordinating conjunction.

1	Minulla	Pron	2	subj
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	ole	Verb	0	main
4	partaa	Noun	3	obj
5	eikä	Verb	6	phrm
6	viiksiä	Noun	4	conjunct
7	.			–

1	Karpaasi	Noun	2	subj
2	aikoo	Verb	0	main
3	laskeutua	Verb	2	obj
4	alas	Adv	3	advl
5	Näsinneulasta	Noun	3	advl
6	köydellä	Noun	3	advl
7	,			–
8	ei	Verb	9	phrm
9	hissillä	Noun	6	conjunct
10	.			–

1	En	Verb	2	aux
2	löytänyt	Verb	0	main
3	kirvestä	Noun	2	obj
4	enkä	Verb	5	phrm
5	mitään	Pron	3	conjunct
6	.			–

If whole sentences or sentence-like units (not only sentence elements that have the same functions) are coordinated, the negative verb is coordinated with the main verb. In such cases, also the negative verb can get its own adverbials.

1	Kuka	Pron	2	subj
2	ottaa	Verb	0	main
3	hänet	Pron	2	obj

4	vakavasti	Adv	2	advl
5	ell	Conj	6	phrm
6	ei	Verb	2	conjunct
7	Matti	Noun	6	subj
8	kuunneltuaan	Verb	6	advl
9	hänen	Pron	10	attr
10	perustelujaan	Noun	8	obj
11	?			–

16.10.4   Comparison (comp)

Comparative structures are visible in the function analysis of the comparative and positive degrees only. With superlative, the comparison is visible only on the morphological level. Commonly, comparative structures contain an elliptical subordinate clause, and the ellipsis of the comparative structure is treated in the same way as elliptical structures in general. The *kuin / than* is analyzed as a phrase marker, Phrm, and its head word is the object of comparison. The object of comparison is given the function comp, and its head word is the trait that is being compared. Other sentence elements are analyzed according to their contexts.

In the positive degree, the word *yhtä / as* is analyzed as an attribute of the adjective and the word *kuin /as* as a phrase marker. The word *kuin* is enough identify an adjective in the positive degree as being part of a comparative structure, the attribute *yhtä* is not needed.

1	Yhtä	Num	2	attr
2	iso	Adj	0	main
3	kuin	Conj	4	phrm
4	Kalle	Noun	2	comp

A comparative structure with a Comp-function must contain at least the object of comparison, Comp, and the trait that is being compared, which is the head word of the word that has the function Comp. However, the sentence *Pekka oli pidempi / Pekka was taller* would be understood as a predicative clause due to the lack of the object of comparison, and the comparison is not seen in the function analysis, but only on the morphological level.

1	Isompi	Adj	0	main
2	kuin	Conj	3	phrm
3	Kalle	Noun	1	comp

1	Minua	Pron	2	comp
2	pidempi	Adj	0	main

Comparative structures are often elliptical. A clause with a *kuin / than* is commonly compared with an elliptical subordinate clause that contains no verb. When an elliptical sentence contains two objects of comparisons (Kalle on nyt isompi kuin Pekka ennen / Kalle is now taller than Pekka before), annotating gets challenging. In such sentences, the primary object of comparison gets the Comp function (in unclear cases, primary means the first), and the head word of this word is the trait that is being compared. Other words of the comparative clause are treated as they are treated in other elliptical clauses (see Section 17.5): The head word is the head word of the elliptical clause (in comparative clauses the word that has the Comp function), and other sentence elements are analyzed according to their contexts.

1	Kalle	Noun	2	subj

2	on	Verb	0	main
3	nyt	Adv	2	advl
4	pidempi	Adj	2	scomp
5	kuin	Conj	6	phrm
6	Pekka	Noun	4	comp
7	ennen	Adv	6	advl
8	.			

Such metaphors that contain the word *kuin /than* but no trait that is being compared are not seen as comparative structures. For example sentences like *Hän oli kuin veistos / He was like a statue* tai *Olet kuin enkeli / You are like an angel* contain no comparative structure.

1	Meidät	Pron	2	obj
2	ammuttiin	Verb	0	main
3	kuin	Conj	4	phrm
4	sorsat	Noun	2	advl
5	.			–

The comparative degree can express comparison without the word *kuin / than*. Also in such sentences the trait that is being compared, e.g. length, and the object of comparison, e.g. Pekka, are present. Such comparative structures express the same idea as sentences that contain the word *kuin / than*.

1	Minua	Pron	2	comp
2	pidempi	Adj	0	main

1	Pidempi	Adj	0	main
2	kuin	Conj	3	phrm
3	minä	Pron	1	comp

1	Kupariteollisuus	Noun	2	subj
2	teki	Verb	0	main
3	rahaa	Noun	2	obj
4	ennustettua	Adj	5	comp
5	enemmän	Adv	2	advl
6	.			–

1	Kupariteollisuus	Noun	2	subj
2	teki	Verb	0	main
3	rahaa	Noun	2	obj
4	enemmän	Adv	2	advl
5	kuin	Conj	7	phrm
6	oli	Verb	7	aux
7	ennustettu	Verb	4	comp
8	.			–

However, structures that do no not make the object of comparison clear are not seen as comparative structures. These structures can not be transformed into versions that contain the word *kuin / than*. E.g. in the following sentence, the adjective in the comparative degree *hastavampaa / more challenging* is analyzed as a predicative.

1	Entistäminen	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	jo	Adv	2	advl
4	haastavampaa	Adj	2	scomp
5	.			-

In the positive degree, only cases that contain the comparative conjunction *kuin / than*, the trait that is being compared, and the object of comparison are seen as comparative structures. Hence, sentences like *Minun mittaiseni mies* has no comparative structure. Compare: *?Yhtä mittainen mies kuin minä.*

16.10.5 Idiom (idiom)

Idiomatic expressions are chained together in linear order and the rightmost element is linked to the rest of the sentence with a function that relates to its context, e.g. as an adverbial:

1	Mullin	Noun	2	idiom
2	mallin	Noun	0	main

1	Sikin	Adv	2	idiom
2	sokin	Adv	0	main

1	Otti	Verb	2	idiom
2	ja	Conj	3	idiom
3	lähti	Verb	0	main
4	.			-

Word pairs that function as conjunctions are analyzed as a combination of idioms and phrase markers if it is not possible to break the pair into two parts e.g. using commas:

1	Nähdään	Verb	0	main
2	ennen	Adv	3	idiom
3	kuin	Conj	4	phrm
4	palaan	Verb	1	advl
5	kotiin	Noun	4	advl
6	.			-

17 Analysis Models for Recurring Constructions

17.1 Analysis of the negative *Ei*

The negative *Ei* is usually analyzed as an auxiliary, Aux.

1	Etana	Noun	2	subj
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	kiirehtinyt	Verb	0	main
4	katua	Noun	5	obj
5	ylittäessään	Verb	3	advl
6	.			

1	Ei	Verb	3	aux
2	täällä	Adv	3	advl
3	ole	Verb	0	main
4	mitään	Pron	5	attr
5	työkaluja	Noun	1	subj
6	.			

However, sometimes the negative occurs in elliptical clauses, and it is still analyzed as a verb, but when it occurs in the main clause, it gets the function label Main. Assigning the functions to the other words can require looking at the context information of the preceding clause. Because the negative *ei* can is seen as a verb, it can be the head word of e.g. the subject:

1	Ei	Verb	3	aux
2	täällä	Adv	3	advl
3	ole	Verb	0	main
4	mitään	Pron	5	attr
5	työkaluja	Noun	1	subj
6	.			

1	Ei	Verb	0	main
2	ruuvimeisseliä	Noun	1	subj
3	ainakaan	Adv	1	advl
4	.			

(Looking at the preceding context: Ei täällä ole ruuvimeisseliä ainakaan.)

The following example has two coordinated main clauses of which the latter one is elliptical: the negative represents the main verb of the whole clause. Hence, the word *ei* get the function Conjunct, and its head word is the main verb of the anterior clause.

1	Vain	Adv	2	attr
2	harva	Adj	3	subj
3	voittaa	Verb	0	main
4	lotossa	Noun	3	advl
5	,			

6	suurin	Adj	7	attr
7	osa	Noun	8	subj
8	ei	Verb	3	conjunct
9	.			

Commonly elliptical clauses that contain the negative *ei* are more like insertions, not actual clauses, but such cases are systematically analyzed so that the negative *ei* is a verb and has the function Conjunct. According to this analysis, the following sentence is understood as: *Marsalkan kantaan vaikutti moni seikka, vähiten ei vaikuttanut kenraali Paavo Talvela.*

1	Marsalkan	Noun	2	attr
2	kantaan	Noun	3	advl
3	vaikutti	Verb	0	main
4	moni	Pron	5	attr
5	seikka	Noun	3	subj
6	,			–
7	ei	Verb	3	conjunct
8	vähiten	Adv	7	advl
9	kenraali	Noun	11	attr
10	Paavo	Noun	11	attr
11	Talvela	Noun	7	mod
12	.			–

Suffixes that attach to the negative *ei* do not change the adverb reading:

1	Eihän	Verb	3	aux
2	täällä	Adv	3	advl
3	ole	Verb	0	main
4	edes	Adv	5	attr
5	ruuvimeisseliä	Noun	1	subj
6	.			

1	Emmekö	Verb	3	aux
2	me	Pron	1	subj
3	voisi	Verb	5	aux
4	jo	Adv	5	advl
5	lähteä	Verb	0	main
6	?			

1	Eipä	Verb	4	aux
2	teitä	Pron	5	obj
3	sinne	Adv	5	advl
4	olisi	Verb	5	aux
5	kaivattukaan	Verb	0	main

6   ·

Ei can attach to conjunctions as well, e.g. *ellei* of *ettei*. Here, the conjunction part is analyzed as a phrase marker, and the *ei* part as a verb: usually an Aux, but in elliptical subclauses e.g. Advl, since it is the main verb of the clause.

1	Pekka	Noun	2	subj
2	luuli	Verb	0	main
3	,			
4	ett	Conj	7	phrm
5	ei	Verb	7	aux
6	Rovaniemellä	Noun	7	advl
7	olisi	Verb	2	obj
8	vielä	Adv	7	advl
9	lunta	Noun	5	subj
10	·			

1	Lähden	Verb	0	main
2	Ruotsiin	Noun	1	advl
3	ell	Conj	5	phrm
4	en	Verb	5	aux
5	lähde	Verb	1	advl
6	peräti	Adv	7	attr
7	Norjaan	Noun	5	advl
8	·			

1	Lähden	Verb	0	main
2	Ruotsiin	Noun	1	advl
3	ell	Conj	4	phrm
4	en	Verb	1	advl
5	peräti	Adv	6	attr
6	Norjaan	Noun	4	advl
7	·			

The word *eikä* is always a phrase marker (Phrm) because of its coordinative function. *Eikä* can be inflect for person, e.g. *emmekä*, and both verbs an nominals can be coordinated with it.

1	Siinä	Adv	3	advl
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	ole	Verb	0	main
4	päätä	Noun	2	subj
5	eikä	Conj	6	phrm
6	häntää	Noun	4	conjunct
7	·			

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1	En	Verb	2	aux
2	löytänyt	Verb	0	main
3	kirvestä	Noun	2	obj
4	enkä	Verb	5	phrm
5	nähnyt	Verb	2	conjunct
6	mitään	Pron	5	obj
7	.			-

If the word *ei* is used in a contrastive way, it is gets the function Phrm, like the word *eikä*. In such cases the *ei* should be interchangeable with the word *eikä* or one of its inflections.

1	Lähden	Verb	0	main
2	Ruotsiin	Noun	1	advl
3	,			
4	en	Verb	5	phrm
5	Kiinaan	Noun	2	conjunct
6	.			

1	Viulua	Noun	2	obj
2	soitti	Verb	0	main
3	Pekka	Noun	2	subj
4	,			
5	ei	Verb	6	phrm
6	Hannu	Noun	3	conjunct
7	.			

1	Pekka	Noun	2	subj
2	soitti	Verb	0	main
3	viulua	Noun	2	obj
4	,			
5	ei	Verb	6	phrm
6	vinguttanut	Verb	2	conjunct
7	.			

In the construction *ei x – vaan x*, the word *ei* is analyzed as a phrase marked analogously to the conjunction pair *"sekä-että"*.

1	Kerroin	Verb	0	main
2	asiasta	Noun	1	advl
3	ei	Verb	5	phrm
4	vain	Adv	5	attr
5	vanhemmille	Noun	1	advl
6	vaan	Conj	8	phrm
7	myös	Adv	8	attr
8	opettajille	Noun	5	conjunct

| 9 | · | | | – |

In exclamations, *ei* can also get an attribute reading. In this use of the word, *ei* cannot really be considered a negative, but rather a part of fixed expressions.

1	Ei	Verb	2	attr
2	helkkari	Noun	0	main
3	!			

17.2 Expressions of Time and Quantity

Different expressions of time e.g. *x:n verran ajassa x* are analyzed so that the part that inflects according to clause context gets the function Advl, and the rest Mod.

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	söi	Verb	0	main
3	kolme	Num	4	attr
4	kertaa	Noun	2	advl
5	päivässä	Noun	4	mod
6	·			

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	söi	Verb	0	main
3	kolmesti	Adv	2	advl
4	päivässä	Noun	3	mod
5	·			

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	hiihti	Verb	0	main
3	viikossa	Noun	5	mod
4	viisi	Num	5	attr
5	tuntia	Noun	2	advl
6	·			

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	hiihti	Verb	0	main
3	vuodessa	Noun	5	mod
4	kolmena	Num	5	attr
5	päivänä	Noun	2	advl
6	·			

In expressions of time, the inflected word is seen as the head word of the clause and the numeral related to it is a postmodifier or an attribute.

1	Liisa	Noun	2	subj
2	syntyi	Verb	0	main

3	alkusyksystä	Noun	2	advl
4	1989	Num	3	mod
5	.			

1	Liisa	Noun	2	subj
2	syntyi	Verb	0	main
3	vuonna	Noun	2	advl
4	1989	Num	3	mod
5	.			

1	Liisa	Noun	2	subj
2	syntyi	Verb	0	main
3	1989	Num	5	attr
4	vuonna	Noun	2	advl
5	.			

In expressions of time, only the uninflected expression is analyzed as an attribute.

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	yritti	Verb	0	main
3	ehtiä	Verb	2	obj
4	tänne	Adv	3	advl
5	kello	Noun	6	attr
6	kuudeksi	Num	3	advl
7	.			

In expressions of time, *alussa, lopussa, alkupuolella, loppupuolella* and *puolella* are analyzed as as adpositions:

1	Joulukuun	Noun	0	main
2	alussa	Noun	1	phrm

1	Viime	Adv	2	attr
2	vuoden	Noun	0	main
3	puolella	Noun	2	phrm

Attribute chains are used in expressions of date. The parts are chained together so that the head word of the attribute is always the following word. The actual head word of the clause (usually an adverbial) is the word that inflects in context, e.g. *vuonna, vuodeksi, etc.*.

1	Tarja Halonen	Noun	2	subj
2	syntyi	Verb	0	main
3	24.	Num	4	attr
4	joulukuuta	Noun	5	attr
5	1943	Num	2	advl
6	.			

1	Tarja Halonen	Noun	2	subj
2	syntyi	Verb	0	main
3	joulukuun	Noun	4	attr
4	24.	Num	5	attr
5	päivä	Noun	6	attr
6	1943	Num	2	advl
7	.			

1	Tarja Halonen	Noun	2	subj
2	syntyi	Verb	0	main
3	joulukuun	Noun	4	attr
4	24.	Num	5	attr
5	päivä	Noun	6	attr
6	vuonna	Noun	2	advl
7	1943	Num	6	mod
8	.			

In expressions of time, the inflected part gets the Advl reading always regardless of its position in the clause or which word is in question (e.g. alkusyksystä, keskipäivästä, vuodesta, tammikuusta, etc.).

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	pyysi	Verb	0	main
3	minua	Pron	2	obj
4	jäämään	Verb	2	advl
5	tammikuuhun	Noun	2	advl
6	2012	Num	5	mod
7	.			

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	pyysi	Verb	0	main
3	minua	Pron	2	obj
4	jäämään	Verb	2	advl
5	2012	Num	6	attr
6	vuoden	Noun	7	attr
7	tammikuuhun	Noun	4	advl
8	.			

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	pyysi	Verb	0	main
3	minua	Pron	2	obj
4	jäämään	Verb	2	advl
5	5.	Num	6	attr

6	tammikuuta	Noun	7	attr
7	2012	Num	4	advl
8	asti	Adp	7	phrm
9	.			

17.3   Special Syntactic Constructions

Expressions relating to experience that follow the structure of state clauses (see VISK §900) are analyzed in the following way: *Genitive subject + olla/tulla + predicative*. The predicative reading remains also in expressions with a zero-person (nollapersoona), e.g. *Täällä on kylmä*.

1	Hänen	Pron	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	kylmä	Adj	2	scomp
4	.			

1	Hänen	Pron	2	subj
2	tuli	Verb	0	main
3	kylmä	Adj	2	scomp
4	.			

Analogously, some predicative clauses take a complement, e.g. *Minun/minulla on/tuli surku/ikävä häntä*. This structure is annotated using the following pattern: *Genitive subject + olla/tulla + predicative + post-modifier*.

1	Minun	Pron	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	ikävä	Adj	2	scomp
4	häntä	Noun	3	mod
5	.			

Also similar possessive constructions, some of which could also be expressed using a genitive subject *minun/minulla on ikävä/kylmä/nälkä*: *Subject + olla/tulla + predicative*.

1	Liisalla	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	kylmä	Adj	2	scomp
4	.			

1	Minulla	Pron	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	ikävä	Noun	2	scomp
4	sinua	Pron	3	mod
5	.			

1	Oppilailla	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	tylsää	Adj	2	scomp
4	.			

Only a genitive or an adessive experiencer can be the subject. The construction is analyzed as a predicative structure regardless of whether it has a subject or not:

1	Minulle	Pron	2	advl
2	tuli	Verb	0	main
3	ikävä	Noun	2	scomp
4	.			

1	Talvella	Noun	2	advl
2	tulee	Verb	0	main
3	helposti	Adv	2	advl
4	kylmä	Adj	2	scomp
5	.			

The structure *olla tapana* + A-infinitive is a phrasal verb and is analyzed in the same way regardless of whether the subject is in the adessive or the genitive case.

1	Minun	Pron	2	subj
2	oli	Verb	0	main
3	tapana	Noun	2	phrv
4	lenkkeillä	Verb	2	obj
5	aamuisin	Adv	4	advl
6	.			

1	Minulla	Pron	2	subj
2	oli	Verb	0	main
3	tapana	Noun	2	phrv
4	lenkkeillä	Verb	2	obj
5	aamuisin	Adv	4	advl
6	.			

However,

1	Tapanani	Noun	2	advl
2	oli	Verb	0	main
3	lenkkeillä	Verb	2	subj
4	aamuisin	Adv	3	advl
5	.			

compare:

| 1 | Intohimonani | Noun | 2 | advl |

2	oli	Verb	0	main
3	lenkkeillä	Verb	2	subj
4	.			

The expression *tehdä mieli* is a phrasal verb with a genitive subject:

1	Minun	Pron	2	subj
2	tekee	Verb	0	main
3	mieli	Noun	2	phrv
4	jäätelöä	Noun	2	obj
5	.			

1	Minun	Pron	2	subj
2	tekee	Verb	0	main
3	mieli	Verb	2	phrv
4	mennä	Verb	2	obj
5	ulos	Adv	4	advl
6	.			

1	Mieleni	Noun	3	phrv
2	tekee	Verb	0	main
3	mennä	Verb	2	obj
4	ulos	Adv	3	advl
5	.			

In the construction *Saattaa/voi + olla + että- subordinate clause*, the subordinate clause is analyzed as an adverbial. In this way also clauses containing the expletive *niin* get analyzed in the same way:

1	Saattaa	Verb	2	aux
2	olla	Verb	0	main
3	,			
4	että	Conj	7	phrm
5	tuo	Pron	6	attr
6	vaahtera	Noun	7	subj
7	on	Verb	2	advl
8	laho	Adj	7	scomp
9	.			

1	Saattaa	Verb	2	aux
2	olla	Verb	0	main
3	niin	Adv	8	phrm
4	,			
5	että	Conj	8	phrm
6	tuo	Pron	7	attr
7	vaahtera	Noun	8	subj

8	on		Verb	2	advl
9	laho		Adj	8	scomp
10	·				

Particles can exist in the beginning of a main clause. If a particle is used like a conjunction, in other words, when the particle relates the clause to its context, the particle is analyzed as a phrase marker:

1	Koira		Noun	2	subj
2	nukkui		Verb	0	main
3	·				

1	Mutta		Conj	2	phrm
2	kuorsasi		Verb	0	main
3	·				

Sometimes a conjunction can function as a particle, and it is analyzed as an adverb. If such particles form a chain, they are linked together using the Idiom function.

1	Että		Conj	2	idiom
2	kun		Conj	3	advl
3	nukuttaa		Verb	0	main
4	!				

1	Kunpa		Conj	2	advl
2	voittaisin		Verb	0	main
3	lotossa		Noun	2	advl
4	·				

1	Jospa		Conj	3	advl
2	sinä		Pron	3	subj
3	jäisit		Verb	0	main
4	nyt		Adv	3	advl
5	vain		Adv	3	advl
6	kotiin		Noun	3	advl
7	sairastamaan		Verb	3	advl
8	·				

17.4 Analysis of Special Clause Types

Of the special clause types mentioned in VISK, the possessive clause and the resultative clause are analyzed in an untraditional way.

In possessive clauses, the animate owner is seen as the subject and the target of owning the object, e.g.:

1	Minulla		Pron	2	subj
2	on		Verb	0	main

3	pallo	Noun	2	obj
4	.			-

1	Äidillä	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	sinut	Pron	2	obj
4	.			-

The animateness of the owner is important so that the possessive structure would not expand to cover other types of existential clauses, e.g *Jalkapallokentällä on kaksi maalia*. However, such words that mean "a group of people" can get the reading of an owner in possessive clauses:

1	Ryhmällä	Noun	2	subj
2	oli	Verb	0	main
3	vaikeuksia	Noun	2	obj
4	löytää	Verb	3	mod
5	yhteinen	Adj	6	attr
6	sävel	Noun	4	obj
7	.			

1	Kokoomuksella	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	paljon	Adv	4	attr
4	kannattajia	Noun	2	obj
5	.			

The verb in possessive clauses is always *olla* and the owner NP is always in the adessive case. The NP that is being owned is either in the nominative or genitive case and its function analysis is always the object.

When the owner relation expresses an experience, the object of owning is analyzed as a predicative, e.g.:

1	Kallella	Noun	2	subj
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	kuuma	Adj	2	scomp
4	.			-

1	Meillä	Pron	2	subj
2	oli	Verb	0	main
3	nälkä	Noun	2	scomp
4	.			-

1	Meillä	Pron	2	subj
2	oli	Verb	0	main
3	hauskaa	Adj	2	scomp
4	.			-

The structure *adessive NP + olla + A-infinitive* is understood as a possessive structure where the owned A-infinitive is analyzed as an object. The construction also occurs with a zero-subject.

1	Minulla	Pron	2	subj
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	ollut	Verb	0	main
4	antaa	Verb	3	obj
5	hänelle	Pron	4	advl
6	lanttiakaan	Noun	4	obj
7	.			

1	Eläkeiässä	Noun	3	advl
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	ole	Verb	0	main
4	antaa	Verb	3	obj
5	lanttiakaan	Noun	4	obj
6	keräyksiin	Noun	4	advl
7	.			

Agreement does not affect the interpretation of existential clauses:

1	Täällä	Adv	2	advl
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	kaupungin	Noun	4	attr
4	parhaat	Adj	5	attr
5	pitsat	Noun	2	subj
6	.			–

1	Pöydällä	Noun	2	advl
2	on	Verb	0	main
3	sakset	Noun	2	subj
4	.			–

1	Pöydällä	Noun	2	advl
2	ovat	Verb	0	main
3	sakset	Noun	2	subj
4	.			–

In resultative clauses, the predicative does not need to be in a clause with *olla* or *tulla*. In such cases the sentence expresses something becoming something. The clause has to have an NP in the elative case that expresses the beginning state.

1	Sadosta	Noun	2	advl
2	tulee	Verb	0	main

3	keskinkertainen	Adj	2	scomp
4	.			–

1	Sadosta	Noun	2	advl
2	odotetaan	Verb	0	main
3	keskinkertaista	Adj	2	scomp
4	.			–

A genitive NP that occurs with modal chain verbs is analyzed as a subject.

1	Minun	Pron	2	subj
2	tuli	Verb	3	aux
3	tehtyä	Verb	0	main
4	.			–

1	Minun	Pron	2	subj
2	pitää	Verb	3	aux
3	mennä	Verb	0	main
4	.			–

1	Hänen	Pron	2	subj
2	tuli	Verb	0	main
3	kylmä	Adj	2	scomp
4	.			–

1	Hänen	Pron	2	subj
2	käy	Verb	0	main
3	Liisaa	Noun	2	obj
4	sääliksi	Noun	2	phrv
5	.			–

In the same clause type, the subject can also occur in the nominative case.

1	Pesukoneen	Noun	2	subj
2	pitäisi	Verb	3	aux
3	olla	Verb	0	main
4	täällä	Adv	3	advl
5	.			–

1	Täällä	Adv	3	advl
2	pitäisi	Verb	3	aux
3	olla	Verb	0	main
4	pesukone	Noun	2	subj
5	.			–

1	Pesukone	Noun	2	subj
2	pitäisi	Verb	3	aux
3	olla	Verb	0	main
4	täällä	Adv	3	advl
5	.			–

In clauses with a zero-person, the "zero" is taken into account, so e.g. when there is a zero-subject, the same clause cannot have another subject.

1	Koskaan	Adv	4	advl
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	voi	Verb	4	aux
4	olla	Verb	0	main
5	liian	Adv	6	attr
6	tarkka	Adj	4	scomp
7	,			–
8	mitä	Pron	10	obj
9	suuhunsa	Noun	10	advl
10	pistää	Verb	6	mod
11	.			–

1	Ulkona	Adv	3	advl
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	tarkene	Verb	0	main
4	kokoontua	Verb	3	advl
5	.			–

The complements of state clauses that contain the predicate *olla/tulla* are analyzed as predicates:

1	Oli	Verb	0	main
2	kaunis	Adj	3	attr
3	kesäilta	Noun	1	scomp

17.5   Ellpitical Clauses

If one of two coordinated main clauses is elliptical, the main verbs are linked together with a conjunct chain. If the missing element is a predicate, the conjunct chains link the other sentence elements together.

1	Huomenna	Adv	2	advl
2	pelataan	Verb	0	main
3	jääkiekkoa	Noun	2	obj
4	Tampereella	Noun	2	advl
5	ja	Conj	7	phrm

6	tiistaina	Noun	1	conjunct
7	jalkapalloa	Noun	3	conjunct
8	Pieksämäellä	Noun	4	conjunct
9	.			–

If there are elements that remain outside the conjunct chain, e.g., sentence elements marked as Advl, they are linked together with the head word of the remaining clause, i.e., a part of the conjunct chain.

1	Hän	Pron	2	subj
2	ei	Verb	3	aux
3	lähde	Verb	0	main
4	Helsinkiin	Noun	3	advl
5	mutta	Conj	6	phrm
6	Tampereelle	Noun	4	conjunct
7	kylläkin	Adv	6	advl
8	junalla	Noun	6	advl
9	.			–

If the head verb is missing in elliptical constructions, the negative gets the conjunct reading and it is a dependent of the head verb of the coordinated clause.

1	Kompuroin	Verb	0	main
2	ulkona	Adv	1	advl
3	yksin	Adv	1	advl
4	ja	Conj	5	phrm
5	en	Verb	1	conjunct
6	sitten	Adv	5	advl
7	muuta	Verb	5	advl
8	.			–

If the elliptical clause is coordinated with a full clause that has several parts, the dependency relation of the coordinated word points to the word that it is semantically and possibly also structurally equivalent to, not necessarily the head word of the coordinated clause.

1	Haluatko	Verb	0	main
2	kuulla	Verb	1	obj
3	ensin	Adv	2	advl
4	hyvät	Adj	5	attr
5	uutiset	Noun	2	obj
6	vai	Conj	7	phrm
7	huonot	Adj	4	conjunct
8	?			

1	Tahtoisin	Verb	0	main
2	suuren	Adj	3	attr
3	jäätelön	Obj	1	obj

4	enkä	Verb	5	phrm
5	pientä	Adj	2	conjunct
6	.			

18   Conclusions

This document briefly describes the principles the annotation scheme is based on. Describing the dependency functions and classifications form the core of the document. The documentation has been written hand in hand with the manual annotation process, and is based on the decisions the annotators had to make during the process. It is thus based on questions raised from annotating real textual material and describes also less common phenomena. The manual is further developed alongside with further corpus development.

A Verb Chains

alkaa

ehtiä

iljetä

joutaa

ennättää (pojasta ennätti kasvaa pitkä)

kelvata

keretä (pojasta kerkesi kasvaa pitkä)

kannattaa

kuulua

kärsiä (miesten ei kärsi mennä paikalle myöhässä)

lakata

mahtaa

meinata ,olla vähällä,

näkyä

näyttää

osoittautua

pakata, pyrkiä,

parata

passata (tänne ei passaa tulla)

pitää

pyrkiä

ruveta

saada

saattaa

sattua

sopia

tahtoa

taitaa

tarvita

tavata

tuntua

tulla (palaverin tulisi päättyä ajoissa)

tupata

täytyä

uhata

vaikuttaa

voida

B Chain Constructions

on -tAvA	on tehtävä
on/käy -minen	käy tekeminen
pitää -mAn	pitää tekemän
on -tAvissA	olla tehtävissä
on -vA	olla tekevä
tulee -mA+An	tulla tekemään
on -mA+ssA	olla tekemässä
on (vähällä) -A	olla tehdä
on -mAisillA+POS	olla tekemäisillään
on -nee-nA/tU-nA	olla tehneenä/tehtynä
on -vinA+POS	olla tekevinään
on -A+kse+POS	olla tehdäkseen
tulee -(t)tUA/tU+ksi	tulla tehtyä/tehdyksi
tulee -nee+ksi	tulla tehneeksi
tulee/joutuu -tU+ksi/tA+vA+ksi	tulla/joutua tehdyksi/tehtäväksi
saa -(t)tUA/tU+ksi	saada tehdyksi
saa/ottaa -A+kse+POS/tAvAkse+POS	saada/ottaa tehdäkseen/tehtäväkseen
on/jää -mA+ttA	olla/jäädä tekemättä
jättää -mA+ttA	jättää tekemättä
tulla -mAAn (futuuri)	tulla tekemään