

## ISST-TANL dependency tagset

The ISST-TANL tagset is a new release of the ISST-CoNLL dependency tagset which in its turn originated from ISST.

### From ISST to ISST-CoNLL:

ISST-CoNLL was built by combining information from the morpho-syntactic and syntactic dependency annotation levels of ISST through a semi-automatic conversion process in charge of a) combining information coming from different annotation levels, and - most importantly - b) converting the ISST dependency annotation scheme into the CoNLL 2007 tabular format. Concerning b), conversion had to cope with the fact that in ISST dependency relations were expressed in terms of binary relations holding between two lexical heads belonging to major lexical classes only (i.e. non-auxiliary verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs): in fact, in ISST information about grammatical words (e.g. determiners, prepositions, auxiliaries) was encoded in terms of features associated with the participants to the relation. This implies that during the conversion process the dependency relations involving grammatical words had to be reconstructed from the ISST original annotation and the already existing dependency relations had to be revised accordingly. Other conversion issues which had to be addressed are concerned with: multi-headed tokens, which caused the dependency structure not to be a tree; empty tokens, representing omitted subjects due to the pro-drop property of Italian; identification of the sentence root; insertion of dependencies involving punctuation.

### From ISST-CoNLL to ISST-TANL:

The ISST-TANL dependency annotated corpus is a revised version of the ISST-CoNLL corpus, where revisions - all performed manually - were mainly concerned with a reshaped dependency tagset and annotation criteria. Here follows the list of the main revisions which have been performed:

- neutralisation of the argument/adjunct distinction (restricted to prepositional complements)
- linguistically-motivated treatment of punctuation
- clitics
- introduction of “semantically-oriented” distinctions
  - locative, temporal and indirect complements
  - locative and temporal modifiers
  - passive subject
  - “collapsed” version of the tagset neutralising such distinctions

Tag	Relation Type	Description	Examples
Arg	argument	Relation between a verbal or nominal head and a non-subject clausal argument.	Il 63% dei francesi ha <b>imposto</b> al presidente <b>di</b> rinunciare alla sua bomba È giunto il <b>momento di</b> creare un'area denuclearizzata Le autorità hanno <b>annunciato che</b> il blitz è concluso La <b>decisione di</b> continuare... <b>escludendo che</b> il militare volesse veramente mettere in pericolo... si sono <b>rifiutati di</b> fornire informazione
Aux	<a href="#">auxiliary</a>	Relation between a verb and its	Il corazziere <b>è stato</b> individuato

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		auxiliary.	Il corazziere è <b>stato individuato</b> <b>Ha dichiarato</b> di <b>aver pagato</b> i terroristi
clit	clitic	Relation between a clitic pronoun and a verbal head used in pronominal form.	La sedia <b>si</b> è <b>rotta</b> Non <b>ci</b> <b>rendiamo</b> conto <b>Si tratta</b> della scoperta
comp	complement	Relation between a head and a prepositional complement, whether a modifier or a subcategorized argument.	Fu <b>assassinata da</b> un pazzo E' più <b>interessante del</b> libro <b>Oggi come</b> allora <b>Più di</b> quattrocento esemplari <b>Osteggiata dal</b> governo di Berna <b>Grande quanto</b> mezza Italia
comp_ind	indirect complement/object	Denotes the affected participant of an event.	Ho <b>dato</b> il libro <b>a</b> lui I carabinieri <b>gli</b> hanno <b>recapitato</b> il decreto
comp_loc	locative complement	Expresses either a location or a direction of movement of an action.	Si <b>trovava in</b> un parco Era <b>uscito di</b> casa alle 10
comp_temp	temporal complement	Denotes a temporal relation with a verbal head.	<b>Nel</b> 1985 è stata <b>uccisa</b> un'antropologa L'allarme è <b>scattato</b> la scorsa <b>settimana</b>
con	copulative conjunction	Relation between a copulative conjunction in coordinate structures and the first conjunct (which becomes the head of the whole coordinate structure).	Una ragazza <b>violentata e</b> sequestrata da due slavi <b>Gabriella e</b> Paolo sono partiti Hanno <b>riarmato</b> , addestrato e preparato l'esercito Hanno riarmato, <b>addestrato e</b> preparato l'esercito <b>Scontri</b> , assalti e centinaia di feriti Scontri, <b>assalti e</b> centinaia di feriti
concat	concatenation	Relation between tokens forming complex word forms (e.g. complex proper nouns, multi-word expressions and the like).	Il segretario di <b>De Michelis</b> L'enciclica " <b>Mulieris dignitatem</b> " La <b>International Public Sport</b> La International <b>Public Sport</b>
conj	conjunct linked by a copulative conjunction (con)	Relation between the conjuncts after the first to the first one, which is the head of the whole coordinate structure. conj is used in association with coordinating copulative conjunctions.	Una ragazza <b>violentata e sequestrata</b> da due slavi <b>Gabriella e Paolo</b> sono partiti Hanno <b>riarmato, addestrato e</b> preparato

Tag	Relation Type	Description	Examples
			l'esercito Hanno riarmato, <b>addestrato</b> e <b>preparato</b> l'esercito <b>Scontri</b> , <b>assalti</b> e centinaia di feriti Scontri, assalti <b>e centinaia</b> di feriti
det	determiner	Relation between a nominal head and its determiner.	<b>Una sala</b> ha dovuto essere sgomberata Rilevata <b>la presenza</b> di gas
dis	disjunctive conjunction	Relation between a disjunctive conjunction in coordinate structures and the first conjunct which is taken to be the head of the whole coordinate structure.	Cassonetti dell'immondizia <b>rovesciati o</b> incendiati Partecipa <b>a</b> manifestazioni politiche <b>o a</b> dibattiti
disj	conjunct in a disjunctive compound linked by a disjunctive conjunction (dis)	Relation between the (second, third, ...) conjuncts to the first conjunct which is taken as the head of the whole coordinate structure. disj is used in association with coordinating disjunctive conjunctions.	Cassonetti dell'immondizia <b>rovesciati o incendiati</b> Partecipa <b>a</b> manifestazioni politiche <b>o a</b> dibattiti
mod	modifier	Relation between a head and its adjectival, adverbial, and clausal modifier. For example, noun+adjective, adverb+verb, and phrasal modifiers. Also noun+noun appositive constituents.	I colori <b>sono sempre</b> gli stessi <b>Colori intensi</b> Trionfo di Didoni nei <b>20 km</b> di marcia <b>Cesare l'Imperatore</b> <b>Per</b> arrivare in tempo, sono <b>partito</b> molto presto <b>Quando</b> la campanella suona, i bambini <b>escono</b> da scuola
mod_loc	locative modifier	Relation between a head and its adjectival, adverbial, and clausal modifier that expresses either a static or directional location.	Non <b>so dove</b> Tutto <b>cominciò</b> proprio <b>lì</b> Avrei voluto <b>fermar</b> mi <b>qui</b> più a lungo
mod_rel	relative modifier	Relation between the verbal head of a relative clause and its nominal head in the higher clause. The mod_rel relation is also used in case of free relatives, linking the verbal head of the free relative to the chi pronoun (which in turn is directly linked to its governor)	<b>Box</b> che è stato <b>trovato</b> nel pomeriggio Quell' <b>ordine</b> che i due Stranamore pentiti avevano <b>imposto</b> per cinquant'anni Non è mai stato accertato <b>chi volle</b> la sua morte
mod_temp	temporal modifier	A temporal relation between a head and its adjectival, adverbial, and clausal modifier.	<b>Ieri</b> hanno <b>dormito</b> all'aperto Scoperto <b>75 anni fa</b> Non <b>superano mai</b> gli 8 milioni

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modal	modal verb	Relation between a verbal head and a modal verb.	Una sala ha <b>dovuto</b> essere <b>sgomberata</b> Avrebbe <b>potuto ripetersi</b>
neg	negative	Negative modifier (“no” or “non”)	A volte <b>non dormo</b>
obj	direct object	Relation between a verbal head and its direct object (always non-clausal).	<b>Hanno un modo</b> di ragionare rozzo <b>Centellinando</b> le <b>informazioni</b> È giunto il momento di <b>creare un'area</b> denuclearizzata <b>Rilevata</b> la <b>presenza</b> di gas
pred	predicative complement	Relation between a head and a predicative complement, be it subject or object predicative.	L'incontro è <b>stato fatale</b> Questo è il <b>messaggio</b> finale
pred_loc	locative predicate	Expresses a spatial property of the subject, after a linking verb.	Il presidente non <b>era in</b> casa
pred_temp	temporal predicate	Expresses a temporal property of the subject, after a linking verb.	La riunione è <b>alle 5</b>
prep	preposition	Relation between a prepositional head and its complement, whether clausal or non-clausal.	Un contributo <b>alla lotta</b> contro la criminalità Un contributo alla lotta <b>contro</b> la <b>criminalità</b> Prima <b>di partire</b> ho telefonato
punc	punctuation	Relation between a word token and a punctuation mark.	<b>Teatro</b> della tragedia , ...
ROOT	sentence root	Head of sentence.	<b>Desidero</b> dormire Note that only the dependent is shown, since the head is a fictitious root node
sub	subordinate clause	Relation between a subordinative conjunction and the verbal head of its clausal complement.	Ha detto <b>che</b> non <b>intendeva</b> fare nulla Le autorità hanno annunciato <b>che</b> il blitz è <b>concluso</b> Venne ucciso <b>mentre cercava</b> di difendere la ragazza
subj	subject	Relation between an active verb and its subject. It is also used to mark clausal subjects. When the subject is not explicit, as it occurs in pro-drop languages like Italian, the subject relation is not present: the morpho-syntactic features of the subject, can be induced from the inflectional features of the verb.	<b>il testimone</b> ha <b>parlato</b> subito le <b>vittime seguivano</b> gli aiuti
subj_pass	passive subject	Relation between a passive verb and its subject.	I <b>missionari</b> erano stati <b>rapiti</b> la mattina presto Circa 83.000 <b>franchi</b> furono <b>spesi</b>