Database Property Attribution Guide - *Generic Portal*

This document serves data entry specialists as a guide that shows how each question should be answered while entering data. Each question is represented as a screenshot from the Afranaph data entry page in order to provide an authentic experience with each question. Below every screenshot, there is a table that contains the possible answers and the descriptions of the situations under which each answer is given.

1. All Project Sentence Properties

There are different projects under the Afranaph enterprise. These sentence properties are required for all the projects under Afranaph, no matter what the project is.

1. Which Afranaph Sister Project was this sentence collected for?

The enumerated values list the projects. If you are answering through a portal other than the Generic Portal, it should be possible to leave this answer blank and it will be filled in by the program. (We still have to check to be sure this is working as it should.)

2. Indicate the semantic verb class of the verbs in the sentence (multiple answers if there are multiple verbs). Also, any particular verb may fit more than one category, so feel free to enter the same verb under more than one category.

Grooming verb
Body attitude verb
Social interaction verb
Psych verb
Epistemic verb
Verb of saying

Answer	Description
Grooming verb	Verb describing body preparation. In English, the verbs *shave, bathe, wash, prepare, dress, undress* and so forth.
Body attitude verb	Verbs that describe the disposition of one's own body, such as English usages of "to straighten", "to move", "to stretch", etc.
Social interaction verb	Verbs of talking, loving, and fighting that are typically symmetric.
Psych verb	These verbs relate an experiencer who is in some psychological state with respect to some other argument that causes or invokes the psychological state of the experiencer. These may vary in whether or not the experiencer is the subject or some other argument. Such verbs in

	English include *worry, please, scare, disgust, hate, fear, dislike*, etc.
Epistemic verb	These are verbs that describe states of knowledge or belief, such as the following verbs in English: *know, believe, expect, consider, assume, suspect*, etc. and certain adjectives with the copular like *be certain*, *be sure*, etc. In most cases the verb describes the relation between one who has knowledge and some proposition that he or she has knowledge of.
Verb of saying	These are verbs that describe speech acts and they normally take propositional/clausal complements, though many can also be used with direct objects describing what is uttered (e.g., some words). These include *say, mention, claim, state, utter, reply, answer, ask*, and so forth.
Desiderative verb	These verbs express hopes and desires. The object of hope or desire can be a state of affairs or a concrete object or situation or abstract principle. English examples include *want, hope (for), desire, need, covet, long for*, and so forth.
Perception verb	These are verbs that describe sensory experiences and may involve direct objects, prepositional objects or propositional objects (typically describing situations or actions, but also occasionally states). Some verbs in English of this type *include see, hear, touch, feel, taste, sense, overhear, watch, view*, etc.
Copular verb	This is the verb 'be'. In some languages it has more than one form involving shades of meaning or function (identificational, predicational), but we will not distinguish these meanings except I commentary. There must be an overt form of the copula in the sentence to mark this property. See 'Apparent null copula'.
Apparent null copula	This is intended to be marked whenever there appears to be no copular verb where one would expect one, e.g., when the translation uses a copular verb, but the clause shows no verb at all.
Non-special verb	Use this for a verb that does not seem to fit any of the other categories listed as possible answers for this question.

3. Does the predicate have any arguments in addition to a clausal argument?

Subject Argument
Object Argument
Prepositional Object
Indirect Object

- Indicates whether a predicate takes a subject, object, indirect object or prepositional object in addition to a clausal argument. This question should be answered based on the matrix clause.

Answer	Description
Subject Argument	Verbs like 'think' 'persuade' and 'imply' all have thematic subjects in addition to a complement clause. A predicates like 'seem' and 'appear' do not have thematic subjects in addition to a clausal argument.
Direct Object Argument	Verbs like 'persuade' have a direct object argument in addition to a clausal argument
Propositional Object	Predicates like 'say', 'surprising', 'incomprehensible' can take prepositional arguments in addition to a clausal argument.
Indirect Object	This should only be used when the language morphologically distinguishes direct and indirect objects. English does not distinguish them. If the object is introduced by a preposition, then it is not an indirect object by this criterion.

4. What is the argument position of the (or each) clausal argument?

- Determines whether the clausal argument is a direct complement clause, a subject or a prepositional object.

Answer	Description
Clausal Subject	
Clausal Direct Complement	This is true when the clausal argument is in VP, as in cases where the complement alternates with an object ('believe'), where it occurs without a preposition after an adjective that takes a thematic argument ('glad') and when there is also a direct object but the clausal argument is still a complement ('persuade')
Prepositional Object Clausal Argument	Many languages do not allow this and English does not allow this normally unless the clause is an indirect question (e.g., 'about whether...')
Two Clausal Arguments	Verbs like 'show', 'prove' and 'imply' can have more than one clausal argument.

5. What is the relation between the matrix and the immediately subordinate clause?

- If the sentence has any clausal embedding, what sort of clause is embedded and how?

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Answer	Description
Full tensed complement clause	This is a clause in an internal argument position, typically alternating with a direct object if the predicate takes a direct object, or for an adjective like 'glad' in 'He is glad that you are here', the clausal argument is in direct complement position.
Infinitival complement	If the clause is a complement and it is an infinitive, then mark this value.
Clausal subject	A clause occupies the subject position.
Clause union	Exceptional Case marking, small clauses, gerundive complement clauses.
Sentence contains relative clause	The example sentence includes a relative clause (anywhere)
Adjunct clause	These are typically adverbial clauses such as "while John was eating".

6. Please indicate how many arguments are associated with each of the verb(s) in the sentence.

Intransitive
Transitive
Prepositional complement and subject
Double complement and subject
Non-subject double complement
ClausalArg

- Encodes how many arguments a verb has and what syntactic types those arguments are. Multiple answers for a single verb are possible.

Answer	Description
Intransitive	Mark a verb intransitive only if it has a single argument. That argument may be a subject or an object or a prepositional phrase or a complement clause but not any two of these. If the verb takes a prepositional argument in addition to a subject, it is not intransitive. The PP it appears with is an adjunct, not an argument of the verb, then it is still marked intransitive. If a verb has no obvious arguments, then it is also marked intransitive.
Transitive	If a verb takes a subject and a direct object then it is transitive. If the object is expressed as an affix then it is still transitive, but if there is no visible exponent of the object, then it is intransitive. If this is a

	null subject language, then an understood subject counts as a subject for this purpose (likewise the subject of an infinitive). Note: If there is an understood object not expressed, add a remark to the comments in the form "Understood object not morphologically expressed."
Prepositional complement and subject	This is true of any verb that has a prepositional argument and a subject argument. A double complement verb where one of the arguments is a prepositional complement should also be marked positively for this value.
Double complement and subject	This should be marked positively when any verb has a subject and more than one complement, including complementation combinations like DP-PP, DP-DP, DP-CP, PP-CP, PP-PP, and so forth. When there is a direct object, these verbs should also be positive for the transitive value.
Non-subject double complement	These verbs will be rarer hard to tell from some other classes. This value is for verbs like 'It is surprising to me that you are late'. If you have doubts about this class, consult with your supervisor.
ClausalArg	This should be marked positively if any argument of the verb is a clause, whether it is transitive, intransitive or a double complement verb.
Comitative Construction	The subject of the sentence is associated with a (prepositional) phrase that does not appear in subject position but is considered as part of the set of individuals that play the same role in the event as the subject. Sometimes subject-verb agreement counts this phrase and sometimes it does not (not in English, e.g., *"John are going to the store with Mary" does not have the same meaning as "John and Mary are going to the store", but under the latter interpretation, "John is going to the store with Mary" is a comitative structure in English by this definition).

7. What is the force of this sentence, i.e., the role it plays in discourse by virtue of its structure?

Link to example

- This records the discourse function sentences of this type have. If the sentence is declarative, leave this unanswered.

Answer	Description
Interrogative	Does the sentence have the form of a request for information?
Embedded Interrogative	Mark this positively when the complement of a clause has interrogative force.
Focus Construction	Only answer yes if there is a focus marker involved.

Imperative

8. Does the consultant or analyst think that this sentence should be considered in relation to some other sentence in the language?

[⇕]

[Link to example]

- If there is any other sentence mentioned in the comment, be sure to include the database sentence ID in the comment.

9. Is there any missing information that requires more follow-up?

[⇕]

Follow-up needed

- This is a yes-no question. Only answer it at all if the answer is 'yes'. If it is 'yes', then add comments about what sort of missing information is needed.

10. Consultant's comments

- This is where you enter any commentary provided by the consultant about this sentence.