5-1-2001

Part of Speech Tagging Guidelines for Penn Korean Treebank

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Part of Speech Tagging Guidelines for Penn Korean Treebank

Abstract
This document describes the Part-of-Speech (POS) tagging guidelines for the Penn Korean Treebank Project. The corpus used for this project consists of around 54,000 words and 5,000 sentences. This document starts with a summary of the tagset used in the Penn Korean Treebank, followed by a more detailed discussion of each tag with examples. Then pairs of tags that are easily confused with each other are discussed and guidelines on how to distinguish one from the other for a given base forms and inflections are presented. The document concludes with a list of specific problematic examples with guidelines on how to handle such cases.

Comments
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Chung-hye Han, Na-Rae Han

May, 2001
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1 Introduction

This document contains the guidelines for annotating Korean texts by part-of-speech, which forms part of the Penn Korean Treebank project. The corpus used for this project consists of texts from military language training manuals. These texts contain information about various aspects of the military, such as troop movement, intelligence gathering, and equipment supplies, among others. Most of the examples and the linguistic issues addressed in this document come from the corpus.

Korean is an agglutinative language with a very productive inflectional system. Inflections include postpositions, suffixes and prefixes on nouns, and tense morphemes, honorifics and other endings on verbs and adjectives. To reflect these characteristics of Korean morphology, the Penn Korean Treebank uses two major types of part-of-speech tags: content tags and function tags. For each word phrase, where a word phrase refers to a fully inflected lexical form, the base form (stem) is given a content tag, and its inflections are given a function tag. Word phrases are separated by a space, and within a word phrase, the base form and inflections are separated by a plus sign (+). The entire tagset used in the Penn Korean Treebank is listed in §2. The main criterion for tagging is syntactic distribution: i.e., a word may receive different tags depending on the syntactic context in which it occurs. For example, ‘半岛’ is tagged as a noun if it modifies another noun, and is tagged as an adverb if it modifies a predicate.

This document is organized as follows. §2 presents a summary of the tagset used in the Penn Korean Treebank. In §3, each tag is discussed in more detail with examples. §4 lists pairs of tags that are easily confused with each other and gives guidelines on how to distinguish one from the other for a given base forms and inflections. §5 contains a list of specific problematic examples with guidelines on how to handle such cases.

*We are extremely grateful to Martha Palmer for her continued support and encouragement. We also thank Aravind Joshi, Tony Kroch and Fei Xia for valuable discussions on many occasions. Special thanks are due to Owen Rambow, Nari Kim, and Juntae Yoon for discussions in the initial stage of the project. We also acknowledge Eon-Suk Ko and Mark Dras for comments on the document. The work reported in this document was supported by contract DAAD 17-99-C-0008 awarded by the Army Research Lab to CoGenTex, Inc., with the University of Pennsylvania as a subcontractor, NSF Grant - VerbNet, IIS 98-00658, and DARPA Tides Grant N66001-00-1-8915.
# 2 Summary of Tagset

## 2.1 Content Tags

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Tag Description</th>
<th>Tag Label</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>proper noun</td>
<td>NPR</td>
<td>한국 (Korea),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>올린턴 (Clinton)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>common noun</td>
<td>NNC</td>
<td>학교 (school),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>컴퓨터 (computer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dependent noun</td>
<td>NNX</td>
<td>것 (thing), 등 (etc),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>년 (year), 달러 (dollar),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>적 (situation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>personal pronoun, demonstrative pronoun</td>
<td>NPN</td>
<td>그 (he), 이 (this),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>무엇 (what)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ordinal, cardinal, numeral</td>
<td>NNU</td>
<td>약 (one), 첫째 (first),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1, 세 (three)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>words written in foreign characters</td>
<td>NFW</td>
<td>Clinton, computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predicate</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>VV</td>
<td>가 (go), 먹 (eat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>VJ</td>
<td>예쁘 (pretty), 다른 (different)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>auxiliary predicate</td>
<td>VX</td>
<td>있 (present progressive), 애 (must)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>constituent adverb, clausal adverb</td>
<td>ADV</td>
<td>매우 (very), 조용히 (quietly),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>재眠 (please), 만일 (if)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conjunctive adverb</td>
<td>ADC</td>
<td>그 턱고 (and), 그 턱날 (but, however),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>및 (and), 혹은 (or)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adnominal</td>
<td>configurative, demonstrative</td>
<td>DAN</td>
<td>새 (new), 옛 (old), 그 (that)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interjection</td>
<td>exclamation</td>
<td>IJ</td>
<td>아 (ah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list</td>
<td>list marker</td>
<td>LST</td>
<td>a, (b), 1, 2, 3, 1, 가, 나</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2.2 Function Tags

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Tag Description</th>
<th>Tag Label</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>postposition</td>
<td>case</td>
<td>PCA</td>
<td>늘/이 (nominative), 을/를 (accusative), 의 (possessive), 약 (vocative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adverbial</td>
<td>PAD</td>
<td></td>
<td>예시 (from), 도 (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conjunctive</td>
<td>PCJ</td>
<td></td>
<td>약/과, 약고 (and)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auxiliary</td>
<td>PAU</td>
<td></td>
<td>만 (only), 도 (also), 는 (topic), 머지 (even)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copula</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td></td>
<td>이 (be)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ending</td>
<td>final</td>
<td>EFN</td>
<td>는/는데 (declarative), 는, 는가, 는지 (interrogative), 어leared/며 (imperative), 장착 (propositive), 구대 (exclamatory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coordinate, subordinate, adverbial, complementizer</td>
<td>ECS</td>
<td></td>
<td>고 (and), 데도 (because), 게 (attaches to adjectives to derive adverbs), 마다 (that), 마다고 (that)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auxiliary</td>
<td>EAU</td>
<td></td>
<td>약, 게, 지, 고 (on verbs or adjectives that immediately precede auxiliary predicates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adnominal</td>
<td>EAN</td>
<td></td>
<td>는/는데 (on main verbs or adjectives in relative clauses or complement clauses of a complex NP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nominal</td>
<td>ENM</td>
<td></td>
<td>가, 을 (on nominalized verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-final ending (tense, honorific)</td>
<td>EPF</td>
<td></td>
<td>었 (past), 시 (honorific), 찔 (future)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affix</td>
<td>suffix</td>
<td>XSF</td>
<td>냐, 둘, 접</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>XPF</td>
<td>짓, 각, 해</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>verbalization suffix</td>
<td>XSV</td>
<td>마다, 되, 시켜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adjectivization suffix</td>
<td>XSJ</td>
<td>슬립, 답, 맛</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3 Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Tag Description</th>
<th>Tag Label</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>comma</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCM</td>
<td>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>termination</td>
<td>sentence ending</td>
<td>SFN</td>
<td>. ? !</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>markers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left quotation mark</td>
<td>SLQ</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘ ( “ {</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right quotation mark</td>
<td>SRQ</td>
<td></td>
<td>’ ) ” }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symbols</td>
<td>others</td>
<td>SSY</td>
<td>... ; : -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 List of Part of Speech with Corresponding Tag

3.1 Proper Noun (NPR)

- Person names, company names, and country names are tagged as a proper noun (NPR).

- A way of distinguishing proper nouns (NPR) from other types of nouns is to use the plural marker ‘들’. Proper nouns cannot take the plural marker ‘들’, whereas other types of nouns can, in general.

  (1) Proper nouns (NPR)

  a. * 한국들
     Korea-Plural
  b. * 홍길동들
     Hongkiltong-Plural

  (2) Common nouns (NNC), personal pronouns (NPN)

  a. 전문들
     building-Plural
  b. 그들
     he-Plural

- Proper names with a foreign origin but written in Hangul are tagged as a proper noun (NPR), not as a foreign word (NFW).

  올린던/NPR

- If a code name is composed of a noun and a number, tag the noun as NPR, and the number as NNU.

  정산/NPR 16/NNU
3.2 Common Noun (NNC)

- Common nouns constitute the largest subclass of nouns. The examples below illustrates the diversity of this catch-all subclass of nouns.

집, 작전기, 오리, 사람, 동물, 장관, 알약박지, 연역학, 낙무, 강산

- The stem of verbs that are derived with verbalization suffix, and the stem of adjectives that are derived with adjectivization suffix are tagged as common nouns (NNC).

수영/NNC+악/XSV+있
복락/NNC+되/XSV+있
노래/NNC+시기/XSV+있

역성/NNC+소재/XSJ+있
역성/NNC+당/XSJ+있
필요/NNC+악/XSJ+있

- Common nouns that have a foreign origin but are written in Hangul are tagged as common nouns (NNC), not as foreign words (NFW).

에트-106/NNC
걸主动性/NNC

- Some common nouns include hyphen and a number. These are simply tagged as common nouns (NNC), and are not separated into symbol (SSY) and number (NNU).

에트-106/NNC
승림-80/NNC

- Some lexical items with a temporal meaning are tagged as a common noun (NNC).

어제, 오늘, 내일, 오랫동안, 지금, 동시

- ‘어젯밤, 오늘밤, 내일밤’ are treated as one word and tagged as NNC. But if there is a space between ‘어제, 오늘, 내일’ and ‘밤’, then treat them as separate words and tag accordingly.

어제밤: 어제/NNC 밤/NNC

- ‘아무, 어떤, 색무, ...’ are tagged as NNC.
• ‘의우, 그우, 이전, 그전’ and ‘의태, 그태, 지태, 이변, 지변’ are each treated as one word and are tagged as NNC.

In the corpus, there may be a space in between ‘의, 그, 지’ and ‘태, 변’. In this case, ‘의, 그, 지’ should be tagged as DAN and ‘태’ should be tagged as NNC and ‘변’ should be tagged as NNX.

의태: 의/DAN 태/NNC
지변: 지/DAN 변/NNX

• ‘그날, 이날, 옛날, 전날, 남’ are tagged as NNC as a whole.

• ‘FileManager’ is tagged as NNC, not NNX, because it can be used as an independent noun.

FileManager/NNC

• ‘전’ (before), ‘후’ (after), ‘상’ (above), ‘하’ (below), ‘중’ (midst), ‘내’ (inside), ‘외’ (outside) are all tagged as NNC.

• ‘이상, 이상’ are tagged as NNC.

• ‘사의, 전적’ are tagged as NNC; they are not dependent nouns.

사의/NNC+의/PCA 옹의/NNC

우리 사의/NNC

• ‘가짜, 참말, 거짓말, 정말, 진짜’ are tagged as NNC.

But note that ‘정말’, ‘진짜’ can be tagged as ADV depending on the syntactic context. See §4.1.

• ‘형’(form) should be separated out and be tagged as a common noun (NNC).

HAK-24/NFW 형/NNC

But ‘형’(form) in ‘도형, 비형기’ should not be separated from ‘형’; the whole word ‘도형’ should be tagged as NNC.

Also ‘형’ in ‘구형, 신형’ should not be separated out; ‘구형, 신형’ are words in their entirety and therefore should be tagged as NNC.

• ‘산악’ is tagged as NNC.

109/NNU 연대/NNC 산악/NNC

• ‘기타’ is tagged as NNC.

기타/NNC 사항/NNC

• ‘편’ (different team), ‘면’ (surface, side), ‘각’ (edge) are tagged as NNC.
3.3 Dependent Noun (NNX)

- Dependent nouns are those which cannot occur without the help of a preceding clause, demonstrative, or noun. Some examples include:

  무렵, 좀, 작, 곳, 곡, 줄, 둘, 상, 쪽, 적, 면

Dependent nouns include unit words and classifiers which are preceded by number nouns.

미터, 달력, 개, 변, 월, 일, 년, 박, 주, 주일, 권, 형, 마력, 시간, 크로미터, 센티, 가지, 군택

But note that for ‘월, 일, 년’, there are cases in which they should be tagged as NNC.

년/NNC+간/XSF  
월/NNC 2 요  
일/NNC 3 요  

Foreign unit words can also be used as an independent noun, when they should be given the NNC tag:

달력/NNC 가지/NNC  
미터/NNC 제도/NNC

- ‘차, 와’ followed by a number are tagged as NNX.

제2 차: 제/XPF+2/NNU 차/NNX  
제2 와: 제/XPF+2/NNU 와/NNX

- ‘시’ (time) is treated as a dependent noun (NNX), not as a suffix (XSF). In principle, there has to be a space before ‘시’ after the modifying noun or clause, an orthographical convention that is seldom observed. Insert a space if there is none.

전투/NNC 시/NNX  
평화/NNC 시/NNX

But note that ‘시’ in ‘전시’ is not separated out: ‘전시’ is a single common noun.

- ‘것, 봉’ in ‘것이야’ and ‘봉이야’ are NNX.
When the dependent noun ‘첫, 락’ takes other bound morphemes, phonological contraction tends to take place. In this case, ‘첫, 락’ and the morphemes should be separated out and tagged accordingly:

전가: 락/NNX+의/CO+은/EFN
gi: 첫/NNX+의/PCA
있을 텐데: 첫/NNX+의/CO+은/EFN

‘한번’ should be tagged as NNC because it is almost frozen as a single word. But ‘두 번, 세 번, ...’ should be separated out and ‘변’ should be tagged as NNX. In case when there is no space between the number word and ‘변’, insert a space in between.

한번/NNC
du/NNU 번/NNX
세/NNU 번/NNX

‘할’ (month) in ‘한 달, 두 달, 세 달’ and ‘주일’ (week) should be tagged as NNX.

한/NNU 달/NNX
du/NNU 달/NNX
세/NNU 달/NNX
일/NNU 주일/NNX

If there is no space between the number word and ‘할, 주일’, insert a space in between.

‘박’ is a dependent noun and should be tagged as NNX.

많은 데 편 박/NNX+의/PAD 갈이/ADV

3.4 Pronoun (NPN)

- Pronouns include personal pronouns, interrogative-indefinites (so-called ‘wh-words’) and demonstrative pronouns.

- ‘이것, 그것은, 저것, 저기, 저기, 이곳, 그곳, 저곳’ are each treated as one word and tagged as pronouns (NPN).

- Some interrogative-indefinites are tagged as pronouns (NPN):

누구, 무엇, 언제, 어디, 얼마, 약우

- ‘누구, 무엇, 어디, 약우’ are tagged as NPN as a whole.
• ‘왜, 얼마나, 얼마나든지, 언제나, 언제든지, 어 rencont’, on the other hand, are adverbs and should be tagged as ADV.

• Note that ‘아무’ can be used as an adnominal. In this case, it should be tagged as DAN. See §4.3 for more explanation.

• ‘귀관, 귀약’ are polite second person pronoun forms; they are tagged as NPN.

• ‘자 가’ is NPN.

• When ‘어린가/어린가, 누군가/누군가’ correspond to ‘somewhere, someone’ in meaning, they are recognized as single words and should be tagged as NPN as a whole:

여린가로 갔다: 여린가/NPN+로/PAD
누군가를 맘ировал다: 누군가/NPN+를/PCA

However, in the following examples, they should be treated as predicative nominals, and be broken into base forms and copula:

작네 집의 여린가?: 여린가/NPN+의/CO+는가/EFN
저 사람의 누군가 모르겠다: 누군/NPN+의/CO+는가/EFN

3.5 Number (NNU)

• Number words (NNU) include cardinals (‘많다, 둘, 만, 두’), ordinals (‘첫째, 둘째’) as well as numbers (‘1, 2, 3’). NNU is the only category that is based on a semantic feature rather than syntactic distribution: ‘많다’ and ‘만’ both receive the NNU tag since they are numeric in terms of meaning, although syntactically they are quite different in that ‘많다’ functions as a noun and ‘만’ as a prenominal modifier.

• ‘두 뷔, 서 녀, 네trinsic ...’ are also NNU.

• ‘몇’ is considered to be numeric in meaning and is therefore tagged as NNU, not DAN.

몇 가지: 몇/NNU 가지/NNX

But ‘여칠’ is one word and is tagged as NNC.
3.6 Foreign Word (NFW)

- Foreign words include any words not written in Hangul. For instance, ‘Clinton’ is tagged as NFW, but ‘콜린턴’ is tagged as NPR.

- In cases like ‘R(에)-116’ and ‘HAK(하크)-24,’ erase the material in parenthesis and tag them as NFW.

R(에)-116: R-116/NFW
Hak(하크)-24: H-24/NFW

- Unit words written in Roman characters are tagged as NFW.

mm/NFW
km/NFW

3.7 Verb (VV)

- Verbs are inflected for tense, honorific, mood, sentence types, and they serve as a predicate. Verbs are either main or auxiliary. The tag VV are only assigned to main verbs.

3.8 Adjective (VJ)

- Adjectives are inflected essentially the same way as verbs, and they function as predicates.

- There are some formal differences between adjectives and verbs. While verbs can take present tense marker ‘는/는’, adjectives cannot:

  (3) a. 철수 가 뛰고 있다.
      Chelswu-Nom run-Pres-Decl
      ‘Chelswu is running.’
  b. * 꽃이 예쁘다.
      flower-Nom pretty-Pres-Decl
      ‘The flower is pretty.’

While verbs can take a progressive auxiliary predicate, adjectives cannot:

(4) a. 철수가 뛰고 있다.
      Chelswu-Nom run be-Decl
      ‘Chelswu is running.’
  b. * 꽃이 예쁘고 있다.
      flower-Nom pretty be-Decl
      ‘The flower is being pretty.’
• '있따, 없따, 게시따, 안따' are tagged as adjectives (VJ).

• If '있따, 게시따' are used as auxiliary predicates, then they should be tagged as VX.

\[\text{먹/VV+고/EAU 염/VX+면/EFN}\]
\[\text{찬서/VV+고/EAU 게시/VX+면/EFN}\]

3.9 Auxiliary Predicate (VX)

• Auxiliary predicates include auxiliary verbs such as '농따, 빠따' as well as auxiliary adjectives such as '있다, 싶다'. They cannot stand alone without a preceding verb or an adjective. Some examples of auxiliary predicates include:

농따, 앉따, 빠따, 낮따, 오따, 밝따따

박따/VV+여/EAU 농/VX+지요/EFN
석/VV+고/EAU 낙/VX+서/PCS
먹/VV+게/EAU 빠/VX+였/EPF+따/EFN
볼/VJ+여/EAU 오/VX+였/EPF+따/EFN
개/VV+여/EAU 밝따/VX+따/EFN

실따, 보따, 아니따따

노래/NNC+약/XSV+고/EAU 실/VX+따/EFN
노래/NNC+약/XSV+는 가/EFN 실/VX+따/EFN
昨/VV+여/EAU 보/VX+였/EPF+따/EFN
昨/VV+는 가/EFN 보/VX+따/EFN
값/VJ+진/EAU 없/VX+따/EFN
먹/VV+진/EAU 없/VX+였/EPF+따/EFN

만따따, 늘따따, 법따따, 적따따, 빠따따

볼 만따따: 보/VV+고/EAN 만/VX+따/EFN
우는 늘따따: 온/VV+는/EAN 늘/VX+따/EFN
착한 법따따: 착/VJ+고/EAN 법/VX+따/EFN
아픈 적따따: 아픈/VJ+고/EAN 적/VX+따/EFN
막칠 빠따따: 막/VV+고/EAN 빠/VX+였/EPF+따/EFN

Sometimes '만, 늘, 법, 적, 빠' accompany a postposition and are separated from the verbal stem '따'; in these cases they must be tagged as NNX:

볼 만도따따: 보/VV+고/EAN 만/NNX+도/PAU 따/VV+따/EFN
Verbal Adverb, Clausal Adverb (ADV)

- Adverbs modify either the entire clause (clausal adverbs) or the verb phrase (phrasal adverbs). Clausal adverbs include ‘약하지, 제발, 혹시, 과연, 만일, 만약, 비록, 부터, 설마, 망았어, 망안, 또한, 또’.

Phrasal adverbs describe manner, time, place or degree. They include ‘발리, 천천히, 박토, 차주, 벌써, 약간, 즉시, 매우’.

Onomatopoeic manner adverbs or phonomimes include ‘소근소근, 발각발각, 탈탈탈탈, 약장약장, 반작반작, 성글성글’.

Some other examples include:

- ‘그리, 그림으로, 직히, 저익으로’ are tagged as ADV.

- Adverbs derived from an adjective with suffix ‘이’ are tagged as ADV as a whole, without breaking them into the adjective and the suffix.

- ‘기껏해야’ is a single word and is tagged as ADV.
• ‘도, 도란’ are tagged as ADV, not ADC. But ‘도는’ is tagged as ADC (Conjunctive Adverb). The difference between the two groups is analogous to the one between English ‘also’ and ‘and’: the former can only be used to modify predicates, while the latter can function as a coordination operator that conjoins two words or phrases, as seen below:

철수가 도 시험에 빨리쳤다.
철수 도란 가악 만다.
점심 도는 저녁

• Negation ‘안, 못’, which precede the verb, are tagged as ADV.

안 맥쳤다: 안/ADV 맥/VV+었/EPF+하/EFN
못 맥쳤다: 못/ADV 맥/VV+었/EPF+하/EFN

3.11 Conjunctive Adverb (ADC)

• Conjunctive adverbs include words that coordinate words, phrases or sentences. They may also occur at the beginning of a sentence. Some examples are:

혹은, 또는, 및, 즉, 네지, 그리고, 그리고나, 그리고니까, 그리고면, 그리고므로, 왜나하면

3.12 Adnominal (DAN)

• Adnominals do not conjugate or inflect, and they modify nouns at a pre-nominal position. Some of them have determiner-like properties, hence the tag name Determiner-AdNominal. Examples are:

어, 그, 진, 오, 세, 연, 역력, 앵, 안, 무슨, 어떤, 어떤, 저런, 그런, 어떤, 모든, 야무, 각, 전, 제, 주, 지난, 별, 막론, 박로

Note that some of these examples have ambiguous usages. For example, 안 is ambiguous between adnominal usage and numeral usage. See §5 for a way to distinguish between the two usages.

Adnominals are different from adjectives in that adnominals can only be a modifier, while adjectives can be used as a modifier as well as a predicate.

(5) Adjective

a. 꽃이 예쁘다.
   flower-Nom pretty-Decl
   ‘The flower is pretty.’

b. 예쁜 꽃
   pretty-Rel flower
   ‘pretty flower’
(6) Adnominal
   a. 새 책
      new book
   b. 이 책
      this book

- Some mono-syllabic Sino-Korean items usually appear as a prefix (XPF), but they are recognized as an adnominal when delimited by a space. These include ‘전’ and ‘주’.

| 진 군: | 진/DAN 군/NNC |
| 진 연태: | 진/DAN 연태/NNC |
| 주 전투 전착: | 주/DAN 전투/NNC 전착/NNC |

### 3.13 Interjection (IJ)
- ‘예’ should be tagged as IJ. But ‘아니요’, ‘아닐 니따’ are viewed as inflected forms of the adjective ‘아니’ and therefore should be given VJ tag plus appropriate tags for the inflections.

| 아니/VJ+요/EFN |
| 아인/VJ+ㅂ니다/EFN |

- ‘글쎄’, and ‘글쎄요’ are tagged as IJ.

### 3.14 List (LST)
- Letters and numerals which identify items in a list, together with their surrounding punctuation are tagged as LST.

1./LST
i./LST
(a)/LST
 가./LST
 날./LST
2.3.1/LST

### 3.15 Case Postposition (PCA)
- A case postposition specifies the grammatical function of the noun phrase which it is attached to, e.g., subject, object. Case postpositions include nominative marker (‘나/의’), accusative marker (‘을/을’), genitive marker (‘의’), and vocative marker (‘야’).
The marker ‘님/의’ on the second noun phrase of double nominative constructions is not treated differently from the ones on subject noun phrase: it is also tagged as case postposition (PCA).

네가 팔의 마비였덕택:
‘님/NPN+님/PCA 팔/NNC+의/PCA 마비/NNC+의/XSV+였/EPF+ 덕택

3.16 Adverbial Postposition (PAD)

- Postpositions that correspond to English prepositions in meaning and usage are adverbal postpositions. Some examples include:
  예게, 으로, 까지, 부터, 한테, 로부터, 에가, 에서부터
Note that ‘로부터, 에서부터’ are not broken into two individual postpositions.

- Comparative markers such as ‘처럼, 보다’ are also tagged as PAD.

- ‘으로’ attached to ‘Noun-적’ should be tagged as PAD.

단 계/NNC+적/XSF+으로/PAD

- ‘따고’ attached to a noun should be tagged as PAD.

완탁/NPR+따고/PAD부른다

However, the same ‘따고’ receives a different tag, ECS, the “complementizer tag” when it attaches to a predicative noun in a clausal complement. In this case, a copula must be recovered before it, as seen in the following example:

철수는 완탁가 물고가 땅고 말는다.
완탁/NPR+가/PCA 물고가/NNC+의/CO+따고/ECS

But seemingly similar ‘따는’ in the example below is classified as EAN (Adnominal ending), since the noun along with the ending is the head of the relative clause which modifies the following noun. In this case, a copula must also be recovered before ‘있다’. Refer to the entries for ‘따고’ and ‘의’ in §5 for more information.

완탁따는 물고기
완탁/NPR+의/CO+따는/EAN 물고기/NNC

- ‘한테’ and ‘한테서’ are two different postpositions, and they should each be tagged as PAD. They have different meanings; the former has the meaning of ‘goal’, whereas the latter has the meaning of ‘source’.

수먹병한테: 수먹병/NNC+한테/PAD
수먹병한테서: 수먹병/NNC+한테서/PAD
3.17 Conjunctive Postposition (PCJ)

- Conjunctive postpositions correspond to English ‘and’, or ‘or’. Some examples include:
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Note that these postpositions can also be used as an adverbial postposition. When they are used as an adverbial postposition, they are tagged as PAD. See §4.7 for how to distinguish between conjunctive postpositions and adverbial postpositions.

3.18 Auxiliary Postposition (PAU)

- Auxiliary postpositions occur on nouns in addition to adverbial postpositions. They may also occur on nouns in place of case postpositions. Some examples of auxiliary postpositions include:

  ‘는, 만, 도, 밖에, 마다, 조차, 까지, 부터’.

  Note that some of these examples (e.g., 까지, 부터) are ambiguous between auxiliary postposition usage and adverbial postposition usage. See §4.6 for ways to distinguish between the two usages.

- ‘(의)란’ which is short for ‘라고 마다는 것은’ is tagged as PAU.

  상관한 수익/NNC+란/PAU 어떤 종류의 수익을 마다는가?
  군의한/NNC+이란/PAU 무엇인가?

- The postposition ‘나, 이나’ should be tagged as PAU:

  몇 도나: 몇/NNU 도/NNX+나/PAU
  세 번에나: 세/NNU 변/NNX+이나/PAU

  Note that ‘나, 이나’ can also be used as a conjunctive postposition. In this case, they should be tagged PCJ. See §4.8 for how to distinguish PCJ and PAU usages for ‘나, 이나’.

- Complex postpositions that have undergone phonological contraction should be separated out into individual parts and tagged accordingly:

  배 배/NNC+에/PAU+는/PAU
  동 무 에/게/NNC+에/PAU+는/PAU
  어울 점/에/NNC+에/PAU+는/PAU
3.19 Copula (CO)

- The copula marker ‘의’ attaches to nouns and turns them into a predicate.

박보 이다: 박보/NNC+의/CO+だ/EFN

In many cases, especially when the preceding noun ends in a vowel, the copula marker may not show up on the surface. A special attention needs to be paid to make sure that the copula is identified in these cases. See the entry for ‘의’ in §5 for further information on how to determine when a copula is needed.

3.20 Final Ending (EFN)

- Final endings occur on predicates and mark sentence types. For instance, they indicate whether a sentence is a declarative, interrogative, imperative, propositive, and so on.

- Note that final endings can also occur in a non-terminal environment: on verbs preceding an auxiliary predicate or on main verbs that occur in complement clauses.

Before an auxiliary predicate:

- 는 가/EFN 봤 / 난 타
- 는 가/EFN 삐 타

On verbs in complement clauses:

- 는 가/EFN+에/PAD 말렸 / 타
- 는 지/EFN+을/PCA 모두 갔 / 타
- 가지 않/EX+을/EPF+가/EFN 생각 만 타

- ‘는 지’ by itself is seldom used as a final ending except perhaps in the following cases. However, it patterns with other EFN endings such as ‘는 가, ‘는 지, ‘는 다’ in terms of its syntactic distribution; therefore it is tagged as EFN, not ECS.

철수 는 가는 지?
철수 는 가는 지요?

가는 가 말하 / 타: 가/VV+는 가/EFN 말하 / 타
가는 지 말하 / 타: 가/VV+는 지/EFN 말하 / 타
가는 가 삐 / 타: 가/VV+는 가/EFN 삐 / 타
가는 지 삐 / 타: 가/VV+는 지/EFN 삐 / 타
가는 가를 말하 / 타: 가/VV+는 가/EFN+를/PCA 말하 / 타
가는 지를 말하 / 타: 가/VV+는 지/EFN+를/PCA 말하 / 타
가는 사가 문체이 / 타: 가/VV+는 사/EFN+가/PCA 문체이 / 타
가는 지가 문체이 / 타: 가/VV+는 지/EFN+가/PCA 문체이 / 타
3.21 Coordinate, Subordinate, Adverbial, Complementizer Ending (ECS)

- Coordinate/subordinate/adverbial/complementizer endings occur on predicates of coordinate adjunct clauses or subordinate adjunct clauses.

- Complementizers occurring on the predicate of a complement clause under verbs such as '말하탁, 생각하탁, 맺약, 토구할탁' are tagged as ECS. Examples include '탁고' and '탁고'. See §3 for further information on the item '탁고'.

그 곳에 전복기가 없탁고 생각할탁: 잇/VJ+탁고/ECS
편지를 쓴말고 말았탁고: 쓴/VV+는/탁고/ECS

- Conditional markers '탁먼' and '탁먼' are tagged as ECS:

@Enablement:

 latino: 잇/VJ+탁먼/ECS
 한국어: 가/VV+탁먼/ECS

- '계' on adjectives as in '억등 납 계' should be separated out and be tagged as ECS. But '계' in '억행 계' should not be separated out: the whole lexical item is treated as an adverb (ADV).
If '계' is followed by an auxiliary predicate, it is tagged as EAU. See §3.22 for an example.

- Ending '는 계' must be tagged as ECS.
However, when '는 계' expresses 'the place which...', a space should be inserted between '는' and '계', since '계' in this case is a dependent noun and '는' is a part of the relative clause that modifies it.

찰수는 잇/VJ+는 계/ECS 영의는 없다. (meaning '있지만')
혹이 잇/VJ+는/EAN 계/NNX 날봐가 있다. (meaning '있는 것에')

- ECS can occur on verbs or adjectives preceding an auxiliary predicate.

@Enablement/NNC+탁/XSV+토탁/ECS 되/VX+은/EAU 잇/VX+탁/EFN

'토탁' is ECS since it occurs on main verbs in subordinate clauses.

Endings '억약', and '억도' on verbs or adjectives that precede modal auxiliary predicates are tagged as ECS.
Some auxiliary verbs take a verbal complement with EAN ending. Examples are:

- 쓰 /VV+어 /EAN 만약 /VX+ 맺 /EFN
- 통한 만한 /통약 /VV+어 /EAN 만약 /VX+ 맺 /EAN
- 간 법약 /간 /VV+어 /EAN 만약 /VX+ 맺 /EFN

Also, some auxiliary verbs take a verbal complement with an ECS ending. Examples are:

- 민 /VV+어 /ECS 만약 /VX+ 맺 /EFN.
- 간 /VV+어 /ECS 만약 /VX+ 맺 /EFN.

3.23 Adnominal Ending (EAN)

- Adnominal endings ‘는, 를,을,를,든’ occur on predicates in a relative clause or complement clause of a complex NP.

- In cases where ‘ㄴ 달라는’ is a short for ‘ㄴ 달고 달라는’, ‘ㄴ 달라는’ should simply be tagged as EAN.

  골절된다는 보고서: 골절 /NNC+되 /XSV+ 데 달라는 /EAN 보고서 /NNC

- ‘하는’ as in ‘학생의 하는’ is tagged as EAN. Note the presence of the copula ‘의’ between the noun and ‘하는’. It is this copula marker that takes the verbal ending, not the noun itself. Often the copula marker is not visible: make sure to put it in.

  철수가 학생의 하는 사설: 철수가 학생 /NNC+의 /CO+하는 /EAN 사설 /NNC
  완약하는 몸고기: 완약 /NPR+의 /CO+하는 /EAN 몸고기 /NNC
### 3.24 Nominal Ending (ENM)
- Nominal endings ‘ dah, 음’ nominalize the verb/adjective that they attach to.
- A predicate that has been nominalized has the same morpho-syntactic distributional pattern as nouns, and therefore it can take a postposition:

```
복사 narrator: 놀/NNC+먹/XSV+□/ENM+으로써/PAD
```

### 3.25 Pre-Final Ending (EPF)
- Pre-Final endings include tense and honorific markers, such as ‘었/었, 겠, 싶/은 시’.
- These morphemes can co-occur, as in ‘셋, 옛에, 옛에, 썰 때, 시겠’. They are not further analyzed, and receive a EPF tag as a whole:

```
 잘못했다: 망/VV+ 잘못/EPF+박/EFN
 망했었다: 망/VV+ 잘못/EPF+박/EFN
```

### 3.26 Suffix (XSF)
- Suffixes mostly attach to nouns. Some examples include:

```
남, 네, 네들, 네들끼리, 품, 깨, 씨, 까먹, 식, 께, 양, 얕, 닫, 닫기를, 들, 상, 쟁리, 식, 하, 급, 설
```

```
선생님: 선생/NNC+님/XSF
도의상: 도의/NNC+상/XSF
이론상: 이론/NNC+상/XSF
무전기통: 무전기/NNC+통/XSF
막막막: 막막/NNU+막/XSF
작가님: 작가/NPN+님/XSF
10미팅자리: 10/NNU 미팅/NNX+자리/XSF
암모화: 암모/NNC+화/XSF
연태식: 연태/NNC+식/XSF
직위관세: 직위관/NNC+세/XSF
시간당: 시간/NNC+당/XSF
```
- Some suffixes such as ‘들’ can attach to words other than nouns.

```
악의/NNC+들/XSF
발릭/ADV+들/XSF 덕력
```

Note that ‘들’ can also be used as a dependent noun. See §4.4 for a way to distinguish NNX usage from the XSF usage for ‘들.’
• ‘적’ on nouns is tagged as XSF.

단 계/NNC+적/XSF
사의/NNC+적/XSF

But note that ‘적’ is always tagged as ADV as a whole, because it can only be used to modify a predicate, whereas other noun+적 items mostly function as a prenominal modifier.

적/ADV

• ‘구, 시, 군, 면, 음, 키티, 동’ occur with city, town, place names. These should be tagged as XSF.

• ‘성, 장, 재, 좌, 망, 소, 포, 오, 부, 병, 권’ and ‘에’ are not recognized as suffixes. Nouns occurring with these morphemes should simply be tagged as NNC as a whole.

특무장/NNC
구분배/NNC
가능성/NNC
조전재/NNC
부분동/NNC
통신망/NNC
감시소/NNC
지위소/NNC
승림-58호/NNC
앞모소/NNC
로병부/NNC
경보호/NNC
지위권/NNC

• When the annotator is not sure whether a certain item should be tagged as XSF or not, the following strategy applies in general: it is tagged as XSF if it is very productive in a general domain, but it is not recognized as an individual suffix if it can rather be thought of as a part of a domain-specific word. For instance, in the example below, ‘선’ is not tagged as XSF because it is part of domain-specific words ‘삼선, 오선’.

삼선/NNC, 오선/NNC 절조망
방사기조/NNC
데기조/NNC
3.27 Verbalization Suffix (XSV)

- Verbalization suffixes attach to nouns to turn them into a verb. They include ‘akukan, 되, 시키, 발.’
- Verbs that are derived by a verbalization suffix should be separated into the noun stem and the suffix part and tagged accordingly.

- But the following items are viewed as frozen forms, and therefore ‘않’ should not be separated out:

- ‘xCB’ is not a verbalization suffix. If it occurs attached to a noun, the entire item should be tagged as VV. If it is separated from a noun by space, then the noun should be tagged as NNC, and ‘xCB’ should be tagged as a verb.

- ‘ㄷ릭’ is not treated as a verbalization suffix either. If it is separated from a noun by space, again the noun should be tagged as NNC, and ‘ㄷ릭’ as a verb. If there is no space in between, the annotator must put it in. However, some expressions such as ‘말씀드릭, 연사드릭’ are recognized as a word as a whole.

- ‘받’, however, is recognized as a verbalization suffix when attached to a common noun, because it can be viewed as a grammaticalized means of passivization. Note that it can also function as a main verb, as in the first example below.
3.28 Adjectivization Suffix (XSJ)

- Adjectivization suffixes attach to nouns to turn them into adjectives. They include ‘스럽, 달, 맥.’

- Adjectives that are derived by an adjectivization suffix should be separated into the stem and the suffix, and tagged accordingly.

역성/NNC+스럽/XSJ+డ+/EFN
역성/NNC+달/XSJ+డ+/EFN
투명/NNC+막/XSJ+డ+/EFN

Note that ‘막’ can be tagged as XSV or XSJ depending on how it is used.

3.29 Prefix (XPF)

- Prefixes immediately precede nouns with no intervening space. Some examples include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefixes</th>
<th>Tagging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>제, 각, 반, 벌</td>
<td>제/XPF+23/NNU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>각 금</td>
<td>각/XPF+금/NNC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>반 공 산 주 의</td>
<td>반/XPF+공 산 주 의/NNC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>벌 정 규 전</td>
<td>벌/XPF+정 규 전/NNC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that ‘제, 각’ can also be used as DAN. See §4.11 for information on how to distinguish the DAN usage from the XPF usage for these items.

- ‘매’ (each) is tagged as XPF.

매 시 간: 매/XPF+시 간/NNC
매 약 기: 매/XPF+약 기/NNC

But ‘매일’ is tagged as NNC as a whole.

- ‘총’ is not tagged as XPF:

총 급 악/NNC

- In general, when ‘매, 소’ precede a noun, they are tagged as XPF. But some frozen words such as given below are tagged as NNC as a whole.
In general, ‘再’ (again) is tagged as XPF. But some frozen words that are prefixed with ‘再’ are tagged as NNC as a whole.

- When the annotator is not sure whether a certain item should be identified as XPF or not, in general, it should be tagged as XPF if it is very productive, but it should not be tagged as XPF if the entire word can be viewed as a domain-specific word. For instance, in the example below ‘再’ is not tagged as XPF because it is part of the domain-specific word ‘再資原’.

3.30 Symbols (SCM, SFN, SLQ, SRQ, SSY)

- Parentheses ‘(, )’ conflict with the internal tree-bracket notation used in the Penn Korean Treebank. Therefore they should be rewritten as ‘-LRB-’ and ‘-RRB-’ respectively. They bear the SLQ and SRQ tags.

- Likewise, braces ‘{, }’ are rewritten as ‘-LCB-’ and ‘-RCB-’, and square brackets ‘[, ]’ are rewritten as ‘-LSB-’ and ‘-RSB-’. Left brackets are tagged as SLQ, and right brackets are tagged as SRQ.

- ‘…’ and ‘--’ are each recognized as a single symbol.

3 Symbols (SCM, SFN, SLQ, SRQ, SSY)
4 Confusing Tags

4.1 NNC or ADV

- Some items are ambiguous between ADV and NNC. Some examples include:

The syntactic context in which they occur must be taken into consideration in order to determine which tag should be given.

If these items modify predicates, they are tagged as ADV:

- 정말/ADV 종악.
- 절대/ADV 안원악.
- 만약/ADV 간약연
- 악약/ADV 갖았다.
- 그동안/ADV 고양했다.

But if they accompany a postposition and/or modify other nouns, they should be tagged as NNC.

- 진짜/NNC+의/PCA 아니야.
- 정말/NNC+의/CD+의/EFN 아니야.
- 만약/NNC+의/PAD
- 만일/NNC+의/PCA 경우/NNC
- 절대/NNC 온도/NNC
- 악약/NNC+의/PCA 악소
- 매일/NNC+의/PCA 일과
- 그 족서/NNC+의/PAD+는/PAU 제 정신이 아니었다.
- 그동안/NNC+의/PCA 실직/NNC

Also note that ‘정말로, 진짜로, 실제로, 절대로’ are not broken into ‘noun’+‘to’ but tagged as ADV as a whole.

4.2 NPN or ADV

- ‘모두’ is ambiguous between NPN and ADV. If it modifies a predicate, it is tagged as ADV. If it is used as a noun, it is tagged as NPN.

- 악이들은 모두/ADV 모여있다.
- 모두/NNP+의/PCA 왔다.
4.3 NPN or DAN

- Some words such as ‘어, 그’ are ambiguous between NPN and DAN. If they occur without any postpositions and modify a noun, they are tagged as DAN. If they carry a postposition, they are tagged as NPN.

4.4 NNX or XSF

- For some items, it may be difficult to determine whether they are NNX or XSF. In general, if they are preceded by a space, they are NNX, and if they are immediately adjacent to the preceding noun, then they are XSF.

- ‘식’ following a predicate with an adnominal ending should be tagged as NNX. ‘식’ in this context means ‘way’, or ‘method.’

- ‘식’ immediately adjacent to a noun should be tagged as XSF.

- ‘들’ usually attaches to a noun, and marks plural. It can also occur on words other than nouns. In both cases, it is tagged as XSF.

- If ‘간’ is translatable as ‘between’, it is tagged as XSF, but if it is translatable as ‘during, for’, then it is tagged as NNX.
4.5 VJ or DAN

- Note that ‘坍론’ is ambiguous between an adnominal and an adjectival usage. When it is translatable as ‘other’, it should be tagged as DAN, but when it is translatable as ‘different’, it is viewed as an inflected form of the adjective ‘坍 Transmit’ and therefore should be tagged as坍 Transmit/VJ+/-EAN.

坍 Transmit/DAN 사용들
坍 Transmit는 참坍 Transmit/VJ+/-EAN 사용들

4.6 PAU or PAD

- ‘까지, 부터’ are ambiguous between adverbial postposition (PAD) and auxiliary postposition (PAU). When they occur with nouns that refer to time or location and are used as adjuncts, they should be tagged as PAD. But when they occur with nouns that are either subject or object of the sentence, then they should be tagged as PAU.

당부터 민역락. (PAU)
당까지 남았다고 어릴 수가 있는니? (PAU)
당는기차역까지만역 끝역. (PAD)
당는 학교에서부터 기차역까지만역 끝역. (PAD)

4.7 PCJ or PAD

- ‘와/과’ is ambiguous between adverbial postposition (PAD) and conjunctive postposition (PCJ). When it is used to conjoin two words or phrases, it is a conjunctive postposition and therefore tagged as PCJ. On the other hand, when it is used to mark an internal argument of certain class of adjectives such as ‘坍 Transmit,坍 Transmit Transmit’, it is an adverbial postposition, and is tagged as PAD.

(7) Conjunctive postposition (PCJ)
   a. 너와 나는 터 Transmit Transmit.
      ‘You and I are different.’
   b. 너와고 나는 갈락.
      ‘You and I are same.’

(8) Adverbial postposition (PAD)
   a. 나는 너와 Transmit Transmit.
      ‘I am different from you.’
   b. 나는 너와고 갈락.
      ‘I am same as you.’
4.8 PCJ or PAU

- The postposition ‘‘/이/다’ is ambiguous between auxiliary and conjunctive postposition. If it conjoins two NPs, then it is PCJ. Otherwise, it is tagged as PAU.

```
사과/나/운직/를/먹/었/다:         사과/나/PCJ/운직/를/PCA
세/번/이/나/없/었/다:              세/NNU/번/NNC/이/나/PAU
```

4.9 XSF or NNC

- If ‘과’ or ‘금’ immediately follows a noun with no intervening space, they are tagged as XSF. But if they are preceded by a space or a prefix, they are tagged as NNC.

```
영문/과:                          영문/NNC/+/과/XSF
중문/과:                          중문/NNC/과/NNC
각/과:                             각/XPF/+/과/NNC

중/택/금:                          중/택/NNC/+/금/XSF
금/택/각/택:                      금/NNC/과/PCA/택/각/택
각/택:                             각/XPF/+/금/NNC
```

But note that ‘병/과’ should be tagged as NNC as a whole. It is a domain-specific word.

병/과/NNC

4.10 ADV or DAN

- ‘바로’

‘바로’ can be an adverb (ADV) or an adnominal (DAN). When it modifies a verb or an adjective it is an adverb; when it modifies another adnominal or a noun it is DAN.

```
바로/ADV          업고로/갔/아.    
바로/DAN          적/DAN          사람을
바로/DAN          ‘개’
```

- ‘거의’, ‘들Conexion’, ‘다’

‘거의’, ‘들Conexion’ and ‘다’ can also be an adverb (ADV) or an adnominal (DAN).

```
거의/ADV          동/났/아.     
거의/DAN          모든/DAN          공급/품/의

들Conexion/ADV      업/봤/아.   
들Conexion/DAN      전/방/NNC+/+PAD+/+PAU
```

‘다’/ADV          업/봤/아.  
‘다’/DAN          이상/NNC          모든/다.
4.11 XPF or DAN

- ‘제’ is tagged as prefix (XPF) if it occurs before a number without any space. If ‘제’ is followed by a space and a number, it is tagged as DAN.

제23: 제/XPF+23/NNU
제 23: 제/DAN 23/NNU

If ‘제’ modifies a common noun and means ‘all’, it should be tagged as DAN.

제 안 제: 제/DAN 안 제/NNC

- ‘각’, when immediately preceding a noun, should be tagged as XPF.

각 급: 각/XPF+급/NNC

On the other hand, if ‘각’ is followed by a space and a noun, it should be tagged as DAN:

각 병 각의: 각/DAN 병 각/NNC+의/PCA

But ‘각종’ is treated as a single word: the entire lexical item is tagged as NNC.

4.12 ECS or EAU

- Some endings are ambiguous between ECS and EAU. For instance, if ‘약’ occurs on a predicate followed by an auxiliary predicate, it is tagged as EAU. If it occurs on a predicate of a subordinate clause, it is tagged as ECS. One way of distinguishing between the two usages is to replace ‘약’ with ‘약서’: if it is grammatical and preserves the overall meaning, then ‘약’ has a similar function as ‘약서’, and, therefore, is an ECS.

먹여 보았다: 먹/VV+여/EAU 보/VX+었/EPF+약/EFN
갈가 남았다: 갈/VV+가/ECS 남/VV+었/EPF+약/EFN (= 갈약서 남았따)

- ‘께’ is also ambiguous between ECS and EAU. When it precedes an auxiliary verb, it is EAU; it is ECS in all other environments.

먹게 되었따: 먹/VV+께/EAU 먹/VX+었/EPF+액/EFN
먹게 했따: 먹/VV+께/ECS 먹/VV+었/EPF+액/EFN
느리게 말했따: 느리/VJ+께/ECS 말/VV+었/EPF+액/EFN

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4.13 ENM or EAU

- ‘기’ is not always tagged as a nominal ending (ENM). In sentences that have a verb or an adjective suffixed with ‘기는’, ‘기만’, or ‘기로’ followed by an auxiliary verb, ‘기는’, ‘기만’, or ‘기로’ is tagged as ECS. Do not give ENM tag to ‘기’ and one of the postposition tags to ‘는’, ‘만’, ‘로’ in such sentences.

- 손에 있는 밥을 먹/VV+기/ENM 야/VX+였/EPF+없/EFN.
- 날씨가 입/VJ+기만/ECS 야/VX+없/EFN.
- 우리는 연구소의 시설을 사용/NNC+야/XSV+기로/ECS 야/VX+없/EAU/EFN.

4.14 EFN or NNX

- Be careful to distinguish between the two different usages of ‘ㄴ 지’. When it is used to end an interrogative clause, it is a final ending (EFN):

 철수 가 누구 인지 는 모두 깊다: 누구/NNP+의/CO+ㄴ 지/EFN+는/PAU

- However, in the following example, ‘ㄴ 지’ is roughly translatable as ‘since the time when ...’. In this case, it in fact consists of two parts, ‘지/NNX’ as a dependent noun, and ‘ㄴ/EAN’ which is the verbal ending part of the relative clause modifying it.

- 학교에 간 지가 오래 됐다: 학교/NNC+가/EAN 지/NNX+ㄴ/PAD

5 Confusing Examples

- ‘그럼’
  If it means ‘yes’, it is tagged as IJ. If it means ‘if so’, it is tagged as ADC.

- ‘때로’
  If ‘때로’ immediately follows a noun without a space, it is a postposition marker and therefore is tagged as PAD.

명령 때로: 명령/NNC+때로/PAD

If ‘때로’ is modified by a relative clause, it is a dependent noun (NNX).

말란 때로: 말란 때로/NNX

- ‘(이) 따고’
  If ‘(이) 따고’ is attached to a noun which is a complement of a verb, it should be tagged as PAD as a whole.
In some cases, ‘(어) 띄우’ can be used to form an echo question, in which a noun that has been mentioned by the speaker is questioned back by the hearer. In this case, noun ’(어) 띄우’ is not a complete sentence but rather a sentence fragment; therefore there is no need to treat ‘(어) 띄우’ as a sentence final ending (EFN) and is tagged as PAD.

A: 그는 부산에서 살네.
B: 부산/NPR+이/고/PAD ?/SFN

• ‘말라’
In most cases, ‘말라’ is an auxiliary verb and is tagged as VX. But it can also be used as a main verb, in which case it is tagged as VV.

가 /VV+지/EAU 악/VX+막/EFN
너 말/VV+고/ECS 네가 가탁

• ‘모르다’
In general, ‘모르다’ is tagged as VV. But when it follows a predicate and means ‘might’, it is tagged as VX:

손이가 노태/NNC+악/XSF+ㄹ 직도/ECS 모르/VX+널/EFN.

• ‘밖’
If ‘밖액’ means ‘only’, it is tagged as PAU as a whole. If ‘밖’ means ‘outside’, it is tagged as NNC. If it follows a demonstrative and means ‘besides’, it should be tagged as NNX.

너밖액 엄박: 너/NPR+밖액/PAU 엄박
창문 밖액: 창문/NNC 밖/NNC+액/PAU
그 밖액 무엇을 할까요: 그/DAN 밖/NNX+액/PAU

• ‘별’
‘별’ can be tagged as XSF or DAN.

별별: 본/NCC+별/XSF
별 이상한 소리: 본/DAN 이상한 소리

• ‘본’
‘이분, 그분, 저분’ are tagged as NPN. But ‘본’ can be a separate word, and in this case, it should be tagged as NNX.
금 약 신 본: 금 약/보/VP+시/EPF+ㄴ/EARN 본/NNX

• '본'
  If it means 'original', then it is tagged as XPF.

본 맥 음: 본/XPF+맥 음/NNC
본 박 향: 본/XPF+박 향/NNC

If it means 'this', it is tagged as DAN.

본 사 건: 본/DAN 사 건/NNC

• '상'
  When '상' has the meaning of 'appearance', it does not get a separate tag.

어 머 뉘 상/NNC
약 백 지 상/NNC

When '상' means 'above' or 'according to', it should be tagged as NNC:

지 도 상 예: 지 도/NNC 상/NNC+에/PAD

• '소' (place)
  If '소' occurs with the dependent noun '개', it is tagged as XSF.

3 개 소: 3/NNU 개/NNX+소/XSF

But when it occurs in '유/개소, 발전소, 산무소, 출장소, 훈련소', it does not get a separate tag, and the words as a whole are tagged as NNC.

• '수'
  '수' associated with a noun is a prefix. But if it occurs as a separate word, it is tagged as DAN.

수 십 개: 수/XPF+십/NNU 개/NNX
수 밀로 미석: 수/DAN 밀로 미석/NNX

• '생'
  '생' is a common noun (NNC) when it means 'calculation'. But it can also function as a dependent noun (NNX), in which case it does not mean 'calculation.'
• '시간'
If it is used as a unit meaning 'hour', it is tagged as NNX.

한 시간/NNX, 두 시간/NNX

Otherwise, it is tagged as NNC.

시간/NNC+의 없탁.
공부하는 시간/NHC

• '의'

'의' is tagged as PAU if it attaches to a noun, but it is tagged as EFN if it attaches to a verb::

나는 의: 나/NPN+는/PAU+의 PAU
과의 의: 가/VV+의/EPF+의 EFN

• '이'
The copula '이' does not surface when the noun it is attached to ends in a vowel.
There are a couple of kinds of contexts where special care should be taken to make sure it is recovered:

학교의: 학교/NNC+의/CO+의/EFN

In many contexts where 'noun+의' occurs, '의' must be identified between the noun and '의'. Adnominal ending '의' presents one such case:

완략하는 물고기: 완략/NPR+의/CO+의/EAN 물고기
철수가 완략하는 사실: 철수가 완략/NPR+의/CO+의/EAN 사실

Contrast the above example with '의' with seemingly similar examples with '탁고' below. Copula '의' is identified/recovered only when '탁고' attaches to a predicative noun in a clause, and not when it attaches to an argument noun. In '완략학교 부른다', '탁고' is tagged as PAD, enabling us to treat '완략학교' as the internal argument of the verb '부른다'. On the other hand, in '나는 철수가 완략학교 말하는 의', '철수가 완략학교' forms a clause and therefore a predicate head is needed; copula '의' is supplied for this reason.
Moreover, ‘탁고’ is tagged as ECS in the context where copula ‘익’ is recovered, while it is tagged as PAD if it is on an argument noun. Note that ‘익’ in ‘의탁고’ on an argument noun is not a copula, but is merely an epenthetic vowel. And so, ‘의탁고’ in this case is tagged as PAD.

‘이니’

In most cases, ‘이니’ is a combination of a copula and a sentence final ending marker. But when it attaches to nouns in a list context, it should be tagged as PAD as a whole.

예방/NNC+이니/PAD, 통일/NNC+이니/PAD, 그게 무슨 말/NNC+의/CO+‘이니’/EFN?

‘지’

When ‘지’ occurs after an adjective, it signifies change of state. In this case it is tagged as VX.

발개 지약: 발간/VJ+익/EAU 지/VX+익/EFN
예쁘 지약: 예쁘/VJ+익/EAU 지/VX+익/EFN

In contrast, when ‘지’ occurs on a verb, it functions as a passivizer. It does not get a separate tag in this case, and ‘verb+ 지’ as a whole are tagged as VV.

버럭지약: 버럭/VV+익/EFN
난누어 지약: 난누어/VV+익/EFN

Although it is considered ungrammatical according to some prescriptive Korean grammars, ‘지’ may occur with verbs that have already been passivized. In such cases, ‘지’ is treated as an auxiliary verb and tagged as VX, not VV.

공부의의 지약: 공부/NNC+의/XXS+익/EAU 지/VX+익/EFN
먹먹의 지약: 먹먹/VV+익/EAU 지/VX+익/EFN

‘폭’

‘동폭, 서폭, 남폭, 동북폭, …’ are tagged as NNC as a whole. But ‘폭’ can be a separate word and it is tagged as NNX in this case.
학고/NNC 졸/NNX
신생님/NNC 졸/NNX

• ‘즉’
‘즉’ is a suffix. But it can also be a separate word and it is tagged as NNX in this case.
주 최/NNC+즉/XSF
우익/NPN 졸/NNX+의/PCA 의견/NNC

But ‘즉, 우즉’ should be tagged as NNC as a whole.

• ‘략’
‘략’ is a prefix. But in some very restricted cases when it occurs as a separate word, it is tagged as NNC.

략/XPF+의/PCA 졸/NNC

• ‘이라’
If ‘이라’ occurs after a verb or an adjective and means ‘must’ or ‘try to, be about to’, it is tagged as VX.

받을 먹/VV+의/EFN 먹/VX+ㄴ/EFN
받을 먹/VV+으로/EFN 먹/VX+ㄴ/EFN

‘이라’ can occur after a verb or an adjective that has endings such as ‘기도, 기만, 기는’, or ‘기토’. In such cases, ‘이라’ should also be tagged as VX. Note that the tag for the endings on the preceding verbs is ECS.

받을 먹/VV+기도/ECS 먹/VX+ㄴ/EFN
받을 먹/VV+기만/ECS 먹/VX+ㄴ/EFN

On the other hand, if ‘이라’ is used as a causative verb, it is a main verb and therefore is tagged as VV.

손어는 칠수 가 졸을 주/VV+께/ECS 먹/VV+였/EPF+타/EFN

If ‘이라’ is used as a light verb, it is tagged as VV.

손어는 노تقد/NNC+를/PCA 먹/VV+였/EPF+타/EFN
If '아타' is used as a light adjective, it is tagged as VJ.

acen /PAU /VJ+/EFN

If '아타' is used as a pro-verb meaning 'say', it is tagged as VV.

acen 칠수 가 /PAU+이 /CO+락고 /ECS /VV+있 /EPF+/EFN

• '안'

Be careful to distinguish between '안/NNU' and '안/DAN'. The former means 'one', whereas the latter means 'about'.

안/NNU 사랑만 꾸몄.
안/DAN 2000 미터 정도 움직였다.

• '모'

'm' in '승ليك모' should not be separated out, and the entire lexical item should be tagged as NNC. This is because '승ليك모' is a name of a type of an armed vehicle. But if '모' is used as a unit, it should be tagged as NNX.

1모 : 1/NNU 모/NNX