

A List of Manually Tagged Words

A.1 List of Manually Tagged Words in English

- above: ADP ADV
- across: ADP ADV
- after: ADP ADV CONJ
- against: ADP ADV
- alike: ADJ ADV
- along: ADP ADV
- anytime: ADV INTJ
- anyway: ADV INTJ
- anyways: ADV INTJ
- anywhere: ADV PRON
- away: ADV INTJ ADJ
- before: ADP ADV CONJ
- behind: ADP ADV NOUN
- below: ADP ADV
- besides: ADP ADV
- between: ADP ADV
- beyond: ADP ADV NOUN
- by: ADP ADV
- considering: ADP CONJ ADV
- else: ADJ ADV
- enough: INTJ ADJ ADV PRON
- everyday: ADJ ADV NOUN
- except: ADP CONJ
- in: ADP ADV
- including: ADP VERB
- inside: NOUN ADP ADV ADJ
- nobody: PRON NOUN
- none: PRON ADV
- once: ADV CONJ
- opposite: ADP ADV NOUN ADJ
- otherwise: ADV ADJ
- outside: NOUN ADJ ADV ADP
- p.m.: PART
- self: ADJ NOUN PRON
- since: ADP ADV CONJ
- somewhere: ADV PRON
- than: ADP CONJ
- though: CONJ ADV
- through: ADP ADV ADJ
- till: ADP CONJ
- under: ADP ADV
- underneath: ADV ADP ADJ NOUN
- unlike: ADJ ADP
- until: ADP CONJ
- upon: ADP ADV
- upside: NOUN ADP
- whenever: ADV CONJ
- while: NOUN CONJ
- without: ADP ADV

A.2 List of Manually Tagged Words in Spanish

- alguna: DET PRON
- algunas: DET PRON
- alguno: ADJ DET PRON
- algunos: DET PRON
- alto: ADJ ADV
- antes: ADV ADJ
- aparte: ADV ADJ
- aquel: PRON DET
- bajo: ADP ADJ NOUN ADV
- bastante: PRON DET ADV ADJ
- cerca: ADV NOUN
- contra: ADP NOUN
- cual: PRON ADV
- cuál: PRON DET
- cualquiera: ADJ PRON NOUN
- cuantas: DET PRON
- cuántas: PRON DET
- cuanto: DET ADV PRON
- cuánto: PRON DET ADV
- cuántos: PRON DET
- demás: ADJ PRON
- demasiado: ADJ ADV PRON
- demasiados: ADJ PRON
- inclusive: ADV ADJ
- incluso: ADV ADJ
- junto: ADV ADJ
- mía: PRON ADJ
- mías: PRON ADJ
- millones: NUM NOUN
- millón: NUM NOUN
- mío: PRON ADJ
- míos: PRON ADJ
- muchas: DET PRON
- muchísimo: ADJ ADV
- muchos: DET PRON
- nuestra: DET ADJ PRON
- nuestro: DET ADJ PRON
- nuestros: DET ADJ PRON
- poca: DET PRON
- pocas: DET PRON
- poco: DET ADV NOUN PRON
- pocos: DET PRON
- primera: ADJ NOUN
- primeras: ADJ NOUN
- primero: ADJ ADV NOUN
- primeros: ADJ NOUN
- solo: ADJ ADV
- tal: ADJ/DET
- tanto: DET ADV NOUN PRON
- tuya: ADJ PRON
- tuyas: ADJ PRON
- tuyo: ADJ PRON
- tuyos: ADJ PRON
- varias: DET PRON
- varios: DET PRON

B List of Automatically Tagged Words

B.1 List of Automatically Tagged Words in English

ADJ: due, for, many, most, non, such.

ADP: despite, during, outta, per, regarding.

ADV: ahead, anyhow, anymore, aside, eventually, ever, everytime. forwards, how, however, later, meanwhile, rather, sooner, therefore, whence, where, whereby, wherein, whereupon, why.

AUX: ca (from can't), could, 'd, 'll, must, ought, shall, should, would.

CONJ: and, nor, or.

DET: another, each, every, its, my, our, some, the, their, your.

NOUN: data, maximum, minimum, people, plenty.

NUM: gazillion, sixteen.

PART: n't, '.

PRON: anybody, anyone, everyone, he, herself, hers, him, himself, I, it, itself, mine, myself, ones, ourselves, ours, she, somebody, someone, theirs, them, themselves, they, us, we, whom, who, whose, you, yourself, yourselves, yours.

SCONJ: although, cuz, whereas, whether.

B.2 List of Automatically Tagged Words in Spanish

ADJ: buenos, ciertas, cierto, distintas, juntos, misma, mismas, mismito, mismo, mismos, primer, quinto, segunda, sexto, tercera, tercer, tercero, varia.

ADP: a, a+ (from al), con, de, durante, en, entre, hasta, in, pa, per, por, según, sin.

ADV: abajo, adónde, ahorita, alla, allí, alrededor, apenas, arriba, así, aun, casi, dentro, después, detrás, siquiera, sólo, todavía, ya.

CONJ: e, o, pero, sino, u, y.

DET: aquella, cualquier, cuanta, cuánta, +el (from 'del' and 'al'), el, mi, mis, mucha, su, sus, tanta, tantas, tantos, tu, tus, unas, un.

INTJ: aló.

NOUN: contras, día, ele, gente, ochos, repente, súper, través, vez.

NUM: cero, ciento, cientos, cuatrocientos, doscientos, ochocientos, quinientos, seiscientos, trescientas, trescientos.

PRON: alguien, bastantes, cuáles, cuantos, ella, ellas, ello, ellos, él, ésa, ésas, ése, ésta, éstas, éste, esto, +la, +las, +le, le, +les, les, +lo, +los, +me, nosotros, nosotras, +nos, +os, os, quién, +se, se, +te, tí, tú, vosotras, vosotros, yo.

SCONJ: aunque, porque, pues, si.

VERB: creo, dice, hacer, ir, sabes, sé.

C Disambiguation Task for Specific Tokens

C.1 List of Disambiguation Questions for English Tokens

About:

In the context of the sentence, is ‘about’ used to mean ‘approximately’?

ADV Yes.

ADP No.

All:

In the context of the sentence, ‘all’... ?

ADV appears before an adjective or an adverb. For example: ‘You got it all wrong’, ‘He traveled all around the city.’

DET appears before a noun or noun phrase. For example: ‘We hang out all day.’, ‘He had all the right reasons.’

NOUN None of the above. For example: ‘I gave my all.’

Around:

In the context of the sentence, could ‘around’ be replaced with ‘approximately’?

ADV Yes. For example: ‘He will arrive at around 3PM.’

ADP No. For example: ‘He lives around the block.’

As:

In the context of the sentence, does ‘as’... ?

ADV ...have a meaning similar to ‘so’. For example: ‘This one is not AS good.’

ADV ...appears first in a sequence like ‘...AS soon as...’, ‘...AS tall as...’, ‘...AS long as...’

ADP ...introduces a comparison. For example: ‘You are not as tall AS me’

ADP ...specifies a role. For example: ‘What is your opinion AS a parent?’

SCONJ None of the above. For example: ‘She flew AS I came in’, ‘As soon AS I told him’.

Back:

In the context of the sentence, is ‘back’ an adjective, a noun or a verb?

ADJ Adjective. For example: in ‘The back door.’, ‘back’ modifies the noun ‘door’.)

NOUN Noun. For example: ‘My back hurts.’

VERB Verb. For example: ‘I need you to back me up on this.’

ADV None of the above. For example: ‘Step back from the curb’.

Both:

In the context of the sentence, is ‘both’ being used with ‘and’?

CONJ Yes. For example: ‘BOTH girls AND boys can do it’

DET No. For example: ‘Both of you are grounded!’

Bottom:

In the context of the sentence, is ‘bottom’ an adjective, a noun or a verb?

ADJ Adjective (‘The bottom drawer’)

NOUN Noun (‘The bottom of the ocean is still a mystery.’)

VERB Verb (‘The stocks bottomed out this morning.’)

But:

In the context of the sentence, ‘but’ is more closely translated into Spanish as...?

CONJ ‘PERO’. For example: ‘You can go but don’t tell him’ would be translated as ‘Puedes ir pero no se lo digas.’

ADP ‘EXCEPTO’. For example: ‘Everybody but me’ would be translated as ‘Todo el mundo excepto yo.’

ADV ‘SOLO’ or ‘NO ... MAS QUE’. For example: ‘She is but a child’ would be translated as ‘No es mas que una nia.’

Can:

In the context of the sentence, is ‘can’ a verb that takes the meaning of ‘being able to’ or ‘know’?

AUX Yes. For example: ‘I can speak Spanish.’

NOUN No, it refers to a cylindrical container. For example: ‘Pass me a can of beer.’

Coming:

In the context of the sentence, is ‘coming’ being used like ‘upcoming’?

ADJ Yes. For example: 'Any plans this coming week?'

VERB No. For example: 'She's coming for the 8pm show.'

Dear:

In the context of the sentence, is 'dear' being used like:

NOUN Yes, dear.

ADJ Dear Bob.

INTJ Dear!

Down:

In the context of the sentence, is 'down' being used as ...?

ADJ ...an Adjective. For example: 'Prices are down.', 'They are down 3-0.', 'Are you down to hang out?', 'The system is down.'

VERB ...a Verb. For example: 'He downed two beers already.', 'The storm downed several trees.'

ADP ...being used to refer 'from the higher end to the lower end' or 'from one end to the other'. For example: 'The ball rolled down the hill', 'The bus went down the street'

ADV None of the above. For example: 'The cat jumped down from the table.', 'I went down to Miami for a conference.', 'The computer has been shut down.'

Either:

In the context of the sentence, 'either':

CONJ Means 'o' in Spanish. For example: 'EITHER the girls OR the boys can do it.'

ADV Means 'as well'. For example: 'I don't like her either.'

DET Means 'cualquier' o 'cualquiera' in Spanish and appears before a noun or noun phrase. For example: 'Either option is ok.'

PRON Means 'cualquiera' in Spanish and DOES NOT appear before a noun or noun phrase. For example: 'Either is fine.'

Far:

In the context of the sentence, is 'far' used like:

ADV an Adverb? For example: 'She lives far away'.

ADJ an Adjective? For example: 'The far end of the field'.

Front:

In the context of the sentence, is 'front':

ADJ an Adjective? For example: in 'The front door.', 'front' modifies the noun 'door'.

NOUN a Noun? For example: 'He always sits in the front of the class.'

VERB a Verb? For example: 'My apartment fronts West 119th Street.'

Her:

In the context of the sentence, would 'her' be replaced by 'his' or 'him'?

DET HIS. For example: 'Her bag is right there.'

PRON HIM. For example: 'I told her to come asap.'

His:

In the context of the sentence, would 'his' be replaced by 'her' or 'hers'?

DET HER. For example: 'His bag is right there.'

PRON HERS. For example: 'Is that plate his or mine?'

Less:

In the context of the sentence, is 'less' referring to:

ADJ Less of an amount. For example: 'You should eat less food'

ADV Less of an action. For example: 'You should eat less (frequently)'

CONJ The subtraction operator. For example: 'Five less than three is two.'

Over:

In the context of the sentence, is 'over'...

CONJ ...being used as a mathematical operator? For example: Eight over two is four.

INTJ ...being used as way to end communication? For example: 'Received? Over!'

ADP ...appearing before a noun, a pronoun or a phrase? For example: 'There is a bridge over THE RIVER.', 'I would choose him over YOU.', 'She is finally over LOSING HER JOB'?

ADV None of the above. ('Let me think that over.', 'The building just fell over.', 'Come over and play!')

May:

In the context of the sentence, is 'may' a noun?

PROPN Yes. For example: 'I was born in May.'?

AUX No. For example: 'May I use the toilet, please?'

More:

In the context of the sentence, is 'more':

ADJ Referring to more of an amount or object. For example: 'You should eat more food', 'It grows to five feet or more', or 'more of the same'.

ADV Replaceable by an adverb (such as 'almost'), referring to more of an action (e.g. 'You should run more') or modifies an adverb (e.g. 'more carefully')

Much:

In the context of the sentence, is 'much' and adjective, adverb or pronoun?

ADJ Adjective. For example: 'That is too much food.'

ADV Adverb. For example: 'That is much better!'

PRON Pronoun. For example: 'Much has been said about the financial crisis.'

Near:

In the context of the sentence, is 'near' a preposition, adjective or adverb?

ADP Preposition. For example: 'We were near the station.'

ADJ Adjective. For example: 'The near side of the moon.'

ADV Adverb. For example: 'Her record is near perfect', 'They had gotten quite near.'

Neither:

In the context of the sentence, is 'neither' being used with 'nor'?

CONJ Yes. For example: 'Neither the girls nor the boys can do it.'

DET No. For example: 'Neither option is great.'

Next:

In the context of the sentence, 'next'

ADJ Is an adjective modifying or describing a noun. For example: 'The next train.'

ADV Is an adverb. For example: 'They live next to me.'

No:

In the context of the sentence, is 'no':

SPA In Spanish.

ENG In English.

In the context of the sentence, in which 'no' is in Spanish:

INTJ Being used as opposite of yes. For example: 'NO!', 'NO?', 'NO, yo no lo hice.'

ADV It is used for verb negation. For example: 'Yo NO lo HICE.'

In the context of the sentence, in which 'no' is in English:

INTJ Being used as opposite of yes. For example: 'No!', 'No?', 'No, I don't want to talk to them.'

DET Appears before a noun or phrase. For example: 'There is NO answer yet.', 'NO spoiled child will tell me what to do.', 'Last time I asked, they had NO idea.'

ADV None of the above. For example: 'This is no longer an issue.'

One:

In the context of the sentence, can 'one':

PRON Be replaced by 'he', 'she' or 'it'? For example: 'One shouldn't smoke in public parks.'

NOUN Be replaced by 'person', 'thing', 'object'....? It might be preceded by an article like 'the'. For example: 'The one who cares', 'The person who cares.'

NUM None of the above. For example: 'One of the reasons', 'One dollar.'

Only:

In the context of the sentence, can 'only' be replaced by 'sole'?

ADJ Yes. For example: 'The only solution', 'The sole solution.'

ADV No. For example: 'I only brought bread and milk.'

Other:

In the context of the sentence, 'other'...

ADV Means 'apart from' in the sentence 'other than...'. For example: 'Other than that, I'm fine.'

ADJ Means 'second' or 'different'. For example: 'I get paid every other week.'

PRON Means 'other person', 'other people', or other subject in general. For example: 'The other is bad.'

DET None of the above, always goes before a noun. For example: 'Other people are coming later.'

Please:

In the context of the sentence, is 'please' used to make a polite request?

INTJ Yes. Example: 'Please, pass me the bread.'

VERB No. Example: 'You can do what you please.'

Plus:

In the context of the sentence, is 'plus'...

CONJ ...being used as mathematical operator? For example: 'Two plus two is four.'

NOUN ...being used as a synonym of 'asset' or positive quantity? For example: 'He is a real asset to the team'

ADJ None of the above. For example: 'A battery has a plus pole and a minus pole.'

Side:

In the context of the sentence, is 'side'...

ADJ ...modifying a noun? For example: 'the side door.'

VERB ...acting like a verb? For example: 'I need you to side with me.'

NOUN None of the above. For example: 'A square has four sides.'

So:

In the context of the sentence, 'so'...

SCONJ Is used like 'so that' or 'therefore'? (eg. 'I opened the door so (that) he could leave', 'He ate too much cake, so he fell ill.')

INTJ Is used after a pause for thought to introduce a new topic, question or story (eg. 'So, who's coming with me?') or short for 'so what?' (eg. 'So???'')

ADV None of the above. (eg. 'It was so hot', 'so far as', 'so long as', 'so much as', 'Just say so!')

That:

In the context of the sentence, could 'that' be replaced by:

PRON 'WHICH' and does not precede a noun phrase as in 'The car that can't start.'

PRON 'IT' as in 'That is crazy.'

DET 'THE' and precedes a noun phrase as in 'I want that car.'

SCONJ None of the above. Select this option ONLY if the first three options are definitely wrong. In this case, 'that' can be removed from the sentence without any consequence. For example: 'I was surprised that he didn't come.', 'Have you heard that she got fired?'

This:

In the context of the sentence, could 'this' be replaced by:

PRON 'it' as in 'This is crazy.'

DET 'the' as in 'I want this car.'

Those:

In the context of the sentence, could 'those' be replaced by:

PRON 'they' as in 'They are crazy.'

DET 'the' as in 'I want those cars.'

These:

In the context of the sentence, could 'these' be replaced by:

PRON 'they' as in 'These are crazy.'

DET 'the' as in 'I want these cars.'

Then:

In the context of the sentence, is 'then' being used like 'former'?

ADJ Yes. For example: 'The then president traveled to Finland.'

ADV No. For example: 'What's the plan then.?'

There:

In the context of the sentence, does 'there' refer to a location and can be replaced by an adverb?

ADV Yes. For example: 'I want to go there.'

PRON No. For example: 'There was a loud noise.'

Times:

In the context of the sentence, 'times' translation in Spanish would be...

CONJ POR. For example: 'Seven times five is thirty-five.' would be translated as 'Siete por cinco es treinta y cinco.'

NOUN TIEMPOS. For example: 'Modern times are so very different from the past.' would be translated as 'Estos tiempos modernos son tan distintos a los pasados.'

VERB MEDIR o CRONOMETRAR. For example: 'Every day he times how long it takes his ride home.' would be translated as 'Cada día cronometra lo que tarda en llegar a casa.'

To:

In the context of the sentence, is 'to' a particle for the infinitive form of a verb?

PART Yes. For example: 'to be', 'to have', 'to move.'

ADP No, it's a preposition. For example: 'He is moving to Arizona next week.'

Top:

In the context of the sentence, is 'top'...

ADJ ...modifying a noun? For example: 'top drawer'

NOUN ...a noun? For example: 'The kite got caught at the top of a tree.'

VERB ...a verb? For example: 'Top my ice cream with chocolate sauce.'

ADV ...taking the meaning of 'first'? For example: 'She came top in her French exam.'

Up:

Is 'up'...

ADJ ...an adjective? For example: 'Time is up!', 'I am up for a tree.', 'It's 1AM and I am still up.'

VERB ...a verb? For example: 'If we up the volume, maybe we'll be able to hear.'

NOUN ...a noun? For example: 'Up is the correct way to go.', 'There are always ups and downs.'

ADP ...used to refer to 'towards the top of, towards a point of reference, or further along'? For example: 'The cat went up the tree.', 'They took a boat up the river.', 'Go up the street.'

ADV ...modifying a verb? For example: 'Look it up in the dictionary.', 'Tear up the contract.', 'Cheer up man!', 'Drink up, the pub is closing.', 'Put up your weapons.'

Very:

In the context of the sentence, is 'very' being used like 'mere', 'sheer', or 'real'?

ADJ Yes. For example: 'The very thought.'

ADV No. For example: 'I am very grateful for the present.'

Vice:

In the context of the sentence, is 'vice' being in the same context as 'vice president' or 'vice principal'?

ADJ Yes.

NOUN No. For example: 'The drugs and vice department is underfunded.'

Well:

In the context of the sentence, is 'well':

NOUN Being used as a noun ('The well was full of water.')

ADJ Being used as the opposite of sick ('He is feeling well.')

INTJ Being used to start a sentence: to acknowledge a statement or situation ('Well, I thought it was good.'), as an exclamation of surprise ('Well, well, well, look who's here!'), used to fill gaps 'Well...we went for a picnic.', or to express reluctance ('It was a bit...well...loud.')

ADV None of the above. Examples: 'He does his job well', 'A well done steak', 'The author is well known.'

What:

In the context of the sentence, does 'what' appear immediately before a noun (not a pronoun) and any adjectives it may have?

DET Yes. For example: 'What KIND do you want?', 'Tell me what BOOK to buy.'

PRON No. For example: 'What is your problem?', 'What was that about?', 'You know what I mean?'

Whatever:

In the context of the sentence, does 'whatever' appear immediately before a noun and any adjectives it may have?

DET Yes. For example: ‘Whatever EVENTS happen, we will be alright.’, ‘Sell whatever BOOKS you own.’

PRON No. For example: ‘Whatever happens, we will be all right.’

When:

In the context of the sentence, can ‘when’ be substituted by ‘at what time’, ‘what time’, ‘how soon’, ‘in what circumstances’ or ‘on which’?

ADV YES. For example: ‘when did you last see him?’, ‘since when have you been interested?’, ‘when can I see you?’, ‘when would such a rule be justifiable?’, ‘Saturday is the day when I get my hair done.’

SCONJ NO. For example: ‘I loved math when I was in school’, ‘He had just drifted off to sleep when the phone rang’, ‘Why bother to paint it when you can photograph it with the same effect?’

Will:

In the context of the sentence, is ‘will’ a noun, a verb, or a modal verb?

NOUN Noun. For example: ‘He has no will.’

VERB Verb meaning ‘wish something to happen’ or ‘bequath something to someone’. For example: ‘Tom willed him to leave.’

AUX Modal verb for future tense. For example: ‘Sarah will visit her relatives.’

Worth:

In the context of the sentence, does ‘worth’ appear before a value or quantity? (e.g. ‘worth ten dollars’, ‘worth a lot’, ‘worth your attention’, ‘worth the effort’, etc.)

ADP Yes. For example: ‘He’s not worth the pain.’

NOUN No. For example: ‘His net worth is really impressive.’

Yes:

In the context of the sentence, ‘yes’...

INTJ Is used to give an affirmative response. For example: ‘Yes, I will do it.’, ‘Yes?’

NOUN Is an affirmative answer or decision, especially in voting. For example: ‘He voted yes in the referendum’, ‘Is that a yes?’, ‘They are still counting the yeses and the noes.’

Yet:

In the context of the sentence, could ‘yet’ be replaced by ‘but’?

CONJ Yes. For example: ‘I like this, yet I wouldn’t eat it again.’

ADV No. For example: ‘I’m not there yet.’

C.2 List of Disambiguation Questions for Spanish Tokens

Algo:

In the context of the sentence, is the word 'algo'...

PRON Used to refer to an unknown identity ('Hay algo para mi?') or a small or unknown quantity ('Apostemos algo.')

ADV Used to refer to 'un poco, no del todo' ('Está algo sucio. '), 'con poca intensidad' ('Llovía algo cuando salí') or a short period of time ('Durmió algo.')

Bien:

In the context of the sentence, the word 'bien':

NOUN Means 'opposite of evil'. For example: 'El bien y el mal.'

NOUN Means 'property' or 'resources'. For example: 'Los bienes familiares.'

ADV Means 'well', 'nice' or 'fine'. For example: 'Hiciste bien.'

ADV Means 'very'. For example: 'Está bien sucio.'

Bueno:

In the context of the sentence, word 'bueno' used to start a conversation or to refer to the speaker's discontent or partial agreement?

INTJ Yes. For example: 'Bueno? Quien llama?', 'Bueno, lo que me faltaba!', 'Bueno, mira, haz lo que quieras.'

ADJ No. For example: 'El salmón estaba muy bueno.'

Como:

In the context of the sentence, choose the option that is most correct about the word 'como':

VERB It is a form of the verb 'comer'. For example: 'Como fruta todos los días.'

ADP It can be replaced by 'en calidad de', 'en concepto de' or 'a modo de' without changing the meaning and structure of the sentence.

ADV It is equivalent to 'más o menos', 'aproximadamente' (eg. 'Debe hacer como tres aos que no nos veíamos. '), 'tan pronto como' ('Como recibí su carta, me alegre mucho. '), 'según' ('Como me decía mi padre, de los politicos no te creas nada. '), 'de la forma que' ('Te lo contaré todo como ha ocurrido. ').

SCONJ It is used to indicate a comparison of equality. For example: 'Julia es tan alta como su madre.', 'Invitaron a la reunion tanto a Carla como a Pilar.', 'No hay como ponerse a trabajar para terminar pronto.'

SCONJ It links a condition to a consequence in causal and conditional sentences. For example: 'Como no estudié, suspendí.', 'Como no estudies, suspenderás'.

ADV Appears followed by 'si' or 'que'. For example: 'Se comportó como si estuviera solo.', 'Hizo como que no me vio.'

Cómo:

In the context of the sentence, the word 'cómo'...

NOUN Appears right after an article, as 'el'. For example: 'El problema no era el cómo sino el donde.'

INTJ Is used to refer to anger. For example: 'Cómo?! Yo jamás haría eso.'

ADV None of the above. For example: 'Cómo te encuentras?', 'Cómo te gustan los huevos?'

Cuando:

In the context of the sentence, can the word 'cuando' be replaced by...

SCONJ ...'en caso de que', 'a pesar de que', 'puesto que' without changing the meaning or structure of the sentence.

ADP ...'en el tiempo de' or 'el tiempo de' without changing the meaning or structure of the sentence.

ADV None of the above.

Donde:

In the context of the sentence, can the word 'donde' be replaced by 'cerca de', 'en casa de', 'el lugar de', 'la casa de', 'al lugar de' or 'a casa de' without changing the meaning or structure of the sentence?

ADP Yes. For example: 'Fuimos donde Antonio' becomes 'Fuimos a casa de Antonio'. 'Merodeaba por donde Antonio' becomes 'Merodeaba por la casa de Antonio'. 'El banco está donde la fuente' becomes 'El banco está cerca de la fuente'.

ADV No. For example: 'Está donde lo dejaste', 'La tienda donde te llevo está cerca', 'Esa es la calle donde nací'.

Entonces:

In the context of the sentence, the word 'entonces'...

SCONJ Can be replaced by 'por lo tanto'? (Example: 'Lo dice el periódico, entonces no puede ser mentira'.')

NOUN Appears after 'aquel' and is used to refer to the past? (example: 'En aquel entonces....')

ADV None of the others. (Example: ‘Se casará con él y entonces se irán a vivir a Francia.’, ‘La juventud de entonces era más responsable.’, ‘Si llegó ayer, entonces tendríamos que haberlo visto ya.’)

Esa:

In the context of the sentence, can ‘esa’ be replaced by ‘la’ without changing the structure of the sentence?

DET Yes (‘Esa silla está rota’ becomes ‘La silla está rota’)

PRON No (‘Esa no me gusta tanto’ becomes ‘La no me gusta tanto’)

Esas:

In the context of the sentence, can ‘esas’ be replaced by ‘las’ without changing the structure of the sentence?

DET Yes (‘Esas sillas están rotas’ becomes ‘Las sillas están rotas.’)

PRON No (‘Esas no me gustan tanto’ becomes ‘Las no me gustan tanto.’)

Esos:

In the context of the sentence, can ‘esos’ be replaced by ‘los’ without changing the structure of the sentence?

DET Yes (‘Esos folios están rotos’ becomes ‘Los folios están rotos.’)

PRON No (‘Esos no me gustan tanto’ becomes ‘Los no me gustan tanto.’)

Ese:

In the context of the sentence, which of the following is true for ‘ese’?

DET It precedes a noun and any adjectives it may have. For example: ‘Ese CHICO es muy guapo’, where chico is the noun.

PRON It is the subject or object of the sentence, and DOES NOT precede a noun phrase, for example: ‘Ese es mi favorito.’ or ‘Me compras ese?’)

Esta:

In the context of the sentence, can ‘esta’ be replaced by ‘la’ without changing the structure of the sentence?

DET Yes (‘Esta silla está rota’ becomes ‘La silla está rota.’)

PRON No (‘Esta no me gusta tanto’ becomes ‘La no me gusta tanto.’)

Estas:

In the context of the sentence, can 'estas' be replaced by 'las' without changing the structure of the sentence?

DET Yes ('Estas sillas están rotas' becomes 'Las sillas están rotas.')

PRON No ('Estas no me gustan tanto' becomes 'Las no me gustan tanto.')

Estos:

In the context of the sentence, can 'estos' be replaced by 'los' without changing the structure of the sentence?

DET Yes ('Estos folios están rotos' becomes 'Los folios están rotos.')

PRON No ('Estos no me gustan tanto' becomes 'Los no me gustan tanto.')

Este:

In the context of the sentence, which of the following is true for 'este'?

NOUN It refers to a cardinal point (norte, sur, este, oeste).

PRON It can be replaced by 'El chico' without changing the sentence's structure ('Este me gusta' becomes 'El chico me gusta.')

DET It cannot be replaced by 'El chico' without changing the sentence's structure ('Este computador es caro' becomes 'El chico computador es caro.')

La:

In the context of the sentence, would 'la' be translated in English as 'her' or 'the'?

DET THE ('La nia está corriendo' becomes 'The girl is running.')

PRON HER ('La dije que parase' becomes 'I told her to stop.')

Las:

In the context of the sentence, would 'las' be translated in English as 'them' or 'the'?

DET THE ('Las tarjetas se cayeron al suelo' becomes 'The cards spilled all over the ground.')

PRON THEM ('Las tomé ayer a las 5.' becomes 'I took them yesterday at 5.')

Los:

In the context of the sentence, would 'los' be translated in English as 'them' or 'the'?

DET THE ('Los síntomas empezaron inmediatamente.' becomes 'The symptoms started immediately.')

PRON THEM ('Los vi yendo a coger el metro.' becomes 'I saw them going to the subway.')

Lo:

In the context of the sentence, what is the best translation of 'lo' in English?

PRON IT ('Lo vi' becomes 'I saw it.')

DET THE ('Lo mejor de todo...' becomes 'The best part...')

Menos:

In the context of the sentence, is 'menos':

NOUN ...used simply to refer to the math symbol of subtraction, and it appears after 'un'. For example 'Hay un menos delante del paréntesis'.

CONJ ...used as a math operator? For example 'Three minus two.'

ADP ...used to indicate an exception and 'menos' can be replaced by 'salvo' or 'excepto'?

ADJ ...used to mean less quantity of a noun. For example: 'Tiene menos interés'. 'Trajo cuatro tornillos menos.'

ADV None of the above.

Mucho:

In the context of the sentence, 'mucho'...

DET Can be replaced by 'un' without changing the sentence structure?

PRON Can be replaced by 'esto' without changing the sentence structure?

ADV Can be replaced by 'con intensidad', 'con frecuencia', 'demasiado tiempo', 'en gran cantidad'? Or it is followed by 'más' as in 'Eso es mucho más bonito'.

ADJ None of the above.

Nada:

In the context of the sentence, 'nada'...

VERB ...means 'to swim'.

PRON ...can be substituted for 'ninguna cosa', 'cualquier cosa', 'ninguna cantidad' or 'poco tiempo'.

ADV ...modifies an adjective or an adverb, e.g. 'Los ejercicios no eran nada fáciles'. 'Ese tren no va nada despacio.'

NOUN None of the above.

Otro:

In the context of the sentence, what would be the best translation for 'otro' in English?

DET 'Other' or 'Another'. For example: 'Otro chico me dijo lo mismo.' would translate as 'Another boy told me the same.'

PRON 'Another one'. For example: 'Otro no diría lo mismo' would translate as 'Another one would not say the same.'

Otros:

In the context of the sentence, what would be the best translation for 'otros' in English?

DET 'Other' or 'Another'. For example: 'Otros chicos me dijeron lo mismo.' would translate as 'Other kids told me the same.'

PRON 'Other people'. For example: 'Otros no dirían lo mismo' would translate as 'Other people would not say the same.'

Otra:

In the context of the sentence, what would be the best translation for 'otra' in English?

DET 'Other' or 'Another'. For example: 'Otra chica me dijo lo mismo.' would translate as 'Another girl told me the same.'

PRON 'Another one'. For example: 'Otra no diría lo mismo' would translate as 'Another one would not say the same.'

Otros:

In the context of the sentence, what would be the best translation for 'otros' in English?

DET 'Other' or 'Another'. For example: 'Otras chicas me dijeron lo mismo.' would translate as 'Other kids told me the same.'

PRON 'Other people'. For example: 'Otras no dirían lo mismo' would translate as 'Other people would not say the same.'

Para:

In the context of the sentence, is the word 'para' a form of the verb 'parar' (to stop)?

VERB Yes.

ADP No.

Que:

In the context of the sentence, 'que':

PRON Appears after 'uno', 'una', 'la', 'el', 'las', 'los' or 'lo'. For example: the sentence 'La que está en la película....', 'Lo que yo quiero', 'Busco una que me haga feliz.'

PRON What 'que' refers to can be replaced by 'el que', 'la que', 'los que', 'las que' or 'lo que'. For example: the sentence 'La estrella que está en la película....' can be modified by substituting the antecedent 'La estrella que' by 'La que', obtaining 'La que está en la película...'. Same with 'La mujer con que yo hablé' to 'Con la que yo hablé' and 'La casa que yo quiero' to 'La que yo quiero...'

SCONJ None of the above. For example: 'Mira que te lo dije.'

Qué:

In the context of the sentence, 'qué'...

DET Appears before a noun. For example: 'A qué AMIGO hay que llamar?', 'Qué VINO te gusta?', 'Me pregunto qué EDAD tendría su hijo.'

ADV It appears before an adjective or an adverb in an question context. For example: 'Qué DIFÍCIL es!', 'Qué DESPACIO va!'

PRON None of the others. For example: 'Qué te gusta más?', 'Qué dices que es tan difícil? '

Sí:

In the context of the sentence, 'sí'...

INTJ ...means 'Yes'. Examples: 'Sí, traelo.', 'Te dijo que sí.'

PRON ...has the meaning of itself, himself, herself. For example: 'Se lo aplicó a sí mismo.'

NOUN ...means 'permission' or 'approval'. For example: 'Ya tengo el sí de mi padre.'

Toda:

Select the first correct option following the given order. In the context of the sentence, 'toda':

DET Appears before a noun or a noun phrase that matches in gender and number ('Toda la vida he estado esperando este momento.')

ADJ Can be substituted by 'entera' ('Se la comió toda.')

PRON None of the above. ('Toda es carísima.')

Todas:

Select the first correct option following the given order. In the context of the sentence, 'todas':

DET Appears before a noun or a noun phrase that matches in gender and number ('Todas las veces que me llamaste estaba fuera!')

ADJ Can be substituted by 'enteras' ('Se las comió todas.')

PRON None of the above ('Todas son más rápidas que yo.')

Todos:

Select the first correct option following the given order. In the context of the sentence, 'todos':

DET Appears before a noun or a noun phrase that matches in gender and number ('Todos los días me acuerdo de ti.')

ADJ Can be substituted by 'enteros' ('Se los comió todos')

PRON None of the above. ('Todos son más rápidos que yo.')

Todo:

Select the first correct option following the given order. In the context of the sentence 'todo':

DET Appears before a noun or a noun phrase that matches in gender and number. For example: 'Todo el tiempo me lo pasé pensando en ti.'

ADJ Can be substituted by 'entero'. For example: 'Se lo comió todo.'

PRON None of the above. For example: 'Todo es carísimo.'

Una:

In the context of the sentence, 'una':

DET Appears before a noun that matches in gender and number. For example: 'Una nia', 'unos nios'...

PRON Is the subject or the object of the verb. For example: 'Una me dijo que me fuese cuanto antes', 'Díselo a una solo.'

NUM Refers to the number one. For example: 'Son la una y media.'

Uno:

In the context of the sentence, 'uno':

NUM Means the number one. For example: 'Uno, dos, tres...', 'Solo tengo uno.'

PRON Is the subject or object of the sentence. For example: ‘Uno me dijo que me fuese cuanto antes’, ‘Díselo a uno solo.’

Unos:

In the context of the sentence, ‘unos’:

DET Appears before a noun that matches it in gender and number. For example: ‘Unos perros’, ‘unos niños’...

PRON Is the subject or object of the sentence. For example: ‘Unos dijeron de quedar mas tarde.’, ‘Les di comida a unos y bebida a otros.’

NOUN Is the plural of the number one. For example: ‘Los unos de cada mes va al médico.’

Hay:

In the context of the sentence, ‘hay’ is used as an auxiliary verb as in ‘hay que + verb’:

AUX Yes. For example: ‘Hay que hacerlo cuanto antes.’, ‘Hay que encontrar una solución.’

VERB No. For example: ‘Hay dos opciones.’

Ni:

In the context of the sentence, ‘ni’:

CONJ Would be translated as ‘neither’ ‘nor’ or ‘or’ as in ‘Ni Juan, ni Pedro ni Felipe te darán la razón.’ (here ‘ni’ can be translated as ‘Neither Juan, nor Pedro, nor Felipe will admit you’re right.’), or ‘No descansa ni de día ni de noche.’ (here the best translation would be ‘He doesn’t rest at day or at night.’)

ADV It’s more closely translated as ‘even’ or ‘not even’. For example: ‘No descansé ni un minuto’ – ‘I didn’t rest even for a minute.’

Más:

In the context of the sentence, ‘más’:

CONJ ...being used as mathematical operator? For example: ‘Dos más dos son cuatro.’

NOUN ...means symbol of the sum operation? For example: ‘En esta suma falta el más.’

ADV ...denotes superiority and appears before adjectives and adverbs. For example: ‘Ve más rápido’, ‘l está más gordo.’

ADJ ...denotes more quantity of something and appears before nouns. For example: ‘Pon más pan en la mesa.’

PRON None of the above. In general means more of a quantity or quality but it does not appear before a noun, adjective or adverb. For example: ‘He comprado más.’

Any:

In the context of the sentence, 'any':

DET Means 'cualquier', 'cualquiera', 'algún', 'alguna', 'ningún' or 'ninguna' in Spanish, and is ALWAYS followed by a noun. For example: 'Do you have any bread?', 'I'll watch any film', 'I'll take any leftovers.', 'I didn't watch any film.'

ADV Means 'at all'. For example: 'He wasn't any good at soccer.'

PRON None of the above. For example: 'Have you met any of my friends?', 'Any will do.'

Anything:

In the context of the sentence, 'anything' means 'nada'.

ADV Yes. For example: 'She is not anything like him.'

PRON No. For example: 'Anything will do.', 'I'll do anything to prove it.'

Away:

In the context of the sentence, 'away' is used as 'estar fuera' or 'estar de viaje'.

ADJ Yes. For example: 'My father is away in Chicago.'

ADV No. For example: 'He walked away after seeing the price.', 'It's two miles away.'

Enough:

In the context of the sentence, 'enough' would be best translated as:

ADV 'Lo suficiente' or 'Lo suficientemente'. For example: 'He worked enough to pay for his college bills' or 'He is fast enough to arrive here on time.'

INTJ 'Basta!'. For example: 'Enough! I don't want to listen to you anymore!'

ADJ 'Suficiente' or 'bastante' AND appears before a noun. For example: 'Do we have enough money?'

PRON 'Suficiente' or 'bastante' AND DOES NOT appear before a noun. For example: 'Do we have enough?'

Even:

In the context of the sentence, 'even' would be best translated as:

ADV 'Aún', 'hasta' or 'ni siquiera'. For example: 'I feel even worse than you.', 'Even a child could do it.'

VERB 'Nivelar', 'aplanar' or 'allanar' algo. For example: 'They used a roller to even the lawn.'

ADJ None of the above. For example: ‘The first half of the match was fairly even’, ‘Any number doubled is even.’

Here:

In the context of the sentence, ‘here’:

ADV Is best translated as ‘aquí’, ‘ahora’. For example: ‘He’s still here with us’, ‘What we need to do here is this.’

INTJ Is used to attract someone’s attention. For example: ‘Here, let me hold it.’

Inside:

In the context of the sentence, ‘inside’:

ADV Means ‘indoors’. For example: ‘I stay inside when it rains.’

ADP Means ‘in the interior of’. For example: ‘He stayed inside the plane’, ‘He felt it deep inside himself.’

NOUN Means ‘interior’. For example: ‘The inside of the house is beautiful.’

ADJ Means ‘positioned on the inside’. For example: ‘Those jeans have an inside pocket.’

Like:

In the context of the sentence, ‘like’:

VERB Corresponds to the verb ‘to like’. For example: ‘I like hamburgers.’

ADV Is used to quote someone, usually preceded by the verb to be. For example: ‘And he was like, I don’t know what to say!’

ADV Is used as filler and can be deleted from the sentence without changing its meaning. For example: ‘And I am there LIKE totally lost LIKE waiting for someone to help me out.’

NEXT None of the above.

In that case, maybe ‘like’:

ADP Can be substituted for ‘similar to’. For example: ‘He used to have a car like mine.’

SCONJ Can be substituted for ‘as if’, ‘in the same way that’. For example: ‘I felt like I’d been kicked by a camel’, ‘People that change partners like they change clothes.’

NEXT None of the above.

In that case, maybe ‘like’

ADP Can be substituted for ‘for example’ or ‘such as’. For example: ‘There are lots of birds, like ducks and gulls.’

ADJ Can be substituted for 'similar'. For example: 'My partner and I have like minds.'

NOUN None of the above. For example: 'Tell me your likes and dislikes.', 'It was something the likes of which I had never seen before.'

Not:

In the context of the sentence, 'not':

PART Is used for verb negation. For example: 'I did not go to Paris.', 'I am not going to study for tomorrow's final.'

ADV None of the above. For example: 'Not a single attempt was made to fix it.'

Nothing:

In the context of the sentence, 'nothing':

ADV Means 'not at all'. For example: 'He looks nothing like his father.'

NOUN Means 'a person or thing of no importance'. For example: 'He is nothing to me now.'

PRON None of the above. For example: 'Theres nothing you can do.'

Down:

In the context of the sentence, 'on' means 'encendido', 'en pie' or 'abierto' in Spanish?

ADJ Yes. For example: 'The computer is on.', 'The party is still on', 'The festival is on all week long.'

NEXT No. For example: 'The apple is on the table,' 'Put it on!'

Does an object immediately follow the word 'on'?

ADP Yes, there is an object right after 'on'. For example: 'I put it on THE TABLE.' – the object 'the table' immediately follows 'on'.

NEXT No, the object is not right after 'on', or there is no object. For example: in 'The table he put it on was green.' the object is not right after 'on'; in 'What is going on?' 'on' has no object.

Is the object of the preposition 'on' located earlier in the sentence? For example, in 'The table he put it on was green.', the preposition 'on' refers to the object 'the table' earlier in the sentence.

ADP Yes.

NEXT No.

Can you place an adverb describing how something is done (such as 'calmly', 'quietly', 'easily', 'quickly', etc.) between 'on' and its associated verb? For example, introducing the adverb 'steadily' in the sentence 'She burred (steadily) on.'

ADV Yes.

ADP No.

Off:

In the context of the sentence, ‘off’ means ‘apagado’, ‘distinto’, ‘raro’ or ‘erroneo’.

ADJ Yes. For example: ‘The computer is off.’, ‘Something feels off.’, ‘Calculations were off by a hundred.’

NEXT No. For example: ‘That’s off limits.’, ‘Switch it off now!’

Does the object of the preposition ‘off’ immediately follow the word ‘off’?

ADP Yes, there is an object right after the preposition. For example: ‘He took off the shirt’ – the object ‘the shirt’ immediately follows the preposition ‘off’.

NEXT No, the object is not right after the preposition, or there is no object. For example: ‘When did he log off?’ – ‘off’ has no object.

Is the object of the preposition ‘off’ located earlier in the sentence? For example, in ‘The shirt he took off was yellow.’, the preposition ‘off’ refers to the object ‘the shirt’ earlier in the sentence.

ADP Yes.

NEXT No.

Can you place an adverb describing how something is done (such as ‘calmly’, ‘quietly’, ‘easily’, ‘quickly’, etc.) between ‘off’ and its associated verb? For example, introducing the adverb ‘quickly’ in the sentence ‘The man ran (quickly) off’

ADV Yes.

ADP No.

Once:

In the context of the sentence, ‘once’ can be substituted by ‘as soon as’ or ‘when’:

SCONJ Yes. For example: ‘We’ll get a move on once we find the keys!’

ADV No. For example: ‘They deliver once a week.’, ‘She was once the best opera singer alive.’

Out:

In the context of the sentence, ‘out’:

ADJ Means ‘not at home’, ‘revealed’ or ‘made public’. For example: ‘He’s out since this morning.’, ‘The secret was soon out.’

VERB Is a verb. For example: ‘There is not reason to out a closeted politician.’

NOUN Is a noun. For example: ‘They gave me an out.’

NEXT None of the above.

Does the object of the preposition ‘out’ immediately follow the word ‘out’

ADP Yes, there is an object right after the preposition. For example: ‘I walked out the building.’ – the object ‘the building’ immediately follows the preposition ‘out’.

NEXT No, the object is not right after the preposition, or there is no object. For example: ‘Why don’t you get out?’ – ‘out’ has no object.

Is the object of the preposition ‘out’ located earlier in the sentence? For example, in ‘The fire the firemen put out was reported by a neighbor.’, the preposition ‘out’ refers to the object ‘the fire’ earlier in the sentence.

ADV Yes.

NEXT No.

Can you place an adverb describing how something is done (such as ‘calmly’, ‘quietly’, ‘easily’, ‘quickly’, etc.) between ‘out’ and its associated verb? For example, introducing the adverb ‘quickly’ in the sentence ‘I walked (quickly) out’

ADV Yes.

ADP No.

Outside:

In the context of the sentence, ‘outside’:

ADV Means ‘outdoors’. For example: ‘I slept outside last night.’, ‘The dog is barking outside.’

ADJ Means ‘exterior’ (noun). For example: ‘The outside lights are turned off.’

NOUN Means ‘external side’. For example: ‘The outside of the house needs to be painted.’

ADP None of the above. For example: ‘There was a boy outside the door.’

Something:

In the context of the sentence, ‘something’ means ‘somewhat’ or ‘to a degree’:

ADV Yes. For example: ‘My back hurts something terrible’, ‘The baby looks something like his father’, ‘There was something close to a million dollars.’

PRON No. For example: ‘Something that I like...’, ‘He whispered something that I could not hear.’

Somewhere:

In the context of the sentence, 'somewhere' would be best translated in Spanish as:

ADV 'En alguna parte'. Notice the inclusion of the word 'EN'. For example: 'I've seen you somewhere before' would be best translated as 'Te he visto antes en alguna parte.'

PRON 'Algún sitio.' For example: 'In search of somewhere to live.' would be best translated as 'En busca de algún sitio para vivir.'

Though:

In the context of the sentence, 'though' would be best translated in Spanish as:

ADV 'Sin embargo'. For example: 'I was hunting for work. Jobs were scarce though' would be translated as 'Estaba buscando trabajo. Sin embargo había poco.'

CONJ 'Aunque'. For example: 'Though they were whispering, I could hear them' would be translated as 'Aunque estaban susurrando, les podía oír.'

D Question Tree for Part-of-Speech Tagging Disambiguation

D.1 Question Tree for Spanish Tokens

Node **PRE-START**: In the context of the sentence, is the word ‘token’ ...?

PROPN A proper noun or part of a proper noun. Proper nouns can be names for people (‘Juan’, ‘Jessica’), places (‘Francia’, ‘Nueva York’, ‘Everest’, ‘Hudson’), objects (‘Páginas Amarillas’) brands or companies (‘Naciones Unidas’, ‘Apple’, ‘Google’, ‘Coke’), days of the week (‘Lunes’, ‘Martes’), months of the year (‘Enero’, ‘Febrero’,...)

INTJ A single-word used as an exclamation that expresses an emotional reaction (‘Sí!’, ‘Qué?!’, ‘Mierda!’, ‘Wow’, ‘Gracias!’) and may include a combination of sounds not found in the language (eg. ‘mmhm’, ‘huh’, ‘psst’, etc)

start None of the above.

Node **START**: In this context, ‘token’ is a(n):

NOUN Noun, because it names a thing (‘mesa’), animal (‘perro’), places (‘tienda’), events (‘verano’) or ideas (‘amor’).

ADJ Adjective, because it says something about the quality (‘la mesa AZUL’), quantity (‘MS mesas’) or the kind of the noun or pronoun it refers to.

verb-inf Verb, because it is used to demonstrate an action or a state of being.

ADV Adverb, because it describes the how, where, when, or the degree at which something is done. It modifies a verb (e.g. ‘ven rápidamente’), adjective (e.g. ‘completamente quieto’), clause (e.g. ‘Sorprendentemente, sí qui lo hizo.’), or another adverb (e.g. ‘muy bien’).

Node **VERB-INF**: Does the word ‘token’ end in -ar, -er or -ir?

aux-start Doesn’t end in -ar, -er or -ir. For example: ‘estoy’, ‘eres’, ‘venimos.’

verb-noun Ends in -ar, -er or -ir. For example: ‘estar’, ‘ser’, ‘venir.’

Node **VERB-NOUN Disambiguation**: In the context of this sentence, can the verb ‘token’ be preceded by an article like ‘el’?

NOUN Yes. As in: ‘El deber me llama.’, ‘El querer ir no es suficiente.’

aux-start No.

Node **AUX-START Auxiliary Verb Detection** The verb ‘token’...?

VERB ...appears isolated from another verb. For example: ‘VENGO en son de paz.’

periph ...appears alongside another verb, separated by a word particle like ‘de’, ‘a’, ‘que’, etc. For example: ‘HE de DECIR que no me gusta la idea.’, ‘VINIERON a APAGAR las luces.’, ‘TENGO que DECIR algo importante.’

aux-final ...appears directly attached to another verb. For example: ‘HE VISTO de todo.’, ‘ESTOY VINIENDO tan deprisa como puedo.’

Node **PERIPHRAISIS** (Periphrasis Detection): Does the verb ‘token’ appear before the preposition or conjunction?

AUX It appears before. For example: ‘HE de decir que no me gusta la idea.’, ‘VINIERON a apagar las luces.’, ‘TENGO que decir algo importante.’

VERB It appears afterwards. For example: ‘He de DECIR que no me gusta la idea.’, ‘Vinieron a APAGAR las luces.’, ‘Tengo que DECIR algo importante.’

Node **AUX-FINAL Auxiliary Verb Disambiguation**: Is the verb ‘token’...

VERB ...the second of the two verbs as in ‘Ya he ESTADO ahí.’, ‘Sabes si está LLOVIENDO?’

AUX ...the first of the two verbs as in ‘Ya HE estado ahí.’, ‘Sabes si EST lloviendo?’

D.2 Question Tree for English Tokens

Node **PRESTART**:

In the context of the sentence, is the word ‘token’...?

PROPN A proper noun or part of a proper noun. Proper nouns can be names for people (‘John’, ‘Jessica’), places (‘France’, ‘New York’, ‘Everest’, ‘Hudson’), objects (‘Yellow Pages’) brands or companies (‘United Nations’, ‘Apple’, ‘Google’, ‘Coke’), days of the week (‘Monday’, ‘Tuesday’), months of the year (‘January’, ‘February’,...)

INTJ A single-word used as an exclamation that expresses acknowledgement or an emotional reaction (‘Yes!!!’, ‘What?!’, ‘F*ck!’, ‘Wow’, ‘Please’) and may include a combination of sounds not found in the language (eg. ‘mmhm’, ‘huh’, ‘psst’, etc)

start None of the above.

Node **START**:

In this context, ‘token’ is a(n):

NOUN Noun, because it names a thing ('table'), animal ('dog'), places ('shop'), events ('summer') or ideas ('love').

ADJ Adjective, because it says something about the quality ('the BLUE table'), quantity ('MORE tables') or the kind of the noun or pronoun it refers to.

verb-ing Verb, because it is used to demonstrate an action or a state of being.

ADV Adverb, because it tells the how, where, when, or the degree at which something is done. It modifies a verb (e.g. 'come QUICKLY', 'go HOME'), adjective (e.g. 'COMPLETELY lifeless'), clause (e.g. 'SURPRISINGLY, he did it.'), or another adverb (e.g. 'VERY nicely').

Node **VERB-ING** :

Does the verb 'token' end in -ing? If it does, is this -ing a suffix (e.g. 'walk-ing', 'travel-ing') and not only a verb like 'bring' or 'sing'?

aux-start Doesn't end in -ing.

verb-start Ends in -ing but it's not a suffix like in 'bring' or 'sing'.

verb-noun-adj Ends in -ing and it's a suffix like in 'walk-ing' and 'travel-ing'.

Node **VERB-NOUN-ADJ**:

Could the verb 'token' actually be a Noun or Adjective?

verb-noun It could be a Noun. For example, 'running' and 'reading' can be verbs or nouns depending on the context.

verb-adj It could be an Adjective. For example: 'stunning' and 'crushing' can be verbs or adjectives depending on the context.

VERB No, it's definitely a verb.

Node **VERB-NOUN**:

In the context of this sentence, can the word 'token'...?

VERB be modified by an adverb and cannot be pluralized?

NOUN be pluralized? For example: 'reading' and 'readings.'

NOUN be modified by an adjective like 'good' or 'first'? For example: 'first reading.'

NOUN be preceded by one or more nouns? For example: 'road running.'

Node **VERB-ADJ**:

In the context of this sentence, can the word 'token' either be preceded by a degree adverb, such as 'very' or 'extremely', or can it take the prefix 'un-' and have the opposite meaning?

ADJ YES.

VERB NO.

Node **ADJ-START:**

Could 'token' be a noun or a verb?

ADJ-NOUN It could be a noun. For example: 'fun' can be a noun, as in 'That was a lot of fun', or an adjective, as in 'That was a fun trip!'.

ADJ-VERB It could be a verb. For example: 'surprised' can be a verb, as in 'He surprised me', or an adjective, as in 'I am very surprised'.

ADJ No, it's definitely an adjective.

Node **ADJ-NOUN:**

In the context of the sentence, the word 'token'...

PROPN Is a proper noun that serves the role of an adjective. For example: 'Chinese' in 'I bought Chinese food.'

ADJ CAN be modified by the adverbs 'very' or 'really'. For example: 'A fun trip.' to 'A very fun trip.'

NOUN CANNOT be modified by the adverbs 'very' or 'really'. For example: 'A dark brilliant.' to 'A dark very brilliant.'

ADJ-VERB:

In the sentence, can 'token'...

ADJ be modified by the adverbs 'really' or 'very'. For example: 'I am surprised' to 'I am very surprised.'

ADJ reference a state as opposed to an event. For example: 'At that time, I was married.'

VERB a reference to an event or action. For example: 'I was married on a Sunday.'

AUX START:

Is 'token' a form of the verbs 'to be', 'to have', 'to do' and 'to get'?

VERB It is a form of 'to be', 'to have', 'to do' or 'to get' and it appears isolated from another verb. For example: 'I was happy,' 'I have so much to study,' 'I do it all the time,' 'I got it!'

aux-final It is a form of to be, to have, to do or to get and it appears alongside another verbal form, acting either as auxiliary or main verb. For example: 'I WAS told to come.', 'I HAVE gone there many times!', 'I HAVE DONE it already.', 'DO you think so?', 'DID you DO it?', 'I DIDn't DO it.', 'DON't push it!', 'I GOT to go.'

verb-start No.

AUX-FINAL :

Does the form 'token'...

VERB ...act as the main verb of the compound verb as in 'I have BEEN there.', 'I have HAD that feeling before', 'I was DONE when you arrived.', 'I've GOT so much to do.'

AUX ...act as an auxiliary verb to the main verb as in 'I WAS told to come.', 'I HAVE loved you since the first day.', 'DO you think so?', 'DON't push it!', 'I GOT to go.'

Node **VERB-START :**

In the context of the sentence, 'token' is in some form of the past tense.

participle Yes.

VERB No.

Node **PARTICIPLE:**

If you replaced 'token' with a form of 'to see', 'to give', or 'to know', would that form be: (ignore the change in meaning)

VERB Saw, gave or knew.

ADJ-VERB Seen, given or known.