

UNL ANNOTATION

Version 1.0
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1. Introduction

The aim of the UNL Annotation is to clarify semantic structures of sentences in order to generate the target meaning representations of sentences. Tags for UNL annotations are designed to be language independent in order to make it possible to deal with any language. Such UNL annotations will be used to obtain UNL expressions, a meaning representation, from texts in various languages.

Texts annotated with the UNL Annotation are inputs of the Universal Parser, from which UNL expressions are generated. Since the Universal Parser is language independent, it analyzes input sentences only based on tags for annotation inserted in input sentences. It is therefore necessary to replace various forms of words in input sentences by their base forms when using the Universal Parser. However this kind of replacement will not be necessary when using a language specific parser based on the Universal Parser. Details of requirements for the input of the Universal Parser are explained in the "Universal Parser". This document provides definitions of tags for the UNL Annotation and explains the use of each tag.

In order to guarantee that UNL expressions from input texts are 100% correct, a tag set of the UNL annotation must cover the following information:

- Information on relations, attributes and UWs
- Information on the roles of element of a sentence
- Information on the relation between elements of a sentence
- Information on the scopes of a phrase, clause or compound word
- Information on the reference

2. Information on relations, attributes and UWs

Not only relations but also attributes and UWs can be specified directly by annotations. Since UNL expressions of sentences are generated based on annotations, when two concepts of words in a

sentence are related to each other, that relation must be specified by annotations. Attributes expressing subjective information with respect to speakers are specified by attaching such attributes to the words of the corresponding concepts. Basically, UWs are retrieved from a UW dictionary (or a word dictionary) through words in the input sentence. If a word is ambiguous or a UW is necessary to complement it, UWs can be specified directly.

For example, "<agt", "<gol" and "<obj" in the sentence below specify which relations should be used. ".@past" and ".@entry" specify attributes that need to be attached.

John{<agt,>p} appeared.p.@past.@entry to Michaeln{<gol,<p} to support.p{>agt,<n} him{<obj,<p}

The pair of tags <uw> and </uw> in the example below specify a UW to be introduced.

on <c> 25{<fmt,>n}-29.n.@entry</c>{<mod,>n} <uw>day(icl>date)</uw>.n{<tim,<p} of November{<tim,<n}...

[1] About a relation

Relations should be specified in the "relation description tag". In the "relation description tag", the information specifies which word (the partner word) has a relation, what kind and in what direction. This "relation description tag" must be described in the modifier part of two elements (words) that have a relation with each other. Details of the "relation description tag" are explained in chapter 3 "Information on the relation between elements of a sentence".

[2] About an attribute

Attributes are to be specified as annotations on the right of the corresponding UWs or words.

For example, "appear.p.@past.@entry" indicates that "@past" and "@entry" will be attached to the UW corresponding to the word "appear".

[3] About a UW

A UW is specified between the pair of tags <uw> and </uw>. It is possible to attach other tags to this particular tag.

For example, in "<uw>day(icl>date)</uw>.n{<tim,<p}", the part of "<uw>day(icl>date)</uw>"

indicates the insertion of the UW 'day(icl>date)', the following tag “.n” indicates that this UW is referred to from others by “n”, and the following tag “{<tim,<p}” means that this UW plays the role of ‘tim’ of the word on the left, which is marked by “.p”.

3. Information on the roles of elements of a sentence

There are two tags “.n” and “.p” for marking a word in order to be referred to from others. The tag “.n” is used to mark a noun and “.p” is used to mark a predicate or a predicative word. The words marked by these tags are referred to from other words in describing relations with each other. In the UNL Annotation, relations between words must be specified in the modifiers of words using “relation description tags”. For this purpose, the words to be modified must be marked by “.n” or “.p”. If a modifier is also modified by other words, in that case it must be marked in the same manner. The details of the tags for marking words are as follows.

[Marking Tags]

.n

“.n” is attached to a word on the right and there must be no space between the word and the tag. Such words marked by this tag can be referred to from other words in the form of “<n” or “>n” in the “relation description tag”. The tag “<n” indicates that this word is related to a word marked by “.n” on the left at the same level of the scope and “>n” indicates that the word is related to a word marked by “.n” on the right at the same level of the scope.

One of the major uses of “.n” is to connect a noun to its modifier. This is done by attaching the tag “.n” to the modified noun, and specifying a relation description tag with “<n” or “>n” as its modifier.

For instance, in the example below the word “quality” is modified by “drinking-water”. The tag “.n” is attached to “quality” to indicate that it can be referred to from others. The tag “{<mod,<n}” is attached to the modifier of “drinking-water” to indicate that it refers to “quality”. This reference shows that there is a “mod” relation between the UW of “drinking-water” and the UW of “quality”.

The same applies to cases like “treatment processes” and “water sources”. The tag “.n” is attached to “processes” and “sources” as they are the modified nouns of each phrase and will be referred to from others. The tag “{<mod,>n}” is attached to “treatment” and “water” to refer to “processes” and “sources” respectively and to connect them to each other by the relation “mod”.

A pair of tags <c> and </c> is used to hide the element attached to “.n”, which should not be referred to.

The quality.n.@def.@topic{<obj,>p} of drinking-water{<mod,>n} may be controlled.p.@may through.p{<man,>p} a combination.n{<obj,>p} of **<c>protection.n{<and,>n}** of <c>water{<mod,>n} sources.n</c>{<obj,>n}, control.n{<and,>n} of **<c>treatment{<mod,>n} processes.n</c>{<obj,>n}** and management.n.@entry of the **<c>distribution.@def{<and,>n}** and handling.n.@entry</c>.n.@def{<obj,>n} of water{<obj,>n}</c>.

A particular use of this tag is to connect a noun coordinate phrase. A series of tags like “... {<and,>n}n{<and,>n}n.@entry ...” connects a noun coordinate phrase. In this case, these tags are attached to the head of each element in the coordinate phrase.

For instance, in the above example, the outermost pair of tags <c> and </c> enclose the following three coordinates, which together modify the word “combination” that comes immediately before:

protection of water sources,
control of treatment processes and
management of the distribution and handling of water

The words “protection”, “control” and “management” are the heads of these three elements of coordinates. The tag “{<and,>n}” is attached to “protection”, indicating that it is linked by the relation “and” to a noun on the right. The tag “.n{<and,>n}” is attached to the second head “control”, in which the tag “.n” indicates that it is referred to from others (in this case “protection”), and “{<and,>n}” indicates that “control” is linked by the same relation “and” to a noun on the right in the same manner. The tag “.n.@entry” is attached to the final head “management”, and “.n” indicates that “management” is referred from others (this time “control”) as well, and “.@entry” indicates that “management” is the entry of the scope of this coordinate clause. Annotations of these elements of the coordinate clause are as follows:

protection{<and,>n} of water sources,
control.n{<and,>n} of treatment processes and
management.n.@entry of the distribution and handling of water

The second pair of tags <c> and </c> enclosing “treatment{<mod,>n} processes.n” is to prevent the reference from “control.n{<and,>n}” to “processes.n”, because it in fact refers to “management.n.@entry”.

.p

The tag “.p” is attached to a predicate on the right and there must be no space between the word and the tag. Such predicates marked by this tag can be referred to from other words in the form of “<p” or “>p” in a “relation description tag”. The tag “<p” indicates that the word is related to a predicate marked by “.p” on the left at the same level of scope and “>p” indicates that the word is related to a predicate marked by “.p” on the right at the same level of scope.

The main purpose of the tag “.p” is to facilitate references from words or phrases of various cases to predicates. It is used in a relation description between a predicate and its subject, object, or modifiers.

For instance, the words “include” and “detailed” in the example below are both attached by the tag “.p”. Through these tags, “include” can be referred from its subject “they”, the adverbial modifier “also”, and the object “information”. And “detailed” can be referred from the adverb “very”.

They{<aoj,>p} should also{<man,>p} include.p.@should very{<man,>p} detailed.p{<mod,>n} information.n{<obj,<p}
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In the same manner, a series of tags like “... {<and,>p}p{<and,>p}p.@entry ...” connect a predicative coordinate phrase or clause by attaching these tags to the head predicate of each element of the coordinate.

For instance, in the example below, “developed and refined” compose a predicative coordinate phrase. The word “refined” is marked by the tag “.p” and “developed” is marked by the relation description tag “{<and,>p}”. These tags indicate that “developed” and “refined” are connected to each other by the relation “and”, and “refined” is the entry of the coordinate.

The second tag “.p” attached to the close tag of </c> is specific to the whole coordinate of “developed and refined” enclosed by <c> and </c>. It indicates that the whole coordinate is referred to from its case elements “subsequently”, “review” and “progressively”.

Subsequently{<man,>p}, a series{<mod,>n} of reviews.n.@topic{<obj,>p} was progressively{<man,>p} <c>developed.@past{<and,>p} and refined.p.@past.@entry</c>.p.@entry

4. Information on the relation between elements of a sentence

The purpose of annotations is to describe how to generate UNL expressions from input sentences. It is necessary to describe a relation when two words are semantically related to each other. Words

Reference to “.n” or “.p” cannot be made to an element inside <c>-</c>

Reference to “.n” or “.p” cannot be made to an element inside <c> and </c>. In other words, reference to “.n” or “.p” of an element inside <c> and </c> must come from elements in the same <c> and </c>. It is possible to refer to the head of the words in <c> and </c>, when they constitute one sub-network as a global result. This is done by attaching “.n” or “.p” next to the end tag </c> on the right. And reference from elements inside <c> and </c> to any element outside is permitted.

For example, when making a reference from an element using “<p” or “>p” to a predicate marked by “.p”, if there are any other predicates marked with “.p” between the element and the target predicate, it is necessary to enclose the in-between predicates together with those referrers using <c> and </c>.

In the same manner, when making a reference from an element using “<n” or “>n” to a noun marked by “.n”, if there are any other nouns marked by “.n” between the element and the target noun, it is necessary to enclosed the in-between nouns together with those referrers using <c> and </c>.

For example, {>aoj,<n} is attached to “including” in the example below, and it means that “including” refers to (modifies) the noun on the left. The word “including” does not modify the nearest noun “(India) country” but “group”. However, “country” is marked by “.n” so that it is modified by “India”. It is necessary to enclose “country” together with the modifier “India” by <c> and </c> and not the word “including” in order to refer to “country”. In this manner, the tag <.n> attached to “country” become invisible from outside, and “including” can safely refer to “group”.

Papers.@pl.@topic{<obj,>p} were presented.p.@past.@entry by 6{<qua,>n} invited{>obj,>n} speakers.n.@pl{<agt,<p} from major{>aoj,>n} <c>speech{<and,>n} and <w>language processing</w>.n.@entry</c>{<mod,>n} groups.n.@pl{<frm,<n} of <c>India{<mod,>n} country.n</c>{<mod,<n} including.p{>aoj,<n} <w>Indian Institute of Technology of Bombay</w>.n{<obj,<p}{(IT){<cnt,<n}.
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5. Information on the scopes of a phrase, clause and compound word

<c> </c>

A pair of tags <c> and </c> indicates the range or scope of a phrase, clause or compound word, which consists of more than one word. Such a pair of tags is used either [1] to make a scope, or [2] to prevent the elements from outside reference.

[1] To make a scope

When making a scope, the words that should be included in the scope must be enclosed by using `<c>` and `</c>` and by attaching “.@entry” to the head of word that will be the entry node of the scope. To make a scope correctly, all necessary words enclosed by `<c>` and `</c>` must be inter-linked to constitute one network. And, the entry node must be the head of these words.

For instance, the examples of “participants and organizations” and “25-29” below are scopes, with “organization” and “29” as the respective entry nodes.

```
<c>participants.@pl{<and,>n} and organizers.n.@pl.@entry</c>
<c>25{<fmt,>n}-29.n.@entry</c>
```

[2] To prevent reference from others

It is possible to enclose the elements by `<c>` and `</c>` to prevent them from outside reference.

For instance, in the example below, the tag `{>aoj,<n}` attached to “including” does not refer to “country.n” in bold characters `<c>` and `</c>`, but refer to “group.n”. The words “Indian country” as a whole is attached `{<mod,<n}` to modify “groups.n” in `<c>` and `</c>`, but this tag can be written inside or outside `<c>` and `</c>`.

```
Papers.@pl.@topic{<obj,>p} were presented.p.@past.@entry by 6{<qua,>n} invited{>obj,>n}
speakers.n.@pl{<agt,<p} from major{>aoj,>n} <c>speech{<and,>n} and <w>language
processing</w>.n.@entry</c>{<mod,>n} groups.n.@pl{<frm,<n} of <c>India{<mod,>n}
country.n</c>{<mod,<n} including.p{>aoj,<n} <w>Indian Institute of Technology of
Bombay</w>.n{<obj,<p}(IIT){<cnt,<n}.
```

`<w>` `</w>`

The pair of tags `<w>` and `</w>` encloses a compound word (name, etc.) that is not registered in a dictionary.

For instance, in the example below, “Indian Institute of Technology of Bombay” is indicated as a compound word by `<w>` and `</w>` when it is not registered in the dictionary, and the compound word is linked to “IIT” as an equivalence. The most useful case of `<w>` and `</w>` is in dealing with names. Since the number of names is enormous, it is difficult to register all of them. These names can be treated as pseudo UWs (to be dealt with by the “TEMP” entry in deconversion) in the UNL expression simply by enclosing them in a compound word using `<w>` and `</w>`.

Papers.@pl.<topic{<obj,>p}> were presented.p.@past.@entry by 6{<qua,>n} invited{>obj,>n} speakers.n.@pl{<agt,<p}> from major{>aoj,>n} <c>speech{<and,>n} and <w>language processing</w>.n.@entry</c>{<mod,>n} groups.n.@pl{<frm,<n}> of <c>India{<mod,>n} country.n</c>{<mod,<n}> including.p{>aoj,<n}> <w>Indian Institute of Technology of Bombay</w>.n{<obj,<p}>{IIT}{<cnt,<n}>.

As in the example below, a URL address such as “<http://www.cfilt.iitb.ac.in/icukl2002/>” is used in UNL as it is.

The papers.@def.@pl{<aoj,>p}> are available.p.@entry in the <w>web site</w>.n.@def{<plc,<p}> of the Conference.@def{<mod,<n}> <w><http://www.cfilt.iitb.ac.in/icukl2002/></w>{<cnt,<n}>.

<uw> </uw>

A pair of tags <uw> and </uw> are used to describe a UW. It is possible to attach other tags to this one.

For instance in the example below, “<uw>day(icl>date)</uw>.n{<tim,<p}>” is used to write a UW ‘day(icl>date)’ and relates this UW to the word “held.p” on the left with the relation “tim”. The tag “.n” indicates the role of this UW, and this information is used for reference from other words.

The Conference.n.@def.@topic{<aoj,>p}> <c>on.p{>aoj,<n}> <c>"Universal{>aoj,>n} Knowledge.n{<and,>n} and Language.n.@entry" </c>{<obj,<p}> held.p{>obj,<n}> in Goa{<plc,<p}> on <c>25{<fmt,>n}-29.n.@entry</c>{<mod,>n}> <uw>day(icl>date)</uw>.n{<tim,<p}> of November{<tim,<n}></c> was a big{>aoj,>p} success.p.@past.@entry in.p{<man,<p}> the opinion.n.@def{<obj,<p}> of <c>participants.@pl{<and,>n}> and organizers.n.@pl.@entry</c>{<mod,<n}>

6. Information on the Reference

When a referent for the pronoun is clear in a given sentence, the referent itself should be used as an UW instead of the pronoun. For this purpose, it is necessary to indicate which referent a pronoun refers to. With this indication of reference, the Universal Parser generates the UNL expressions using the UW of the referent instead of the pronoun.

For instance, in example 1 below, “him” refers to “Michael”, but in example 2 “him” refers to “John”. In these cases, the references “him” to “Michael” in example 1 and “him” to “John” in example 2 must be indicated by annotations.

Example1: John appealed to Michael to support him.

Example2: John appealed to Michael to support him.

A reference between a pronoun and its referent is indicated using the tags below in a pair.

{1}, {2}, {3}, {4}, {5}, {6}, {7}, {8}, {9} or {0}

The above tags are used to mark a referent. They are called “referent tags”. These tags must be placed immediately after a referent, in front of any other tags.

{<1}, {<2}, {<3}, {<4}, {<5}, {<6}, {<7}, {<8}, {<9} or {<0}

The above tags are used to refer to a referent. They are called “reference tag”. These tags must be placed immediately after a pronoun to refer to a referent with the same number of the referent tag, in front of any other tags.

For instance, in the above examples 1 and 2, tags for reference are attached in the following manner. In each sentence, “him{<1}” refers to “Michael{1}” and “John{1}” respectively.

John{2}{<obj,>p}	appeared.p.@past.@entry	to	Michael{1}{<gol,<p}	John{<2}.n	to	support.p{>agt,<n}
him{<1}{<obj,<p}						
John{1}{<agt,>p}	appeared.p.@past.@entry	to	Michael.n{<gol,<p}	to	support.p{>agt,<n}	
him{<1}{<obj,<p}						

Related Documents

- [1] Universal Parser <http://www.unlc.undl.org/doc/UniversalParser.pdf> , Hiroshi Uchida and Meiyong Zhu, UNL Center of UNDL Foundation, Jan. 2003
- [2] UNL Specifications <http://www.unlc.undl.org/unlsys/unl/UNL%20Specifications.htm>, UNL Center of UNDL Foundation, 2002
- EnConverter Specifications <http://www.unlc.undl.org/unlsys/ds.html>, UNL Center of UNDL Foundation, 2002

Table I:

TAG	DEFINITION
<c>	Beginning tag, used together with </c> in pairs, to indicate a range or a scope
</c>	End tag, used together with <c> in pairs to indicate a range or a scope
<uw>	Beginning tag, used together with </uw> in pairs to indicate a UW
</uw>	End tag, used together with <uw> in pairs to indicate a UW
<w>	Beginning tag, used together with </w> in pairs to indicate a compound word
</w>	End tag, used together with <w> in pairs to indicate a compound word
.n	To mark a noun to be referred to
.p	To mark a predicate to be referred to

Table II: Referent and Reference Tags

TAG	DEFINITION
{1}	To mark a referent to be referred to by tag {<1}
{2}	To mark a referent to be referred to by tag {<2}
{3}	To mark a referent to be referred to by tag {<3}
{4}	To mark a referent to be referred to by tag {<4}
{5}	To mark a referent to be referred to by tag {<5}
{6}	To mark a referent to be referred to by tag {<6}
{7}	To mark a referent to be referred to by tag {<7}
{8}	To mark a referent to be referred to by tag {<8}
{9}	To mark a referent to be referred to by tag {<9}
{0}	To mark a referent to be referred to by tag {<0}
<{1}	To refer to a referent marked with {1} on the left
<{2}	To refer to a referent marked with {2} on the left
<{3}	To refer to a referent marked with {3} on the left
<{4}	To refer to a referent marked with {4} on the left
<{5}	To refer to a referent marked with {5} on the left
<{6}	To refer to a referent marked with {6} on the left
<{7}	To refer to a referent marked with {7} on the left
<{8}	To refer to a referent marked with {8} on the left
<{9}	To refer to a referent marked with {9} on the left
<{0}	To refer to a referent marked with {0} on the left

Table III: Relation Description Tags

TAG Pattern	DEFINITION
<rel,<n}	To make a relation with the nearest noun on the left marked with ".n", the direction of the relation is entering to the current element itself
<rel,>n}	To make a relation with the nearest noun on the right marked with ".n", the direction of the relation is entering to the current element itself
>rel,<n}	To make a relation with the nearest noun on the left marked with ".n", the direction of the relation is entering to the partner element
>rel,>n}	To make a relation with the nearest noun on the right marked with ".n", the direction of the relation is entering to the partner element
<rel,<p}	To make a relation with the nearest predicate on the left marked with ".p", the direction of the relation is entering to the current element itself
<rel,>p}	To make a relation with the nearest predicate on the right marked with ".p", the direction of the relation is entering to the current element itself
>rel,<p}	To make a relation with the nearest predicate on the left marked with ".p", the direction of the relation is entering to the partner element
>rel,>p}	To make a relation with the nearest predicate on the right marked with ".p", the direction of the relation is entering to the partner element

Table IV: Relation List

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REL	STAND FOR	DEFINITION
agt	agent	a thing in focus which initiates an action
and	conjunction	a conjunctive relation between concepts
aoj	thing with attribute	a thing which is in a state or has an attribute
bas	basis	a thing used as the basis (standard) for expressing a degree
ben	beneficiary	an indirectly related beneficiary or victim of an event or state
cag	co-agent	a thing not in focus which initiates an implicit event which is done in parallel
cao	co-thing with attribute	a thing not in focus, as in a state in parallel
cnt	content	an equivalent concept
cob	effected co-thing	a thing which is directly effected by an implicit event done in parallel or an implicit state in parallel
con	condition	a non-focused event or state which conditions a focused event or state
coo	co-occurrence	a co-occurrent event or state for a focused event or state
dur	duration	a period of time during which an event occurs or a state exists
fmt	range	a range between two things
frm	origin	an origin of a thing
gol	goal/final state	the final state of an object or the thing finally associated with the object of an event
ins	instrument	the instrument to carry out an event
man	manner	the way to carry out an event or characteristics of a state
met	method	the means to carry out an event
mod	modification	a thing which restricts a focused thing
nam	name	a name of a thing
obj	effected thing	a thing in focus which is directly effected by an event or state
opl	effected place	a place in focus where an event takes effect
or	disjunction	a disjunctive relation between two concepts
per	proportion, rate of distribution	a basis or unit of proportion, rate of distribution
plc	place	the place where an event occurs, or a state is true, or a thing exists
plf	initial place	the place where an event begins or a state becomes true
plt	final place	the place where an event ends or a state becomes false
pof	part-of	a concept of which a focused thing is a part
pos	possessor	the possessor of a thing
ptn	partner	an indispensable non-focused initiator of an action
pur	purpose or objective	the purpose or objective of an agent of an event or the purpose of a thing which exists
qua	quantity	quantity of a thing or unit
rsn	reason	a reason why an event or a state happens
scn	scene	a virtual world where an event occurs, or a state is true, or a thing exists
seq	sequence	a prior event or state of a focused event or state
src	source/initial state	the initial state of an object or thing initially associated with the object of an event
tim	time	the time an event occurs or a state is true
tmf	initial time	the time an event starts or a state becomes true
tmt	final time	the time an event ends or a state becomes false
to	destination	a destination of a thing
via	intermediate place or state	an intermediate place or state of an event

Table V: Tags for adding attributes

TAG	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
.@ability	Ability, capability of doing something	The child <u>can</u> 't walk. @ability. @not yet.
.@admire	Admiring feeling of the speaker about something	
.@affirmative	Affirmation	
.@although	Something follows against [contrary to] or beyond expectation	<u>Although</u> he didn't speak. @although, I felt a certain warmth in his manner.
.@angle_bracket	< > is used	
.@begin	Beginning of an event or a state	It <u>began</u> to work. @begin. @past. @entry again.
.@blame	Blameworthy feeling of the speaker about something	A sailor, <u>and</u> afraid. @blame of the sea!
.@certain	Certainty that something is true or happens	If Peter had the money, he <u>would have</u> bought. @certain a car.
.@complete	Finishing/completion of a (whole) event.	I've <u>looked</u> . @complete. @entry through the script.
.@conclusion	Logical conclusion due to a certain condition	He is her husband; she is his wife. @conclusion.
.@confirmation	Confirmation	You won't say. @confirmation that, <u>will you</u> ?
.@consequence	Logical consequence	He was angry, <u>wherefore</u> I left. @consequence him alone.
.@continue	Continuation of an event	He <u>went on</u> talking. @continue. @past.
.@contrast	Contrasted UW	For instance, "but" in the examples below is used to introduce a word or phrase that contrasts with what was said before. It wasn't the red one <u>but</u> the blue. @contrast one. He's poor <u>but</u> happy. @contrast.
.@custom	Customary or repetitious action	I <u>used to</u> visit. @custom there when I was a boy.
.@def	Already referred	<u>the book</u> . @def you lost
.@discontented	Discontented feeling of the speaker about something	(I'll tip you 10 pence.) <u>But</u> that's not enough. @discontented!
.@dissent	Dissenting feeling of the speaker about something	<u>But</u> that's not true. @dissent.
.@double_parenthesis	(()) is used	((UNL)). @double_parenthesis
.@double_quote	" " is used	"UNL". @double_quote
.@emphasis	Emphasized UW	I <u>do</u> like. @emphasis it.
.@end	End/termination of an event or a state	I <u>have done</u> . @end it.
.@entry	Entry or main UW of a sentence or a scope	He promised. @entry that he would come.
.@exclamation	Feeling of exclamation	How kind. @exclamation of you!
.@expectation	Expectation of something	Children <u>ought to</u> be able to read. @expectation by the age of 7. If you <u>leave now</u> , you <u>should</u> get. @expectation there by five o'clock.
.@experience	Experience	Have you <u>ever</u> visited. @experience Japan? I <u>have been</u> . @experience there.
.@future	Will happen in future	He <u>will</u> arrive. @future tomorrow
.@generic	Generic concept	<u>The dog</u> . @generic is a faithful animal.
.@grant	To give or get consent or permission to do something	<u>Can</u> I smoke. @grant in here? You <u>may</u> borrow. @grant my car if you like.
.@grant-not	Not to give consent to do something	You { <u>mustn't/are not allowed to/may not</u> } borrow. @grant-not my car.
.@imperative	Imperative	Get up. @imperative! You <u>will please</u> leave. @imperative the room.
.@indef	Non-specific class	There is <u>a</u> book. @indef on the desk.
.@inevitable	Logical inevitability that something is true or happens	There <u>must</u> be. @inevitable a mistake. They <u>should</u> be. @inevitable home by now.
.@insistence	Strong will to do something	He <u>will do</u> . @insistence it, whatever you say.

.@intention	Intention about something or to do something	He <u>shall</u> get. @intention this money. We <u>shall</u> let. @intention you know our decision.
.@interrogative	Interrogation	Who is it. @interrogation?
.@invitation	Inducement to do something	<u>Will / Won't</u> you have. @invitation some tea? Let's go. @invitation, <u>shall we</u> ?
.@just	Expresses an event or a state that has just begun or ended or been completed	He <u>has just</u> come. @just. @complete.
.@may	Practical possibility that something is true or happens	It <u>may be</u> true. @may. It <u>could be</u> . @may.
.@need	Necessity of doing something	You <u>need to</u> finish. @need this work today.
.@not	Complement set	<u>Don't</u> be late. @not. @imperative!
.@obligation	Obligation to do something according to (quasi-) law, contract, or ...	The vendor <u>shall</u> maintain. @obligation the equipment in good repair.
.@obligation-not	Obligation not to do something, forbid to do something according to (quasi-) law, contract or ...	Cars <u>must not</u> park. @obligation-not in front of the entrance. No smoking. @obligation-not
.@ordinal	Ordinal number	the <u>2nd</u> . @ordinal door
.@parenthesis	() is used	UNL (Universal Networking Language). @parenthesis
.@past	Happened in the past	It <u>was</u> snowing. @past yesterday
.@pl	Plural	These. @pl are the wrong size.
.@present	Happening at present	It's <u>raining</u> . @present hard.
.@progress	An event is in progress	I <u>am working</u> . @progress. @present now.
.@polite	Polite feeling. Puts emphasis on a way of talking.	Could you (please) close. @polite the window.
.@possible	Logical possibility that something is true or happens	Anybody <u>can</u> make. @possible mistakes. If Peter had the money, he <u>would</u> buy. @possible a car.
.@probable	(Practical) probability that something is true or happens	That <u>would</u> be his mother. @probable. He <u>must</u> be lying. @probable.
.@qfocus	Focused UW of a question	Are you painting <u>the bathroom</u> . @qfocus blue? To this question, the answer will be "No, I'm painting the LIVING-ROOM blue"
.@rare	Rare logical possibility that something is true or happens	If such a thing <u>should</u> happen. @rare, what shall we do? If I <u>should</u> fail. @rare, I will [would] try again.
.@regret	Regretful feeling of the speaker about something	It's a pity that he <u>should</u> miss. @regret such a golden opportunity.
.@repeat	Repetition of an event	It is so windy that the tree branches <u>are knocking</u> . @repeat against the roof.
.@request	Request	<u>Please</u> don't forget. @request...
.@respect	Respectful feeling. In many cases, some special words are used.	<u>o</u> taku. @respect ("your" house" in Japanese) Good morning. @respect, <u>sir</u> .
.@should	To do something as a matter of course	You <u>should</u> do. @should as he says. You <u>ought to</u> start. @should at once.
.@single_quote	' ' is used	
.@square_bracket	[] is used	
.@state	Final state or the existence of the object on which an action has been taken	It <u>is broken</u> . @state.
.@surprised	Surprised feeling of the speaker about something	(He has succeeded!) <u>But</u> that's great. @surprised!
.@theme	Instantiates an object from a different class	
.@title	Title	
.@topic	Topic	He. @topic was killed by her. The girl. @topic was given a doll. This doll. @topic was given to the girl.
.@unreal	Unreality that something is true or happens	If we had enough money, we <u>could</u> buy. @unreal a car. If Peter had the money, he <u>could</u> buy. @unreal a car.

.@vocative	Vocative	Boys. @vocative, be ambitious!
.@will	Will to do something	I'll write. @will as soon as I can. We won't stay. @will longer than two hours.
.@wish	Wishful feeling, to wish something is true or has happened	<u>If only</u> I could remember. @wish his name! (-I `do wish I could remember his name!) You <u>might have</u> just let. @wish me know.
.@yet	Expresses the feeling of something not yet begun, ended or completed, or expresses an event or a state that has not yet started or ended/been completed, together with @not.	I have not <u>yet</u> done. @complete. @not. @yet it.