Most constructions are not represented in UD!

### Constructions
- Combinations of form and meaning with varying schematicity, idiomacity, and complexity
- Constructions can be patterns with slots with morphological, syntactic, or semantic constraints
  - The X-er, the Y-er
  - Jog X’s memory

### Goals
- New construction layer in UD
- Annotate more constructions/construction families
- Add more languages
- Use the layer for typological studies

### Annotation Approach
Identifying the construction and adding
- Name
- Constructional anchor
- Elements

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### Results

#### Interrogatives

**Il y a une salle à l’étage** (French)
It there has a room upstairs

*There is a room upstairs.*

Identified using:
- Specific lexical items (e.g. Swedish *finnas*)
- Specific annotations (e.g. HebExistential=Yes)
- Only dependencies (→ false positives)
- Word order

#### Existentials

**Il y a une salle à l’étage** (French)
It there has a room upstairs

*There is a room upstairs.*

Identified using:
- Specific lexical items (e.g. Swedish *finnas*)
- Specific annotations (e.g. HebExistential=Yes)
- Only dependencies (→ false positives)
- Word order

#### Conditionals

**Kommst du, gehe ich.** (German)
Come.2sg you go.1sg I

*If you come, I will go.*

Identified using:
- Conjunctions
- Word order
- Conditional circumfixes (e.g. Coptic)

#### Resultatives

**我敲平了钉子** (Chinese)
woqiāoping le dīngzi

*I hammered the nail flat.*

Expresses an event with two subevents: a dynamic subevent and a resulting state subevent
- Doesn’t exist at all in some languages
- Doesn’t exist as complex predicate in some languages (e.g. Hebrew)
- Indistinguishable from causatives and depictives without fixed word lists

#### N-Prep-N

**תהליךベース** (Hebrew)
mila be-mila

*word in-word word for word*

Strategy, not construction
- one form, multiple possible meanings
  - Succession
  - Comparison
  - Opposition
  - Proximity
  - Quantification

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### Resource

Full data and annotation guidelines are available on GitHub!