**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 1**

703 сторона NOUN 386:стороны 154:сторону 51:сторон

593 общество NOUN 280:общества 145:общество 79:обществе

557 вид NOUN 163:виде 93:виду 87:вид

505 хотеть VERB 100:хочет 83:хотят 79:хотел

92 существенный ADJ 15:существенные 10:существенное 9:существенным

65 юридический ADJ 13:юридических 12:юридической 7:юридическую

65 сокращаться VERB 17:сократился 7:сокращается 6:сократилось

83 владелец NOUN 20:владельцев 14:владельцы 14:владелец

82 отказ NOUN 41:отказ 14:отказа 10:отказом

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 2**

548 президент NOUN 231:президента 163:президент 66:президентом

95 сознание NOUN 32:сознания 28:сознании 23:сознание

92 коллектив NOUN 21:коллективов 16:коллектива 13:коллективы

637 проходить VERB 66:проходит 52:прошло 51:прошли

84 нефтяной ADJ 24:нефтяных 17:нефтяной 15:нефтяного

62 заключать VERB 8:заключить 8:заключает 7:заключили

59 воздушный ADJ 12:воздушных 10:воздушного 7:воздушные

82 кислород NOUN 56:кислорода 11:кислородом 9:кислород

81 страница NOUN 27:страниц 14:страницы 13:страницах

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 3**

89 содержание NOUN 42:содержание 22:содержания 11:содержанием

88 потенциал NOUN 51:потенциал 22:потенциала 7:потенциалом

88 недостаток NOUN 25:недостаток 16:недостатки 13:недостатков

89 подписывать VERB 19:подписал 8:подписать 7:подписано

73 сельский ADJ 22:сельского 15:сельское 10:сельских

62 выяснять VERB 29:выяснить 6:выяснили 5:выясняются

58 абсолютный ADJ 13:абсолютной 8:абсолютный 5:абсолютное

81 избиратель NOUN 56:избирателей 12:избиратели 4:избирателями

81 альпинизм NOUN 41:альпинизма 17:альпинизм 11:альпинизму

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 4**

85 террорист NOUN 26:террористов 21:террористы 11:террористами

85 статус NOUN 42:статус 28:статуса 6:статусу

85 расстояние NOUN 35:расстояние 26:расстояния 14:расстоянии

87 переносить VERB 12:переносят 11:перенести 10:переносить

73 ключевой ADJ 18:ключевых 11:ключевые 10:ключевой

60 ложиться VERB 11:лег 9:легли 8:легла

60 укрепление NOUN 22:укрепление 21:укрепления 8:укреплению

80 уголовный ADJ 23:уголовное 16:уголовного 6:уголовных

79 одежда NOUN 29:одежды 17:одежда 13:одежде

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 5**

85 жертва NOUN 32:жертв 10:жертвой 8:жертву

79 брат NOUN 18:брат 14:братьев 14:брата

98 следствие NOUN 42:следствие 24:следствием 19:следствия

86 нести VERB 27:несет 16:несут 10:нести

64 обязательный ADJ 9:обязательного 7:обязательным 6:обязательны

810 начинать VERB 106:начал 90:начали 84:начинает

73 детство NOUN 27:детстве 27:детства 17:детство

77 спрос NOUN 40:спрос 29:спроса 4:спросом

78 удобный ADJ 17:удобно 12:удобнее 6:удобным

75 цвет NOUN 34:цвета 23:цвет 4:цветом

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 6**

97 появление NOUN 39:появления 25:появление 19:появлением

77 чемпион NOUN 21:чемпиона 19:чемпионом 16:чемпионов

76 берег NOUN 33:берегу 14:берег 12:берега

86 заключаться VERB 50:заключается 15:заключалась 6:заключался

618 главный ADJ 103:главный 76:главным 62:главное

509 позволять VERB 142:позволяет 57:позволит 50:позволяют

507 ребенок NOUN 191:детей 87:дети 78:ребенка

568 экономический ADJ 125:экономического 97:экономической 88:экономических

95 смена NOUN 39:смену 21:смена 17:смены

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 7**

96 здоровье NOUN 49:здоровья 25:здоровье 11:здоровью

76 сосед NOUN 17:соседей 14:соседи 11:соседями

75 этаж NOUN 27:этаж 16:этаже 8:этажей

86 вынуждать VERB 31:вынуждены 15:вынужден 6:вынуждена

85 прекращать VERB 28:прекратить 5:прекращены 5:прекращена

611 политический ADJ 138:политической 103:политических 66:политического

94 реальность NOUN 46:реальности 27:реальность 21:реальностью

92 ребята NOUN 52:ребята 27:ребят 9:ребятам

51 светлый ADJ 10:светлое 8:светлые 7:светлой

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 8**

78 занятие NOUN 29:занятия 20:занятий 5:занятиях

822 мир NOUN 305:мира 268:мире 165:мир

728 наука NOUN 278:науки 171:наук 93:науке

77 руководить VERB 13:руководит 12:руководящих 12:руководить

534 научный ADJ 115:научных 74:научной 69:научные

80 творческий ADJ 14:творческой 14:творческий 10:творческого

80 доходить VERB 14:доходит 12:дошло 11:дошли

51 нос NOUN 27:нос 9:носом 8:носа

87 вес NOUN 42:вес 24:веса 8:весом

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 9**

67 трудность NOUN 33:трудности 14:трудностей 10:трудностями

705 государство NOUN 330:государства 171:государство 58:государств

72 обвинять VERB 11:обвиняют 6:обвиняли 6:обвинить

69 дальний ADJ 13:Дальнем 12:дальнего 6:дальних

68 терроризм NOUN 24:терроризмом 20:терроризма 14:терроризм

68 теоретический ADJ 16:теоретической 10:теоретические 7:теоретических

505 приходиться VERB 145:приходится 145:придется 118:пришлось

86 дефицит NOUN 55:дефицит 19:дефицита 5:дефицитом

84 орбита NOUN 28:орбиты 28:орбиту 18:орбите

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 10**

66 зима NOUN 28:зимой 18:зима 14:зиму

690 развитие NOUN 390:развития 181:развитие 48:развитии

577 уровень NOUN 172:уровень 169:уровне 138:уровня

515 приходить VERB 80:пришел 53:пришли 47:пришла

96 трудовой ADJ 28:трудовой 26:трудовых 7:трудовые

99 основывать VERB 13:основана 11:основаны 10:основанная

53 счастливый ADJ 15:счастлив 5:счастливого 4:счастливых

71 протяжение NOUN 71:протяжении

70 спор NOUN 24:споры 12:споров 12:спор

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 11**

99 ограничение NOUN 36:ограничения 24:ограничений 22:ограничение

94 угол NOUN 25:углу 17:угол 15:угла

94 вклад NOUN 41:вклад 21:вкладов 9:вкладам

93 резкий ADJ 25:резкое 12:резкого 10:резких

93 разрешать VERB 17:разрешить 13:разрешено 7:разрешили

98 предстоять VERB 44:предстоит 20:предстояло 7:предстоящих

53 начальный ADJ 14:начальной 8:начальная 7:начальном

68 лед NOUN 26:льда 25:лед 7:льду

62 плата NOUN 22:платы 18:плата 14:плату

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 12**

91 увеличение NOUN 30:увеличение 23:увеличения 13:увеличении

90 увеличиваться VERB 21:увеличивается 11:увеличилась 9:увеличилось

90 огонь NOUN 45:огонь 20:огнем 14:огня

84 мягкий ADJ 14:мягких 14:мягкий 12:мягкой

83 сторонник NOUN 32:сторонников 17:сторонники 11:сторонниками

55 вечный ADJ 10:вечной 9:вечный 9:вечного

79 носить VERB 24:носит 17:носить 12:носили

60 пенсия NOUN 21:пенсию 20:пенсии 12:пенсий

725 результат NOUN 315:результате 120:результат 115:результаты

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 13**

88 выясняться VERB 52:выяснилось 17:Выяснилось 11:выясняется

86 рабочий NOUN 45:рабочих 18:рабочие 9:рабочим

75 муж NOUN 23:муж 19:мужа 16:мужем

69 пол NOUN 22:полу 22:пол 17:пола

63 виноватый ADJ 33:виноват 16:виноваты 5:виновата

85 успешный ADJ 20:успешного 15:успешным 9:успешных

87 набирать VERB 14:набирает 13:набрал 11:набрать

721 деньги NOUN 427:деньги 241:денег 33:деньгами

532 программа NOUN 174:программы 94:программу 88:программа

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 14**

83 совместный ADJ 15:совместных 15:совместной 14:совместные

82 избегать VERB 50:избежать 9:избегать 6:избегая

67 охрана NOUN 22:охраны 19:охране 9:охрану

65 просьба NOUN 30:просьбой 10:просьбе 9:просьбы

62 старт NOUN 24:старта 14:старт 12:старте

83 острый ADJ 13:острых 13:острой 9:острые

62 грозить VERB 32:грозит 5:грозящей 5:грозят

532 образ NOUN 405:образом 49:образ 25:образа

98 тень NOUN 42:тень 38:тени 4:тенью

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 15**

82 горячий ADJ 19:горячей 10:горячие 7:горячую

81 нуждаться VERB 36:нуждается 15:нуждаются 7:нуждающихся

66 лист NOUN 11:листья 11:листы 11:лист

811 случай NOUN 489:случае 102:случаях 89:случай

790 слово NOUN 280:словам 213:слова 106:слово

79 зарубежный ADJ 38:зарубежных 18:зарубежные 8:зарубежными

62 договариваться VERB 22:договориться 11:договорились 7:договариваться

95 пара NOUN 46:пару 18:пара 12:пары

86 тюрьма NOUN 23:тюрьму 21:тюрьме 20:тюрьмы

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 16**

82 боевой ADJ 22:боевых 18:боевые 17:боевой

75 глядеть VERB 25:глядя 10:Глядя 6:глядел

582 число NOUN 288:числе 144:число 86:числа

574 конец NOUN 236:конце 119:конца 69:концу

548 рука NOUN 147:руки 96:руках 77:руку

792 последний ADJ 217:последние 124:последнее 105:последних

65 верхний ADJ 15:верхней 12:верхнюю 9:верхних

97 назначать VERB 14:назначен 13:назначил 10:назначить

83 больница NOUN 30:больницы 19:больнице 17:больницу

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

Ideally, these suggestions can be entered into *Constructicon for Russian* at <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 17**

81 чужой ADJ 20:чужой 13:чужих 11:чужие

71 завершать VERB 10:завершить 7:завершена 6:завершил

97 потребитель NOUN 30:потребителей 17:потребителя 13:потребители

93 трасса NOUN 34:трассы 26:трассе 5:трассу

55 кафедра NOUN 26:кафедры 12:кафедрой 6:кафедру

83 временный ADJ 15:временные 13:временной 12:временного

79 зарубежный ADJ 38:зарубежных 18:зарубежные 8:зарубежными

99 переставать VERB 28:перестали 14:перестает 13:перестал

82 доступ NOUN 56:доступ 18:доступа 5:доступе

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 18**

69 опираться VERB 18:опираясь 10:опирается 9:опираться

87 определение NOUN 32:определения 24:определение 12:определению

73 предыдущий ADJ 13:предыдущего 11:предыдущие 11:предыдущей

73 минувший ADJ 14:минувшую 13:минувшей 10:минувшие

85 исходить VERB 30:исходя 12:исходит 11:Исходя

73 палец NOUN 12:пальцы 12:пальцем 12:пальцев

70 труба NOUN 26:трубы 12:труб 9:трубе

69 колебание NOUN 34:колебания 23:колебаний 4:колебаниями

67 маска NOUN 34:маски 6:масках 6:маска

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 19**

79 длительный ADJ 21:длительного 13:длительный 13:длительное

68 регистрировать VERB 11:зарегистрировано 7:зарегистрировать 7:зарегистрированных

76 конечный ADJ 44:конечном 6:конечный 5:конечной

85 расстояние NOUN 35:расстояние 26:расстояния 14:расстоянии

66 звезда NOUN 23:звезды 15:звезд 7:звезда

65 юг NOUN 28:юге 15:юг 14:юга

61 лестница NOUN 27:лестнице 19:лестницы 4:лестницу

78 бой NOUN 18:боя 16:бой 10:бои

76 ум NOUN 27:ума 12:ум 7:уму

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)

**TWIRRLL Workshop**

**Targeting Word forms In Research-based Russian Language Learning**

Laura A. Janda ([laura.janda@uit.no](mailto:laura.janda@uit.no)), with Robert J. Reynolds (BYU) and Francis M. Tyers (HSE, Moscow)

Recent (and as yet unpublished) research shows that the vast majority of inflected forms even of high-frequency Russian words are never or extremely rarely encountered. In other words, there are only 1-3 inflected forms of any word that our students really need to learn. Furthermore, a learning simulation experiment shows that memorizing full paradigms of Russian words may not be optimal for learning: higher and more consistent accuracy can be achieved in producing inflected wordforms when learning focuses on the highest frequency forms for each word (instead of the whole paradigm). The 1-3 crucial inflected forms of each lexeme are motivated by a small set of typical grammatical constructions: for example, чемпион ‘champion’ occurs most frequently in the Instrumental Singular due to its frequent appearance in construction with стать/быть чемпионом ‘become/be a champion’. In this hands-on workshop, we will review this new research and put it into practice by using the Russian National Corpus to ferret out the crucial grammatical constructions for high-frequency nouns and see how these constructions can be represented in the *Learner’s Constructicon of Russian* <https://spraakbanken.gu.se/karp/#?mode=konstruktikon-rus>.

**List 20**

67 нарушать VERB 12:нарушает 6:нарушил 5:нарушить

61 художественный ADJ 16:художественной 8:художественный 8:художественного

60 искусственный ADJ 11:искусственного 10:искусственных 8:искусственный

75 объединение NOUN 36:объединения 12:объединение 9:объединению

82 переживать VERB 10:пережили 7:пережил 7:переживает

71 доклад NOUN 35:доклад 14:доклада 9:докладе

67 разрыв NOUN 34:разрыв 19:разрыва 4:разрыву

63 валюта NOUN 23:валюты 13:валюту 12:валюте

58 спина NOUN 23:спиной 10:спине 9:спину

This list is extracted from SynTagRus, a hand-annotated corpus of about 1 million words.

The number to the left indicates the total frequency of the lexeme in SynTagRus.

The lemma follows, with an indication of the part of speech as NOUN, VERB, or ADJ.

After that comes a list of the three most frequent forms of the lexeme, with the frequency of each form followed by a colon and the form itself.

So, for example, if you received the following information:

67 заложник NOUN 45:заложников 8:заложники 3:заложника

you know that there are 67 attestations of forms of заложник in SynTagRus, and that 45 of those are of the form заложников, 8 are of заложники, and only 3 are заложника.

**Your task is to motivate the 3 most common forms of each lemma.**

You do so by **identifying the grammatical constructions and collocations** that motivate those most common forms. You can use the Russian National Corpus and other online resources to find the constructions and collocations. For example, one suggestion for заложников is a construction of a deverbal noun followed by the Genitive case, as in захват/спасение/расстрел заложников.

These suggestions can be forwarded to the *Constructicon for Russian* by entering them in our googlesheet at: [**https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n**](https://tinyurl.com/ybfqzh9n)