



UiT The Arctic University of Norway

# Russian's ICONic constructICON

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**RUSSIAN**  
CONSTRUCTICON

A multi-year, multi-national project



**UiT The Arctic**  
University of Norway

**CLEAR**

Cognitive Linguistics: Empirical Approaches to Russian



Direktoratet for  
høyere utdanning  
og kompetanse



**HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS**  
NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY



МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ  
И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ



**한국연구재단**  
National Research Foundation of Korea

## **Team behind this project**

[Laura A. Janda](#) (UiT The Arctic University of Norway): Background research, Concept, Design, Data mining, Editing of content, Dissemination of findings and results

[Tore Nesset](#) (UiT The Arctic University of Norway): Background research, Concept, Design, Editing of content, Dissemination of findings and results

[Ekaterina Rakhilina](#) (National Research University Higher School of Economics in Moscow, Vinogradov Institute of Russian Language at Russian Academy of Sciences): Background research, Concept, Design, Content, Data mining, Semantic annotation, Editing, Dissemination of findings and results

[Olga Lyashevskaya](#) (National Research University Higher School of Economics in Moscow, Vinogradov Institute of Russian Language at Russian Academy of Sciences): Concept, Design, Data mining, UD analysis, Syntactic annotation, Dissemination of findings and results

[Francis M. Tyers](#) (Indiana University; earlier affiliated with UiT The Arctic University of Norway and National Research University Higher School of Economics): Concept, Design, UD for Russian

[Radovan Bast](#) (UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Department of information technology): New user interface, design and programming

Marianne Lund: Translation of definitions to Norwegian

[Valentina Zhukova](#) (National Research University Higher School of Economics in Moscow): Content, Design, Data mining, Semantic and syntactic annotation, Dissemination of findings and results

[Daria Mordashova](#) (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences): Content, Design, Data mining, Semantic and syntactic annotation, Dissemination of findings and results

[Anna Endresen](#) (UiT The Arctic University of Norway): Content, Design, Data mining, Editing, Semantic and syntactic annotation, Usage labels, Dissemination of findings and results, Coordination of teamwork

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PLUS:  
over 40 students at  
UiT (Tromsø) and  
HSE (Moscow)

# Overview: the Russian Constructicon

- Why and How We Built It
- Semantic Classification
- A Tour



**RUSSIAN**  
CONSTRUCTICON

# Overview: the Russian Constructicon

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- Semantic Classification
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## Main Point:

We take seriously Fillmore's (2008) claim that a language is a structured inventory of constructions, a constructicon



Why and How We Built It

# Why build a constructicon?

- For linguists
  - to achieve improved description of languages
  - to extend theory of construction grammar
  - to facilitate cross-linguistic typological comparison
- For L2 learners
  - to achieve greater language proficiency
  - to motivate use of specific wordforms
  - to fill in gaps in current language resources and pedagogy



# For Linguists: Theoretical premises

CxG: numerous thorough studies of individual constructions found in various languages

Yet little is known about how the semantics of the entire system of constructions unfolds in a single language.

We need a relatively large inventory of constructions of a single language, and a detailed description of this inventory, a constructicon.

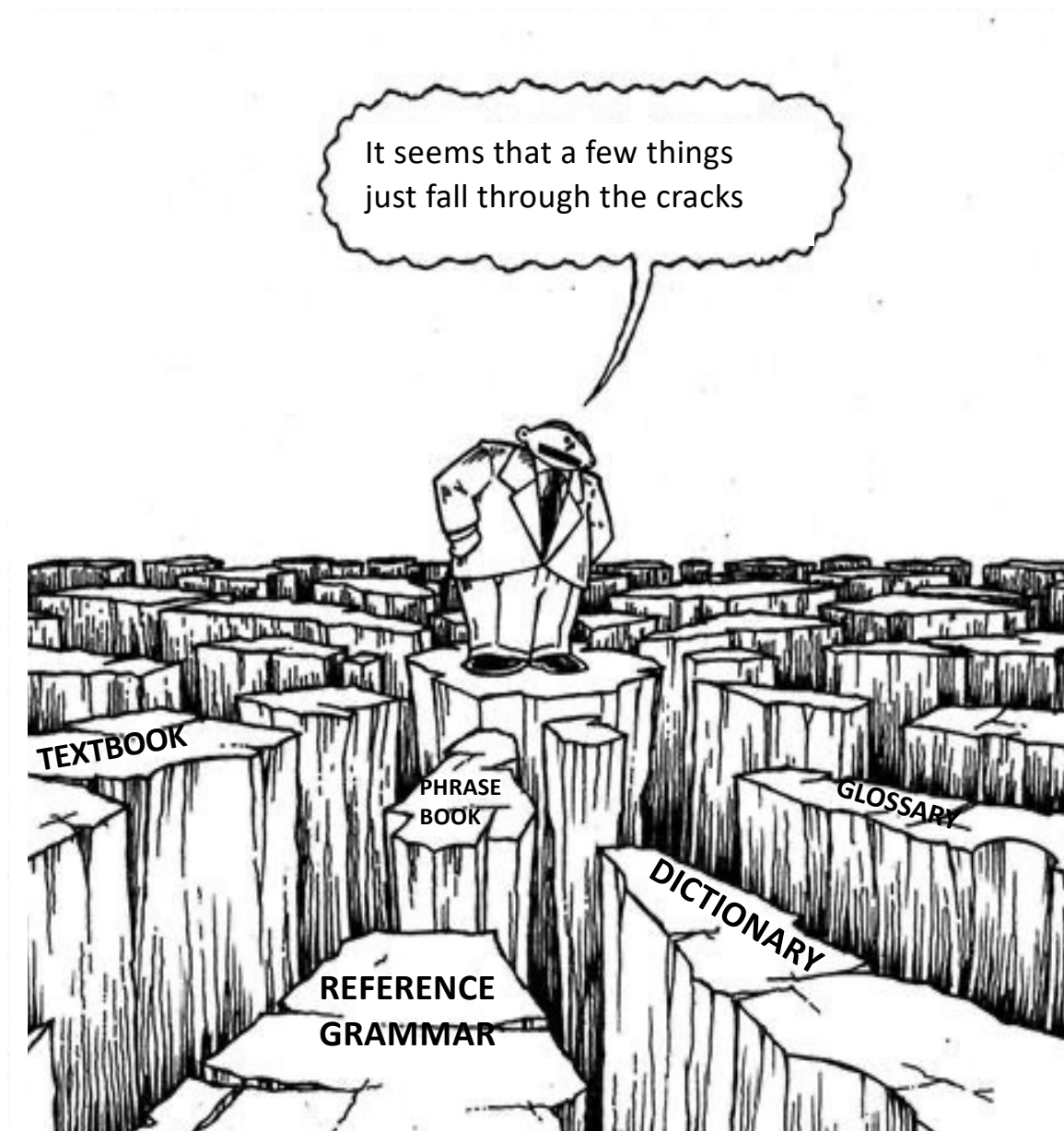
What are **the major types of meanings** that multi-word grammatical constructions can encode?

What semantic types of constructions are **attested more often** than others?

Do various types of constructional meaning form a coherent **system**?

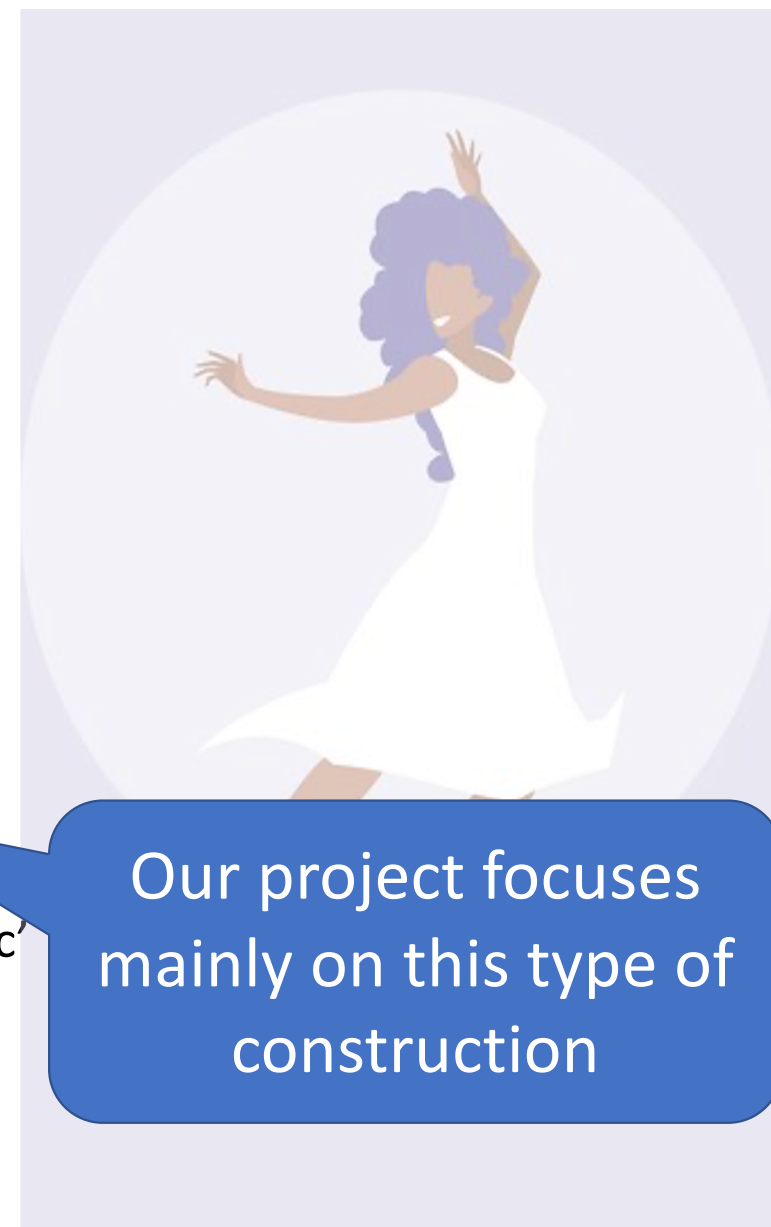
# For Learners: Filling in the gaps

- Dictionaries, grammars, and textbooks focus primarily on lexemes, lexicalized idioms, inflectional paradigms, and grammatical patterns
- **Multi-word expressions with open slots** are less reliably represented in standard resources



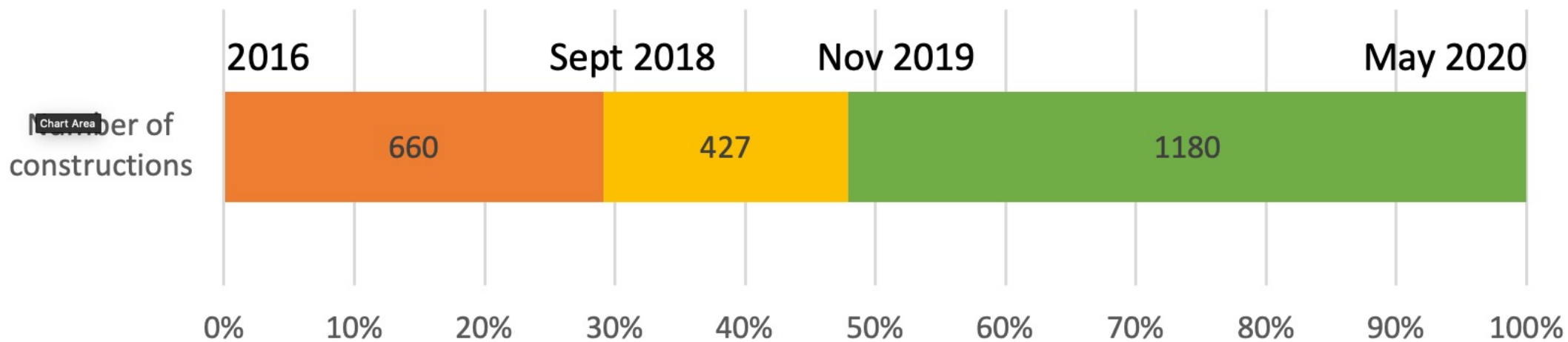
# Examples of Russian constructions

- morphemes  
-t' = INF
- lexemes  
*tancevat'* 'dance'
- multi-word idioms where all slots are fixed  
*tancevat' ot Adama* 'start from the very beginning'
- **multi-word expressions with open slots**  
VP pod NP-Acc  
*Ona tancevala pod muzyku* 'She danced to the music'
- larger discourse units



Our project focuses  
mainly on this type of  
construction

# How we built our construction



Initial inventory

Manual collection from textbooks, scholarly literature, crowdsourcing

Corpus-based expansion

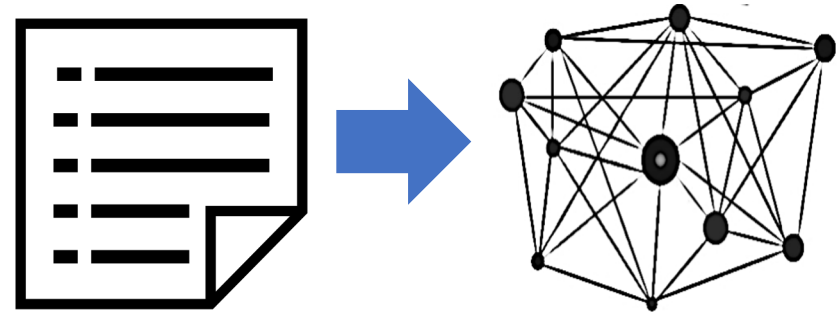
Extraction from dialogs, spoken discourse, and RNC collocations  
Classification of syntactic & semantic types

System-based expansion

Searches for synonyms, antonyms and anchor words based on semantic classification

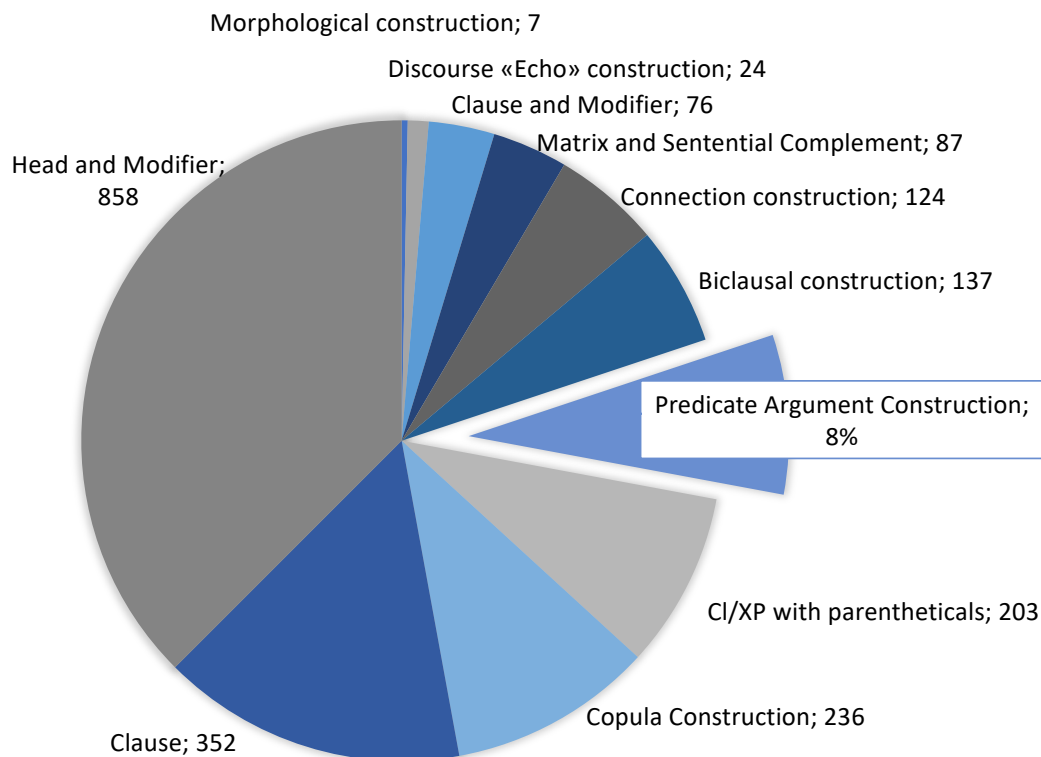
# Practical considerations

- How exactly to turn a list of collected items into a structured inventory?
- This is a practical challenge that all existing constructions face.



- Other constructions are closely connected to a FrameNet resource and focus on verb argument constructions.
- FrameNet has been suggested as an alternative (Fillmore and Atkins 1992; Fillmore et al. 2012).
- In other constructions, constructions are classified semantically according frames they evoke (Ohara 2014, 2018; Boas et al. 2016; Torrent et al. 2014, Lee-Goldman & Petruck 2018).

# Why frame semantics is not enough



- Frame semantics focuses on Predicate Argument constructions, which constitute only 8% (184 items) of our database
- Our Constructicon includes a larger variety of conventionalized form-meaning pairings that can be understood as an early stage in the process of grammaticalization, in which quasigrammatical meanings are distributed across constructions and their (partially bleached) anchor words
- Classification rests on various classifications of Universal grammatical inventory discussed in a wide range of typological studies (cf. Bybee et al 1994, Melchuk 1993-2000).

# Bottom up approach

- Our aim
  - to analyze constructions on their own terms, allowing patterns to emerge from the data, not imposing other models
- Methodology
  - We annotated individual constructions by assigning semantic tags that capture relevant aspects of their meaning
  - The annotation of constructions was carried out by a panel of three native speakers
  - The taggers worked together as a team over a long period of time
  - Reaching a consensus about annotation of each construction



# Semantic Classification



# Semantic types of constructions grouped into classes and subclasses

<b>1. Qualia</b>			
<b>1.1. Situation structure</b>	<b>1.2. Major roles</b>	<b>1.4. Logical relations</b>	<b>1.6. Sets and elements</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline +</li> <li>• Taxis +</li> <li>• Actionality +</li> <li>• Pluractionality +</li> <li>• Phase of action +</li> <li>• Result +</li> <li>• Actuality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressee +</li> <li>• Instrument</li> <li>• Possession</li> <li>• Comitative</li> <li>• Caritive</li> <li>• Non-standard subject +</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cause</li> <li>• Purpose</li> <li>• Consequence</li> <li>• Condition</li> <li>• Concession +</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additive</li> <li>• Inclusive</li> <li>• Exceptive</li> <li>• Exclusive</li> <li>• Subset</li> <li>• Options</li> <li>• Quantification +</li> </ul>
<b>1.3. Situation modifiers</b>		<b>1.5. Properties</b>	<b>1.7. Magnitude</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial expressions +</li> <li>• Temporal expressions +</li> <li>• Manner</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salient property +</li> <li>• Temporary characteristics +</li> <li>• Comparison +</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-existence +</li> <li>• Measure +</li> <li>• Calculation +</li> </ul>
<b>2. Modality and its neighborhood</b>		<b>3. Subjectivity</b>	<b>4. Discourse</b>
<b>2.1. Core modal meanings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment +</li> <li>• Attitude +</li> <li>• Polarity value +</li> <li>• Source of opinion +</li> <li>• Mirative</li> </ul>	<b>4.1. Discourse organization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degree of intensity +</li> <li>• Degree of accuracy +</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Root modality +</li> <li>• Epistemic modality +</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discourse structure +</li> <li>• Intersubjectivity</li> <li>• Objectivity</li> <li>• Source of information</li> </ul>	
<b>2.2. Neighborhood</b>		<b>4.2. Discourse clauses</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volition</li> <li>• Causation +</li> <li>• Prohibition +</li> <li>• Threat</li> <li>• Request</li> <li>• Apprehension +</li> <li>• Curse</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reaction to the previous discourse +</li> <li>• Routine +</li> </ul>	

A visualization of 55 semantic types of constructions grouped into subclasses and classes

182 semantic subtypes of constructions

# 1. Semantic class Qualia

— constructions that describe the properties of the given objective physical world, external to the speaker

<b>1. Qualia</b>			
<b>1.1. Situation structure</b>	<b>1.2. Major roles</b>	<b>1.4. Logical relations</b>	<b>1.6. Sets and elements</b>
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## 2. Semantic class Modality and its neighborhood

<b>1. Qualia</b>			
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# 3. Semantic class Subjectivity

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— constructions that encode the subjective evaluation of a situation, its elements or participants by the speaker.

# 4. Semantic class Discourse

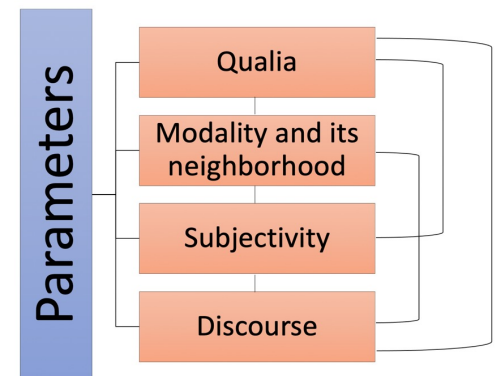
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- constructions that function at the discourse level:
- structure the text
  - organize the communication
  - refer to a broader context than a single sentence

# 5. Semantic class Parameters

<b>1. Qualia</b>			
<b>1.1. Situation structure</b>	<b>1.2. Major roles</b>	<b>1.4. Logical relations</b>	<b>1.6. Sets and elements</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline +</li> <li>• Taxis +</li> <li>• Actionality +</li> <li>• Pluractionality +</li> <li>• Phase of action +</li> <li>• Result +</li> <li>• Actuality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressee +</li> <li>• Instrument</li> <li>• Possession</li> <li>• Comitative</li> <li>• Caritive</li> <li>• Non-standard subject +</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cause</li> <li>• Purpose</li> <li>• Consequence</li> <li>• Condition</li> <li>• Concession +</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additive</li> <li>• Inclusive</li> <li>• Exceptive</li> <li>• Exclusive</li> <li>• Subset</li> <li>• Options</li> <li>• Quantification +</li> </ul>
<b>1.3. Situation modifiers</b>		<b>1.5. Properties</b>	<b>1.7. Magnitude</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial expressions +</li> <li>• Temporal expressions +</li> <li>• Manner</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salient property +</li> <li>• Temporary characteristics +</li> <li>• Comparison +</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-existence +</li> <li>• Measure +</li> <li>• Calculation +</li> </ul>	
<b>2. Modality and its neighborhood</b>		<b>3. Subjectivity</b>	<b>4. Discourse</b>
<b>2.1. Core modal meanings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment +</li> <li>• Attitude +</li> <li>• Polarity value +</li> <li>• Source of opinion +</li> <li>• Mirative</li> </ul>	<b>4.1. Discourse organization</b>	<b>5. Parameters</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Root modality +</li> <li>• Epistemic modality +</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discourse structure +</li> <li>• Intersubjectivity</li> <li>• Objectivity</li> <li>• Source of information</li> </ul>	
<b>2.2. Neighborhood</b>		<b>4.2. Discourse clauses</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volition</li> <li>• Causation +</li> <li>• Prohibition +</li> <li>• Threat</li> <li>• Request</li> <li>• Apprehension +</li> <li>• Curse</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reaction to the previous discourse +</li> <li>• Routine +</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degree of intensity +</li> <li>• Degree of accuracy +</li> </ul>

- imply a scale that serves as a point of reference for a property or a situation characterized by a construction
- can apply to and "build over" other meanings



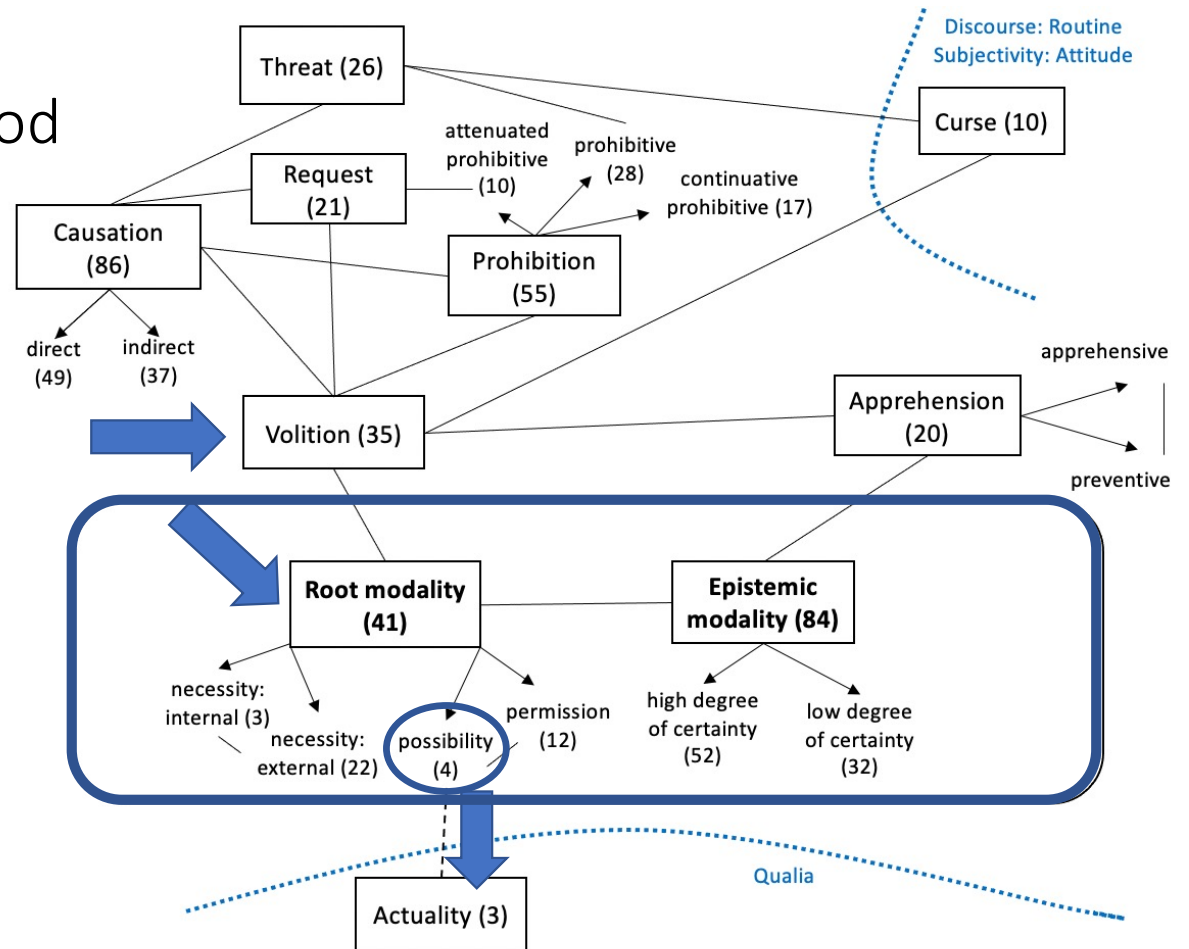
# Classification of constructions

- Families
  - a family is a relatively homogeneous group of approx. 2-9 constructions that share some semantic, syntactic, and/or structural properties
  - the constructions in a family share various subsets of these properties
  - semantic and syntactic tags facilitate identification of families
  - annotation by a panel of three native speakers
- Clusters
  - a cluster is a group of families that are linked through semantic and/or syntactic similarities in a prototypical vs. peripheral distribution, usually corresponding to semantic subtypes in annotation
- Networks
  - a network is a group of clusters that share a general semantic tag

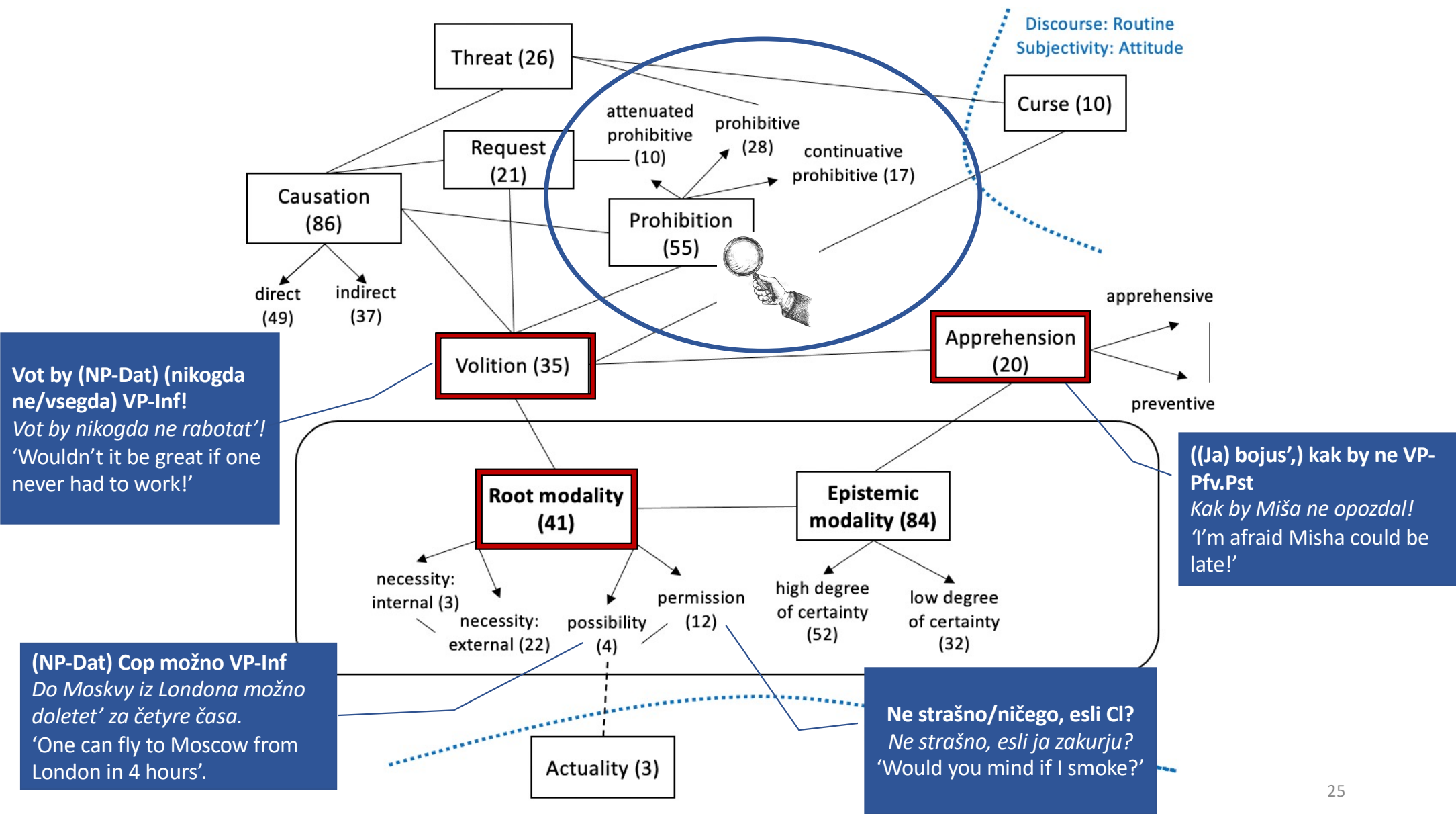
NEXT: Modality and its neighborhood, zooming in on two clusters of Prohibitive constructions

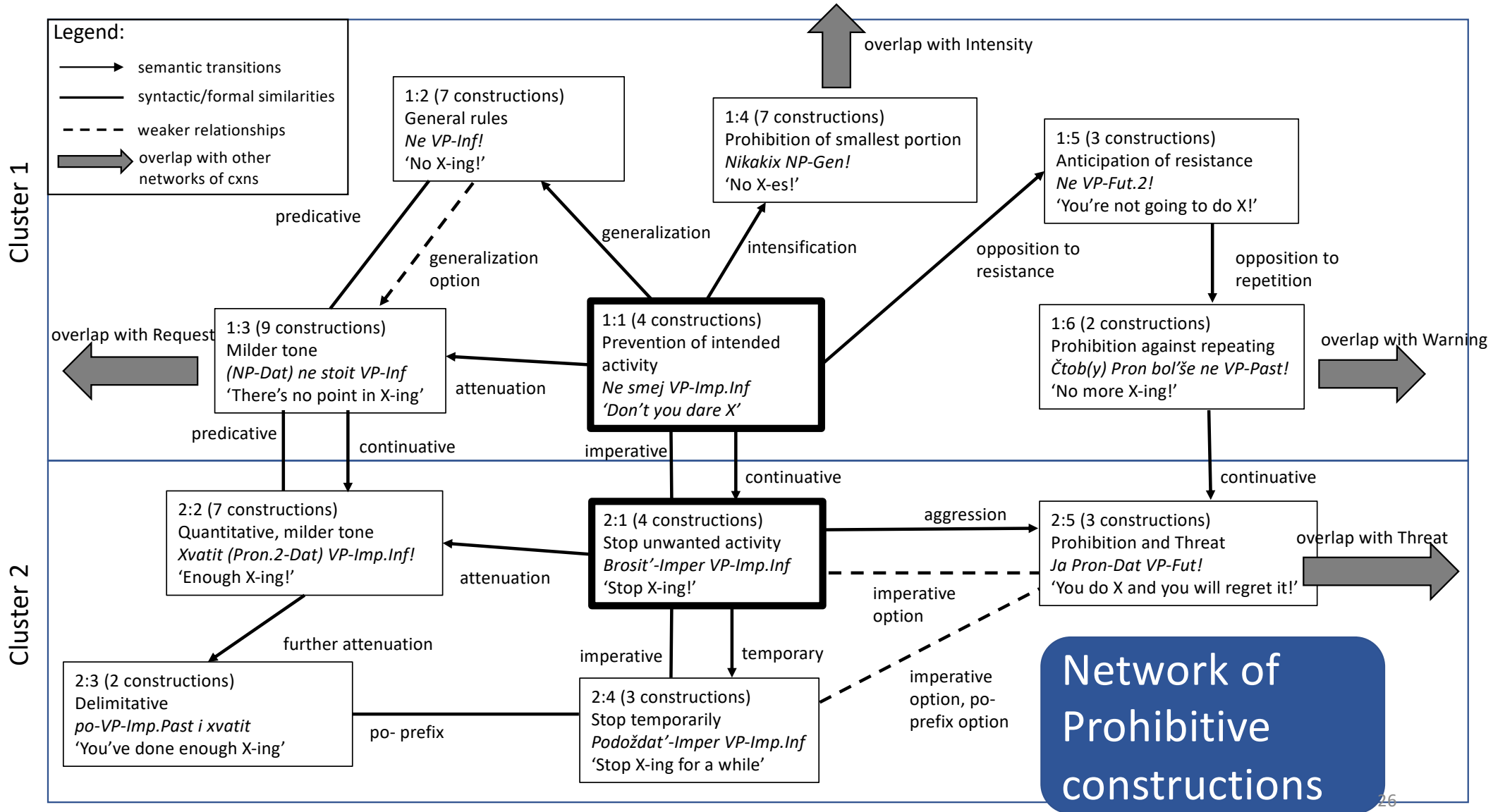
# Class of constructions: Modality and its neighborhood

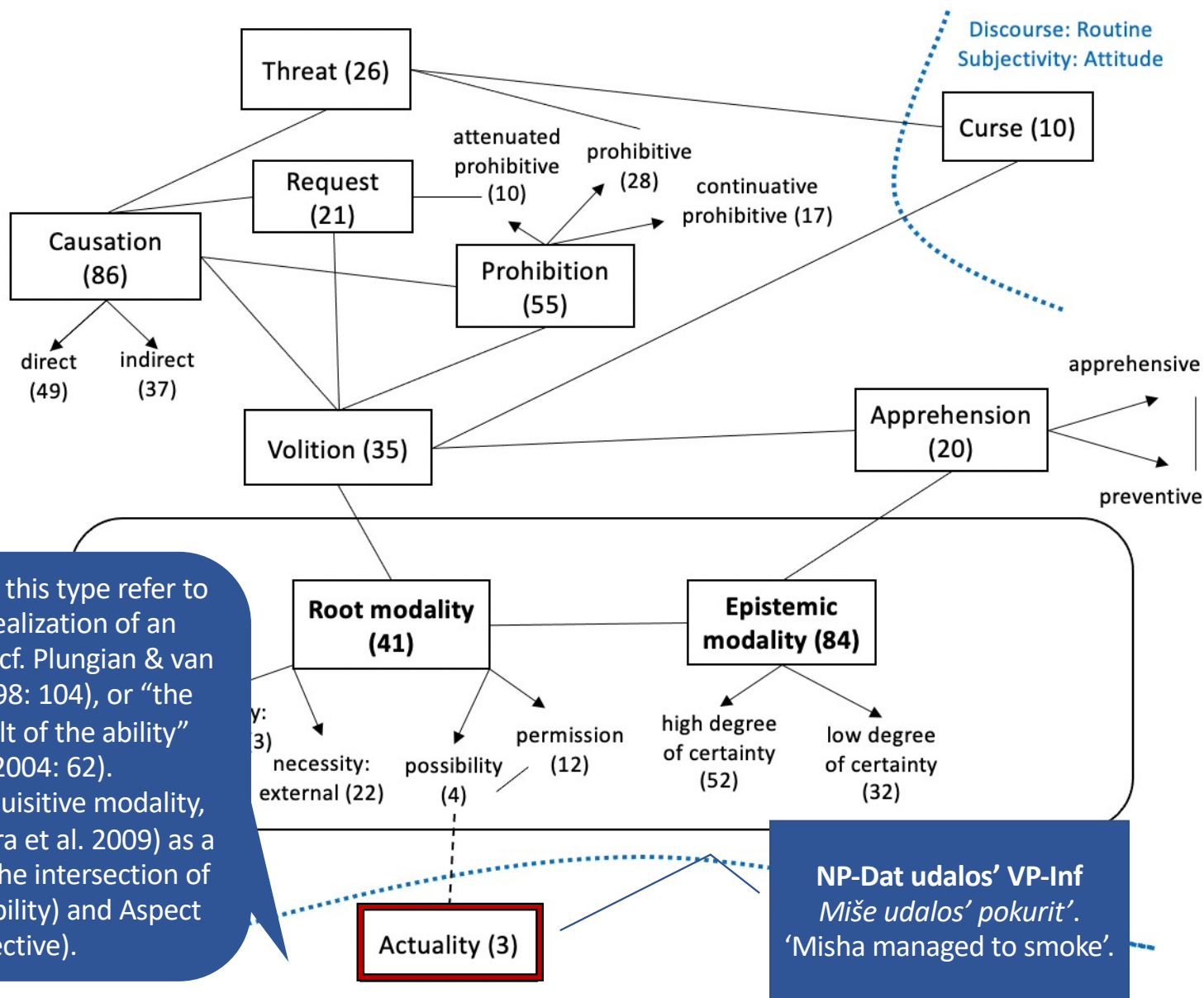
- 301 constructions
- Can be modelled as a radial category – central "core" modal meanings and their neighborhood
- Includes 10 semantic types (visualized as boxes)
- Arrows indicate subtypes of semantic types
- Numbers in ( ) – type frequency of each type in terms of individual constructions
- Solid lines – connections between types within this class
- Dashed lines – overlaps with other classes (indicated by dotted blue lines)











A blue ribbon graphic with a 3D effect, featuring a white shadow on the left side. The text "A Tour" is written in white, sans-serif font on the left side of the ribbon.

A Tour



<https://construction.github.io/russian/>

# The Russian Constructicon

- Over 2200 constructions
- Arguably the largest openly available constructicon resource for any language
- User-friendly for linguists, teachers, learners
- Searchable according to semantics, anchor words, syntax
- Open-source, publicly archived data
- Designed to be portable to other languages, reproducible



**RUSSIAN**  
CONSTRUCTICON

The image shows a browser window displaying the Russian Constructicon website. The browser's address bar shows the URL `constructicon.github.io/russian/`. The website header includes the logo for "RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTICON" and a navigation menu with items: "Browse", "Daily use", "search", "Instructions (English)", "Instructions (Russian)", and "About". A hand icon points to the "Browse" link, which is circled. Below the header is a search box labeled "Search in names and illustrations". To the right, a "Results" section is highlighted with a red rounded rectangle. A hand icon points to a blue downward arrow on the right side of this section, indicating scrolling. The results list includes:

- 3 - (a) как же NP-Nom? - А как же мама?
- 4 - (a) при чём здесь/тут Cop NP-Nom? - При чём здесь наши с...
- 5 - (a) Noun-Nom/кто (же) (PronPers-3. Acc) знает, Cl - Кто его з...
- 6 - (a/так) что насчёт XP? - Что насчёт пятницы? Какие у тебя...
- 7 - NP-Nom Cop похожий-Short на NP-Acc (NP-Ins/по NP-Dat) -
- 8 - (вот) то-то и оно, что Cl/XP - То-то и оно, что от меня ничег...
- 9 - (всё) никак не VP-Inf - Задача всё никак не решалась.
- 10 - (единственное) (Prep) что (не) VP, так это (не) XP/Cl - Чег...
- 11 - (как) по мне, (так) Cl - Как по мне, это ещё не беда.
- 12 - (не/самое) время Cop VP-Inf - Самое время вершить больш...

At the bottom of the page, there are logos for "Diku", "THE ARCTIC UNIVERSITY OF NORWAY • UIT", and "NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY".

**Go to Browse, find the window on the right and scroll through the list of constructions, or type key words or abbreviations in the search box.**

**Pick any construction, click on it and its description will appear at the bottom of the same page.**

Construction

constructicon.github.io/russian/

RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTIONICON

Browse Daily dose Advanced search Instructions (English) Instructions (Russian) About

Each construction is represented here by its ID number, its name (a generalized morphosyntactic formula), and a short recognizable illustration.

ID number Name Illustration

1247  
NAME: хорош VP-Ipfv.Inf! Эй, наверху! Хорош прыгать

DEFINITION (Russian) Конструкция используется, когда говорящий побуждает собеседника прекратить выполнять [некоторое действие]<sup>Action</sup>. Говорящий оценивает это действие отрицательно, так как оно причиняет ему дискомфорт или кажется слишком длительным. Конструкция подразумевает отсутствие между говорящим и собеседником социальной иерархии и произносится в дружеском тоне.

DEFINITION (English) The construction is used when the speaker prompts the interlocutor to stop performing [some action]<sup>Action</sup>. The speaker evaluates this action negatively, as it causes them discomfort or seems too long. The construction implies the absence of social hierarchy between the speaker and the interlocutor and is pronounced in a friendly tone.

DEFINITION (Norwegian) Konstruksjonen anvendes når taleren anmoder samtalepartneren om å slutte å utføre [en handling]<sup>Action</sup>. Taleren har et negativt syn på handlingen fordi den volder ubehag eller synes å vare for lenge. Konstruksjonen forutsetter fravær av rangsforskjeller mellom taleren og samtalepartneren og fremføres i en vennskapelig tone.

Results

1243 - (чтобы) (PronPers-2.Nom) ((ни) NP-Dat/никто-Dat) ни гу-гу/гуру  
 1244 - (NP-Dat) не нужно/надо VP-Ipfv.Inf - Не нужно опекать детей д  
 1245 - (NP-Dat) не следует VP-Ipfv.Inf - Не следует расслабляться пр  
 1246 - прекратить/перестать-Imp VP-Ipfv.Inf! - Прекрати капризнич  
 1247 - хорош VP-Ipfv.Inf! - Эй, наверху! Хорош прыгать!  
 1248 - по́лно PronPers-2.Dat VP-Ipfv.Inf! - По́лно тебе плакать!  
 1249 - по-VP-Ipfv.Pst и хватит - Погуляли и хватит.  
 1250 - на основании NP-Gen Cl - На основании статьи 3 закона об ос  
 1251 - Cl на основании того, что Cl - Его уволили на основании того,  
 1252 - VP по NP-Dat - Он женился по любви.  
 1253 - VP по NP-Dat - Он женился по любви.



Constructicon

constructicon.github.io/russian/

1247

NAME хорош VP-lpfv.Inf! - Эй, наверху! Хорош прыгать!

DEFINITION (Russian) Конструкция используется, когда говорящий побуждает собеседника прекратить выполнять [некоторое действие]<sup>Action</sup>. Говорящий оценивает это действие отрицательно, так как оно причиняет ему дискомфорт или кажется слишком длительным. Конструкция подразумевает отсутствие между говорящим и собеседником социальной иерархии и произносится в дружеском тоне.

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DEFINITION (Norwegian) Konstruksjonen anvendes når taleren anmoder samtalepartneren om å slutte å utføre [en handling]<sup>Action</sup>. Taleren har et negativt syn på handlingen fordi den volder ubehag eller synes å vare for lenge. Konstruksjonen forutsetter fravær av rangsforskjeller mellom taleren og samtalepartneren og fremføres i en vennskapelig tone.

EXAMPLES

1. Я им говорю — вы что, мужики. Хорош [слушать]<sup>Action</sup> этот концерт по радио!
2. — Хорош [ссориться]<sup>Action</sup>! — прервал девушек Илья. — Неконструктивно.
3. — Эй, Артем! Хорош [спать]<sup>Action</sup>! Ну-ка вставай давай! Ты уже семь часов кряду дрыхнешь... Вставай же, соня!
4. — Хорош там [скакать]<sup>Action</sup>! — крикнул Степан девочкам. Он сидел на корточках перед новой газовой плитой, читая руководство по эксплуатации.
5. — Васька, хорош [горючить]<sup>Action</sup>! — крикнул Андрей. — Открывай скорее двери!

CEFR LEVEL C1

Show additional information

Scroll down, press "Show additional info", and more information will appear.

Constructicon

constructicon.github.io/russian/

Show additional information

**DEPENDENCY STRUCTURE**  
1. [root хорош [csubj VP-lpfv.Inf]]

**DEPENDENCY STRUCTURE OF ILLUSTRATION**  
1. [root [parataxis Эй], наверху!] [root Хорош [csubj прыгать]]

**MORPHOLOGY**

- VP
- lpfv
- Inf

**SYNTACTIC TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION**

- Clause

**SYNTACTIC FUNCTION OF ANCHOR**

- Praedictive Expression

**SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF ANCHOR**

- Not Applicable

**PART OF SPEECH OF ANCHOR**

- Predicative

**SEMANTIC TYPES**

Constructicon

constructicon.github.io/russian/

### SEMANTIC TYPES

- { "type": "Causation", "subtypes": [ { "type": "Direct" } ] }
- { "type": "Prohibition", "subtypes": [ { "type": "Continuative prohibitive" } ] }

### SEMANTIC ROLES

- Action

### INTONATION




- Exclamatory

### USAGE LABEL Colloquial

### REFERENCES

- См. также статью Рахилина, Е.В. Кондуктор, нажми на тормоза.. // Компьютерная лингвистика и интеллектуальные технологии: По материалам ежегодной Международной конференции «Диалог». Т. 1: Основная программа конференции. Вып. 12 (19). М.: РГГУ, 2013, 665-673.  
<https://rakhilina.ru/files/rakhilinaev.pdf>

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The screenshot shows a web browser at the URL `constructicon.github.io/russian/daily/`. The page features a navigation bar with the 'RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTICON' logo and menu items: 'Browse', 'Daily dose', 'Advanced search', and 'Instructions (English)'. A hand icon points to the 'Daily dose' menu item, which is circled. A blue callout box next to it contains the text: 'Alternatively, on the Daily Dose page you can get 5 randomly selected constructions that match your level.'

Below the navigation bar, there is a 'Level' dropdown menu set to 'A1', which is highlighted with a red box. A hand icon points to this dropdown. To its right is the text 'Get 5 random records for level A1' and a blue button labeled 'Get random records'.

On the right side of the page, under the heading 'Results', a list of 12 numbered items is displayed, each consisting of a number in parentheses followed by a Russian sentence and its grammatical analysis. The visible items are:

- 3 - (a) как же NP-Nom? - А как же мама?
- 4 - (a) при чём здесь/тут Cop NP-Nom? - При чём здесь наши отноше
- 5 - (a) Noun-Nom/кто (же) (PronPers-3.Acc) знает, Cl - Кто его знает, г
- 6 - (a/так) что насчёт XP? - Что насчёт пятницы? Какие у тебя плань
- 7 - NP-Nom Cop похожий-Short на NP-Acc (NP-Ins/по NP-Dat) - Вася п
- 8 - (вот) то-то и оно, что Cl/XP - То-то и оно, что от меня ничего не за
- 9 - (всё) никак не VP-Ipfv - Задача всё никак не решалась.
- 10 - (единственное) (Prep) что (не) VP, так это (не) XP/Cl - Чего дочь
- 11 - (как) по мне, (так) Cl - Как по мне, это ещё не беда.
- 12 - (не/самое) время Cop VP-Inf - Самое время вершить большие д

Constructicon

constructicon.github.io/russian/daily/

**RUSSIAN**  
CONSTRUCTICON

Browse Daily dose Advanced search Instructions (English) Instructions (Russian) About

A1  
A2  
✓ B1  
B2  
C1  
C2

Get 5 random records for level B1

Get random records

Results

12 - (не/самое) время Cop VP-Inf - Самое время вершить большие д  
19 - (NP-Dat) Cop не положено VP-lpfv.Inf - Детям не положено гулят  
111 - до сих пор Cl - До сих пор мне грустно.  
786 - в основном XP - Он в основном пел, но иногда играл на рояле.  
2114 - у NP-Gen Aux PtcpPass/Cop Pred - У меня всё сделано.

Press the button and get 5 randomly selected constructions that match your level.

Constructicon

constructicon.github.io/russian/advanced-search/

RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTICON

Browse Daily dose **Advanced search** Constructicon Instructions (Russian) About

Morphology  
Select morphology

Syntactic type of construction  
Select syntactic\_type\_of\_construction

Syntactic function of anchor  
Select syntactic\_function\_of\_anchor

Syntactic structure of anchor  
Select syntactic\_structure\_of\_anchor

Part of speech of anchor  
Select part\_of\_speech\_of\_anchor

Semantic types  
Select semantic\_types

Semantic roles  
Select semantic\_roles

Results

- 3 - (a) как же NP-Nom? - А как же мама?
- 4 - (a) при чём здесь/тут Cop NP-Nom? - При чём здесь наши отноше
- 5 - (a) Noun-Nom/кто (же) (PronPers-3.Асс) знает, CI - Кто его знает, г
- 6 - (a/так) что насчёт XP? - Что насчёт пятницы? Какие у тебя плань
- 7 - NP-Nom Cop похожий-Short на NP-Асс (NP-Ins/по NP-Dat) - Вася п
- 8 - (вот) то-то и оно, что CI/XP - То-то и оно, что от меня ничего не за
- 9 - (всё) никак не VP-Ipfv - Задача всё никак не решалась.
- 10 - (единственное) (Prep) что (не) VP, так это (не) XP/CI - Чего дочь
- 11
- 12
- 13

In Advanced Search you can combine as many filters from different windows as you want.

Constructionion

constructicon.github.io/russian/advanced-search/

RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTIONION

Browse Daily dose **Advanced search** Instructions (Russian) About

Morphology  
Select morphology

Syntactic of construction  
Biclausal Construction x

Syntactic function of anchor  
Select syntactic\_function\_of\_anchor

Syntactic structure of anchor  
Select syntactic\_structure\_of\_anchor

Part of speech of anchor  
Select part\_of\_speech\_of\_anchor

Semantic types  
Contrast x

Semantic roles  
Select semantic\_roles

Results

15 - Cl, a NP-Nom (опять) VP-Ipfv.Imp! - Он ушёл домой, а я опять пер  
1184 - Cl, или/а иначе/иначе VP-Fut/можно VP-Inf - Извинись, иначе  
1436 - NP-Nom ~NP-Ins, a NP-Nom ~NP-Ins - Дружба дружбой, а служ  
2101 - Cl, NP же VP - Петя и Таня ушли, Маша же осталась нас подде  
2122 - Cl, a VP-Inf NP-Dat! - Вы гостей позвали, а принимать их мне.  
2144 - Cl, (a) XP - (вот) это да! - Забудь о грузовиках! Это такая чепу

The result will be the intersection, that is those constructions that carry both tags: Biclausal and Contrast.

For example, if you want to find Biclausal constructions that express Contrast – Choose Biclausal in Syntactic type, choose Contrast within Comparison in Semantic type.

Constructicon

constructicon.github.io/russian/advanced-search/

RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTICON

Browse Daily dose **Advanced search** Constructicon Instr

To find all constructions at a certain level, you can use Advanced Search, window "Level".

Morphology

Select morphology

Syntactic of construction

Select syntactic\_type\_of\_construction

Syntactic function of anchor

Select syntactic\_function\_of\_anchor

Syntactic structure of anchor

Select syntactic\_structure\_of\_anchor

Part of speech of anchor

Select part\_of\_speech\_of\_anchor

Semantic types


Select semantic\_types

Semantic roles

Select semantic\_roles

Results

- 3 - (а) как же NP-Nom? - А как же мама?
- 4 - (а) при чём здесь/тут Cop NP-Nom? - При чём здесь наши отноше
- 5 - (а) Noun-Nom/кто (же) (PronPers-3.Асс) знает, Cl - Кто его знает, г
- 6 - (а/так) что насчёт XP? - Что насчёт пятницы? Какие у тебя плань
- 7 - NP-Nom Cop похожий-Short на NP-Асс (NP-Ins/по NP-Dat) - Вася п
- 8 - (вот) то-то и оно, что Cl/XP - То-то и оно, что от меня ничего не за
- 9 - (всё) никак не VP-Ipfv - Задача всё никак не решалась.
- 10 - (единственное) (Преп) что (не) VP, так это (не) XP/Cl - Чего дочь
- 11 - (как) по мне, (так) Cl - Как по мне, это ещё не беда.
- 12 - (не/самое) время Cop VP-Inf - Самое время вершить большие д





Constructicon

constructicon.github.io/russian/advanced-search/

Morphology  
Select morphology

Syntactic type of construction  
Select syntactic\_type\_of\_construction

Syntactic function of anchor  
Select syntactic\_function\_of\_anchor

Syntactic structure of anchor  
Select syntactic\_structure\_of\_anchor

Part of speech of anchor  
Select part\_of\_speech\_of\_anchor

Semantic types

- A1
- A2
- B1
- B2
- C1
- C2



Select level

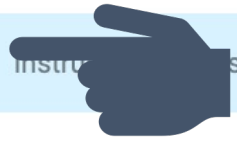
Results

3 - (a) как же NP-Nom? - А как же мама?  
 4 - (a) при чём здесь/тут Cop NP-Nom? - При чём здесь наши отноше  
 5 - (a) Noun-Nom/кто (же) (PronPers-3. Acc) знает, Cl - Кто его знает, г  
 6 - (a/так) что насчёт XP? - Что насчёт пятницы? Какие у тебя планы  
 7 - NP-Nom Cop похожий-Short на NP-Acc (NP-Ins/по NP-Dat) - Вася п  
 8 - (вот) то-то и оно, что Cl/XP - То-то и оно, что от меня ничего не за  
 9 - (всё) никак не VP-Ipfv - Задача всё никак не решалась.  
 10 - (единственное) (Prep) что (не) VP, так это (не) XP/Cl - Чего дочь  
 11 - (как) по мне, (так) Cl - Как по мне, это ещё не беда.  
 12 - (не/самое) время Cop VP-Inf - Самое время вершить большие д

We use the CEFR system of levels  
 (=The Common European Framework  
 of Reference for Languages):

- A1 (beginner)
- A2 (elementary)
- B1 (intermediate)
- B2 (upper intermediate)
- C1 (advanced)
- C2 (superior)



- [Instructions](#)
  - [1. Explanation of tabs](#)
    - [Browse](#)
    - [Daily Dose](#)
    - [Advanced Search](#)
    - [Instructions \(English\)](#)
    - [Instructions \(Russian\)](#)
    - [About](#)
  - [2. Abbreviations and symbols](#)
  - [3. Explanation of conventions](#)
  - [4. Explanation of terms](#)
    - [4.1. Stylistic terms \(Usage labels\)](#)
    - [4.2. Morphological terms](#)
    - [4.3. Syntactic terms](#)
      - [4.3.1. Syntactic type of construction](#)
      - [4.3.2. Syntactic function of anchor](#)
      - [4.3.3. Syntactic structure of anchor](#)
      - [4.3.4. Part of speech of anchor](#)
    - [4.4. Semantic terms](#)
      - [4.4.1. Semantic types](#)
      - [4.4.2. Semantic roles](#)



Full descriptions of all features of the site are available on the Instructions page

For example, one can explore the Semantic Types

Constructicon

constructicon.github.io/russian/semantic-types/

RUSSIAN  
CONSTRUCTICON

Browse Daily dose Advanced search Instructions (English) Instructions (Russian) About

- Semantic types
  - Overview
  - 1. Semantic class QUALIA
    - 1.1. Subclass Situation Structure
    - 1.2. Subclass Major Roles
    - 1.3. Subclass Situation Modifiers
    - 1.4. Subclass Logical Relations
    - 1.5. Subclass Properties
    - 1.6. Subclass Sets and Elements
    - 1.7. Subclass Magnitude
  - 2. Semantic class MODALITY AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD
    - 2.1. Subclass Core Modal Meanings
    - 2.2. Subclass Neighborhood of Core Modal Meanings
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  - List of references

**Semantic types**

**Overview**

In Advanced Search, you can search for constructions with a specific meaning, for example constructions that express comparison, evaluation, temporal

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Description is also available in Russian

## Semantic types / Семантические типы конструкций

### Обзор


На странице Продвинутый поиск (Advanced Search) можно искать конструкции, которые выражают определенное значение: например, сравнение, оценка, временная граница и др. Подобные типы значений, которые могут выражать конструкции, мы называем "семантическими

youtube.com/channel/UC8q-\_F8c8bx9gl7fYET1-dQ

YouTube

Search

a searchable database of multiword grammatical constructions of Russian



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