APPENDIX III

GLOSSARY IN LEXICASE

Actor
> The entity perceived as instigating or carrying out an action or bearing the attributes of a state. It cooccurs with the Agent of a transitive clause or the Patient of an intransitive one.

Adjunct
> The optional dependent.

Agent (AGT)
> The perceived external instigator, initiator, controller, or experiencer of the action, event, or state. It is the case relation that cooccurs with all transitive verbs.

Case Forms (CFs)
> The grammatical configurations that mark case relations. It characterize the grammatical functions of noun phrases and prepositional phrases in syntactic constructions. There is no fixed inventory of case forms, but the Nominative (Nom) appears in all languages, and the Accusative (Acc) appears in all accusative languages.

Case Relations (CRs)
> Syntactic-semantic relation between a noun and its regent. There are only five CRs in Lexicase, namely, AGT, PAT, COR, LOC and MNS.

Complement
> An obligatory dependent (except for skeletal features).

Correspondent (COR)
> Inner (complement):
> > The entity perceived as being in correspondence with the Patient.
> Outer (adjunct):
> > The perceived external frame or point of reference of the action, event, or state as a whole, includes 'Beneficiary'.

Dependent
> A word that depends on its regent.

Finite verb

A verb that allows a nominative actor to occur with it as a dependent.

Head

The one word in a phrase that does not depend on any other word in the same phrase. The Head is the direct or indirect regent of all the words in the phrase.

Locus (LOC)

Inner (complement):

The perceived concrete or abstract source, goal, or location of the Patient.

Outer (adjunct):

The perceived concrete or abstract source, goal, or location of the action, event, or state.

Means (MNS)

Inner (complement):

The perceived immediate affector or effector of the Patient.

Outer (adjunct):

The means by which the action, event, or state as a whole is perceived as being realized.

Non-contextual features

Features that characterize class memberships, including membership marked in the lexical matrix of a lexicon. It indicates categories such as [N] and [V], purely semantic features, for example [+mass], [+pmn] as class membership and includes part of speech, semantic categories, localistic case form, case relations and inflectional features.

Patient (PAT)

The perceived perceptual center of an action and state. It is the case relation that cooccurs with all verbs.

Regent

A word that governs its dependent.

Sperrbaum

A class of words that occur as the rightmost dependent of a [+root] or a [+topc] word.

Stemma

Tree like graphic representation of the pairwise dependency links obtained among the words in a sentence.