

KoKo_4-Korpus: Übersicht über die Annotationen im Bereich Lexik

Alle Annotationskategorien basieren auf der im Literaturverzeichnis angegebenen Forschungsliteratur.

Tagname Level 1:	Tagname Level 2:	Tagname Level 3:	Tagname - Level 4:	Beispiele	Beschreibung
lex_occ="word"	w_type="content_words"			<i>Jugend, Zeit, unsicher, geben</i>	Inhaltswörter
	w_type="functional_words"	functional_words_type="adverb"		<i>doch, aber</i>	Funktionswörter der Wortart Adverb
		functional_words_type="conjunction"		<i>da, obwohl</i>	Funktionswörter der Wortart Konjunktion
		functional_words_type="other"		<i>dem, in</i>	andere Funktionswörter
	w_type="neologism"			<i>Ultrabewegung</i>	Neologismen
	w_type="occasional"			<i>Diskothekegänger</i>	Okkasionalismen
	w_type="oov"			<i>Ultrabewegung, Diskothekegänger</i>	out-of-vocabulary words
lex_occ="fs"	fs_type="commphras"	commphras_type="situational"		<i>Die Jugend ist eine schöne Zeit.</i>	Situationally bound communicative phrasemes refer to a specific pattern of action (cf. Germ. <i>Handlungsmuster</i>) while fulfilling social functions. In other words, they serve to fulfil specific speech acts in a conventional way. Examples are the start or end of a conversation, e.g. greeting, farewell, addressing, or apologies, formulas of approval/affirmation, wishes etc.
		commphras_type="not_situational"		<i>sogenannt, meiner Meinung nach</i>	Not situationally bound communicative phrasemes fulfil primarily text organising (and interaction organising) functions. They serve to create metacommunicative references (text internal references), to guide

					attention, to ensure understanding, facilitate interaction, manage communication, establish relations, or to comment utterances.
	fs_type="refphras_id"	refphras_id_type="idiom"		<i>Fürsprecher der Jugend</i>	An idiom is a combination of words that has a figurative meaning, i.e. its entire meaning is not compositional and does not correspond to the sum of the meanings of the single constituents (although in some cases an idiom might be transparent, i.e. the "image" it is based on might be clear; cf. Burger 2007: 98ff.).
		refphras_id_type="special_class"		<i>ab und zu</i>	
	fs_type="refphras_notid"	refphras_notid_type="collocation"		<i>Stellung nehmen, meiner Ansicht nach</i>	The most typical characteristics of collocations are that they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lexically constrained combinations; - not (or only minimal/partially) idiomatic; - not whole sentences.
		refphras_notid_type="special_class"		<i>den einen oder anderen X, im Großen und Ganzen</i>	
		refphras_notid_type="syntagm_verb"		<i>Kritik üben, ins Schwärmen geraten</i>	Funktionsverbgefüge
	fs_type="structphras"	structphras_type="concess_construction"		<i>zwar ... aber/jedoch</i>	Konzeptive Konstruktionen
		structphras_type="concess_construction_modal"		<i>sicherlich ..., aber/jedoch</i>	Konzeptive Konstruktion mit Modaladverbial
		structphras_type="conjunction"		<i>zum Beispiel, vor allem</i>	These are "structural phrasemes in the form of polylexical or correlative conjunctions or connectors" (Konecny/Abel/Autelli/Zanas)

					i 2016: 539; cf. also Voghera 2004: 68).
		structphras_type="preposition"		<i>auf Grund, im Rahmen, anstelle</i>	These are "structural phrasemes in the form of polylexical prepositions" (Konecny/Abel/Autelli/Zanas i 2016: 539; cf. also Voghera 2004: 67f.).
	fs_type="other"				andere Fälle von Phraseologie
lex_err="w_err"	w_error="form"	w_form_error="composition"		<i>Stellungnahme, Lernjahre,</i>	Fehler der Wortbildung: Komposition
		w_form_error="derivation"		<i>Seperierung, neoliberalistisch</i>	Fehler der Wortbildung: Ableitungen
	w_error="semconn_att"				The tag semconn_att is used if the word does not have an appropriate connotative meaning ¹ with regard to the speaker's/writer's (emotional) attitude. Such attitudes might be the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • negative, pejorative, derogatory • ironic • euphemistic • jocular
	w_error="semconn_use_formal"				Semconn_use_formal is used if a word has not an appropriate (connotative) meaning in a specific context. It refers to diasystematic dimensions such as the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diaphasic dimension (regarding

¹ For the categorisation of connotative meanings cf. Schippan (1992: 155f.). Note that the two categories "attitude" and "context of use" identified by Schippan have been put together and thus correspond to one single category.

					<p>style/register, e.g. elevated, poetic, formal, informal, colloquial, vulgar, slangy, ...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diastatic dimension (e.g. technical terms, youth language) • diachronic dimension (e.g. archaic) • diatopic dimension (dialectal; pluricentric: standard varieties, ...)
	w_error="semdenot"				Bezeichnungsfehler
lex_err="fs_err"	fs_error="form"	fs_form_error="addition"		<i>selbst auf den eigenen Beinen stehen</i>	Formal errors are incorrect regarding formal elements, i.e., the target form is modified in some incorrect way, here: addition of elements
		fs_form_error="contamination"		<i>Kompromissbereitschaft eingehen</i>	Formal errors are incorrect regarding formal elements, i.e., the target form is modified in some incorrect way, here: contamination of two FS
		fs_form_error="gram_choice"		<i>zu Verfügung stehen</i>	Formal errors are incorrect regarding formal elements, i.e., the target form is modified in some incorrect way, here: grammatical error
		fs_form_error="lex_choice"		<i>in Anbacht der Tatsache</i>	Formal errors are incorrect regarding formal elements, i.e., the target form is modified in some incorrect way, here: lexical error
		fs_form_error="modification"		<i>den Ernst des Erwachsenseins nicht erkennen</i>	Formal errors are incorrect regarding formal elements, i.e., the target form is

					modified in some incorrect way, here: modification error
		fs_form_error="omission"		<i>meiner Meinung</i>	Formal errors are incorrect regarding formal elements, i.e., the target form is modified in some incorrect way, here: omission error
		fs_form_error="position"		<i>sich das Leben selbst schwer machen</i>	Formal errors are incorrect regarding formal elements, i.e., the target form is modified in some incorrect way, here: position error
		fs_form_error="other"			Formal errors are incorrect regarding formal elements, i.e., the target form is modified in some incorrect way, here: other error
	fs_error="semconn_att"				The tag semconn_att is used if the FS does not have an appropriate connotative meaning ² with regard to the speaker's/writer's (emotional) attitude. Such attitudes might be the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • negative, pejorative, derogatory • ironic • euphemistic • jocular
	fs_error="semconn_use_formal"				Semconn_use_formal is used if a FS has not an

² For the categorisation of connotative meanings cf. Schippan (1992: 155f.). Note that the two categories "attitude" and "context of use" identified by Schippan have been put together and thus correspond to one single category.

					<p>appropriate (connotative) meaning in a specific context. It refers to diasystematic dimensions such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diaphasic dimension (regarding style/register, e.g. elevated, poetic, formal, informal, colloquial, vulgar, slangy, ...) • diastratic dimension (e.g. technical terms, youth language) • diachronic dimension (e.g. archaic) <p>diatopic dimension (dialectal; pluricentric: standard varieties, ...)</p>
	fs_error="semdenot"				Bezeichnungsfehler
w_target					rekonstruiertes Zielwort bei Fehler
fs_target					rekonstruierte Ziel-FS bei Fehler

Literaturverzeichnis:

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