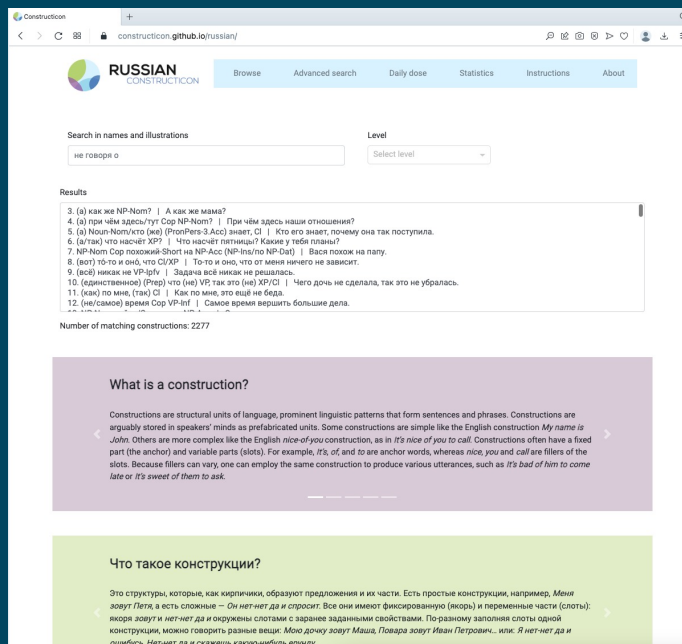


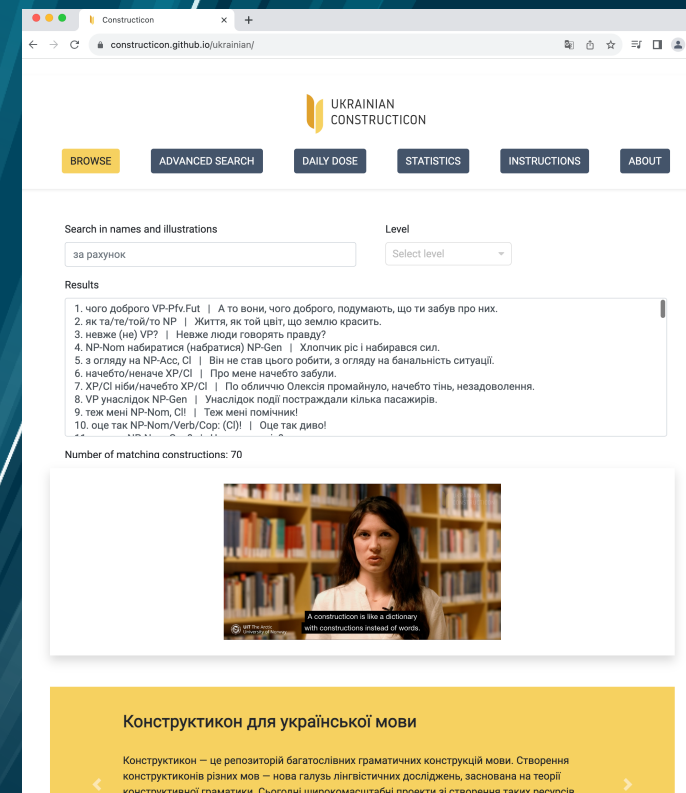


Building a large-scale construct-i-con resource for Russian and Ukrainian: Implications for language description and L2 learning



Anna Endresen
anna.endresen@uit.no

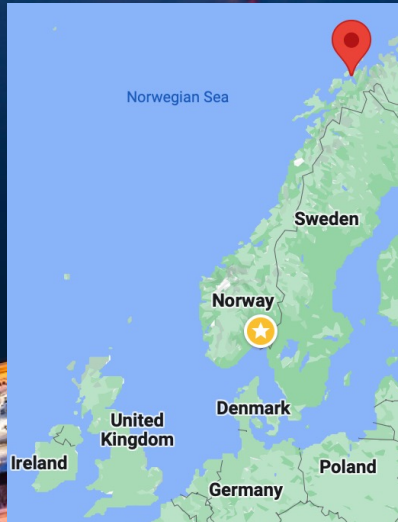
CLEAR research group,
UiT The Arctic University of Norway



Tromsø

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Cognitive Linguistics: Empirical Approaches to Russian



Overview of this talk

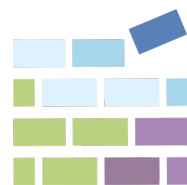


RUSSIAN
CONSTRUCTICON

1. Theoretical framework: CxG
2. The Russian Constructicon
 - The interface
 - Turning a list into a structured inventory: semantic annotation
3. The Ukrainian Constructicon
 - Equivalents
4. Pedagogical application
 - Challenges



UKRAINIAN
CONSTRUCTICON



Construxercise!

Hands-on learning of Russian constructions

1. Preliminary remarks: Theoretical background

- Construction Grammar theory (Fillmore et al. 1988, Croft 2001, Goldberg, 2006):
- A grammatical construction is
 - the central unit of language structure and description
 - a recurrent conventional pairing of form and meaning (or function) learned in the process of language use
- The constructions of a language form a structured system termed a *construct-i-con*, that accounts for the entirety of the language (Fillmore et al. 1988, Langacker 2008, Goldberg & Herbst 2021).
- A construct-i-con is
 - a system of constructions in a language and
 - a thorough description of this system, in the form of a digital database

What is a construction?

Evolving understanding of the phenomenon



- Goldberg 1995: 4

“Phrasal patterns are considered constructions if something about their form or meaning is not strictly predictable from the properties of their component parts or from other constructions”.

- Goldberg 2006: 5

“Any linguistic pattern is recognized as a construction as long as some aspects of its form or function is not strictly predictable from its components parts or from other constructions recognized to exist. In addition, patterns are stored as constructions even if they are fully predictable as long as they occur with sufficient frequency.”

“Any **conventionalized form-meaning pairing** in a language, at any level of complexity, from morpheme through lexeme through phrase to discourse structure.”

What is a construction?

Summarizing today's understanding (in CxG)

- A construction may be **compositional** or **non-compositional**
- Constructions can be **fully idiomatic** or **fully schematic**
- Constructions can be **frequent** or **infrequent**

- **All meaningful units** of a language are constructions
- **An entire language** can be described in terms of constructions

The discussion goes on:

Haspelmath, M. 2023. "On what a construction is." In *Constructions* 15.1.

Example: the *nice-of-you* cxn in English

- *It's nice of you to be worried about my health.*
- *... it's sweet of him to call ...*
- *Really, it's silly of you to ask ...*
- *It's smart of Amazon to try anything it can to get people to associate Amazon with food shopping.*
- *Good of you to join us today.*

[it] adj of_NP to_INF

Goldberg, A. E., & Herbst, T. (2021). The nice-of-you construction and its fragments. *Linguistics*, 59(1), 285-318.

Theoretical premises

We can offer preliminary answers based on data from the Russian Constructicon (2277 multi-word grammatical constructions)
<https://constructicon.github.io/russian/>

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**?

What is a construct-i-con?

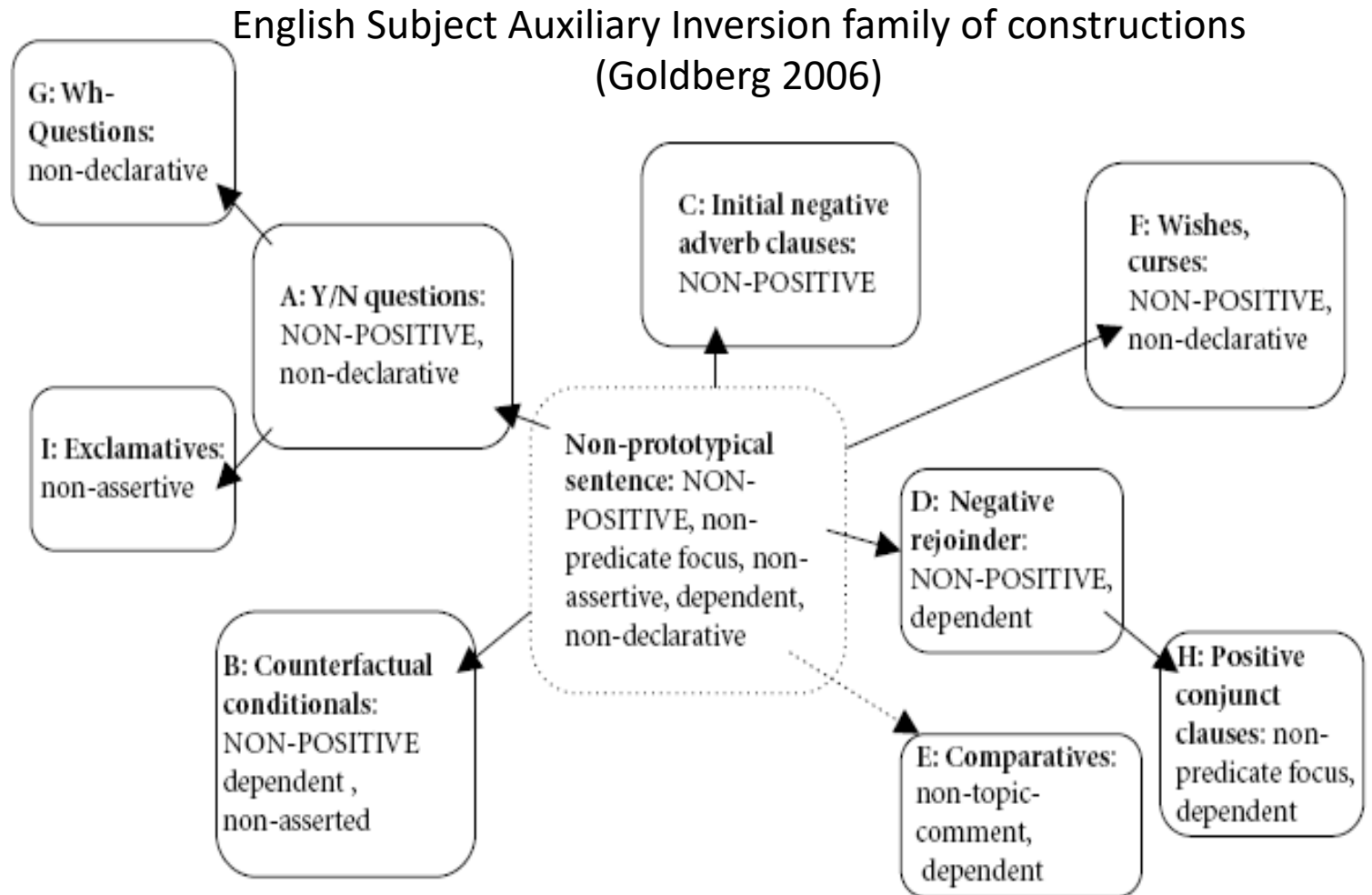
cf. lex-i-con

- A constructicon is:
 - a structured inventory of constructions in a given language
- Constructicons exist for:
 - English
 - German
 - Swedish
 - Japanese
 - Brazilian Portuguese
 - Russian
 - Ukrainian

The Russian Constructicon is by far the largest, with over 2200 constructions

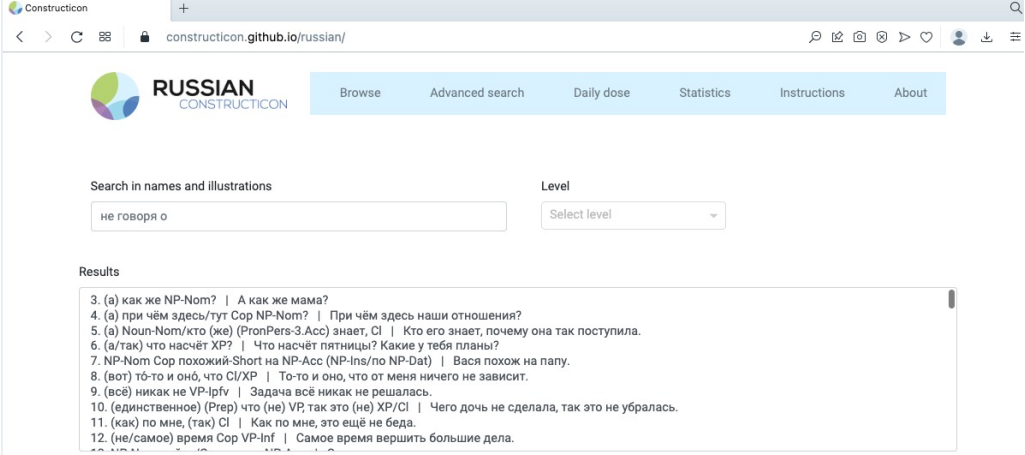
Theoretical grounding

- Fillmore's (1988: 37) claim that "[t]he grammar of a language can be seen as a repertory of constructions"
- Goldberg's (2006: Chapter 8) observation that constructions are related to each other in radial category networks



Goals

- To answer Fillmore's challenge **to describe an entire language in terms of constructions**, we have built a large-scale construction resource that represents a major portion of the grammar of Russian.
- Throughout this process we have endeavored to represent the **semantic and formal relationships** among constructions, following Goldberg's model.
- Result: the Russian Constructicon, a structured inventory of over 2200 constructions and their organization into families, clusters, and networks.



The screenshot shows the Russian Constructicon website. The browser address bar displays "construction.github.io/russian/". The website header includes the logo "RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTION" and navigation links: "Browse", "Advanced search", "Daily dose", "Statistics", "Instructions", and "About". Below the header is a search bar with the text "не говоря о" and a "Level" dropdown menu set to "Select level". The "Results" section lists 12 numbered items, each with a brief description of a construction type and an example sentence in Russian. Below the results, it states "Number of matching constructions: 2277".

3. (а) как же NP-Nom? | А как же мама?
4. (а) при чём здесь/тут Cop NP-Nom? | При чём здесь наши отношения?
5. (а) Noun-Nom/кто (же) (PronPers-3.Acc) знает, Cl | Кто его знает, почему она так поступила.
6. (а/так) что насчёт XP? | Что насчёт пятницы? Какие у тебя планы?
7. NP-Nom Cop похожий-Short на NP-Acc (NP-Ins/no NP-Dat) | Вася похож на папу.
8. (вот) то-то и оно, что Cl/XP | То-то и оно, что от меня ничего не зависит.
9. (всё) никак не VP-Infv | Задача всё никак не решалась.
10. (единственное) (Prep) что (не) VP, так это (не) XP/Cl | Чего дочь не сделала, так это не убралась.
11. (как) по мне, (так) Cl | Как по мне, это ещё не беда.
12. (не/самое) время Cop VP-Inf | Самое время вершить большие дела.

Number of matching constructions: 2277

What is a construction?

Constructions are structural units of language, prominent linguistic patterns that form sentences and phrases. Constructions are arguably stored in speakers' minds as prefabricated units. Some constructions are simple like the English construction *My name is John*. Others are more complex like the English *nice-of-you* construction, as in *It's nice of you to call*. Constructions often have a fixed part (the anchor) and variable parts (slots). For example, *It's*, *of*, and *to* are anchor words, whereas *nice*, *you* and *call* are fillers of the slots. Because fillers can vary, one can employ the same construction to produce various utterances, such as *It's bad of him to come late* or *It's sweet of them to ask*.

Что такое конструкции?

Это структуры, которые, как кирпичики, образуют предложения и их части. Есть простые конструкции, например, *Меня зовут Петя*, а есть сложные — *Он нет-нет да и спросит*. Все они имеют фиксированную (якорь) и переменные части (слоты): якоря *зовут* и *нет-нет да* и окружены слотами с заранее заданными свойствами. По-разному заполняя слоты одной конструкции, можно говорить разные вещи: *Мою дочку зовут Маша*, *Повара зовут Иван Петрович...* или: *Я нет-нет да и ошибусь*, *Нет-нет да и скажешь какую-нибудь ерунду*.

2. RusCon: General information



RUSSIAN
CONSTRUCTICON

- **The Russian Constructicon** is a free open access electronic resource that offers a searchable database of Russian constructions
- **Content:** 2277 multi-word grammatical constructions & descriptions of their properties & corpus-based illustrations
- **Target audience:**
 - linguists (researchers of Russian and other Slavic languages, typologists),
 - students and teachers of Russian as a foreign language,
 - specialists in natural language processing (NLP)
- **Time spent on creating it:** 2016 – 2022
- **User-friendly interface:** <https://constructicon.github.io/russian/>
- **Code:** open access, can be repurposed for other languages

Team behind the project



Laura
Janda



Tore
Nettet



Ekaterina
Rakhilina



Olga
Lyashevskaya



Radovan
Bast



Daria
Mordashova



Valentina
Zhukova



Anna
Endresen



Francis
Tyers

- University of Tromsø - The Arctic University of Norway (research group [CLEAR](#))
- National Research University Higher School of Economics ([School of Linguistics](#))



Uit The Arctic
University of Norway



HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

Over 40 students from BA to PhD contributed:



Valentina Zhukova

Daria Mordashova

Anna Klezovich

Fedor Sizov

Maria Grabovskaya

Kristina Bagdasaryan

Polina Bychkova

Maria Cfasman

Daria Ignatenko

Ulyana Sentsova

Nikita Chestnov

Polina Ponomareva

Ekaterina Gerasimova

Aleksandra Bogojavlenskaya

Polina Leonova

Alina Zabolotskaya

Ljubov' Chubarova

Polina Chernomorchenko

Danila Fedotov

Ekaterina Matjuxina

Alina Russkix

Pavel Al'bickij

Aleksandr Skaj

Darja Demidova

Glorija Rozovskaja

Polina Kudrjavceva

Jana Labenskaja

Igor' Dmitriev

Aleksandr Orlov

Natalja Logvinova

Anna Aksenova

Ekaterina Voloshina

Maria Nordrum

James McDonald

Kathleen M. Dickson

Tatiana Perevoshchikova

Aleksej Baklanov

Zoia Butenko

Natalia Kalanova

Daria Demidova

Alexandra Solomatina

Olga Bakurova

Aleksej Ryzhkov

Anastasia Timoshina

Kirill Aksenov

Galina Ryazanskaya

Elizaveta Kibisova

Evgenija Kozjuk

Ksenia Xristosova

Aleksandra Ignat'eva

G13 Не буду пить, разве что пригублю.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
1	References	Family	Status	ID Num	Name	Name	Illustration	Gloss	Engl	Norwegi	CEFL	Definition in Rus	Definition in Eng	Definition in Norwegian	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4	Example 5	Morphology	Synt. t
82	Zhukova, Val	Семья	EB	83	NP-Nom Cop всё Adj-Cmp/VP A	NP-N	Шум становился всё сильнее		more	X Y-Cmp	A2	Конструкция вып	This construction	Konstruksjonen uttrykker	Он улыбает	Сначала ед	Никита Се	Кстати гово	Однолетни	NP, Nom, Cop	Copula
83	No references		AE	84	(VP) все NumCrd NP-Gen	(VP)	Он купил детям не пять к		every	alle de N	B1	Конструкция спе	This construction	Konstruksjonen fremhev	До станции	За такие бо	На вид ей	Зачем трат	Если в 199	VP, NumCrd, N	Head a
84	Zhukova, Val	Contin	EB	85	всё VP-IPfv	всё V	С самого приезда в Пекин		to X	å X hele	A2	Конструкция вып	This construction	Konstruksjonen uttrykker	И кто-то све	А Захар всё	А он всё [с	А Ёжик всё	Но что же	VP, IPfv	Head a
85	Zhukova, Val	Contin	EB	86	всё VP-IPfv да/и ~VP-IPfv	всё V	Мальчик всё шёл да шёл.		to kee	å gjøre X	B1	Конструкция вып	This construction	Konstruksjonen uttrykker	[Наталья]Па	Старик пер	— Вот [я]P	Хотелось п	Коротаев п	VP, IPfv	Head a
86	Endresen, An	Impor	AE	87	всего лишь NP	всего	Она всего лишь медсестра		just a	bare X, f	A2	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betyr at e	Любая книг	В первые м	— Разве не	— Вы встр	Генерал по	NP	Head a
87	Endresen, An	Impor	AE	88	всего-навсего NP	всего	Это был всего-навсего ста		merel	bare X, f	A2	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betyr at t	— Не бойс	Потом я пр	Маша взял	Интернет –	Я был в то	NP	Head a
88	Endresen, An	Stand	AE	89	NP-Nom Cop всем Noun-Dat.Pl	NP-N	Всем борщам борщ.		The b	For en X	A2	Конструкция исп	This construction	Konstruksjonen benyttes	Кевин из Го	У нас коли	Ее отец – к	Президент	Это был во	NP, Nom, Cop	Copula
89	No references		AE	90	вследствие NP-Gen Cl	всле	Вследствие такого поведе		as a r	på grunn	B2	Конструкция ука	This construction	Konstruksjonen peker på	В основном	[Многие из	Ещё клетч	Вследствие	Вследствие	NP, Gen, Cl	Clause
90	См. подкласс		AE	91	где бы ни VP-Pst, Cl	где б	Где бы он ни появлялся, с		where	Uansett h	B2	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betyr at e	Где бы ни [	Где бы мы	Где бы я ни	Где бы ни [	И где бы ни	VP, Pst, Cl	Biclaus
91	No references		LFEM	92	где-то XP	где-т	Я приду где-то в восемь в		some	bortimot	B2	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betyr at t	Я его не вид	Где-то [чер	Утро прищ	Затем разд	Не могу то	XP, PP, Adv, N	Head a
92	Рахилина Е. I	Семья	EB	93	гораздо Adj-Cmp/Adv-Cmp	гораз	Этот дом гораздо удобнее		far m	langt X	B1	Конструкция уси	This construction	Konstruksjonen forsterke	Кроме того,	Оказываетс	В реальной	Автобусы,	Если то, чт	Adj, Cmp, Adv	Head a
93	Endresen, An	Willin	EB1	94	готовность NP-Gen VP-Inf	гото	Готовность родителей бор		one's	Xs bered	B1	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betyr at [	Каждая жен	Готовность	А отношен	Инвестици	Подобные	NP, Gen, VP, I	Matrix
94	No references		EV4	95	грех Cop не VP-Pfv.Infl	грех	Грех не выпить!		It's a	vi bør gjø	B2	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betyr at t	Грех не [вос	Бабушка сч	Все так см	После этих	Но прежде	Cop, VP, Pfv, I	Copula
95	См. также Гу	A fam	EB	96	давай(те) VP-Fut.1.Pl!	давай	Давайте пойдём в кино!		Let's	la oss X	A2	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betyr at [	А мне скор	Давайте [о	— Ксения,	Давайте [п	Давайте [о	VP, Fut, 1, Pl	Clause
96	См. также Пс	A fam	EB	97	дай(те) (PronPers-2.Nom) (NP-D	дай(	Дай доделать!		Let m	la meg X	C1	Конструкция вып	This construction	Konstruksjonen uttrykker	Сейчас луч	Отстань от	— Ну? — Д	— Дай [ты	Вскипятите	NP, Dat, VP, Ir	Clause
97	Endresen, An	Impor	EB2	98	(с)даться-Pst PronPers-Dat этот	(с)да	Дался тебе этот неудачник		There	NA	B2	Конструкция вып	This construction	Konstruksjonen uttrykker	Дался [ей]E	— А молоко	А все остал	— Эх, зря,	В Сдались [т	Pst, PronPers, I	Clause
98	No references	The D	EB	100	далеко до NP-Gen	дале	Ещё было далеко до дома.		be far	langt til	A1	Конструкция соо	This construction	Konstruksjonen formidle	— Ладно, я	— Теперь	и Писатель п	Нам, если ч	Ещё далеко	NP, Gen	Head a
99	Endresen, An	Little,	EB	101	далеко не Adj/Adv	дале	Он далеко не умный студе		hardl	langt fra	B1	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betyr at t	[Русское кр	Я думаю, э	Представл	Это далеко	Оказалось,	Adj, Adv	Head a
100	См. подкласс		AE	102	Cl, даром что XP/Cl	Cl, д	Люди везде одинаковые, д		althou	trass i at	C1	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betyr at e	Вообще ден	Жена, даро	[В душе Кс	В те годы с	[Чарнолуск	Cl, XP, NP, VP	Conne
101	No references		EV4	103	NP-Nom делать вид, что Cl	NP-N	Он делает вид, что слуша		be ma	X later se	B2	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betyr at [	Кузька нали	Петькин ре	Бабушка ч	Лифт пови	Поэтому ка	NP, Nom, Cl	Matrix
102	Endresen, An	Recon	LFEM	104	делать нечего/некуда деваться, C	дела	Делать нечего, нам нужно		It can	Det er ing	B2	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betyr at c	Да делать н	До конца п	Все знали,	Такие огро	И опять же	Cl	Clause
103	Endresen, An	Disapp	LFEM	105	делать PronPers-Dat Cop нечего!	дела	Делать тебе нечего!		X shd	Har X ikl	B2	Конструкция вып	This construction	Konstruksjonen uttrykker	— Она [под	Я не знал и	Но тут две	— Делать [	[— Шпиони	PronPers, Dat, Clause	
104	См. также ст	X в то	AE	106	(все/вся) дело/суть Cop в том, ч	(все/	Дело в том, что она переж		The p	probleme	B2	Конструкция выд	This construction	Konstruksjonen holder fr	Дело в том,	В Танзани	Не так мно	Почему ну	Комплекси	Cop, Cl	Matrix
105	См. также ст	Introd	AE	107	дело Cop не в NP-Loc (, а в NP-I	дело	Дело не в опозданиях.		This i	det gjelde	B2	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betyr at e	— Есть же	Мне эти сл	Говорят, чт	Сто лет наз	А будущег	Cop, NP, Loc	Copula
106	No references		LFEM	108	деньги на NP-Acc	день	Он откладывал деньги на		money	penger til	A2	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betegner	Она говори	Учтя все бу	Крупные г	И потом, на	Тогда он по	NP, Acc	Head a
107	No references		AE	109	NP-Nom держать NP-Acc при се	NP-N	Он держит мысли при себ		keep	å holde X	B1	Конструкция име	This construction	Konstruksjonen har direk	Все это Зай	[Больные]P	[Правители	Некоторые	До официа	NP, Nom, Acc	Predica
108	No references		AE	110	держу пари, (что) Cl	держ	Держу пари, что ты в него влю		I lay	jeg skal v	C1	Конструкция вып	This construction	Konstruksjonen uttrykker	Держу пари	Держу пари	Держу пари	Питер отпи	Держу пари	Cl	Clause
109	No references		AE	111	до сих пор Cl	до си	До сих пор мне грустно.		up til	... ennå	B1	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betegner	Меня вот сг	До сих пор	До сих пор	Как ему уда	Вообще-то	Cl	Clause
110	См. также ст	A lot	AE	112	до чего (же) XP!	до че	До чего ты злой!		How	For X!	B2	Конструкция под	This construction	Konstruksjonen fremhev	Только когд	До чего же	До чего же	До чего же	Павел Алек	XP, Adj, Nom,	Head a
111	No references		AE	113	до NP-Gen Cl	до N	До завтрака нельзя включ		till X	før X / til	A2	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betegner	[Иногда я м	— Нельзя	Доходило	В Сеуле до	— Ладно. [	NP, Gen, Cl	Clause
112	No references		LFEM	114	довольно (PronPers-2.Dat) VP-Pr	дово	Довольно жаловаться!		Enou	slutt å X	B1	Конструкция обо	This construction	Konstruksjonen betyr at t	Ну, ладно, д	Он протяну	Ну, господ	Он дрожал	Довольно [	PronPers, 2, D	Clause
113	No references		AE	115	должно быть, Cl	долж	Вы, должно быть, этого не		must	det må v	B2	Конструкция вып	This construction	Konstruksjonen uttrykker	Она, должн	Это, должн	Должно бы	Входные де	— Десять т	Cl	Clause

Code: open access, can be repurposed for other languages

2. Code and data

- Source code: <https://github.com/constructicon/russian>
- Source data: <https://github.com/constructicon/russian-data>

github.com/constructicon/russian-data

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constructicon / russian-data Public

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Security Insights

main 2 branches 0 tags Go to file Code

bast new data import ✓ 78bbc72 3 weeks ago 90 commits		
.github/workflows	get rid of the debug script	2 years ago
data	new data import	3 weeks ago
.gitignore	ignore venv/	3 years ago
LICENSE	license under CC-BY; closes #19	2 years ago
README.md	add DOI badge; closes #17	last year
check-yaml.sh	silence too long line error from yamllint	8 months ago
combine-data.py	provide example usage	2 years ago
convert-db.py	change order of equivalents	5 months ago
database.csv	new data import	3 weeks ago
read-yaml.py	add data	3 years ago
requirements.txt	require black	3 years ago
split-data.py	provide example usage	2 years ago
yamllint-config.yml	silence too long line error from yamllint	8 months ago

README.md

license CC-BY Dataverse DOI 10.18710/3AM2QM

Data for <https://github.com/constructicon/russian>

Generation of YAML files

First the Google spreadsheet is saved as Excel sheet. Then the Excel sheet is opened and saved in CSV format.

github.com/constructicon/russian

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zojabutenko change carousel order ✓ e610d79 on Dec 7, 2022 251 commits		
.github/workflows	update workflow to 0.15.3	9 months ago
.idea	upd	7 months ago
content	instructions final	5 months ago
static	allow one more level of nesting in data trees	7 months ago
templates	change carousel order	4 months ago
.gitignore	ignore static/processed_images/	3 years ago
LICENSE	readme stub and license	3 years ago
README.md	clarification	2 years ago
config.toml	fix twitter preview; closes #53	2 years ago
requirements.txt	mv requirements.txt one level up	3 years ago

README.md

Constructicon

Searchable database of multiword grammatical constructions of Russian.

Using these libraries

- <https://www.getzola.org/> (static site)
- <https://vuejs.org/> (front-end user interface)
- <https://vue-treeselect.js.org/> (for tree-select in advanced search)
- <https://github.com/bvaughn/js-search> (for searching)
- <https://getbootstrap.com/> (CSS)

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



Choice of linguistic material

- Most constructions we have collected contain several words that form a phrasal unit or a sentence.
- We focus on the most strategic and frequent constructions important for L2 learners.
- We prioritize **“partially schematic” constructions** (Ehrlemark et al. 2018).
 - lie between idioms and fully compositional expressions
 - have both an open slot(s) and a fixed lexical part(s)
 - constraints on the fillers
 - often: non-transparent or irregular syntax
 - often: non-compositional semantics

Fixed part (anchor)



- bez pjati minut NP – lit. ‘without five minutes X’

Open slot & restrictions



2.1. The interface

[Browse](#)[Advanced search](#)[Daily dose](#)[Statistics](#)[Instructions](#)[About](#)

Search in names and illustrations

Level

"About" page gives general information about the resource

Results

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

Number of matching constructions: 2273



About the project

- 1. What is the Russian Constructicon
- 2. Code and data
- 3. Team behind this project
- 4. How to cite
- 5. Key publications
- 6. Talks
- 7. Student projects
- 8. Что такое Русский Конструктик

About the project

1. What is the Russian Constructicon

The Russian Constructicon (RusCon) is a free open-access electronic resource that offers a searchable database of multiword grammatical constructions of Russian, with over 3600 constructions (and more being continuously added).

The constructions are accompanied with thorough descriptions of their properties and illustrated with corpus-based example sentences. Descriptions are provided by linguists and translated into English and Norwegian. The constructions are organized in families, clusters, and networks based on their semantic and syntactic properties. Search functions make it possible to filter constructions for a variety of features including semantic types, syntactic patterns, morphological categories, semantic roles, and CEFR levels of language proficiency.

The resource is designed for both researchers and L2 learners of Russian and strategically targets highly frequent but non-transparent constructions that are most essential for learners of Russian. We focus on those language specific constructions that have both fixed and variable elements. The fixed part of a construction is called the anchor. The anchor can be specific words or it can be the structure of a construction like word order or reduplication. The variable elements of a construction are called



Search in names and illustrations

не говоря о

Level

Select level

Select any construction, click on it and the description will appear at the bottom of the same page

Results

3. (а) как же NP-Nom? | А как же мама?
4. (а) при чём здесь/тут Cop NP-Nom? | При чём здесь наши отношения?
5. (а) Noun-Nom/кто (же) (PronPers-3.Acc) знает, Cl | Кто его знает, почему она так поступила.
6. (а/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 похож на папу.
8. (вот) то-то и оно, что Cl/XP | То-то и оно, что от меня ничего не зависит.
9. (всё) никак не VP-Ipfv | Задача всё никак не решалась.
10. (единственное) (Prep) что (не) VP, так это (не) XP/Cl | Чего дочь не сделала, так это не убралась.
11. (как) по мне, (так) Cl | Как по мне, это ещё не беда.
12. (не/самое) время Cop VP-Inf | Самое время вершить больш...

Number of matching constructions: 2273

Browse a list of over 2200 constructions



ID-number

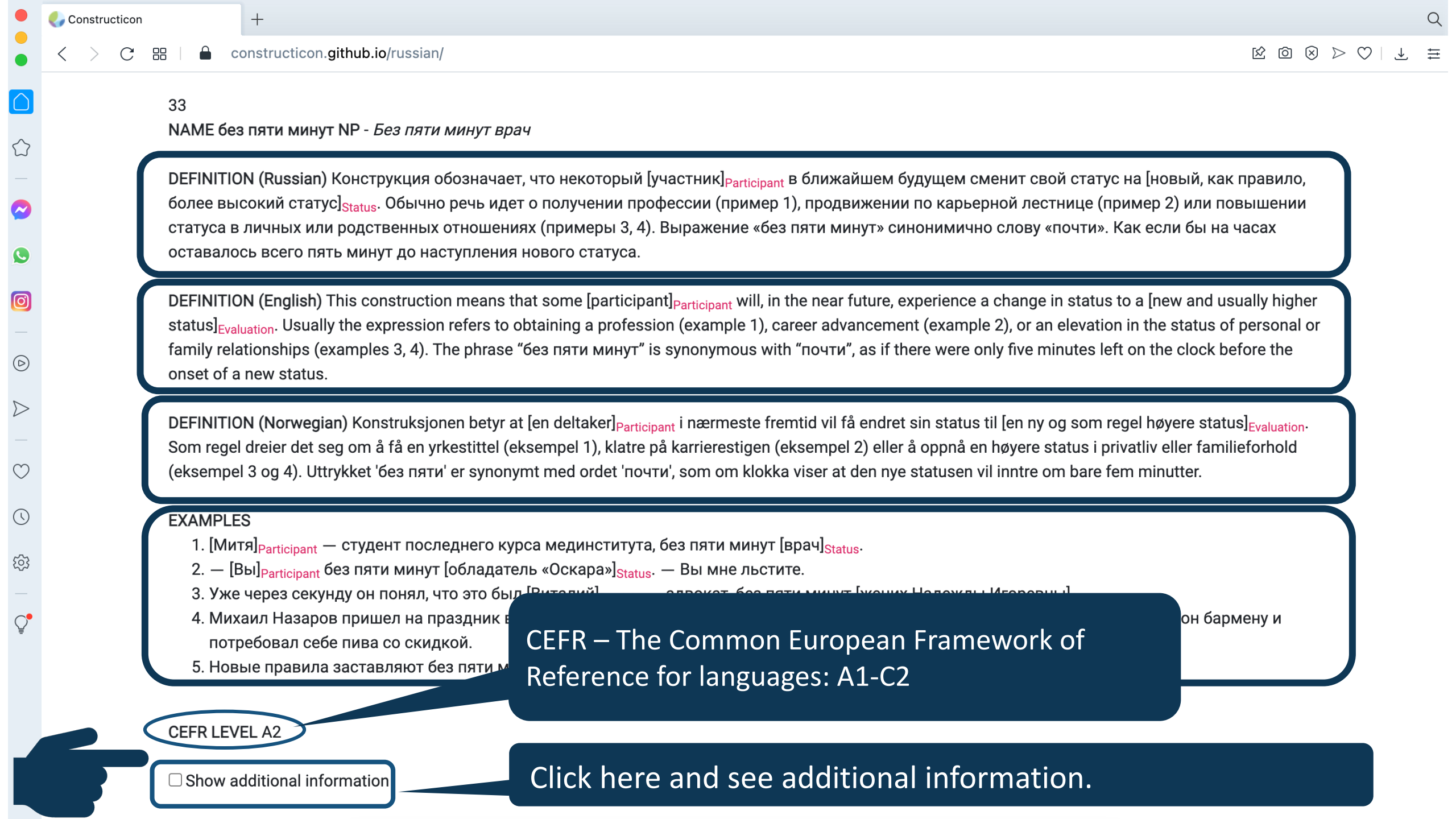
Name

Illustration

Each construction has an ID number, a name (a general morphosyntactic formula) and a short recognizable illustration.

- 32. абы PronInt | сделал работу хорошо, а не абы как.
- 33. ай да NP-Nom! – Ай да герой! – крикнул директор в восторге.
- 34. ах PronPers-Nom NP-Nom! | Ах ты подлец!
- 35. без малого Num Crd NP-Gen | Без малого двадцать лет
- 33. без пяти минут NP Без пяти минут врач
- 34. (со)благоволить-imp VP-Inf | Благоволите ответить!
- 35. бог весть PronInt | Они принесли в пакете бог весть что.
- 36. более чем Adv/Adj/Pred | Более чем понятно
- 37. больно Adv/Adj/Pred | Больно сложно
- 38. NP-Nom бросить VP-Inf | Я бросил курить.
- 39. бросить-imp VP-Inf | Брось спорить!

Number of matching constructions: 2273



33

NAME без пяти минут NP - Без пяти минут врач

DEFINITION (Russian) Конструкция обозначает, что некоторый [участник]Participant в ближайшем будущем сменит свой статус на [новый, как правило, более высокий статус]Status. Обычно речь идет о получении профессии (пример 1), продвижении по карьерной лестнице (пример 2) или повышении статуса в личных или родственных отношениях (примеры 3, 4). Выражение «без пяти минут» синонимично слову «почти». Как если бы на часах оставалось всего пять минут до наступления нового статуса.

DEFINITION (English) This construction means that some [participant]Participant will, in the near future, experience a change in status to a [new and usually higher status]Evaluation. Usually the expression refers to obtaining a profession (example 1), career advancement (example 2), or an elevation in the status of personal or family relationships (examples 3, 4). The phrase “без пяти минут” is synonymous with “почти”, as if there were only five minutes left on the clock before the onset of a new status.

DEFINITION (Norwegian) Konstruksjonen betyr at [en deltaker]Participant i nærmeste fremtid vil få endret sin status til [en ny og som regel høyere status]Evaluation. Som regel dreier det seg om å få en yrkestittel (eksempel 1), klatre på karrierestigen (eksempel 2) eller å oppnå en høyere status i privatliv eller familieforhold (eksempel 3 og 4). Uttrykket 'без пяти' er synonymt med ordet 'почти', som om klokka viser at den nye statusen vil inntre om bare fem minutter.

EXAMPLES

1. [Митя]Participant — студент последнего курса мединститута, без пяти минут [врач]Status.
2. — [Вы]Participant без пяти минут [обладатель «Оскара»]Status. — Вы мне льстите.
3. Уже через секунду он понял, что это был [Виталий]Participant, а не [Игорь]Participant, без пяти минут [ученик Назарова]Participant.
4. Михаил Назаров пришел на праздник в [бармену]Participant, и он бармену и потребовал себе пива со скидкой.
5. Новые правила заставляют без пяти минут [участника]Participant.

CEFR – The Common European Framework of Reference for languages: A1-C2

CEFR LEVEL A2

Show additional information

Click here and see additional information.

EQUIVALENTS (Norwegian)

nesten X

EQUIVALENTS (English)

near-X / almost X / X-to-be

COMMON FILLERS

- врач
- инженер
- адвокат
- профессор
- кандидат наук
- студент
- выпускник
- первоклассник
- жена
- отец
- папа
- жених
- родственники
- семья
- миллионер

SEMANTIC TYPE

- Salient property
 - Status

SYNTACTIC TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

- Head and Modifier Construction

SYNTACTIC FUNCTION OF ANCHOR

- Modifier



Additional information

SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF ANCHOR

- Prepositional Phrase

PART OF SPEECH OF ANCHOR

- Preposition
- Numeral
- Noun

DEPENDENCY STRUCTURE

1. [root [obl [case Без] [nummod пяти] минут] NP]

DEPENDENCY STRUCTURE OF ILLUSTRATION

1. [root [obl [case Без] [nummod пяти] минут] врач]

COMMUNICATIVE TYPE

- Not applicable

USAGE LABEL Colloquial

COMMENT

'См. похожую конструкцию 32.'

REFERENCES

- No references



More additional information

Fixed part (anchor)

33

NAME без пяти минут NP - Без пяти минут врач

DEFINITION (Russian) Конструкция обозначает, что некоторый [участник] *Participant* в ближайшем будущем сменит свой статус на [новый, как правило, более высокий] *Evaluation*. Речь идет о получении профессии (пример 1), продвижении по карьерной лестнице (пример 2) или повышении статуса в личных отношениях (примеры 3, 4). Выражение «без пяти минут» синонимично слову «почти». Как если бы на часах оставалось пять минут до наступления нового статуса.

Open slot & restrictions

Partially schematic construction

DEFINITION (English) This construction means that some [participant] *Participant* will, in the near future, experience a change in status to a [new and usually higher status] *Evaluation*. Usually the expression refers to obtaining a profession (example 1), career advancement (example 2), or an elevation in the status of personal or family relationships (examples 3, 4). The phrase “без пяти минут” is synonymous with “почти”, as if there were only five minutes left on the clock before the onset of a new status.

DEFINITION (Norwegian) Konstruksjonen betyr at [en deltaker] *Participant* i nærmeste fremtid vil få endret sin status til [en ny og som regel høyere status] *Evaluation*. Som regel dreier det seg om å få en yrkestittel (eksempel 1), klatre på karrierestigen (eksempel 2) eller å oppnå en høyere status i privatliv eller familieforhold (eksempel 3 og 4). Uttrykket 'без пяти' er synonymt med ordet 'почти', som om klokka viser at den nye statusen vil inntre om bare fem minutter.

EXAMPLES

1. [Митя] *Participant* — студент последнего курса мединститута, без пяти минут [врач] *Status*.
2. — [Вы] *Participant* без пяти минут [обладатель «Оскара»] *Status*. — Вы мне льстите.
3. Уже через секунду он понял, что это был [Виталий] *Participant*, адвокат, без пяти минут [жених Надежды Игоревны] *Status*.
4. Михаил Назаров пришел на праздник вместе со своей девушкой Таней. — [Мы] *Participant* без пяти минут [семья] *Status*, — сказал он бармену и потребовал себе пива со скидкой.
5. Новые правила заставляют без пяти минут [владельцев] *Status* сокращать время реконструкции зданий.

CEFR LEVEL A2

Show additional information

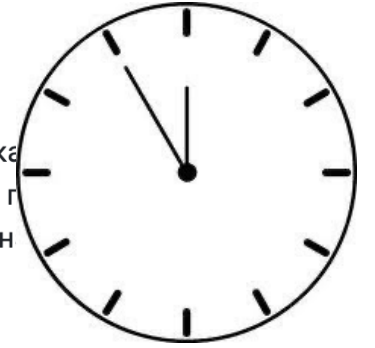
English: five to + Numeral

33

NAME без пяти минут NP - *Без пяти минут врач*

literally: "without 5 minutes X"

DEFINITION (Russian) Конструкция обозначает, что некоторый [участник]^{Participant} в ближайшем будущем сменит свой статус на [новый, к более высокий статус]^{Status}. Обычно речь идет о получении профессии (пример 1), продвижении по карьерной лестнице (пример 2) или г статуса в личных или родственных отношениях (примеры 3, 4). Выражение «без пяти минут» синонимично слову «почти». Как если бы н оставалось всего пять минут до наступления нового статуса.



DEFINITION (English) This construction means that some [participant]^{Participant} will, in the near future, experience a change in status to a [new and usually higher status]^{Evaluation}. Usually the expression refers to obtaining a profession (example 1), career advancement (example 2), or an elevation in the status of personal or family relationships (examples 3, 4). The phrase "без пяти минут" is synonymous with "почти", as if there were only five minutes left on the clock before the onset of a new status.

DEFINITION (Norwegian) Konstruksjonen betyr at [en deltaker]^{Participant} i nærmeste fremtid vil få endret sin status til [en ny og som regel høyere status]^{Evaluation}. Som regel dreier det seg om å få en yrkestittel (eksempel 1), klatre på karrierestigen (eksempel 2) eller å oppnå en høyere status i privatliv eller familieforhold (eksempel 3 og 4). Uttrykket 'без пяти' er synonymt med ordet 'почти', som om klokka viser at den nye statusen vil inntre om bare fem minutter.

EXAMPLES

1. [Митя]^{Participant} — студент последнего курса мединститута, без пяти минут [врач]^{Status}.
2. — [Вы]^{Participant} без пяти минут [обладатель «Оскара»]^{Status}. — Вы мне льстите.
3. Уже через секунду он понял, что это был [Виталий]^{Participant}, адвокат, без пяти минут [жених Надежды Игоревны]^{Status}.
4. Михаил Назаров пришел на праздник вместе со своей девушкой Таней. — [Мы]^{Participant} без пяти минут [семья]^{Status}, — сказал он бармену и потребовал себе пива со скидкой.
5. Новые правила заставляют без пяти минут [владельцев]^{Status} сокращать время реконструкции зданий.

CEFR LEVEL A2

Show additional information

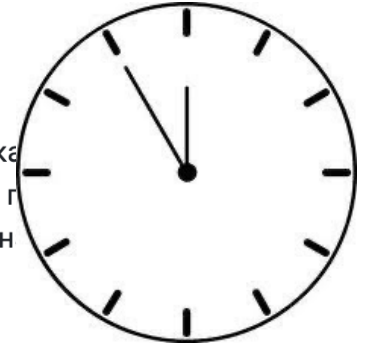
English: five to + Numeral

33

NAME без пяти минут NP - *Без пяти минут врач*

literally: "without 5 minutes X"

DEFINITION (Russian) Конструкция обозначает, что некоторый [участник]Participant в ближайшем будущем сменит свой статус на [новый, к более высокий статус]Status. Обычно речь идет о получении профессии (пример 1), продвижении по карьерной лестнице (пример 2) или г статуса в личных или родственных отношениях (примеры 3, 4). Выражение «без пяти минут» синонимично слову «почти». Как если бы н оставалось всего пять минут до наступления нового статуса.



DEFINITION (English) This construction means that some [participant]Participant will, in the near future, experience a change in status to a [new and usually higher status]Evaluation. Usually the expression refers to obtaining a profession (example 1), career advancement (example 2), or an elevation in the status of personal or family relationships (examples 3, 4). The phrase "без пяти минут" is synonymous with "почти", as if there were only five minutes left on the clock before the onset of a new status.

DEFINITION (Norwegian) Konstruksjonen betyr at [en deltaker]Participant i nærmeste fremtid vil få endret sin status til [en ny og som regel høyere status]Evaluation. Som regel dreier det seg om å få en yrkestittel (eksempel 1), klatre på karrierestigen (eksempel 2) eller å oppnå en høyere status i privatliv eller familieforhold (eksempel 3 og 4). Uttrykket 'без пяти' er synonymt med ordet 'почти', som om klokka viser at den nye statusen vil inntre om bare fem minutter.



bez 5 minut vrač – 'a doctor to be'

курса мединститута, без пяти минут [врач]Status.

атель «Оскара»]Status. — Вы мне льстите.

был [Виталий]Participant, адвокат, без пяти минут [жених Надежды Игоревны]Status.

к вместе со своей девушкой Таней. — [Мы]Participant без пяти минут [семья]Status, — сказал он бармену и

минут [владельцев]Status сокращать время реконструкции зданий.

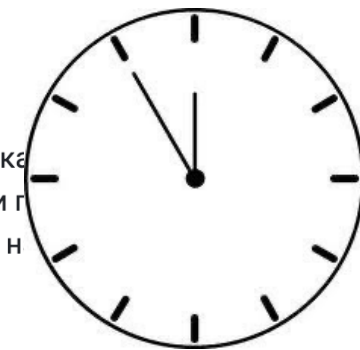
English: five to + Numeral

33

NAME без пяти минут NP - Без пяти минут врач

literally: "without 5 minutes X"

DEFINITION (Russian) Конструкция обозначает, что некоторый [участник] **Participant** в ближайшем будущем сменит свой статус на [новый, к более высокий статус] **Status**. Обычно речь идет о получении профессии (пример 1), продвижении по карьерной лестнице (пример 2) или г статуса в личных или родственных отношениях (примеры 3, 4). Выражение «без пяти минут» синонимично слову «почти». Как если бы н оставалось всего пять минут до наступления нового статуса.



DEFINITION (English) This construction means that some [participant] **Participant** will, in the near future, experience a change in status to a [new and usually higher status] **Evaluation**. Usually the expression refers to obtaining a profession (example 1), career advancement (example 2), or an elevation in the status of personal or family relationships (examples 3, 4). The phrase "без пяти минут" is synonymous with "почти", as if there were only five minutes left on the clock before the onset of a new status.

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bez 5 minut vrač – 'a doctor to be'



bez 5 minut žena – 'a wife to be'

дежды Игоревны] **Status**.
 ти минут [семья] **Status**, — сказал он бармену и
 и зданий.

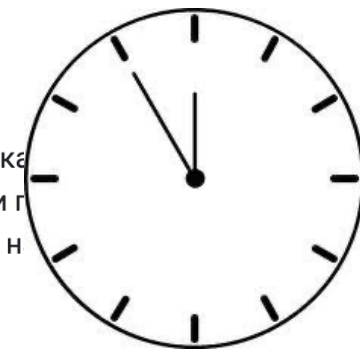
English: five to + Numeral

33

NAME без пяти минут NP - Без пяти минут врач

literally: "without 5 minutes X"

DEFINITION (Russian) Конструкция обозначает, что некоторый [участник]^{Participant} в ближайшем будущем сменит свой статус на [новый, к более высокий статус]^{Status}. Обычно речь идет о получении профессии (пример 1), продвижении по карьерной лестнице (пример 2) или г статуса в личных или родственных отношениях (примеры 3, 4). Выражение «без пяти минут» синонимично слову «почти». Как если бы н оставалось всего пять минут до наступления нового статуса.



DEFINITION (English) This construction means that some [participant]^{Participant} will, in the near future, experience a change in status to a [new and usually higher status]^{Evaluation}. Usually the expression refers to obtaining a profession (example 1), career advancement (example 2), or an elevation in the status of personal or family relationships (examples 3, 4). The phrase "без пяти минут" is synonymous with "почти", as if there were only five minutes left on the clock before the onset of a new status.

DEFINITION (Norwegian) Konstruksjonen betyr at [en deltaker]^{Participant} i nærmeste fremtid vil få endret sin status til [en ny og som regel høyere status]^{Evaluation}. Som regel dreier det seg om å få en yrkestittel (eksempel 1), klatre på karrierestigen (eksempel 2) eller å oppnå en høyere status i privatliv eller familieforhold (eksempel 3 og 4). Uttrykket 'без пяти' er synonymt med ordet 'почти', som om klokka viser at den nye statusen vil inntre om bare fem minutter.





Semantic types

Select semantic types

Syntactic type of construction

Select syntactic type of construction

Semantic roles

Select semantic roles

Syntactic function of anchor

Select syntactic function of anchor

Morphology

Select morphology

Syntactic structure of anchor

Select syntactic structure of anchor

Level

Select level

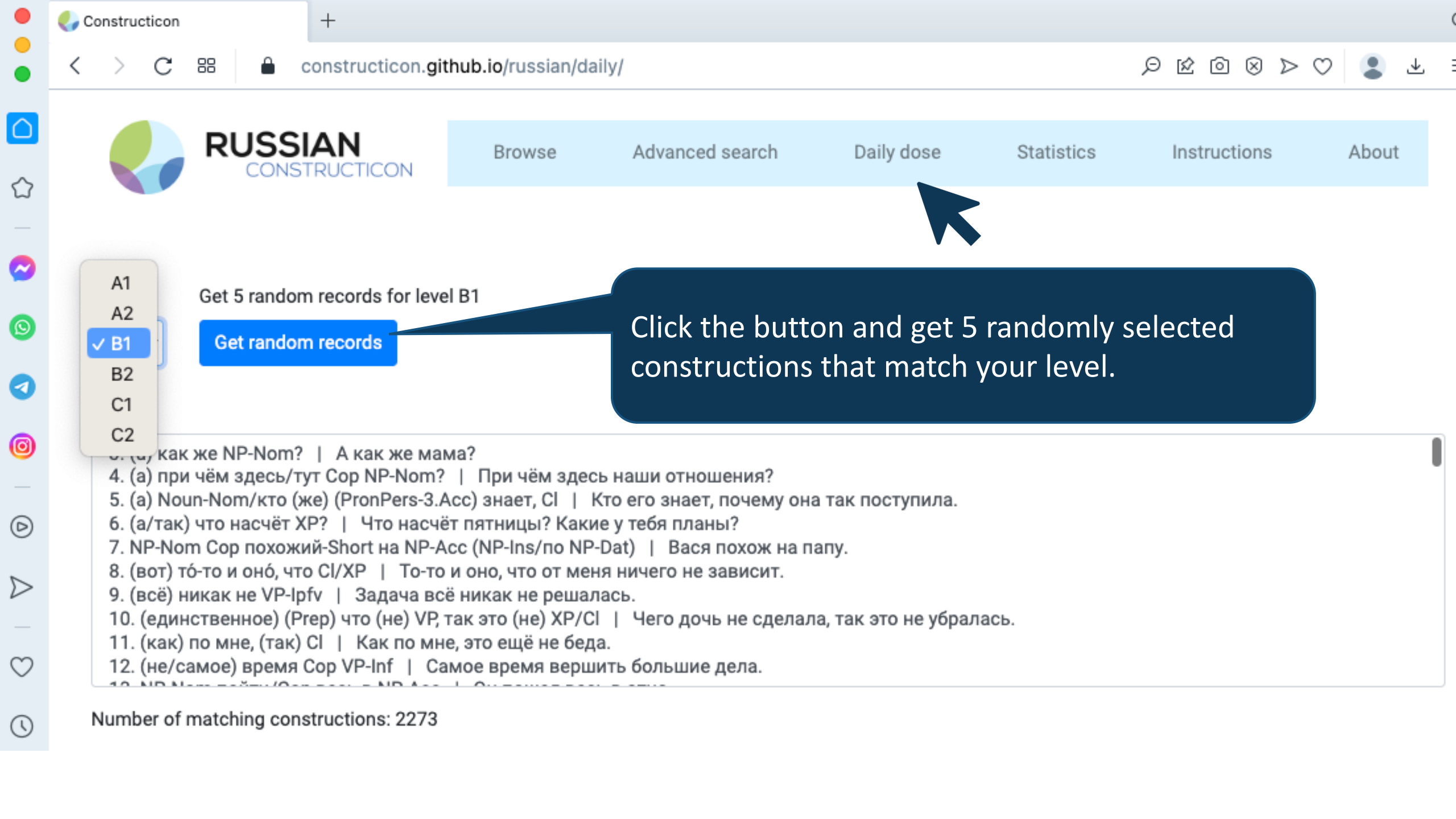
Part of speech of anchor

Select part of speech of anchor

Results

- 3. (a) как же NP-Nom? | А как же мама?
- 4. (a) при чём здесь/тут
- 5. (a) Noun-Nom/кто (же)
- 6. (a/так) что насчёт XP? | Что насчёт пятницы? Какие у тебя планы?

The user can combine several filters in the same search



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

Get 5 random records for level B1

Get random records

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

- 4. (а) при чём здесь/тут Cop NP-Nom? | При чём здесь наши отношения?
- 5. (а) Noun-Nom/кто (же) (PronPers-3.Acc) знает, Cl | Кто его знает, почему она так поступила.
- 6. (а/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 похож на папу.
- 8. (вот) то-то и оно́, что Cl/XP | То-то и оно, что от меня ничего не зависит.
- 9. (всё) никак не VP-lpfv | Задача всё никак не решалась.
- 10. (единственное) (Prer) что (не) VP, так это (не) XP/Cl | Чего дочь не сделала, так это не убралась.
- 11. (как) по мне, (так) Cl | Как по мне, это ещё не беда.
- 12. (не/самое) время Cop VP-Inf | Самое время вершить большие дела.

Number of matching constructions: 2273



Level

Get 5 random records for level B1 Results

B1 ▾

Get random records

183. NP-Nom мочь-Pst бы и не VP-Ipfv.Inf | Мог бы и не спрашивать о моём настроении.
647. VP PronInt попало | Вася шлет письма кому попало.
1253. VP от NP-Gen | Ноги дрожат от страха.
1932. на случай NP-Gen VP | На случай дождя берите зонт.
2025. а ну быстро VP-Imp! | А ну быстро делай домашнее задание!



Number of matching constructions: 5

The results appear in the window on the right.

2.2. Turning a list into a structured inventory: semantic annotation

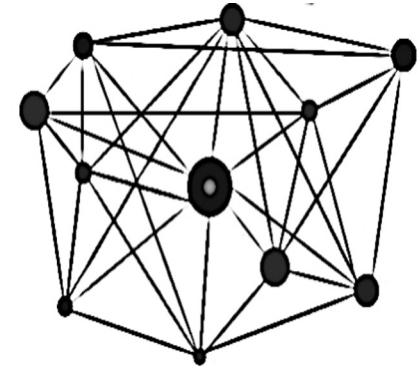
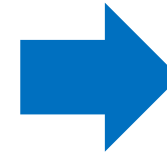
NB! Our findings of multi-level relationships among constructions that organize them into networks

undermine Haspelmath's claim that constructions merely form a list (the terms “inventorium” and “constructionary” instead of “construct-i-con”).

Haspelmath, M. 2023. “On what a construction is.” In *Constructions* 15.1.

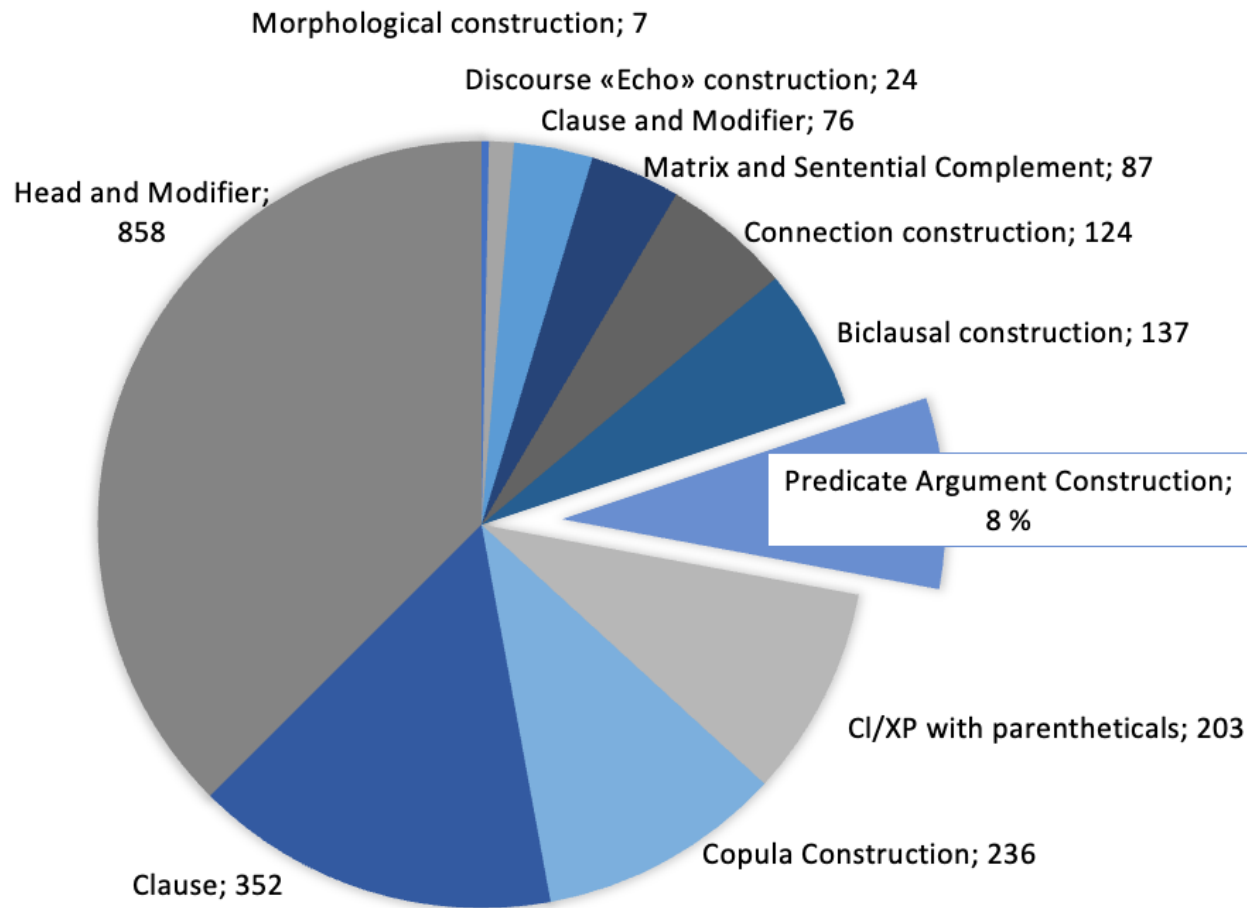
Practical needs of sorting cxns into groups

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



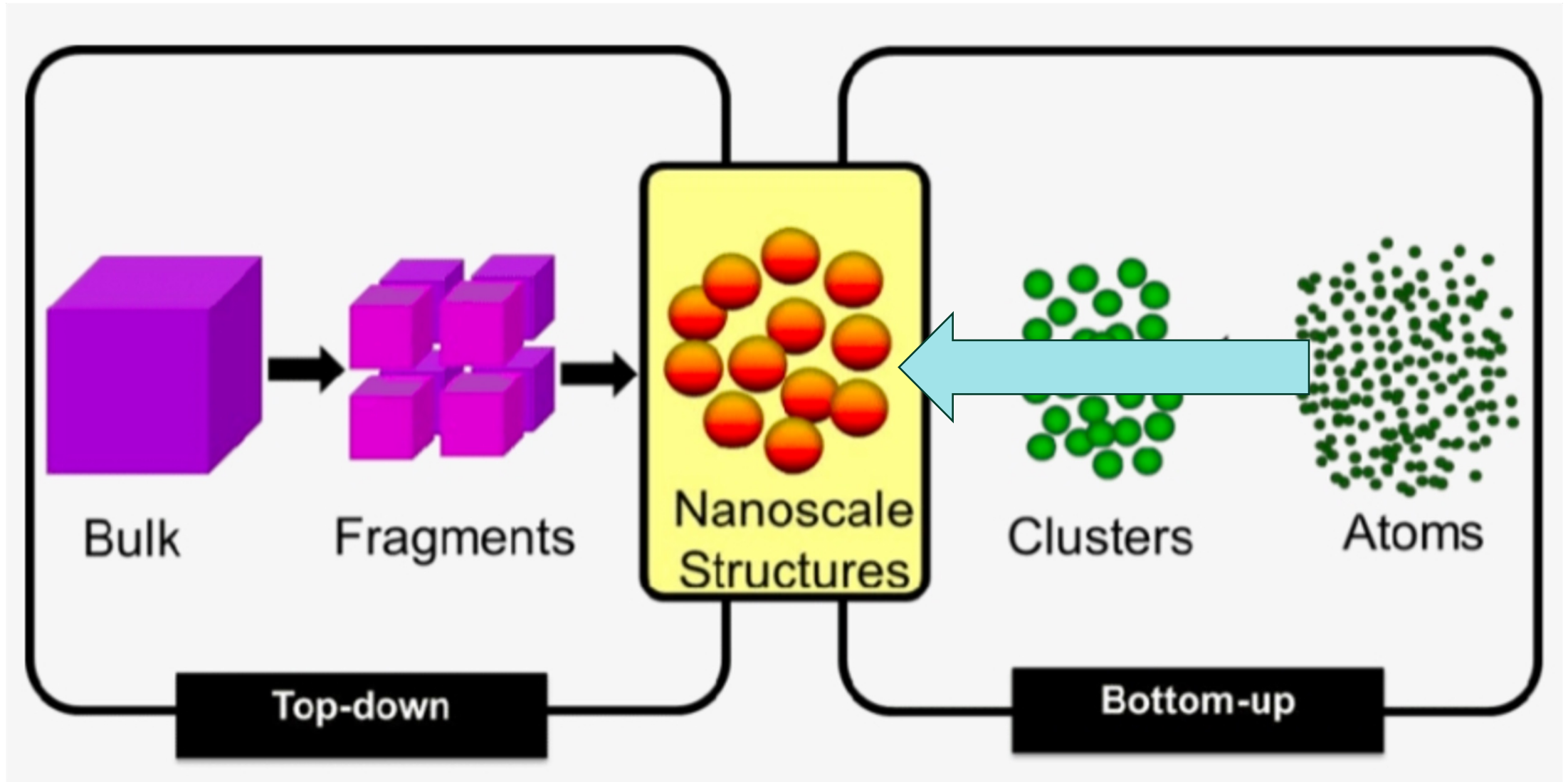
- Other constructions are closely connected to a FrameNet resource and focus on verb argument constructions.
- FrameNet has been suggested as an alternative (Fillmore and Atkins 1992; Fillmore et al. 2012).
- In other constructions, constructions are classified semantically according frames they evoke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

Why frame semantics is not enough



- Russian lacks a fully developed FrameNet resource
- A variety of syntactic patterns in the Russian Constructicon
- Predicate Argument Constructions yield only 8% (184 items) of the entire database.
- How can we analyze semantics of the entire inventory of constructions?

Bottom-up approach to structuring the network



How: 1. 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

How: 2. Verification of results

- Results are verified against typological studies of grammatical categories
- We often adopt and adjust terminology used in typological studies of grammatical meanings for annotation of constructional meanings
(cf. the “universal grammatical inventory” Plungian 2011: 65; 1999: 311-312).

What types of meanings encoded grammatically in other languages can be expressed in Russian by means of syntactic constructions?

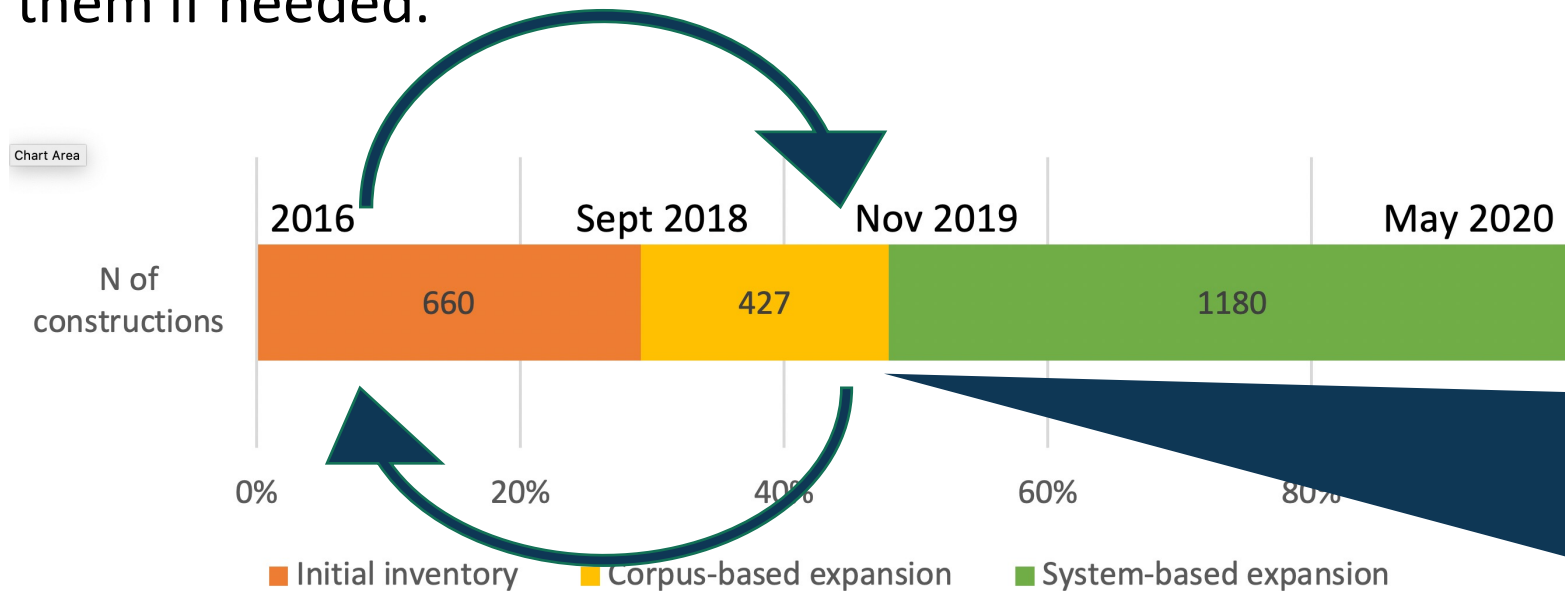
NP-Nom **voz'mi** **i** **VP-Imp**
'NP-Nom take-Pfv.Imp.Sg and VP-Imp'
Ivan *voz'mi* *i* *kupi novuju mašinu!*
'Ivan suddenly bought a new car'

Semantic type "unexpected outcome" >
"mirative" after the category that is expressed by grammatical markers (DeLancey 1997; Aikhenvald 2012)

Semantics of a construction is often a result of a complex interplay of elements that belong to different levels (grammatical markers, lexemes, discourse units, word order, prosody).

How: 3. The "back and forth" challenge

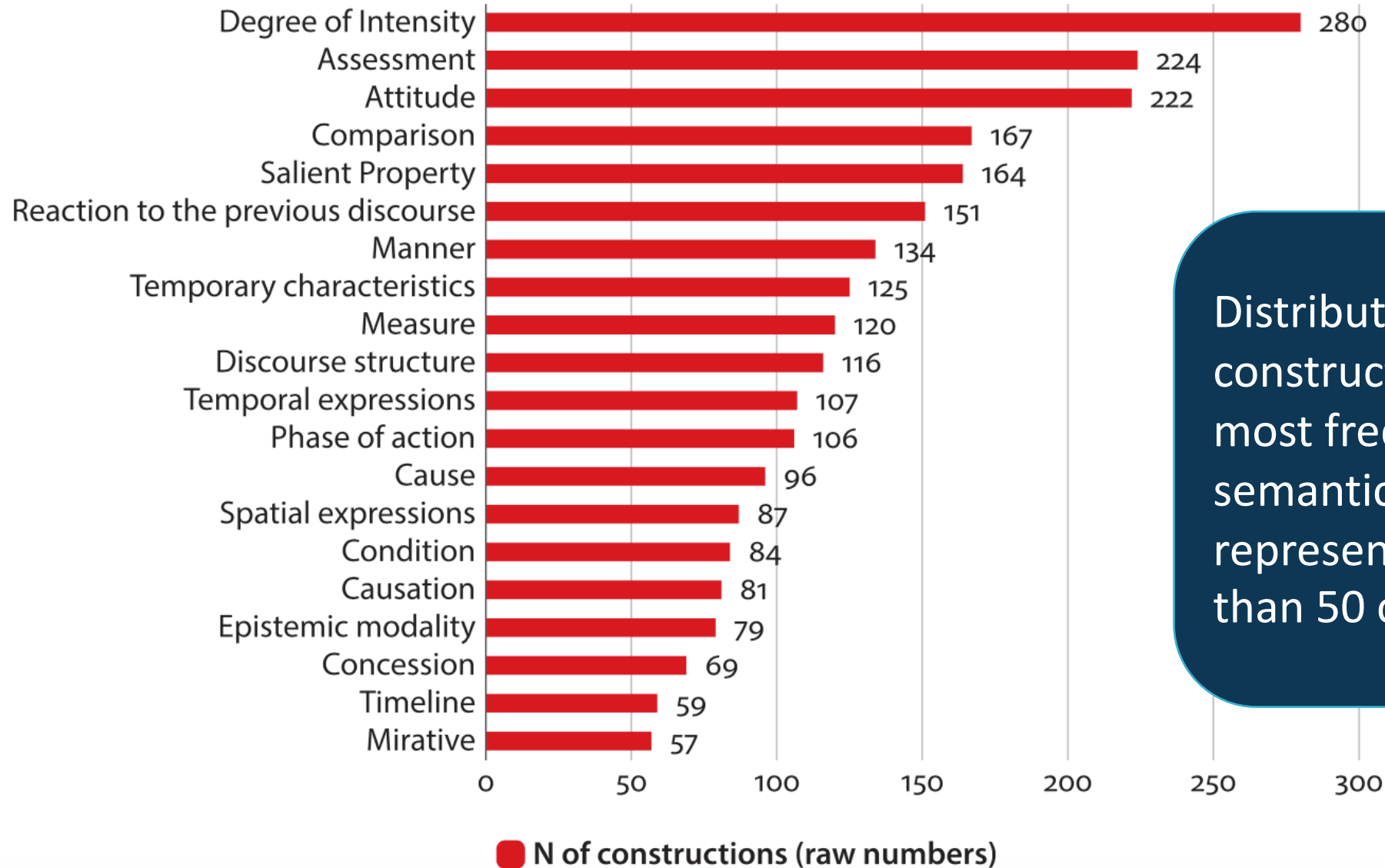
- Expansion of the database helped to verify the classification by recurrent coming back to the identified classes and individual constructions and re-annotating them if needed.



Once we reached a critical mass (about 1000 constructions), our classification became stable: newly added constructions are analyzed in terms of already established semantic types.

We cannot claim that our inventory of semantic tags is exhaustive, but the **major semantic types and their relationships ARE identified.**

Semantic types of constructions: *20 largest types visualized*



Distribution of constructions across the most frequent general semantic types represented by more than 50 constructions

Semantic types of constructions grouped into classes and subclasses

1. Qualia			
1.1. Situation structure	1.2. Major roles	1.4. Logical relations	1.6. Sets and elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeline + • Taxis + • Actionality + • Pluractionality + • Phase of action + • Result + • Actuality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressee + • Instrument • Possession • Comitative • Caritive • Non-standard subject + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause • Purpose • Consequence • Condition • Concession + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additive • Inclusive • Exceptive • Exclusive • Subset • Options • Quantification +
1.3. Situation modifiers		1.5. Properties	1.7. Magnitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S • T • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salient property + • Temporary characteristics + • Comparison + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-existence + • Measure + • Calculation +
2. M		4. Discourse	5. Parameters
2.1.		4.1. Discourse organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of intensity + • Degree of accuracy +
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourse structure + • Intersubjectivity • Objectivity • Source of information 	
2.2.		4.2. Discourse clauses	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Ca • Prohibition + • Threat • Request • Apprehension + • Curse 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaction to the previous discourse + • Routine + 	

- **Comparison**
 - Equality
 - Inequality
 - Similarity
 - Imitation
 - Contrast

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

182 semantic subtypes of constructions

- [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](#)
 - [3. Semantic class SUBJECTIVITY](#)
 - [4. Semantic class DISCOURSE](#)
 - [4.1. Subclass Discourse Organization](#)
 - [4.2. Subclass Discourse Clauses](#)
 - [5. Semantic class PARAMETERS](#)
 - [List of references](#)

An overview and description of semantic types and subtypes of constructions, grouped into numbered classes and subclasses.

Semantic types

Overview

In Advanced Search, you can search for constructions with a specific meaning, for example constructions that express comparison, evaluation, temporal boundaries, etc. We refer to such types of meanings with the term "Semantic types". The description of each construction includes one or more tags that

Janda, Laura A., Anna Endresen, Valentina Zhukova, Daria Mordashova, Ekaterina Rakhilina. 2023. **From data to theory: an emergent semantic classification based on the large-scale Russian constructicon.** *Constructions and Frames* 15(1), 1-58.



- [Semantic types / Семантические типы конструкций](#)
 - [Обзор](#)
 - [1. Семантический класс КВАЛИА \(QUALIA\)](#)
 - [1.1. Подкласс Структура ситуации \(Situation Structure\)](#)
 - [1.2. Подкласс Основные роли участников ситуации \(Major Roles\)](#)
 - [1.3. Подкласс Модификаторы ситуации \(Situation Modifiers\)](#)
 - [1.4. Подкласс Логические отношения \(Logical Relations\)](#)
 - [1.5. Подкласс Характеристики \(Properties\)](#)
 - [1.6. Подкласс Операции с множествами и их элементами \(Sets and Elements\)](#)
 - [1.7. Подкласс Величины \(Magnitude\)](#)
 - [2. Семантический класс МОДАЛЬНОСТЬ И СМЕЖНЫЕ КАТЕГОРИИ \(MODALITY AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD\)](#)
 - [2.1. Подкласс Центральные модальные значения \(Core Modal Meanings\)](#)
 - [2.2. Подкласс Смежные с модальностью категории \(Neighborhood of Core Modal Meanings\)](#)
 - [3. Семантический класс ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ СУБЪЕКТИВНОСТИ \(SUBJECTIVITY\)](#)
 - [4. Семантический класс ДИСКУРС \(DISCOURSE\)](#)
 - [4.1. Подкласс Маркеры организации дискурса \(Discourse Organization\)](#)
 - [4.2. Подкласс Клаузальные конструкции с дискурсивной функцией \(Discourse Clauses\)](#)
 - [5. Семантический класс ПАРАМЕТРЫ \(PARAMETERS\)](#)
 - [Список литературы](#)

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

1. Semantic class “Qualia”

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

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

2. Semantic class “Modality and its neighborhood”

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

3. Semantic class Subjectivity

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

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

4. Semantic class Discourse

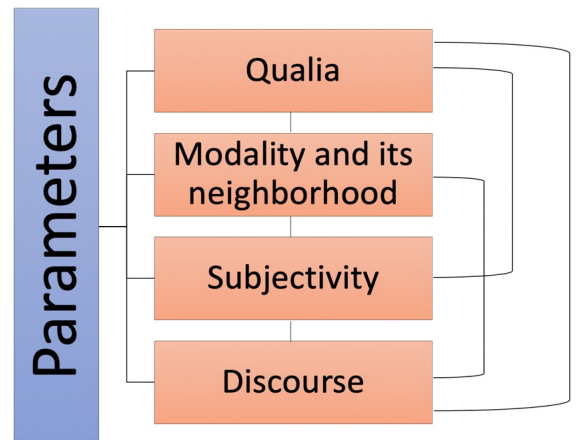
1. Qualia			
1.1. Situation structure	1.2. Major roles	1.4. Logical relations	1.6. Sets and elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeline + • Taxis + • Actionality + • Pluractionality + • Phase of action + • Result + • Actuality 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause • Purpose • Consequence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

- 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

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

- 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



Multiply motivated constructions

Many constructions (over 40%) belong to more than one semantic type, and therefore carry two or more semantic tags and corresponding sub-tags.

Example:

Cl, i privet

'Cl, and hello'

On uže davno vzjal u menja ètu knjigu, i privet! Uexal v otpusk.

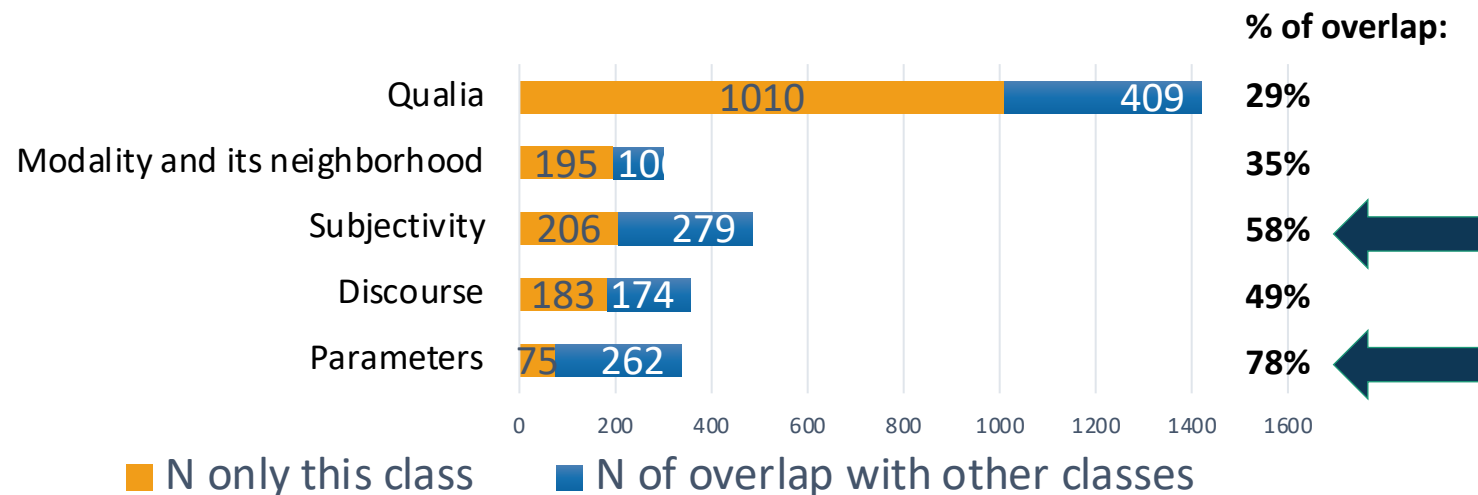
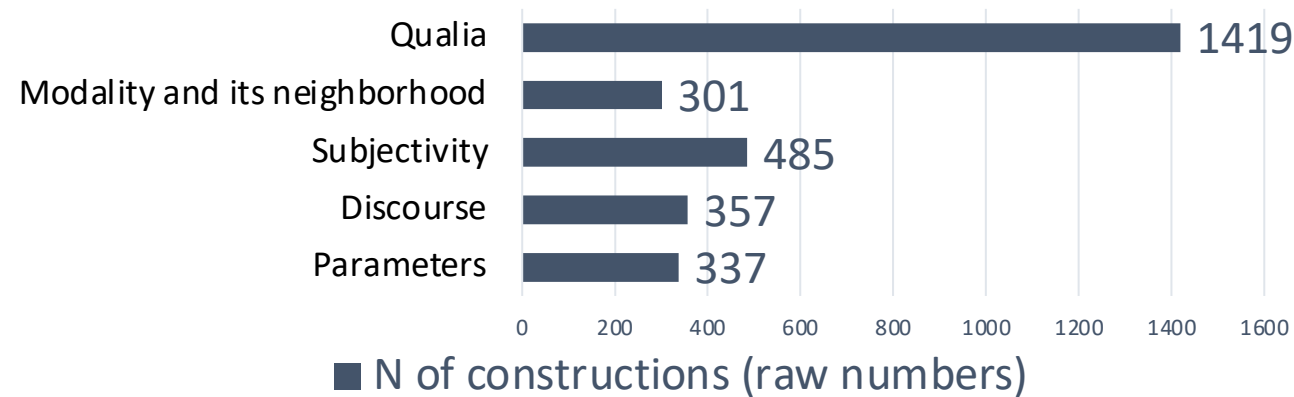
'He borrowed my book a long time ago and suddenly disappeared [lit. and hello]. He left for vacation.'

- 1) type Non-Existence: subtype Disappear -> class Qualia;
- 2) type Mirative -> class Subjectivity

Semantic types and their classes often overlap at the level of individual constructions, and we can examine what kinds of overlaps are more frequently attested than others.

Distribution of constructions across 5 classes

Size of each class and degree of overlap with other classes



- All semantic classes have constructions that simultaneously belong to more than one class.
- Subjectivity and Parameters have the largest amount of overlap.

Groupings of cxns: 3 levels

Family:

- the smallest grouping of (usually 2-9) cxns that are nearly synonymous;
- some members may also share similar syntactic structure and anchor words;
- cxns in a family may share not necessarily all properties but various subsets of these properties (family resemblance)
- focus on horizontal relationships between cxns, but can also include inheritance links

Cluster:

- a group of families that displays a radial category structure,
- with a core prototypical family of cxns and related families that are more or less peripheral and encode additional semantic nuances

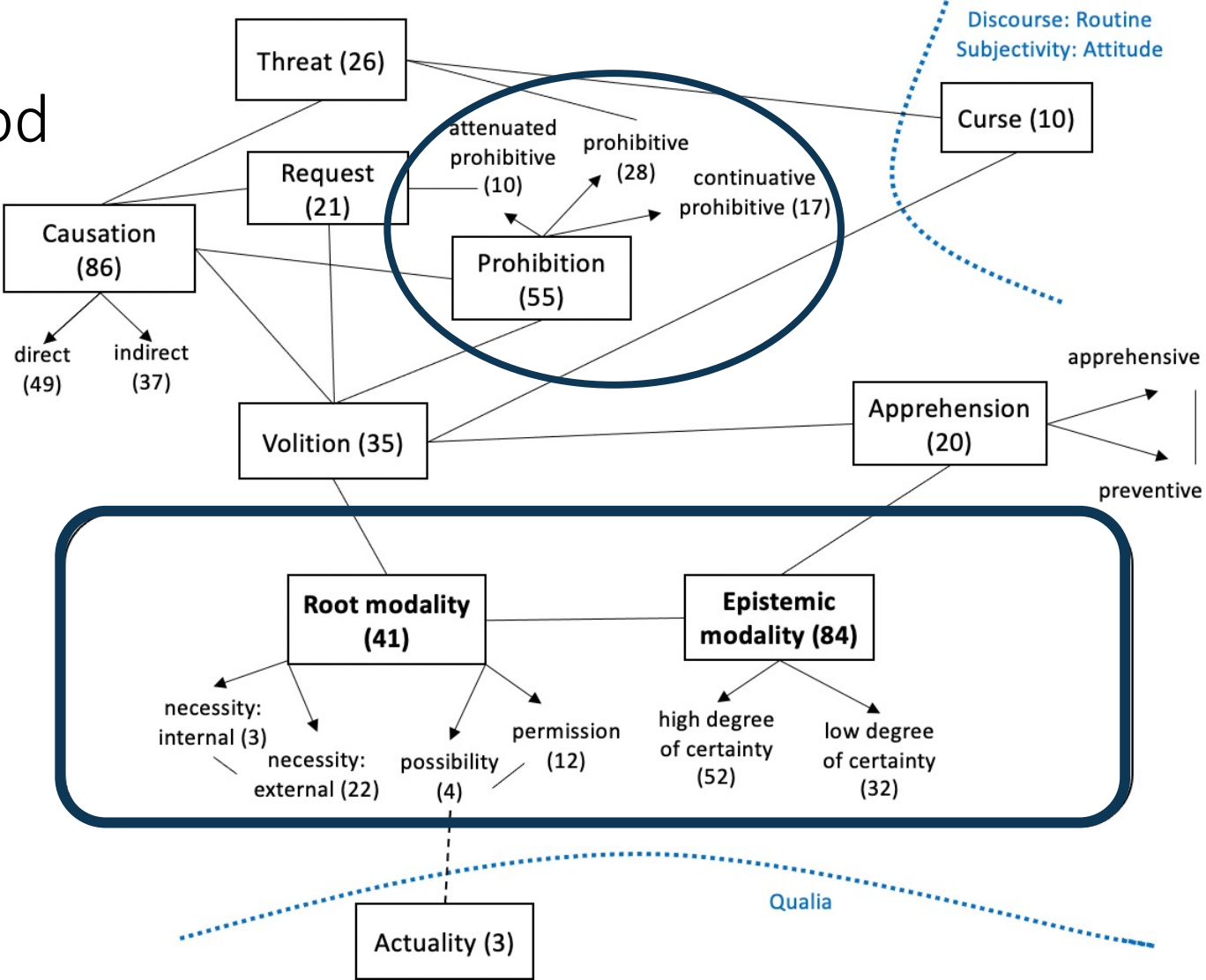
Network:

- a structured group of clusters sharing general semantics such as Prohibitive, Comparison, Assessment, etc.
- Often contains a prototypical cluster and related clusters joined by semantic links or shared families

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)



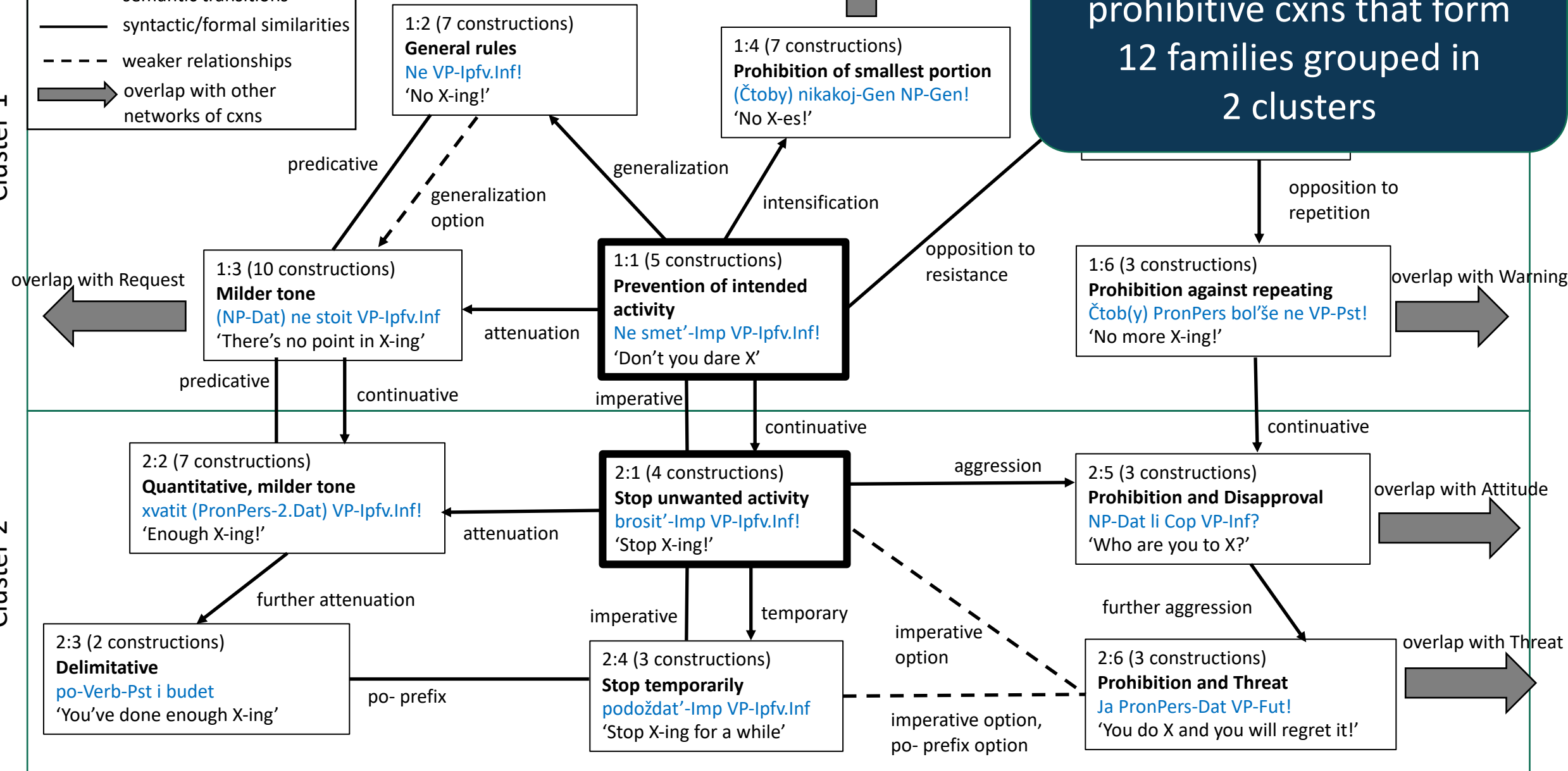
Cluster 1

Cluster 2

Legend:

- semantic transitions
- syntactic/formal similarities
- - - weaker relationships
- ➔ overlap with other networks of cxns

A network of 57 Russian prohibitive cxns that form 12 families grouped in 2 clusters



57 Russian prohibitive constructions form 12 families visualized as boxes.

1:2 (7 constructions)
General rules
Ne VP-Ipfv.Inf!
'No X-ing!'

1:4 (7 constructions)
Prohibition of smallest portion
(Čtoby) nikakoj-Gen NP-Gen!
'No X-es!'

1:5 (3 constructions)
Anticipation of resistance
PronPers-Nom ne VP-Fut!
'You're not going to do X!'

1:3 (10 constructions)
Milder tone
(NP-Dat) ne stoit VP-Ipfv.Inf
'There's no point in X-ing'

1:1 (5 constructions)
Prevention of intended activity
Ne smet'-Imp VP-Ipfv.Inf!
'Don't you dare X'

1:6 (3 constructions)
Prohibition against repeating
Čtob(y) PronPers bol'she ne VP-Pst!
'No more X-ing!'

2:2 (7 constructions)
Quantitative, milder tone
xvatit (PronPers-2.Dat) VP-Ipfv.Inf!
'Enough X-ing!'

2:1 (4 constructions)
Stop unwanted activity
brosit'-Imp VP-Ipfv.Inf!
'Stop X-ing!'

2:5 (3 constructions)
Prohibition and Disapproval
NP-Dat li Cop VP-Inf?
'Who are you to X?'

2:3 (2 constructions)
Delimitative
po-Verb-Pst i budet
'You've done enough X-ing'

2:4 (3 constructions)
Stop temporarily
podoždat'-Imp VP-Ipfv.Inf
'Stop X-ing for a while'

2:6 (3 constructions)
Prohibition and Threat
Ja PronPers-Dat VP-Fut!
'You do X and you will regret it!'

12 families comprise 2 distinct clusters that form a single network

Constructions in Cluster 1 ask a hearer to refrain from doing something, prohibit a future action. Cxns contain the marker of negation

1:2 (7 constructions)

General rules
Ne VP-Ipfv.Inf!
'No X-ing!'

1:4 (7 constructions)

Prohibition of smallest portion
(Čtoby) nikakoj-Gen NP-Gen!
'No X-es!'

1:5 (3 constructions)

Anticipation of resistance
PronPers-Nom ne VP-Fut!
'You're not going to do X!'

N=35
cxns

1:3 (10 constructions)

Milder tone
(NP-Dat) ne stoit VP-Ipfv.Inf
'There's no point in X-ing'

1:1 (5 constructions)

Prevention of intended activity
Ne smet'-Imp VP-Ipfv.Inf!
'Don't you dare X'

1:6 (3 constructions)

Prohibition against repeating
Čtob(y) PronPers bol'she ne VP-Pst!
'No more X-ing!'

Constructions in Cluster 2 express prohibition of an on-going activity (termed continuative prohibition, cf. Rakhilina 2013, Khrakovski 1986), Cxns lack the marker of negation

Delimitative

po-Verb-Pst i budet
'You've done enough X-ing'

2:1 (4 constructions)

Stop unwanted activity
brosit'-Imp VP-Ipfv.Inf!
'Stop X-ing!'

2:5 (3 constructions)

Prohibition and Disapproval
NP-Dat li Cop VP-Inf?
'Who are you to X?'

N=22
cxns

2:4 (3 constructions)

Stop temporarily
podoždat'-Imp VP-Ipfv.Inf
'Stop X-ing for a while'

2:6 (3 constructions)

Prohibition and Threat
Ja PronPers-Dat VP-Fut!
'You do X and you will regret it!'

Thick boxes indicate prototypes.

Cluster 1

1:2 (7 constructions)

General rules
Ne VP-Ipfv.Inf!
'No X-ing!'

1:4 (7 constructions)

Prohibition of smallest portion
(Čtoby) nikakoj-Gen NP-Gen!
'No X-es!'

1:5 (3 constructions)

Anticipation of resistance
PronPers-Nom ne VP-Fut!
'You're not going to do X!'

1:3 (10 constructions)

Milder tone
(NP-Dat) ne stoit VP-Ipfv.Inf
'There's no point in X-ing'

1:1 (5 constructions)

Prevention of intended activity
Ne smet'-Imp VP-Ipfv.Inf!
'Don't you dare X'

1:6 (3 constructions)

Prohibition against repeating
Čtob(y) PronPers bol'she ne VP-Pst!
'No more X-ing!'

2:2 (7 constructions)

Quantitative, milder tone
xvatit (PronPers-2.Dat) VP-Ipfv.Inf!
'Enough X-ing!'

2:1 (4 constructions)

Stop unwanted activity
brosit'-Imp VP-Ipfv.Inf!
'Stop X-ing!'

2:5 (3 constructions)

Prohibition and Disapproval
NP-Dat li Cop VP-Inf?
'Who are you to X?'

Cluster 2

2:3 (2 constructions)

Delimitative
po-Verb-Pst i budet
'You've done enough X-ing'

2:4 (3 constructions)

Stop temporarily
podoždat'-Imp VP-Ipfv.Inf
'Stop X-ing for a while'

2:6 (3 constructions)

Prohibition and Threat
Ja PronPers-Dat VP-Fut!
'You do X and you will regret it!'

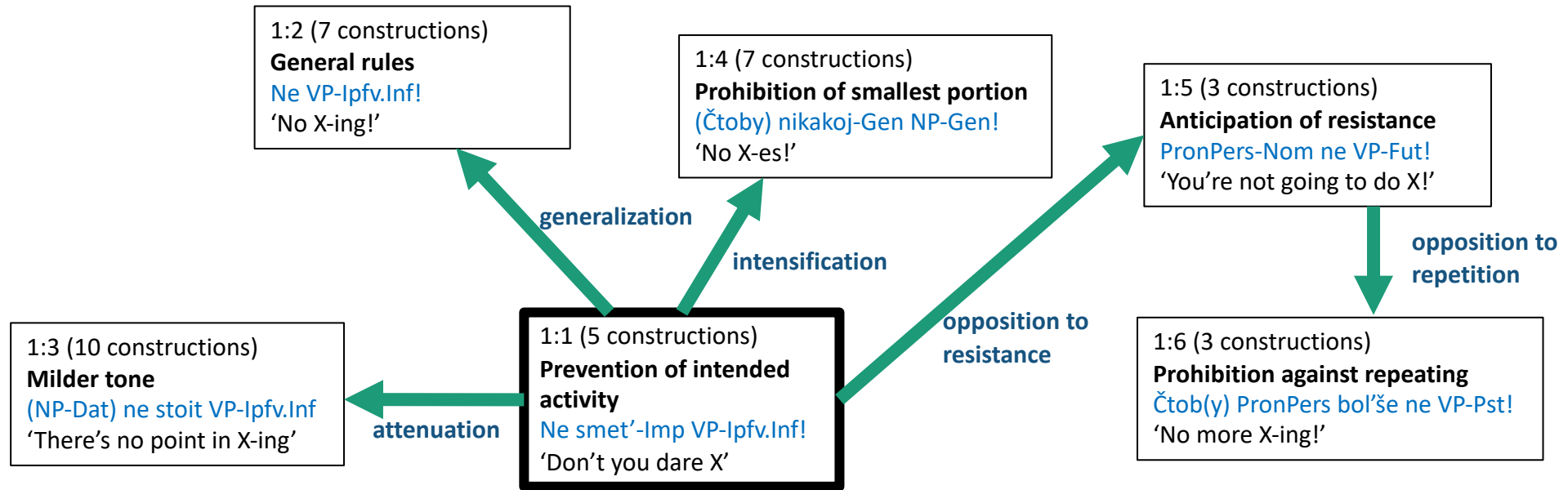
Prototypical prohibition

1. The speaker prompts the interlocutor to not carry out an undesirable activity.
2. The interlocutor is an individual person or a specific group of people.
3. The speaker has more authority / life experience / higher status in the social hierarchy than the person to whom the prohibition is addressed (e.g. boss vs. subordinate, adult vs. child).
4. The prohibition is spoken in a strict commanding peremptory tone.

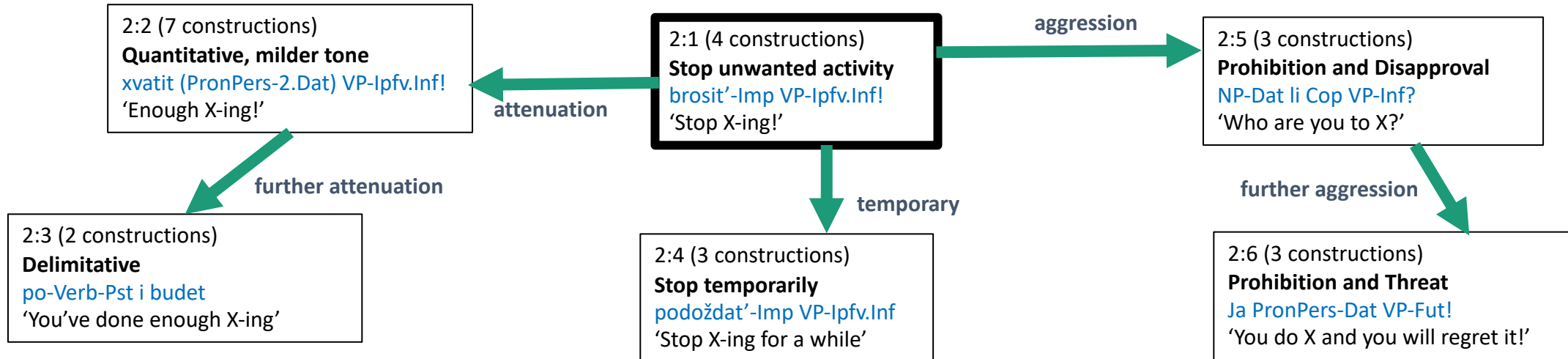


Lines with arrows show semantic transitions between families of cxns.

Cluster 1



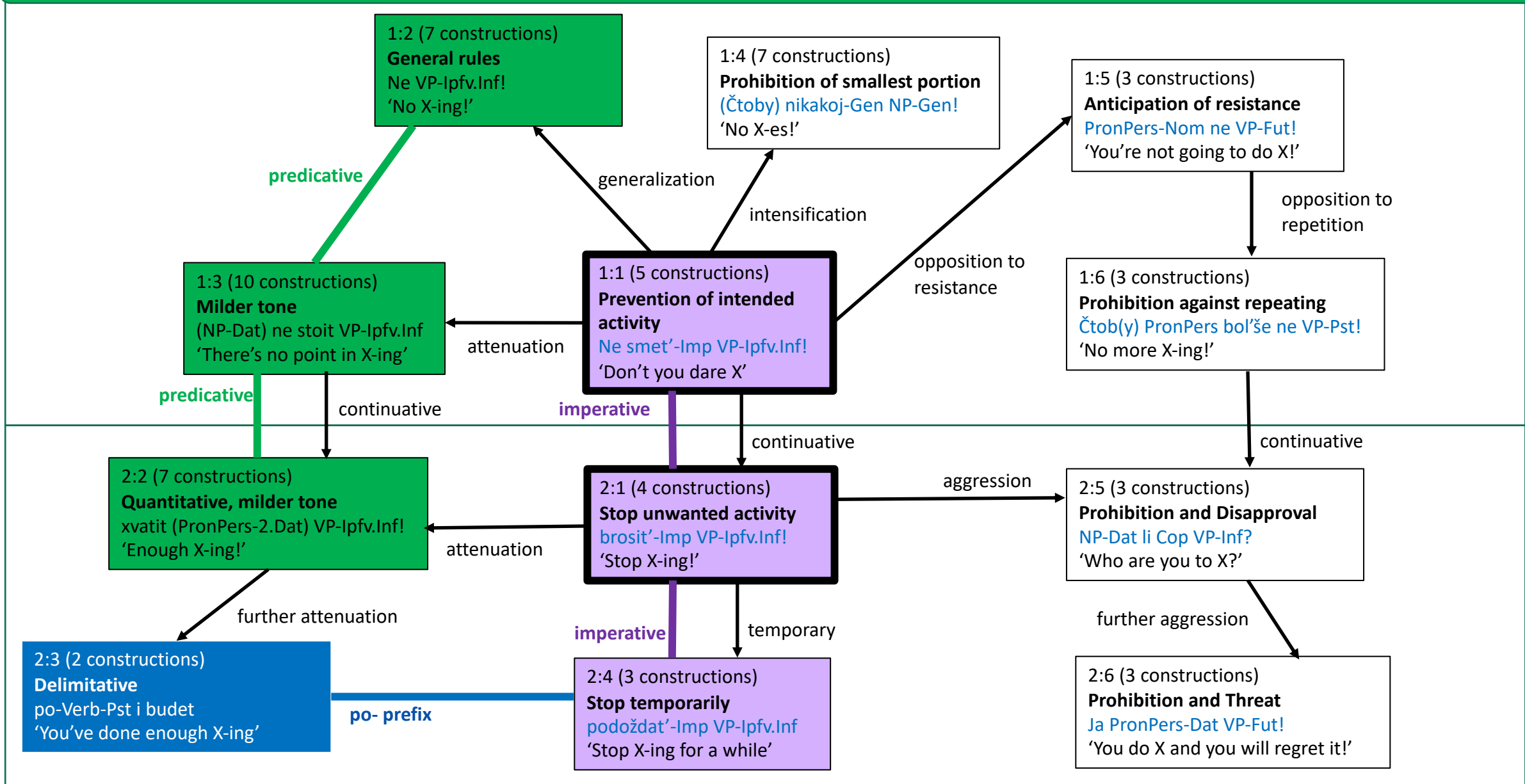
Cluster 2



Lines without arrows indicate syntactic/formal similarities between families of cxns.

Cluster 1

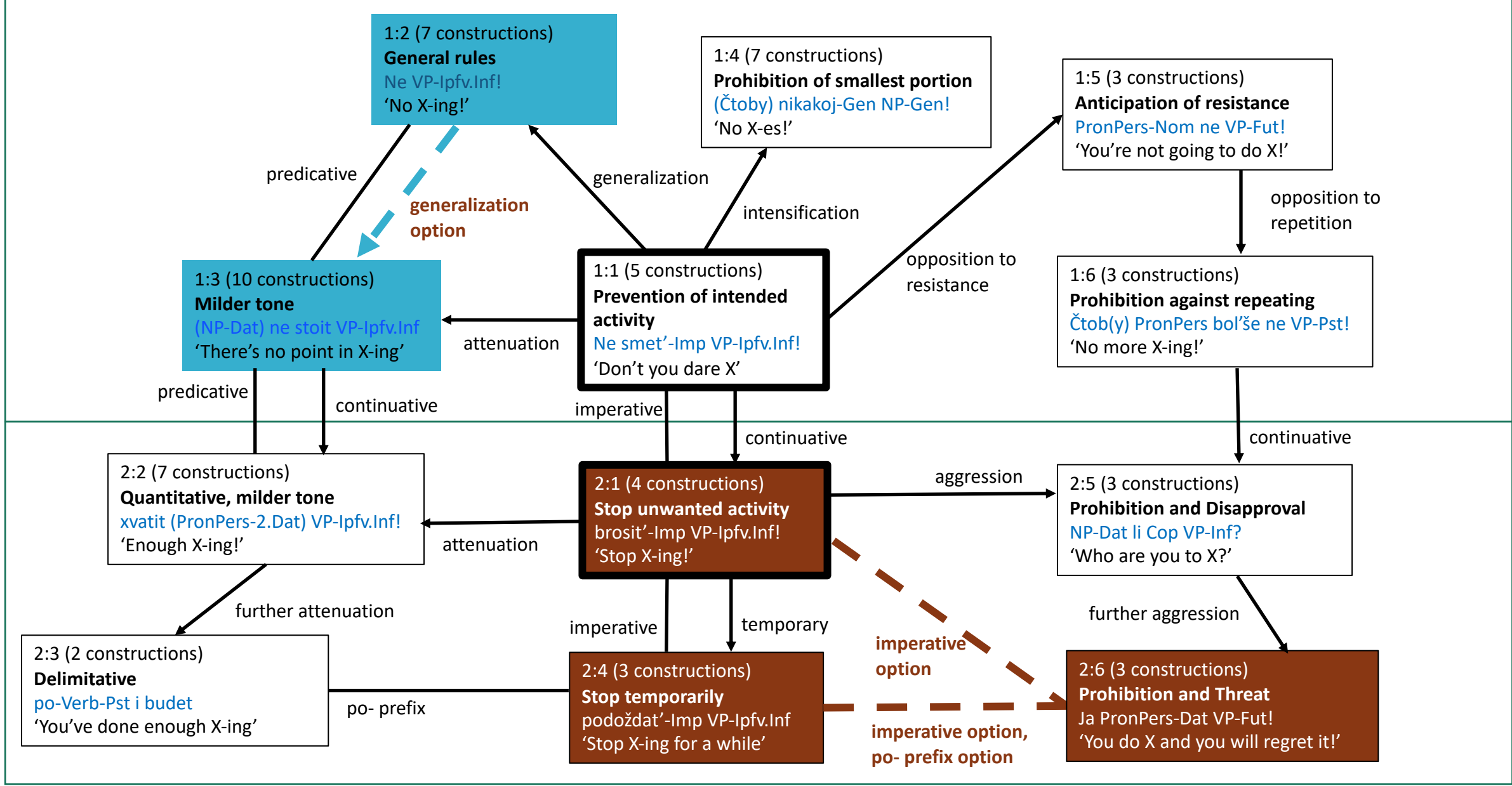
Cluster 2



Dotted lines and arrows indicate weaker relationships (properties observed in some cxns in a family).

Cluster 1

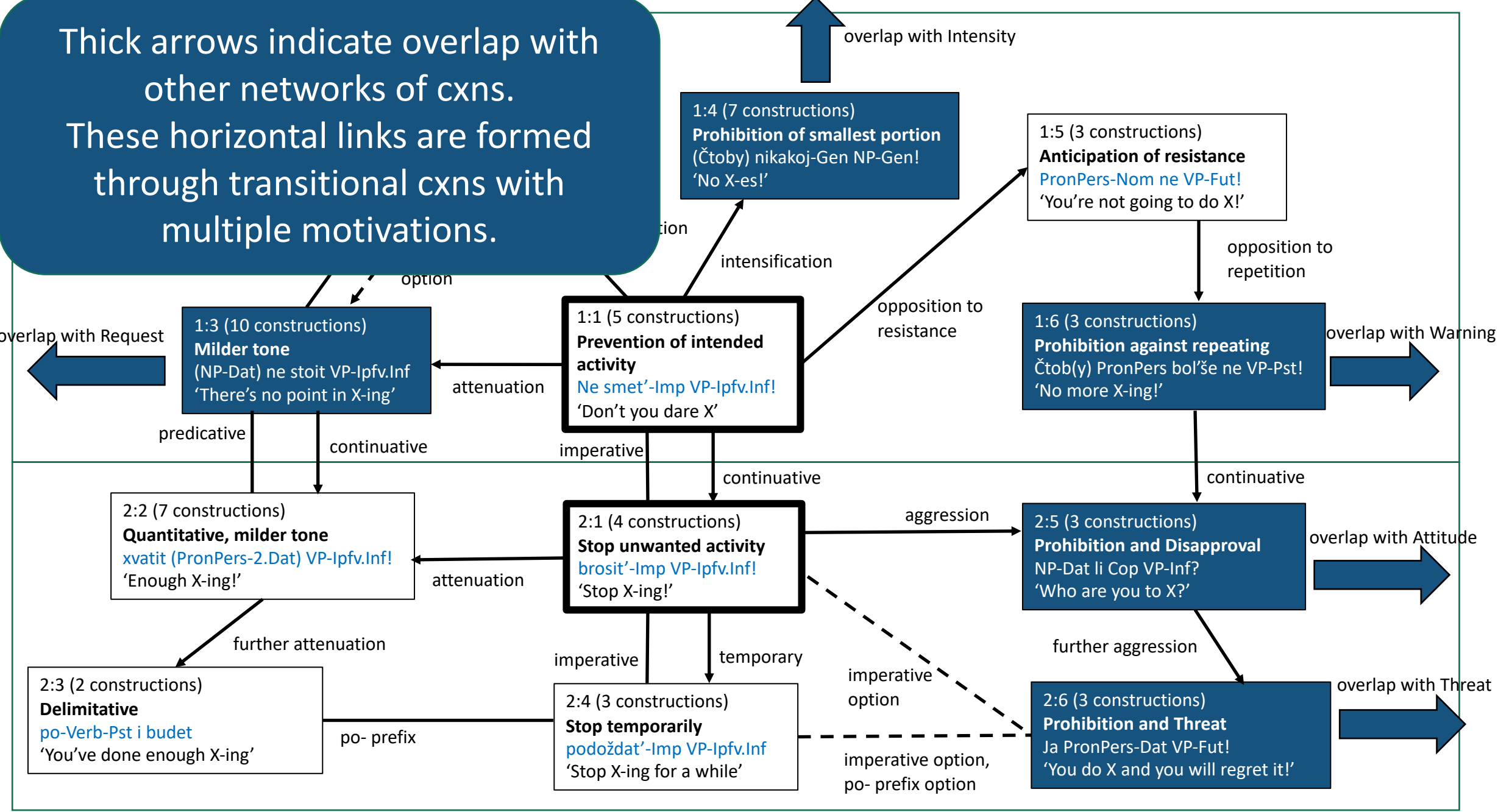
Cluster 2



Cluster 1

Thick arrows indicate overlap with other networks of cxns. These horizontal links are formed through transitional cxns with multiple motivations.

Cluster 2



Semantics: the speaker views the activity of the interlocutor as excessive, or too long, and suggests stopping this activity and moving on to something else

Example of a family:

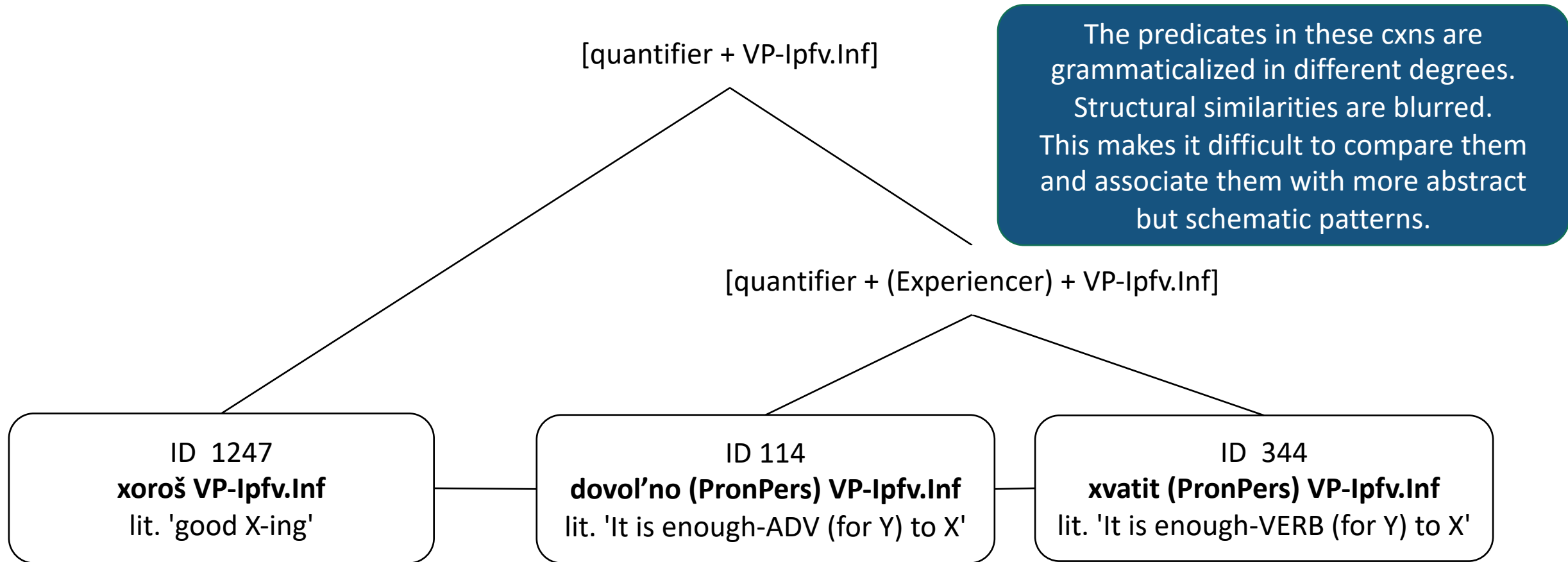
Quantitative cxns ‘Enough X-ing’, mild attenuated prohibition

"measuring" predicates; coding of the interlocutor optional or impossible

ID	Construction name	Illustration
114	dovol'n-o (PronPers-2.Dat) VP-Ipfv.Inf! <i>enough-ADV</i> YOU-DAT X-IPFV-INF 'Enough X-ing (for you)!'	Dovol'n-o žalov-a-t'-sja! enough-ADV complain-IPFV-INF-MED 'Enough complaining!'
344	Xvat-it (PronPers-2.Dat) VP-Ipfv.Inf! <i>be_enough.PFV-FUT.3SG</i> YOU-DAT X-IPFV-INF 'Enough X-ing (for you)! That will do!'	Xvat-it rug-a-t'-sja! <i>be_enough.PFV-FUT.3SG</i> fight-IPFV-INF-MED 'Enough fighting! It will do!'
1247	xoroš-∅ VP-Ipfv.Inf ! <i>good-SG.MASC.SHORT</i> X-IPFV-INF 'Quit X-ing! Cut it out!'	Èj, naverxu! Xoroš-∅ pryg-a-t'! hey upstairs good-SG.MASC.SHORT jump-IPFV-INF 'Hey, up there! Stop jumping!'

- Morphologically, we see very different predicates: *xoroš* is a short form of an adjective meaning 'good', *dovol'no* is an adverb, and *xvatit* is a verb.
- However, synchronically, they are frozen forms that suggest their morphological status only in terms of the suffixes they contain.

A family of prohibitive constructions with predicates quantifying an activity



In cases like this it is more fruitful to focus on horizontal relationships between cxns. Strong horizontal relationships and semantic similarity guarantee family status.

Summing up so far

- The Russian Constructicon is a large-scale resource **aiming to represent a major portion of the grammar** of Russian.
- Priority is given to **multi-word expressions with open slots**.
- Not just a list but a structured inventory
- Constructicon building is a challenging process of **constant change** (due to **bottom-up structuring** of the network)
- Open-source code facilitates portability to other languages (constructicon resources for Hill Mari, Persian, and Italian are on the way).

3. The Ukrainian Construction (February-August 2023)

A construct-i-con resource for Ukrainian

- a repository of multi-word Ukrainian grammatical constructions
 - ✓ Open access & free
 - ✓ Digital
 - ✓ Searchable database
 - ✓ Research-based
 - ✓ Dictionary-like



<https://constructicon.github.io/ukrainian/>



- BROWSE
- ADVANCED SEARCH
- DAILY DOSE
- STATISTICS
- INSTRUCTIONS
- ABOUT

Search in names and illustrations

Level

Results

- 1. чого доброго VP-Pfv.Fut | А то вони, чого доброго, подумують, що ти забув про них.
- 2. як та/те/той/то NP | Життя, як той цвіт, що землю красить.
- 3. невже (не) VP? | Невже люди говорять правду?
- 4. NP-Nom набиратися (набратися) NP-Gen | Хлопчик ріс і набирався сил.
- 5. з огляду на NP-Acc, CI | Він не став цього робити, з огляду на банальність ситуації.
- 6. начебто/неначе XP/CI | Про мене начебто забули.
- 7. XP/CI ніби/начебто XP/CI | По обличчю Олексія промайнуло, начебто тінь, незадоволення.
- 8. VP унаслідок NP-Gen | Унаслідок події постраждали кілька пасажирів.
- 9. теж мені NP-Nom, CI! | Теж мені помічник!
- 10. оце так NP-Nom/Verb/Cor: (CI)! | Оце так диво!

Number of matching constructions: 66

5

NAME

з огляду на NP-Acc. CI - Він не став цього робити. з огляду на банальність ситуації.

Our team



Zoia Butenko



Yuliia Palii



Anna Endresen



Valentina Zhukova



Laura Janda

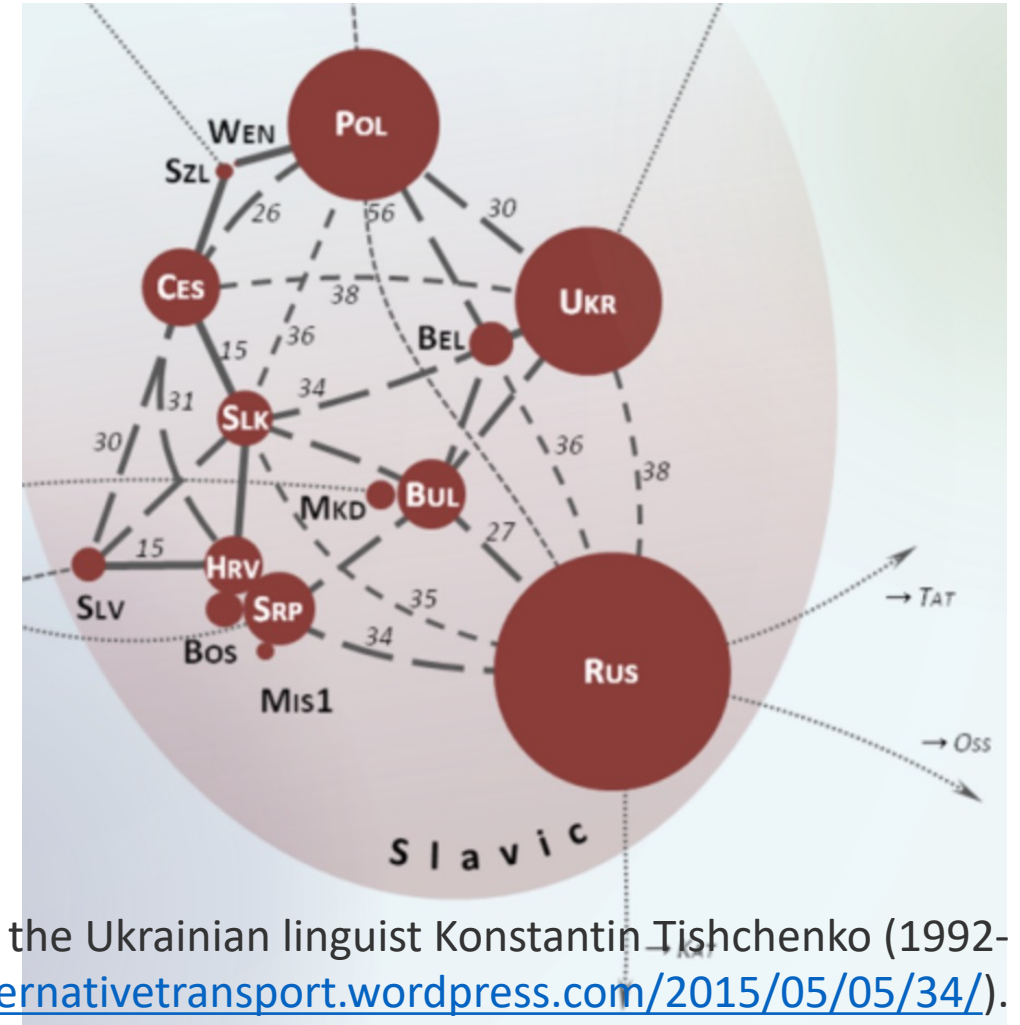
CLEAR

Cognitive Linguistics: Empirical Approaches to Russian

Research question: Ukrainian vs. Russian

How similar and different are the two languages in terms of cxns?

- Ukrainian and Russian are known to be rather similar in terms of **grammar** (Shevelov 1993, Timberlake 1993), but different in terms of vocabulary.
- In **lexicon** Ukrainian and Russian differ by 38% (cf. 25% for Dutch and German) (Bilaniuk 2005, Bilaniuk and Melnyk 2008).
- «These languages are typologically close (as, e.g., Dutch and German), but **to what extent their syntactic properties overlap is an open question.**» (Mykhaylyk 2011: 236).



The Slavic cluster of the Indo-European lexical distance as defined by the Ukrainian linguist Konstantin Tishchenko (1992-1997) and adapted by Stephan F. Steinbach (2015, <https://alternativetransport.wordpress.com/2015/05/05/34/>).

Research question: Ukrainian vs. Russian

How similar and different are the two languages in terms of cxns?

1. What constructions are language-specific for Ukrainian without Russian equivalents? What proportion of the whole do language-specific constructions comprise?
2. What fine-grained differences distinguish seemingly similar constructions that exist in both Ukrainian and Russian?
3. What constructions are equivalent in Ukrainian and Russian and how can their existence be explained in terms of shared linguistic heritage, language contact, and borrowings?

Interim results

Data

- 70 cxns are fully described, illustrated, annotated, and openly available;
- Over 300 cxn candidates to add

Interface

- **We have repurposed the programming code created by Radovan Bast**
 - available on GitHub Pages at <https://constructicon.github.io/russian/> under an open access license
- **Adaptation of the code for the Ukrainian Constructicon was done by Zoia Butenko**
 - The code is open access and transferable for building comparable resources
 - Fully-fledged functioning interface focuses on user-friendly design, self-intuitive functional architecture, and presence of instructions where necessary
 - Launched in August 2023



UKRAINIAN CONSTRUCTICON

om innholdet Yuliia Pali

UKRAINIAN CONSTRUCTICON

- open-access online linguistic resource
- for learners and researchers of Ukrainian
- searchable database of Ukrainian constructions
- targets constructions that puzzle learners

<https://constructicon.github.io/ukrainian>



UIT The Arctic University of Norway

Yuliia Pali

Collecting construction candidates via conducting cross-linguistic comparisons

- first 200 constructions (about 10% of the total 2,200 cxns) from the Russian Constructicon (<https://constructicon.github.io/russian/>)
- Analyzed whether they have any equivalent cxns in Ukrainian
- Used parallel corpora
- Outcome:
 - 33 - No equivalent in Ukrainian and a different cxn is used – 16,5%
 - 105 – «Full» equivalent in Ukrainian (same structure, same lexical anchor) – 52,5%
 - 62 - Partial equivalent in Ukrainian (different subtypes here depending on different lexical anchor, optional elements, different structure, etc.) – 31%
- 208 cxn candidates for the Ukrainian Constructicon

Ukrainian cxns that have equivalents in Russian

U
K
R
A
I
N
I
A
N

čoho dobroho

of-what-of-good

A vony,

And they-NOM,

VP

VP

čoho dobroho,

of-what-of-good

poduma-jut',

think-PFV.FUT

ščo ty

that you-NOM

zab-uv

forget-PFV

pro n-yx.

about they-GEN.

'Chances are that they will think that you have forgotten about them.'

R
U
S
S
I
A
N

čego dobrogo

of-what-of-good

Čego dobrogo,

Of-what-of-good

VP

VP

zastav-jat

make- PFV.FUT

men-ja

me-ACC

myt'

wash-INF

posud-u.

dish-PL.ACC.

'Chances are that they will make me wash the dishes.'

Ukrainian-specific cxns that lack Russian equivalent

nivroku

not malefic

Pron-Dat

Pron-Dat

Ty, molodyčk-o, nivroku tob-i, provorn-a, robotjašč-a.
You-NOM.SG, young_lady-NP.VOC, not malefic you-DAT.SG, agile-NOM.SG.F, hard-working-NOM.SG.F.
'You, young lady, are agile, hard-working. **I don't want to jinx you.**'

Ukrainian cxns that have synonymous but not equivalent cxns in Russian

U
K
R
A
I
N
I
A
N

(NP-Dat) ne varto

not worth

Ne varto

Not worth

'It is not worth mentioning / One should not mention them.'

VP-Ipfv.Inf

VP-Ipfv.inf

zhaduvaty pro

mention-INF about they-ACC.

A grammaticalized adverbial related to the German *werten* 'to evaluate, to value smth', English *worth*, from Germanic probably via Polish

R
U
S
S
I
A
N

(NP-Dat) ne stoit

not worth

Ne stoit

Not worth

'It is not worth talking / One should not talk to him.'

VP-Ipfv.Inf

VP-Ipfv.inf

razgovarivat' s

speak-INF with he-INS.

A grammaticalized form 3.Sg.Pres. of the Slavic verb *stoit* 'cost' Lit. 'It does not cost to X'

Summing up on UkrCon: The contribution

- The project promotes the Ukrainian language as an object of linguistic investigation and L2 learning
- The emerging sub-field of multilingual constructicography
- Facilitates our understanding of constructional equivalency (that forms a continuum rather than rigid clear-cut categories)

The screenshot shows a university course page for 'HØST 2023 HIF-0101 GRUNNKURS I UKRAINSK - 10 STP'. The page is divided into several sections:

- Startside / Emnekatolog / Grunnkurs i ukrainsk**: Navigation links at the top.
- Om emnet**: A section with a blue header containing course details:
 - Studiested: Tromsø |
 - Studiepoeng: 10
 - Emnekode: HIF-0101
- Ansvarlig enhet**: A section with a blue header containing the responsible unit:
 - [Institutt for språk og kultur](#)
- Søknadsfrist / hvordan søke?**: A blue button with a question mark icon.
- Emnetype**: A section with a blue header and a bookmark icon. The text below reads: 'Emnet kan tas som enkeltemne og er relevant for studenter i russisk og russlandsstudier.'
- Opptakskrav**: A section with a blue header and a document icon. The text below reads: 'Generell studiekompetanse eller realkompetanse. Søknadskode 9199 - Enkeltemner (ikke realfag), lavere grad. Ordinære og nettbaserte emner.'

Norway's first course "Ukrainian for beginners", open to all students

4. Pedagogical application

- Construction-based approach to language learning and teaching (Ellis 2013, De Knop & Gilquin 2016, Boas 2022) argues that

**“language learning consists of the learning of constructions”
and therefore “language teaching should consist of the
teaching of constructions.”**

(Herbst 2016: 41)

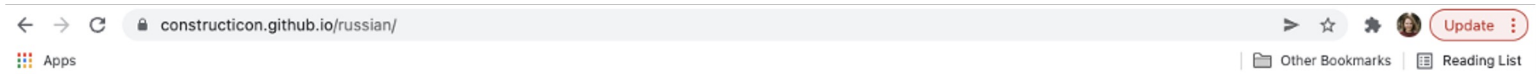
- How to implement the construction-based approach to Language Pedagogy?

How to get students to engage with the construction?

How to bridge the gap between a construction and L2 learners?



Accommodations within RusCon



Browse Advanced search Daily dose

page for self-guided study

Search in names and illustrations

не говоря о

Level

Select level

level selection

Results

3. (а) как же NP-Nom? | А как же мама?
4. (а) при чём здесь/тут Cop NP-Nom? | При чём здесь наши отношения?
5. (а) Noun-Nom/кто (же) (PronPers-3.Acc) знает, Cl | Кто его знает, почему она так поступила.
6. (а/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 похож на папу.
8. (вот) то-то и оно, что Cl/XP | То-то и оно, что от меня ничего не зависит.
9. (всё) никак не VP-Infv | Задача всё никак не решалась.
10. (единственное) (Prer) что (не) VP, так это (не) XP/Cl | Чего дочь не сделала, так это не убралась.
11. (как) по мне, (так) Cl | Как по мне, это ещё не беда.
12. (не/самое) время Cop VP-Inf | Самое время вершить большие дела.

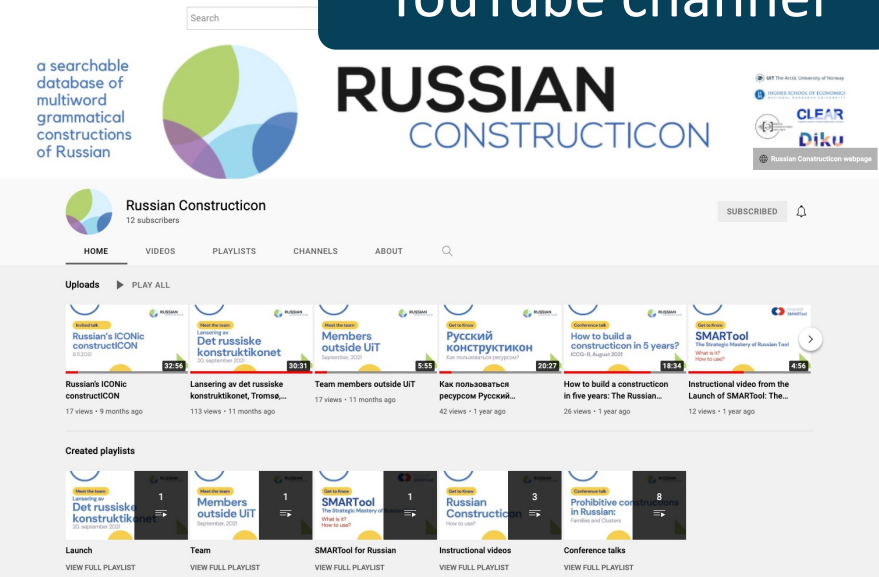
Number of matching constructions: 2273

What is a construction?

Constructions are structural units of language, prominent linguistic patterns that form sentences and phrases. Constructions are arguably stored in speakers' minds as prefabricated units. Some constructions are simple like the English construction *My name is John*. Others are more complex like the English *nice-of-you* construction, as in *It's nice of you to call*. Constructions often have a fixed part (the anchor) and variable parts (slots). For example, *It's*, *of*, and *to* are anchor words, whereas *nice*, *you* and *call* are fillers of the slots. Because fillers can vary, one can employ the same construction to produce various utterances, such as *It's bad of him to come late* or *It's sweet of them to ask*.

user-friendly explanations

YouTube channel



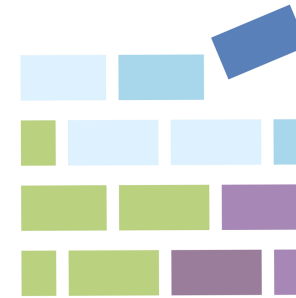
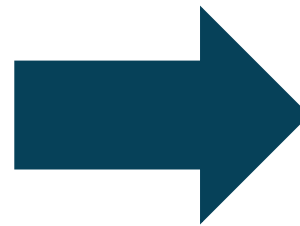
Beyond the RusCon: new resource (2022)



RUSSIAN
CONSTRUCTICON

database with Russian
grammatical constructions

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



Construxercise!

Hands-on learning of Russian constructions

practical exercises for students
learning Russian


<https://constructicon.github.io/construxercise-rus/>


The focus on **57** highly frequent and widely
encountered **discourse constructions**
12 lessons with over **150 practical exercises**


Accommodated for **online** and **offline work**

The team:
both faculty
members
and students



 **Construxercise!** предлагает студентам и преподавателям русского языка как иностранного более 150 упражнений, которые значительно улучшают навыки говорения и письма. В упражнениях отрабатываются стратегические группы русских конструкций (частотных моделей построения предложений и фраз), которые организуют текст и помогают достичь складности речи на уровне носителей языка.

 **Construxercise!** tilbyr studenter og lærere i russisk som fremmedspråk over 150 øvelser som betydelig forbedrer tale- og skriveferdighetene. Øvelsene retter seg mot de strategiske gruppene av russiske konstruksjoner (frekvente mønstre for å lage setninger og fraser) som er avgjørende når det gjelder oppbygning av setninger og tekster, og bidrar til å oppnå flytende tale på morsmålsnivå.

 **Construxercise!** offers learners and teachers of Russian over 150 exercises that significantly strengthen text production skills. The exercises target strategic sets of Russian constructions (prominent patterns of sentence and phrase structures) that organize the flow of speech and help to achieve native-like fluency in speaking and writing.



Conclusions

- We advocate a construction-based approach to learning and teaching L2 Russian
- Constructions are **“shortcuts” for language learning**
- The focus is on highly frequent and widely encountered constructions
- Equip students with **ready-to-use communicative units** presented in the shape of clear sentence structures and phrase patterns.
- The exercises encourage combining cxns into **strategic sets**, or templates, that make the task of generating any text, oral or written, much easier.