Quantification in Natural Language (QUANTLANG): a Multilingual Corpus
Parallel examples from quantifiers and quantification in Russian, Finnish, Erzya, Udmurt and Tatar glossed and translated into English.

Pirkko Suihkonen

The database consists of examples on quantification and lexical quantifiers in Russian, Finnish, Erzya, Udmurt, and Tatar. The examples are glossed morphologically and translated into English. Many of the examples are presented in various publications dealing with quantification in different languages (on examples from these publications, see Literature). Originally, a great number of examples are also prepared for describing quantification in Finnish. Some examples are collected from newspapers and radio and TV programs.

It has been the goal that the database can be used in examining lexical quantifiers and the systems expressing quantification in these languages. There are some differences between the numbers of examples in the database, and the same concerns the English translations of some examples. Most of the examples are published in Suihkonen & Solovyev (eds), 2013 (see Literature below). The examples are in the pdf form. Information on the use of the corpora has to be mentioned in the documents in which they are used as research material.

The editors of the corpus: Pirkko Suihkonen & Valery Solovyev.
Contents of the corpus (see also Suihkonen 2013: 239–240).

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**Russian** (Translations: Bibinur Zaguljaeva (from Finnish into Russian) & Dmitry Egorov (from English into Russian). Morphological analysis: Dmitry Egorov & Valery Solovyev). The number of words:

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I. Examples from sentence structures with simple and complex NPs and VPs.

A. Zero-place predicates

B. One-place predicates

C. Sentences containing two or three NPs

Erzya Translations from English into Erzya: Jack Rueter and Olga Erina.
Morphological analysis: Jack Rueter.

II. Examples from sentence structures with simple and complex NPs and VPs.

A. Zero-place predicates

B. One-place predicates

C. Sentences containing two or three NPs

Udmurt (Translations from Finnish into Udmurt: Valentin Kel'makov and Natalja Kondrateva. Morphological analysis: Pirkko Suihkonen and Natalja Kondrateva):
### B. One-place predicates

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### B. Sentences containing two or three NPs

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**Tatar** (Translations from Russian into Tatar and morphological analysis:
Gulshat Raisovna Galiullina, Alfia Shavketovna Yusupova and Gulnara Mansurova.
Preliminary versions of some Tatar translations: Bibinur Zaguljaeva):

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#### I. Examples from lexical quantifiers: Tatar.

1. Existential quantifiers
2. Universal quantifier
3. Indefinite noun phrases
4. Definite noun phrases
5. Numerals
6. Comparison
7. Proper nouns
8. Pronouns in the first argument
9. Binary quantifiers and reciprocals
10. Complex Boolean structures

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#### II. Examples from sentence structures with simple and complex NPs and VPs.

A. Zero-place predicates
B. One-place predicates
C. Sentences containing two or three NPs

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### Literature


Abbreviations
A = adjective;  
in the word order schemas:  
    obligatory adverb
ABE = abessive  
ABL = ablative  
ABS = absolutive,  
absolute
ACC = accusative  
ACCOM = accomplishment
ACT = active  
AD-A = ad-adjective
ADE = adessive  
ADEZ = adjectivizer
ADV = adverb  
ADV-PCPL = adverbial participle  
ADVLP = adverbial phrase  
ADVLP-LOC = locative adverbial phrase
ADVS = adversative
AERG, ANTIERG = antiergative
AFF = affective  
AGR = agreement
ALL = allative
ANIM = animate
APERT = antipersistent
App. = Appendix
A-PRT = antipersistent
APPR = approximative, approximant
ARG = argument
ASP = aspect
ASS = associative
AUX = auxiliary verb
AUXN = auxiliary noun
AX = affix
BIN = binary (quantifier)  
boi = Barbareño Chumash
bsw = Bayso, Baiso
CAR = caritive
CARD = cardinal
CASE = case  
CAUS = causative
CHV = Chuvash
CL = clause  
CLT = clitic
CMP = comparative
CN = common noun  
CNEG = connegative
cnm = Chinese, Mandarin
CNP = common noun phrase
CNST = constant  
CO-INT = co-intersective
COLL = collective
COMP = complement
COND = concessive
CONJ = conjunction(al)
CONN = connegative
CONS = conservative
CONT = continuative
CONV = converb  
COOR = coordinative
COP = copula, copulative
\(\forall\) COUNT = \(\forall\) countable
CUM = cumulative
DAT = dative
DAT-ACC = dative-accusative
DECN = decreasing
\(\forall\) DEF = \(\forall\) definite
DEL = delocation
DEM = demonstrative
DESID = desiderative
DET = determiner, determinate
dial. = dialect  
DIM = diminutive  
DIR = directional, directive
DIsl = dislocation
DISTR = distributive
DO = direct object
DOM = domain
DUPL = duplication
EGR = egressive
ELA = elative  
EMAR = East Mari
ENG = English
ESS = essive
ET = existential context
EXT = extension(ional)
EXTN = existent
FEM = feminine
FIN = Finnish
FIN = finite form
FRAC = fraction
FR = French
FREQ = frequentative
FUT = future
FUT-HYPO = hypothetical future tense
GEN = genitive
GER = gerund
GRP = group
H = head
HUM = human
HUN = Hungarian
HYPO = hypothetical
ILL = illative
IMP = imperative
IMPERF = imperfect
IMPL = implicative
INCR = increasing
IND = indicative
INDF = indefinite
INDFZ = indefmitizer
INDT = indeterminate
INE = inessive
INF = infinitival
INFI = 1st infinitive
INFII = 2nd infinitive
INFL = inflectional affix
INSM = instrumental
INT = intersective,
intersection
INTR = interrogative
INTS = intensifier
IO = indirect object
IPERF = imperfective
IRR = irrelevant
ITER = iterative
ITRA = intransitive
\("KNWN = \("known
L = long (sound)
LAST = last name
LAT = lative
LEX = lexical
LOC = locative
MASC = masculine
MASS = mass (Q)
mlg = Malagasy
MLTP = multiplicative
MNTD = mentioned
MNTD-W = having the same meaning
MOD = modal, mood
MODF = modifier
MON = monotone
N = noun
N-A = not applicable
NARR = narrative
NB = number
NEC = necessity
NEG = negative, negation
NEW = new
NOM = nominative
NOMZ = nominalizer
NP = noun phrase
nsm = North Saami
NTR = neuter
NUM = numeral
O, OBJ = object
OPT = optative
ORD = ordinal
P, PH = phrase
PAL = palatalized
PART = particle
PASS = passive
PAST = past tense
PAUC = paucal
PCPL = participle
PERF = perfect, perfective
PERIF = peripheric
PERS = person
PERT = persistent
PI = polarity item
PL = plural
POP = postposition
POS = positive
POSS = possessive
POSS-DECL = possessive declension
POST-NOM = post-nominal
POT = potential
PRED = predicate, predicative
PRE-NOM = pre-nominal
PREP = prepositional
PRI = present tense
PRET = preterit
PRET-I = preterit I
PRET-II = preterit II
PROL = prolate
PRON = pronoun
PROP = proper (noun)
PRP = preposition
PRSP = presupposed
PRT = participle
PTV = partitive (a case)
PU = phraseological unit
Q = quantifier
QNT = quantity
R = root (stem)
RDPL = redurbation
REC = reciprocal
REFL = reflexive
REL = relative
REST = restrictive
rus = Russian
S = sentence; subject
SG = singular
\("SPEC = \("specific
SPLIT = split
SPRL = superlative
STAF = state of affairs
STRG = strong
SUBJ = subject
SUBOR = subordinate
sun = Sundanese
SX = suffix
tat = Tatar
TE = terminative
TERM = terminative
TRA = transitive
TRI = transitive
tur = Turkish
tus = Tuscarora
udm = Udmurt
uni = universal
V = verb, predicate
v = voiced
VBM = affix making verbs from nouns
VP = verb phrase
V-SEIN = verbum
sentendi et dicendi
w = word
WO = word order
X = non-obligatory item
1-3 = numbers (PERS)
. = combining meanings of permanteau morphs
# = limiter of the parts of compounds
* = ungrammatical expression; historical form
? = grammaticality is vague
+ = morpheme boundary
- = syllabic boundary
| = limiter between two interpretations;
between facultative elements
/ = limiter between two alternatives