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4.1.2.1 Group pattern 1: V n (active pattern)/be V-ed (passive pattern). The simple pattern V n (1, 2) corresponds to the transitive use of the active form of the verb describe, which is followed by a noun group functioning as the object of the sentence (-- 4.1.2.2 Group pattern 2: N [Adv] V-ed [Adv]/[PP] or N [Adv] V-ing [Adv]/[PP] (V-ed-as-a-post-modifier pattern) and (Adv) V-ed N (V-ed-as-a-pre-modifier -pattern). When comparing group pattern 1 with group pattern 2, a clear difference depending on the fin -- 4.1.2.3 Group pattern 3: N V-ed as N (Simple categorisation pattern)/N (be) V-ed as N (Complex categorisation pattern). This group pattern is composed of at least four different elements: a noun group N that precedes the pattern, followed by the past part -- 4.1.2.4 Group pattern 4: as [Adv] V-ed [Adv] (temporal guiding pattern)/as V-ed [Adv]/[PP] (spatial guiding pattern). The particle as, followed by the past participle form of the V-ed, introduces a verbless clause, which can be transformed into a finite c -- 4.2 Interconnection between patterns, meaning, and lexis -- 5. Verbal form describe vs. Nominal form description -- 5.1 V description -- 5.1.1 Verbs of 'giving' + description -- 5.1.2 Verbs of 'receiving' + description -- 5.1.3 Other type of semantically equivalent transformations -- 5.2 Description + preposition -- 6. Concluding remarks -- Acknowledgements -- References -- Websites -- References for examples taken from the Health Science Corpus -- Negation in biomedical English -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Results and discussion -- 2.1 The phraseology of the adjectives likely and unlikely -- 2.2 The phraseology of the adjectives clear and unclear -- 2.3 The phraseology of the adjectives able and unable -- 3. Conclusion -- Acknowledgements -- References -- References for examples.

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Sommario/riassunto

In this article, I outline the fundamental aspects of how frame semantics is applied to lexical analysis in the Spanish FrameNet project (SFN). To this end, I describe the process of semantic annotation in SFN and the software tools we use, and how we have used our annotated sentences as a training corpus to implement automatic semantic-role labelling for Spanish. I then describe our initial forays into the study of Spanish grammatical constructions, in which we are integrating frame semantics into syntactic analysis. Finally, I discuss SFN's procedure for annotating metaphors and show how frame semantics can be used to analyse their emergent meanings.
