**Russian Semantic Primes, with English equivalents (Anna Gladkova 2017)**

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| JA,TY, KTO-TO,ČTO-TO~VEŠČ’, LJUDI,TELO | substantives |
| i, you, someone, something~thing, people, body |
| ROD~VID, ČAST’ | relational substantives |
| kinds, parts |
| ĖTOT, TOT ŽE, DRUGOJ  | determiners |
| this, the same, other~else |
| ODIN, DVA, NEKOTORYE, VSE, MNOGO, MALO† | quantifiers |
| one, two, some, all, much~many, little~few |
| XOROŠIJ~XOROŠO, PLOXOJ~PLOXO  | evaluators |
| good, bad |
| BOL’ŠOJ, MALEN’KIJ  | descriptors |
| big, small |
| ZNAT’, DUMAT’, XOTET’, NE XOTET’, ČUVSTVOVAT’, VIDET’, SLYŠAT’ | mental predicates |
| know, think, want, don’t want, feel, see, hear |
| GOVORIT’~SKAZAT’, SLOVA, PRAVDA  | speech |
| say, words, true |
| DELAT’, PROISXODIT’~SLUČAT’SJA, DVIGAT’SJA  | actions, events, movement |
| do, happen, move |
| BYT’ (GDE-TO), BYT’~EST’, BYT’ (KEM-TO/ČEM-TO) | location, existence,specification |
| be (somewhere), there is, be (someone/something) |
| MOJ/MOJA/MOE | possession |
| (is) mine |
| ŽIT’, UMERET’  | life and death |
| live, die |
| KOGDA~VREMJA, SEJČAS, DO, POSLE, DOLGO, KOROTKOE VREMJA, NEKOTOROE VREMJA, MOMENT  | time |
| when~time, now, before, after, a long time, a short time, for some time, moment |
| GDE~MESTO, ZDES’, NAD, POD, DALEKO, BLIZKO, STORONA, VNUTRI*,* KASAT’SJA | place |
| where~place, here, above, below, far, near, side, inside, touch |
| NE, MOŽET BYT’, MOČ’, POTOMU ČTO, ESLI  | logical concepts |
| not, maybe, can, because, if |
| OČEN’, BOL’ŠE~EŠČE  | intensifier, augmentor |
| very, more |
| KAK~TAK  | similarity |
| like~as |

**Notes**: • Exponents of primes can be polysemous, i.e. they can have other, additional meanings. • Exponents of primes may be words, bound morphemes, or phrasemes. • They can be formally complex. • They can have language-specific combinatorial variants (allolexes, indicated with ~). • Each prime has well-specified syntactic (combinatorial) properties.

† Another possible allolex for little~few is nemnogo.