AceWiki Grammar

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Below, the grammar rules of the AceWiki grammar are shown:

Texts and Sentences

'text' stands for a complete text consisting of an arbitrary number of complete sentences (including zero):

- (1) $text \xrightarrow{:}$
- (2) $text \xrightarrow{:} complete_sentence text$

A complete sentence is represented by the category 'complete_sentence' and is either a declarative sentence that ends with a full stop or a question ending with a question mark:

- $(3) \quad complete_sentence \quad \xrightarrow{\sim} \quad /\!\!/ \quad sentence \quad [\,\,.\,\,]$
- $(4) \quad complete_sentence \quad \xrightarrow{\sim} \quad /\!\!/ \quad simple_sentence_2 \begin{pmatrix} qu: + \\ whin: \\ whout: + \end{pmatrix} \quad [\ ?\]$

General sentences are represented by 'sentence':

- (5) $sentence \xrightarrow{:} sentence_coord_1$
- (6) $sentence \xrightarrow{\sim} /\!\!/ [for every] nc \begin{pmatrix} qu: \\ subj: \end{pmatrix} sentence_coord_1$
- (7) sentence $\stackrel{\sim}{\longrightarrow}$ // [if] sentence_coord_1 [then] sentence_coord_1

Sentences can be coordinated using "or" ('sentence_coord_1') and "and" ('sentence_coord_2'):

- (8) $sentence_coord_1 \xrightarrow{:} sentence_coord_2$
- $(9) \quad sentence_coord_1 \quad \xrightarrow{\sim} \quad /\!\!/ \quad sentence_coord_2 \quad [\text{ or }] \quad sentence_coord_1$
- $(10) \quad sentence_coord_2 \quad \xrightarrow{:} \quad simple_sentence_1$
- $(11) \quad sentence_coord_2 \quad \xrightarrow{:} \quad simple_sentence_1 \quad [\text{ and }] \quad sentence_coord_2$

Uncoordinated sentences are represented in two levels by 'simple_sentence_1' and 'simple_sentence_2':

- $(12) \quad simple_sentence_1 \quad \xrightarrow{\sim} \quad /\!\!/ \quad [\text{ it is false that }] \quad simple_sentence_2 \Big(\text{qu:-} \Big)$
- (13) $simple_sentence_1 \xrightarrow{:} [there is] np \begin{pmatrix} case: nom \\ def: -\\ exist: +\\ pl: -\\ qu: -\\ sub]: \end{pmatrix}$
- (14) $simple_sentence_1 \xrightarrow{:} [there is] np \begin{pmatrix} case: nom \\ def: -\\ exist: +\\ pl: -\\ qu: -\\ subi: \end{pmatrix} [such that] simple_sentence_1$
- (15) $simple_sentence_1 : there are] <math>np \begin{pmatrix} case: nom \\ def: -exist: + \\ pl: + \\ qu: -subi: \end{pmatrix}$
- (16) $simple_sentence_1 \xrightarrow{:} simple_sentence_2(qu:-)$
- $(17) \quad simple_sentence_2 \begin{pmatrix} \text{qu:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{whin:} \, \mathbb{2} \\ \text{whout:} \, \mathbb{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \xrightarrow{\sim} \quad np \begin{pmatrix} \text{case: nom} \\ \text{id:} \, \mathbb{4} \\ \text{pl:} \, \mathbb{5} \\ \text{qu:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{subj:} \\ \text{whont:} \, \mathbb{6} \end{pmatrix} \\ vp_coord_1 \begin{pmatrix} \text{pl:} \, \mathbb{5} \\ \text{qu:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{subj:} \, \mathbb{4} \\ \text{whin:} \, \mathbb{6} \\ \text{whout:} \, \mathbb{3} \end{pmatrix}$

Verb Phrases

Like sentences, verb phrases can be coordinated using "or" ('vp_coord_1') and "and" ('vp_coord_2'):

$$(18) \quad vp_coord_1 \begin{pmatrix} p!: \boxed{1} & & \\ qu: \boxed{2} & \\ subj: \boxed{3} & \\ whin: \boxed{4} & \\ whout: \boxed{5} \end{pmatrix} \quad \stackrel{:}{\longrightarrow} \quad vp_coord_2 \begin{pmatrix} p!: \boxed{1} & \\ qu: \boxed{2} & \\ subj: \boxed{3} & \\ whin: \boxed{4} & \\ whout: \boxed{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(19) \quad vp_coord_1 \begin{pmatrix} \text{pl: } 1 \\ \text{qu: } 2 \\ \text{subj: } 3 \\ \text{whin: } 4 \\ \text{whout: } 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \stackrel{\textstyle \sim}{\longrightarrow} \quad /\!\!/ \quad vp_coord_2 \begin{pmatrix} \text{pl: } 1 \\ \text{qu: } 2 \\ \text{subj: } 3 \\ \text{whin: } 4 \\ \text{whout: } 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{[or]} \quad vp_coord_1 \begin{pmatrix} \text{pl: } 1 \\ \text{qu: } 2 \\ \text{subj: } 3 \\ \text{whin: } 6 \\ \text{whout: } 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(20) \quad vp_coord_2 \begin{pmatrix} \text{pl:} 1 \\ \text{qu:} 2 \\ \text{subj:} 3 \\ \text{whin:} 1 \\ \text{whout:} 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vdots \quad vp \begin{pmatrix} \text{pl:} 1 \\ \text{qu:} 2 \\ \text{subj:} 3 \\ \text{whin:} 4 \\ \text{whout:} 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(21) \quad vp_coord_2 \begin{pmatrix} \text{pl:} 1 \\ \text{qu:} 2 \\ \text{subj:} 3 \\ \text{whin:} 4 \\ \text{whout:} 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vdots \quad vp \begin{pmatrix} \text{pl:} 1 \\ \text{qu:} 2 \\ \text{subj:} 3 \\ \text{whin:} 4 \\ \text{whout:} 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad [\text{and}] \quad vp_coord_2 \begin{pmatrix} \text{pl:} 1 \\ \text{qu:} 2 \\ \text{subj:} 3 \\ \text{whin:} 6 \\ \text{whout:} 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Uncoordinated verb phrases represented by 'vp' can use an auxiliary verb:

$$(22) \quad vp \begin{pmatrix} \text{exist: } 1 \\ \text{pl: } 2 \\ \text{qu: } 3 \\ \text{rel: } [4] \\ \text{subj: } 5 \\ \text{whout: } [7] \end{pmatrix} \quad \xrightarrow{\sim} \quad aux \begin{pmatrix} \text{be: } 8 \\ \text{exist: } 1 \\ \text{exist: } 1 \\ \text{pl: } 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad v \begin{pmatrix} \text{be: } [8] \\ \text{exist: } 1 \\ \text{pl: } [2] \\ \text{qu: } [3] \\ \text{rel: } [4] \\ \text{subj: } [5] \\ \text{vform: inf whin: } [6] \\ \text{whout: } [7] \end{pmatrix}$$

The category 'v' represents the main verb or - if "be" is used as a copula verb - the complementing noun phrase or adjective complement:

$$(24) \quad v \begin{pmatrix} \text{be:} - \\ \text{copula:} - \\ \text{exist:} \boxed{1} \\ \text{pl:} \boxed{2} \\ \text{vform:} \boxed{3} \\ \text{whin:} \boxed{4} \\ \text{whout:} \boxed{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \overset{:}{\longrightarrow} \quad verb \begin{pmatrix} \text{be:} - \\ \text{exist:} \boxed{1} \\ \text{pl:} \boxed{2} \\ \text{vcat:} \text{itr} \\ \text{vform:} \boxed{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(25) \quad v \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{be:} - \\ \text{copula:} - \\ \text{embv:} \boxed{1} \\ \text{exist:} \boxed{2} \\ \text{pl:} \boxed{3} \\ \text{qu:} \boxed{4} \\ \text{rel:} \boxed{5} \\ \text{sub:} \boxed{6} \\ \text{yform:} \boxed{7} \\ \text{whin:} \boxed{8} \\ \end{array}$$

$$(26) \quad v \begin{pmatrix} \text{be: +} \\ \text{copula: -} \\ \text{embv: } \boxed{1} \\ \text{qu: } \boxed{2} \\ \text{rei: } \boxed{3} \\ \text{subj: } \boxed{4} \\ \text{whin: } \boxed{6} \end{pmatrix} \quad \stackrel{:}{\longrightarrow} \quad verb \begin{pmatrix} \text{be: +} \\ \text{vcat: tr} \end{pmatrix} \quad np \begin{pmatrix} \text{case: acc} \\ \text{copula: -} \\ \text{embv: } \boxed{1} \\ \text{qu: } \boxed{2} \\ \text{rei: } \boxed{3} \\ \text{subj: } \boxed{4} \\ \text{whin: } \boxed{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(27) \quad v \begin{pmatrix} be: + \\ copula: + \\ embv: \boxed{1} \\ qu: \boxed{2} \\ rel: \boxed{3} \\ subj: \boxed{1} \\ whout: \boxed{6} \end{pmatrix} \quad p \begin{pmatrix} case: acc \\ copula: + \\ embv: \boxed{1} \\ of: + \\ embv: \boxed{1} \\ of: + \\ pl: - \\ qu: \boxed{2} \\ rel: \boxed{3} \\ subj: \boxed{4} \\ whin: \boxed{5} \\ whout: \boxed{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(28) \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} be: + \\ copula: + \\ embv: 1 \\ pl: - \\ qu: 2 \\ rel: 3 \\ subj: 4 \\ whin: 5 \\ whout: 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \stackrel{:}{\longrightarrow} \quad np \quad \begin{cases} case: acc \\ copula: + \\ embv: 1 \\ of: - \\ pl: - \\ qu: 2 \\ rel: 3 \\ subj: 4 \\ whin: 5 \\ whout: 6 \end{cases}$$

$$(29) \quad v \begin{pmatrix} be; + \\ copula; + \\ embv; \boxed{1} \\ qu; \boxed{2} \\ rel; \boxed{3} \\ sub; \boxed{4} \\ whout; \boxed{6} \end{pmatrix} \quad \stackrel{:}{\longrightarrow} \quad \underline{tradj} \quad np \begin{pmatrix} case; acc \\ copula; - \\ embv; \boxed{1} \\ qu; \boxed{2} \\ rel; \boxed{3} \\ sub; \boxed{4} \\ whot; \boxed{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

Noun Phrases

Noun phrases are represented by 'np' and can consist of proper names, variables, pronouns, and different noun constructs:

(30)
$$np \begin{pmatrix} \text{def:} + \\ \text{embv:} 1 \\ \text{exist:} + \\ \text{id:} 2 \\ \text{of:} \\ \text{pl:} - \\ \text{qu:} 3 \\ \text{rel:} 4 \\ \text{whin:} 5 \\ \text{whout:} 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{propername} \begin{pmatrix} \text{gender:} ? \\ \text{human:} 8 \\ \text{text:} 2 \end{pmatrix} \gg \begin{pmatrix} \text{gender:} ? \\ \text{hasvar:} - \\ \text{human:} 8 \\ \text{id:} 2 \\ \text{type:} \text{prop} \end{pmatrix} relc \begin{pmatrix} \text{embv:} 1 \\ \text{human:} 8 \\ \text{qu:} 3 \\ \text{rel:} 4 \\ \text{sub:} 1 \\ \text{sub:} 2 \\ \text{whin:} 5 \\ \text{whout:} 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(39) \quad np \begin{pmatrix} \text{exist:} + \\ \text{id:} \boxed{1} \\ \text{of:} - \\ \text{pl:} - \\ \text{qu:} + \\ \text{whout:} + \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} \quad \# \boxed{1} \quad [\text{what}] \quad > \begin{pmatrix} \text{hasvar:} - \\ \text{human:} - \\ \text{id:} \boxed{1} \\ \text{type: wh} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(40) \quad np \begin{pmatrix} \text{exist:} + \\ \text{id:} \boxed{1} \\ \text{of:} - \\ \text{pl:} - \\ \text{qu:} + \\ \text{whout:} + \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} \quad \# \boxed{1} \quad [\text{who}] \quad > \begin{pmatrix} \text{hasvar:} - \\ \text{human:} + \\ \text{id:} \boxed{1} \\ \text{type: wh} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(41) \quad np \begin{pmatrix} \text{embv: } \boxed{1} \\ \text{exist: } + \\ \text{id: } \boxed{2} \\ \text{of: } \boxed{3} \\ \text{pl: } - \\ \text{qu: } + \\ \text{rel: } \boxed{4} \\ \text{subj: } \boxed{5} \\ \text{whout: } + \end{pmatrix} \quad \underbrace{\vdots} \quad \left[\text{ which } \right] \quad nc \begin{pmatrix} \text{embv: } \boxed{1} \\ \text{id: } \boxed{2} \\ \text{of: } \boxed{3} \\ \text{qu: } + \\ \text{rel: } \boxed{4} \\ \text{subj: } \boxed{5} \\ \text{whout: } + \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(42) \quad np \begin{pmatrix} \text{exsts: +} \\ \text{id: } \square \\ \text{of: -} \\ \text{pl: +} \\ \text{qu: +} \\ \text{whout: +} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} [\text{which}] \quad \# \square \quad \underline{nounpl}$$

The category 'nc' represents nouns optionally followed by variables, relative clauses, and of-constructs:

$$(43) \quad nc \begin{pmatrix} embv: \boxed{1} \\ id: \boxed{2} \\ of: -qu: \boxed{3} \\ rel: \boxed{4} \\ whin: \boxed{5} \\ whout: \boxed{6} \end{pmatrix} \quad \rightarrow \quad n \begin{pmatrix} gender: \boxed{7} \\ human: \boxed{8} \\ id: \boxed{2} \\ text: \boxed{9} \end{pmatrix} \quad opt_newvar \begin{pmatrix} hasvar: \boxed{10} \\ var: \boxed{11} \end{pmatrix} \quad > \begin{pmatrix} gender: \boxed{7} \\ human: \boxed{8} \\ id: \boxed{2} \\ noun: \boxed{9} \\ type: noun \\ var: \boxed{11} \end{pmatrix} \quad relcl \begin{pmatrix} embv: \boxed{1} \\ human: \boxed{8} \\ qu: \boxed{3} \\ type: noun \\ var: \boxed{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} embv: \boxed{1} \\ of: + \\ qu: \boxed{2} \\ of: + \\ qu: \boxed{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad opt_newvar \begin{pmatrix} hasvar: \boxed{10} \\ var: \boxed{11} \end{pmatrix} \quad relcl \begin{pmatrix} embv: \boxed{1} \\ subj: \boxed{2} \\ whout: \boxed{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(44) \quad nc \begin{tabular}{l} (math black) & constraints & constraints$$

The category 'n' stands for nouns:

$$(45) \quad n \begin{pmatrix} \text{gender: } \underline{1} \\ \text{human: } \underline{2} \\ \text{id: } \underline{3} \\ \text{text: } \underline{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \xrightarrow{:} \quad \#\underline{3} \quad \underbrace{noun}_{} \begin{pmatrix} \text{gender: } \underline{1} \\ \text{human: } \underline{2} \\ \text{text: } \underline{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

New variables, optional and mandatory, are represented by 'opt_newvar' and 'newvar', respectively:

(46)
$$opt_newvar(hasvar: -) \xrightarrow{:}$$

$$(47) \quad opt_newvar \begin{pmatrix} \text{hasvar: +} \\ \text{var: } \boxed{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \stackrel{:}{\longrightarrow} \quad newvar \begin{pmatrix} \text{var: } \boxed{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(48) \quad newvar\Big(\text{var}: \boxed{1}\Big) \stackrel{:}{\longrightarrow} \quad \underline{variable}\Big(\text{text}: \boxed{1}\Big) \not< \Big(\begin{matrix} \text{hasvar}: + \\ \text{var}: \boxed{1} \end{matrix}\Big)$$

Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are represented by 'relcl'. They start with a relative pronoun and are always optional:

$$(49) \quad relcl\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{whin: } \boxed{1} \\ \text{whout: } \boxed{1} \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{:}$$

$$(50) \quad \mathit{relcl} \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{embv:} + \\ \mathsf{human:} \, \square \\ \mathsf{qu:} \, 2 \\ \mathsf{rel:} + \\ \mathsf{subj:} \, 3 \\ \mathsf{whout:} \, 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overset{:}{\longrightarrow} \quad \mathit{relpron} \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{human:} \, \square \\ \mathsf{relpron:} \, 6 \\ \mathsf{relpron:} \, 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathit{relcl1} \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{human:} \, \square \\ \mathsf{qu:} \, 2 \\ \mathsf{relpron:} \, 6 \\ \mathsf{subj:} \, 3 \\ \mathsf{whin:} \, 4 \\ \mathsf{whout:} \, 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Like sentences and verb phrases, relative clauses can be coordinated by "or" ('relc11') and "and" ('relc12'):

$$(51) \quad relc11 \begin{pmatrix} \text{human: } \boxed{1} \\ \text{qu: } \boxed{2} \\ \text{relpron: } \boxed{3} \\ \text{sub; } \boxed{3} \\ \text{whin: } \boxed{5} \\ \text{whout: } \boxed{6} \end{pmatrix} \quad \stackrel{\textstyle \sim}{\longrightarrow} \quad /\!\!/ \quad relc12 \begin{pmatrix} \text{human: } \boxed{1} \\ \text{qu: } \boxed{2} \\ \text{relpron: } \boxed{3} \\ \text{sub; } \boxed{4} \\ \text{whin: } \boxed{7} \\ \text{whout: } \boxed{7} \end{pmatrix} \quad or_relpron \begin{pmatrix} \text{human: } \boxed{1} \\ \text{relpron: } \boxed{3} \\ \text{sub; } \boxed{4} \\ \text{whin: } \boxed{7} \\ \text{whout: } \boxed{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(53) \quad relct2 \begin{pmatrix} \text{human:} \\ \text{qu:} \\ \text{pelpron:} \\ \text{elso} \\ \text{whin:} \\ \text{S} \\ \text{whout:} \\ \text{?} \\ \text{?} \\ \text{?} \\ \text{?} \\ \text{whin:} \\ \text{\mathbb{S}} \\ \text{whout:} \\ \text{?} \\$$

$$(54) \quad relcl2 \begin{pmatrix} \operatorname{qu:} [1] \\ \operatorname{rel:} [2] \\ \operatorname{sub}[: 3] \\ \operatorname{whout:} [5] \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} vp \begin{pmatrix} \operatorname{pl:} - \\ \operatorname{qu:} [1] \\ \operatorname{rel:} [2] \\ \operatorname{sub}[: 3] \\ \operatorname{whout:} [5] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(55) \quad relcl2 \begin{pmatrix} \text{qu:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{subj:} \, \mathbb{2} \\ \text{whin:} \, \mathbb{3} \\ \text{whout:} \, \mathbb{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \stackrel{\sim}{\longrightarrow} \quad np \begin{pmatrix} \text{case: nom } \\ \text{copula:} - \\ \text{pl:} \, \mathbb{5} \\ \text{qu:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{rel:} - \\ \text{rel:} - \\ \text{rel:} - \\ \text{subj:} \, \mathbb{2} \\ \text{whin:} \, \mathbb{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad verb \begin{pmatrix} \text{be:} - \\ \text{exist:} \, \mathbb{6} \\ \text{pl:} \, \mathbb{5} \\ \text{vcat: tr} \\ \text{vform: inf} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(56) \quad relcl2 \begin{pmatrix} \text{qu:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{sub:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{whin:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{whout:} \, \mathbb{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \stackrel{\sim}{\longrightarrow} \quad np \begin{pmatrix} \text{case: nom copula:} - \\ \text{pp:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{qu:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{ref:} - \\ \text{sub:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{sub:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{whont:} \, \mathbb{I} \end{pmatrix} \quad verb \begin{pmatrix} \text{be:} \, - \\ \text{exist:} \, + \\ \text{pl:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{veat: tr} \\ \text{vform: fin} \end{pmatrix}$$

Relative pronouns are represented by 'relpron' and can be either "that", "who" or "which":

(57)
$$relpron(relpron: that) \xrightarrow{:} [that]$$

(58)
$$relpron\begin{pmatrix} \text{human: +} \\ \text{relpron: who} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} [\text{who}]$$

(59)
$$relpron \begin{pmatrix} \text{human: -} \\ \text{relpron: which} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} [\text{which}]$$

The categories 'or_relpron' and 'and_relpron' define shortcuts - like "or that" as one token - for better usability inside of the predictive editor:

$$(60) \quad or_relpron \begin{pmatrix} \text{human: } \boxed{1} \\ \text{relpron: } \boxed{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} \quad [\text{ or }] \quad relpron \begin{pmatrix} \text{human: } \boxed{1} \\ \text{relpron: } \boxed{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

(61)
$$or_relpron(relpron: that) \xrightarrow{:} [or that]$$

$$(62) \quad \textit{or_relpron} \left(\substack{\text{human: +} \\ \text{relpron: who}} \right) \; \xrightarrow{:} \; \left[\; \text{or who} \; \right]$$

$$(63) \quad \textit{or_relpron} \begin{pmatrix} \text{human:-} \\ \text{relpron: which} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} \quad [\text{ or which }]$$

$$(64) \quad \mathit{and_relpron} \begin{pmatrix} \text{human:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{relpron:} \, \mathbb{P} \end{pmatrix} \; \xrightarrow{:} \; [\text{ and }] \quad \mathit{relpron} \begin{pmatrix} \text{human:} \, \mathbb{I} \\ \text{relpron:} \, \mathbb{P} \end{pmatrix}$$

(65)
$$and_relpron(relpron: that) \xrightarrow{:} [and that]$$

(66)
$$and_relpron\begin{pmatrix} \text{human:} + \\ \text{relpron: who} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} [\text{and who}]$$

(67)
$$and_relpron\begin{pmatrix} \text{human:} - \\ \text{relpron: which} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} [and which]$$

Verbs

The category 'verb' represents main verbs:

$$(68) \quad verb \begin{pmatrix} \text{be:} - \\ \text{pl:} - \\ \text{veat: tr} \\ \text{vform: fin} \end{pmatrix} \quad \stackrel{:}{\longrightarrow} \quad \underline{verbsg}$$

(69)
$$verb \begin{pmatrix} be: - \\ pl: + \\ vcat: tr \\ vform: fin \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} \underline{verbinf}$$

$$(70) \quad verb \begin{pmatrix} \text{be:} -\\ \text{vcat: tr} \\ \text{vform: inf} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} \underline{verbinf}$$

$$(71) \quad verb \begin{pmatrix} \text{be: } + \\ \text{vcat: tr} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} \quad \underline{pverb}$$

Auxiliary verbs are represented by 'aux', which includes negation markers:

(72)
$$aux \begin{pmatrix} be: + \\ exist: + \\ pl: - \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} [is]$$

$$(73) \quad \mathit{aux} \begin{pmatrix} \mathrm{be:} + \\ \mathrm{exist:} - \\ \mathrm{pl:} - \end{pmatrix} \ \stackrel{:}{\longrightarrow} \ \ /\!\!/ \ \ [\, \mathrm{is} \ \mathrm{not} \,]$$

$$(74) \quad aux \begin{pmatrix} be: + \\ exist: - \\ pl: - \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} /\!\!/ [is] [not]$$

$$(75) \quad aux \begin{pmatrix} \text{be: } + \\ \text{exist: } + \\ \text{pl: } + \end{pmatrix} \quad \stackrel{:}{\longrightarrow} \quad [\text{ are }]$$

(76)
$$aux\begin{pmatrix} be: + \\ exist: - \\ pl: + \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} /\!\!/ [are not]$$

$$(77) \quad \mathit{aux} \begin{pmatrix} \mathrm{be:} + \\ \mathrm{exist:} - \\ \mathrm{pl:} + \end{pmatrix} \ \stackrel{\textstyle :}{\longrightarrow} \ \ \ \ [\ \mathrm{are}\] \ \ [\ \mathrm{not}\]$$

(78)
$$aux \begin{pmatrix} be: -\\ exist: -\\ pl: - \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} /\!\!/ [does not]$$

Quantifiers

Existential and universal quantifiers are represented by 'quant':

(80)
$$quant(exist: +) \stackrel{:}{\longrightarrow} [a]$$

(81)
$$quant(exist: +) \stackrel{:}{\longrightarrow} [an]$$

(82)
$$quant(exist: -) \stackrel{:}{\longrightarrow} /\!\!/ [every]$$

(83)
$$quant(exist:-) \xrightarrow{:} // [no]$$

The category 'num_quant' stands for numerical quantifiers:

(84)
$$num_quant \xrightarrow{:} [at least]$$

(85)
$$num_quant \xrightarrow{:} [at most]$$

(86)
$$num_quant \stackrel{:}{\longrightarrow} [less than]$$

(87)
$$num_quant \xrightarrow{:} [more than]$$

(88)
$$num_quant \xrightarrow{:} [exactly]$$

Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are represented by 'ipron':

$$(89) \quad ipron \begin{pmatrix} \text{exist:} + \\ \text{human:} - \end{pmatrix} \quad \vdots \\ \quad [\text{ something }]$$

$$(90) \quad ipron \begin{pmatrix} \text{exist: +} \\ \text{human: +} \end{pmatrix} \; \stackrel{\textstyle :}{\longrightarrow} \; \; [\, \text{somebody} \,]$$

(91)
$$ipron \begin{pmatrix} exist: - \\ human: - \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} /\!\!/ [everything]$$

(92)
$$ipron \begin{pmatrix} exist: - \\ human: + \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} /\!\!/ [everybody]$$

(93)
$$ipron \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{exist:-} \\ \text{human:-} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{:} /\!\!/ [\text{nothing}]$$

$$(94) \quad ipron \begin{pmatrix} \text{exist:-} \\ \text{human:+} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{:} /\!\!/ [\text{nobody}]$$