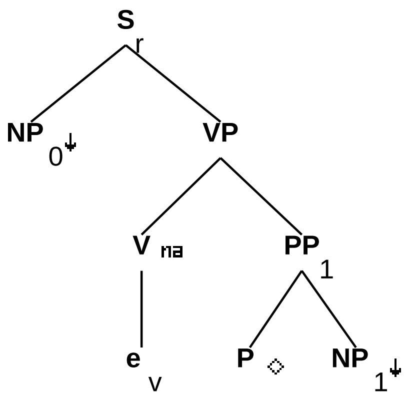
Family "Tnx0Pnx1"

March 5, 2008

1 Tree "alphanx0Pnx1"

1.1 graphe



1.2 comments

```
Declarative tree for predicative PPs.  This tree family, like other predicative
tree families, is anchored by the predicted object (here, the P), with the
verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: John is in the park.
    The road is underneath the snow.
```

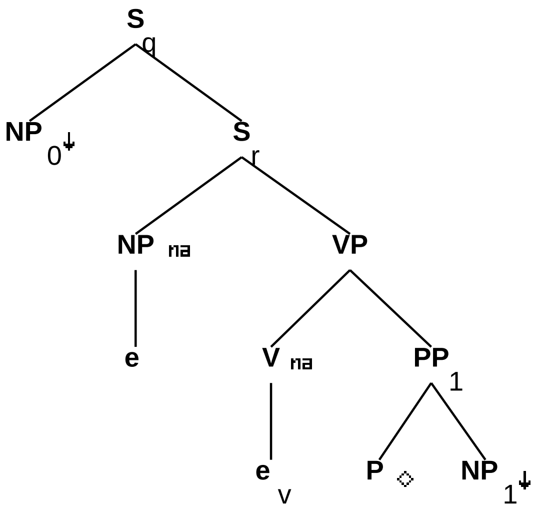
1.3 features

```
S_r.b:<extracted> = -
S_r.b:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>



S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
NP_0:<agr> = S_r.b:<agr>
```

```
NP_0:<case> = S_r.b:<assign-case>
NP_0:<wh> = -
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
VP.b:<compar> = -
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
PP_1.b:<wh> = NP_1.t:<wh>
S_r.b:<control> = NP_0.t:<control>
```

2 Tree "alphaW0nx0Pnx1"

2.1 graphe



2.2 comments

```
wh subject extraction tree for predicative PPs.  This tree does wh+ sentences
only, no topicalization, since subject can not topicalize.  This tree family,
like other predicative tree families, is anchored by the predicted object
(here, the P), with the verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: who is in the park?
    what is underneath the snow?
```

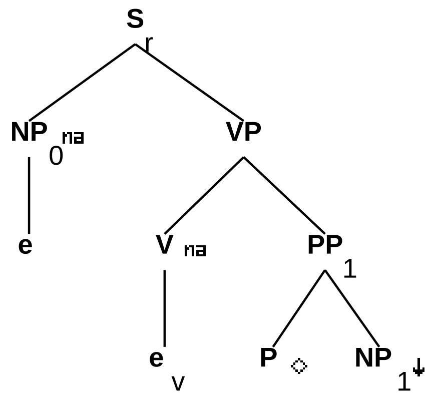
2.3 features

```
S_q.b:<extracted> = +

S_q.b:<inv> = S_r.t:<inv>
S_q.b:<wh> = NP_0.t:<wh>
S_r.t:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>
```

```
S_q.b:<comp> = nil
S_q.b:<mode> = S_r.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.b:<inv> = -
NP:<trace> = NP_0:<trace>
NP:<agr> = NP_0:<agr>
NP:<case> = NP_0:<case>
NP:<wh> = NP_0:<wh>
NP_0:<wh> = +
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<agr> = NP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = NP.t:<case>
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
VP.b:<compar> = -
VP.t:<passive> = -
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
PP_1.b:<wh> = NP_1.t:<wh>
S_r.t:<conj> = nil
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = inf_nil/ind_nil/ecm
```

3 Tree "alphaInx0Pnx1"

3.1 graphe



3.2 comments

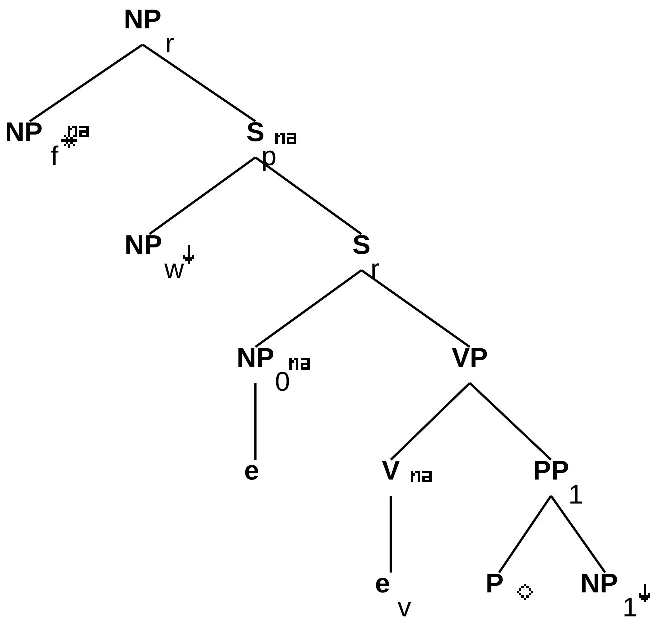
Imperative tree for predicative PPs. It should be noted the the imp form of BE that adjoins on has its own tree: IVvx. This tree family, like other predicative tree families, is anchored by the predicted object (here, the P), with the verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: be in the park!

3.3 features

```
S_r.b:<extracted> = -
S_r.b:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>



S_r.b:<mode> = imp
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
NP_0:<agr> = S_r.b:<agr>
NP_0:<case> = S_r.b:<assign-case>
NP_0:<wh> = -
NP_0:<agr pers> = 2
NP_0:<agr 3rdsing> = -
NP_0:<agr num> = plur/sing
NP_0:<case> = nom
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.t:<tense> = pres
VP.t:<mode> = base
VP.t:<neg> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
VP.b:<compar> = -
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
PP_1.b:<wh> = NP_1.t:<wh>
```

4 Tree "betaN0nx0Pnx1"

4.1 graphe



4.2 comments

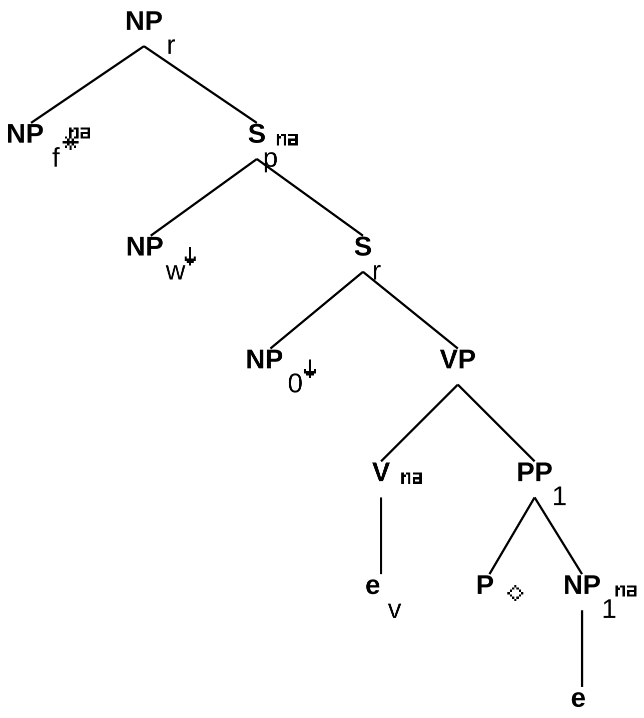
```
relative clause subject extraction tree for predicative PPs.
This tree family, like other predicative tree families, is anchored by the
predicted object (here, the P), with the verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: the man who is in the park ...is feeding the pigeons.
```

4.3 features

```
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>




S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.t:<mode> = ind/inf
S_r.b:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.t:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<agr> = NP_0.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = NP_0.t:<case>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
VP.b:<compar> = -
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
P.b:<wh> = -
NP_r.b:<wh> = NP_f.t:<wh>
NP_r.b:<agr> = NP_f.t:<agr>
NP_r.b:<case> = NP_f.t:<case>
S_r.t:<conj> = nil

NP_w.t:<trace> = NP_0.b:<trace>
NP_w.t:<case> = NP_0.b:<case>
NP_w.t:<agr> = NP_0.b:<agr>
NP_w.t:<wh> = +
S_r.t:<comp> = nil
NP_r.b:<rel-clause> = +
NP_f.b:<case> = nom/acc
NP_r.b:<pron> = NP_f.t:<pron>
```

5 Tree "betaN1nx0Pnx1"

5.1 graphe



5.2 comments

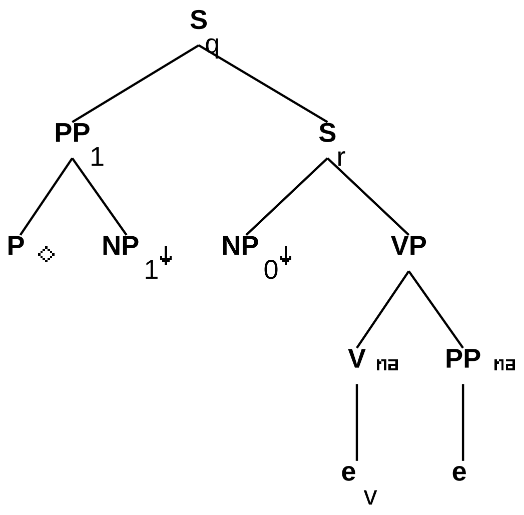
```
relative clause object extraction tree for NP embedded in the predicative PP.
This tree family (Tnx0Pnx1), like other predicative tree families, is anchored
by the predicted object (here, the P), with the verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: the park that the man was at....is being torn up for condominiums.

NOTE: Currently, we are missing the tree that lets us do the following:
the park at which the man is...is being torn up for condominiums.
```

5.3 features

```
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>




VP.b:<compar> = -
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.t:<mode> = ind/inf
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.t:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<inv> = -
NP_0:<agr> = S_r.b:<agr>
NP_0:<case> = S_r.b:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<control> = NP_0.t:<control>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
NP_r.b:<wh> = NP_f.t:<wh>
NP_r.b:<agr> = NP_f.t:<agr>
NP_r.b:<case> = NP_f.t:<case>
S_r.t:<conj> = nil

NP_w.t:<trace> = NP_1.b:<trace>
NP_w.t:<case> = NP_1.b:<case>
NP_w.t:<agr> = NP_1.b:<agr>
NP_w.t:<wh> = +
S_r.t:<comp> = nil
NP_r.b:<rel-clause> = +
NP_f.b:<case> = nom/acc
NP_r.b:<pron> = NP_f.t:<pron>
```

6 Tree "alphapW1nx0Pnx1"

6.1 graphe



6.2 comments

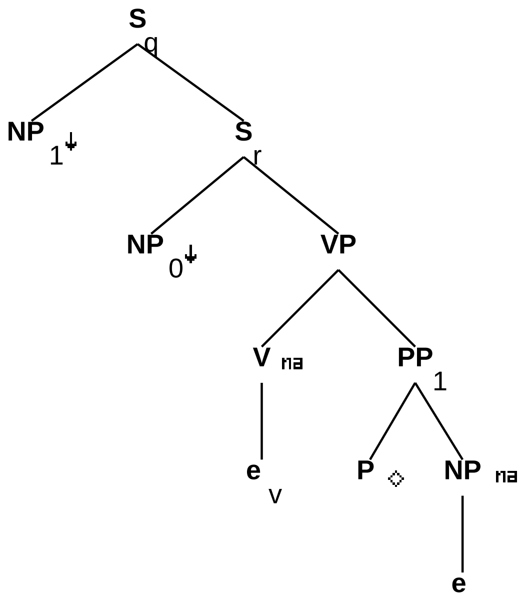
```
WH object extraction for predicative PPs.  This beings the Prep along for the
ride with a wh+ NP.  The tree in which the entire PP is extracted and made wh+
(i.e. where), is covered under the W1nx0Px1 tree in the Tnx0Px1 family.  Here,
topicalization is *not* possible.  This tree family, like other predicative
tree families, is anchored by the predicted object (here, the P), with the
verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: at what is John?
```

6.3 features

```
S_q.b:<extracted> = +

S_q.b:<inv> = S_r.t:<inv>
S_q.b:<inv> = S_q.b:<invlink>

S_r.t:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>


VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
VP.b:<compar> = -
S_q.b:<mode> = S_r.t:<mode>
S_q.b:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
NP_0:<agr> = S_r.b:<agr>
NP_0:<case> = S_r.b:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_q.b:<wh> = PP_1.t:<wh>
PP_1.t:<trace> = PP.t:<trace>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
PP_1.b:<wh> = NP_1.t:<wh>
S_r.t:<conj> = nil
S_r.b:<control> = NP_0.t:<control>
```

7 Tree "alphaW1nx0Pnx1"

7.1 graphe



7.2 comments

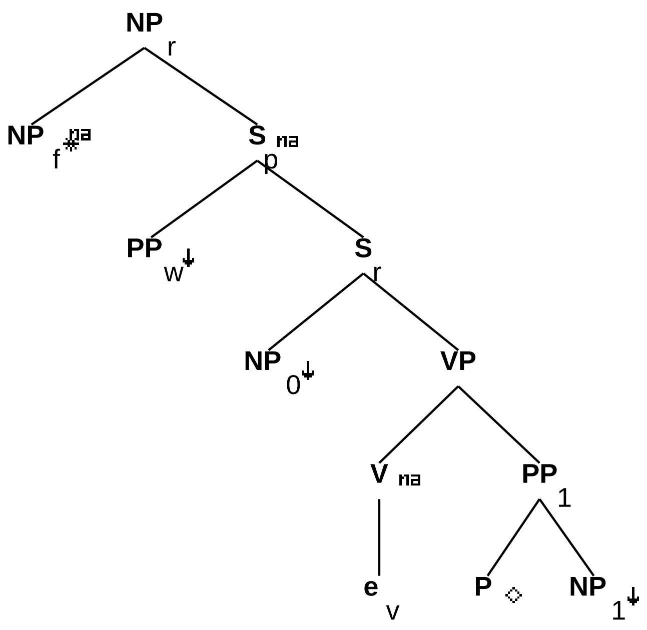
```
wh subject extraction tree for predicative PPs.  This tree does wh+ sentences
only, no topicalization, since subject can not topicalize.  This tree family,
like other predicative tree families, is anchored by the predicted object
(here, the P), with the verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: who is in the park?
    what is underneath the snow?
```

7.3 features

```
S_q.b:<extracted> = +

S_q.b:<inv> = S_r.t:<inv>
S_q.b:<inv> = S_q.b:<invlink>
S_q.b:<wh> = NP_1.t:<wh>
S_r.t:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>



S_q.b:<comp> = nil
S_q.b:<mode> = S_r.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.b:<inv> = -
NP:<trace> = NP_1:<trace>
NP:<agr> = NP_1:<agr>
NP:<case> = NP_1:<case>
NP:<wh> = NP_1:<wh>
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<agr> = NP_0.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = NP_0.t:<case>
S_r.b:<control> = NP_0.t:<control>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
VP.b:<compar> = -
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP.t:<case>
PP_1.b:<wh> = NP.t:<wh>
S_r.t:<conj> = nil
```

8 Tree ”betaNpxnx0Pnx1”

8.1 graphe



8.2 comments

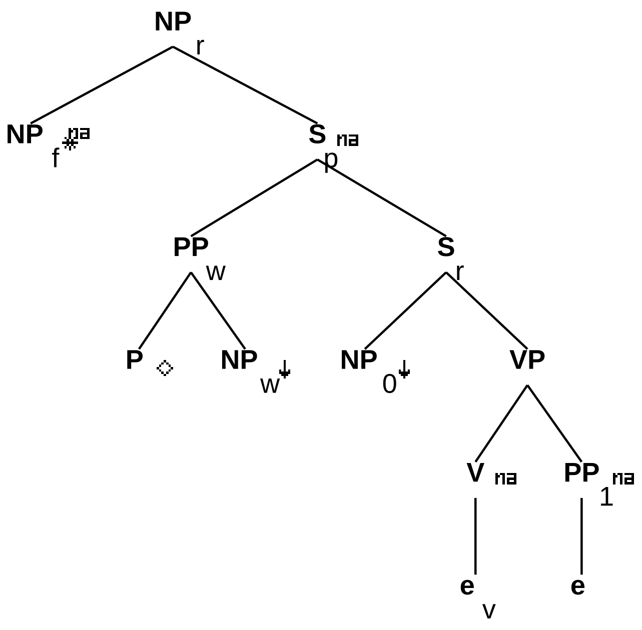
```
Declarative tree for predicative PPs.  This tree family, like other predicative
tree families, is anchored by the predicted object (here, the P), with the
verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: John is in the park.
    The road is underneath the snow.
```

8.3 features

```
S_r.b:<extracted> = -
S_r.b:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>



VP.b:<compar> = -
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
NP_0:<agr> = S_r.b:<agr>
NP_0:<case> = S_r.b:<assign-case>
NP_0:<wh> = -
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
P.b:<wh> = -
S_r.b:<control> = NP_0.t:<control>
S_r.t:<inv> = -
PP_w.t:<wh> = +
NP_r.b:<wh> = NP_f.t:<wh>
NP_r.b:<agr> = NP_f.t:<agr>
NP_r.b:<case> = NP_f.t:<case>
NP_f.b:<case> = acc/nom
S_r.t:<comp> = nil
NP_r.b:<rel-clause> = +
NP_f.b:<case> = nom/acc
NP_r.b:<pron> = NP_f.t:<pron>
```

9 Tree "betaNPnx1nx0Pnx1"

9.1 graphe



9.2 comments

relative clause object extraction tree for NP embedded in the predicative PP.
This tree family (Tnx0Pnx1), like other predicative tree families, is anchored
by the predicted object (here, the P), with the verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: the park that the man was at....is being torn up for condominiums.

NOTE: Currently, we are missing the tree that lets us do the following:
the park at which the man is...is being torn up for condominiums.

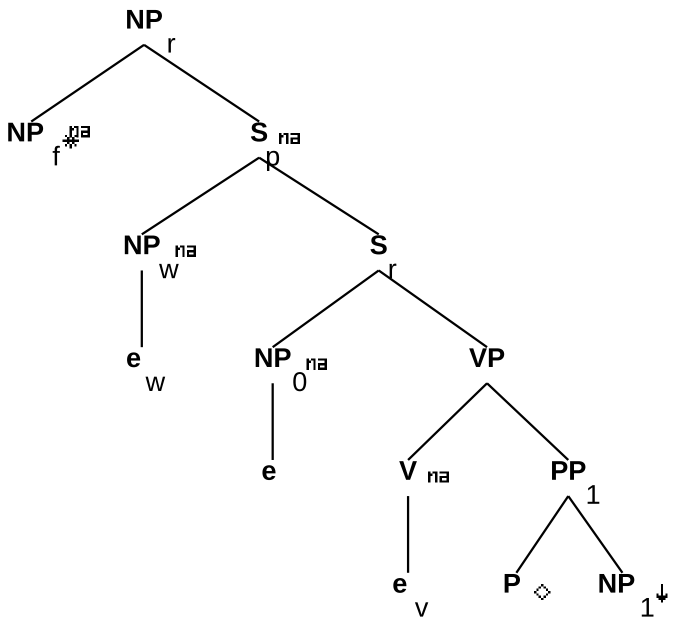
9.3 features

```
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>
```

```
VP.b:<compar> = -
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.t:<mode> = ind/inf
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.t:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<inv> = -
NP_0:<agr> = S_r.b:<agr>
NP_0:<case> = S_r.b:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<control> = NP_0.t:<control>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
NP_r.b:<wh> = NP_f.t:<wh>
NP_r.b:<agr> = NP_f.t:<agr>
NP_r.b:<case> = NP_f.t:<case>
S_r.t:<conj> = nil

NP_w.t:<wh> = +
S_r.t:<comp> = nil
PP_w.t:<trace> = PP_1.b:<trace>
PP_w.t:<case> = PP_1.b:<case>
PP_w.t:<agr> = PP_1.b:<agr>
PP_w.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_w.b:<assign-case> = NP_w.t:<assign-case>
PP_w.b:<wh> = NP_w.t:<wh>
NP_r.b:<rel-clause> = +
NP_f.b:<case> = nom/acc
NP_r.b:<pron> = NP_f.t:<pron>
```

10 Tree "betaNc0nx0Pnx1"

10.1 graphe



10.2 comments

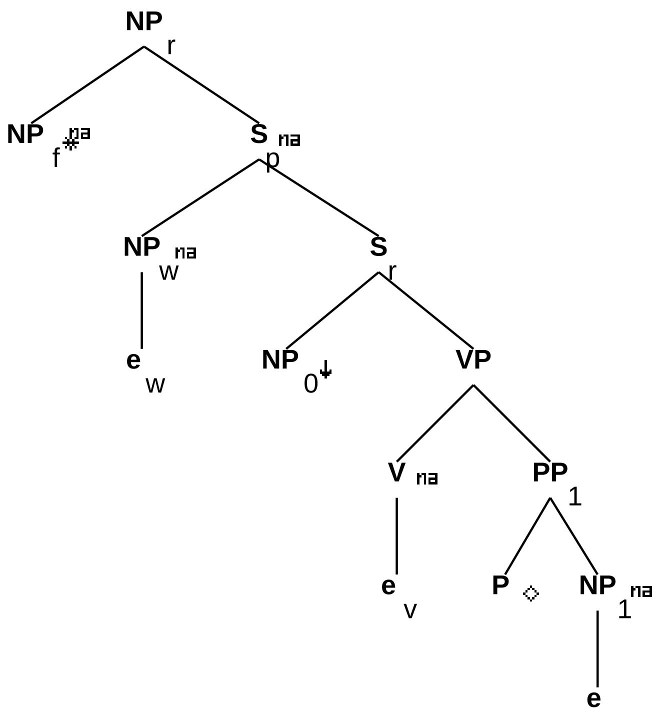
```
relative clause subject extraction tree for predicative PPs.
This tree family, like other predicative tree families, is anchored by the
predicted object (here, the P), with the verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: the man who is in the park ...is feeding the pigeons.
```

10.3 features

```
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>




VP.b:<compar> = -
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.t:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<agr> = NP_0.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = NP_0.t:<case>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
P.b:<wh> = -
NP_r.b:<wh> = NP_f.t:<wh>
NP_r.b:<agr> = NP_f.t:<agr>
NP_r.b:<case> = NP_f.t:<case>
S_r.t:<conj> = nil

NP_w.t:<trace> = NP_0.b:<trace>
NP_w.t:<case> = NP_0.b:<case>
NP_w.t:<agr> = NP_0.b:<agr>
NP_r.b:<rel-clause> = +
S_r.t:<mode> = inf/ger/ind/prep
S_r.t:<nocomp-mode> = inf/ger/prep
VP.t:<assign-comp> = that/ind_nil/inf_nil/ecm
S_r.b:<nocomp-mode> = S_r.b:<mode>
NP_f.b:<case> = nom/acc
NP_r.b:<pron> = NP_f.t:<pron>
```

11 Tree "betaNc1nx0Pnx1"

11.1 graphe



11.2 comments

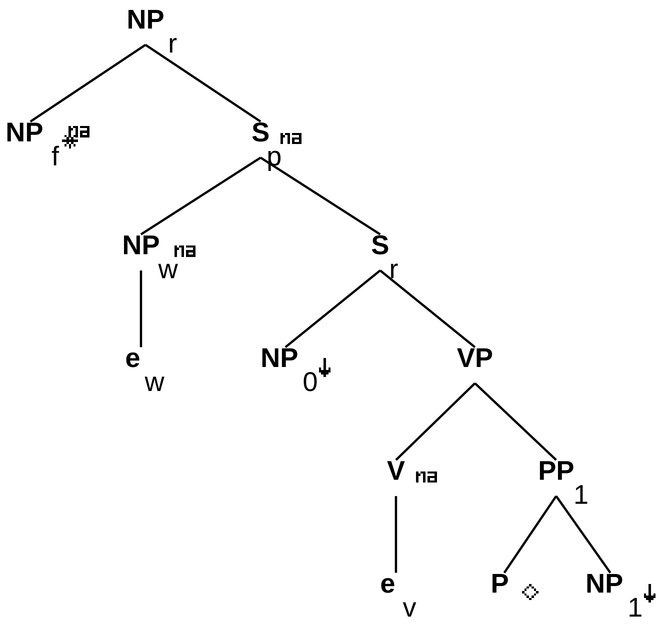
```
relative clause object extraction tree for NP embedded in the predicative PP.
This tree family (Tnx0Pnx1), like other predicative tree families, is anchored
by the predicted object (here, the P), with the verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: the park that the man was at....is being torn up for condominiums.

NOTE: Currently, we are missing the tree that lets us do the following:
the park at which the man is...is being torn up for condominiums.
```

11.3 features

```
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>




VP.b:<compar> = -
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.t:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<inv> = -
NP_0:<agr> = S_r.b:<agr>
NP_0:<case> = S_r.b:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<control> = NP_0.t:<control>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
NP_r.b:<wh> = NP_f.t:<wh>
NP_r.b:<agr> = NP_f.t:<agr>
NP_r.b:<case> = NP_f.t:<case>
S_r.t:<conj> = nil

NP_w.t:<trace> = NP_1.b:<trace>
NP_w.t:<case> = NP_1.b:<case>
NP_w.t:<agr> = NP_1.b:<agr>
NP_r.b:<rel-clause> = +
S_r.t:<mode> = inf/ind
S_r.t:<nocomp-mode> = ind
VP.t:<assign-comp> = that/for/ind_nil
S_r.b:<nocomp-mode> = S_r.b:<mode>
NP_f.b:<case> = nom/acc
NP_r.b:<pron> = NP_f.t:<pron>
```

12 Tree "betaNcnx0Pnx1"

12.1 graphe



12.2 comments

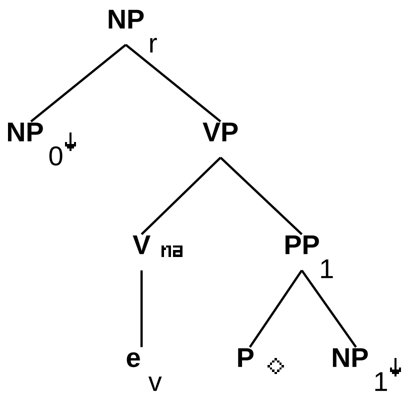
```
Declarative tree for predicative PPs.  This tree family, like other predicative
tree families, is anchored by the predicted object (here, the P), with the
verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: John is in the park.
    The road is underneath the snow.
```

12.3 features

```
S_r.b:<extracted> = -
S_r.b:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>



VP.b:<compar> = -
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
NP_0:<agr> = S_r.b:<agr>
NP_0:<case> = S_r.b:<assign-case>
NP_0:<wh> = -
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
P.b:<wh> = -
S_r.b:<control> = NP_0.t:<control>
NP_r.b:<wh> = NP_f.t:<wh>
NP_r.b:<agr> = NP_f.t:<agr>
NP_r.b:<case> = NP_f.t:<case>
NP_f.b:<case> = acc/nom
S_r.t:<inv> = -
S_r.t:<mode> = ind/inf
S_r.t:<nocomp-mode> = ind
VP.t:<assign-comp> = that/for/ind_nil
S_r.b:<nocomp-mode> = S_r.b:<mode>
NP_r.b:<rel-clause> = +
NP_f.b:<case> = nom/acc
NP_r.b:<pron> = NP_f.t:<pron>
```

13 Tree ”alphaGnx0Pnx1”

13.1 graphe



13.2 comments

Gerund NP tree for predicative PPs. This tree family, like other predicative tree families, is anchored by the predicated object (here, the P), with the verb, if any, adjoining in. There is no corresponding D tree (*the being of in the park; *the being in the park).

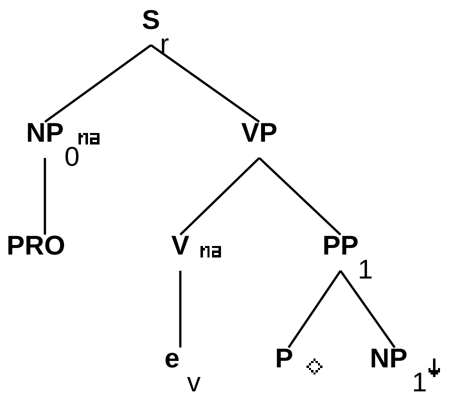
...John('s) being at work...

13.3 features

```
NP_0:<wh> = NP_r.b:<wh>
VP.t:<mode> = ger
NP_r.b:<case> = nom/acc
NP_r.b:<agr num> = sing
NP_r.b:<agr pers> = 3
NP_r.b:<agr 3rdsing> = +
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
P.b:<wh> = -



VP.b:<compar> = -
NP_r.b:<gerund> = +
NP_0:<case> = acc/gen
```

14 Tree "alphanx0Pnx1-PRO"

14.1 graphe



14.2 comments

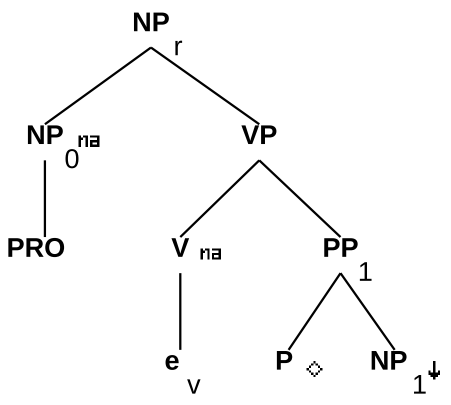
```
Predicative PPs w/ PRO subject

John wants [PRO to be in the park].
```

14.3 features

```
S_r.b:<extracted> = -
S_r.b:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = NP_0.t:<case>
NP_0:<agr> = S_r.b:<agr>
NP_0.t:<case> = none
NP_0:<wh> = -
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
VP.b:<compar> = -
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
PP_1.b:<wh> = NP_1.t:<wh>
S_r.b:<control> = NP_0.t:<control>
VP.t:<mode> = inf/ger
```

15 Tree "alphaGnx0Pnx1-PRO"

15.1 graphe



15.2 comments

```
Gerund NP tree w/ PRO subject for predicative PPs

[PRO being at work] is a shame on such a beautiful day.
```

15.3 features

```
NP_0:<wh> = NP_r.b:<wh>
NP_0.t:<case> = none
NP_0.t:<wh> = -
VP.t:<mode> = ger
NP_r.b:<case> = nom/acc
NP_r.b:<agr num> = sing
NP_r.b:<agr pers> = 3
NP_r.b:<agr 3rdsing> = +
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
P.b:<wh> = -
VP.b:<compar> = -
```