da ([junti {ge <<(terla famva) bilra> GUE}] GU)
da (junti [ge {<terla famva> bilra}])
#da (junti (ge ((terla famva) bilra)))#
[He's young for a world-famous billiard-player.]

N16   Da gusti ge slano torkrilu ci dampa
       da gusti ge slano torkrilu ci dampa
       da ([gusti {ge <slano (torkrilu ci dampa)> GUE}] GU)
       da (gusti [ge {slano <torkrilu ci dampa>}])
       #da (gusti (ge (slano (torkrilu ci dampa))))#
       [It's expensive for a slow bicycle-pump. (I.e., a slow-acting pump.)]

N17   Da junti famva ci terla ci sadji
       da junti famva ci terla ci sadji
       da ([junti {famva ci <terla ci sadji>}] GU)
       da (junti [famva ci {terla ci sadji}])
       #da (junti (famva ci (terla ci sadji)))#
       [He's young to be famously worldly-wise. (Famous as a world-sage?)]

N18   Da junti ce terla ci famva sadji
       da junti ce terla ci famva sadji
       da ([{junti ce <terla ci famva>} sadji] GU)
       da ([junti ce {terla ci famva}] sadji)
       #da ((junti ce (terla ci famva)) sadji)#
       [He's a young, world-famous sage.]

N19   Da kubra kanpi ci tcaro rodlu
       da kubra kanpi ci tcaro rodlu
       da ([{kubra <kanpi ci tcaro>} rodlu] GU)
       da ([kubra {kanpi ci tcaro}] rodlu)
       #da ((kubra (kanpi ci tcaro)) rodlu)#
       [It's a wide race-car road. (I.e., a road for wide race-cars.)]

N20   La Meris, gudbi matma
       la meris gudbi matma
       (la meris) ([gudbi matma] GU)
       (la meris) (gudbi matma)
       #(la meris)(gudbi matma)#
       [Mary is a good mother.]

N21   Da gudbi matma hu
       da gudbi matma hu
       da ([gudbi matma] [hu GU])
       da ([gudbi matma] hu)
       #da ((gudbi matma) hu)#
       [She's a good mother of whom?]

N22   La Nik
       la nik
       la nik
       la nik
       #la nik#
       [(Of) Nick.]

N23   La Bab, pifno traci
       la bab pifno traci
       (la bab) ([pifno traci] GU)
       (la bab) (pifno traci)
       #(la bab)(pifno traci)#
       [Bob is a frequent traveler. (Bob travels frequently.)]

N24   Da traci go pifno hu
       da traci go pifno hu
       da ([traci go pifno] [hu GU])
       da ([traci go pifno] hu)
       #da ((traci go pifno) hu)#
       [He travels more frequently than who?]

N25   La Pitas
       la pitas
       la pitas
       la pitas
       #la pitas#
       [(Than) Peter.]   ('Peter' pronounced as in British English.)

N26   La Djan, prano go kukra la Djek
       la djan prano go kukra la djek
       (la djan) ([prano go kukra] [{la djek} GU])
       (la djan) ([prano go kukra] [la djek])
       #(la djan)((prano go kukra)(la djek))#
       [John runs faster than Jack.]

N27   Da botcu go vedji groda
       da botcu go vedji groda
       da ([botcu go {vedji groda}] GU)
       da (botcu go [vedji groda])
       #da (botcu go (vedji groda))#
       [It's a boat that is very large.]

N28   Da slano takna go purpli
       da slano takna go purpli
       da ([{slano takna} go purpli] GU)
       da ([slano takna] go purpli)
       #da ((slano takna) go purpli)#
       [He's a slow talker who is full of surprises.]

N29   Da ge slano takna go purpli   (This was an exploratory usage;)
       da ge slano takna go purpli   (and it worked!)
       da ([{ge <slano takna> GUE} go purpli] GU)   (McG likes it.)
       da ([ge [slano takna]] go purpli)
       #da ((ge (slano takna)) go purpli)#
       [He's, for a slow talker, full of surprises.]
       (Here, ge forecasts the upcoming go. The senses of n28 and n29 are, of
       course, the same.)

N30   Da litri ci ditca go sadji
       da litri ci ditca go sadji
       da ([{litri ci ditca} go sadji] GU)
       da ([litri ci ditca] go sadji)
       #da ((litri ci ditca) go sadji)#
       [He/She is a history-teacher who is wise.]

N31   Da laldo go grisi lo musmu
       da laldo go grisi lo musmu
       da ([laldo go grisi] [{<lo musmu> GA} GU])
       da ([laldo go grisi] [lo musmu])
       #da ((laldo go grisi)(lo musmu))#
       [He/She's an old person who is greyer than mice.]

- 0 -

001   La Keit, pa mandu mi
        la keit M4 pa mandu mi
        (la keit) (M4 pa [mandu {mi GU}])
        (la keit) (pa [mandu mi])
        #(la keit)(pa (mandu mi))#
        [Kate deceived me.]

002   Ue tu nu mandu
        (ue) tu nu mandu
        ue (tu [{nu mandu} GU])
        ue (tu [nu mandu])
        #ue (tu (nu mandu))#
        [I'm surprised you are deceivable!]

003   La Ualt, pa kamgua mi
        la ualt M4 pa kamgua mi
        (la ualt) (M4 pa [kamgua {mi GU}])
        (la ualt) (pa [kamgua mi])
        #(la ualt)(pa (kamgua mi))#
        [Walt defeated me.]

004   Ua tu pa nu kamgua
        (ua) tu M4 pa nu kamgua
        ua (tu [M4 pa {<nu kamgua> GU}])
        ua (tu [pa {nu kamgua}])
        #ua (tu (pa (nu kamgua)))#
        [At last you were defeated!]

005   Da nu vegri de
        da nu vegri de
        da ([nu vegri] [de GU])
        da ([nu vegri] de)
        #da ((nu vegri) de)#
        [X is less green than Y.]

006   Hu nu stari
        hu nu stari
        hu ([nu stari] GU)
        hu (nu stari)
        #hu (nu stari)#
        [Who is surprised?]

007   La Djan, dua
        la djan dua
        (la djan) (dua GU)
        (la djan) dua
        #(la djan) dua#
        [John is.]

008   Da gutra nu skiti de
        da gutra nu skiti de
        da ([gutra {nu skiti}] [de GU])
        da ([gutra {nu skiti}] de)
        #da ((gutra (nu skiti)) de)#
        [It's a strange request by him. (A strange thing for him to request.)]

009   Ei tu nu nitru mi
        (ei) tu nu nitru mi

```
        ei (tu [[nu nitru] {mi GU}])
        ei (tu [[nu nitru] mi])
       #ei (tu ((nu nitru) mi))#
       [Are you troubled by me?]

010    Ia mi nu nitru tu
       (ia) mi nu nitru tu
       ia (mi [[nu nitru] {tu GU}])
       ia (mi [[nu nitru] tu])
      #ia (mi ((nu nitru) tu))#
      [Yes, I am troubled by you.]

011    Ei da nu kamla de
       (ei) da nu kamla de
       ei (da [[nu kamla] {de GU}])
       ei (da [[nu kamla] de])
      #ei (da ((nu kamla) de))#
      [Was it where he came from?]

012    Ia de kamla da
       (ia) de kamla da
       ia (de [kamla {da GU}])
       ia (de [kamla da])
      #ia (de (kamla da))#
      [Yes, he came from it.  (Yes, he came from there.)]

013    Ei tu pa takna ba mi
       (ei) tu M4 pa takna ba mi
       ei (tu [M4 pa {takna <(ba mi) GU>}])
       ei (tu [pa {takna <ba mi>}])
      #ei (tu (pa (takna (ba mi))))#
      [Did you talk to someone about me?  (...talk to anyone about me?)]

014    Ia tu pa fu takna
       (ia) tu M4 pa fu takna
       ia (tu [M4 pa {<fu takna> GU}])
       ia (tu [pa {fu takna}])
      #ia (tu (pa (fu takna)))#
      [Yes, you were talked about.]

015    Da fu lerci de
       da fu lerci de
       da ([fu lerci] [de GU])
       da ([fu lerci] de)
      #da ((fu lerci) de)#
      [He sends letters to her.  (He corresponds with her.)]

016    Ei da sanpa de di
       (ei) da sanpa de di
       ei (da [sanpa {<de di> GU}])
       ei (da [sanpa {de di}])
      #ei (da (sanpa (de di)))#
      [Does X mean Y to him?  (Is X a sign of Y to him?)]

017    Ia di fu sanpa de da
       (ia) di fu sanpa de da
       ia (di [[fu sanpa] {<de da> GU}])
       ia (di [[fu sanpa] {de da}])
      #ia (di ((fu sanpa)(de da)))#
      [Yes, he assigns meaning Y to X.  (Or: He sees significance Y in X.)]
```

018   Da takna
        da takna
        da (takna GU)
        da takna
        #da takna#
        [He's a talker.]

019   Da nu takna
        da nu takna
        da ([nu takna] GU)
        da (nu takna)
        #da (nu takna)#
        [He's talked to. (He's someone people talk to.)]

020   Da fu takna
        da fu takna
        da ([fu takna] GU)
        da (fu takna)
        #da (fu takna)#
        [He's/It's talked about. (Da is someone/something people talk about.)]

021   Da fu gudbi
        da fu gudbi
        da ([fu gudbi] GU)
        da (fu gudbi)
        #da (fu gudbi)#
        [It's a purpose for which some things are better than others.]

022   Mi groci tu
        mi groci tu
        mi (groci [tu GU])
        mi (groci tu)
        #mi (groci tu)#
        [I'm angry with you.]

023   Mi nu latci tu
        mi nu latci tu
        mi ([nu latci] [tu GU])
        mi ([nu latci] tu)
        #mi ((nu latci) tu)#
        [I'm less lightweight than you. (I.e., heavier than you.)]

024   Mi fu namci tu
        mi fu namci tu
        mi ([fu namci] [tu GU])
        mi ([fu namci] tu)
        #mi ((fu namci) tu)#
        [I give you a name. (I know you by name.)]

025   Ei ti sapla
        (ei) ti sapla
        ei (ti [sapla GU])
        ei (ti sapla)
        #ei (ti sapla)#
        [Is this simple?]

026   Ia da sapla
        (ia) da sapla
        ia (da [sapla GU])

ia (da sapla)
#ia (da sapla)#
[Yes, it's simple.]

027   Ei ti nu puntu
        (ei) ti nu puntu
        ei (ti [[nu puntu] GU])
        ei (ti [nu puntu])
        #ei (ti (nu puntu))#
        [Is this sore?   (Is this body-part hurting?)]

028   Ia da nu puntu
        (ia) da nu puntu
        ia (da [[nu puntu] GU])
        ia (da [nu puntu])
        #ia (da (nu puntu))#
        [Yes, it's sore.]

029   Ei ti fu garti
        (ei) ti fu garti
        ei (ti [[fu garti] GU])
        ei (ti [fu garti])
        #ei (ti (fu garti))#
        [Is this something to be grateful for?]

030   Ia da fu garti
        (ia) da fu garti
        ia (da [[fu garti] GU])
        ia (da [fu garti])
        #ia (da (fu garti))#
        [Yes, it's something to be grateful for.]

031   Ei ba brano vi
        (ei) ba brano vi
        ei (ba [brano {vi GU} GU])
        ei (ba [brano vi])
        #ei (ba (brano vi))#
        [Is there any bread here?]

032   Uu no ba brano vi
        (uu) no ba brano vi
        uu (no [ba {brano <vi GU> GU}])
        uu (no [ba {brano vi}])
        #uu (no (ba (brano vi)))#
        [Sorry, there's no bread here.]

033   Ei ba nu pidra vi
        (ei) ba nu pidra vi
        ei (ba [[nu pidra] {vi GU} GU])
        ei (ba [[nu pidra] vi])
        #ei (ba ((nu pidra) vi))#
        [Is there anything drinkable here?]

034   Uu no ba nu pidra vi
        (uu) no ba nu pidra vi
        uu (no [ba {<nu pidra> <vi GU> GU}])
        uu (no [ba {<nu pidra> vi}])
        #uu (no (ba ((nu pidra) vi)))#
        [Alas, there's nothing potable here.]

035   Ei ba fu madzo vi
       (ei) ba fu madzo vi
       ei (ba [{fu madzo} {vi GU} GU])
       ei (ba [{fu madzo} vi])
       #ei (ba ((fu madzo) vi))#
       [Are there any materials here? (I.e., stuff for making things)]

036   Uu no ba fu madzo vi
       (uu) no ba fu madzo vi
       uu (no [ba {<fu madzo> <vi GU> GU}])
       uu (no [ba {<fu madzo> vi}])
       #uu (no (ba ((fu madzo) vi)))#
       [Sorry, there are no materials here.]

037   Ei la Pasifik Mursin, nu kleda
       (ei) la pasifik mursin nu kleda
       ei ([la {pasifik mursin}] [{nu kleda} GU])
       ei ([la {pasifik mursin}] [nu kleda])
       #ei ((la (pasifik mursin))(nu kleda))#
       [Is the Pacific Ocean less cold?]

038   Ia da nu kleda levi bisli cutri
       (ia) da nu kleda levi bisli cutri
       ia (da [{nu kleda} {<(levi [bisli cutri]) GA> GU}])
       ia (da [{nu kleda} {levi <bisli cutri>}])
       #ia (da ((nu kleda)(levi (bisli cutri))))#
       [Yes, it's less cold than this ice water.]

039   Da no nu kanvi
       da no nu kanvi
       da ([no {nu kanvi}] GU)
       da (no [nu kanvi])
       #da (no (nu kanvi))#
       [It's invisible.]

040   Da no fu vedma
       da no fu vedma
       da ([no {fu vedma}] GU)
       da (no [fu vedma])
       #da (no (fu vedma))#
       [He's not a buyer.]

041   Da no nu kukra rutma de
       da no nu kukra rutma de
       da ([{no <nu kukra>} rutma] [de GU])
       da ([{no <nu kukra>} rutma] de)
       #da (((no (nu kukra)) rutma) de)#
       [It's the fastest route to Y.]

042   Da no nu plizo raba lopo mrodou
       da no nu plizo ra ba lopo mrodou
       da ([no {nu plizo}] [{<ra ba> <lopo (mrodou GU)>} GU])
       da ([no {nu plizo}] [{ra ba} {lopo mrodou}])
       #da ((no (nu plizo))((ra ba) (lopo mrodou)))#
       [It is unusable by anyone for hammering.]

043   No fu takna
       no fu takna
       (no [fu takna]) GU
       no (fu takna)

```
              #no (fu takna)#
              [Don't be talked about!]

    044   No nu nitru mi
          no nu nitru mi
          (no [nu nitru]) (mi GU)
          (no [nu nitru]) mi
          #(no (nu nitru)) mi#
          [Don't be troubled by me!  (Don't let me bother you!)]

    045   Nu garti mi ta
          nu garti mi ta
          (nu garti) ([mi ta] GU)
          (nu garti) (mi ta)
          #(nu garti)(mi ta)#
          [Be assured of my gratitude for that!]

    046   No fu sanpa mi ta
          no fu sanpa mi ta
          (no [fu sanpa]) ([mi ta] GU)
          (no [fu sanpa]) (mi ta)
          #(no (fu sanpa))(mi ta)#
          [Don't think I'm meant by that!  (Don't assign me as a meaning of
             that!)]

    047   Ba nu blicu lepo mi fa kamla
          ba nu blicu lepo mi M4 fa kamla
          ba ([nu blicu] [{lepo <mi (M4 fa [kamla GU])>} GU])
          ba ([nu blicu] [lepo {mi <fa kamla>}])
          #ba ((nu blicu)(lepo (mi (fa kamla))))#
          [There are circumstances under which it is possible that I will come.]

    048   Lepo mi fa kamla ga blicu
          lepo mi M4 fa kamla ga blicu
          (lepo [mi {M4 fa <kamla GU>}]) (ga [blicu GU])
          (lepo [mi {fa kamla}]) (ga blicu)
          #(lepo (mi (fa kamla)))(ga blicu)#
          [That I will come is possible.]


                              - O' -

  O'01   Kanduo le batpi
         kanduo le batpi
         kanduo ([{le batpi} GA] GU)
         kanduo (le batpi)
         #kanduo (le batpi)#                 ("Utterances" in this grammar are the parts)
         [Count the bottles!]                (that can be strung together with I-words.)

  O'02   Ne. I to. I te. I fo. I Foba batpi
         ne . i to . i te . i fo . i fo ba batpi     ('.' is the pause be-)
         ne . i to . i te . i fo . i ([fo ba] [batpi GU])   (tween such parts.)
         ne . i to . i te . i fo . i ([fo ba] batpi)
         #ne# #i to# #i te# #i fo# #i ((fo ba) batpi)#
         [One. Two. Three. Four. There are four bottles.]

  O'03   Bleka le fo batpi
         bleka le fo batpi
         bleka ([{le fo batpi} GA] GU)
         bleka (le fo batpi)                 (Notice that the pre-predi-)
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          #bleka (le fo batpi)#                    (cate quantifier is ternary.)
          [Look at the four bottles!]

0'04      Totco to le fo batpi
          totco to le fo batpi
          totco ([to {<le fo batpi> GA}] GU)
          totco (to [le fo batpi])
          #totco (to (le fo batpi))#
          [Touch two of the four bottles!    (Any two.)]

0'05      Kambei mi ne le to batpi
          kambei mi ne le to batpi
          kambei ([mi {ne <(le to batpi) GA>}] GU)
          kambei (mi [ne {le to batpi}])
          #kambei (mi (ne (le to batpi)))#
          [Bring me either one of the two bottles!]

0'06      Su levi to batpi ga veslo lo viski
          su levi to batpi ga veslo lo viski
          (su [{levi to batpi} ga]) (veslo [{<lo viski> GA} GU])
          (su [{levi to batpi} ga]) (veslo [lo viski])
          #(su [{levi to batpi} ga]) (veslo [lo viski])#
          [At least one of these two bottles contains whiskey.]

0'07      Iesu de dua               (iesu does not have to be de-CPDed be-)
          iesu de dua               (cause it behaves like any number, and)
          (iesu de) (dua GU)        (so is an allolex of NI.  Literally,)
          (iesu de) dua             (iesu means 'Which at least one of...?')
          #(iesu de) dua#
          [Which one (or more) of them do?]

0'08      Ti dua.  I ta dua
          ti dua . i ta dua
          ti (dua GU) . i (ta [dua GU])
          ti dua . i (ta dua)
          #ti dua# #i (ta dua)#
          [This does; and that does.]

0'09      Icinusoa le to de dua          (The kludgey icinusoa again.)
          icinusoa le to de dua         (It will have to be replaced.)
          icinusoa ([[{le to de} GA] [dua GU])
          icinusoa ([le to de] dua)
          #icinusoa ((le to de) dua)#    (icinusoa is a sentence con-)
          [Therefore the two of them do.]  (nective, an allolex of I.)

0'10      I nusoa le to de dua           (The phrase 'I nusoa' has a)
          i nusoa le to de dua             (very different meaning.)
          i (nusoa [{<le to de> GA} {dua GU}])  (nusoa is an allolex of)
          i (nusoa [{le to de} dua])       (PA. Therefore it is)
          #i (nusoa ((le to de) dua))#     (short for 'therefore)
          [And, consequentially, the two of them do.]  (this' just as pa is)
           (short for 'pa ti'. So we might translate nusoa as 'conseqentially',
            implying that the event or state described in the sentence serves as
            a premise for "this", evidently for some current conclusion.  The
            specimen 'I soa le to de dua' has an easier translation:  'And, so,
            the two of them do.'  Note that icinusoa and icisoa assert a re-
            lation beteen the sentence and the preceding one.  'I nusoa' and
            'I soa' do not...but instead refer to some vague "this".)

0'11      Foba tugle levi tobme
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fo ba tugle levi tobme
(fo ba) (tugle [[<levi tobme> GA} GU])
(fo ba) (tugle [levi tobme])
#(fo ba) (tugle (levi tobme))#
[There are four legs on this table. (This table has four legs.)]
 (Literally, 'Four somethings x are legs of this table'...a very log-
   landical thing to say!)

0'12   Hoba tugle leva tobme   (ho is the interrogative quantifier.)
        ho ba tugle leva tobme
        (ho ba) (tugle [[<leva tobme> GA} GU])
        (ho ba) (tugle [leva tobme])
        #(ho ba) (tugle (leva tobme))#
        [How many legs has that table?]

0'13   So
        so
        so
        so
        #so#
        [Six.]

0'14   Hoba tugle tu   (hoba must be deCPDed because to make a)
        ho ba tugle tu   (special route for NI+DA CPDs would)
        (ho ba) (tugle [tu GU])   (hugely complicate the grammar.)
        (ho ba) (tugle tu)   (Yet the CPD is semantically so)
        #(ho ba) (tugle tu)#   (unified--in raba, e.g.--that it)
        [How many legs have you?]   (seems quite right to CPD it.)

0'15   To
        to
        to
        to
        #to#
        [Two.]

0'16   Mi nu tugle hoba
        mi nu tugle ho ba
        mi ([nu tugle] [{ho ba} GU])
        mi ([nu tugle] [ho ba])
        #mi ((nu tugle) (ho ba))#
        [I am belegged by how many?   (I have how many legs?)]

0'17   Ne uu
        (ne [uu])
        ne uu
        ne uu
        #ne uu#
        [One, alas!]

0'18   Ia mi humni go nu tugle neba   (More CPDing.)
        (ia) mi humni go nu tugle ne ba
        ia (mi [[humni go <nu tugle>} {<ne ba> GU}])
        ia (mi [[humni go <nu tugle>} {ne ba}])
        #ia (mi ((humni go (nu tugle)) (ne ba)))#
        [Yes, I am a human who is belegged with one. (I am a one-legged human.)]

0'19   Leva tobme ga nu tugle foba
        leva tobme ga nu tugle fo ba
        ([leva tobme] ga) ([nu tugle] [{fo ba} GU])

([leva tobme] ga) ([nu tugle] [fo ba])
#([leva tobme] ga) ([nu tugle] [fo ba])#
[That table is belegged with four. (...is four-legged.)]

0'20   Iesu mu nu tugle neba   (iesu again.)
iesu mu nu tugle ne ba
(iesu mu) ([nu tugle] [{ne ba} GU])
(iesu mu) ([nu tugle] [ne ba])
#(iesu mu)((nu tugle) (ne ba))#
[Which one or more of us is belegged with one? (...is one-legged?)]

0'21   Tu
tu
tu
tu
#tu#
[You.]

0'22   Ho mu nu tugle toba   (ho is simply an allolex of NI.)
ho mu nu tugle to ba
(ho mu) ([nu tugle] [{to ba} GU])
(ho mu) ([nu tugle] [to ba])
(ho mu) ([nu tugle] [to ba])
[How many of us are belegged with two? (...are two-legged?)]

0'23   Ne
ne
ne
ne
#ne#
[One.]

0'24   Ho le to tobme ga nu tugle soba
ho le to tobme ga nu tugle so ba
(ho [{le to tobme} ga]) ([nu tugle] [{so ba} GU])
(ho [{le to tobme} ga]) ([nu tugle] [so ba])
#(ho [{le to tobme} ga]) ([nu tugle] [so ba])#
[How many of the two tables are belegged with six?]

0'25   Ne
ne
ne
ne
#ne#
[One.]

0'26   Iene da   (CPDing again; but this one is a "grammatical")
iene da   (CPD, not merely a semantic one. Like iesu)
iene da   (and ho, iene is just an allolex of NI.)
iene da
#iene da#
[Which one of them?]

0'27   Le tcale
le tcale
(le tcale) GA
le tcale
#le tcale#
[The long one.]

0'28   Le mutce langa va
        le mutce langa va
        ([le {mutce langa}] GA) (va GU) GU
        (le [mutce langa]) va
        #(le (mutce langa)) va#
        [The very long one over there.]

0'29   Ho le bekti vi levi kruma ga nu tugle teba
        ho le bekti vi levi kruma ga nu tugle te ba
        (ho [[{<le bekti> GA} {vi <(levi kruma) ga> GU} GU]) ([nu tugle] [{te ba}
          GU])
        (ho [{le bekti} {vi <(levi kruma) ga>}]) ([nu tugle] [te ba])
        #(ho [{le bekti} {vi <(levi kruma) ga>}]) ([nu tugle] [te ba])#
        [How many of the objects in this room are belegged with three?]

0'30   Ni
        ni
        ni
        ni
        #ni#
        [None.]

                                - 0" -

0"01   La Djan, pa no gudbi prano   (Short-scope no.)
        la djan M4 pa no gudbi prano
        (la djan) (M4 pa [{<no gudbi> prano} GU])
        (la djan) (pa [{no gudbi} prano])
        #(la djan)(pa ((no gudbi) prano))#
        [John was a non-good runner (i.e., a runner but not a good one).]

0"02   La Djan, no pa gudbi prano   (Long-scope no.)
        la djan M11 no M4 pa gudbi prano
        (la djan) (M11 no [M4 pa {<gudbi prano> GU}])
        (la djan) (no [pa {gudbi prano}])
        #(la djan)(no (pa (gudbi prano)))#
        [John was not a good runner.]

0"03   La Djan, no pa gotso la Paris
        la djan M11 no M4 pa gotso la paris
        (la djan) (M11 no [M4 pa {gotso <(la paris) GU>}])
        (la djan) (no [pa {gotso <la paris>}])
        #(la djan)(no (pa (gotso (la paris))))#
        [John did not go to Paris.]

0"04   La Djan, no pa titci le pligo
        la djan M11 no M4 pa titci le pligo
        (la djan) (M11 no [M4 pa {titci <([le pligo] GA) GU>}])
        (la djan) (no [pa {titci <le pligo>}])
        #(la djan)(no (pa (titci (le pligo))))#
        [John did not eat the apple.]

0"05   La Djan, pa titci ni le pligo
        la djan M4 pa titci ni le pligo
        (la djan) (M4 pa [titci {<ni ([le pligo] GA)> GU}])
        (la djan) (pa [titci {ni <le pligo>}])
        #(la djan)(pa (titci (ni (le pligo))))#
        [John ate none of the apple(s).   (I.e., zero (of the) apples.)]

0"06   La Djan, pa gotso ni la Paris
       la djan M⁴ pa gotso ni la paris
       (la djan) (M⁴ pa [gotso {<ni (la paris)> GU}])
       (la djan) (pa [gotso {ni <la paris>}])
       #(la djan)(pa (gotso (ni (la paris))))#
       [John went to no Paris.   (I.e., to zero of Paris.)]

0"07   No la Djan, pa titci le pligo
       no la djan M⁴ pa titci le pligo
       no ([la djan] [M⁴ pa {titci <([le pligo] GA) GU>}])
       no ([la djan] [pa {titci <le pligo>}])
       #no ((la djan)(pa (titci (le pligo))))#
       [It is not the case that John ate the apple.]

0"08   No la Djan, pa gotso la Paris
       no la djan M⁴ pa gotso la paris
       no ([la djan] [M⁴ pa {gotso <(la paris) GU>}])
       no ([la djan] [pa {gotso <la paris>}])
       #no ((la djan)(pa (gotso (la paris))))#
       [It is not the case that John went to Paris.]

0"09   No la Djan, pa kukra gotso la Paris
       no la djan M⁴ pa kukra gotso la paris
       no ([la djan] [M⁴ `pa {<kukra gotso> <(la paris) GU>}])
       no ([la djan] [pa {<kukra gotso> <la paris>}])
       #no ((la djan)(pa ((kukra gotso)(la paris))))#
       [It is not the case that John went quickly to Paris.]

0"10   La Djan, pa no kukra gotso la Paris
       la djan M⁴ pa no kukra gotso la paris
       (la djan) (M⁴ pa [{<no kukra> gotso} {<la paris> GU}])
       (la djan) (pa [{<no kukra> gotso} {la paris}])
       #(la djan)(pa (((no kukra) gotso)(la paris)))#
       [John went non-quickly to Paris.   (I.e., he went, but slowly.)]

0"11   La Djan, pa kukra no gotso la Paris
       la djan M⁴ pa kukra no gotso la paris
       (la djan) (M⁴ pa [{kukra <no gotso>} {<la paris> GU}])
       (la djan) (pa [{kukra <no gotso>} {la paris}])
       #(la djan)(pa ((kukra (no gotso))(la paris)))#
       [John quickly didn't go to Paris. (But he did something else quickly!)]

0"12   La Djan, pa kukra gotso ni la Paris
       la djan M⁴ pa kukra gotso ni la paris
       (la djan) (M⁴ pa [{kukra gotso} {<ni (la paris)> GU}])
       (la djan) (pa [{kukra gotso} {ni <la paris>}])
       #(la djan)(pa ((kukra gotso)(ni (la paris))))#
       [John went quickly to no Paris.   (Interpretation?)]

0"13   La Djan, pa kukra gotso la Paris, ni la Romas
       la djan M⁴ pa kukra gotso la paris ni la romas
       (la djan) (M⁴ pa [{kukra gotso} {<(la paris) (ni [la romas])> GU}])
       (la djan) (pa [{kukra gotso} {<la paris> <ni (la romas)>}])
       #(la djan)(pa ((kukra gotso)((la paris)(ni (la romas)))))#
       [John went quickly to Paris from no Rome.   (But from somewhere else?)]

0"14   Ni la Djan, pa kukra gotso la Paris, la Romas
       ni la djan M⁴ pa kukra gotso la paris la romas
       (ni [la djan]) (M⁴ pa [{kukra gotso} {<(la paris) (la romas)> GU}])
       (ni [la djan]) (pa [{kukra gotso} {<la paris> <la romas>}])

```
#(ni (la djan))(pa ((kukra gotso)((la paris)(la romas))))#
[No John went quickly to Paris from Rome.   (But did someone else?)]
```

0"15
```
No la Djan, pa kukra gotso la Paris, la Romas
no la djan M4 pa kukra gotso la paris la romas
no ([la djan] [M4 pa {<kukra gotso> <([la paris] [la romas]) GU>}])
no ([la djan] [pa {<kukra gotso> <(la paris) (la romas)>}])
#no ((la djan)(pa ((kukra gotso)((la paris)(la romas)))))#
[It is not the case that John went quickly to Paris from Rome.]
```

0"16
```
La Djan, no pa kukra gotso la Paris, la Romas
la djan M11 no M4 pa kukra gotso la paris la romas
(la djan) (M11 no [M4 pa {<kukra gotso> <([la paris] [la romas]) GU>}])
(la djan) (no [pa {<kukra gotso> <(la paris) (la romas)>}])
#(la djan)(no (pa ((kukra gotso)((la paris)(la romas)))))#
[John didn't go quickly to Paris from Rome.]
```

- P -

P01
```
Da bi le fremi je le botci
da bi le fremi je le botci
da (bi [{<le (fremi [je {<le botci> GA} GU])> GA} GU])
da (bi [le {fremi <je (le botci)>}])
#da (bi (le (fremi (je (le botci)))))#
[He is the friend of the boy.]
```

P02
```
Ie le botci
ie le botci
ie ([le botci] GA)
ie (le botci)
#ie (le botci)#
[Which boy?]   (Or, Which boys?  But not 'Which of the boys?')
```

P03
```
Le botci ji le brudi je le fremi je la An
le botci ji le brudi je le fremi je la an
([le botci] GA) (ji [{le <brudi (je [{le <fremi (je [la an] GU)>} GA]
   GU)>} GA]) GU
(le botci) (ji [le {brudi <je (le [fremi {je <la an>}])>}])
#(le botci)(ji (le (brudi (je (le (fremi (je (la an))))))))#
[The boy who is the brother of the friend of Ann's.]
```

P04
```
Ie la An
ie la an
ie (la an)
ie (la an)
#ie (la an)#
[Which Ann?]
```

P05
```
Le furve je le husfa jue la Djonz, jue lio nemomodai
le furve je le husfa jue la djonz jue lio nemomodai
(le [furve {je <(le husfa) GA> <jue (la djonz) (jue [lio nemomodai]) GU>
   GU}]) GA
le (furve [je {le husfa} {jue <la djonz> <jue (lio nemomodai)>}])
#le (furve (je (le husfa)(jue (la djonz)(jue (lio nemomodai)))))#
[The buyer of the house from Jones for one-hundred dollars.]
```

P06
```
Hu bi la Djonz
hu bi la djonz
hu (bi [{la djonz} GU])
```

        hu (bi [la djonz])
        #hu (bi (la djonz))#
        [Who is Jones?]

P07   La Djonz, bi le farfu je la Meris, jue le metri je la Pidr, jue la Djan,
           e jue la Selis
        la djonz bi le farfu je la meris jue le metri je la pidr jue la djan M9
           e jue la selis
        (la djonz) (bi [[<le (farfu [je {la meris} {jue <(le [metri {je <la
           pidr> <(jue [la djan]) M9 e (jue [la selis])> GU}]) GA>} GU])> GA}
           GU])
        (la djonz) (bi [le {farfu <je (la meris) (jue [le {metri <je (la pidr)
           ([jue {la djan}] e [jue {la selis}])>}])>}])
        #(la djonz)(bi (le (farfu (je (la meris)(jue (le (metri (je (la pidr)
        1   11 2 3   4 5   55   6 7   8 9   9
           ((jue (la djan)) e (jue (la selis))))))))))#
           90 1   10 0   1   10987654321
        [Jones is the father of Mary by the sister of Peter through (parent)
           John and through (parent) Sally.]
        (M9 is the mark of ekked JE-links, and M10, the mark of ekked JUE-
           links. This is because objects linked may not be connected args. So
           to connect linked args, the 'e je' or 'e jue' form must be used; and
           the ek must again be "looked over" to see if such a je or jue is there.
           In this and the rest of the section the parse trees are tall enough
           to deserve the numbering of paren-levels in the TP.)

P08   La Djonz, bi le farfu je la Meris, jue le metri je la Pidr, jue la Djan,
           e la Selis
        la djonz bi le farfu je la meris jue le metri je la pidr jue la djan e
           la selis
        (la djonz) (bi [[{<(le [farfu {je <la meris> <jue ([le {metri <je (la
           pidr) (jue [la djan]) GU>}] GA)> GU}]) GA> e <la selis>} GU])
        (la djonz) (bi [[{le <farfu (je [la meris] [jue {le <metri (je [la pidr]
           [jue {la djan}])>}])>} e {la selis}])
        #(la djonz)(bi ((le (farfu (je (la meris)(jue (le (metri (je (la pidr)
        1   11 23 4   5 6   66   7 8   9 0   0
           (jue (la djan))))))))) e (la selis)))#
           0   1   109876543   3   321
        [Jones is the father of Mary by the sister of Peter through (parent)
           John, and (he is also) Sally.]
        (When such a je/jue does not appear, the connection is NOT within the
           link.)

P09   La Djonz, bi le farfu je la Meris, jue le sorme je la Pidr, jue la Djan,
           gu, e je la selis
        la djonz bi le farfu je la meris jue le sorme je la pidr jue la djan gu
           M9 e je la selis
        (la djonz) (bi [[<le (farfu [je {la meris} {jue <(le [sorme {<je (la
           pidr) (jue [la djan]) gu> M9 e <je (la selis) GU>}]) GA>} GU])> GA}
           GU])
        (la djonz) (bi [le {farfu <je (la meris) (jue [le {sorme <(je [la pidr]
           [jue {la djan}] gu) e (je [la selis])>}])>}])
        #(la djonz)(bi (le (farfu (je (la meris)(jue (le (sorme ((je (la pidr)
        1   11 2 3   4 5   55   6 7   89 0   0
           (jue (la djan)) gu) e (je (la selis)))))))))#
           0   1   10 9 9   0   0987654321
        [Jones is the father of Mary by (a mother who is) the sister of Peter
           through John, and (the mother is also the sister) of Sally.]
        (The gu throws the connection back to the first je back; hence 'je la
           Selis' is parallel to 'je la Pidr...', its connectand.)

P10   La Djonz, bi le farfu je la Meris, jue le metri je la Pidr, jue la Djan,
           gugu, e je la Selis
        la djonz bi le farfu je la meris jue le metri je la pidr jue la djan gu
           gu M9 e je la selis
        (la djonz) (bi [[<le (farfu [[je <la meris> <jue ([le {metri <je (la
           pidr) (jue [la djan]) gu>}] GA> gu} M9 e {je <la selis> GU}]])> GA}
           GU])
        (la djonz) (bi [le {farfu <(je [la meris] [jue {le <metri (je [la pidr]
           [jue {la djan}] gu)>}]] gu) e (je [la selis])>}])
        #(la djonz)(bi (le (farfu ((je (la meris)(jue (le (metri (je (la
        1   11   2   3   45   6   66   7   8   9   0
           pidr)(jue (la djan)) gu)))) gu) e (je (la selis))))))#
              00   1   10 9876   5   5   6   654321
        [Jones is the father of Mary by the sister of Peter through (their
           father) John, and (is also the father) of Sally.]
        (The double-gu throws the search for a connectand 2 je's back; hence
           'je la selis' is being connected to 'je la Meris...'.)

P11   La Djonz, bi le farfu je la Meris, e la Selis
        la djonz bi le farfu je la meris e la selis
        (la djonz) (bi [[<(le [farfu {je <la meris> GU}]) GA> e <la selis>} GU])
        (la djonz) (bi [[le <farfu (je [la meris])>} e {la selis}])
        #(la djonz)(bi ((le (farfu (je (la meris)))) e (la selis)))#
        1   11   23   4   5   6   6543 3   321
        [Jones is the father of Mary, and (he is) Sally.]
        (No gu's are required to throw this connectand back to 'le farfu...'.
           It's the only connection it can make...and MacGram knows it!)

P12   La Djonz, bi le farfu je la Meris, e je la Selis
        la djonz bi le farfu je la meris M9 e je la selis
        (la djonz) (bi [[<le (farfu [[je <la meris> GU} M9 e {je <la selis>
           GU}])> GA} GU])
        (la djonz) (bi [le {farfu <(je [la meris]) e (je [la selis])>}])
        #(la djonz)(bi (le (farfu ((je (la meris)) e (je (la selis))))))#
        1   11   2   3   45   6   65   5   6   654321
        [Jones is the father of Mary and of Sally.]
        (Without a gu and with the je, the connection is with the adjacent link.)

P13   La Djonz, bi le farfu je le matma je la Bab, jue le ditca
        la djonz bi le farfu je le matma je la bab jue le ditca
        (la djonz) (bi [[<le (farfu [je {<le (matma [je {la bab} {jue <(le
           ditca) GA>} GU])> GA} GU])> GA} GU])
        (la djonz) (bi [le {farfu <je (le [matma {je <la bab> <jue (le
           ditca)>}])>}])
        #(la djonz)(bi (le (farfu (je (le (matma (je (la bab)(jue (le
        1   11   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   88   9
           ditca)))))))))#
              987654321
        [Jones is the father of the mother of Bob by the teacher.]
        (The jue-ed form, being unmarked, is an extension of the adjacent link;
           hence 'je la Bab, jue le ditca', and 'le ditca' is in the 3rd place of
           matma.)

P14   La Djonz, bi le farfu je le matma je la Bab, gu jue le ditca
        la djonz bi le farfu je le matma je la bab gu jue le ditca
        (la djonz) (bi [[<le (farfu [je {<le (matma [je {la bab} gu])> GA} {jue
           <(le ditca) GA>} GU])> GA} GU])
        (la djonz) (bi [le {farfu <je (le [matma {je <la bab> gu]]) (jue [le
           ditca])>}])

```
#(la djonz)(bi (le (farfu (je (le (matma (je (la bab) gu)))
1       11    2    3      4    5    6      7   8    8   765
   (jue (le ditca)))))))#
   5    6      654321
```
[Jones is the father of the mother of Bob, (and Jones fathered her) by
   the teacher.]
(The single gu throws jue back to the preceding set of linked args.
   So 'le ditca' is now in the 3rd place of farfu.)

P15   Donsu mi le ketpi je la Paris, jue la Romas, jue le trena jue lio
          nenidai
       donsu mi le ketpi je la paris jue la romas jue le trena jue lio nenidai
       donsu ([mi {<le (ketpi [je {la paris} {jue <la romas> <jue ([le trena]
          GA) (jue [lio nenidai]) GU> GU} GU])> GA]] GU)
       donsu (mi [le {ketpi <je (la paris) (jue [la romas] [jue {le trena} {jue
          <lio nenidai>}])>}])
```
#donsu (mi (le (ketpi (je (la paris)(jue (la romas)(jue (le trena)
       1  2   3      4    5       55    6       66   7        7
   (jue (lio nenidai)))))))#
   7   8          87654321
```
[Give me the ticket to Paris from Rome by the train for (the) fifty
   dollars.]
(If a sequence of jue-links are unmarked by gu, they are all part of
   a linked argset initiated by a je-link. In other words, jue is the
   mark of a sutori member of a linked argument set.)

                             - Q -

Q01   La Djan, pa cutse li, Ai, lu la Tam   (Commas mark pauses)
       la djan M⁴ pa cutse li (ai) lu la tam   (both before)
       (la djan) (M⁴ pa [cutse {<(li ai lu) (la tam)> GU}])   (and after a)
       (la djan) (pa [cutse {<li ai lu> <la tam>}])   (quoted string.)
       #(la djan)(pa (cutse ((li ai lu)(la tam))))#
       [John said 'Yes I will!' to Tom.]

Q02   Li, Ai, lu guu, la Djan, pa cutse   (guu is the--possibly)
       li (ai) lu guu la djan M⁴ pa cutse   (temporary--mark of)
       (li ai lu) guu ([la djan] [M⁴ pa {cutse GU}])   (fronted arguments.)
       (li ai lu) guu ([la djan] [pa cutse])
       #(li ai lu) guu ((la djan)(pa cutse))#
       ['Yes I will!', John said.]

Q03   Li, Ai, lu la Tam, guu, la Djan, pa cutse
       li (ai) lu la tam guu la djan M⁴ pa cutse
       ([li ai lu] [la tam]) guu ([la djan] [M⁴ pa {cutse GU}])
       ([li ai lu] [la tam]) guu ([la djan] [pa cutse])
       #((li ai lu)(la tam)) guu ((la djan)(pa cutse))#
       ['Yes I will!' to Tom, John said.]

Q04   La Frans, guu, la Djan, pa takna
       la frans guu la djan M⁴ pa takna
       (la frans) guu ([la djan] [M⁴ pa {takna GU}])
       (la frans) guu ([la djan] [pa takna])
       #(la frans) guu ((la djan)(pa takna))#
       [About France, John talked.]
       (The last member in the fronted portion of an argument set is always in
          the last place of its predicate: in the case of takna, in 3rd place.
          This allows for incompletion. The complete takna-form follows.)

Q05   La Frans, guu, la Djan, pa takna la Tam
      la frans guu la djan M4 pa takna la tam
      (la frans) guu (([la djan] [M4 pa {takna <(la tam) GU>}])
      (la frans) guu (([la djan] [pa {takna <la tam>}])
      #(la frans) guu ((la djan)(pa (takna (la tam))))#
      [About France, John talked to Tom.]

Q06   La Tam, la Frans, guu, la Djan, pa takna
      la tam la frans guu la djan M4 pa takna
      ([la tam] [la frans]) guu (([la djan] [M4 pa {takna GU}])
      ([la tam] [la frans]) guu (([la djan] [pa takna])
      #((la tam)(la frans)) guu ((la djan)(pa takna))#
      [To Tom about France, John talked.]

Q07   Ti guu, lo redro litla ga sanpa lo denro raba
      ti guu lo redro litla ga sanpa lo denro ra ba
      ti guu (([lo <redro litla>] ga] [sanpa {<([lo denro] GA) (ra ba)> GU}])
      ti guu (([lo <redro litla>] ga] [sanpa {<lo denro> <ra ba>}])
      #ti guu (([lo <redro litla>] ga] [sanpa {<lo denro> <ra ba>}])#
      [Under these circumstances, red lights are a sign of danger to
         everyone.]
      (Here the 4th argument of a 5-place has been dropped, namely the behav-
         ior disposed by the sign.)

Q08   Lopo stise gu, ti guu, lo redro litla ga sanpa
      lopo stise gu ti guu lo redro litla ga sanpa
      ([lopo {stise gu}] ti) guu (([lo <redro litla>] ga] [sanpa GU])
      ([lopo {stise gu}] ti) guu (([lo <redro litla>] ga] sanpa)
      #([lopo {stise gu}] ti) guu (([lo <redro litla>] ga] sanpa)#
      [Stopping under these circumstances, red lights mean.]
      (Now we have the behavior, the circumstances, and the sign itself; but
        interpreter and meaning are gone.)

Q09   Raba lopo stise gu, ti guu, lo redro litla ga sanpa
      ra ba lopo stise gu ti guu lo redro litla ga sanpa
      ([{ra ba} {lopo <stise gu>}] ti) guu (([lo <redro litla>] ga] [sanpa
        GU])
      ([{ra ba} {lopo <stise gu>}] ti) guu (([lo <redro litla>] ga] sanpa)
      #([{ra ba} {lopo <stise gu>}] ti) guu (([lo <redro litla>] ga] sanpa)#
      [To everyone, stopping under these circumstances, red lights mean.]
      (The interpreter has been added to the fronted set.)

Q10   Raba lopo stise gu, ti guu, lo redro litla ga sanpa lo denro
      ra ba lopo stise gu ti guu lo redro litla ga sanpa lo denro
      ([{ra ba} {lopo <stise gu>}] ti) guu (([lo <redro litla>] ga] [sanpa
        {<(lo denro) GA> GU}])
      ([{ra ba} {lopo <stise gu>}] ti) guu (([lo <redro litla>] ga] [sanpa {lo
        denro}])
      #([{ra ba} {lopo <stise gu>}] ti) guu (([lo <redro litla>] ga] [sanpa
        {lo denro}])#
      [To everyone, stopping under these circumstances, red lights mean
         danger.]
      (Finally, all 5 participants in this mighty predicate are in place!
        Although it would seem, from our English habits, that they are a
        little out of order. Indeed, it is difficult to produce a good
        English translation for this partly fronted argument-order.)

R01   Raba be gou, be matmaa ba   (raba, like all NI+DA CPDs, deCPDs.)
      ra ba be gou be matmaa ba
      ([ra ba] be) gou (be [matmaa {ba GU}])
      ([ra ba] be) gou (be [matmaa ba])
      #((ra ba) be) gou (be (matmaa ba))#
      [For every something x there is a y such that y is the grandmother
         of x.]

R02   Ba rabe gou, ba matmaa be   (gou, like guu, is ternary. They're)
      ba ra be gou ba matmaa be   (not allolexes, however,)
      (ba [ra be]) gou (ba [matmaa {be GU}])   (because gou has privi-)
      (ba [ra be]) gou (ba [matmaa be])   (leges that guu hasn't.)
      #(ba (ra be)) gou (ba (matmaa be))#   (See Sec. AA.)
      [There is something x such that for every y, x is y's grandmother.]

R03   Ba lea humni gou, ba paslinkui da   (Even descriptions may appear in)
      ba lea humni gou ba paslinkui da   (prenex q'fiers.)
      (ba [{lea humni} GA]) gou (ba [paslinkui {da GU}])
      (ba [lea humni]) gou (ba [paslinkui da])
      #(ba (lea humni)) gou (ba (paslinkui da))#
      [There is something x such that for every human, x is his or her
         ancestor.]

R04   Ba lea humni go clivi gou, ba paslinkui da
      ba lea humni go clivi gou ba paslinkui da
      (ba [{lea <humni go clivi>} GA]) gou (ba [paslinkui {da GU}])
      (ba [lea {humni go clivi}]) gou (ba [paslinkui da])
      #(ba (lea (humni go clivi))) gou (ba (paslinkui da))#
      [There is something x such that for every human who is living, x is his]
         or her ancestor.]

R05   Raba gou, cluva ba
      ra ba gou cluva ba
      (ra ba) gou (cluva [ba GU])
      (ra ba) gou (cluva ba)
      #(ra ba) gou (cluva ba)#
      [For every something x, love x!]

R06   Lea humni gou, cluva da
      lea humni gou cluva da
      ([lea humni] GA) gou (cluva [da GU])
      (lea humni) gou (cluva da)
      #(lea humni) gou (cluva da)#
      [For every human, love him or her!]

R07   Lea humni go clivi gou, cluva da
      lea humni go clivi gou cluva da
      ([lea {humni go clivi}] GA) gou (cluva [da GU])
      (lea [humni go clivi]) gou (cluva da)
      #(lea (humni go clivi)) gou (cluva da)#
      [For every human who is alive, love him or her!]

                              - S -

S01   Te le fo mrenu pa kamla
      te le fo mrenu M4 pa kamla
      (te [{le fo mrenu} GA]) (M4 pa [kamla GU])
      (te [le fo mrenu]) (pa kamla)
      #(te (le fo mrenu))(pa kamla)#

[Three of the four men came.]

S02   Le te mrenu pa kamla
        le te mrenu M4 pa kamla
        ([le te mrenu] GA) (M4 pa [kamla GU])
        (le te mrenu) (pa kamla)
        #(le te mrenu)(pa kamla)#
        [The three men came.]

S03   To le te le fo mrenu pa kamla
        to le te le fo mrenu M4 pa kamla
        (to [[le te <(le fo mrenu) GA>] GA]) (M4 pa [kamla GU])
        (to [le te [le fo mrenu]]) (pa kamla)
        #(to (le te (le fo mrenu)))(pa kamla)#
        [Two of the three of the four men came.]

S04   Le to le te le fo mrenu
        le to le te le fo mrenu
        (le to [[le te <(le fo mrenu) GA>] GA]) GA
        le to (le te [le fo mrenu])
        #le to (le te (le fo mrenu))#
        [The two of the three of the four men came.]

S05   Ho le te mrenu
        ho le te mrenu
        ho ([le te mrenu] GA)
        ho (le te mrenu)
        #ho (le te mrenu)#
        [How many of the three men?]

S06   Le ho mrenu   (ho behaves like any number-word.)
        le ho mrenu
        (le ho mrenu) GA
        le ho mrenu
        #le ho mrenu#
        [The how many men? (How many were there of the men?)]

S07   Te le ho mrenu
        te le ho mrenu
        te ([le ho mrenu] GA)
        te (le ho mrenu)
        #te (le ho mrenu)#
        [Three of the how many men?] (Seems vaguely ungrammatical in English.)

S08   Le te le mrenu
        le te le mrenu
        (le te [[le mrenu} GA]) GA
        le te (le mrenu)
        #le te (le mrenu)#
        [The three of the men.]

S09   Iete le mrenu   (The CPD iete is also a NI-word.)
        iete le mrenu
        iete ([le mrenu] GA)
        iete (le mrenu)
        #iete (le mrenu)#
        [Which three of the men?]

S10   Iesu le mrenu   (As is iesu.)
        iesu le mrenu

iesu ([le mrenu] GA)
iesu (le mrenu)
#iesu (le mrenu)#
[Which one or more of the men?   (Which of the men?)]

S11   Te le iefo mrenu
       te le iefo mrenu
       te ([le iefo mrenu] GA)
       te (le iefo mrenu)
       #te (le iefo mrenu)#
       [Three of the which four men?]

S12   Ie le ho mrenu   (A double question.)
       ie le ho mrenu
       ie ([le ho mrenu] GA)
       ie (le ho mrenu)
       #ie (le ho mrenu)#
       [Which (set of) the how many men?]

S13   Iesu le ho mrenu
       iesu le ho mrenu
       iesu ([le ho mrenu] GA)
       iesu (le ho mrenu)
       Which (one or more) of the how many men?
       #iesu (le ho mrenu)#

S14   Ieho le mrenu
       ieho le mrenu
       ieho ([le mrenu] GA)
       ieho (le mrenu)
       #ieho (le mrenu)#
       [Which how many of the men?]   (Here the double question is a bit
          boggling!)

                              - T -

T01   La Djan, e la Meris, fundi la Bab
       la djan e la meris fundi la bab
       ([la djan] e [la meris]) (fundi [{la bab} GU])
       ([la djan] e [la meris]) (fundi [la bab])
       #((la djan) e (la meris))(fundi (la bab))#
       [John and Mary like Bob.]

T02   Ke la Djan, ki la Meris, fundi la Bab
       ke la djan ki la meris fundi la bab
       (ke [la djan] ki [la meris]) (fundi [{la bab} GU])
       (ke [la djan] ki [la meris]) (fundi [la bab])
       #(ke (la djan) ki (la meris))(fundi (la bab))#
       [Both John and Mary like Bob.]

T03   Di, e de fundi da, e tsodi la Pit   (M6 is the result of look-)
       di e de fundi da M6 e tsodi la pit   (ing over the ek and seeing)
       (di e de) ([{fundi <da GU>} M6 e {tsodi <(la pit) GU>}] GU)   (a pred-)
       (di e de) ([fundi da] e [tsodi {la pit}])   (sign.)
       #(di e de)((fundi da) e (tsodi (la Pit)))#
       [He and she like him and hate Pete.]

T04   Di, e de fundi da gu, e tsodi la Pit.   (This gu is redundant but)
       di e de fundi da gu M6 e tsodi la pit   (harmless.)

(di e de) ([[{fundi <da gu>} M6 e {tsodi <(la pit) GU>}] GU)
(di e de) ([fundi {da gu}] e [tsodi {la pit}])
#(di e de) ((fundi (da gu)) e (tsodi (la pit)))#
[He and she like him, and hate Pete.]

T05   Di, e de fundi, e tsodi la Pit
       di e de fundi M6 e tsodi la pit
       (di e de) ([[{fundi GU} M6 e {tsodi <(la pit) GU>}] GU)
       (di e de) (fundi e [tsodi {la pit}])
       #(di e de)(fundi e (tsodi (la pit)))#
       [He and she like (someone) and hate Pete.]
       (It is whole predicate expressions that are being connected here, which
       may or may not include arguments. Therefore this does NOT mean that
       they both like and hate Pete.)

T06   Di, e de fundi, e tsodi gu, la Pit   (But this does...because of gu.)
       di e de fundi M6 e tsodi gu la pit
       (di e de) ([[{fundi GU} M6 e {tsodi gu}] [{la pit} GU])
       (di e de) ([fundi e {tsodi gu}] [la pit])
       #(di e de)((fundi e (tsodi gu))(la pit))#
       [He and she (both) like and hate Pete.]
       (Here the gu means that what follows is a joint argument of the con-
       nected pair of predexps...which just happen not to have any separate
       arguments already expressed. They could have, as below.)

T07   Di, e de fundi ba, e tsodi gu, la Pit
       di e de fundi ba M6 e tsodi gu la pit
       (di e de) ([[{fundi <ba GU>} M6 e {tsodi gu}] [{la pit} GU])
       (di e de) ([[fundi ba} e {tsodi gu}] [la pit])
       #(di e de)(((fundi ba) e (tsodi gu))(la pit))#
       [He and she like someone better than, and hate, Pete.]
       (Here fundi already has an argument; so 'la Pit' comes on as a 3rd arg
       of fundi but as a 2nd arg of tsodi.)

T08   Di, e de ke fundi ki tsodi la pit   (M5 forewarns of a pred-)
       di e de M5 ke fundi ki tsodi la pit   (sign beyond the kek.)
       (di e de) ([M5 ke {fundi GU} ki {tsodi <(la pit) GU>}] GU)
       (di e de) (ke fundi ki [tsodi {la pit}])
       #(di e de)(ke fundi ki (tsodi (la pit)))#
       [He and she both like (someone) and hate Pete.]
       (The keks work exactly like the eks.)

T09   Di, e de ke fundi ba ki tsodi la Pit
       di e de M5 ke fundi ba ki tsodi la pit
       (di e de) ([M5 ke {fundi <ba GU>} ki {tsodi <(la pit) GU>}] GU)
       (di e de) (ke [fundi ba] ki [tsodi {la pit}])
       #(di e de)(ke (fundi ba) ki (tsodi (la pit)))#
       [He and she both like someone and hate Pete.]

T10   Di, e de ke fundi ki tsodi gu, la Pit   (A joint-arg.)
       di e de M5 ke fundi ki tsodi gu la pit
       (di e de) ([M5 ke {fundi GU} ki {tsodi gu}] [{la pit} GU])
       (di e de) ([ke fundi ki {tsodi gu}] [la pit])
       #(di e de)((ke fundi ki (tsodi gu))(la pit))#
       [He and she both like and hate Pete.]

T11   La Pol, farfu la Bab, e la Pit   (This is a connection)
       la pol farfu la bab e la pit   (inside an argset.)
       (la pol) (farfu [[<la bab> e <la pit>} GU])
       (la pol) (farfu [[{la bab} e {la pit}])

#(la pol)(farfu ((la bab) e (la pit)))#
[Paul is the father of Bob and Pete.]

T12   La Pol, farfu la Bab, la Selis, onoi la Bet   (Internal connection)
       la pol farfu la bab la selis onoi la bet   (again.)
       (la pol) (farfu [{<la bab> <(la selis) onoi (la bet)>} GU])
       (la pol) (farfu [{la bab} {<la selis> onoi <la bet>}])
       #(la pol)(farfu ((la bab)((la selis) onoi (la bet))))#
       [Paul is the father of Bob by Sally or by Beth, but not by both.]

T13   La Pol, farfu la Bab, la Selis, gu, onoi la Bet   (Connection between)
       la pol farfu la bab la selis gu onoi la bet   (argsets.)
       (la pol) (farfu [{<(la bab) (la selis)> gu} onoi {<la bet> GU}])
       (la pol) (farfu [{<(la bab) (la selis)> gu} onoi {la bet}])
       #(la pol)(farfu ((((la bab)(la selis)) gu) onoi (la bet)))#
       [Paul is the father of Bob by Sally, or of Beth, but not of both.]
       (The gu throws the connection back to the beginning of the preceding
        argument set; in this case, to 'la Bab...'.)

T14   La Pol, farfu la Bab, gu, e la Pit
       la pol farfu la bab gu e la pit
       (la pol) (farfu [{<la bab> gu} e {<la pit> GU}])
       (la pol) (farfu [{<la bab> gu} e {la pit}])
       #(la pol) (farfu [{<la bab> gu} e {la pit}])#
       [Paul is the father of Bob, and of Pete.]
       (The redundancy of this gu isn't detectable until the end of the
        sentence; cf. t20. It may be that this implies that Bob and Pete
        have different mothers, while t11 implies they have the same
        mother.)

T15   La Pol, jia farfu la Bab, gugu, e la Pit   (A pair of arguments.)
       la pol jia farfu la bab gu gu e la pit
       ([la pol] [jia {farfu <(la bab) gu>} gu] GU) e (la pit)
       ([la pol] [jia {farfu <(la bab) gu>} gu]) e (la pit)
       #([la pol] [jia {farfu <(la bab) gu>} gu]) e (la pit)#
       [Paul, who is the father of Bob; and Pete.]
       (Two GUs are (currently) needed to get this structure. The first one
        simply closes off 'la Bab' as an argset; and if it were the only gu,
        it would then make the connection of 'la pit' as a second argset
        possible. This seems useless. But this double-gu-ing may in fact be
        the price we have to pay for McG's very subtle handling of argsets
        elsewhere. For example, in this sentence the second gu is required
        to close off the jia-clause and hence the arg to which it is attached;
        and it is this that finally turns the utterance into a connected pair
        of arguments. This is an awkward bit of double-guing; and it may be
        removable. But we may also have to live with it in order to maintain
        the distinction between connected arguments and connected argsets
        which McG handles so cunningly elsewhere.)

T16   La Pol, farfu, e ditca la Bab, e la Pit   (Connected args of a)
       la pol farfu M6 e ditca la bab e la pit   (single pred.)
       (la pol) ([{farfu GU} M6 e {ditca <([la bab] e [la pit]) GU>}] GU)
       (la pol) (farfu e [ditca {<la bab> e <la pit>}])
       #(la pol)(farfu e (ditca ((la bab) e (la pit))))#
       [Paul is a father, and (he) teaches Bob and Pete.]

T17   La Pol, farfu, e ditca gu, la Bab, e la Pit   (Connected joint args.)
       la pol farfu M6 e ditca gu la bab e la pit
       (la pol) ([{farfu GU} M6 e {ditca gu}] [{<la bab> e <la pit>} GU])
       (la pol) ([farfu e {ditca gu}] [{la bab} e {la pit}])

#(la pol)((farfu e (ditca gu))((la bab) e (la pit)))#
[Paul is the father of, and the teacher of, Bob and Pete.]

T18   Da farfu la Bab, e la Pit, la Meris   (Connected 2nd args with)
da farfu la bab e la pit la meris   (a common 3rd arg.)
da (farfu [[{<(la bab) e (la pit)> <la meris>} GU])
da (farfu [[{<la bab> e <la pit>} {la meris}]])
#da (farfu (((la bab) e (la pit))(la meris)))#
[He is the father of Bob and Pete by Mary.]

T19   Da farfu ke la Bab, ki la Pit, la Meris   (Same claim with kek.)
da farfu ke la bab ki la pit la meris
da (farfu [[{<ke (la bab) ki (la pit)> <la meris>} GU])
da (farfu [[{ke <la bab> ki <la pit>} {la meris}]])
#da (farfu ((ke (la bab) ki (la pit))(la meris)))#
[He is the father of both Bob and Pete by Mary.]

T20   Da farfu la Bab, gu, e la Pit, la Meris   (Connected argsets.)
da farfu la bab gu e la pit la meris
da (farfu [[<la bab> gu} e {<(la pit) (la meris)> GU}])
da (farfu [[<la bab> gu} e {<la pit> <la meris>}])
#da (farfu [[<la bab> gu} e {<la pit> <la meris>}])#
[He is the father of Bob (by someone), and of Pete by Mary.]
(The gu cuts off 'la Bab', turning it into an argset which is then
connected on equal footing to a 2-member set.)

T21   Da farfu ke la Bab, gu, ki la Pit, la Meris   (Same claim with kek.)
da farfu ke la bab gu ki la pit la meris
da (farfu [ke {<la bab> gu} ki {<(la pit) (la meris)> GU}])
da (farfu [ke {<la bab> gu} ki {<la pit> <la meris>}])
#da <farfu {ke [(la bab) gu] ki [(la pit) (la meris)]}>#
[He is the father both of Bob (by someone) and of Pete by Mary.]

T22   Da farfu ke la Bab, ba ki la Pit, la Meris   (Explicit argsets.)
da farfu ke la bab ba ki la pit la meris
da (farfu [ke {<(la bab) ba> GU} ki {<(la pit) (la meris)> GU}])
da (farfu [ke {<la bab> ba} ki {<la pit> <la meris>}])
#da <farfu {ke [(la bab) ba] ki [(la pit) (la meris)]}>#
[He is the father both of Bob by someone and of Pete by Mary.]
(The ba makes the claims of t22 explicit, and so requires no gu: McG
knows it's got an argset on its hands when it sees the ba.)

T23   Da farfu la Bab, ba, a la Pit, la Meris
da farfu la bab ba a la pit la meris
da (farfu [[<(la bab) (ba a [la pit])> <la meris>} GU])
da (farfu [[<la bab> <ba a (la pit)>} {la meris}]])
#da (farfu <[(la bab) [ba a (la pit)]} (la meris)>)#
[He is the father of Bob, by someone or Pete, through (midwife?
  third sex?) Mary.]
(So ba doesn't do for eks what it does for keks...nor could it. In
the afterthought mode, the arrival of the un-gu-ed ek can only mean
a connection between single arguments. Thus 'ba, a la Pit' are con-
nected 3rd arguments, and 'la meris' is thus pushed into a metaphorical
4th place of the 3-place predicate farfu.)

T24   Da farfu la Bab, e la Pit, la Meris, a la Betis   (2 pairs of connected)
da farfu la bab e la pit la meris a la betis   (args.)
da (farfu [[<(la bab) e (la pit)> <(la meris) a (la betis)>} GU])
da (farfu [[<la bab> e <la pit>} {<la meris> a <la betis>}])
#da (farfu (((la bab) e (la pit))((la meris) a (la Betis))))#

[He is the father of (both) Bob and Pete by (either) Mary or Betty.]
(Thus 4 claims come out of this one.)

T25   Da farfu ke la Bab, ki la Pit, la Meris, a la Betis   (Same claims.)
      da farfu ke la bab ki la pit la meris a la betis
      da (farfu [[<ke (la bab) ki (la pit)> <(la meris) a (la betis)>] GU])
      da (farfu [[ke <la bab> ki <la pit>] [<la meris> a <la betis>]])
      #da (farfu ((ke (la bab) ki (la pit))((la meris) a (la betis))))#
      [He is the father of both Bob and Pete, by (either) Mary or Betty.]

T26   Da farfu la Bab, e la Pit, ka la Meris, ki la Betis   (Same claims.)
      da farfu la bab e la pit ka la meris ki la betis
      da (farfu [[<(la bab) e (la pit)> <ka (la meris) ki (la betis)>] GU])
      da (farfu [[<la bab> e <la pit>] [ka <la meris> ki <la betis>]])
      #da <farfu [[(la bab) e (la pit)] [ka (la meris) ki (la betis)]]>#
      [He is the father of (both) Bob and Pete by either Mary or Betty.]

T27   Da farfu ke la Bab, ki la Pit, ka la Meris, ki la Betis   (Same claims.)
      da farfu ke la bab ki la pit ka la meris ki la betis
      da (farfu [[<ke (la bab) ki (la pit)> <ka (la meris) ki (la betis)>]
        GU])
      da (farfu [[ke <la bab> ki <la pit>] [ka <la meris> ki <la betis>]])
      #da <farfu [[ke (la bab) ki (la pit)] [ka (la meris) ki (la betis)]]>#
      [He is the father of both Bob and Pete by either Mary or Betty.]

T28   Da farfu la Bab, gu, e la Pit, la Meris, a la Betis   (Connected sets.)
      da farfu la bab gu e la pit la meris a la betis
      da (farfu [[<la bab> gu] e [<(la pit) ([la meris] a [la betis])> GU]])
      da (farfu [[<la bab> gu] e [<la pit> <(la meris) a (la betis)>]])
      #da (farfu <[(la bab) gu] e [(la pit) [(la meris) a (la betis)]]>)#
      [He is the father of Bob (by someone), and of Pete by (either) Mary
        or Betty.]
      (Again the gu closes off the first argset--which has only one member--
        and allows it to be connected to another argset, one of whose members
        is a connected pair of args.)

T29   Da farfu la Bab, e la Pit, la Meris, gu, a la Betis   (Sets again.)
      da farfu la bab e la pit la meris gu a la betis
      da (farfu [[<<([la bab] e [la pit]) (la meris)> gu] a [<la betis> GU]])
      da (farfu [[<<([la bab] e [la pit]) (la meris)> gu] a [la betis]])
      #da (farfu (((((la bab) e (la pit))(la meris)) gu) a (la betis)))#
      [He is the father of (both) Bob and Pete by Mary, or (the father) of
        Betty (by someone).]
      (Here the opposite thing happens. The long argset comes first; it is
        closed off by gu; and the connected argset has only a single term.)

T30   Da farfu la Bab, e la Pit, la Meris, e lendia   (Connected preds.)
      da farfu la bab e la pit la meris M6 e lendia
      da ([[farfu <(([la bab] e [la pit]] [la meris]) GU>] M6 e [lendia GU]]
        GU)
      da ([farfu [<(la bab) e (la pit)> <la meris>]] e lendia)
      #da ([farfu [<(la bab) e (la pit)> <la meris>]] e lendia)#
      [He is the father of Bob and Pete by Mary, and teaches languages.]
      (Again, it will take M6 to look across the 2nd e and find a pred-sign.
        Notice that no gu is necessary to close off this argset; for McG knows,
        looking at M6, that it has a predicate connection coming up. Incident-
        all, lendia = lengu ditca, another trial CPX.)

T31   Da farfu la Bab, e la Pit, la Meris, gu, e lendia   (Redundant gu.)
      da farfu la bab e la pit la meris gu M6 e lendia

da ([[{farfu <([{la bab} e {la pit}] [la meris]) gu>} M6 e {lendia GU}]
   GU)
da ([farfu {<([la bab] e [la pit]) (la meris)> gu}] e lendia)
#da ([farfu {<([la bab] e [la pit]) (la meris)> gu}] e lendia)#
[He is the father of Bob and Pete by Mary, and teaches languages.]
(The gu is quite unnecessary; but McG accepts it. In a sense, it's
   lurking there anyway, ready to do other, more important work...pro-
   claiming argsets, for example. But if the speaker chooses to mobil-
   ize it uselessly, McG doesn't care.)

T32   Da farfu la Bab, gu, e la Pit, la Meris, e lendia   (Argset gu.)
       da farfu la bab gu e la pit la meris M6 e lendia
       da ([[{farfu <([la bab] gu) e ([{la pit} {la meris}] GU)>} M6 e {lendia
          GU}] GU)
       da ([farfu {<(la bab) gu> e <(la pit) (la meris)>}] e lendia)
       #da (<farfu {[(la bab) gu] e [(la pit) (la meris)]}> e lendia)#
       [He is the father of Bob, and of Pete by Mary, and teaches languages.]

T33   Da farfu ke la Bab, gu, ki la Pit, la Meris, e lendia   (Same claim.)
       da farfu ke la bab gu ki la pit la meris M6 e lendia
       da ([[farfu <ke ([la bab] gu) ki ([{la pit} {la meris}] GU)>} M6 e
          {lendia GU}] GU)
       da ([farfu {ke <(la bab) gu> ki <(la pit) (la meris)>}] e lendia)
       #da (<farfu {ke [(la bab) gu] ki [(la pit) (la meris)]}> e lendia)#
       [He is the father both of Bob (by someone), and of Pete by Mary, and
          teaches languages.]

T34*   Da farfu la Bab, e la Pit, gu, la Meris   (Ungrammatical.)
       da farfu la bab e la pit gu la meris
       #
       #
       [*He is the father of Bob and Pete; Mary.]

T35*   Da farfu la Bab, gu, e la Pit, gu, la Meris   (Ditto.)
       da farfu la bab gu e la pit gu la meris
       #
       #
       [*He is the father of Bob; and Pete; Mary.(?)]

T36*   Da farfu ke la Bab, ki la Pit, gu, la Meris   (Ditto.)
       da farfu ke la bab ki la pit gu la meris
       #
       #
       [*He is the father of both Bob and Pete; Mary.]
       (These gu's are not merely redundant--all these sentences would parse
       without them--but in each case they lead McG to expect something that
       then doesn't happen; and so the parse fails.)

T37   Da farfu la Bab, e la Bet, e lendia la Franses, di, e do
       da farfu la bab e la bet M6 e lendia la franses di e do
       da ([[farfu <([la bab] e [la bet]) GU>} M6 e {lendia <([la franses] [di
          e do]) GU>}]] GU)
       da ([farfu {<la bab> e <la bet>}] e [lendia {<la franses> <di e do>}])
       #da ((farfu ((la bab) e (la bet))) e (lendia ((la franses)(di e do))))#
       [He is the father of Bob and Beth and teaches French to her and him.]

T38   Da farfu le Bab, e la Pit, gu, e ditca la Franses, de, e di
       da farfu le bab e la pit gu M6 e ditca la franses de e di
       da ([[farfu <([le bab] e [la pit]) gu>} M6 e {ditca <([la franses] [de e
          di]) GU>}]] GU)

da ([farfu {<(le bab) e (la pit)> gu}] e [ditca {<la franses> <de e
   di>}])
#da ((farfu (((le bab) e (la pit)) gu)) e (ditca ((la franses)
   (de e di))))#
[He is the father of Bob and Beth, and teaches French to her and him.]
(A redundant but grammatically acceptable gu. The 1st implicit GU lurk-
   ing in t37 is mobilized in t38.)

T39   Da farfu, e ditca la Franses, gu, de, e di   (Joint args.)
       da farfu M6 e ditca la franses gu de e di
       da ([[farfu GU} M6 e {ditca <(la franses) gu>}] [[de e di} GU])
       da ([farfu e {ditca <(la franses) gu>}] [de e di])
       #da ((farfu e (ditca ((la franses) gu)))(de e di))#
       [He is the father of, and teaches French to, her and him.]
       (The gu turns 'de e di' into joint args of the two connected predexps,
        one with an arg, the other without one. Thus, the parse clearly shows
        that McG is going to take de & di as 2nd arguments of farfu but as 3rd
        arguments of ditca. The carefully punctuated English suggests that
        this odd intention can be grammatically--i.e., understandably--con-
        veyed in English, too.)

T40   Da farfu, e ditca la Franses, de, e di   (Single pred args.)
       da farfu M6 e ditca la franses de e di
       da ([[farfu GU} M6 e {ditca <([la franses] [de e di]) GU>}] GU)
       da (farfu e [ditca {<la franses> <de e di>}])
       #da (farfu e (ditca ((la franses)(de e di))))#
       [He is a father, and teaches French to her and him.]
       (Without gu the parse is equally unequivocal, but different; namely that
        the args now belong to ditca alone.)

T41   Da farfu, e lendia la Franses, di gu, e do   (Argset gu.)
       da farfu M6 e lendia la franses di gu e do
       da ([[farfu GU} M6 e {lendia <([[la franses} di] gu) e (do GU)>}] GU)
       da (farfu e [lendia {<([la franses] di) gu> e do}])
       #da (farfu e (lendia ((((la franses) di) gu) e do)))#
       [He is a father, and teaches French to W, and H-as-a-language.]
       (This curious, but unequivocal meaning--hardly sayable in English--puts
        do, as a new argset of lendia, on the same level as 'la franses di'.)

T42   Da farfu ba be gu, e ditca la Franses, ba, e be   (Redundant gu.)
       da farfu ba be gu M6 e ditca la franses ba e be
       da ([[farfu <(ba be) gu>} M6 e {ditca <([la franses] [ba e be]) GU>}]
          GU)
       da ([farfu {<ba be> gu}] e [ditca {<la franses> <ba e be>}])
       #da ((farfu ((ba be) gu)) e (ditca ((la franses)(ba e be))))#
       [He is the father of someone by somebody, and teaches French to that
          someone and that somebody.]
       (The comma is unnecessary even in English. But also quite acceptable,
        that is to say, not misinformative...just as this acceptably redundant
        gu is apparently not misinforming McG in Loglan.)

T43   Da farfu ba be, e ditca la Franses, ba, e be   (t42 without gu, and)
       da farfu ba be M6 e ditca la franses ba e be   (the same claim.)
       da ([[farfu <(ba be) GU>} M6 e {ditca <([la franses] [ba e be]) GU>}]
          GU)
       da ([farfu {ba be}] e [ditca {<la franses> <ba e be>}])
       #da ((farfu (ba be)) e (ditca ((la franses)(ba e be))))#
       [He is the father of someone by somebody and teaches French to that
          someone and that somebody.]

T44   Da farfu, e ditca la Franses, e la Doitc, de, e di   (Connected args of)
        da farfu M6 e ditca la franses e la doitc de e di   (a single pred.)
        da ([[farfu GU} M6 e {ditca <([[la franses} e {la doitc}] [de e di])
          GU>}] GU)
        da (farfu e [ditca {<(la franses) e (la doitc)> <de e di>}])
        #da (farfu e (ditca (((la franses) e (la doitc))(de e di))))#
        [He is a father and teaches (both) French and German to (both) Y and W.]

T45   Da farfu, e ditca la Franses, e la Doitc, gu, de, e di   (Joint args.)
        da farfu M6 e ditca la franses e la doitc gu de e di
        da ([[farfu GU} M6 e {ditca <([la franses] e [la doitc]) gu>}] [{de e
          di} GU])
        da ([farfu e {ditca <([la franses] e [la doitc]) gu>}] [de e di])
        #da ((farfu e (ditca (((la franses) e (la doitc)) gu)))(de e di))#
        [He is a father of, and teaches French and German to, (both) Y and W.]

T46*   Da farfu, e ditca la Franses, e la Doitc, gugu, de, e di
        da farfu M6 e ditca la franses e la doitc gu gu de e di
        *

        #

        [*He is a father, and teaches French and German; her and him. (?)]
        (The 2nd gu makes it ungrammatical: there are no more implicit GU's
          lurking at this spot in the AP.)

T47   Da farfu, e ditca la Franses, e la Doitc, gu, de gu, e di la Meris
        da farfu M6 e ditca la franses e la doitc gu de gu e di la meris
        da ([[farfu GU} M6 e {ditca <([la franses] e [la doitc]) gu>}] [{de gu}
          e {<di (la meris)> GU}])
        da ([farfu e {ditca <([la franses] e [la doitc]) gu>}] [{de gu} e {di
          <la meris>}])
        #da ((farfu e (ditca (((la franses) e (la doitc)) gu))) ((de gu) e
          (di (la meris))))#
        [He is the father of, and teaches French and German to, Y, and W
          by (mother and non-existent 4th place of ditca) Mary.]
        (I doubt if anyone would want to say this. But here it is; and McG,
          at least, will understand you if you do!)

T48   Da farfu, e lendia la Franses, e la Doitc, gu, de, e di la Meris
        da farfu M6 e lendia la franses e la doitc gu de e di la meris
        da ([[farfu GU} M6 e {lendia <([la franses] e [la doitc]) gu>}] [{<de e
          di> <la meris>} GU])
        da ([farfu e {lendia <([la franses] e [la doitc]) gu>}] [{de e di} {la
          meris}])
        #da ((farfu e (lendia (((la franses) e (la doitc)) gu)))
          ((de e di)(la meris)))#
        [He is the father of, and teaches French and German to, (both) Y and
          W by (mother and 4th place of ditca) Mary.]
        (Dropping one of the gu's from t47 makes it slightly less boggling.)

T49   Liu djive kanoi satkaa liu vedji ki mela Djenis, rutma purda
        (liu djive) M5 kanoi satkaa (liu vedji) ki me la djenis rutma purda
        (liu djive) ([M5 kanoi {satkaa <(liu vedji) GU>} ki {<([me {la djenis}
          GU] rutma) purda> GU}] GU)
        (liu djive) (kanoi [satkaa {liu vedji}] ki [{<me (la djenis)> rutma}
          purda])
        #(liu djive)(kanoi (satkaa (liu vedji)) ki (((me (la djenis)) rutma)
          purda))#
        ['Djive', if derived from 'vedji', is a "Jenny"-route word.]

- T' -

T'01   Mi pa gotso moi   (This section explores the implicat-)
        mi M4 pa gotso moi   (ions of making the causals moi/kou/)
        mi (M4 pa [gotso {moi GU} GU])   (soa, etc., allolexes of PA.)
        mi (pa [gotso moi])
        #mi (pa (gotso moi))#
        [I went with a purpose, i.e., because of some motive.]

T'02   Mi moipa gotso   (As such, they can CPD with other)
        mi M4 moipa gotso   (PA's...pauselessly of course. Just)
        mi (M4 moipa [gotso GU])   (as pana is pauseless. Indeed, ANY)
        mi (moipa gotso)   (word, CPD or not, must be spoken)
        #mi (moipa gotso)#   (pauselessly for the Resolver to work)
        [I purposefully went.]   (impeccably.)

T'03   Mi moi, pa gotso   (When there is a pause here,)
        mi moi # M4 pa gotso   (it is lexemic: used by the)
        (mi [moi #] GU) (M4 pa [gotso GU])   (Parser to recognize the)
        (mi moi) (pa gotso)   (mod-role of moi.)
        #(mi moi)(pa gotso)#
        [I, as someone with a purpose, went.]

T'04   Moi mi, gotso   (This is the old lexemic pause, int-)
        moi mi # gotso   (roduced in Sec. H to distinguish the)
        (moi mi #) (gotso GU)   (imperative from the more common, and)
        (moi mi) gotso   (so pauseless, declarative; see t'05.)
        #(moi mi) gotso#
        [Because of me, go. (I.e., using me as a motive.)]

T'05   Moi mi gotso   (Which is one of the more cunning)
        moi mi gotso   (things McG now does.)
        moi (mi [gotso GU])
        moi (mi gotso)
        #moi (mi gotso)#
        [Purposefully, I go.]

T'06   Rau ta, gotso   (The imperative again.)
        rau ta # gotso
        (rau ta #) (gotso GU)
        (rau ta) gotso
        #(rau ta) gotso#
        [Because of that, go.   (I.e., using that as a justification.)]

T'07   Soa ta, da bi de
        soa ta # da bi de
        (soa ta #) (da [bi {de GU}])
        (soa ta) (da [bi de])
        #(soa ta)(da (bi de))#
        [It follows from that that X = Y.]

T'08   Soa da bi de
        soa da bi de
        soa (da [bi {de GU}])
        soa (da [bi de])
        #soa (da (bi de))#
        [It follows (from some local something) that X = Y.]

T'09   Soa lepo da bi de gu, da tsidru   (Here gu takes over; but)
        soa lepo da bi de gu da tsidru   (lexemic pause)

```
(soa [lepo {da <bi (de gu)>}]] GU) (da [tsidru GU])          (would have)
(soa [lepo {da <bi (de gu)>}]]) (da tsidru)                  (evoked the)
#(soa (lepo (da (bi (de gu)))))(da tsidru)#                  (same parse.)
[Since X is the same as Y, X is guilty.]
(But if de were replaced by 'la Djan', for example, and the speaker had
  thought to get by with the pause after Djan instead of using gu, the
  Preparser would not read that pause as lexemic but as morphemic only.
  So it would not give it to the Parser, and McG would hear the sentence
  as an imperative: 'Since X is the same as Y (and?) John, be guilty!')
```

T'10   Da tsidru soa lepo da bi de
          da tsidru soa lepo da bi de
          da (tsidru [soa {lepo <da (bi [de GU])>} GU] GU)
          da (tsidru [soa {lepo <da (bi de)>}])
          #da (tsidru (soa (lepo (da (bi de)))))#
          [X is guilty because X is Y.]   (The sentential C-conns are in Sec. Z.)

                                    - T" -

T"01   Mi, enumoi la Djan, pa gotso   (In this section, A+PA)
          mi enumoi la djan M4 pa gotso   (CPDs are explored. This)
          (mi enumoi [la djan]) (M4 pa [gotso GU])   (is an entirely new form;)
          (mi enumoi [la djan]) (pa gotso)   (but we've needed it. And)
          #(mi enumoi (la djan))(pa gotso)#   (McG accommodates it ele-)
          [I, and therefore John, went.]   (gantly.)

T"02   Mi, efa la Djan, pa gotso
          mi efa la djan M4 pa gotso
          (mi efa [la djan]) (M4 pa [gotso GU])
          (mi efa [la djan]) (pa gotso)
          #(mi efa (la djan))(pa gotso)#
          [I, and then John, went.]

T"03   Mi, apa la Djan, fa gotso   (Pauses after names and)
          mi apa la djan M4 fa gotso   (before A-connectives)
          (mi apa [la djan]) (M4 fa [gotso GU])   (are morphemic, i.e.,)
          (mi apa [la djan]) (fa gotso)   (required for word reso-)
          #(mi apa (la djan))(fa gotso)#   (lution. They therefore)
          [I, or before (me?), John, will go.]   (appear, like the "lite-)
          (rary" pauses after gu and li, and before lu, in the input string; but
           they will only accidentally coincide with the lexemic pauses that McG
           uses to parse the sentence. Here, none do.)

T"04   Mi pa vizka la Meris, enukou la Pit
          mi M4 pa vizka la meris enukou la pit
          mi (M4 pa [vizka {<(la meris) enukou (la pit)> GU}])
          mi (pa [vizka {<la meris> enukou <la pit>}])
          #mi (pa (vizka ((la meris) enukou (la pit))))#
          [I saw Mary and, as a consequence, Pete.]

T"05   Da farfu la Djek la Meris, enukou ni la Selis
          da farfu la djek la meris enukou ni la selis
          da (farfu [{<la djek> <(la meris) enukou (ni [la selis])>} GU])
          da (farfu [{la djek} {<la meris> enukou <ni (la selis)>}])
          #da (farfu ((la djek)((la meris) enukou (ni (la selis)))))#
          [He is the father of Jack by Mary and, as a consequence, not by Sally.]

T"06   Mi pa gotso, enukou, pa vizka la Djan   (This pause is morphemic.)
          mi M4 pa gotso M6 enukou M4 pa vizka la djan
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```
        mi ([{M4 pa <gotso GU>} M6 enukou {M4 pa <vizka ([la djan] GU)>}] GU)
        mi ([pa gotso] enukou [pa {vizka <la djan>}])
       #mi ((pa gotso) enukou (pa (vizka (la djan))))#
        [I went and, as a consequence, saw John.]
        (The pause between enukou and pa is sufficient to prevent the Resolver
          from clamping them together as a CPD.  After that is accomplished, no
          grammatical significance remains in this pause.)
```

T"07   Mi pa gotso, ekou, pa vizka la Djan
        mi M4 pa gotso M6 ekou M4 pa vizka la djan
        mi ([{M4 pa <gotso GU>} M6 ekou {M4 pa <vizka ([la djan] GU)>}] GU)
        mi ([pa gotso] ekou [pa {vizka <la djan>}])
       #mi ((pa gotso) ekou (pa (vizka (la djan))))#
        [I went, and because I had seen John.]   (Presumably, if my going is an)
          (effect of my seeing John, my seeing must have preceded my going.)

T"08   Mi pa gotso, eva, pa vizka la Djan
        mi M4 pa gotso M6 eva M4 pa vizka la djan
        mi ([{M4 pa <gotso GU>} M6 eva {M4 pa <vizka ([la djan] GU)>}] GU)
        mi ([pa gotso] eva [pa {vizka <la djan>}])
       #mi ((pa gotso) eva (pa (vizka (la djan))))#
        [I went and there saw John.]

T"09   Mi pa gotso, e pa vizka la Djan   (No pause allowed between)
        mi M4 pa gotso M6 e M4 pa vizka la djan   (a TO and its predicate.)
        mi ([{M4 pa <gotso GU>} M6 e {M4 pa <vizka ([la djan] GU)>}] GU)
        mi ([pa gotso] e [pa {vizka <la djan>}])
       #mi ((pa gotso) e (pa (vizka (la djan))))#
        [I went and saw John.]
        (The intimate union between a PA used as a "tense operator" and its pre-
          dicate will be used by the Resolver to diagnose these cases. If there
          is a pause between a PA and the predicate, then the Resolver looks for
          possible CPDs involving that PA. If not, it doesn't; and it will thus
          hear e and pa in this case as simple LWs.)

T"10   Mi pa gotso, epa, vizka la Djan   (So both these pauses are)
        mi M4 pa gotso M6 epa vizka la djan   (morphemic only.)
        mi ([{M4 pa <gotso GU>} M6 epa {vizka <(la djan) GU>}] GU)
        mi ([pa gotso] epa [vizka {la djan}])
       #mi ((pa gotso) epa (vizka (la djan)))#
        [I went, and, beforehand (i.e., before going), saw John.]

T"11   Mi pa gotso, e moi vizka la Djan   (No pause; and therefore)
        mi M4 pa gotso M6 e M4 moi vizka la djan   (moi is a TO.)
        mi ([{M4 pa <gotso GU>} M6 e {M4 moi <vizka ([la djan] GU)>}] GU)
        mi ([pa gotso] e [moi {vizka <la djan>}])
       #mi ((pa gotso) e (moi (vizka (la djan))))#
        [I went and purposefully saw John.]

T"12   Mi pa gotso, enumoi, vizka la Djan   (And here there is one; so enumoi)
        mi M4 pa gotso M6 enumoi vizka la djan   (is an A+PA CPD.)
        mi ([{M4 pa <gotso GU>} M6 enumoi {vizka <(la djan) GU>}] GU)
        mi ([pa gotso] enumoi [vizka {la djan}])
       #mi ((pa gotso) enumoi (vizka (la djan)))#
        [I went and, as intended, saw John.]
        (The system may be a bit more luxuriant than necessary. Some of these
          forms may never be used. But never mind. Some of them—the 'and-then's
          and the 'and-therefore's—obviously will be. And Loglan is like that,
          isn't it? Inviting strolls down strange linguistic pathways.)

- U -

U1-1   Da bilti   (There is little to be said about)
         da bilti   (McG's handling of predicate strings)
         da (bilti GU)   (except that it all seems to be work-)
         da bilti   (ing perfectly.)
         #da bilti#
         [It's beautiful.]

U2-1   Da bilti cmalo   (The U-specimens are all from pc's art-)
         da bilti cmalo   (icle in TL5/1:28ff.)
         da ([bilti cmalo] GU)
         da (bilti cmalo)
         #da (bilti cmalo)#
         [t's beautifully small.]

U2-1a   Da bilti ci cmalo   (Ci is of course redundant here. But where-)
         da bilti ci cmalo   (ever a legitimate alternative form was pos-)
         da ([bilti ci cmalo] GU)   (sible, I have tested it for parsibility and)
         da (bilti ci cmalo)   (sameness of structure...at least in the 2-,)
         #Da (bilti ci cmalo)#   (3- and 4-strings. These alternative speci-)
         [It's beautifully small.]   (mens have numbers with letter-suffixes.)

U3-1   Da bilti cmalo nirli
         da bilti cmalo nirli
         da ([[bilti cmalo} nirli] GU)
         da ([bilti cmalo] nirli)
         #da ((bilti cmalo) nirli)#
         [She's a beautifully small girl.]

U3-1a   Da bilti ci cmalo nirli   (Another redundant ci.)
         da bilti ci cmalo nirli
         da ([[bilti ci cmalo} nirli] GU)
         da ([bilti ci cmalo] nirli)
         #Da ((bilti ci cmalo) nirli)#
         [She's a beautifully small girl.]

U3-2   Da bilti ge cmalo nirli
         da bilti ge cmalo nirli
         da ([bilti {ge <cmalo nirli> GUE}] GU)
         da (bilti [ge {cmalo nirli}])
         #da (bilti (ge (cmalo nirli)))#
         [She's beautiful for a small girl.]

U3-2a   Da bilti cmalo ci nirli   (A non-redundant ci; but an alterna-)
         da bilti cmalo ci nirli   (tive to the ge-form of u3-2.)
         da ([bilti {cmalo ci nirli}] GU)
         da (bilti [cmalo ci nirli])
         #Da (bilti (cmalo ci nirli))#
         [She's a beautiful small-girl.]

U3-2b   Da bilti ge cmalo ci nirli   (Either ge or ci is redundant; for)
         da bilti ge cmalo ci nirli   (not both are necessary.)
         da ([bilti {ge <cmalo ci nirli> GUE}] GU)
         da (bilti [ge {cmalo ci nirli}])
         #Da (bilti (ge (cmalo ci nirli)))#
         [She's beautiful for a small-girl.]

U3-3   Da bilti ce cmalo nirli

      da bilti ce cmalo nirli
      da (([{bilti ce cmalo} nirli] GU)
      da (([bilti ce cmalo] nirli)
      #da ((bilti ce cmalo) nirli)#
      [She's a beautiful, and a small, girl.]

U3-4   Da bilti cmalo ce nirli
      da bilti cmalo ce nirli
      da (([bilti {cmalo ce nirli}] GU)
      da (bilti [cmalo ce nirli])
      #da (bilti (cmalo ce nirli))#
      [She's (a) beautifully small (thing) and a beautiful girl.]

U4-1   Da bilti cmalo nirli ckela
      da bilti cmalo nirli ckela
      da (([{<bilti cmalo> nirli} ckela] GU)
      da (([{bilti cmalo} nirli] ckela)
      #da (((bilti cmalo) nirli) ckela)#
      [It's a beautifully small girls' school, i.e., a school for girls who
         are beautifully small.]

U4-1a Da bilti ci cmalo nirli ckela   (Redundant ci.)
      da bilti ci cmalo nirli ckela
      da (([{<bilti ci cmalo> nirli} ckela] GU)
      da (([{bilti ci cmalo} nirli] ckela)
      #Da (((bilti ci cmalo) nirli) ckela)#
      [It's a beautifully-small girls' school.]

U4-2   Da bilti cmalo ci nirli ckela
      da bilti cmalo ci nirli ckela
      da (([{bilti <cmalo ci nirli>} ckela] GU)
      da ([bilti {cmalo ci nirli}] ckela)
      #da (bilti (cmalo ci nirli)) ckela)#
      [It's a beautiful small-girls' school, i.e., a school for small girls
         who are beautiful.]

U4-2a Da bilti ge cmalo nirli gue ckela   (Non-redundant alternative.)
      da bilti ge cmalo nirli gue ckela
      da (([{bilti <ge (cmalo nirli) gue>} ckela] GU)
      da ([bilti {ge <cmalo nirli> gue}] ckela)
      #Da ((bilti (ge (cmalo nirli) gue)) ckela)#
      [It's a beautiful small-girls' school.]

U4-2b Da bilti ge cmalo ci nirli gue ckela   (Redundant ci or ge/gue.)
      da bilti ge cmalo ci nirli gue ckela
      da (([{bilti <ge (cmalo ci nirli) gue>} ckela] GU)
      da (([bilti {ge <cmalo ci nirli> gue}] ckela)
      #Da ((bilti (ge (cmalo ci nirli) gue)) ckela)#
      [It's a beautiful small-girls' school.]

U4-2c Da bilti ci cmalo ci nirli ckela   (The 1st ci is redundant.)
      da bilti ci cmalo ci nirli ckela
      da (([{bilti ci <cmalo ci nirli>} ckela] GU)
      da (([bilti ci {cmalo ci nirli}] ckela)
      #Da ((bilti ci (cmalo ci nirli)) ckela)#   (The ci's group right; but)
      [It's a beautiful-small-girls' school.]   (the English hyphens don't)
         (quite say this...at least not unequivocally.)

U4-3   Da bilti cmalo ge nirli ckela
      da bilti cmalo ge nirli ckela

```
         da ([[{bilti cmalo} {ge <nirli ckela> GUE}] GU)
         da ([bilti cmalo] [ge {nirli ckela}])
         #da ((bilti cmalo)(ge (nirli ckela)))#
         [It's beautifully small for a girls' school.]
```

U4-3a   Da bilti cmalo nirli ci ckela   (Non-redundant alternative)
```
         da bilti cmalo nirli ci ckela
         da ([[{bilti cmalo} {nirli ci ckela}] GU)
         da ([bilti cmalo] [nirli ci ckela])
         #Da ((bilti cmalo)(nirli ci ckela))#
         [It's a beautifully small girls-school.]
```

U4-3b   Da bilti ci cmalo nirli ci ckela   (The 1st ci is redundant.)
```
         da bilti ci cmalo nirli ci ckela
         da ([[{bilti ci cmalo} {nirli ci ckela}] GU)
         da ([bilti ci cmalo] [nirli ci ckela])
         #Da ((bilti ci cmalo)(nirli ci ckela))#       (Null groups left anyway.)
         [It's a beautifully-small girls-school.]
```

U4-3c   Da bilti ci cmalo ge nirli ckela   (Redundant ci.)
```
         da bilti ci cmalo ge nirli ckela
         da ([[{bilti ci cmalo} {ge <nirli ckela> GUE}] GU)
         da ([bilti ci cmalo] [ge {nirli ckela}])
         #Da ((bilti ci cmalo) (ge (nirli ckela)))#
         [It's beautifully-small for a girl's school.]
```

U4-3d   Da bilti cmalo ge nirli ci ckela   (Redundant ci or ge.)
```
         da bilti cmalo ge nirli ci ckela
         da ([[{bilti cmalo} {ge <nirli ci ckela> GUE}] GU)
         da ([bilti cmalo] [ge {nirli ci ckela}])
         #Da ((bilti cmalo)(ge (nirli ci ckela)))#
         [It's beautifully small for a girls-school.]
```

U4-3e   Da bilti ci cmalo ge nirli ci ckela   (Both ci's if ge, 1st ci & ge)
```
         da bilti ci cmalo ge nirli ci ckela                 (if 2nd ci, are)
         da ([[{bilti ci cmalo} {ge <nirli ci ckela> GUE}] GU)   (redundant.)
         da ([bilti ci cmalo] [ge {nirli ci ckela}])
         #Da ((bilti ci cmalo) (ge (nirli ci ckela)))#
         [It's beautifully-small for a girls-school.]
```

U4-4   Da bilti ge cmalo nirli ckela
```
         da bilti ge cmalo nirli ckela
         da ([bilti {ge <(cmalo nirli) ckela> GUE}] GU)
         da (bilti [ge {<cmalo nirli> ckela}])
         #da (bilti (ge ((cmalo nirli) ckela)))#
         [It's beautiful for a small girls' school, i.e., for a school for small]
             girls.]
```

U4-4a   Da bilti ge cmalo ci nirli ckela   (Redundant ci. Null-joint)
```
         da bilti ge cmalo ci nirli ckela                  (groups left anyway.)
         da ([bilti {ge <(cmalo ci nirli) ckela> GUE}] GU)
         da (bilti [ge {<cmalo ci nirli> ckela}])
         #Da (bilti (ge ((cmalo ci nirli) ckela)))#
         [It's a beautiful small-girls school.]
```

U4-5   Da bilti ge cmalo ge nirli ckela
```
         da bilti ge cmalo ge nirli ckela
         da ([bilti {ge <cmalo (ge [nirli ckela] GUE)> GUE}] GU)
         da (bilti [ge {cmalo <ge (nirli ckela)>}])
         #da (bilti (ge (cmalo (ge (nirli ckela)))))#
```

        [It's beautiful for a small type of girls' school, i.e., for a girls'
          school which is small.]

U4-5a Da bilti ge cmalo nirli ci ckela   (Non-redundant alternative)
      da bilti ge cmalo nirli ci ckela
      da ([bilti {ge <cmalo (nirli ci ckela)> GUE}] GU)
      da (bilti [ge {cmalo <nirli ci ckela>}])
      #Da (bilti (ge (cmalo (nirli ci ckela))))#
      [It's beautiful for a small girls-school.]

U4-5b Da bilti cmalo ci nirli ci ckela   (Another alternative, just)
      da bilti cmalo ci nirli ci ckela   (as efficient.)
      da ([bilti {cmalo ci <nirli ci ckela>}] GU)
      da (bilti [cmalo ci {nirli ci ckela}])
      #Da (bilti (cmalo ci (nirli ci ckela)))#
      [It's a beautiful small-girls-school.]

U4-5c Da bilti ci cmalo ci nirli ci ckela   (The 1st ci is redundant;)
      da bilti ci cmalo ci nirli ci ckela   (it must group right)
      da ([bilti ci {cmalo ci <nirli ci ckela>}] GU) (anyway. The English)
      da (bilti ci [cmalo ci {nirli ci ckela}])   (hyphens don't say)
      #Da (bilti ci (cmalo ci (nirli ci ckela)))#   (this; but the Loglan)
      [It's a beautiful-small-girls-school.]   (hyphens do.)

U4-6   Da bilti ce cmalo nirli ckela
      da bilti ce cmalo nirli ckela
      da ([[{<bilti ce cmalo> nirli} ckela] GU)
      da ([[bilti ce cmalo} nirli] ckela)
      #da (((bilti ce cmalo) nirli) ckela)#
      [Its a beautiful-and-small girls' school, i.e., for girls who are
        both beautiful and small.]

U4-7   Da bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
      da bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
      da ([[bilti <cmalo ce nirli>} ckela] GU)
      da ([bilti {cmalo ce nirli}] ckela)
      #da ((bilti (cmalo ce nirli)) ckela)#
      [It's a beautifully small, and a beautiful girls', school.]

U4-8   Da bilti cmalo nirli ce ckela
      da bilti cmalo nirli ce ckela
      da ([[{bilti cmalo} {nirli ce ckela}] GU)
      da ([bilti cmalo] [nirli ce ckela])
      #da ((bilti cmalo)(nirli ce ckela))#
      [It's a beautifully small girl-and-school, i.e, it's both a beautifully]
        small girl and a beautifully small school (!).]

U4-8a Da bilti ci cmalo nirli ce ckela   (Redundant ci.)
      da bilti ci cmalo nirli ce ckela
      da ([[bilti ci cmalo} {nirli ce ckela}] GU)
      da ([bilti ci cmalo] [nirli ce ckela])
      #Da ((bilti ci cmalo)(nirli ce ckela))#
      [It's a beautifully-small girl-and-school.]

U4-9   Da bilti ge cmalo ce nirli ckela
      da bilti ge cmalo ce nirli ckela
      da ([bilti {ge <(cmalo ce nirli) ckela> GUE}] GU)
      da (bilti [ge {<cmalo ce nirli> ckela}])
      #da (bilti (ge ((cmalo ce nirli) ckela)))#

[It's beautiful for a small, and for a girls', school, i.e., for a
school which is small and for girls.]

U4-10   Da bilti ge cmalo nirli ce ckela
        da bilti ge cmalo nirli ce ckela
        da ([bilti {ge <cmalo (nirli ce ckela)> GUE}] GU)
        da (bilti [ge {cmalo <nirli ce ckela>}])
        #da (bilti (ge (cmalo (nirli ce ckela))))#
        [It's beautiful for a small girl and for a small school.]

U4-11   Da cui bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
        da cui bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
        da ([[{cui <bilti cmalo> ce nirli} ckela] GU)
        da ([cui {bilti cmalo} ce nirli] ckela)
        #da ((cui (bilti cmalo) ce nirli) ckela)#
        [It's a beautifully small, and a girls', school.]

U4-11a Da bilti ci cmalo ce nirli ckela   (pc on TL4:85-6 says)
        da bilti ci cmalo ce nirli ckela   (that this won't work.)
        da ([[<bilti ci cmalo> ce nirli} ckela] GU)   (But current McG thinks)
        da ([{bilti ci cmalo} ce nirli] ckela)   (it's OK.)
        #Da (((bilti ci cmalo) ce nirli) ckela)#
        [It's a beautifully-small and a girls' school.]

U4-12   Da bilti ce cmalo ci cmalo nirli
        da bilti ce cmalo ci cmalo nirli
        da ([[{bilti ce <cmalo ci cmalo>} nirli] GU)
        da ([bilti ce {cmalo ci cmalo}] nirli)
        #da ((bilti ce (cmalo ci cmalo)) nirli)#
        [It's a beautiful, and a small girls', school.]

U4-12a Da bilti ce cmalo ci nirli ckela   (pc same ref. says this)
        da bilti ce cmalo ci nirli ckela   (will work because ci)
        da ([[bilti ce <cmalo ci nirli>} ckela] GU)   (is weaker on the right;)
        da ([bilti ce {cmalo ci nirli}] ckela)   (and it does.)
        #Da ((bilti ce (cmalo ci nirli)) ckela)#
        [It's a beautiful, and a small-girls', school.]

U4-13   Da bilti ce cmalo ge nirli ckela
        da bilti ce cmalo ge nirli ckela
        da ([[bilti ce cmalo} {ge <nirli ckela> GUE}] GU)
        da ([bilti ce cmalo] [ge {nirli ckela}])
        #da ((bilti ce cmalo)(ge (nirli ckela)))#
        [It's beautiful and small for a girls' school.]

U4-13a Da bilti ce cmalo nirli ci ckela   (Non-redundant alternative)
        da bilti ce cmalo nirli ci ckela
        da ([[{bilti ce cmalo} {nirli ci ckela}] GU)
        da ([bilti ce cmalo] [nirli ci ckela])
        #Da ((bilti ce cmalo)(nirli ci ckela))#
        [It's a beautiful, and a small, girls-school.]

U4-13b Da bilti ce cmalo ge nirli ci ckela   (Ge or ci is redundant.)
        da bilti ce cmalo ge nirli ci ckela
        da ([[bilti ce cmalo} {ge <nirli ci ckela> GUE}] GU)
        da ([bilti ce cmalo] [ge {nirli ci ckela}])
        #Da ((bilti ce cmalo)(ge (nirli ci ckela)))#
        [It's beautiful and small for a girls-school.]

U4-14   Da bilti cui cmalo nirli ce ckela

       da bilti cui cmalo nirli ce ckela
       da ([bilti {cui <cmalo nirli> ce ckela}] GU)
       da (bilti [cui {cmalo nirli} ce ckela])
       #da (bilti (cui (cmalo nirli) ce ckela))#
       [It's a beautiful small-girl and (a beautiful) school.]

U4-14a Da bilti cmalo ci nirli ce ckela   (Another variant that pc)
        da bilti cmalo ci nirli ce ckela   (predicts won't work, but)
        da ([bilti {<cmalo ci nirli> ce ckela}] GU)   (which McG can handle.)
        da (bilti [{cmalo ci nirli} ce ckela])
        #Da (bilti ((cmalo ci nirli) ce ckela))#
        [It's a beautiful small-girl and school.]

U4-15   Da bilti cmalo ce ge nirli ckela
        da bilti cmalo ce ge nirli ckela
        da ([bilti {cmalo ce <ge (nirli ckela) GUE>}] GU)
        da (bilti [cmalo ce {ge <nirli ckela>}])
        #da (bilti (cmalo ce (ge (nirli ckela))))#
        [It's (a) beautifully small (thing) and (beautiful for a) girls'
          school.]

U4-15a Da bilti cmalo ce nirli ci ckela   (And one he predicts will,)
        da bilti cmalo ce nirli ci ckela   (and does.)
        da ([bilti {cmalo ce <nirli ci ckela>}] GU)
        da (bilti [cmalo ce {nirli ci ckela}])
        #Da (bilti (cmalo ce (nirli ci ckela)))#
        [It's beautifully small and a beautiful girls-school.]

U4-16   Da bilti ce cmalo ca nirli ckela
        da bilti ce cmalo ca nirli ckela
        da ([[<bilti ce cmalo> ca nirli} ckela] GU)
        da ([[bilti ce cmalo] ca nirli] ckela)
        #da (((bilti ce cmalo) ca nirli) ckela)#
        [It's a beautiful and a small, or it's a girls', school.]

U4-17   Da bilti ce ka cmalo ki nirli ckela   (ka/ki to make it group.)
        da bilti ce M5 ka cmalo ki nirli ckela   (M5 again to look)
        da ([[bilti ce <M5 ka cmalo ki nirli>} ckela] GU)   (over the kek and)
        da ([bilti ce {ka cmalo ki nirli}] ckela)   (see the pred-)
        #da ((bilti ce (ka cmalo ki nirli)) ckela)#   (sign.)
        [It's a beautiful, and either a small or a girls', school.]

U4-18   Da bilti ce cmalo nirli ce ckela
        da bilti ce cmalo nirli ce ckela
        da ([[bilti ce cmalo} {nirli ce ckela}] GU)
        da ([bilti ce cmalo] [nirli ce ckela])
        #da ((bilti ce cmalo)(nirli ce ckela))#
        [It's a beautiful-and-small girl-and-school.]

U4-19   Da bilti cmalo ce nirli ca nirli
        da bilti cmalo ce nirli ca nirli
        da ([bilti {<cmalo ce nirli} ca nirli}] GU)
        da (bilti [{cmalo ce nirli} ca nirli])
        #da (bilti ((cmalo ce nirli) ca nirli))#
        [It's a beautifully small thing and a beautiful girl, or it's a
          beautiful school.]

U4-20   Da bilti cmalo ce ka nirli ki ckela
        da bilti cmalo ce M5 ka nirli ki ckela
        da ([bilti {cmalo ce <M5 ka nirli ki ckela>}] GU)

```
            da (bilti [cmalo ce {ka nirli ki ckela}])
            #da (bilti (cmalo ce (ka nirli ki ckela)))#
            [It's a beautifully small thing, and either a beautiful girl or a
               beautiful school.]
```

U5-1   Da vedji bilti cmalo nirli ckela   (No trats are given for the)
        da vedji bilti cmalo nirli ckela   (5's; there are just)
        da ([[{<(vedji bilti) cmalo> nirli} ckela] GU)   (too many of them...)
        da ([[{<vedji bilti> cmalo} nirli] ckela)   (many unsayable in)
        #da ((((vedji bilti) cmalo) nirli) ckela)#   (English.)

U5-2   Da vedji bilti ci cmalo nirli ckela
        da vedji bilti ci cmalo nirli ckela
        da ([[<vedji (bilti ci cmalo)> nirli} ckela] GU)
        da ([[vedji <bilti ci cmalo>} nirli] ckela)
        #da (((vedji (bilti ci cmalo)) nirli) ckela)#

U5-3   Da vedji bilti cmalo ci nirli ckela
        da vedji bilti cmalo ci nirli ckela
        da ([[<vedji bilti> <cmalo ci nirli>} ckela] GU)
        da ([[vedji bilti} {cmalo ci nirli}] ckela)
        #da (((vedji bilti)(cmalo ci nirli)) ckela)#

U5-4   Da vedji ge bilti cmalo nirli gue ckela
        da vedji ge bilti cmalo nirli gue ckela
        da ([[vedji <ge ([bilti cmalo] nirli) gue>} ckela] GU)
        da ([vedji {ge <(bilti cmalo) nirli> gue}] ckela)
        #da ((vedji (ge ((bilti cmalo) nirli) gue)) ckela)#

U5-5   Da vedji bilti ci cmalo ci nirli ckela
        da vedji bilti ci cmalo ci nirli ckela
        da ([[vedji <bilti ci (cmalo ci nirli)>} ckela] GU)
        da ([vedji {bilti ci <cmalo ci nirli>}] ckela)
        #da ((vedji (bilti ci (cmalo ci nirli))) ckela)#

U5-6   Da vedji bilti cmalo ge nirli ckela
        da vedji bilti cmalo ge nirli ckela
        da ([[{<vedji bilti> cmalo} {ge <nirli ckela> GUE}] GU)
        da ([[vedji bilti} cmalo] [ge {nirli ckela}])
        #da (((vedji bilti) cmalo)(ge (nirli ckela)))#

U5-7   Da vedji bilti ci cmalo ge nirli ckela
        da vedji bilti ci cmalo ge nirli ckela
        da ([[vedji <bilti ci cmalo>} {ge <nirli ckela> GUE}] GU)
        da ([vedji {bilti ci cmalo}] [ge {nirli ckela}])
        #da ((vedji (bilti ci cmalo))(ge (nirli ckela)))#

U5-8   Da vedji bilti ge cmalo nirli ckela
        da vedji bilti ge cmalo nirli ckela
        da ([[vedji bilti} {ge <(cmalo nirli) ckela> GUE}] GU)
        da ([vedji bilti] [ge {<cmalo nirli> ckela}])
        #da ((vedji bilti)(ge ((cmalo nirli) ckela)))#

U5-9   Da vedji bilti ge cmalo ge nirli ckela
        da vedji bilti ge cmalo ge nirli ckela
        da ([[vedji bilti} {ge <cmalo (ge [nirli ckela] GUE)> GUE}] GU)
        da ([vedji bilti] [ge {cmalo <ge (nirli ckela)>}])
        #da ((vedji bilti)(ge (cmalo (ge (nirli ckela)))))#

U5-10   Da vedji ge bilti cmalo nirli ckela

```
               da vedji ge bilti cmalo nirli ckela
               da ([vedji {ge <([bilti cmalo] nirli) ckela> GUE}] GU)
               da (vedji [ge {<(bilti cmalo) nirli> ckela}])
               #da (vedji (ge (((bilti cmalo) nirli) ckela)))#

     U5-11   Da vedji ge bilti cmalo ci nirli ckela
               da vedji ge bilti cmalo ci nirli ckela
               da ([vedji {ge <(bilti [cmalo ci nirli]) ckela> GUE}] GU)
               da (vedji [ge {<bilti (cmalo ci nirli)> ckela}])
               #da (vedji (ge ((bilti (cmalo ci nirli)) ckela)))#

     U5-12   Da vedji ge bilti cmalo ge nirli ckela
               da vedji ge bilti cmalo ge nirli ckela
               da ([vedji {ge <(bilti cmalo) (ge [nirli ckela] GUE)> GUE}] GU)
               da (vedji [ge {<bilti cmalo> <ge (nirli ckela)>}])
               #da (vedji (ge ((bilti cmalo)(ge (nirli ckela)))))#

     U5-13   Da vedji ge bilti ge cmalo nirli ckela
               da vedji ge bilti ge cmalo nirli ckela
               da ([vedji {ge <bilti (ge [{cmalo nirli} ckela] GUE)> GUE}] GU)
               da (vedji [ge {bilti <ge ([cmalo nirli] ckela)>}])
               #da (vedji (ge (bilti (ge ((cmalo nirli) ckela)))))#

     U5-14   Da vedji ge bilti ge cmalo ge nirli ckela
               da vedji ge bilti ge cmalo ge nirli ckela
               da ([vedji {ge <bilti (ge [cmalo {ge <nirli ckela> GUE}] GUE)> GUE}] GU)
               da (vedji [ge {bilti <ge (cmalo [ge {nirli ckela}])>}])
               #da (vedji (ge (bilti (ge (cmalo (ge (nirli ckela)))))))#

     U5-15   Da vedji ce bilti cmalo nirli ckela
               da vedji ce bilti cmalo nirli ckela
               da ([[{<(vedji ce bilti) cmalo> nirli} ckela] GU)
               da ([[<vedji ce bilti> cmalo} nirli] ckela)
               #da ((((vedji ce bilti) cmalo) nirli) ckela)#

     U5-16   Da vedji bilti ce cmalo nirli ckela
               da vedji bilti ce cmalo nirli ckela
               da ([[{<vedji (bilti ce cmalo)> nirli} ckela] GU)
               da ([[{vedji <bilti ce cmalo>} nirli] ckela)
               #da (((vedji (bilti ce cmalo)) nirli) ckela)#

     U5-17   Da vedji bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
               da vedji bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
               da ([[{<vedji bilti> <cmalo ce nirli>} ckela] GU)
               da ([[{vedji bilti} {cmalo ce nirli}] ckela)
               #da (((vedji bilti)(cmalo ce nirli)) ckela)#

     U5-18   Da vedji ge bilti cmalo nirli gue ckela
               da vedji ge bilti cmalo nirli gue ckela
               da ([[{vedji <ge ([bilti cmalo] nirli) gue>} ckela] GU)
               da ([vedji {ge <(bilti cmalo) nirli> gue}] ckela)
               #da ((vedji (ge ((bilti cmalo) nirli) gue)) ckela)#

     U5-19   Da vedji ge bilti cmalo ce nirli gue ckela
               da vedji ge bilti cmalo ce nirli gue ckela
               da ([[vedji <ge (bilti [cmalo ce nirli]) gue>} ckela] GU)
               da ([vedji {ge <bilti (cmalo ce nirli)> gue}] ckela)
               #da ((vedji (ge (bilti (cmalo ce nirli)) gue)) ckela)#

     U5-20   Da vedji bilti cmalo nirli ce ckela
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```
          da vedji bilti cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da ([[<vedji bilti> cmalo} {nirli ce ckela}]] GU)
          da ([[{vedji bilti} cmalo] [nirli ce ckela])
         #da (((vedji bilti) cmalo)(nirli ce ckela))#

U5-21   Da vedji bilti ci cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da vedji bilti ci cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da ([[{vedji <bilti ci cmalo>} {nirli ce ckela}]] GU)
          da ([vedji {bilti ci cmalo}] [nirli ce ckela])
         #da ((vedji (bilti ci cmalo))(nirli ce ckela))#

U5-22   Da vedji bilti ge cmalo ce nirli ckela
          da vedji bilti ge cmalo ce nirli ckela
          da ([[{vedji bilti} {ge <(cmalo ce nirli) ckela> GUE}] GU)
          da ([vedji bilti] [ge {<cmalo ce nirli> ckela}])
         #da ((vedji bilti)(ge ((cmalo ce nirli) ckela)))#

U5-23   Da vedji bilti ge cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da vedji bilti ge cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da ([[{vedji bilti} {ge <cmalo (nirli ce ckela)> GUE}] GU)
          da ([vedji bilti] [ge {cmalo <nirli ce ckela>}])
         #da ((vedji bilti)(ge (cmalo (nirli ce ckela))))#

U5-24   Da vedji ge bilti ce cmalo nirli ckela
          da vedji ge bilti ce cmalo nirli ckela
          da ([vedji {ge <([bilti ce cmalo] nirli) ckela> GUE}] GU)
          da (vedji [ge {<(bilti ce cmalo) nirli> ckela}])
         #da (vedji (ge (((bilti ce cmalo) nirli) ckela)))#

U5-25   Da vedji ge bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
          da vedji ge bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
          da ([vedji {ge <(bilti [cmalo ce nirli]) ckela> GUE}] GU)
          da (vedji [ge {<bilti (cmalo ce nirli)> ckela}])
         #da (vedji (ge ((bilti (cmalo ce nirli)) ckela)))#

U5-26   Da vedji ge bilti cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da vedji ge bilti cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da ([vedji {ge <(bilti cmalo) (nirli ce ckela)> GUE}] GU)
          da (vedji [ge {<bilti cmalo> <nirli ce ckela>}])
         #da (vedji (ge ((bilti cmalo)(nirli ce ckela))))#

U5-27   Da vedji ge bilti ge cmalo ce nirli ckela
          da vedji ge bilti ge cmalo ce nirli ckela
          da ([vedji {ge <bilti (ge [[cmalo ce nirli} ckela] GUE)> GUE}] GU)
          da (vedji [ge {bilti <ge ([cmalo ce nirli] ckela)>}])
         #da (vedji (ge (bilti (ge ((cmalo ce nirli) ckela)))))#

U5-28   Da vedji ge bilti ge cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da vedji ge bilti ge cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da ([vedji {ge <bilti (ge [cmalo {nirli ce ckela}] GUE)> GUE}] GU)
          da (vedji [ge {bilti <ge (cmalo [nirli ce ckela])>}])
         #da (vedji (ge (bilti (ge (cmalo (nirli ce ckela))))))#

U5-29   Da cui vedji bilti ce cmalo nirli ckela
          da cui vedji bilti ce cmalo nirli ckela
          da ([[<cui (vedji bilti) ce cmalo> nirli} ckela] GU)
          da ([[cui <vedji bilti> ce cmalo} nirli] ckela)
         #da (((cui (vedji bilti) ce cmalo) nirli) ckela)#

U5-30   Da vedji ce bilti ci cmalo nirli ckela
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          da vedji ce bilti ci cmalo nirli ckela
          da ([[{<vedji ce (bilti ci cmalo)> nirli} ckela] GU)
          da ([{vedji ce <bilti ci cmalo>} nirli] ckela)
          #da (((vedji ce (bilti ci cmalo)) nirli) ckela)#

U5-31   Da vedji ce bilti cmalo ci nirli ckela
          da vedji ce bilti cmalo ci nirli ckela
          da ([[<vedji ce bilti> <cmalo ci nirli>} ckela] GU)
          da ([{vedji ce bilti} {cmalo ci nirli}] ckela)
          #da (((vedji ce bilti)(cmalo ci nirli)) ckela)#

U5-32   Da vedji cui bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
          da vedji cui bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
          da ([[vedji <cui (bilti cmalo) ce nirli>} ckela] GU)
          da ([vedji {cui <bilti cmalo> ce nirli}] ckela)
          #da ((vedji (cui (bilti cmalo) ce nirli)) ckela)#

U5-33   Da vedji bilti ce cmalo ci nirli ckela
          da vedji bilti ce cmalo ci nirli ckela
          da ([[{vedji <bilti ce (cmalo ci nirli)>} ckela] GU)
          da ([vedji {bilti ce <cmalo ci nirli>}] ckela)
          #da ((vedji (bilti ce (cmalo ci nirli))) ckela)#

U5-34   Da vedji ce bilti cmalo ge nirli ckela
          da vedji ce bilti cmalo ge nirli ckela
          da ([[{<vedji ce bilti> cmalo} {ge <nirli ckela> GUE}] GU)
          da ([[{vedji ce bilti} cmalo] [ge {nirli ckela}])
          #da (((vedji ce bilti) cmalo) (ge (nirli ckela)))#

U5-35   Da vedji bilti ce cmalo ge nirli ckela
          da vedji bilti ce cmalo ge nirli ckela
          da ([[vedji <bilti ce cmalo>} {ge <nirli ckela> GUE}] GU)
          da ([vedji {bilti ce cmalo}] [ge {nirli ckela}])
          #da ((vedji (bilti ce cmalo))(ge (nirli ckela)))#

U5-36   Da vedji bilti cui cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da vedji bilti cui cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da ([[vedji bilti} {cui <cmalo nirli> ce ckela}] GU)
          da ([vedji bilti] [cui {cmalo nirli} ce ckela])
          #da ((vedji bilti)(cui (cmalo nirli)ce ckela))#

U5-37   Da vedji bilti cmalo ce ge nirli ckela
          da vedji bilti cmalo ce ge nirli ckela
          da ([[vedji bilti} {cmalo ce <ge (nirli ckela) GUE>}] GU)
          da ([vedji bilti] [cmalo ce {ge <nirli ckela>}])
          #da ((vedji bilti)(cmalo ce (ge (nirli ckela))))#

U5-38   Da vedji ge cui bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
          da vedji ge cui bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
          da ([vedji {ge <<cui [bilti cmalo] ce nirli) ckela> GUE}] GU)
          da (vedji [ge {<cui (bilti cmalo) ce nirli> ckela}])
          #da (vedji (ge ((cui (bilti cmalo) ce nirli) ckela)))#

U5-39   Da vedji ge bilti ce cmalo ci nirli ckela
          da vedji ge bilti ce cmalo ci nirli ckela
          da ([[vedji {ge <(bilti ce [cmalo ci nirli]) ckela> GUE}] GU)
          da (vedji [ge {<bilti ce (cmalo ci nirli)> ckela}])
          #da (vedji (ge ((bilti ce (cmalo ci nirli)) ckela)))#

U5-40   Da vedji ge bilti ce cmalo ge nirli ckela

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         da vedji ge bilti ce cmalo ge nirli ckela
         da ([vedji {ge <(bilti ce cmalo) (ge [nirli ckela] GUE)> GUE}] GU)
         da (vedji [ge {<bilti ce cmalo> <ge (nirli ckela)>}])
        #da (vedji (ge ((bilti ce cmalo)(ge (nirli ckela)))))#

U5-41   Da vedji ge bilti cui cmalo nirli ce ckela
         da vedji ge bilti cui cmalo nirli ce ckela
         da ([vedji {ge <bilti (cui [cmalo nirli] ce ckela)> GUE}] GU)
         da (vedji [ge {bilti <cui (cmalo nirli) ce ckela>}])
        #da (vedji (ge (bilti (cui (cmalo nirli) ce ckela))))#

U5-42   Da vedji ge bilti cmalo ce ge nirli ckela
         da vedji ge bilti cmalo ce ge nirli ckela
         da ([vedji {ge <bilti (cmalo ce [ge {nirli ckela} GUE])> GUE}] GU)
         da (vedji [ge {bilti <cmalo ce (ge [nirli ckela])>}])
        #da (vedji (ge (bilti (cmalo ce (ge (nirli ckela))))))#

U5-43   Da vedji ce bilti ce cmalo nirli ckela
         da vedji ce bilti ce cmalo nirli ckela
         da ([{<(vedji ce bilti) ce cmalo> nirli} ckela] GU)
         da ([{<vedji ce bilti> ce cmalo} nirli] ckela)
        #da ((((vedji ce bilti) ce cmalo) nirli) ckela)#

U5-44   Da vedji ce ke bilti ki cmalo nirli ckela
         da vedji ce M5 ke bilti ki cmalo nirli ckela
         da ([{<vedji ce (M5 ke bilti ki cmalo)> nirli} ckela] GU)
         da ([{vedji ce <ke bilti ki cmalo>} nirli] ckela)
        #da (((vedji ce (ke bilti ki cmalo)) nirli) ckela )#

U5-45   Da vedji ce bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
         da vedji ce bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
         da ([{<vedji ce bilti> <cmalo ce nirli>} ckela] GU)
         da ([{vedji ce bilti} {cmalo ce nirli}] ckela)
        #da (((vedji ce bilti)(cmalo ce nirli)) ckela)#

U5-46   Da vedji bilti ce cmalo ce nirli ckela
         da vedji bilti ce cmalo ce nirli ckela
         da ([{vedji <(bilti ce cmalo) ce nirli>} ckela] GU)
         da ([vedji {<bilti ce cmalo> ce nirli}] ckela)
        #da ((vedji ((bilti ce cmalo) ce nirli)) ckela)#

U5-47   Da vedji bilti ce ke cmalo ki nirli ckela
         da vedji bilti ce M5 ke cmalo ki nirli ckela
         da ([{vedji <bilti ce (M5 ke cmalo ki nirli)>} ckela] GU)
         da ([vedji {bilti ce <ke cmalo ki nirli>}] ckela)
        #da ((vedji (bilti ce (ke cmalo ki nirli))) ckela)#

U5-48   Da vedji ce bilti cmalo nirli ce ckela
         da vedji ce bilti cmalo nirli ce ckela
         da ([{<vedji ce bilti> cmalo} {nirli ce ckela}] GU)
         da ([{vedji ce bilti} cmalo] [nirli ce ckela])
        #da (((vedji ce bilti) cmalo)(nirli ce ckela))#

U5-49   Da vedji bilti ce cmalo nirli ce ckela
         da vedji bilti ce cmalo nirli ce ckela
         da ([{vedji <bilti ce cmalo>} {nirli ce ckela}] GU)
         da ([vedji {bilti ce cmalo}] [nirli ce ckela])
        #da ((vedji (bilti ce cmalo))(nirli ce ckela))#

U5-50   Da vedji bilti cmalo ce nirli ce ckela
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          da vedji bilti cmalo ce nirli ce ckela
          da ([[{vedji bilti} {<cmalo ce nirli> ce ckela}]] GU)
          da ([vedji bilti] [{cmalo ce nirli} ce ckela])
          #da ((vedji bilti)((cmalo ce nirli) ce ckela))#

U5-51   Da vedji bilti cmalo ce ke nirli ki ckela
         da vedji bilti cmalo ce M5 ke nirli ki ckela
         da ([[{vedji bilti} {cmalo ce <M5 ke nirli ki ckela>}]] GU)
         da ([vedji bilti] [cmalo ce {ke nirli ki ckela}])
         #da ((vedji bilti)(cmalo ce (ke nirli ki ckela)))#

U5-52   Da vedji ge bilti ce cmalo ce nirli ckela
         da vedji ge bilti ce cmalo ce nirli ckela
         da ([vedji {ge <([bilti ce cmalo] ce nirli) ckela> GUE}] GU)
         da (vedji [ge {<(bilti ce cmalo) ce nirli> ckela}])
         #da (vedji (ge (((bilti ce cmalo)ce nirli) ckela)))#

U5-53   Da vedji ge bilti ce ke cmalo ki nirli ckela
         da vedji ge bilti ce M5 ke cmalo ki nirli ckela
         da ([vedji {ge <(bilti ce [M5 ke cmalo ki nirli]) ckela> GUE}] GU)
         da (vedji [ge {<bilti ce (ke cmalo ki nirli)> ckela}])
         #da (vedji (ge ((bilti ce (ke cmalo ki nirli)) ckela)))#

U5-54   Da vedji ge bilti ce cmalo nirli ce ckela
         da vedji ge bilti ce cmalo nirli ce ckela
         da ([vedji {ge <(bilti ce cmalo) (nirli ce ckela)> GUE}] GU)
         da (vedji [ge {<bilti ce cmalo> <nirli ce ckela>}])
         #da (vedji (ge ((bilti ce cmalo)(nirli ce ckela))))#

U5-55   Da vedji ge bilti cmalo ce nirli ce ckela
         da vedji ge bilti cmalo ce nirli ce ckela
         da ([vedji {ge <bilti ([cmalo ce nirli] ce ckela)> GUE}] GU)
         da (vedji [ge {bilti <(cmalo ce nirli) ce ckela>}])
         #da (vedji (ge (bilti ((cmalo ce nirli) ce ckela))))#

U5-56   Da vedji ge bilti cmalo ce ke nirli ki ckela
         da vedji ge bilti cmalo ce M5 ke nirli ki ckela
         da ([vedji {ge <bilti (cmalo ce [M5 ke nirli ki ckela])> GUE}] GU)
         da (vedji [ge {bilti <cmalo ce (ke nirli ki ckela)>}])
         #da (vedji (ge (bilti (cmalo ce (ke nirli ki ckela)))))#

U5-57   Da cui vedji bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
         da cui vedji bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
         da ([[{cui <(vedji bilti) cmalo> ce nirli} ckela] GU)
         da ([cui {<vedji bilti> cmalo} ce nirli] ckela)
         #da ((cui ((vedji bilti) cmalo) ce nirli) ckela)#

U5-58   Da cui vedji bilti ci cmalo ce nirli ckela
         da cui vedji bilti ci cmalo ce nirli ckela
         da ([[cui <vedji (bilti ci cmalo)> ce nirli} ckela] GU)
         da ([cui {vedji <bilti ci cmalo>} ce nirli] ckela)
         #da ((cui (vedji (bilti ci cmalo)) ce nirli) ckela)#

U5-59   Da cui vedji bilti ce cmalo ce nirli ckela
         da cui vedji bilti ce cmalo ce nirli ckela
         da ([[{<cui (vedji bilti) ce cmalo> ce nirli} ckela] GU)
         da ([[cui <vedji bilti> ce cmalo} ce nirli] ckela)
         #da (((cui (vedji bilti) ce cmalo) ce nirli) ckela)#

U5-60   Da vedji ce ge bilti cmalo nirli gue ckela

da vedji ce ge bilti cmalo nirli gue ckela
da (([{vedji ce <ge (([bilti cmalo] nirli) gue>} ckela] GU)
da ([vedji ce {ge <(bilti cmalo) nirli> gue}] ckela)
#da ((vedji ce (ge ((bilti cmalo) nirli) gue)) ckela)#

U5-61   Da vedji ce bilti ci cmalo ci nirli ckela
da vedji ce bilti ci cmalo ci nirli ckela
da (([{vedji ce <bilti ci (cmalo ci nirli)>} ckela] GU)
da ([vedji ce {bilti ci <cmalo ci nirli>}] ckela)
#da ((vedji ce (bilti ci (cmalo ci nirli))) ckela)#

U5-62   Da cui vedji bilti ce cmalo ge nirli ckela
da cui vedji bilti ce cmalo ge nirli ckela
da (([{cui <vedji bilti> ce cmalo} {ge <nirli ckela> GUE}] GU)
da ([cui {vedji bilti} ce cmalo] [ge {nirli ckela}])
#da ((cui (vedji bilti) ce cmalo)(ge (nirli ckela)))#

U5-63   Da vedji ce bilti ci cmalo ge nirli ckela
da vedji ce bilti ci cmalo ge nirli ckela
da (([{vedji ce <bilti ci cmalo>} {ge <nirli ckela> GUE}] GU)
da ([vedji ce {bilti ci cmalo}] [ge {nirli ckela}])
#da ((vedji ce (bilti ci cmalo))(ge (nirli ckela)))#

U5-64   Da vedji ce bilti ge cmalo nirli ckela
da vedji ce bilti ge cmalo nirli ckela
da (([{vedji ce bilti} {ge <(cmalo nirli) ckela> GUE}] GU)
da ([vedji ce bilti] [ge {<cmalo nirli> ckela}])
#da ((vedji ce bilti)(ge ((cmalo nirli) ckela)))#

U5-65   Da vedji ce bilti ge cmalo ge nirli ckela
da vedji ce bilti ge cmalo ge nirli ckela
da (([{vedji ce bilti} {ge <cmalo (ge [nirli ckela] GUE)> GUE}] GU)
da ([vedji ce bilti] [ge {cmalo <ge (nirli ckela)>}])
#da ((vedji ce bilti)(ge (cmalo (ge (nirli ckela)))))#

U5-66   Da vedji cui bilti cmalo nirli ce ckela
da vedji cui bilti cmalo nirli ce ckela
da ([vedji {cui <(bilti cmalo) nirli> ce ckela}] GU)
da (vedji [cui {<bilti cmalo> nirli} ce ckela])
#da (vedji (cui ((bilti cmalo) nirli) ce ckela))#

U5-67   Da vedji cui bilti cmalo ci nirli ce ckela
da vedji cui bilti cmalo ci nirli ce ckela
da ([vedji {cui <bilti (cmalo ci nirli)> ce ckela}] GU)
da (vedji [cui {bilti <cmalo ci nirli>} ce ckela])
#da (vedji (cui (bilti (cmalo ci nirli)) ce ckela))#

U5-68   Da vedji cui bilti cmalo ce ge nirli ckela
da vedji cui bilti cmalo ce ge nirli ckela
da ([vedji {cui <bilti cmalo> ce <ge (nirli ckela) GUE>}] GU)
da (vedji [cui {bilti cmalo} ce {ge <nirli ckela>}])
#da (vedji (cui (bilti cmalo) ce (ge (nirli ckela))))#

U5-69   Da vedji bilti ce ge cmalo nirli ckela
da vedji bilti ce ge cmalo nirli ckela
da ([vedji {bilti ce <ge ([cmalo nirli] ckela) GUE>}] GU)
da (vedji [bilti ce {ge <(cmalo nirli) ckela>}])
#da (vedji (bilti ce (ge ((cmalo nirli) ckela))))#

U5-70   Da vedji bilti ce ge cmalo ge nirli ckela

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            da vedji bilti ce ge cmalo ge nirli ckela
            da ([vedji {bilti ce <ge (cmalo [ge {nirli ckela} GUE]) GUE>}] GU)
            da (vedji [bilti ce {ge <cmalo (ge [nirli ckela])>}])
            #da (vedji (bilti ce (ge (cmalo (ge (nirli ckela)))))))#


U5-71   Da cui cui vedji ce bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
        da cui cui vedji ce bilti cmalo ce nirli ckela
        da ([[{cui <(cui vedji ce bilti) cmalo> ce nirli} ckela] GU)
        da ([cui {<cui vedji ce bilti> cmalo} ce nirli] ckela)
        #da ((cui ((cui vedji ce bilti) cmalo) ce nirli) ckela)#


U5-72   Da cui vedji cui bilti ce cmalo ce nirli ckela
        da cui vedji cui bilti ce cmalo ce nirli ckela
        da ([[{cui <vedji (cui bilti ce cmalo)> ce nirli} ckela] GU)
        da ([cui {vedji <cui bilti ce cmalo>} ce nirli] ckela)
        #da ((cui (vedji (cui bilti ce cmalo)) ce nirli) ckela)#


U5-73   Da cui vedji bilti ce ke cmalo ki nirli ckela
        da cui vedji bilti ce M5 ke cmalo ki nirli ckela
        da ([[{cui <vedji bilti> ce <M5 ke cmalo ki nirli>} ckela] GU)
        da ([cui {vedji bilti} ce {ke cmalo ki nirli}] ckela)
        #da ((cui (vedji bilti) ce (ke cmalo ki nirli)) ckela)#


U5-74   Da vedji ce ge bilti ce cmalo nirli gue ckela
        da vedji ce ge bilti ce cmalo nirli gue ckela
        da ([[{vedji ce <ge ([bilti ce cmalo] nirli) gue>} ckela] GU)
        da ([vedji ce {ge <(bilti ce cmalo) nirli> gue}] ckela)
        #da ((vedji ce (ge ((bilti ce cmalo) nirli) gue)) ckela)#


U5-75   Da vedji ce ge bilti cmalo ce nirli gue ckela
        da vedji ce ge bilti cmalo ce nirli gue ckela
        da ([[{vedji ce <ge (bilti [cmalo ce nirli]) gue>} ckela] GU)
        da ([vedji ce {ge <bilti (cmalo ce nirli)> gue}] ckela)
        #da ((vedji ce (ge (bilti (cmalo ce nirli)) gue)) ckela)#


U5-76   Da cui vedji bilti ce cmalo nirli ce ckela
        da cui vedji bilti ce cmalo nirli ce ckela
        da ([[{cui <vedji bilti> ce cmalo} {nirli ce ckela}] GU)
        da ([cui {vedji bilti} ce cmalo] [nirli ce ckela])
        #da ((cui (vedji bilti) ce cmalo)(nirli ce ckela))#


U5-77   Da vedji ce bilti ci cmalo nirli ce ckela
        da vedji ce bilti ci cmalo nirli ce ckela
        da ([[{vedji ce <bilti ci cmalo>} {nirli ce ckela}] GU)
        da ([vedji ce {bilti ci cmalo}] [nirli ce ckela])
        #da ((vedji ce (bilti ci cmalo))(nirli ce ckela))#


U5-78   Da vedji ce bilti ge cmalo ce nirli ckela
        da vedji ce bilti ge cmalo ce nirli ckela
        da ([[{vedji ce bilti} {ge <(cmalo ce nirli) ckela> GUE}] GU)
        da ([vedji ce bilti] [ge {<cmalo ce nirli> ckela}])
        #da ((vedji ce bilti)(ge ((cmalo ce nirli) ckela)))#


U5-79   Da vedji ce bilti ge cmalo nirli ce ckela
        da vedji ce bilti ge cmalo nirli ce ckela
        da ([[{vedji ce bilti} {ge <cmalo (nirli ce ckela)> GUE}] GU)
        da ([vedji ce bilti] [ge {cmalo <nirli ce ckela>}])
        #da ((vedji ce bilti)(ge (cmalo (nirli ce ckela))))#


U5-80   Da vedji cui cui bilti ce cmalo nirli ce ckela
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              da vedji cui cui bilti ce cmalo nirli ce ckela
              da ([vedji {cui <(cui bilti ce cmalo) nirli> ce ckela}] GU)
              da (vedji [cui {<cui bilti ce cmalo> nirli} ce ckela])
              #da (vedji (cui ((cui bilti ce cmalo) nirli) ce ckela))#

    U5-81   Da vedji cui bilti cui cmalo ce nirli ce ckela
              da vedji cui bilti cui cmalo ce nirli ce ckela
              da ([vedji {cui <bilti (cui cmalo ce nirli)> ce ckela}] GU)
              da (vedji [cui {bilti <cui cmalo ce nirli>} ce ckela])
              #da (vedji (cui (bilti (cui cmalo ce nirli)) ce ckela))#

    U5-82   Da vedji cui bilti cmalo ce ke nirli ki ckela
              da vedji cui bilti cmalo ce M5 ke nirli ki ckela
              da ([vedji {cui <bilti cmalo> ce <M5 ke nirli ki ckela>}] GU)
              da (vedji [cui {bilti cmalo} ce {ke nirli ki ckela}])
              #da (vedji (cui (bilti cmalo) ce (ke nirli ki ckela)))#

    U5-83   Da vedji bilti ce ge cmalo ce nirli ckela
              da vedji bilti ce ge cmalo ce nirli ckela
              da ([vedji {bilti ce <ge ([cmalo ce nirli] ckela) GUE>}] GU)
              da (vedji [bilti ce {ge <(cmalo ce nirli) ckela>}])
              #da (vedji (bilti ce (ge ((cmalo ce nirli) ckela))))#

    U5-84   Da vedji bilti ce ge cmalo nirli ce ckela
              da vedji bilti ce ge cmalo nirli ce ckela
              da ([vedji {bilti ce <ge (cmalo [nirli ce ckela]) GUE>}] GU)
              da (vedji [bilti ce {ge <cmalo (nirli ce ckela)>}])
              #da (vedji (bilti ce (ge (cmalo (nirli ce ckela)))))#

    U5-85   Da cui vedji bilti ce cmalo ce nirli ckela
              da cui vedji bilti ce cmalo ce nirli ckela
              da ([{<cui (vedji bilti) ce cmalo> ce nirli} ckela] GU)
              da ([{cui <vedji bilti> ce cmalo} ce nirli] ckela)
              #da (((cui (vedji bilti) ce cmalo) ce nirli) ckela)#

    U5-86   Da vedji ce bilti ci cmalo ce nirli ckela
              da vedji ce bilti ci cmalo ce nirli ckela
              da ([{<vedji ce (bilti ci cmalo)> ce nirli} ckela] GU)
              da ([{vedji ce <bilti ci cmalo>} ce nirli] ckela)
              #da (((vedji ce (bilti ci cmalo)) ce nirli) ckela)#

    U5-87   Da vedji ce bilti ce cmalo ci nirli ckela
              da vedji ce bilti ce cmalo ci nirli ckela
              da ([{<vedji ce bilti> ce <cmalo ci nirli>} ckela] GU)
              da ([{vedji ce bilti} ce {cmalo ci nirli}] ckela)
              #da (((vedji ce bilti) ce (cmalo ci nirli)) ckela)#

    U5-88   Da vedji ce ke bilti cmalo ki nirli ckela
              da vedji ce M5 ke bilti cmalo ki nirli ckela
              da ([{vedji ce <M5 ke (bilti cmalo) ki nirli>} ckela] GU)
              da ([{vedji ce {ke <bilti cmalo> ki nirli}] ckela)
              #da ((vedji ce (ke (bilti cmalo) ki nirli)) ckela)#

    U5-89   Da vedji ce ke bilti ki cmalo ci nirli ckela
              da vedji ce M5 ke bilti ki cmalo ci nirli ckela
              da ([{vedji ce <(M5 ke bilti ki cmalo) ci nirli>} ckela] GU)
              da ([vedji ce {<ke bilti ki cmalo> ci nirli}] ckela)
              #da ((vedji ce ((ke bilti ki cmalo)ci nirli)) ckela)#

    U5-90   Da vedji ce bilti ce cmalo ge nirli ckela

da vedji ce bilti ce cmalo ge nirli ckela
da ([[{<vedji ce bilti> ce cmalo} {ge <nirli ckela> GUE}] GU)
da ([[{vedji ce bilti} ce cmalo] [ge {nirli ckela}])
#da (((vedji ce bilti) ce cmalo)(ge (nirli ckela)))#

U5-91 Da vedji ce ke bilti ki cmalo ge nirli ckela
da vedji ce M5 ke bilti ki cmalo ge nirli ckela
da ([[{vedji ce <M5 ke bilti ki cmalo>} {ge <nirli ckela> GUE}] GU)
da ([vedji ce {ke bilti ki cmalo}] [ge {nirli ckela}])
#da ((vedji ce (ke bilti ki cmalo))(ge (nirli ckela)))#

U5-92 Da vedji ce bilti cui cmalo nirli ce ckela
da vedji ce bilti cui cmalo nirli ce ckela
da ([[{vedji ce bilti} {cui <cmalo nirli> ce ckela}] GU)
da ([vedji ce bilti] [cui {cmalo nirli} ce ckela])
#da ((vedji ce bilti)(cui (cmalo nirli) ce ckela))#

U5-93 Da vedji ce bilti cmalo ce ge nirli ckela
da vedji ce bilti cmalo ce ge nirli ckela
da ([[{vedji ce bilti} {cmalo ce <ge (nirli ckela) GUE>}] GU)
da ([vedji ce bilti] [cmalo ce {ge <nirli ckela>}])
#da ((vedji ce bilti)(cmalo ce (ge (nirli ckela))))#

U5-94 Da vedji cui bilti cmalo ce nirli ce ckela
da vedji cui bilti cmalo ce nirli ce ckela
da ([vedji {<cui (bilti cmalo) ce nirli> ce ckela}] GU)
da (vedji [{cui <bilti cmalo> ce nirli} ce ckela])
#da (vedji ((cui (bilti cmalo) ce nirli) ce ckela))#

U5-95 Da vedji bilti ce cmalo ci nirli ce ckela
da vedji bilti ce cmalo ci nirli ce ckela
da ([vedji {<bilti ce (cmalo ci nirli)> ce ckela}] GU)
da (vedji [{bilti ce <cmalo ci nirli>} ce ckela])
#da (vedji ((bilti ce (cmalo ci nirli)) ce ckela))#

U5-96 Da vedji bilti ce cmalo ce ge nirli ckela
da vedji bilti ce cmalo ce ge nirli ckela
da ([vedji {<bilti ce cmalo> ce <ge (nirli ckela) GUE>}] GU)
da (vedji [{bilti ce cmalo} ce {ge <nirli ckela>}])
#da (vedji ((bilti ce cmalo) ce (ge (nirli ckela))))#

U5-97 Da vedji bilti ce ke cmalo nirli ki ckela
da vedji bilti ce M5 ke cmalo nirli ki ckela
da ([vedji {bilti ce <M5 ke (cmalo nirli) ki ckela>}] GU)
da (vedji [bilti ce {ke <cmalo nirli> ki ckela}])
#da (vedji (bilti ce (ke (cmalo nirli) ki ckela)))#

U5-98 Da vedji bilti ce ke cmalo ki ge nirli ckela
da vedji bilti ce M5 ke cmalo ki ge nirli ckela
da ([vedji {bilti ce <M5 ke cmalo ki (ge [nirli ckela] GUE)>}] GU)
da (vedji [bilti ce {ke cmalo ki <ge (nirli ckela)>}])
#da (vedji (bilti ce (ke cmalo ki (ge (nirli ckela)))))#

U5-99 Da vedji ce bilti ce cmalo ce nirli ckela
da vedji ce bilti ce cmalo ce nirli ckela
da ([[{<(vedji ce bilti) ce cmalo> ce nirli} ckela] GU)
da ([[{<vedji ce bilti> ce cmalo} ce nirli] ckela)
#da ((((vedji ce bilti) ce cmalo) ce nirli) ckela)#

U5-100 Da vedji ce ke bilti ki cmalo ce nirli ckela

          da vedji ce M5 ke bilti ki cmalo ce nirli ckela
          da ([[{<vedji ce (M5 ke bilti ki cmalo)> ce nirli} ckela] GU)
          da ([[{vedji ce <ke bilti ki cmalo>} ce nirli] ckela)
          #da (((vedji ce (ke bilti ki cmalo)) ce nirli) ckela)#

U5-101 Da vedji ce bilti ce ke cmalo ki nirli ckela
          da vedji ce bilti ce M5 ke cmalo ki nirli ckela
          da ([[<vedji ce bilti> ce <M5 ke cmalo ki nirli>} ckela] GU)
          da ([[vedji ce bilti} ce {ke cmalo ki nirli}] ckela)
          #da (((vedji ce bilti) ce (ke cmalo ki nirli)) ckela)#

U5-102 Da vedji ce ke bilti ce cmalo ki nirli ckela
          da vedji ce M5 ke bilti ce cmalo ki nirli ckela
          da ([[vedji ce <M5 ke (bilti ce cmalo) ki nirli>} ckela] GU)
          da ([vedji ce {ke <bilti ce cmalo> ki nirli}] ckela)
          #da ((vedji ce (ke (bilti ce cmalo) ki nirli)) ckela)#

U5-103 Da vedji ce ke bilti ki ke cmalo ki nirli ckela
          da vedji ce M5 ke bilti ki M5 ke cmalo ki nirli ckela
          da ([[vedji ce <M5 ke bilti ki (M5 ke cmalo ki nirli)>} ckela] GU)
          da ([vedji ce {ke bilti ki <ke cmalo ki nirli>}] ckela)
          #da ((vedji ce (ke bilti ki (ke cmalo ki nirli))) ckela)#

U5-104 Da vedji ce bilti ce cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da vedji ce bilti ce cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da ([[<vedji ce bilti> ce cmalo} {nirli ce ckela}] GU)
          da ([[vedji ce bilti} ce cmalo] [nirli ce ckela])
          #da (((vedji ce bilti) ce cmalo)(nirli ce ckela))#

U5-105 Da vedji ce ke bilti ki cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da vedji ce M5 ke bilti ki cmalo nirli ce ckela
          da ([[vedji ce <M5 ke bilti ki cmalo>} {nirli ce ckela}] GU)
          da ([vedji ce {ke bilti ki cmalo}] [nirli ce ckela])
          #da ((vedji ce (ke bilti ki cmalo))(nirli ce ckela))#

U5-106 Da vedji ce bilti cmalo ce nirli ce ckela
          da vedji ce bilti cmalo ce nirli ce ckela
          da ([[vedji ce bilti} {<cmalo ce nirli> ce ckela}] GU)
          da ([vedji ce bilti] [[cmalo ce nirli} ce ckela])
          #da ((vedji ce bilti)((cmalo ce nirli) ce ckela))#

U5-107 Da vedji ce bilti cmalo ce ke nirli ki ckela
          da vedji ce bilti cmalo ce M5 ke nirli ki ckela
          da ([[vedji ce bilti} {cmalo ce <M5 ke nirli ki ckela>}] GU)
          da ([vedji ce bilti] [cmalo ce {ke nirli ki ckela}])
          #da ((vedji ce bilti)(cmalo ce (ke nirli ki ckela)))#

U5-108 Da vedji bilti ce cmalo ce nirli ce ckela
          da vedji bilti ce cmalo ce nirli ce ckela
          da ([vedji {<(bilti ce cmalo) ce nirli> ce ckela}] GU)
          da (vedji [[<bilti ce cmalo> ce nirli} ce ckela])
          #da (vedji (((bilti ce cmalo) ce nirli) ce ckela))#

U5-109 Da vedji bilti ce ke cmalo ki nirli ce ckela
          da vedji bilti ce M5 ke cmalo ki nirli ce ckela
          da ([vedji {<bilti ce (M5 ke cmalo ki nirli)> ce ckela}] GU)
          da (vedji [[bilti ce <ke cmalo ki nirli>} ce ckela])
          #da (vedji ((bilti ce (ke cmalo ki nirli)) ce ckela))#

U5-110 Da vedji bilti ce cmalo ce ke nirli ki ckela

          da vedji bilti ce cmalo ce M5 ke nirli ki ckela
          da ([vedji {<bilti ce cmalo> ce <M5 ke nirli ki ckela>}] GU)
          da (vedji [[bilti ce cmalo} ce {ke nirli ki ckela}])
          #da (vedji ((bilti ce cmalo) ce (ke nirli ki ckela)))#

U5-111 Da vedji bilti ce ke cmalo ce nirli ki ckela
          da vedji bilti ce M5 ke cmalo ce nirli ki ckela
          da ([vedji {bilti ce <M5 ke (cmalo ce nirli) ki ckela>}] GU)
          da (vedji [bilti ce {ke <cmalo ce nirli> ki ckela}])
          #da (vedji (bilti ce (ke (cmalo ce nirli) ki ckela)))#

U5-112 Da vedji bilti ce ke cmalo ki ke nirli ki ckela
          da vedji bilti ce M5 ke cmalo ki M5 ke nirli ki ckela
          da ([vedji {bilti ce <M5 ke cmalo ki (M5 ke nirli ki ckela)>}] GU)
          da (vedji [bilti ce {ke cmalo ki <ke nirli ki ckela}])
          #da (vedji (bilti ce (ke cmalo ki (ke nirli ki ckela))))#
          (Notice that M5 and its following kek never occur at the head of a
           string. That's because McG arranges things so that the head preda
           in a string cannot be kekked. This avoids the ambiguity that would
           arise if a human speaker attempted to do so to even the most compliant
           of listeners. For on any such attempt, the string would simply fall
           apart into two connected strings. Thus 'Da ke forli ki gudbi mrenu'
           CANNOT convey to McG the meaning 'He's a strong-and-good man'.
           Instead it says quite unequivocally 'He's both strong and a good
           man'. Notice that the sense of these proscribed kekked head-
           predas can always be conveyed by sheks: 'Da forli ce gudbi mrenu'
           in this case. But what McG does in refusing to recognize the
           kekked head-form--in a sense, "proscribing" it by refusing to deal
           with it--not only removes a major ambiguity from the language, but
           McG and his accomplices have accomplished this in a very subtle way.)

                                    - V -

     V01   Tu danza lo skafi ha lo tcati   (ie cua is being replaced by ha,)
           tu danza lo skafi ha lo tcati   (the perhaps temporary value of)
           tu (danza [{<(lo skafi) GA> ha <(lo tcati) GA>} GU])   (the connect-)
           tu (danza [{lo skafi} ha {lo tcati}])   (ive interro-)
           #tu (danza ((lo skafi) ha (lo tcati)))#   (gative.
           [You want coffee how-connected to tea? (Do you want coffee or tea?)]

     V02   Enoi eo
           (enoi [eo])
           enoi eo
           enoi eo
           #enoi eo#
           [And-not, please. (Coffee but not tea, please.)]

     V03   Tu farfu la Djein, ha la Alis
           tu farfu la djein ha la alis
           tu (farfu [{<la djein> ha <la alis>} GU])
           tu (farfu [{la djein} ha {la alis}])
           #tu (farfu ((la djein) ha (la alis)))#
           [You are the father of Jane how-connected to Alice? (Are you the
              father of Alice or Jane?)]

     V04   e
           e
           e
           e

#e#
[And. (Of both Jane and Alice.)]

V05   Tu farfu la Djein, e la Alis, la Meris, ha la Betis
tu farfu la djein e la alis la meris ha la betis
tu (farfu [{<(la djein) e (la alis)> <(la meris) ha (la betis)>} GU])
tu (farfu [{<la djein> e <la alis>} {<la meris> ha <la betis>}])
#tu (farfu (((la djein) e (la alis)) ((la meris) ha (la Betis))))#
[You are the father of Jane and Alice, by Mary how-connected to Betty?]

V06   Noenoi. I mi farfu la Djein, la Meris, gu, e la Alis, la Betis
noenoi . i mi farfu la djein la meris gu e la alis la betis
noenoi . i (mi [farfu {<([la djein] [la meris]) gu> e <([la alis] [la betis]) GU>}])
noenoi . i (mi [farfu {<([la djein] [la meris]) gu> e <(la alis) (la betis)>}])
#noenoi# #i (mi (farfu ((((la djein)(la meris)) gu) e ((la alis) (la betis)))))#
[Neither. I am the father of Jane by Mary, and of Alice by Betty.]

V07   Icinusoa tu farfu la Djein, a la Alis, la Meris, e la Betis
icinusoa tu farfu la djein a la alis la meris e la betis
icinusoa (tu [farfu {<([la djein] a [la alis]) ([la meris] e [la betis])> GU}])
icinusoa (tu [farfu {<(la djein) a (la alis)> <(la meris) e (la betis)>}])
#icinusoa (tu (farfu (((la djein) a (la alis)) ((la meris) e (la betis)))))#
[Therefore you are the father of Jane or Alice, by Mary and Betty.]

V08   Ia. I toi dreti
(ia) . i toi dreti
ia . i (toi [dreti GU])
ia . i (toi dreti)
#ia# #i (toi dreti)#
[Yes; that's correct.]

V09   Ia toi dreti   (Better form.)
(ia) toi dreti
ia (toi [dreti GU])
ia (toi dreti)
#ia (toi dreti)#
[Yes, that's correct.]

V10   Ipou no tu farfu la Djein e la Alis la Meris a la Betis
ipou no tu farfu la djein e la alis la meris a la betis
ipou (no [tu {farfu <([[la djein] e [la alis]] [[la meris] a [la betis]]) GU>}])
ipou (no [tu {farfu <([la djein] e [la alis]) ([la meris] a [la betis])>}])
#ipou (no (tu (farfu (((la djein) e (la alis)) ((la meris) a (la betis))))))#
[However, it is not the case that you are the father of Jane and Alice by Mary or Betty.]
(It is a question whether any UI-word--which now includes the discur-
sives--can be CPDed with I, thus becoming an I-word. With the
discursives, it seems to make good semantic sense; but with the atti-
dinals, it makes less sense: e.g., 'iei' seems ugly. So we might
permit the discursives but not the attitudinals to CPD with I. If we
did this, however, we'd have to split the UI-lexeme into at least these