

parts; which is probably a good reason for not doing it. In that case, ipou in this specimen is an illegal CPD.)

V11 Ia. I toi sui dreti  
(ia) . i (toi [sui]) dreti  
ia . i ([toi sui] [dreti GU])  
ia . i ([toi sui] dreti)  
#ia# #i ((toi sui) dreti)#  
[Yes; that too is correct.]

- W -

W01 Da grobou go kukra lo litla  
da grobou go kukra lo litla  
da ([groubou go kukra] [{<lo litla> GA} GU])  
da ([groubou go kukra] [lo litla])  
#da ((groubou go kukra)(lo litla))#  
[It's a ship that is faster than light.]

W02 Da kukra je lo litla gu, grobou  
da kukra je lo litla gu grobou  
da ([{kukra <je ([lo litla] GA) gu>} grobou] GU)  
da ([{kukra {je <lo litla> gu}} grobou)  
#da ((kukra (je (lo litla) gu)) grobou)#  
[It's a faster than light, ship.]

W03 Da penso go kukra mi  
da penso go kukra mi  
da ([penso go kukra] [mi GU])  
da ([penso go kukra] mi)  
#da ((penso go kukra) mi)#  
[He thinks faster than I do.]

W04 Da kukra je mi penso (Notice that the same links that)  
da kukra je mi penso (form linked args are used to form)  
da ([{kukra <je mi GU>} penso] GU) (internally specified predicates.)  
da ([{kukra {je mi}} penso) (This is a major unification.)  
#da ((kukra (je mi)) penso)#  
[He's a faster-than-I thinker.]

W05 Ta rutma je la Minneapolis, go kukra ti  
ta rutma je la mineapolis go kukra ti  
ta ([{rutma <je (la mineapolis) GU>} go kukra] [ti GU])  
ta ([{rutma <je (la mineapolis)>} go kukra] ti)  
#ta (((rutma (je (la mineapolis))) go kukra) ti)#  
[That's a route to Minneapolis that is faster than this.]

W06 Ta rutma je la Minneapolis, jue la Cikagos, go kukra ti  
ta rutma je la mineapolis jue la cikagos go kukra ti  
ta ([{rutma <je (la mineapolis) (jue [la cikagos]) GU>} go kukra] [ti GU])  
ta ([{rutma <je (la mineapolis) (jue [la cikagos])>} go kukra] ti)  
#ta (((rutma (je (la mineapolis)(jue (la cikagos)))) go kukra) ti)#  
[Thats a route to Minneapolis from Chicago that is faster than this.]

W07 Ta kukra je ti rutma la Minneapolis, la Cikagos  
ta kukra je ti rutma la mineapolis la cikagos  
ta ([{kukra <je ti GU>} rutma] [{<la mineapolis> <la cikagos>} GU])  
ta ([{kukra <je ti>} rutma] [{la mineapolis} {la cikagos}])



- #ta (((kukra (je ti)) rutma)((la mineapolis)(la cikagos)))#  
[That's a faster-than-this route to Minneapolis from Chicago.]
- W08 Ta kukra je raba rutma la Mineapolis, la Cikagos  
ta kukra je ra ba rutma la mineapolis la cikagos  
ta ([[kukra <je (ra ba) GU>] rutma] [[<la mineapolis> <la cikagos>] GU])  
ta ([[kukra <je (ra ba)>] rutma] [[la mineapolis] {la cikagos}])  
#ta (((kukra (je (ra ba))) rutma)((la mineapolis)(la cikagos)))#  
[That's a faster-than-everything route to Minneapolis from Chicago.  
(I.e., the fastest route to Minneapolis from Chicago.)]
- W09 Ta no nu kukra rutma la Mineapolis, la Cikagos  
ta no nu kukra rutma la mineapolis la cikagos  
ta ([[no <nu kukra>] rutma] [[<la mineapolis> <la cikagos>] GU])  
ta ([[no <nu kukra>] rutma] [[la mineapolis] {la cikagos}])  
#ta (((no (nu kukra)) rutma)((la mineapolis)(la cikagos)))#  
[That's an "unacceleratable" route to Minneapolis from Chicago.  
(I.e., the fastest such route.)]
- W10 Da farbru je la Djan, go plumou la Pit, la Djan  
da farbru je la djan go plumou la pit la djan  
da ([[farbru <je (la djan) GU>] go plumou] [[<la pit> <la djan>] GU])  
da ([[farbru <je (la djan)>] go plumou] [[la pit] {la djan}])  
#da (((farbru (je (la djan))) go plumou)((la pit)(la djan)))#  
[He's a paternal uncle of John's who is more pleasing (as an uncle) than  
Pete to John.]
- W11 Da farbru je la Djan, plumou la Pit, la Djan (This is w10 without go.)  
da farbru je la djan plumou la pit la djan  
da ([[farbru <je (la djan) GU>] plumou] [[<la pit> <la djan>] GU])  
da ([[farbru <je (la djan)>] plumou] [[la pit] {la djan}])  
#da (((farbru (je (la djan))) plumou)((la pit)(la djan)))#  
[He's an uncle-of-John type of more pleasing thing to Pete than to John.  
(He's uncle-of-John-ly more pleasing to Pete than to John.)]
- W12 Da plumou je la Pit, jue la Djan, farbru la Djan  
da plumou je la pit jue la djan farbru la djan  
da ([[plumou <je (la pit) (jue [la djan]) GU>] farbru] [[la djan] GU])  
da ([[plumou <je (la pit) (jue [la djan])>] farbru] [[la djan] GU])  
#da (((plumou (je (la pit)(jue (la djan)))) farbru)((la djan)))#  
[He's a more pleasing-than-Pete-to-John type of paternal uncle to John.]
- W13 Da plumou je le brudi je la Djan, jue le farfu je de ji la Meris, jue  
de farbru de  
da plumou je le brudi je la djan jue le farfu je de ji la meris jue de  
farbru de  
da ([plumou {je <(le [brudi {je <la djan> <jue ([le {<farfu (je [de {ji  
<la meris>} GU] [jue de] GU)> farbru}] GA)> GU}] GA> GU}] [de GU])  
da ([plumou {je <le (brudi {je {la djan} {jue <le ([farfu {je <de {ji  
[la meris]>} <jue de>}] farbru)>}}]} de)  
#da ((plumou (je (le (brudi (je (la djan)(jue (le ((farfu (je (de  
12 3 4 5 6 7 77 8 01 2 3  
(ji (la meris)))(jue de))) farbru)))))) de)#  
4 5 5433 321 08765432 1  
[He's a more pleasing-than-the-brother-of-John-through-the-father-of-  
her, who is Mary, to her, sort of uncle of hers.]  
(This miracle of a sentence actually parses correctly!)
- W14 Ba pa korfro je liu me holdu le lengu  
ba M4 pa korfro je (liu me) holdu le lengu



ba (M4 pa [{<korfro (je [liu me] GU)> holdu} {<(le lengu) GA> GU}])  
 ba (pa [{<korfro (je [liu me])> holdu} {le lengu}])  
 #ba (pa (((korfro (je (liu me))) holdu)(le lengu)))#  
 [There was shape-of-'me' hole in the language. (There was a  
 ('me'-shaped hole in the language.)]

W15 Ba pa holdu je le lengu gu, go korfro liu me  
 ba M4 pa holdu je le lengu gu go korfro (liu me)  
 ba (M4 pa [{<holdu (je [{le lengu} GA] gu)> go korfro} {<liu me> GU}])  
 ba (pa [{<holdu (je [le lengu] gu)> go korfro} {liu me}])  
 #ba (pa (((holdu (je (le lengu) gu)) go korfro)(liu me)))#  
 [There was a hole in the language which had the shape of 'me'.]

- X -

X01 La Djan, pa penti le dalri je lio to le mrenu le torkrilu  
 la djan M4 pa penti le dalri je lio to le mrenu le torkrilu  
 (la djan) (M4 pa [penti {<([le <dalri (je [lio to] GU)>)} GA] [{le  
 mrenu} GA] [{le torkrilu} GA]> GU}])  
 (la djan) (pa [penti {<(le [dalri {je <lio to>}]) (le mrenu)> <le  
 torkrilu>}])  
 #((la djan)(pa (penti (((le (dalri (je (lio to))))(le mrenu))(le  
 torkrilu))))#  
 [John paid the thing that measures in dollars the number two to the man  
 for the bicycle. (John paid two dollars to the man for the bicycle.)]

X02 Ti tcale ta lio tomei (Dimensioned numbers.)  
 ti tcale ta lio tomei  
 ti (tcale [{ta <lio tomei>} GU])  
 ti (tcale [ta {lio tomei}])  
 #ti (tcale (ta (lio tomei)))#  
 [This is longer than that by the number 2m. (This is 2 meters longer)  
 (than that.)]

X03 Ti dalri lio te  
 ti dalri lio te  
 ti (dalri [{lio te} GU])  
 ti (dalri [lio te])  
 #ti (dalri (lio te))#  
 [This measures in dollars the number 3. (This is worth three dollars.)]

X04 Ta gramo lio nema  
 ta gramo lio nema  
 ta (gramo [{lio nema} GU])  
 ta (gramo [lio nema])  
 #ta (gramo (lio nema))#  
 [That measures in grams the number 300. (That weighs 300 grams.)]

X05 Ta milgramo lio nene  
 ta milgramo lio nene  
 ta (milgramo [{lio nene} GU])  
 ta (milgramo [lio nene])  
 #ta (milgramo (lio nene))#  
 [That measures in milligrams the number 11. (That weighs 11 mg.)]

X06 Ti skakubra lio mei  
 ti skakubra lio mei  
 ti (skakubra [{lio mei} GU])  
 ti (skakubra [lio mei])



- #ti (skakubra (lio mei))#  
 [This measures in width the number m. (By default, 1m; so: This is)  
 (one meter wide.)]
- X07 La Djan, pa donsu le botci le to dalri  
 la djan M4 pa donsu le botci le to dalri  
 (la djan) (M4 pa [donsu {<[[le botci] GA) ([le to dalri] GA)> GU}])  
 (la djan) (pa [donsu {<le botci> <le to dalri>}])  
 #(la djan)(pa (donsu ((le botci)(le to dalri))))#  
 [John gave the boy the two dollars. (...the two dollar-bills or  
 -coins.)]
- X08 La Djan, pa donsu le botci le dalri je lio to  
 la djan M4 pa donsu le botci le dalri je lio to  
 (la djan) (M4 pa [donsu {<[[le botci] GA) ([le {dalri <je (lio to) GU}>}]  
 GA)> GU}])  
 (la djan) (pa [donsu {<le botci> <le (dalri [je {lio to}])>}])  
 #(la djan)(pa (donsu ((le botci)(le (dalri (je (lio to)))))))#  
 [John gave the boy the thing that measured in dollars the number 2.  
 (John gave the boy two dollars, i.e., two-dollars-worth of anything,  
 (for example, money.)]
- X09 Lepa ckemo pa sekmi lio to  
 lepa ckemo M4 pa sekmi lio to  
 ([lepa ckemo] GA) (M4 pa [sekmi {<lio to> GU}])  
 (lepa ckemo) (pa [sekmi {lio to}])  
 #(lepa ckemo)(pa (sekmi (lio to)))#  
 [That (former) time-interval measured in seconds the number 2.  
 (That was two seconds long.)]
- X10 Lepo da clivi pa nirne lio voto  
 lepo da clivi M4 pa nirne lio voto  
 (lepo [da {clivi GU}]) (M4 pa [nirne {<lio voto> GU}])  
 (lepo [da clivi]) (pa [nirne {lio voto}])  
 #(lepo (da clivi))(pa (nirne (lio voto)))#  
 [His life measured in years the number 82. (He lived 82 years.)]
- X11 Ta pa miksekmi lio to  
 ta M4 pa miksekmi lio to  
 ta (M4 pa [miksekmi {<lio to> GU}])  
 ta (pa [miksekmi {lio to}])  
 #ta (pa (miksekmi (lio to)))#  
 [That measured in microseconds the number 2. (That was 2 microseconds.)]
- X' -
- X'01 Da sanpa de di do du  
 da sanpa de di do du  
 da (sanpa [{<(de di) do> du} GU])  
 da (sanpa [{<de di> do} du])  
 #da (sanpa (((de di) do) du))#  
 [X is a sign of Y to W disposing behavior/action H under  
 circumstances Q.]
- X'02 Pua da sanpa  
 pua da sanpa  
 (pua da) (sanpa GU)  
 (pua da) sanpa  
 #(pua da) sanpa#  
 (HB-tags, i.e., argument ordinals.)





- [X is a sign.]
- X'03 Pue de sanpa  
pue de sanpa  
(pue de) (sanpa GU)  
(pue de) sanpa  
#(pue de) sanpa#  
[Y is a (referential) meaning.]
- X'04 Pui di sanpa  
pui di sanpa  
(pui di) (sanpa GU)  
(pui di) sanpa  
#(pui di) sanpa#  
[W is a sign-interpreter, something that finds meaning in a sign.]
- X'05 Puo do sanpa  
puo do sanpa  
(puo do) (sanpa GU)  
(puo do) sanpa  
#(puo do) sanpa#  
[H is a (behavioral) meaning, i.e., whatever a sign disposes some interpreter to do.]
- X'06 Puu du sanpa  
puu du sanpa  
(puu du) (sanpa GU)  
(puu du) sanpa  
#(puu du) sanpa#  
[Q is a situation or set of circumstances/which releases a disposition created by some sign.]
- X'07 Puu lopo tcaro bapra ga sanpa pua lo redro litla pue lo humni  
puu lopo tcaro bapra ga sanpa pua lo redro litla pue lo humni  
(puu [lopo {<tcaro bapra> GU}]) (ga [sanpa {<(pua [{lo <redro litla>} GA]) (pue [{lo humni} GA])> GU}])  
(puu [lopo {tcaro bapra}]) (ga [sanpa {<pua (lo [redro litla])> <pue (lo humni)>}])  
#(puu (lopo (tcaro bapra)))(ga (sanpa ((pua (lo (redro litla))) (pue (lo humni)))))#  
[Operating a car is a circumstance making signs out of red lights to humans.]
- X'08 Pue lo denro ga danri sanpa pui lo nimla  
pue lo denro ga danri sanpa pui lo nimla  
(pue [{lo denro} ga]) ([danri sanpa] [{pui <(lo nimla) GA>} GU])  
(pue [{lo denro} ga]) ([danri sanpa] [pui {lo nimla}])  
#(pue [{lo denro} ga]) ([danri sanpa] [pui {lo nimla}])#  
[Danger is a common sign-referent among animals.]
- X'09 Puo lo prano ga danri sanpa pue lo denro  
puo lo prano ga danri sanpa pue lo denro  
(puo [{lo prano} ga]) ([danri sanpa] [{pue <(lo denro) GA>} GU])  
(puo [{lo prano} ga]) ([danri sanpa] [pue {lo denro}])  
#(puo [{lo prano} ga]) ([danri sanpa] [pue {lo denro}])#  
[Running is a response commonly disposed by danger.]
- X'10 Pue la Miniapolis, pa gotso pui la Seint Pol  
pue la miniapolis M<sup>4</sup> pa gotso pui la seint pol  
(pue [la miniapolis]) (M<sup>4</sup> pa [gotso {<pui (la [seint pol])>} GU])



- (pue [la miniapolis]) (pa [gotso {pui <la (seint pol)>}])  
 # (pue (la miniapolis)) (pa (gotso (pui (la (seint pol)))))#  
 [Minneapolis was a destination of going from Saint Paul.]
- X'11 Ba pa gotso la Miniapolis, la Seint Pol  
 ba M<sup>4</sup> pa gotso la miniapolis la seint pol  
 ba (M<sup>4</sup> pa [gotso {<(la miniapolis) (la [seint pol])> GU}])  
 ba (pa [gotso {<la miniapolis> <la (seint pol)>}])  
 #ba (pa (gotso ((la miniapolis)(la (seint pol)))))#  
 [Someone went to Minneapolis from Saint Paul.] (Equivalent to x'10.)
- X'12 Puo ta vedma  
 puo ta vedma  
 (puo ta) (vedma GU)  
 (puo ta) vedma  
 # (puo ta) vedma#  
 [That was a price.]
- X'13 Ba vedma be bo ta  
 ba vedma be bo ta  
 ba (vedma [{<be bo> ta} GU])  
 ba (vedma [{be bo} ta])  
 #ba (vedma ((be bo) ta))#  
 [Someone sells something to someone else for that.] (Equivalent to x'12)
- X'14 Le farfu je pui la Meris  
 le farfu je pui la meris  
 (le [farfu {je <pui (la meris)> GU}]) GA  
 le (farfu [je {pui <la meris>}])  
 #le (farfu (je (pui (la meris))))#  
 [The father by Mary. (...of someone by mother Mary.)]
- X'15 Le farfu je ba jue la Meris  
 le farfu je ba jue la meris  
 (le [farfu {je ba <jue (la meris)> GU}]) GA  
 le (farfu [je ba {jue <la meris>}])  
 #le (farfu (je ba (jue (la meris))))#  
 [The father of someone by Mary.]
- X'16 Da kukra je pui lio nenimeikuasei tcaro  
 da kukra je pui lio nenimeikuasei tcaro  
 da ([{kukra <je (pui [lio nenimeikuasei]) GU>} tcaro] GU)  
 da ([{kukra {je <pui (lio nenimeikuasei)>}}] tcaro)  
 #da ((kukra (je (pui (lio nenimeikuasei)))) tcaro)#  
 [It's a faster-(than-something)-by-10-meters-per-second type of car.]
- X'17 Pui lio nenimeikuasei kukra  
 pui lio nenimeikuasei kukra  
 (pui [lio nenimeikuasei]) (kukra GU)  
 (pui [lio nenimeikuasei]) kukra  
 # (pui (lio nenimeikuasei)) kukra#  
 [Ten meters-per-second is a speed differential.]
- X'18 Lio nenimeikuasei fu kukra (Equivalent to x'17.)  
 lio nenimeikuasei fu kukra  
 (lio nenimeikuasei) ([fu kukra] GU)  
 (lio nenimeikuasei) (fu kukra)  
 # (lio nenimeikuasei) (fu kukra)#  
 [Ten meters-per-second is a speed differential.]



X'19 Ba kukra be lio nenimeikuasei (Also equivalent to x'17.)  
 ba kukra be lio nenimeikuasei  
 ba (kukra [{be <lio nenimeikuasei>} GU])  
 ba (kukra [be {lio nenimeikuasei}])  
 #ba (kukra (be {lio nenimeikuasei}))#  
 [Something is faster than something else by ten meters-per-second.]  
 (The complete forms are even clearer, and, in this case, only one  
 phoneme longer than the equivalent HB-form. And no boggling!)

X'20 Pui lo nimla ga sanpa puu lopo do clivi  
 pui lo nimla ga sanpa puu lopo do clivi  
 (pui [{lo nimla} ga]) (sanpa [{puu <lopo (do {clivi GU})>}] GU])  
 (pui [{lo nimla} ga]) (sanpa [puu {lopo <do clivi>}])  
 # (pui [{lo nimla} ga]) (sanpa [puu {lopo <do clivi>}])#  
 [Animals exhibit behaviors that have been disposed by signs under  
 circumstances of their being alive.]

- Y -

Y01 Kanoi no tu fa kamla ki no mi hijri va  
 kanoi no tu M4 fa kamla ki no mi hijri va  
 kanoi (no [tu {M4 fa <kamla GU>}]) ki (no [mi {hijri <va GU> GU}])  
 kanoi (no [tu {fa kamla}]) ki (no [mi {hijri va}])  
 #kanoi (no (tu (fa kamla))) ki (no (mi (hijri va)))#  
 [If you do not come, then I will not be there (i.e., be present there).]

Y02 No tu fa kamla. Inoca no mi hijri va (Equivalent to y01.)  
 no tu M4 fa kamla . inoca no mi hijri va  
 no (tu [M4 fa {kamla GU}]) . inoca (no [mi {hijri <va GU> GU}])  
 no (tu [fa kamla]) . inoca (no [mi {hijri va}])  
 #no (tu (fa kamla))# #inoca (no (mi (hijri va)))#  
 [You will not come only if I'm not there.]  
 (As mysterious in Loglan as it is in English!)

Y03 No mi fa hijri va. Icanoi no tu kamla (Ditto.)  
 no mi M4 fa hijri va . icanoi no tu kamla  
 no (mi [M4 fa {hijri <va GU> GU}]) . icanoi (no [tu {kamla GU}])  
 no (mi [fa {hijri va}]) . icanoi (no [tu kamla])  
 #no (mi (fa (hijri va)))# #icanoi (no (tu kamla))#  
 [I won't be there if you don't come.]

Y04 Kanoi no tu fa kamla ki no mi hijri va. Ice tu fa kecdri  
 kanoi no tu M4 fa kamla ki no mi hijri va . ice tu M4 fa kecdri  
 kanoi (no [tu {M4 fa <kamla GU>}]) ki (no [mi {hijri <va GU> GU}]) . ice  
 (tu [M4 fa {kecdri GU}])  
 kanoi (no [tu {fa kamla}]) ki (no [mi {hijri va}]) . ice (tu [fa  
 kecdri])  
 #kanoi (no (tu (fa kamla))) ki (no (mi (hijri va)))# #ice (tu (fa  
 kecdri))#  
 [If you don't come, then I'll not be there; and you'll be sorry.]

Y05 Kanoi no tu fa kamla ki ke no mi hijri va ki tu fa kecdri  
 kanoi no tu M4 fa kamla ki ke no mi hijri va ki tu M4 fa kecdri  
 kanoi (no [tu {M4 fa <kamla GU>}]) ki (ke [no {mi <hijri (va GU) GU>}])  
 ki [tu {M4 fa <kecdri GU>}])  
 kanoi (no [tu {fa kamla}]) ki (ke [no {mi <hijri va>}]) ki [tu {fa  
 kecdri}])  
 #kanoi (no (tu (fa kamla))) ki (ke (no (mi (hijri va))) ki (tu (fa  
 kecdri)))#



- [If you don't come, then both I'll not be there and you'll be sorry.]
- Y06 No mi fa hijri va. Icanoi no tu fapa kamla  
 no mi M4 fa hijri va . icanoi no tu M4 fapa kamla  
 no (mi [M4 fa {hijri <va GU> GU}]) . icanoi (no [tu {M4 fapa <kamla  
 GU>}])  
 no (mi [fa {hijri va}]) . icanoi (no [tu {fapa kamla}])  
 #no (mi (fa (hijri va)))# #icanoi (no (tu (fapa kamla)))#  
 [I won't be there if you have not come.]
- Y07 Tu fa kamla. Icanoi mi hijri va  
 tu M4 fa kamla . icanoi mi hijri va  
 tu (M4 fa [kamla GU]) . icanoi (mi [hijri {va GU} GU])  
 tu (fa kamla) . icanoi (mi [hijri va])  
 #tu (fa kamla)# #icanoi (mi (hijri va))#  
 [You will come if I am there.]
- Y08 Tu fapa kamla. Icanoi mi hijri va  
 tu M4 fapa kamla . icanoi mi hijri va  
 tu (M4 fapa [kamla GU]) . icanoi (mi [hijri {va GU} GU])  
 tu (fapa kamla) . icanoi (mi [hijri va])  
 #tu (fapa kamla)# #icanoi (mi (hijri va))#  
 [You will have come if I am there.]
- Y09 Mi fa hijri va. Inoca tu fapa kamla  
 mi M4 fa hijri va . inoca tu M4 fapa kamla  
 mi (M4 fa [hijri {va GU} GU]) . inoca (tu [M4 fapa {kamla GU}])  
 mi (fa [hijri va]) . inoca (tu [fapa kamla])  
 #mi (fa (hijri va))# #inoca (tu (fapa kamla))#  
 [I will be there only if you will have come.]
- Y10 Kanoi mi fa hijri va ki tu pa kamla  
 kanoi mi M4 fa hijri va ki tu M4 pa kamla  
 kanoi (mi [M4 fa {hijri <va GU> GU}]) ki (tu [M4 pa {kamla GU}])  
 kanoi (mi [fa {hijri va}]) ki (tu [pa kamla])  
 #kanoi (mi (fa (hijri va))) ki (tu (pa kamla))#  
 [If I am there, then you came.]
- Y11 Ka no mi fa hijri va ki tu pa kamla  
 ka no mi M4 fa hijri va ki tu M4 pa kamla  
 ka (no [mi {M4 fa <hijri (va GU) GU>}]) ki (tu [M4 pa {kamla GU}])  
 ka (no [mi {fa <hijri va>}]) ki (tu [pa kamla])  
 #ka (no (mi (fa (hijri va)))) ki (tu (pa kamla))#  
 [Either I will not be there or you came, and possibly both.]
- Y12 No mi fa hijri va. Ica tu pa kamla  
 no mi M4 fa hijri va . ica tu M4 pa kamla  
 no (mi [M4 fa {hijri <va GU> GU}]) . ica (tu [M4 pa {kamla GU}])  
 no (mi [fa {hijri va}]) . ica (tu [pa kamla])  
 #no (mi (fa (hijri va)))# #ica (tu (pa kamla))#  
 [I will not be there, and/or you came.]
- Y13 Tu fapa kamla. Ica no mi hijri va  
 tu M4 fapa kamla . ica no mi hijri va  
 tu (M4 fapa [kamla GU]) . ica (no [mi {hijri <va GU> GU}])  
 tu (fapa kamla) . ica (no [mi {hijri va}])  
 #tu (fapa kamla)# #ica (no (mi (hijri va)))#  
 [You will have come, and/or I won't be there.]
- Y14 Tu fapa kamla. Ica ke no mi hijri va ki tu kecdri





- tu M<sup>4</sup> fapa kamla . ica ke no mi hijri va ki tu kecdri  
 tu (M<sup>4</sup> fapa [kamla GU]) . ica (ke [no {mi <hijri (va GU) GU>}] ki [tu {kecdri GU}])  
 tu (fapa kamla) . ica (ke [no {mi <hijri va>}] ki [tu kecdri])  
 #tu (fapa kamla)# #ica (ke (no (mi (hijri va))) ki (tu kecdri))#  
 [You will have come, and/or both I'm not there and you are sorry.]
- Y15 Ai mi hijri va  
 (ai) mi hijri va  
 ai (mi [hijri {va GU} GU])  
 ai (mi [hijri va])  
 #ai (mi (hijri va))#  
 [I intend to be there.]
- Y16 Ice mi sui fa hijri va  
 ice (mi [sui]) M<sup>4</sup> fa hijri va  
 ice ([mi sui] [M<sup>4</sup> fa {hijri <va GU> GU}])  
 ice ([mi sui] [fa {hijri va}])  
 #ice ((mi sui)(fa (hijri va)))#  
 [And I, too, will be there.]
- Y17 Mi pacenoina sucmi  
 mi M<sup>4</sup> pacenoina sucmi  
 mi (M<sup>4</sup> pacenoina [sucmi GU])  
 mi (pacenoina sucmi)  
 #mi (pacenoina sucmi)#  
 [I used to swim but don't any longer.]
- Y18 Mi noipacenoina sucmi  
 mi M<sup>4</sup> noipacenoina sucmi  
 mi (M<sup>4</sup> noipacenoina [sucmi GU])  
 mi (noipacenoina sucmi)  
 #mi (noipacenoina sucmi)#  
 [I never have, and do not now, swim.]
- Y19 Mi pacefa brarui  
 mi M<sup>4</sup> pacefa brarui  
 mi (M<sup>4</sup> pacefa [brarui GU])  
 mi (pacefa brarui)  
 #mi (pacefa brarui)#  
 [I was once, and will be again, a king.]
- Y20 Mi noipacenoinacenoifa brarui (No matter how long, this)  
 mi M<sup>4</sup> noipacenoinacenoifa brarui (is still just a single PA-)  
 mi (M<sup>4</sup> noipacenoinacenoifa [brarui GU]) (word to the grammar.)  
 mi (noipacenoinacenoifa brarui)  
 #mi (noipacenoinacenoifa brarui)#  
 [I never have been, am not now, and never will be a king.]
- Z -
- Z01 Ti pa rodja. Icikou tu cutri durzo da  
 ti M<sup>4</sup> pa rodja . icikou tu cutri durzo da  
 ti (M<sup>4</sup> pa [rodja GU]) . icikou (tu [{cutri durzo} {da GU}])  
 ti (pa rodja) . icikou (tu [{cutri durzo} da])  
 #ti (pa rodja)# #icikou (tu ((cutri durzo) da))# (2 utterances; but)  
 [This grew because you watered it.] (with the logical sense of one.)
- Z02 Ti pa rodja. Icikou tu cuidru da



- ti M4 pa rodja . icikou tu cuidru da  
 ti (M4 pa [rodja GU]) . icikou (tu [cuidru {da GU}])  
 ti (pa rodja) . icikou (tu [cuidru da])  
 #ti (pa rodja)# #icikou (tu (cuidru da))#  
 [This grew because you watered it.]
- Z03 Kuinukou ti pa rodja ki tu cutri durzo da (kuinukou is another)  
 kuinukou ti M4 pa rodja ki tu cutri durzo da (temporary word.)  
 kuinukou (ti [M4 pa {rodja GU}]) ki (tu [{cutri durzo} {da GU}])  
 kuinukou (ti [pa rodja]) ki (tu [{cutri durzo} da])  
 #kuinukou (ti (pa rodja)) ki (tu ((cutri durzo) da))#  
 [Therefore this grew, you watered it.]  
 (The CPD kinukou won't work because of the phrase 'ki nukou...'.  
 nukouki might work despite the possibility of 'nukou ki...' provided  
 some distinguishing stress were given the CPD, e.g., /nukoUKi/.)
- Z04 Kuinukou ti pa rodja ki tu cuidru da  
 kuinukou ti M4 pa rodja ki tu cuidru da  
 kuinukou (ti [M4 pa {rodja GU}]) ki (tu [cuidru {da GU}])  
 kuinukou (ti [pa rodja]) ki (tu [cuidru da])  
 #kuinukou (ti (pa rodja)) ki (tu (cuidru da))#  
 [Therefore this grew, you watered it.] (An odd word-order in English.)
- Z05 Tu pa cutri durzo ti. Icinukou da rodja  
 tu M4 pa cutri durzo ti . icinukou da rodja  
 tu (M4 pa [{cutri durzo} {ti GU}]) . icinukou (da [rodja GU])  
 tu (pa [{cutri durzo} ti]) . icinukou (da rodja)  
 #tu (pa ((cutri durzo) ti))# #icinukou (da rodja)#  
 [You watered this; therefore it grew.]
- Z06 Tu pa cuidru ti. Icinukou da rodja  
 tu M4 pa cuidru ti . icinukou da rodja  
 tu (M4 pa [cuidru {ti GU}]) . icinukou (da [rodja GU])  
 tu (pa [cuidru ti]) . icinukou (da rodja)  
 #tu (pa (cuidru ti))# #icinukou (da rodja)#  
 [You watered this; therefore it grew.]
- Z07 Kuikou tu pa cuidru ti ki da rodja  
 kuikou tu M4 pa cuidru ti ki da rodja  
 kuikou (tu [M4 pa [cuidru <ti GU>]]) ki (da [rodja GU])  
 kuikou (tu [pa [cuidru ti]]) ki (da rodja)  
 #kuikou (tu (pa (cuidru ti))) ki (da rodja)#  
 [Because you watered this, it grew.]
- Z08 Mi pa danza ti. Icimoï mi danza ta  
 mi M4 pa danza ti . icimoï mi danza ta  
 mi (M4 pa [danza {ti GU}]) . icimoï (mi [danza {ta GU}])  
 mi (pa [danza ti]) . icimoï (mi [danza ta])  
 #mi (pa (danza ti))# #icimoï (mi (danza ta))#  
 [I wanted this because I wanted that.]
- Z09 Mi pa danza ti moi ta (The prepositional form is)  
 mi M4 pa danza ti moi ta (now very economical.)  
 mi (M4 pa [danza {<ti (moi ta GU) GU> GU}]) (The pa = moi equival-)  
 mi (pa [danza {ti <moi ta>}]) (ence in this grammar)  
 #mi (pa (danza (ti (moi ta))))# (is another major uni-)  
 [I wanted this because of that.] (fication.)
- Z10 Mi pa danza ta numoi ti  
 mi M4 pa danza ta numoi ti



- mi (M4 pa [danza {<ta (numoi ti GU) GU> GU}])  
 mi (pa [danza {ta <numoi ti>}])  
 #mi (pa (danza (ta (numoi ti))))#  
 [I wanted that, (and) therefore this.]
- Z11 Ti pa rodja kou lepo tu cutri durzo da  
 ti M4 pa rodja kou lepo tu cutri durzo da  
 ti (M4 pa [rodja {kou <lepo (tu [{cutri durzo} {da GU}])> GU} GU])  
 ti (pa [rodja {kou <lepo (tu [{cutri durzo} da])>}])  
 #ti (pa (rodja (kou (lepo (tu ((cutri durzo) da))))))#  
 [This grew because of your water-doing it.]
- Z12 Ti pa rodja kou lepo tu cuidru da  
 ti M4 pa rodja kou lepo tu cuidru da  
 ti (M4 pa [rodja {kou <lepo (tu [cuidru {da GU}])> GU} GU])  
 ti (pa [rodja {kou <lepo (tu [cuidru da])>}])  
 #ti (pa (rodja (kou (lepo (tu (cuidru da))))))#  
 [This grew because of the fact that you watered it.]
- Z13 Ti pa rodja kou lepo cutri durzo  
 ti M4 pa rodja kou lepo cutri durzo  
 ti (M4 pa [rodja {kou <lepo ([cutri durzo] GU)> GU} GU])  
 ti (pa [rodja {kou <lepo (cutri durzo)>}])  
 #ti (pa (rodja (kou (lepo (cutri durzo))))#  
 [This grew because of the watering.]
- Z14 Da pa rodja kou lepo cuidru  
 da M4 pa rodja kou lepo cuidru  
 da (M4 pa [rodja {kou <lepo (cuidru GU)> GU} GU])  
 da (pa [rodja {kou <lepo cuidru>}])  
 #da (pa (rodja (kou (lepo cuidru))))#  
 [It grew because of the watering.]
- Z15 Ti pa rodja kou lopo cutri durzo  
 ti M4 pa rodja kou lopo cutri durzo  
 ti (M4 pa [rodja {kou <lopo ([cutri durzo] GU)> GU} GU])  
 ti (pa [rodja {kou <lopo (cutri durzo)>}])  
 #ti (pa (rodja (kou (lopo (cutri durzo))))#  
 [This grew because of watering.]
- Z16 Da pa rodja kou lopo cuidru  
 da M4 pa rodja kou lopo cuidru  
 da (M4 pa [rodja {kou <lopo (cuidru GU)> GU} GU])  
 da (pa [rodja {kou <lopo cuidru>}])  
 #da (pa (rodja (kou (lopo cuidru))))#  
 [It grew because of watering.]
- Z17 Da pa rodja kou le cutri  
 da M4 pa rodja kou le cutri  
 da (M4 pa [rodja {kou <(le cutri) GA> GU} GU])  
 da (pa [rodja {kou <le cutri>}])  
 #da (pa (rodja (kou (le cutri))))#  
 [It grew because of the water.]
- Z18 Da pa rodja kou lo cutri  
 da M4 pa rodja kou lo cutri  
 da (M4 pa [rodja {kou <(lo cutri) GA> GU} GU])  
 da (pa [rodja {kou <lo cutri>}])  
 #da (pa (rodja (kou (lo cutri))))#  
 [It grew because of water.]



- Z19 Ti pa rodja kouhu ('why', like 'when', is now a)  
 ti M4 pa (rodja [kouhu]) (PA+hu CPD. Oddly enough it is)  
 ti (M4 pa [{rodja kouhu} GU]) (a member of the UI-lexeme. And)  
 ti (pa [rodja kouhu]) (so gets gobbled.)  
 #ti (pa (rodja kouhu))#  
 [This grew because of what? (This grew why?)]
- Z20 Ti pa rodja nukouhu (A "converse 'why'")  
 ti M4 pa rodja nukouhu  
 ti (M4 pa [rodja {nukouhu GU} GU])  
 ti (pa [rodja nukouhu])  
 #ti (pa (rodja nukouhu))#  
 [This grew with what consequences?]
- Z21 Kouhu ti pa rodja  
 (kouhu) ti M4 pa rodja  
 kouhu (ti [M4 pa {rodja GU}])  
 kouhu (ti [pa rodja])  
 #kouhu (ti (pa rodja))#  
 [Because of what did this grow? (Why did this grow?)]
- Z22 Hu nukou lepo ti pa rodja  
 hu nukou lepo ti M4 pa rodja  
 hu (nukou [lepo {ti <M4 pa (rodja GU)>}] GU) GU  
 hu (nukou [lepo {ti <pa rodja>}])  
 #hu (nukou (lepo (ti (pa rodja))))#  
 [What (happened such that) therefore this grew?]
- Z23 Hu kou ta (The same overall structure as z22.)  
 hu kou ta  
 hu (kou ta GU) GU  
 hu (kou ta)  
 #hu (kou ta)#  
 [What because of that?]
- Z24 Hu pa vetci. Icinukou ti rodja  
 hu M4 pa vetci . icinukou ti rodja  
 hu (M4 pa [vetci GU]) . icinukou (ti [rodja GU])  
 hu (pa vetci) . icinukou (ti rodja)  
 #hu (pa vetci)# #icinukou (ti rodja)#  
 [What happened? And therefore this grew(?).]  
 (The concatenated-utterances policy makes less sense here, but it's  
 well-motivated by other, stronger considerations.)
- Z25 Ba pa nu vetci hu nukou lepo ti rodja  
 ba M4 pa nu vetci hu nukou lepo ti rodja  
 ba (M4 pa [{nu vetci} {<hu (nukou [lepo {ti <rodja GU>}] GU) GU> GU}])  
 ba (pa [{nu vetci} {hu <nukou (lepo [ti rodja])>}])  
 #ba (pa ((nu vetci)(hu (nukou (lepo (ti rodja))))))#  
 [To something happened what, as a consequence of which this grew?]
- Z26 Ba pa nu vetci hu. Icinukou ba nu vetci lepo ti rodja  
 ba M4 pa nu vetci hu . icinukou ba nu vetci lepo ti rodja  
 ba (M4 pa [{nu vetci} {hu GU}]) . icinukou (ba [{nu vetci} {<lepo (ti  
 [rodja GU])> GU}])  
 ba (pa [{nu vetci} hu]) . icinukou (ba [{nu vetci} {lepo <ti rodja>}])  
 #ba (pa ((nu vetci) hu))# #icinukou (ba ((nu vetci)(lepo (ti rodja))))#  
 [To something happened what that caused to that (same) something this's  
 growing (also) to happen? (An impossible English sentence.)]





- Z27 Hu pa vetci. Icinukou lepo ti rodja ga vetci  
 hu M4 pa vetci . icinukou lepo ti rodja ga vetci  
 hu (M4 pa [vetci GU]) . icinukou ([lepo {ti <rodja GU>}] [ga {vetci  
 GU}])  
 hu (pa vetci) . icinukou ([lepo {ti rodja}] [ga vetci])  
 #hu (pa vetci)# #icinukou ((lepo (ti rodja))(ga vetci))#  
 [What happened? And therefore this growing happened(?).]
- Z28 Kou ta ti pa rodja (Initial mod-phrases bind the sentence.)  
 kou ta ti M4 pa rodja  
 (kou ta GU) (ti [M4 pa {rodja GU}])  
 (kou ta) (ti [pa rodja])  
 #(kou ta)(ti (pa rodja))#  
 [Because of that, this grew.]
- Z29 Pa ta ti pa rodja  
 pa ta ti M4 pa rodja  
 (pa ta GU) (ti [M4 pa {rodja GU}])  
 (pa ta) (ti [pa rodja])  
 #(pa ta)(ti (pa rodja))#  
 [After that, this effectively grows.]
- Z30 Kouhu ti pa rodja  
 (kouhu) ti M4 pa rodja  
 kouhu (ti [M4 pa {rodja GU}])  
 kouhu (ti [pa rodja])  
 #kouhu (ti (pa rodja))#  
 [Because of what, did this grow? (Why did this grow?)]
- Z31 Nahu ti pa rodja  
 (nahu) ti M4 pa rodja  
 nahu (ti [M4 pa {rodja GU}])  
 nahu (ti [pa rodja])  
 #nahu (ti (pa rodja))#  
 [At what time did this grow? (When did this grow?)]
- Z32 Lepo tu cutri durzo da  
 lepo tu cutri durzo da  
 lepo (tu [{cutri durzo} {da GU}])  
 lepo (tu [{cutri durzo} da])  
 #lepo (tu ((cutri durzo) da))#  
 [That you watered it.]
- Z33 Lepo tu cuidru da  
 lepo tu cuidru da  
 lepo (tu [cuidru {da GU}])  
 lepo (tu [cuidru da])  
 #lepo (tu (cuidru da))#  
 [That you watered it.]
- Z34 Na lepo tu cuidru da  
 na lepo tu cuidru da  
 na (lepo [tu {cuidru <da GU>}]) GU  
 na (lepo [tu {cuidru da}])  
 #na (lepo (tu (cuidru da)))#  
 [When you watered it.]
- Z35 Kou lepo tu cuidru da  
 kou lepo tu cuidru da



- kou (lepo [tu {cuidru <da GU>}]) GU  
kou (lepo [tu {cuidru da}])  
#kou (lepo (tu (cuidru da)))#  
[Because you watered it.]
- 236 Kou lepo tu pa cutri durzo ti gugu, da pa rodja (2nd gu redundant.)  
kou lepo tu M4 pa cutri durzo ti gu gu da M4 pa rodja (See z38.)  
(kou [lepo {tu <M4 pa ([cutri durzo] [ti gu])>}] gu) (da [M4 pa {rodja  
GU}])  
(kou [lepo {tu <pa ([cutri durzo] [ti gu])>}] gu) (da [pa rodja])  
#(kou (lepo (tu (pa ((cutri durzo) (ti gu))))) gu) (da (pa rodja))#  
[Because of your watering this, it grew.]
- 237 Kou lepo tu pa cuidru ti gugu, da pa rodja (Ditto; see z39.)  
kou lepo tu M4 pa cuidru ti gu gu da M4 pa rodja  
(kou [lepo {tu <M4 pa (cuidru [ti gu])>}] gu) (da [M4 pa {rodja GU}])  
(kou [lepo {tu <pa (cuidru [ti gu])>}] gu) (da [pa rodja])  
#(kou (lepo (tu (pa (cuidru (ti gu))))) gu) (da (pa rodja))#  
[Because of your watering this, it grew.]
- 238 Kou lepo tu pa cutri durzo ti gu, da pa rodja (One gu does it.)  
kou lepo tu M4 pa cutri durzo ti gu da M4 pa rodja  
(kou [lepo {tu <M4 pa ([cutri durzo] [ti gu])>}] GU) (da [M4 pa {rodja  
GU}])  
(kou [lepo {tu <pa ([cutri durzo] [ti gu])>}] (da [pa rodja])  
#(kou (lepo (tu (pa ((cutri durzo) (ti gu))))) (da (pa rodja))#  
[Because of your watering this, it grew.]
- 239 Kou lepo tu pa cuidru ti gu, da pa rodja  
kou lepo tu M4 pa cuidru ti gu da M4 pa rodja  
(kou [lepo {tu <M4 pa (cuidru [ti gu])>}] GU) (da [M4 pa {rodja GU}])  
(kou [lepo {tu <pa (cuidru [ti gu])>}] (da [pa rodja])  
#(kou (lepo (tu (pa (cuidru (ti gu))))) (da (pa rodja))#  
[Because of your watering this, it grew.]
- 240 Kuikou tu pa cutri durzo ti ki da rodja  
kuikou tu M4 pa cutri durzo ti ki da rodja  
kuikou (tu [M4 pa {<cutri durzo> <ti GU>}]) ki (da [rodja GU])  
kuikou (tu [pa {<cutri durzo> ti}]) ki (da rodja)  
#kuikou (tu (pa ((cutri durzo) ti))) ki (da rodja)#  
[Because you watered this, it grew.]
- 241 Kuikou tu pa cuidru ti ki da rodja  
kuikou tu M4 pa cuidru ti ki da rodja  
kuikou (tu [M4 pa {cuidru <ti GU>}]) ki (da [rodja GU])  
kuikou (tu [pa {cuidru ti}]) ki (da rodja)  
#kuikou (tu (pa (cuidru ti))) ki (da rodja)#  
[Because you watered this, it grew.]
- 242 Tu cutri durzo da  
tu cutri durzo da  
tu ([cutri durzo] [da GU])  
tu ([cutri durzo] da)  
#tu ((cutri durzo) da)#  
[You water it.]
- 243 Tu cuidru da  
tu cuidru da  
tu (cuidru [da GU])  
tu (cuidru da)



- #tu (cuidru da)#  
[You water it.]
- Z44 Mi moi ditca (moi as TO is new semantic country to)  
mi M4 moi ditca (explore.)  
mi (M4 moi [ditca GU])  
mi (moi ditca)  
#mi (moi ditca)#  
[I motivatedly teach.] (Can anyone think of a better E-word?)
- Z45 Mi ditca moi  
mi ditca moi  
mi (ditca [moi GU] GU)  
mi (ditca moi)  
#mi (ditca moi)#  
[I teach motivatedly.]
- Z46 Mi ditca moi ba  
mi ditca moi ba  
mi (ditca [moi ba GU] GU)  
mi (ditca [moi ba])  
#mi (ditca (moi ba))#  
[I teach motivated by something.]
- Z47 Mi ditca moi lepo mi cluva lo junt  
mi ditca moi lepo mi cluva lo junt  
mi (ditca [moi {lepo <mi (cluva [{<lo junt> GA} GU])}] GU] GU)  
mi (ditca [moi {lepo <mi (cluva [lo junt])}]])  
#mi (ditca (moi (lepo (mi (cluva (lo junt))))))#  
[I teach because of the fact that I love the young.]
- Z48 Mi ditca. Icimoi mi cluva lo junt  
mi ditca . icimoi mi cluva lo junt  
mi (ditca GU) . icimoi (mi [cluva {<(lo junt) GA> GU}])  
mi ditca . icimoi (mi [cluva {lo junt}])  
#mi ditca# #icimoi (mi (cluva (lo junt)))#  
[I teach because I love the young.]

- AA -

- AA01 Liu tcemu ga mela Djenis, rutma purda, e satkaa liu mutce  
(liu tcemu) ga me la djenis rutma purda M6 e satkaa (liu mutce)  
(liu tcemu) ([{ga <[{me <la djenis> GU} rutma] purda} GU>} M6 e {satkaa  
<(liu mutce) GU>}] GU)  
(liu tcemu) ([ga {<(me [la djenis]) rutma> purda}] e [satkaa {liu  
mutce}])  
#(liu tcemu)((ga (((me (la djenis)) rutma) purda)) e (satkaa (liu  
mutce)))#  
['Tcemu' is a "Jenny-route" word and derived from 'mutce'.]  
(The ga is quite unnecessary here as 'liu tcemu' has a firm right-end.  
So here is aa01 without ga:-)
- AA02 Liu tcemu mela Djenis, rutma purda, e satkaa liu mutce  
(liu tcemu) me la djenis rutma purda M6 e satkaa (liu mutce)  
(liu tcemu) ([{<[{me {la djenis} GU] rutma} purda> GU} M6 e {satkaa  
<(liu mutce) GU>}] GU)  
(liu tcemu) ([{<(me (la djenis))> rutma} purda] e [satkaa {liu mutce}])  
#(liu tcemu)((me (la djenis)) rutma) purda e (satkaa (liu mutce)))#  
['Tcemu' is a "Jenny-route" word and derived from 'mutce'.]



(McG is more aware of these right-boundaries than we are!)

AA03 Ba pa meliu me forma koldu le lengu (me-CPDs are deCPD-ed.)  
 ba M4 pa me (liu me) forma koldu le lengu  
 ba (M4 pa [{"<(me [liu me] GU) forma> koldu"} {"(le lengu) GA> GU}])  
 ba (pa [{"<(me [liu me]) forma> koldu"} {"le lengu"}])  
 #ba (pa ({"(me (liu me)) forma"} koldu)(le lengu))#  
 [There was a 'me'-form hole in the language.]

AA04 Raba rabua gou, ko ba melo bua ki ba bua (gou's "special privilege")  
 ra ba ra M7 bua gou ko ba me lo bua ki ba bua  
 ([ra ba] [ra {M7 bua}]) gou (ko [ba {<me ([lo bua] GA) GU> GU}] ki [ba  
 {bua GU}])  
 ([ra ba] [ra bua]) gou (ko [ba {me <lo bua>}]) ki [ba bua])  
 #((ra ba)(ra bua)) gou (ko (ba (me (lo bua))) ki (ba bua))#  
 [For every something x and every predicate P, if and only if x is a  
 manifestation of P-hood, then x is P.]  
 (The privilege is that, unlike guu which it otherwise resembles, gou  
 may have prenex quantifiers involving bua and kin ahead of it. Some-  
 times these will be CPDed with RA or NI, as in this case; sometimes  
 not. This is the occasion for the M7 lookahead extension. The Pre-  
 parser must search the string for any gou's---sign of the prenex--and  
 then put M7's in front of any BUA's it finds in the prenex. In princi-  
 ple, this lookahead could be pretty long; in practice, since prenexes  
 are likely to be short expressions, the lookahead is probably quite  
 tolerable by human standards. In any case, once marked, M7 BUA be-  
 haves like an argument.)

AA05 Raba rabua gou, ko ba melea bua ki ba bua (M7 again.)  
 ra ba ra M7 bua gou ko ba me lea bua ki ba bua  
 ([ra ba] [ra {M7 bua}]) gou (ko [ba {<me ([lea bua] GA) GU> GU}] ki [ba  
 {bua GU}])  
 ([ra ba] [ra bua]) gou (ko [ba {me <lea bua>}]) ki [ba bua])  
 #((ra ba)(ra bua)) gou (ko (ba (me (lea bua))) ki (ba bua))#  
 [For every something x and every predicate P, if and only if x is a  
 manifestation of the class of all that are P, then x is P.]

AA06 Raba rabua gou, ko ba bie lea bua ki ba bua  
 ra ba ra M7 bua gou ko ba bie lea bua ki ba bua  
 ([ra ba] [ra {M7 bua}]) gou (ko [ba {bie <([lea bua] GA) GU>}]) ki [ba  
 {bua GU}])  
 ([ra ba] [ra bua]) gou (ko [ba {bie <lea bua>}]) ki [ba bua])  
 #((ra ba)(ra bua)) gou (ko (ba (bie (lea bua))) ki (ba bua))#  
 [For every something x and every predicate P, if and only if x is a  
 member of the class of all that are P, then x is P.]

AA07 Li, Da melo preda, lu durduo snola li, Da preda, lu  
 li da me lo preda lu durduo snola li da preda lu  
 (li [da {<me ([lo preda] GA) GU> GU}] lu) ([durduo snola] [{"li <da  
 (preda GU)> lu"} GU])  
 (li [da {me <lo preda>}]) lu) ([durduo snola] [{"li {da preda} lu"}])  
 #(li (da (me (lo preda))) lu)((durduo snola)(li (da preda) lu))#  
 ['Da melo preda' reciprocally entails 'Da preda'.]

AA08 Li, Da bie lea preda, lu durduo snola li, Da preda, lu  
 li da bie lea preda lu durduo snola li da preda lu  
 (li [da {bie <([lea preda] GA) GU>}]) lu) ([durduo snola] [{"li <da (preda  
 GU)> lu"} GU])  
 (li [da {bie <lea preda>}]) lu) ([durduo snola] [{"li {da preda} lu"}])  
 #(li (da (bie (lea preda))) lu)((durduo snola)(li (da preda) lu))#





['Da bie lea preda' reciprocally entails 'Da preda'.]

- AA09 Ta meda po muvdo  
ta me da po muvdo  
ta ([me da GU] {po muvdo}) GU  
ta ([me da] [po muvdo])  
#ta ((me da)(po muvdo))#  
[That's an X-type move. (Said of a chess-player, dancer, etc.)]
- AA10 Ta memi tcaro (Even though they must be grammatically)  
ta me mi tcaro (broken up, me-CPDs seem very natural.)  
ta ([me mi GU] tcaro) GU  
ta ([me mi] tcaro)  
#ta ((me mi) tcaro)#  
[That's a "me"-car. (Expresses me, belongs to me, etc.)]
- AA11 Le kangu pa meli, mi danza lepo husfa gotso, lu bleka mi  
le kangu M4 pa me li mi danza lepo husfa gotso lu bleka mi  
([le kangu] GA) (M4 pa [{<me (li [mi {danza <(lepo [{husfa gotso} GU])  
GU>}] lu) GU> bleka} {mi GU}])  
(le kangu) (pa [{<me (li [mi {danza <(lepo (husfa gotso)>}] lu)> bleka}  
mi])  
#(le kangu)(pa (((me (li (mi (danza (lepo (husfa gotso)))) lu)) bleka)  
mi))#  
[The dog "I want to go home"-looked at me. (I.e., gave me that "I want)  
to go home" look.)]
- AA12 Le kangu pa bleka je mi go meli, mi danza lepo husfa gotso, lu  
le kangu M4 pa bleka je mi go me li mi danza lepo husfa gotso lu  
([le kangu] GA) (M4 pa [{<bleka (je mi GU)> go <me (li [mi {danza <(lepo  
[husfa gotso} GU]) GU>}] lu) GU>}] GU])  
(le kangu) (pa [{bleka <je mi>} go {me <li (mi [danza {lepo <husfa  
gotso>}] lu)}])  
#(le kangu)(pa ((bleka (je mi)) go (me (li (mi (danza (lepo  
(husfa gotso)))) lu))))#  
[The dog looked at me in an "I want to go home" sort of way.]  
(This is a form we've needed for a long time.)
- AA13 Pa lepo liu me pa nu vetfa gugu, la Skat Leisn, pa cutse li, Ba pa  
meliu me forma koldu le lengu, lu  
pa lepo (liu me) M4 pa nu vetfa gu gu la skat leisn M4 pa cutse li ba M4  
pa me (liu me) forma koldu le lengu lu  
(pa [lepo {<liu me> <M4 pa ([nu vetfa] gu)>}] gu) ([la {skat leisn}] [M4  
pa {cutse <(li [ba {M4 pa <([me <liu me> GU] forma] koldu) ([le  
lengu] GA] GU)>}] lu) GU>}]])  
(pa [lepo {<liu me> <pa ([nu vetfa] gu)>}] gu) ([la {skat leisn}] [pa  
{cutse <li (ba [pa {<([me {liu me}] forma) koldu> <le lengu>}] lu>}]])  
#(pa (lepo ((liu me)(pa ((nu vetfa) gu)))) gu)((la (skat leisn))(pa  
(cutse (li (ba (pa (((me (liu me)) forma) koldu)(le lengu)))) lu))))#  
[After 'me' was invented, Scott Layson said 'Ba pa meliu me forma koldu  
le lengu'.]  
(The second gu is redundant; see below.)
- AA14 Pa lepo liu me pa nu vetfa gu, la Skat Leisn, pa cutse li, Ba pa  
meliu me forma koldu le lengu, lu  
pa lepo (liu me) M4 pa nu vetfa gu la skat leisn M4 pa cutse li ba M4 pa  
me (liu me) forma koldu le lengu lu  
(pa [lepo {<liu me> <M4 pa ([nu vetfa] gu)>}] GU) ([la {skat leisn}] [M4  
pa {cutse <(li [ba {M4 pa <([me <liu me> GU] forma] koldu) ([le  
lengu] GA] GU)>}] lu) GU>}]])



(pa [lepo {<liu me> <pa ([nu vetfa] gu)>}}] ([la {skat leisn}] [pa  
 {cutse <li (ba [pa {<([me {liu me}] forma) koldu> <le lengu>}}] lu>}}]  
 (pa [lepo {<liu me> <pa ([nu vetfa] gu)>}}] ([la {skat leisn}] [pa  
 {cutse <li (ba [pa {<([me {liu me}] forma) koldu> <le lengu>}}] lu>}}]  
 # (pa (lepo ((liu me)(pa ((nu vetfa) gu))))((la (skat leisn))(pa  
 (cutse (li (ba (pa (((me (liu me)) forma) koldu)(le lengu)))) lu))))#  
 [After 'me' was invented, Scott Layson said 'Ba pa meliu me forma koldu  
 le lengu'.]  
 (All that needs closing off here is the lepo-clause; the PA-phrase  
 does not require it. Thus 'Pa ta la Skat Leisn, pa takna' requires  
 no gu. So aa14 had to be made to parse. And now does.)

- BB -

BB01 Liu tcemu jio satkaa liu mutce ga mela Djenis, rutma purda  
 (liu tcemu) jio satkaa (liu mutce) ga me la djenis rutma purda  
 ([liu tcemu] [jio {satkaa (<liu mutce> GU)} GU] GU) (ga [{<me [la  
 djenis] GU} rutma> purda] GU])  
 ([liu tcemu] [jio {satkaa <liu mutce>}]) (ga [{<me (la djenis)> rutma]  
 purda])  
 #((liu tcemu)(jio (satkaa (liu mutce))))(ga (((me (la djenis)) rutma)  
 purda))#  
 [The word 'tcemu' which derives from 'mutce', is a "Jenny-route" word.]  
 (Again the ga is redundant after the liu-form, as is shown in bb02.)

BB02 Liu tcemu jio satkaa liu mutce mela Djenis, rutma purda  
 (liu tcemu) jio satkaa (liu mutce) me la djenis rutma purda  
 ([liu tcemu] [jio {satkaa (<liu mutce> GU)} GU] GU) ([{<me (la djenis)  
 GU> rutma} purda] GU)  
 ([liu tcemu] [jio {satkaa <liu mutce>}]) ([{me <la djenis>} rutma]  
 purda)  
 #((liu tcemu)(jio (satkaa (liu mutce))))(((me (la djenis)) rutma)  
 purda)#  
 [The word 'tcemu' which derives from 'mutce' is a "Jenny-route" word.]

BB03 Liu tcemu jio pa satkaa liu mutce mela Djenis, rutma purda  
 (liu tcemu) jio M4 pa satkaa (liu mutce) me la djenis rutma purda  
 ([liu tcemu] [jio {M4 pa <satkaa ([liu mutce] GU)} GU] GU) ([{<me (la  
 djenis) GU> rutma} purda] GU)  
 ([liu tcemu] [jio {pa <satkaa (liu mutce)>}]) ([{me <la djenis>} rutma]  
 purda)  
 #((liu tcemu)(jio (pa (satkaa (liu mutce))))(((me (la djenis)) rutma)  
 purda))#  
 [The word 'tcemu' which was derived from 'mutce' is a "Jenny-route"  
 word.]  
 (This is of course the possible new word for 'vedji' that we're playing  
 with here.)

BB04 Le mrenu jio pa merji na la Somen, gacmou de jio pa merji na la Nenimen  
 le mrenu jio M4 pa merji na la somen gacmou de jio M4 pa merji na la  
 nenimen  
 ([{le mrenu} GA] [jio {M4 pa <merji (na [la somen] GU) GU>} GU] GU)  
 (gacmou [{de <jio (M4 pa [merji {na <la nenimen> GU} GU}] GU> GU} GU])  
 ([{le mrenu} [jio {pa <merji (na [la somen])>}]) (gacmou [de {jio <pa  
 (merji [na {la nenimen}])>}])  
 #((le mrenu)(jio (pa (merji (na (la somen))))) (gacmou (de (jio (pa  
 (merji (na (la nenimen)))))#  
 [The man who was married in June is happier than the one who was married  
 in November.]



(The mod phrases ought to attach to the whole predexps, not to the pred strings as at present. But this is a minor defect; we can afford to leave it for later...perhaps for very much later.)

BB05 Mi ji la Djan, merji la Meris, ji le detri je la Solomon  
 mi ji la djan merji la meris ji le detri je la solomon  
 (mi [ji {la djan}] GU) (merji [{<la meris> <ji ([le {detri <je (la  
 solomon) GU>}] GA)> GU} GU])  
 (mi [ji {la djan}]) (merji [{la meris} {ji <le (detri [je {la  
 solomon}]]>]])  
 #(mi (ji (la djan)))(merji ((la meris)(ji (le (detri (je (la  
 solomon))))))#  
 [I, who am John, am married to (the) Mary who is a daughter of Solomon.]

BB06 Mi jio mi nu namci liu Djan, merji la Meris, jio la Solomon, farfu de  
 mi jio mi nu namci (liu djan) merji la meris jio la solomon farfu de  
 (mi [jio {mi <(nu namci) ([liu djan] GU)} GU] GU) (merji [{<la meris>  
 <jio ([la solomon] [farfu {de GU}]) GU} GU] GU])  
 (mi [jio {mi <(nu namci) (liu djan)>}] (merji [{la meris} {jio <(la  
 solomon) (farfu de)>}])  
 #(mi (jio (mi ((nu namci)(liu djan)))))(merji ((la meris)(jio ((la  
 solomon)(farfu de ))))#  
 [I, such that I am named (called) 'Djan', am married to Mary such that  
 Solomon is the father of her.]

BB07 La Meris, jia La Pit, ditca la Franes, di cluva la Pit, jia ditca la  
 Franes, ba jia norsao ge bilti nirli sui  
 la meris jia la pit ditca la franes di cluva la pit jia ditca la  
 franes ba jia norsao ge bilti (nirli [sui])  
 ([la meris] [jia {<la pit> <ditca ([la franes] di] GU)} GU] GU)  
 (cluva [{<la pit> <jia (ditca [{<la franes> <ba (jia [{norsao <ge  
 (bilti [nirli sui]) GUE>} GU] GU) GU>} GU] GU) GU] GU])  
 ([la meris] [jia {<la pit> <ditca ([la franes] di)}]) (cluva [{la pit]  
 {jia <ditca ([la franes] [ba {jia <norsao (ge [bilti {nirli  
 sui}]]>)]>}]>})  
 #((la meris)(jia ((la pit)(ditca ((la franes) di))))(cluva ((la  
 12 22 34 44 56 6 543211 23  
 pit)(jia (ditca ((la franes)(ba (jia (norsao (ge (bilti (nirli  
 33 4 56 66 7 8 9 0 1  
 sui)))))))))#  
 10987654321

[Mary, and, incidentally, Pete teaches French to her, loves Pete, who,  
 incidentally, teaches French to someone else who is, by the way, a  
 beautiful girl also.]

(The discursive sui doesn't really modify just nirli. This excessive  
 locality of attachment is the price we're paying for the Preparser's  
 gobbling function: the fact that it indiscriminately gobbles up all  
 "grammatically non-essential" elements before handing a string to the  
 Parser. This allows the Parser--i.e, the grammar proper--to be very  
 elegantly designed to deal with the really difficult problems. In  
 a sense the "grammatical noise" has been filtered out of the specimen  
 before it is even presented to the Parser for analysis.)

BB08 Raba jio katma ga titci be jio ratcu  
 ra ba jio katma ga titci be jio ratcu  
 (ra [ba {jio <katma GU> GU} GU]) (ga [titci {<be (jio [ratcu GU] GU) GU>  
 GU}])  
 (ra [ba {jio katma}]) (ga [titci {be <jio ratcu>}])  
 #(ra (ba (jio katma)))(ga (titci (be (jio ratcu))))#  
 [Everything which is a cat eats something else which is a rat.]



BB09 Raba jio redro nu herfa, e pa brana na la Nenemen Nevovoton, pa cenza  
 ba jia narkoi  
 ra ba jio redro nu herfa M6 e M4 pa brana na la nenemen nevovoton M4 pa  
 cenza ba jia narkoi  
 (ra [ba {jio <([redro <nu herfa> } GU] M6 e [M4 pa {brana <na (la  
 [nenemen nevovoton] } GU> GU]} GU> GU} GU]} (M4 pa [cenza {<ba (jia  
 [narkoi GU] GU) GU> GU}])  
 (ra [ba {jio <(redro [nu herfa]) e (pa [brana {na <la (nenemen  
 nevovoton)>}}]}]} (pa [cenza {ba <jia narkoi>}}])  
 #(ra (ba (jio ((redro (nu herfa)) e (pa (brana (na (la (nenemen  
 nevovoton)))))) (pa (cenza (ba (jia narkoi))))#  
 [Everyone who is red-haired and was born in November, 1882, became  
 (someone who is) a general.]  
 (A new place-structure of brana is being used: X is born to female Y.)

- CC -

- CC01 Eo kambei mi laeli, Loglan Nen, lu  
 (eo) kambei mi lae li (loglan nen) lu  
 eo (kambei [{mi <lae (li [loglan nen] lu)> } GU])  
 eo (kambei [mi {lae <li (loglan nen) lu>}])  
 #eo (kambei (mi (lae (li (loglan nen) lu))))#  
 [Please bring me "Loglan 1". (Please bring me the thing I mean of which  
 'Loglan Nen' is a sign.)]
- CC02 Eo kambei mi laelie gai, War and Peace, gai  
 (eo) kambei mi lae (lie [gai , war and peace , gai])  
 eo (kambei [{mi <lae (lie [gai , war and peace , gai])> } GU])  
 eo (kambei [mi {lae <lie (gai , war and peace , gai)>}])  
 #eo (kambei (mi (lae (lie (gai , war and peace , gai))))#  
 [Please bring me "War and Peace". (Please bring me the thing I mean of  
 which 'War and Peace' is a sign.)]  
 (The strings between gai's--or indeed any repeated token--are also re-  
 moved by the gobbler; so these can be anything bounded by spaces or  
 pauses. This is quite unlike li...lu quotation, which must parse.)
- CC03 La Djan, melaelie gai, stingy, gai  
 la djan me lae (lie [gai , stingy , gai])  
 (la djan) ([me {lae <lie (gai , stingy , gai)> } GU] GU)  
 (la djan) (me [lae {lie <gai , stingy , gai>}])  
 #(la djan)(me (lae (lie (gai , stingy , gai))))#  
 [John is whatever the word 'stingy' means in English.]
- CC04 Ei tu pa nrile laeli, Loglan Nen, lu  
 (ei) tu M4 pa nrile lae li (loglan nen) lu  
 ei (tu [M4 pa {nrile <(lae [li {loglan nen} lu]) GU>}])  
 ei (tu [pa {nrile <lae (li [loglan nen] lu)>}])  
 #ei (tu (pa (nrile (lae (li (loglan nen) lu))))#  
 [Have you read "Loglan 1"?]
- CC05 Ei tu fundi lae laeli, Loglan Nen, lu  
 (ei) tu fundi lae lae li (loglan nen) lu  
 ei (tu [fundi {<lae (lae [li {loglan nen} lu])> GU}])  
 ei (tu [fundi {lae <lae (li [loglan nen] lu)>}])  
 #ei (tu (fundi (lae (lae (li (loglan nen) lu))))#  
 [Do you like the referent of the referent of 'Loglan Nen'?]
- CC06 Da pa cutse sae lepo la Djan, pa prano





- da M<sup>4</sup> pa cutse sae lepo la djan M<sup>4</sup> pa prano  
 da (M<sup>4</sup> pa [cutse {<sae (lepo [{la djan} {M<sup>4</sup> pa <prano GU>}}]}> GU}})  
 da (pa [cutse {sae <lepo ([la djan] [pa prano])>}}])  
 #da (pa (cutse (sae (lepo ((la djan)(pa prano))))))#  
 [He said some signs meaning that John ran.]
- CC07 Ei tu kanvi sae la Djan  
 (ei) tu kanvi sae la djan  
 ei (tu [kanvi {<sae (la djan)> GU}}]  
 ei (tu [kanvi {sae <la djan>}}])  
 #ei (tu (kanvi (sae (la djan))))#  
 [Do you see signs of John?]
- CC08 Ei tu vizka lae la Djan  
 (ei) tu vizka lae la djan  
 ei (tu [vizka {<lae (la djan)> GU}}]  
 ei (tu [vizka {lae <la djan>}}])  
 #ei (tu (vizka (lae (la djan))))#  
 [Do you see meanings of John?]
- CC09 Ei tu vizka lo sanpa je la Djan  
 (ei) tu vizka lo sanpa je la djan  
 ei (tu [vizka {<(lo [sanpa {je <la djan> GU}}] GA> GU}}]  
 ei (tu [vizka {lo <sanpa (je [la djan])>}}])  
 #ei (tu (vizka (lo (sanpa (je (la djan))))))#  
 [Do you see signs of John?]
- CC10 Ei tu vizka lo nu sanpa je la Djan  
 (ei) tu vizka lo nu sanpa je la djan  
 ei (tu [vizka {<(lo [{nu sanpa} {je <la djan> GU}}] GA> GU}}]  
 ei (tu [vizka {lo <(nu sanpa) (je [la djan])>}}])  
 #ei (tu (vizka (lo ((nu sanpa) (je (la djan))))))#  
 [Do you see referents of John?]
- CC11 Ei tu kanvi sae sae sae la Djan  
 (ei) tu kanvi sae sae sae la djan  
 ei (tu [kanvi {<sae (sae [sae {la djan}]}> GU}}]  
 ei (tu [kanvi {sae <sae (sae [la djan])>}}])  
 #ei (tu (kanvi (sae (sae (sae (la djan))))))#  
 [Do you see signs of signs of signs of John?]
- CC12 Ei tu vizka lo sanpa je lo sanpa je lo sanpa je la Djan  
 (ei) tu vizka lo sanpa je lo sanpa je lo sanpa je la djan  
 ei (tu [vizka {<(lo [sanpa {je <(lo [sanpa {je <(lo [sanpa {je <la djan>  
 GU}}] GA> GU}}] GA> GU}}] GA> GU}}]  
 ei (tu [vizka {lo <sanpa (je [lo {sanpa <je (lo [sanpa {je <la  
 djan>}}]}>}}]}>}}])  
 #ei (tu (vizka (lo (sanpa (je (lo (sanpa (je (lo (sanpa (je (la  
 djan))))))))))#  
 [Do you see signs of signs of signs of John?]
- CC13 Ei tu kanvi lae sae lae la Djan  
 (ei) tu kanvi lae sae lae la djan  
 ei (tu [kanvi {<lae (sae [lae {la djan}]}> GU}}]  
 ei (tu [kanvi {lae <sae (lae [la djan])>}}])  
 #ei (tu (kanvi (lae (sae (lae (la djan))))))#  
 [Do you see referents of signs of referents of John?]



- DD01 Mi farfu ja la Loglan (This explores a new afterthought)  
mi (farfu [ja]) la loglan (conception of the "horror quote")  
mi ([farfu ja] [la loglan] GU) (ja. Like a UI-word, it's gobbled)  
mi ([farfu ja] [la loglan]) (into the preceding lexeme.)  
#mi ((farfu ja)(la loglan))#  
[I am the "father" of Loglan.]
- DD02 Ia no. I tu matma ja la Loglan  
(ia) no . i tu (matma [ja]) la loglan  
ia no . i (tu [{matma ja} {<la loglan> GU}])  
ia no . i (tu [{matma ja} {la loglan}])  
#ia no# #i (tu ((matma ja)(la loglan)))#  
[Certainly not; you are the "mother" of Loglan.]
- DD03 I La Uorf, pa farfu ja de  
i la uorf M4 pa (farfu [ja]) de  
i ([la uorf] [M4 pa {<farfu ja> <de GU>}])  
i ([la uorf] [pa {<farfu ja> de}])  
#i ((la uorf)(pa ((farfu ja) de)))#  
[And Whorf was its "father". (...the "father" of it.)]
- DD04 Da smina grohui toja (The prefix is intended to show, ret-  
da smina (grohui [toja]) (rospectively, how many words to the)  
da ([smina {grohui toja}] GU) (left the metaphor runs. McG does)  
da (smina [grohui toja]) (not evaluate these prefixes yet.)  
#da (smina (grohui toja))#  
[He's a "mental giant".]
- DD05 De smina cmahui ja  
de smina (cmahui [ja])  
de ([smina {cmahui ja}] GU)  
de (smina [cmahui ja])  
#de (smina (cmahui ja))#  
[He's a mental "dwarf".]
- DD06 De smina cmahui toja  
de smina (cmahui [toja])  
de ([smina {cmahui toja}] GU)  
de (smina [cmahui toja])  
#de (smina (cmahui toja))#  
[He's a "mental dwarf".]
- DD07 La Djan, pa brasea la Loglan, raja (Semantically, raja extends)  
la djan M4 pa brasea la (loglan [raja]) (metaphorization to the)  
(la djan) (M4 pa [brasea {<la (loglan raja)> GU}]) (whole utter-)  
(la djan) (pa [brasea {la <loglan raja>}]) (ance.)  
#(la djan)(pa (brasea (la (loglan raja))))#  
[John helped Jim give birth to Loglan, in a manner of speaking.]  
(raja is thus like a vocative: locally attached, but global in signi-  
ficance.)
- DD08 La Djan, pa brahea raja na lepo la Loglan, brana  
la djan M4 pa (brahea [raja]) na lepo la loglan brana  
(la djan) (M4 pa [{brahea raja} {na <lepo ([la loglan] [brana GU])> GU}  
GU])  
(la djan) (pa [{brahea raja} {na <lepo ([la loglan] brana)>}])  
#(la djan) (pa ((brahea raja) (na (lepo ((la loglan) brana))))#  
[John midwifed, in a manner of speaking, at the birth of Loglan.]  
(raja in mid-utterance is like raja anywhere: global in scope.)



- DD09 Ia no. Ice la Djan, pa bremao ckela ditca teja la Loglan  
 (ia) no . ice la djan M4 pa bremao ckela (ditca [teja]) la loglan  
 ia no . ice ([la djan] [M4 pa {(bremao ckela) (ditca teja)} <(la  
 loglan) GU>]])  
 ia no . ice ([la djan] [pa {(bremao ckela) (ditca teja)} <la loglan>]])  
 #ia no# #ice ((la djan)(pa (((bremao ckela) (ditca teja))(la  
 loglan))))#  
 [Certainly not; John was a "prep-school teacher" of Loglan.]
- DD10 Ia no. I la Djan, pa bremao ckela ditca teja la Loglan  
 (ia) no . i la djan M4 pa bremao ckela (ditca [teja]) la loglan  
 ia no . i ([la djan] [M4 pa {(bremao ckela) (ditca teja)} <(la loglan)  
 GU>]])  
 ia no . i ([la djan] [pa {(bremao ckela) (ditca teja)} <la loglan>]])  
 #ia no# #i ((la djan)(pa (((bremao ckela) (ditca teja))(la loglan))))#  
 [Certainly not; John was a "prep-school teacher" of Loglan.]
- DD11 La Djan, pa bremao ckela ditca la Loglan, raja  
 la djan M4 pa bremao ckela ditca la (loglan [raja])  
 (la djan) (M4 pa [{(bremao ckela) ditca} {<la (loglan raja) > GU}])  
 (la djan) (pa [{(bremao ckela) ditca} {la <loglan raja>}])  
 # (la djan) (pa (((bremao ckela) ditca) (la (loglan raja))))#  
 [John was a prep-school teacher of Loglan, in a manner of speaking.]
- DD12 La Djan, pa raja bremao ckela ditca la Loglan  
 la djan M4 (pa [raja]) bremao ckela ditca la loglan  
 (la djan) (M4 [pa raja] [{(bremao ckela) ditca} {<la loglan > GU}])  
 (la djan) ([pa raja] [{(bremao ckela) ditca} {la loglan}])  
 # (la djan) ((pa raja) (((bremao ckela) ditca) (la loglan)))#  
 [John was, speaking figuratively, a prep-school teacher of Loglan.]  
 (This leaves jo of the original ja/jo pair unused. Any claimants?)

- EE -

- EE01 Le mrenu pa vedma le kangu le cmalo nirli  
 le mrenu M4 pa vedma le kangu le cmalo nirli  
 ([le mrenu] GA) (M4 pa [vedma {(le kangu] GA) ([le {cmalo nirli}] GA)>  
 GU}])  
 (le mrenu) (pa [vedma {<le kangu> <le (cmalo nirli)>}])  
 # (le mrenu) (pa (vedma ((le kangu) (le (cmalo nirli))))#  
 [The man sold the dog to the little girl.]
- EE02 Nei fa cluva kei (This section explores letter-variables)  
 nei M4 fa cluva kei (and acronyms. The assumption re the)  
 nei (M4 fa [cluva {kei GU}]) (former is that lower-case LVs replace)  
 nei (fa [cluva kei]) (descriptions in which)  
 #nei (fa (cluva kei))# (the principal preda)  
 [n (the girl) will love k (the dog).] (has that initial.)
- EE03 La Ned, farfu nei (Then upper-case LV's can replace names,) (as in ee04.)  
 la ned farfu nei  
 (la ned) (farfu [nei GU])  
 (la ned) (farfu nei)  
 # (la ned) (farfu nei)#  
 [Ned is the father of n.]
- EE04 Nai cluva nei, e fundi lo kangu, enumoi fa cluva kei  
 nai cluva nei M6 e fundi lo kangu M6 enumoi M4 fa cluva kei



- nai ([{<(cluva [nei GU]) M6 e (fundi [{<lo kangu> GA} GU])> GU} M6  
enumoi {M4 fa <cluva (kei GU)>}} GU)  
nai ([{cluva nei} e {fundi <lo kangu>}} enumoi [fa {cluva kei}])  
#nai (((cluva nei) e (fundi (lo kangu))) enumoi (fa (cluva kei)))#  
[N (Ned) loves n, likes dogs, and therefore will love k.]
- EE05 Nai merji la Meris. Ice Mai no fundi lo kangu  
nai merji la meris . ice mai no fundi lo kangu  
nai (merji [{la meris} GU]) . ice (mai [{no fundi} {<(lo kangu) GA>  
GU}])  
nai (merji [la meris]) . ice (mai [{no fundi} {lo kangu}])  
#nai (merji (la meris))# #ice (mai ((no fundi)(lo kangu)))#  
[N is married to Mary; and M doesn't like dogs.]
- EE06 Icinusoa ba nu dakli lepo Mai no fa cluva kei  
icinusoa ba nu dakli lepo mai M11 no M4 fa cluva kei  
icinusoa (ba [{nu dakli} {<lepo (mai [M11 no {M4 fa <cluva (kei GU)>}}])>  
GU}])  
icinusoa (ba [{nu dakli} {lepo <mai (no [fa {cluva kei}])>}}])  
#icinusoa (ba ((nu dakli)(lepo (mai (no (fa (cluva kei))))))#  
[Therefore it is likely that M will not love k.]
- EE07 Nai nurturpli laelie gai, Central Intelligence Committee, gai  
nai nurturpli lae (lie [gai , central intelligence committee , gai])  
nai (nurturpli [{lae <lie (gai , central intelligence committee , gai)>  
GU}])  
nai (nurturpli [lae {lie <gai , central intelligence committee , gai>}}])  
#nai (nurturpli (lae (lie (gai , Central Intelligence Committee ,  
gai))))#  
[N works for the "Central Intelligence Committee".]
- EE08 Nai nurturpli CaiIza (No pauses inside acronyms; and the vowel-)  
nai nurturpli caiiza (suffixes, e.g., 'ma', are dropped and re-)  
nai (nurturpli [caiiza GU]) (placed with 'z' between vowels. Stress)  
nai (nurturpli caiiza) (is penultimate: /caiIza/. )  
#nai (nurturpli caiiza)#  
[N works for the CIA.]  
( 'z' is chosen because it commences no number words. These occur in  
chemical acronyms ("formulas"); see ee17-19.)
- EE09 Mai nurturpli, UNai (Vowel-initial acronyms are preceded by)  
mai nurturpli unai (pauses. Thus 'ERA' is /.eRAIa/ and)  
mai (nurturpli [unai GU]) ('UN' is /.UNai/; pauses are morphemic.)  
mai (nurturpli unai)  
#mai (nurturpli unai)# (Only Latin capitals occur in "normal")  
[M works for (the) UN.] (acronyms. Latin lower case letters do)  
(occur in chemical formulas, however. Thus 'Al' is Alei and 'O2' is  
Oto. There must be at least 1 consonant-word or 1 number-word in each  
acronym. Single-letter chemical symbols, e.g., A for Argon, are simply  
letter variables, e.g., Ama.)
- EE10 Nei danza lepo fa nurturpli, UNaiESaiCaiO (/unaiesaiCAIo/)  
nei danza lepo M4 fa nurturpli unaiesaiicaio  
nei (danza [{lepo <M4 fa (nurturpli [unaiesaiicaio GU])>}} GU])  
nei (danza [lepo {fa <nurturpli unaiesaiicaio>}}])  
#nei (danza (lepo (fa (nurturpli unaiesaiicaio))))#  
[n (the little girl) wants eventually to work for UNESCO.]
- EE11 Ipou nei danza lepo na nurturpli SaiPaiCaiA (/saipaiCAIa/)  
ipou nei danza lepo M4 na nurturpli saipaicaia





- ipou (nei [danza {<lepo (M4 na [nurturpli {saipaicaia GU}]}> GU}])  
 ipou (nei [danza {lepo <na (nurturpli saipaicaia)}])  
 #ipou (nei (danza (lepo (na (nurturpli saipaicaia))))#  
 [However, n wants to work now for (the) SPCA.]
- EE12 Nei takna Mai, UNaiESaiCaiO  
 nei takna mai unaiesaicaio  
 nei (takna [{mai unaiesaicaio} GU])  
 nei (takna [mai unaiesaicaio])  
 #nei (takna (mai unaiesaicaio))#  
 [n talks to M about UNESCO.]
- EE13 Sui nei takna SaiPaiCaiA lo nimla (Capitalize the char-)  
 (sui) nei takna saipaicaia lo nimla (acteristic letters.)  
 sui (nei [takna {<saipaicaia ([lo nimla] GA)}> GU}])  
 sui (nei [takna {saipaicaia <lo nimla>}])  
 #sui (nei (takna (saipaicaia (lo nimla))))#  
 [Also, n talks to (the) SPCA about animals.]  
 (This will forecast the acronym's appearance when abbreviated; e.g., as  
 'SaiPaiCaiA' is abbreviated in 'Sui n takna SPCA lo nimla'.)
- EE14 La Marvn, nurturpli SaiPaiCaiA  
 la marvn nurturpli saipaicaia  
 (la marvn) (nurturpli [saipaicaia GU])  
 (la marvn) (nurturpli saipaicaia)  
 # (la marvn) (nurturpli saipaicaia)#  
 [Marvin works for (the) SPCA.]
- EE15 Mao ponsu ba jia kasni (Greek letters are used when the Latin)  
 mao ponsu ba jia kasni (letter has already)  
 mao (ponsu [{ba <jia (kasni GU) GU> GU} GU]) (been assigned.)  
 mao (ponsu [ba {jia kasni}])  
 #mao (ponsu (ba (jia kasni)))#  
 [M' (Marvin) owns a cow.] (I'm using M' here for Greek Mu.)
- EE16 Mao takna nei, keo (Obligatory morphemic pause; the 2 LVs)  
 mao takna nei keo (become an unintended acronym without)  
 mao (takna [{nei keo} GU]) (this pause.)  
 mao (takna [nei keo])  
 #mao (takna (nei keo))#  
 [M' talks to n about k' (his cow).]  
 (In abbreviated writing the comma representing this pause might well be  
 omitted: e.g., "M' takna n k".)
- EE17 HaiTorO bi lo cutri (Numerals enter acronyms in two forms:)  
 haitoro bi lo cutri (with hyphen-r before)  
 haitoro (bi [{<lo cutri> GA} GU]) (vowels, e.g., haitoro;)  
 haitoro (bi [lo cutri]) (unadorned before C's)  
 #haitoro (bi (lo cutri))# (and when final, e.g.,)  
 [H2O is water.] (haitosaiifo = H2SO4.)
- EE18 HaiToSaiOFo bi lo melaelie gai, sulphuric acid, gai (/haitosaiOFo/)  
 haitosaiifo bi lo me lae (lie [gai , sulphuric acid , gai])  
 haitosaiifo (bi [{<lo (me [lae {lie <gai , sulphuric acid , gai>}]} GU}>  
 GA} GU])  
 haitosaiifo (bi [lo {me <lae (lie [gai , sulphuric acid , gai])>}])  
 #haitosaiifo (bi (lo (me (lae (lie (gai , sulphuric acid , gai))))#  
 [H2SO4 is whatever 'sulphuric acid' means in English.]
- EE19 Ta me HaiToSaiOFo



ta me haitosaiofo  
 ta ([me haitosaiofo GU] GU)  
 ta (me haitosaiofo)  
 #ta (me haitosaiofo)#  
 [That's sulphuric acid.]

(Obligatory non-pausing inside acronyms, together with obligatory pausing between them, between them and letter-variables, between letter-variables, and between vowel-letter-final acros and any sequel, together with their penultimate stress, should make them resolvable as such. But the whole new morphology needs reinvestigation now, possibly with Yacc. This section on acronyms is a "3rd cut", done in Feb 82, the first cut having been made in Nov 81. But there is much more to be found out about this complex topic.)

- FF -

FF01 Loi Mrenu (Loi turns the following predexp into a)  
 ([loi mrenu]) (vocatively used name: a "Carter-Voc".)  
 loi mrenu  
 loi mrenu  
 #loi mrenu#  
 [Hi, Man!]

FF02 Loi Ganfua go Redro nu Herfa (All preda's in the predexp)  
 ([loi ganfua go redro nu herfa]) (are to be capitalized.)  
 loi ganfua go redro nu herfa  
 loi ganfua go redro nu herfa  
 #loi ganfua go redro nu herfa#  
 [Hail, Lady with the Red Hair!]  
 (This featureless parse is the best the gobbler can do with Carter-Vocs at present, 9 Mar 82. Later, the bounded strings found by the Pre-parser to be C-Vocs will be presented to the Parser for parsing as independent specimens. Then the resulting parses will be popped back into the main parse, i.e., the parse produced after the C-Voc was gobbled. When this facility is in place, the TP of ff02 will be:  
 \$loi (ganfua go (redro (nu herfa)))\$. A similar procedure will be used for parentheses, of which there are, at the moment, no instances in the Corpus. But they, too, will be handed to the Parser as independent specimens, and then their parses reinserted in the parse of the main parse.)

FF03 Ei tu vizka loi Ganbra lepo mi pana nu ganble turka letu fothaa  
 (ei) tu (vizka [{loi ganbra}]) lepo mi M4 pana nu ganble turka letu fothaa  
 ei (tu [{vizka <loi ganbra>} {<lepo (mi [M4 pana {<(nu ganble) turka> <([letu fothaa] GA) GU>}]> GU}])  
 ei (tu [{vizka <loi ganbra>} {lepo <mi (pana [{<nu ganble> turka} {letu fothaa}])>}]>})  
 #ei (tu ((vizka (loi ganbra))(lepo (mi (pana (((nu ganble) turka)(letu fothaa))))))#  
 [Do you see, O Noble One, that I have worked admirably on your castle?]  
 (There could be literary pauses around 'loi Ganbra', but pauses are not obligatory here...at least not yet. But lexemic pause could be used to bound the right-end of a Carter-Voc.)

FF04 Ei tu pa vizka la Mrenu (la replacing le does the same thing)  
 (ei) tu M4 pa vizka la mrenu (for designations: it)  
 ei (tu [M4 pa {vizka <([la mrenu] GA) GU>}]) (turns the predexp in-)  
 ei (tu [pa {vizka <la mrenu>}]) (to something that is)



#ei (tu (pa (vizka (la mrenu))))# (semantically a name.)  
 [Did you see (the) Man?]  
 (Grammatically, however, no difference is wrought. la is simply part  
 of the LE-lexeme.)

- FF05 La Ganfua go Redro nu Herfa ga matma mi  
 la ganfua go redro nu herfa ga matma mi  
 ([la {ganfua go <redro (nu herfa)>}] ga) (matma [mi GU])  
 ([la {ganfua go <redro (nu herfa)>}] ga) (matma mi)  
 #([la {ganfua go <redro (nu herfa)>}] ga) (matma mi)#  
 [Lady with the Red Hair is my mother.]  
 (It seems best to drop the English article in some trats.)
- FF06 La Blabi Garfua pa korji la Redro Garfua lepo gotso la Hatro Sitfa  
 la blabi garfua M<sup>4</sup> pa korji la redro garfua lepo gotso la hatro sitfa  
 ([la {blabi garfua}] GA) (M<sup>4</sup> pa [korji {<([la {redro garfua}] GA) (lepo  
 [gotso {<([la {hatro sitfa}] GA) GU}]}> GU}])  
 (la [blabi garfua]) (pa [korji {<la (redro garfua)> <lepo (gotso [la  
 {hatro sitfa}]}>}]])  
 #([la (blabi garfua))(pa (korji ((la (redro garfua))(lepo (gotso (la  
 {hatro sitfa}])))))]#  
 [The White Queen told (ordered) the Red Queen to go to the Hot Place.]
- FF07 La Musmu pa djadou la Ratcu lepo de fa damgoo la Vrici  
 la musmu M<sup>4</sup> pa djadou la ratcu lepo de M<sup>4</sup> fa damgoo la vrici  
 ([la musmu] GA) (M<sup>4</sup> pa [djadou {<([la ratcu] GA) (lepo [de {M<sup>4</sup> fa  
 <damgoo ([la vrici] GA) GU}>}]> GU}])  
 (la musmu) (pa [djadou {<la ratcu> <lepo (de [fa {damgoo <la  
 vrici>}]>}]])  
 #([la musmu)(pa (djadou ((la ratcu)(lepo (de (fa (damgoo (la  
 vrici)))))))]#  
 [Mouse told (informed) Rat that he (Mouse) was going to go down River.]  
 (As in a children's story. There are no grammatical problems  
 with these forms. But there are, of course, morphological ones  
 aplenty. For now, given a C-final breath-group, the 1st 'la'  
 that comes along is no longer guaranteed to mark the beginning  
 of the name. But I believe there is nothing insurmountable about  
 this, nor about the other, morphological problems that will have  
 to be solved to install this rather pretty feature in the language.)









/\* PREPARSE.C

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Created 11 Feb 82 by JCB and Gyro

Last change: addition of M11,M12; renamed 'MiscMods()' as 'Gobble()';  
12 Mar 82 by JCB.

This program contains three functions, LexBreakCPD(), LexOfCPD() and PreParse(), all of which are called by the Lexer in PARSE.C. LexBreakCPD() is called first and breaks all CPDs up into their constituent LWs. LexOfCPD() is called next and helps the Lexer convert the specimen into a string of lexemes by either breaking up CPDs or lexing them. Then PreParse() is called to process the string by a) eliminating non-lexemic pauses, b) absorbing LIU quotes, parens & Carter-Vocatives into their head-words, c) absorbing ("gobbling") all but initial free mods into the preceding lexeme, and finally d) inserting M-lexemes in the appropriate places. The three functions are listed in that order.

\*/

#include "parse.h"

/\*-----\*/

```

LexBreakCPD (wd, brkmap)      /* finds LW boundaries inside CPDs */
    char *wd;
    FLAG *brkmap;
{
    int ichar, tlen, first, last;

    tlen = strlen (wd);
    setmem (brkmap, tlen, FALSE);
    brkmap[0] = brkmap[tlen] = TRUE; /* useful boundary conditions */
    for (ichar = 1; ichar < tlen; ++ichar) /* break on consonants */
        if (IsCons (wd[ichar])) brkmap[ichar] = TRUE;
    for (ichar = 0; ichar < tlen; ++ichar)
        if (IsVowel (wd[ichar])) {
            first = ichar;
            while (IsVowel (wd[++ichar]));
            last = ichar; /* actually points to next C */
            if (last - first >= 4) /* mark pairs from right */
                while ((ichar -= 2) > first) brkmap[ichar] = TRUE;
            else if (last - first == 3) {
                if (first == 0) brkmap[1] == TRUE;
                else if (MatchList (&wd[first], "ai:", "ei:", ENDLIST))
                    brkmap [first + 2] = TRUE; /* consonant name */
                else brkmap [first + 1] = TRUE;
            }
            ichar = last; /* pick up at next C */
        }
    for (ichar = 0; ichar < tlen; ++ichar)
        if (brkmap[ichar] && !brkmap [ichar + 2]
            && ((MatchList (&wd[ichar], "noV:", ENDLIST)
                && wd [ichar + 2] != 'i')
                || MatchList (&wd[ichar], "nuu:", ENDLIST)))
            brkmap [ichar + 2] = TRUE;
}

```



```
/*-----*/
```

```
LexOfCPD (lexeme, length) int lexeme [], length;
```

```
/*Given a bounded string of 2 or more lexemes representing the partition
of a current CPD into its constituent LW-lexemes, this function returns
either the lexemic classification of that CPD or instructions to "de-CPD"
it, i.e., remove the bounds and enter the string of LW lexemes in place of
the CPD; for example, it de-CPDs 'raba' and 'melo'-type words.*/
```

```
{
    int last, first, second, i;
    last = lexeme [length - 1];
    first = lexeme [0];
    second = lexeme [1];

switch (first)
{
    case ME:
    case LAE:
    case GU:
        return -1;
        /*[ME/LAE/GU...] = De-CPD*/

    case NI:
        if (last==NI||last==TAI) return NI; /*[NI...NI/TAI] = NI*/

    case RA:
        if (last==DA) return -1; /*[NI/RA...DA] = De-CPD*/
        if (last==RA) return PREDA; /*[NI/RA...RA] = PREDA*/
        if (last==JA) return JA; /*[NI/RA...JA] = JA*/
        return CPDErr();
        break;

    case IE:
        /*[IE+NI/RA...] = NI*/
        if (second==NI||second==RA) return NI;
        break;

    case KI:
        return KI; /*[KI+NOI] = KI*/
        break;

    case TAI:
        return TAI; /*[TAI...] = TAI*/
        break;

    case I:
    case A:
        if (second==TAI) return TAI; /*[I/A+TAI...] = TAI*/
        return first; /*[I/A+non-TAI...] = I/A*/
        break;

    case NO:
    case NU:
        if (last == NU) return NU;
        for (i=1; i<length; ++i)
        {
            if (lexeme [i] != NO &&
                lexeme [i] != NU) break;
        }
        /*[NO/NU+(NO/NU)+A/CA...] = A/CA*/
        if (i==length) return CPDErr();
        if (lexeme [i]==A||lexeme [i]==CA) return lexeme [i];

    case NOI:
        for (i=1; i<length; ++i)
        {
            if (lexeme [i] != NOI &&
                lexeme [i] != NU) break;
        }
        /*[NOI/NU+(NOI/NU)+PA...] = PA*/
```



```

        if (i==length) return CPDErr();
        if (lexeme [i]==PA) return PA;
        return CPDErr();
        break;
    case PA:
        if (last==HU) return UI;                /*[...HU] = UI*/
    case CA:
        return first;                            /*[PA/CA...] = PA/CA*/
        break;
    case KA:
    case KUI:
        return KA;                              /*[KA/KUI...] = KA*/
        break;
    case PO:
        if (second==GA) return POGA;            /*[PO+GA] = POGA*/
        for (i=1; i<length; ++i)
        {
            if (lexeme [i] != NOI &&
                lexeme [i] != NU) break;
        }
        /*PO+(NOI/NU)+PA...] = POGA*/
        if (i==length) return CPDErr();
        if (lexeme [i]==PA) return POGA;
        return CPDErr();
        break;
    case LE:
        if (last==PO) return LEPO;              /*[LE...PO]      = LEPO*/
        return LE;                              /*[LE...non-PO] = LE*/
        break;
}
return CPDErr();
} /*end LEXOFCPD*/

```

```

CPDErr()
{
    error ("Invalid compound\n");
    return (-1);
}

```

```
/*-----*/
```

```

PreParse()    /* this function finishes the preparse in these 10 steps:- */
{
    Pause();           /* 1) removes all but lexemic pauses */
    JoinLIU();         /* 2) gobbles LIU-quotes into LIU */

    /* LIE-quotes are gobbled by PARSE.C before lexing; */
    /* so they can be anything. LI...LU-quotes are parsed. */

    Parens();          /* 3) gobbles parens into KIE */
    CarterVoc();       /* 4) gobbles Carter-Vocs into LOI */

    /* Later, parens & C-Vocs will be saved and parsed as */
    /* independent specimens; then reinserted into the main */
    /* parse. But for now they're simply saved and reinserted */
    /* into the parse as structureless strings of words. */
}

```



```

Gobble();          /* 5) gobbles other free-mods into preceding lexeme */
InsM4();           /* 6) inserts M4 before PA + pred-sign */
InsM7();           /* 7) inserts M7 before BUA in prenex quantifier */
InsM5M8();         /* 8) inserts M5,M8 before KA + pred-sign, link */
InsM6M9M10();      /* 9) inserts M6,M9,M10 before A + pred,link,amod */
InsM11M12();       /* 10) inserts M11,M12 before NO + markpred,PA */
}

```

```

Pause()             /* find lexemic pauses, delete others */
{

```

```

    int prev, next;

```

```

    PPStart();

```

```

    while (PPFindList (PAUSE, ENDLIST) > 0) {

```

```

        PPDelete();

```

```

        prev = PPLexeme (-1);

```

```

        next = PPLexeme (0);

```

```

        if (prev == DJAN || next == DJAN) continue;

```

```

        switch (next) {

```

```

            case A:

```

```

            case LU:

```

```

            case GI:

```

```

            case PO:

```

```

            case TAI:

```

```

                continue;

```

```

            case NO:

```

```

                if (PPLexeme (1) == A) continue;

```

```

            }

```

```

        switch (prev) {

```

```

            case A:

```

```

            case LI:

```

```

            case GU:

```

```

            case GOU:

```

```

            case GUV:

```

```

            case TAI:

```

```

                continue;

```

```

            default:

```

```

                PPInsert ("#");

```

```

                continue;

```

```

            }

```

```

        PPPrev();

```

```

    }

```

```

}

```

```

JoinLIU()             /* join LIU or LIE with following word */
{                     /* if LIE, string already gobbled */

```

```

    PPStart();

```

```

    while (PPFindList (LIU, LIE, ENDLIST) > 0) PPJoinNext ("Quote");
}

```

```

Parens()              /* chew up KIE ... KIU */
{

```

```

    PPStart();

```





```

    Parens1();
    if (PPLexeme (0) == KIU)
        Error ("Unmatched KIE ... KIU\n");
    }

Parens1()                                /* internal to the above */
{
    int place1;

    while (PPFindList (KIE, KIU, ENDLIST) > 0) {
        if (PPLexeme (0) == KIU) return;
        place1 = PPWhere();
        PPNext();
        Parens1();                        /* recursively find internal KIE/KIU */
        if (PPLexeme (0) != KIU)
            Error ("Unmatched KIE ... KIU\n");
        PPNext();
        PPJoin ("Parenthesis", place1, PPWhere());
    }
}

CarterVoc()                              /* chew up Carter-vocatives */
{
    int place1;

    PPStart();
    while (PPFindList (LOI, ENDLIST) > 0) {
        place1 = PPWhere();
        while (PPNext() > 0 && CVocComponent());
        PPJoin ("CarterVoc", place1, PPWhere());
    }
}

FLAG
CVocComponent()                          /* is this word part of a Carter-voc? */
{
    int place1, nextlex;

    switch (PPLexeme (0)) {

    case BUA:
    case CA:
    case CI:
    case CUI:
    case GE:
    case GO:
    case GUE:
    case ME:
    case NU:
    case PO:
    case PREDA:
        return (TRUE);
    case JIO:
        if ((nextlex = PPLexeme (1)) == PA || nextlex == GA
            || nextlex == POGA)
            PPNext();
        return (TRUE);
    }
}

```



```

    case NO:
        place1 = PPWhere();
        PPSkipList (NO, ENDLIST);
        if (CVocComponent()) return (TRUE);
        PPGoto (place1);
        return (FALSE);
    default:
        return (FALSE);
    }
}

Gobble()
{
    /* gobble up misc. modifiers (UI etc.) */

    int found, leftend, rightend;
    FLAG ahead;

    PPStart();
    while ((found = PPFindList (UI, LOI, DJAN, JA, KIE, ENDLIST)) >= 0) {
        if (found == DJAN && PPLexeme (-1) == LE)
            PPSkipList (DJAN, ENDLIST);
        else {
            leftend = PPWhere();
            repeat {
                PPSkipList (UI, LOI, DJAN, JA, KIE, ENDLIST);
                if (PPLexeme (0) == A && PPLexeme (1) == DJAN)
                    PPNext();
                else break;
            }
            rightend = PPWhere();
            PPJoin ("MiscMods", leftend, rightend);
            if (PPLexeme (-2) > 0 && PPLexeme (-2) != LI) {
                PPPrev();
                PPPrev();
                PPJoinNext ("ModWord");
            }
        }
    }
}

InsM4()
{
    /* insert M4 before PA followed */
    /* by a pred-sign */

    int curlex, place1;

    PPStart();
    while ((curlex = PPFindList (PA, ENDLIST)) > 0) {
        place1 = PPWhere();
        PPNext();
        if (PredSign())
            PPInsAt ("M4", place1);
    }
}

InsM7()
{
    /* insert M7 before BUA in prenex q'fier */
    /* at present confined to prenexes having */
    /* only RA/DA/BUA's in them, i.e., no desc'ns */

    int place1;

    PPStart();
}

```



```

while (PPFindList (BUA, ENDLIST) > 0) {
    place1 = PPWhere();
    PPSkipList (RA, DA, BUA, ENDLIST);
    if (PPLexeme (0) == GOU) {
        PPGoto (place1);
        PPInsert ("M7");
        PPNext();
    }
}

}

InsM5M8()
{
    /* insert M5 before KA <pred-sign>, */
    /* and M8 before KA <linkargs-sign> */

    int curlex, place1;
    FLAG m5;

    PPStart();
    while ((curlex = PPFindList (NO, KA, ENDLIST)) > 0) {
        place1 = PPWhere();
        PPSkipList (NO, KA, ENDLIST);
        if ((m5 = PredSign())
            || PPLexeme (0) == JE || PPLexeme (0) == JUE) {
            PPGoto (place1);
            repeat {
                curlex = PPLexeme (0);
                if (curlex == KA) PPInsert (m5 ? "M5" : "M8");
                else if (curlex != NO) break;
                PPNext();
            }
        }
        else {
            /* && skipped for now */
        }
    }
}

InsM6M9M10()
{
    /* insert M6 before A <pred-sign>, */
    /* M9 before A <linkargs-sign>, */
    /* and M10 before A <amod-sign> */

    int place1;

    PPStart();
    while (PPFindList (A, ENDLIST) > 0) {
        place1 = PPWhere();
        PPNext();
        if (PredSign()) PPInsAt ("M6", place1);
        else switch (PPLexeme (0)) {

            case JE:
                /* linkargs-signs */
            case JUE:
                PPInsAt ("M9", place1);
                break;

            case PA:
                /* amod-signs */
            case GI:
                /* GI?? may change*/
            case JI:
            case JIO:
                PPInsAt ("M10", place1);
                break;
        }
    }
}

```



```

    }
}

InsM11M12()
{
    /* insert M11 before NO <markpred-sign> */
    /* insert M12 before NO <PA = mod-sign> */

    int place1;

    PPStart();
    while (PPFindList (NO, ENDLIST) > 0) {
        place1 = PPWhere();
        PPNext();
        switch (PPLexeme (0)) {

            case GA:
            case POGA:
            case M4:
                /* markpred-signs */
                /* M4 marks PA + pred */
                PPInsAt ("M11", place1);
                break;

            case PA:
                /*PA not before pred = mod-sign */
                PPInsAt ("M12", place1);
                break;
        }
    }
}

```

```

ArgSign()
{
    /* are we at the beginning of an argument? */

    switch (PPLexeme (0)) {

        case DA:
        case HU:
        case IE:
        case LAE:
        case LE:
        case LI:
        case LIE:
        case LIO:
        case LIU:
        case NI:
        case PUA:
        case RA:
        case TAI:
            return (TRUE);
    }
    return (FALSE);
}

```

```

PredSign()
{
    /* are we at the beginning of a predicate? */

    int curplace;
    FLAG psfound;

    switch (PPLexeme (0)) {

        case CUI:
        case GA:
        case GE:

```





```
case M4:                                /* ?? */
case M5:
case ME:
case NU:
case PO:
case PREDA:
    return (TRUE);
case NO:
    curplace = PPWhere();
    while (PPNext() == NO);
    psfound = PredSign();
    PPGoto (curplace);
    return (psfound);
default:
    return (FALSE);
}
```

```
/* End of PREPARSE.C */
```





