

CORPUS

Last Update: 3 Jun 82; Grammar in Parser: Trial-19.

Contents

Section	Page	Section	Page
A. Imperatives & Responses	1	P. Linked Descriptions	64
B. Vocatives, Naming & Predicating	4	Q. Shifted Arguments	67
C. Descriptions	8	R. Prenex (Sentence) Quantifiers	69
D. Questions with he, Demonstratives & Plural Descriptions, Replacement with da	9	S. Quantified Descriptors	70
E. Identity Questions & Replacement with da...du & dua	12	T. Connected Arguments, Argument Sets & Predicates	71
F. Address & Response; Offers, Acceptance & Refusal	16	T'. Causal Inflectors, Modifiers & Phrases	79
G. Yes/No Q & A; Utterance Demonstratives	19	T". Modified Connections Between Arguments & Predicates	80
H. Simple Tenses; Time Q & A	21	U. Predicate Strings	82
I. Time Phrases; Phrase Q & A	26	V. Connective Questions with ha	99
J. Simple Locatives; Space Phrases, Space Q & A	30	W. Internal Arguments	101
K. Existentials, Existential Q & A, Continuation	33	X. Numerical Description with lio	103
L. Mass Description, Individual & Mass Event Description	38	X'. Argument Ordinals (HB-Tags)	104
M. Specified and Nested Event Description; More Replacement; Clause Punctuation	43	Y. Logically-Connected Sentences & Tenses	107
M'. Abstract Predicates	48	Z. Causally-Connected Sentences & Phrases	110
N. Modification Q & A; Grouping & Hyphenation; String Inversion	49	AA. Predification & Quotation	115
O. Conversion, Exclamation & Word Negation	53	BB. Subordinate Clauses: ji/jia/jio	118
O'. Quantifiers, Counting & Numerical Questions	58	CC. Designation with lae & sae; More Quotation	120
O". Predicate, Argument & Sentence Negation	62	DD. Metaphor Marking or "Figurative Quotation"	122
		EE. Letter Variables & Acronyms	123
		FF. Predicates as Names & Vocatives (Carter-Vocs)	126

- A -

- A01 Gacpi (This is the 6 Jun 82 Merged Corpus. The Specimen, Tar-)
 gacpi (get Parse (TP) and Trat came from the Corpus first)
 gacpi GU (parsed by the Trial-11 Grammar on 1 Mar. The Prepared)
 gacpi ((PPS), Actual Parse (AP), and Humanized Actual Parse)
 #gacpi# ((HAP) came from the Trial.19 Grammar of 18 Mar 82.)
 [Be Happy!]
- A02 Eo skitu (The specimen is on the 1st line;)
 (eo) skitu (the PPS on the 2nd;)
 eo (skitu GU) (the AP on the 3rd;)
 eo skitu (the HAP on the 4th; and)
 #eo skitu# (the TP in #...# on the 5th should be identical)
 [Please sit!] (to the HAP on the 4th. The Trat is in [...].)

- A03 Stali eo
(stali [eo])
(stali eo) GU
stali eo
#stali eo#
[Stand up, please!]
(The MacGram System consists of the Parser generated by Yacc from the Grammar, a Preparser which prepares the input Specimen for the Parser, and a Postparser which alters the parse produced by the Parser so that it can be more readily understood by the human user.)
- A04 No takna
no takna
(no takna) GU
no takna
#no takna#
[Don't talk!]
(The PREPARSER gets the Specimen, converts it into a string of lexemes (not shown); lexemes (some CPDs and "de-CPDs" others; identifies) (lexemic pauses and eliminates all others; and) ("gobbles" up Free Mods by causing them to disappear into the preceding lexeme if non-initial)
- A05 Eo no gotso
(eo) no gotso
eo ([no gotso] GU)
eo (no gotso)
#eo (no gotso)#
[Please don't go!]
(ial, or into the first member of a string of) (of Free Mods when initial. It also bounds) (Parenthetic Expressions and Carter-Vocs) (and saves them for "parsing later". Meanwhile) (it treats them as Free Mods so the Parser does) (not see them. "2nd stage parsing" of Parens)
- A06 Fremi mi
fremi mi
fremi (mi GU)
fremi mi
#fremi mi#
[Be my friend!]
(& C-Vocs is planned but not currently implemented. The Preparser also inserts "M-lexemes" into the string at those points where) (longer lookaheads than 1 are required to see) (what's going on, the net result being that the) (string the Parser sees is parsible as LR1. At)
- A07 Eo helba mi
(eo) helba mi
eo (helba [mi GU])
eo (helba mi)
#eo (helba mi)#
[Please help me!]
(present there are 9 M-Lexemes, M4-M12. Most of) (them "look across" connectives or PA-words to) (see what's on the other side. The first M-lexemes occur in Sec. D. The human language is) (not, of course, LR1...nor could it be without) (a plethora of context-specific connectives and)
- A08 Ai mi ckano tu
(ai) mi ckano tu
ai (mi [ckano {tu GU}])
ai (mi [ckano tu])
#ai (mi (ckano tu))#
[I will be kind to you.]
(other markers amounting to spoken M-lexemes. So the PARSER gets the PPS) (stripped of grammatical non-essentials) (but with the M-lexemes and lexemic) (pauses in place. The Parser then produces the AP, or "Actual Parse".)
- A09 Ao no mi plici tu
(ao) no mi plici tu
ao (no [mi {plici <tu GU>}])
ao (no [mi {plici tu}])
#ao (no (mi (plici tu)))#
[I don't want to play with you.]
(The AP not only shows all the M-lexemes as if they were real words, but) (it also shows all implicit instances--i.e., unused occasions--of the punctuators GU, GA & GUE which it encounters. When it finds)
- A10 Pitho ti
pitho ti
pitho (ti GU)
pitho ti
#pitho ti#
[Drink this!]
(an unrealized occasion of such a punctuator,) (it calls it an "error" but a tolerable one. It) (then represents that occasion in the AP in up-per-case letters. These and the M-lexemes so) (clutter up the AP and its parenthesization) (that it is virtually unreadable at times.)
- A11 Ai mi katca ta
(ai) mi katca ta
ai (mi [katca {ta GU}])
ai (mi [katca ta])
(So line 4 shows the HAP, or "Humanized Actual Parse". This is generated by the POSTPARSER.) (In the HAP, the M-lexemes and GU/GA/GUE's) (are gone and the parentheses have been)

- #ai (mi (katca ta))# (tightened up. It is the HAP that is compared)
[I will watch that.] (with the TP to see if the "cleaned-up" parse)
- A12 Kerju tu (thus produced is "acceptable", i.e., adequate-)
kerju tu (ly expressive of the human sense of the spec-)
kerju (tu GU) (imen. Part of the work, of course, was coming)
kerju tu (to understand how MacGram was making these)
#kerju tu# (HAPs, and coming to accept as "Good")
[Take care of yourself!] (HAPs" those which differed from pre-)
- A13 Ai mi cluva mi (viciously contrived TPs in non-essential)
(ai) mi cluva mi (ways. In these cases, the Good HAPs)
ai (mi [cluva {mi GU}]) (were accepted as TPs for the next D2-)
ai (mi [cluva mi]) (Pass through the Corpus.)
#ai (mi (cluva mi))#
[I will love you.]
- A14 No totco mi (The present Corpus "parses" in this sense.)
no totco mi (This doesn't mean that there are no outstand-)
(no totco) (mi GU) (ing problems, but only that no important ones)
(no totco) mi (are visible in this corpus. The last visible)
#(no totco) mi# (problem was McG's requiring double-gu-ing to)
[Don't touch me!] (close off lepo-clauses. The need for the 2nd)
- A15 No mi bloda tu (gu was removed on 6 Mar by the Trial-12)
no mi bloda tu (grammar. Problems solved by the Trial-)
no (mi [bloda {tu GU}]) (13-19 Grammars have all been "off the")
no (mi [bloda tu]) (corpus". That is they have dealt with)
#no (mi (bloda tu))# (minor problems not explicitly shown by)
[I didn't hit you.] (the corpus specimens.)
- A16 Eo no tsodi mi
(eo) no tsodi mi
eo ([no tsodi] [mi GU])
eo ([no tsodi] mi)
#eo ((no tsodi) mi)#
[Please don't hate me!]
- A17 Ae no mi clesi tu
(ae) no mi clesi tu
ae (no [mi {clesi <tu GU>}])
ae (no [mi {clesi tu}])
#ae (no (mi (clesi tu)))#
[I hope I'm not without you.]
- A18 No eo tsodi mi
(no [eo]) tsodi mi
([no eo] tsodi) (mi GU)
([no eo] tsodi) mi
#((no eo) tsodi) mi#
[Don't, please, hate me!]
- A19 No tsodi eo mi
no (tsodi [eo]) mi
(no [tsodi eo]) (mi GU)
(no [tsodi eo]) mi
#(no (tsodi eo)) mi#
[Don't hate, please, me!]
- A20 No tsodi mi eo

no tsodi (mi [eo])
 (no tsodi) ([mi eo] GU)
 (no tsodi) (mi eo)
 #(no tsodi)(mi eo)#
 [Don't hate me, please!]

- B -

- B01 Djan, santi
 (djan) santi
 djan (santi GU)
 djan santi
 #djan santi#
 [John, be quiet!]
- (Here the vocative Djan is a "headmod".)
 (It is followed by an obligatory)
 (pause, represented in the specimen)
 (by a comma. The Preparser puts it)
 (in parens to tell the Parser that it)
 (has already been dealt with.)
- B02 Prano, Mel
 (prano [mel])
 (prano mel) GU
 prano mel
 #prano mel#
 [Run, Mel!]
- (Here the vocative Mel is "gobbled up")
 (by the preceding word, prano. The)
 (Parser does not even see it.)
- B03 Meris, merfua mi
 (meris) merfua mi
 meris (merfua [mi GU])
 meris (merfua mi)
 #meris (merfua mi)#
 [Mary, be my wife!]
- B04 Skesa, Keit, mi
 (skesa [keit]) mi
 (skesa keit) (mi GU)
 (skesa keit) mi
 #(skesa keit) mi#
 [Kiss, Kate, me.]
- ('Skesa mi, Keit' is also possible now.)
 (The pauses shown in the specimens by)
 (', 's are either lexemic or morphemic.)
 (Only the lexemic ones are kept in the)
 (PPS. By 'morphemic' I mean morpholo-)
 (gically necessary for word-resolution.)
- B05 Gotso la Nuiork
 gotso la nuiork
 gotso ([la nuiork] GU)
 gotso (la nuiork)
 #gotso (la nuiork)#
 [Go to New York!]
- B06 Kerl, briga la Djenis
 (kerl) briga la djenis
 kerl (briga [{la djenis} GU])
 kerl (briga [la djenis])
 #kerl (briga (la djenis))#
 [Carol, be braver than Jenny!]
- B07 La Karl, kukra la Dik
 la karl kukra la dik
 (la karl) (kukra [{la dik} GU])
 (la karl) (kukra [la dik])
 #(la karl)(kukra (la dik))#
 [Carl is faster than Dick.]
- B08 La Stivn, sunho, Ruf
 la stivn (sunho [ruf])
- (Some specimens contain remade)
 (prims. All these are trial)

- (la stivn) ([sunho ruf] GU) (forms and some will not prove)
 (la stivn) (sunho ruf) (acceptable. sunho <- sonta is)
 #(la stivn)(sunho ruf)# (one that probably won't.)
 [Steven is a son, Ruth.]
- B09 La Stivn, sunho la Ruf
 la stivn sunho la ruf
 (la stivn) (sunho [{la ruf} GU])
 (la stivn) (sunho [la ruf])
 #(la stivn)(sunho (la ruf))#
 [Steven is a son of Ruth.]
- B10 La Grtrud, sorme mi (sorme <- metri, however, prob-)
 la grtrud sorme mi (ably will.)
 (la grtrud) (sorme [mi GU])
 (la grtrud) (sorme mi)
 #(la grtrud)(sorme mi)#
 [Gertrude is a sister of mine.]
- B11 La An, takna la Riterd, mi
 la an takna la riterd mi
 (la an) (takna [{<la riterd> mi} GU])
 (la an) (takna [{la riterd} mi])
 #(la an)(takna ((la riterd) mi))# (The args go on as argsets.)
 [Anne talks to Richard about me.]
- B12 La Tcarlz, rispa mi la Far
 la tcarlz rispa mi la far
 (la tcarlz) (rispa [{mi <la far>} GU])
 (la tcarlz) (rispa [mi {la far}])
 #(la tcarlz)(rispa (mi (la far)))#
 [Charles is responsible for me to Dad.]
- B13 La Tcarlz, rispa mi la Farfu (Predicates may now be used)
 la tcarlz rispa mi la farfu (as names. See Sec)
 (la tcarlz) (rispa [{mi <(la farfu) GA>} GU]) (FF for more on)
 (la tcarlz) (rispa [mi {la farfu}]) (this usage.)
 #(la tcarlz)(rispa (mi (la farfu)))#
 [Charles is responsible for me to Father.]
- B14 La Djeik, farfu, Djan, mi la Suzn (Again, the vocative is)
 la djeik (farfu [djan]) mi la suzn (being "gobbled" in-)
 (la djeik) ([farfu djan] [{mi <la suzn>} GU]) (to the preceding)
 (la djeik) ([farfu djan] [mi {la suzn}]) (word.)
 #(la djeik)((farfu djan)(mi (la suzn)))#
 [Jake is the father, John, of me through Susan.]
- B15 La Djeik, farfu la Djan, mi, Suzn
 la djeik farfu la djan (mi [suzn])
 (la djeik) (farfu [{<la djan> <mi suzn>} GU])
 (la djeik) (farfu [{la djan} {mi suzn}])
 #(la djeik)(farfu ((la djan) (mi suzn)))#
 [Jake is the father of John by me, Susan.]
- B16 Tam, la Pol, takna mi la Frenk (Initial vocs will end up)
 (tam) la pol takna mi la frenk (as headmods of the whole)
 tam ([la pol] [takna {<mi (la frenk)>} GU]) (utterance.)
 tam ([la pol] [takna [mi <la frenk>]])
 #tam ((la pol)(takna (mi (la frenk))))#
 [Tom, Paul talks to me about Frank.]

- B17 Djan, eo santi
(djan eo) santi
(djan eo) (santi GU)
(djan eo) santi
#(djan eo) santi#
[John, please be quiet!]
(Here a pair of freemods, which will)
(have been gobbled into DJAN, ends up)
(as the headmod of the utterance.)
- B18 Djan, santi eo
(djan) (santi [eo])
djan ([santi eo] GU)
djan (santi eo)
#djan (santi eo)#
[John, be quiet please!]
(Here, one freemod will be gobbled into)
(PREDA, while the other will end up as)
(the headmod.)
- B19 Eo prano, Mel
(eo) (prano [mel])
eo ([prano mel] GU)
eo (prano mel)
#eo (prano mel)#
[Please run, Mel!]
- B20 Prano eo, Mel
(prano [eo mel])
(prano [eo mel]) GU
prano (eo mel)
#prano (eo mel)#
[Run please, Mel!]
(Here, both freemods are gobbled into)
(PREDA, the pred-word lexeme...and that)
(PREDA is all the Parser has left to)
(think about.)
- B21 Prano, Mel, eo
(prano [mel eo])
(prano [mel eo]) GU
prano (mel eo)
#prano (mel eo)#
[Run, Mel, please!]
- B22 Prano, Mel, la Nuiork
(prano [mel]) la nuiork
(prano mel) ([la nuiork] GU)
(prano mel) (la nuiork)
#(prano mel)(la nuiork)#
[Run, Mel, to New York.]
- B23 Eo prano, Mel, la Nuiork
(eo) (prano [mel]) la nuiork
eo ([prano mel] ([la nuiork] GU))
eo ([prano mel] [la nuiork])
#eo ((prano mel)(la nuiork))#
[Please run, Mel, to New York!]
- B24 Prano eo, Mel, la Nuiork
(prano [eo mel]) la nuiork
(prano [eo mel]) ([la nuiork] GU)
(prano [eo mel]) (la nuiork)
#(prano (eo mel))(la nuiork)#
[Run please, Mel, to New York!]
- B25 Prano, Mel, eo la Nuiork
(prano [mel eo]) la nuiork
(prano [mel eo]) ([la nuiork] GU)

- (prano [mel eo]) (la nuiork)
 # (prano (mel eo)) (la nuiork) #
 [Run, Mel, please, to New York!]
- B26 Prano, Mel, la Nuiork, eo
 (prano [mel]) la (nuiork [eo])
 (prano mel) ([la {nuiork eo}] GU)
 (prano mel) (la [nuiork eo])
 # (prano mel) (la (nuiork eo)) #
 [Run, Mel, to New York please!]
- B27 La Djan Pol Djonz, prano, Mel
 la djan pol djonz (prano [mel])
 (la [{djan pol} djonz]) ([prano mel] GU)
 (la [{djan pol} djonz]) (prano mel)
 # (la [{djan pol} djonz]) (prano mel) #
 [John Paul Jones runs, Mel.]
- (Although there are morphemic
 pauses around Pol, it is an-)
 (noying to show them with)
 (commas. But without the)
 (pauses, the name becomes)
 (of course, Djanpoldjonz.)
- B28 Djan Pol Djonz, prano la Mel (So not all morphemic pauses are shown.)
 (djan pol djonz) prano la mel (Note that the strings bounded)
 (djan pol djonz) (prano [{la mel} GU]) (as freemods by the PP have no)
 (djan pol djonz) (prano [la mel]) (internal structure.)
 # (djan pol djonz) (prano (la mel)) #
 [John Paul Jones, run to Mel!]
- B29 Mel, prano la Djan Pol Djonz
 (mel) prano la djan pol djonz
 mel (prano [{la <(djan pol) djonz>}] GU)
 mel (prano [la {<djan pol> djonz}])
 # mel (prano [la {<djan pol> djonz}]) #
 [Mel, run to John Paul Jones!]
- (But the name-strings formed)
 (by the parser do have struc-)
 (ture. Names are left-group-)
 (ing, like all other recurs-)
 (ive structures in this gram-)
 (mar.)
- B30 Prano, Mel, la Djan Pol Djonz
 (prano [mel]) la djan pol djonz
 (prano mel) ([la {<djan pol> djonz}]) GU
 (prano mel) (la [{djan pol} djonz])
 # (prano mel) (la [{djan pol} djonz]) #
 [Run, Mel, to John Paul Djonz!]
- (Not only is left-recursion)
 (better for computing, appar-)
 (rently, but it is probably a)
 (better model of human pro-)
 (cessing as well. Think of)
 (afterthought continuation.)
- B31 Prano la Djan Pol Djonz Mel
 prano la djan pol djonz mel
 prano ([la {<(djan pol) djonz> mel}]) GU
 prano (la [{<djan pol> djonz} mel])
 # prano (la [{<djan pol> djonz} mel]) #
 [Run to John Paul Jones Mell!]
- (This is intended to show)
 (that an unadorned voc fol-)
 (lowing a name won't work!)
- B32 Prano la Djan Pol Djonz, loi Mel
 prano la djan pol (djonz [{loi} mel])
 prano ([la {<djan pol> <djonz (loi mel)>}] GU)
 prano (la [{djan pol} {djonz <loi mel>}])
 # prano (la [{djan pol} {djonz <loi mel>}]) #
 [Run to John Paul Jones, Mel!]
- (But use a loi; and then the)
 (voc gets gobbled by)
 (the last name in)
 (the string.)
- B33 Prano ta, Mel
 prano (ta [mel])
 prano ([ta mel] GU)
 prano (ta mel)
 # prano (ta mel) #
 [Run to that, Mel!]
- (Note that freemods get gobbled by the immedi-)
 (ately preceding lexeme whatever it is. The)
 (semantic implication is not that it "modifies")
 (that word, but that it is a free modifier only)
 ("loosely attached" to the sentence. But it is)

- B34 Prano ta, Mel, e ti, Pol
 prano (ta [mel]) e (ti [pol])
 prano ([{ta mel} e {ti pol}] GU)
 prano ([ta mel] e [ti pol])
 #prano ((ta mel) e (ti pol))#
 [Run to that, Mel, and to this, Paul!]
- (attached somewhere; and the loca-
 (tion is not entirely adventitious.)
 (Here, for example, the unwinding of)
 (the connection produces 2 impera-
 (tives with 2 different)
 (addresses, as desired.)
- C -
- C01 Bleka le nirda
 bleka le nirda
 bleka ([{le nirda} GA] GU)
 bleka (le nirda)
 #bleka (le nirda)#
 [Look at the bird!]
- (Note that there is an optional)
 (GA after each description. This)
 (punctuator is not mobilized, how-
 (ever, until the description is a)
 (first arg followed by an unmarked)
 (predicate. See C06.)
- C02 Eo penso le palna
 (eo) penso le palna
 eo (penso [{<le palna> GA} GU])
 eo (penso [le palna])
 #eo (penso (le palna))#
 [Please think about the problem.]
- C03 Ai mi ckano le bunbo
 (ai) mi ckano le bunbo
 ai (mi [ckano [{<le bunbo> GA} GU]])
 ai (mi [ckano {le bunbo}])
 #ai (mi (ckano (le bunbo)))#
 [I will be kind to the fool.]
- C04 Mi driki le purda
 mi driki le purda
 mi (driki [{<le purda> GA} GU])
 mi (driki [le purda])
 #mi (driki (le purda))#
 [I remember the word.]
- C05 La Celdn, srite le bukcu
 la celdn srite le bukcu
 (la celdn) (srite [{<le bukcu> GA} GU])
 (la celdn) (srite [le bukcu])
 #(la celdn)(srite (le bukcu))#
 [Sheldon is a writer of the book.]
- C06 Le rodlu ga gudbi le fitrua
 le rodlu ga gudbi le fitrua
 ([le rodlu] ga) (gudbi [{<le fitrua> GA} GU])
 ([le rodlu] ga) (gudbi [le fitrua])
 #([le rodlu] ga) (gudbi [le fitrua])#
 [The road is better than the path.]
- (When GA is actualized,
 (it closes off the des-
 (cription, rather than)
 (initiating the predi-
 (cate like former ga.)
- C07 Le ditca ga fundi mi le laldo
 le ditca ga fundi mi le laldo
 ([le ditca] ga) (fundi [{mi <(le laldo) GA}> GU])
 ([le ditca] ga) (fundi [mi {le laldo}])
 #([le ditca] ga) (fundi [mi {le laldo}])#
 [The teacher likes me better than the old one.]
- (It makes more sense...)
 (once one under-
 (stands what ga)
 (is doing here.)
- C08 Le troli ga plizo la Frenk, le mipli

le trolí ga plizo la frenk le mipli
 ([le trolí] ga) (plizo [{<la frenk> <(le mipli) GA>} GU])
 ([le trolí] ga) (plizo [{la frenk} {le mipli}])
 #([le trolí] ga) (plizo [{la frenk} {le mipli}])#
 [The controller uses Frank as the example.]

C09 Le tcaro ga djipo le ponsu le kolro
 le tcaro ga djipo le ponsu le kolro
 ([le tcaro] ga) (djipo [{<(le ponsu) GA> <(le kolro) GA>} GU])
 ([le tcaro] ga) (djipo [{le ponsu} {le kolro}])
 #([le tcaro] ga) (djipo [{le ponsu} {le kolro}])#
 [The car is important to the owner for the color.]

- D -

- D01 Tu he
 tu he
 tu (he GU)
 tu he
 #tu he#
 [You're what? (How are you?)]
 (he is the new predicate)
 (interrogative...perhaps a)
 (temporary assignment, like)
 (that of all the hV-words.)
- D02 Mi djela
 mi djela
 mi (djela GU)
 mi djela
 #mi djela#
 [I'm well.]
 (Notice that every predicate expression)
 (--"predexp"--carries a potential gu.)
 (This will be utilized in many contexts)
 (among them, lepo-clauses.)
- D03 Ta he
 ta he
 ta (he GU)
 ta he
 #ta he#
 [That's what? (What's that?)]
- D04 Da muzgi
 da muzgi
 da (muzgi GU)
 da muzgi
 #da muzgi#
 [It's music.]
- D05 Ti he
 ti he
 ti (he GU)
 ti he
 #ti he#
 [This is what? (What's this?)]
- D06 Da mubre
 da mubre
 da (mubre GU)
 da mubre
 #da mubre#
 [It's (a piece of) wood.]
- D07 Le cersi ga he
 le cersi ga he

([le cersi] ga) (he GU)
 ([le cersi] ga) he
 #([le cersi] ga) he#
 [The chair is what? (How's the chair?)]

D08 Da komfu
 da komfu
 da (komfu GU)
 da komfu
 #da komfu#
 [It's comfortable.]

D09 Da he komfu
 da he komfu
 da ([he komfu] GU)
 da (he komfu)
 #da (he komfu)#
 [It's how comfortable? (How comfortable is it?)]

D10 Da nurmue komfu
 da nurmue komfu
 da ([nurmue komfu] GU)
 da (nurmue komfu)
 #da (nurmue komfu)#
 [It's moderately comfortable.]

(Some GMR Type-D CPXs have been used)
 (in the corpus...purely exploratorily.)
 (This one is derived from nu mutce,) (where mutce <- vedji, a remade prim.)

D11 Le nurtci he
 le nurtci he
 (le [nurtci he]) GA
 le (nurtci he)
 #le (nurtci he)#
 [The edible what?]

(This also is a trial CPX: nu tciti =)
 (eatable.)

D12 Le nurtci panta
 le nurtci panta
 (le [nurtci panta]) GA
 le (nurtci panta)
 #le (nurtci panta)#
 [The edible plant.]

D13 Le botci ga he sucmi
 le botci ga he sucmi
 ([le botci] ga) ([he sucmi] GU)
 ([le botci] ga) (he sucmi)
 #([le botci] ga) (he sucmi)#
 [The boy is what kind of swimmer?]

D14 Le botci ga tarle sucmi
 le botci ga tarle sucmi
 ([le botci] ga) ([tarle sucmi] GU)
 ([le botci] ga) (tarle sucmi)
 #([le botci] ga) (tarle sucmi)#
 [The boy is a tired swimmer.]

D15 Levi hasfa ga he
 levi hasfa ga he
 ([levi hasfa] ga) (he GU)
 ([levi hasfa] ga) he
 #([levi hasfa] ga) he#
 [This house is what? (What's this house like?)]

- D16 Da groda
da groda
da (groda GU)
da groda
#da groda#
[It's big.]
- D17 Leva tcaro he
leva tcaro he
(leva [tcaro he]) GA
leva (tcaro he)
#leva (tcaro he)#
[That car-type-of what?] (tcaro modifies he.)
- D18 Leva tcaro ga he
leva tcaro ga he
([leva tcaro] ga) (he GU)
([leva tcaro] ga) he
#([leva tcaro] ga) he#
[That car's what? (What's that car like?)]
- D19 Da komfu
da komfu
da (komfu GU)
da komfu
#da komfu#
[It's comfortable.]
- D20 Levi ri panta ga he
levi ri panta ga he
([levi ri panta] ga) (he GU)
([levi ri panta] ga) he
#([levi ri panta] ga) he#
[These few plants are what?]
- D21 Da vendu
da vendu
da (vendu GU)
da vendu
#da vendu#
[They're poisonous.]
- D22 Leva ro juntí na he
leva ro juntí M⁴ na he
([leva ro juntí] GA) (M⁴ na [he GU])
(leva ro juntí) (na he)
#(leva ro juntí)(na he)#
[Those many young ones are now (doing) what?] (M⁴ is the first M-lexeme. It)
(1st appears in the PPS, having)
(been put there by a contextual)
(analysis performed by the PP.)
(It is then removed)
(by the Postparser.)
- D23 Da na takna
da M⁴ na takna
da (M⁴ na [takna GU])
da (na takna)
#da (na takna)#
[They're now talking.] (M⁴ is a sign the PP has "looked over")
(na and found a "pred-sign", i.e., that)
(na is a "tense operator" and not a)
(preposition or an "adverb". The LR1)
(Parser then uses this information. It)
(couldn't deal with na otherwise.)
- D24 Leva ro juntí na, he
leva ro juntí na # he
([leva ro juntí] GA) [na #] GU) (he GU)
(The first lexemic pause.)
(The PP figures out)
(that it is a lex-)

([leva ro junt] na) he
 #((leva ro junt) na) he#
 [Those many young ones, as of now, are what?]

(emic pause and)
 (hands # to the)
 (Parser.)

D25 Da solda
 da solda
 da (solda GU)
 da solda

(Note that na in d24 modifies the whole)
 (argument term; here modification is)
 (structurally explicit.)

- E -

E01 Da mrenu
 da mrenu
 da (mrenu GU)
 da mrenu
 #da mrenu#
 [He's a man.]

E02 Ie da
 ie da
 ie da
 ie da
 #ie da#
 [Which he?]

(ie is now confined to the identity)
 (question. It does not even mean)
 ('which of...' any longer. That is)
 (more precisely conveyed by iesu.)

E03 La Bab
 la bab
 la bab
 la bab
 #la bab#
 [Bob.]

E04 La Pit, hapci
 la pit hapci
 (la pit) (hapci GU)
 (la pit) hapci
 #(la pit) hapci#
 [Pete's happy.]

E05 La Pit, hapci hu
 la pit hapci hu
 (la pit) (hapci [hu GU])
 (la pit) (hapci hu)
 #(la pit)(hapci hu)#
 [Pete is happy about what?]

(hu is the argument interrogative.)
 (Like he, possibly a temporary assign-)
 (ment.)

E06 Le ckela
 le ckela
 (le ckela) GA
 le ckela
 #le ckela#
 [The school.]

E07 Ie le ckela
 ie le ckela
 ie ([le ckela] GA)
 ie (le ckela)
 #ie (le ckela)#
 [What school? (Which "the school"?)]

- E08 Le pelto ckela
le pelto ckela
(le [pelto ckela]) GA
le (pelto ckela)
#le (pelto ckela)#
[The yellow school.]
- E09 Da nenri le drara
da nenri le drara
da (nenri [{<le drara> GA} GU])
da (nenri [le drara])
#da (nenri (le drara))#
[It's in the drawer.]
- (The GA is for the description)
(and the GU for the argset that)
(closes off the predexp.)
- E10 Ie le drara
ie le drara
ie ([le drara] GA)
ie (le drara)
#ie (le drara)#
[Which drawer?]
- E11 Le ganta
le ganta
(le ganta) GA
le ganta
#le ganta#
[The high one.]
- E12 La Selis, cluva
la selis cluva
(la selis) (cluva GU)
(la selis) cluva
#(la selis) cluva#
[Sally loves. (Sally is in love.)]
- (A non-lexemic pause. That is)
(once Selis has been recog-)
(nized as a name, the Parser)
(doesn't need to know about)
(this pause.)
- E13 Da cluva hu
da cluva hu
da (cluva [hu GU])
da (cluva hu)
#da (cluva hu)#
[She loves whom?]
- E14 Da cluva la Pit
da cluva la pit
da (cluva [{la pit} GU])
da (cluva [la pit])
#da (cluva (la pit))#
[She loves Pete.]
- E15 I de cluva hu
i de cluva hu
i (de [cluva {hu GU}])
i (de [cluva hu])
#i (de (cluva hu))#
[And he loves whom?]
- E16 La Alis
la alis
la alis
la alis

#la alis#
[Alice]

- E17 Ie la Alis
 ie la alis
 ie (la alis)
 ie (la alis)
 #ie (la alis)#
 [Which Alice?]
- E18 La Muhamed Alis
 la muhamed alis
 la (muhamed alis)
 la (muhamed alis)
 #la (muhamed alis)#
 [Muhamed Ali.]
- E19 Ie la Pol
 ie la pol
 ie (la pol)
 ie (la pol)
 #ie (la pol)#
 [Which Paul?]
- E20 Le corta
 le corta
 (le corta) GA
 le corta
 #le corta#
 [The short one.]
- E21 Da gotso la Italias
 da gotso la italias
 da (gotso [{la italias} GU])
 da (gotso [la italias])
 #da (gotso (la italias))#
 [He goes to Italy.]
- E22 Da gotso de hu
 da gotso de hu
 da (gotso [{de hu} GU])
 da (gotso [de hu])
 #da (gotso (de hu))#
 [He goes to it from what? (He goes there from where?)]
- E23 Da gotso de la Danmark
 da gotso de la danmark
 da (gotso [{de <la danmark>} GU])
 da (gotso [de {la danmark}])
 #da (gotso (de (la danmark)))#
 [He goes to it from Denmark. (He goes there from Denmark.)]
- E24 Da farfu la Djein, hu
 da farfu la djein hu
 da (farfu [{<la djein> hu} GU])
 da (farfu [{la djein} hu])
 #da (farfu ((la djein) hu))#
 [He's the father of Jane by whom?]
- E25 Da farfu de la Djin

- da farfu de la djin
da (farfu [{de <la djin>} GU])
da (farfu [de {la djin}])
#da (farfu (de (la djin)))#
[He's the father of her by Jean.]
- E26 Hu fremi levi nirli
hu fremi levi nirli
hu (fremi [{<levi nirli> GA} GU])
hu (fremi [levi nirli])
#hu (fremi (levi nirli))#
[Who's a friend of this girl?]
- E27 Leva langa ga dua
leva langa ga dua
([leva langa] ga) (dua GU)
([leva langa] ga) dua
#([leva langa] ga) dua#
[That long person is.]
- (Temporarily dua is being treated as)
(as a PREDA. Not sure this is wise.)
(It may be preferable to define it)
(as a whole predexp. In that case)
(this meaning would be expressed by)
(Leva langa dua.)
- E28 Hu matma leva botci la Bab
hu matma leva botci la bab
hu (matma [{<(leva botci) GA> <la bab>} GU])
hu (matma [{leva botci} {la bab}])
#hu (matma ((leva botci)(la bab)))#
[Who is the mother of that boy by (father) Bob?]
- E29 Ti dua
ti dua
ti (dua GU)
ti dua
#ti dua#
[This (one) is.]
- E30 Da brudi ie ba la Meris
da brudi ie ba la meris
da (brudi [{<ie ba> <la meris>} GU])
da (brudi [{ie ba} {la meris}])
#da (brudi ((ie ba)(la meris)))#
[He is a brother of what someone through (parent) Mary?]
- (Is ie ba still good usage?)
(Now that we have hu? I)
(doubt it.)
- E31 Da brudi hu la Meris
da brudi hu la meris
da (brudi [{hu <la meris>} GU])
da (brudi [hu {la meris}])
#da (brudi (hu (la meris)))#
[He is a brother of whom through (parent) Mary?]
- E32 Mi gudbi tu
mi gudbi tu
mi (gudbi [tu GU])
mi (gudbi tu)
#mi (gudbi tu)#
[I'm better than you.]
- E33 Tu gudbi mi hu
tu gudbi mi hu
tu (gudbi [{mi hu} GU])
tu (gudbi [mi hu])
#tu (gudbi (mi hu))#

[You're better than me for/at what?]

E34 Hu sorme mi tu
 hu sorme mi tu
 hu (sorme [{mi tu} GU])
 hu (sorme [mi tu])
 #hu (sorme (mi tu))#
 [Who is a sister of mine through you? (Who is my sister through you?)]

- F -

F01 Djim
 (djim)
 djim
 djim
 #djim#
 [Jim.]

F02 Eo
 (eo)
 eo
 eo
 #eo#
 [Please.]

F03 Djan
 (djan)
 djan
 djan
 #djan#
 [John.]

F04 Ai
 (ai)
 ai
 ai
 #ai#
 [Yes, I will.]

F05 Haimes
 (haimes)
 haimes
 haimes
 #haimes#
 [Jaime]

F06 Oi
 (oi)
 oi
 oi
 #oi#
 [Yes, you may.]

F07 Pol
 (pol)
 pol
 pol
 #pol#
 [Paul.]

- F08 Hu
hu
hu
hu
#hu#
[Who? (Or: What?)]
- F09 Loi, Fred
([loi] fred)
loi fred
loi fred
#loi fred#
[Hello, Fred.]
- F10 Loi, Barnis
([loi] barnis)
loi barnis
loi barnis
#loi barnis#
[Hello, Barney.]
- F11 Loa, Tcet
(loa tcet)
loa tcet
loa tcet
#loa tcet#
[Goodbye, Chet.]
- F12 Loa, Deived
(loa deived)
loa deived
loa deived
#loa deived#
[Goodbye, David.]
- F13 Sia, Ted
(sia ted)
sia ted
sia ted
#sia ted#
[Thanks, Ted.]
- F14 Siu, Celis
(siu celis)
siu celis
siu celis
#siu celis#
[You're welcome, Shelly.]
- F15 Eo nenkaa
(eo) nenkaa
eo (nenkaa GU)
eo nenkaa
#eo nenkaa#
[Please come in.]
- F16 Sia ai
(sia ai)
sia ai

- sia ai
#sia ai#
[Thanks, I will.]
- F17 Eo resto
(eo) resto
eo (resto GU)
eo resto
#eo resto#
[Please lie down.]
- F18 Sia ao no
(sia ao) no
(sia ao) no
(sia ao) no
#(sia ao) no#
[Thanks, I don't want to.]
- F19 Eo titci ti
(eo) titci ti
eo (titci [ti GU])
eo (titci ti)
#eo (titci ti)#
[Please eat this.]
- F20 Sia ai
(sia ai)
sia ai
sia ai
#sia ai#
[Thanks, I will.]
- F21 Eo tokna ti
(eo) tokna ti
eo (tokna [ti GU])
eo (tokna ti)
#eo (tokna ti)#
[Please take this.]
- F22 Sia ae no
(sia ae) no
(sia ae) no
(sia ae) no
#(sia ae) no#
[Thanks, I hope not to.]
- F23 Eo
(eo)
eo
eo
#eo#
[Please.]
- F24 Ai
(ai)
ai
ai
#ai#
[I will. (Yes, I will.)]

F25 Eo
(eo)
eo
eo
#eo#
[Please.]

F26 Oi
(oi)
oi
oi
#oi#
[You may. (OK./Alright./etc.)]

- G -

G01 Ei ti breba
(ei) ti breba
ei (ti [breba GU])
ei (ti breba)
#ei (ti breba)#
[Is this bread?]

G02 Ia da breba
(ia) da breba
ia (da [breba GU])
ia (da breba)
#ia (da breba)#
[Yes, it's bread.]

G03 Ei ti ckela
(ei) ti ckela
ei (ti [ckela GU])
ei (ti ckela)
#ei (ti ckela)#
[Is this a school?]

G04 No. I da hasfa
no . i da hasfa
no . i (da [hasfa GU])
no . i (da hasfa)
#no# #i (da hasfa)#
[No; it's a house.]

(I-sentences are now being treated as separate)
(utterances to be simply concatenated to pre-)
(ceding utterances. This avoids a meaningless)
(clutter of initial left-parens in the HAP.)
(The interutterance pause is represented by a
(' . ' in the PPS.)

G05 Ei ta hasfa
(ei) ta hasfa
ei (ta [hasfa GU])
ei (ta hasfa)
#ei (ta hasfa)#
[Is that a house?]

G06 Ia no. I da vemsia
(ia) no . i da vemsia
ia no . i (da [vemsia GU])
ia no . i (da vemsia)
#ia no# #i (da vemsia)#
[Certainly not; it's a store.]

(Proper left-associative utterance-)
(continuation can be restored lat-)
(er...when we're through examining)
(the parses visually.)

G07 Ei toi tradu

- (ei) toi tradu
ei (toi [tradu GU])
ei (toi tradu)
#ei (toi tradu)#
[Is that true? (Toi refers to the last remark.)]
- G08 Ia da tradu
(ia) da tradu
ia (da [tradu GU])
ia (da tradu)
#ia (da tradu)#
[Yes, it's true.]
- G09 Ei toa logla
(ei) toa logla
ei (toa [logla GU])
ei (toa logla)
#ei (toa logla)#
[Was that Loglan?]
- G10 No. I da dotco
no . i da dotco
no . i (da [dotco GU])
no . i (da dotco)
#no# #i (da dotco)#
[No; it was German.]
- G11 Ei tu sonli
(ei) tu sonli
ei (tu [sonli GU])
ei (tu sonli)
#ei (tu sonli)#
[Are you sleeping?]
- G12 Ia mi sonli
(ia) mi sonli
ia (mi [sonli GU])
ia (mi sonli)
#ia (mi sonli)#
[Yes, I'm sleeping.]
- G13 Ei tu cidja
(ei) tu cidja
ei (tu [cidja GU])
ei (tu cidja)
#ei (tu cidja)#
[Are you awake?]
- G14 No. I mi sonli
no . i mi sonli
no . i (mi [sonli GU])
no . i (mi sonli)
#no# #i (mi sonli)#
[No; I'm asleep.]
- G15 Ei tu tarle
(ei) tu tarle
ei (tu [tarle GU])
ei (tu tarle)
#ei (tu tarle)#

[Are you tired?]

- G16 Ia no mi tarle
 (ia) no mi tarle
 ia (no [mi {tarle GU}])
 ia (no [mi tarle])
 #ia (no (mi tarle))#
 [Certainly not I'm tired. (I'm certainly not tired.)]
- G17 Ei tu djela
 (ei) tu djela
 ei (tu [djela GU])
 ei (tu djela)
 #ei (tu djela)#
 [Are you well?]
- G18 Ia no. I mi malbi
 (ia) no . i mi malbi
 ia no . i (mi [malbi GU])
 ia no . i (mi malbi)
 #ia no# #i (mi malbi)#
 [Certainly not; I'm sick.]
- (malbi will have its place-structure)
 (redefined: X is sick from/with agent/)
 (disease Y.)
- G19 Ei tu clivu mi
 (ei) tu clivu mi
 ei (tu [clivu {mi GU}])
 ei (tu [clivu mi])
 #ei (tu (clivu mi))#
 [Do you love me?]
- G20 Ia mi clivu tu
 (ia) mi clivu tu
 ia (mi [clivu {tu GU}])
 ia (mi [clivu tu])
 #ia (mi (clivu tu))#
 [Yes, I love you.]
- G21 Ei tu nemdi mi
 (ei) tu nemdi mi
 ei (tu [nemdi {mi GU}])
 ei (tu [nemdi mi])
 #ei (tu (nemdi mi))#
 [Are you an enemy of mine? (Are you my enemy?)]
- G22 Ia no. I mi fremi tu
 (ia) no . i mi fremi tu
 ia no . i (mi [fremi {tu GU}])
 ia no . i (mi [fremi tu])
 #ia no# #i (mi (fremi tu))#
 [Certainly not; I'm a friend of yours. (Certainly not; I'm your friend.)]
- H -
- H01 Mi bleka tu
 mi bleka tu
 mi (bleka [tu GU])
 mi (bleka tu)
 #mi (bleka tu)#

[I look at you. (I'm looking at you.)]

H02 Ei tu na bleka mi
(ei) tu M4 na bleka mi
ei (tu [M4 na {bleka <mi GU>}])
ei (tu [na {bleka mi}])
#ei (tu (na (bleka mi)))#
[Are you now looking at me?]

(Here, because of M4, na will be)
(treated as a "TO", i.e., a tense)
(operator.)

H03 Ei tu fa tidjo mi
(ei) tu M4 fa tidjo mi
ei (tu [M4 fa {tidjo <mi GU>}])
ei (tu [fa {tidjo mi}])
#ei (tu (fa (tidjo mi)))#
[Will you be heavier than me?]

H04 Ia mi fa tidjo tu
(ia) mi M4 fa tidjo tu
ia (mi [M4 fa {tidjo <tu GU>}])
ia (mi [fa {tidjo tu}])
#ia (mi (fa (tidjo tu)))#
[Yes, I'll be heavier than you.]

H05 Eo tu fa helba mi
(eo) tu M4 fa helba mi
eo (tu [M4 fa {helba <mi GU>}])
eo (tu [fa {helba mi}])
#eo (tu (fa (helba mi)))#
[Please, will you help me?]

H06 Ai mi fa helba tu
(ai) mi M4 fa helba tu
ai (mi [M4 fa {helba <tu GU>}])
ai (mi [fa {helba tu}])
#ai (mi (fa (helba tu)))#
[Yes, I will help you. (Both senses of 'will' are involved here:
intention and prediction.)]

H07 Mi groda tu
mi groda tu
mi (groda [tu GU])
mi (groda tu)
#mi (groda tu)#
[I'm bigger than you.]

H08 Tu nahu groda mi
(tu [nahu]) groda mi
(tu nahu) (groda [mi GU])
(tu nahu) (groda mi)
#(tu nahu)(groda mi)#
[You at what time are, were, or will be, bigger than me?]

(nahu, although a condensed phrase,) (is treated as a CPD by the PP and) (assigned to the UI-lexeme.)

H09 Tu nahu penso mi
(tu [nahu]) penso mi
(tu nahu) (penso [mi GU])
(tu nahu) (penso mi)
#(tu nahu)(penso mi)#
[You at what time think about me? (When do you think about me?)]

H10 Nahu tu penso mi

(Here the same word is a headmod.)

- (nahu) tu penso mi
 nahu (tu [penso {mi GU}])
 nahu (tu [penso mi])
 #nahu (tu (penso mi))#
 [At what time do you think about me? (When do you think about me?)]
- H11 Mi fa penso tu
 mi M4 fa penso tu
 mi (M4 fa [penso {tu GU}])
 mi (fa [penso tu])
 #mi (fa (penso tu))#
 [I will think about you (later).]
 (In these constructions there must be)
 (no pause between TO and predexp. If)
 (there were one, it would be taken to)
 (be lexemic by the PP. See h14.)
- H12 Tu nahu siodja mi
 (tu [nahu]) siodja mi
 (tu nahu) (siodja [mi GU])
 (tu nahu) (siodja mi)
 #(tu nahu)(siodja mi)#
 [You at what time understand me? (When do you understand me?)]
 (Note that nahu is not a member of)
 (the PA-lexeme but of the UI-lexeme.)
- H13 Mi pa siodja tu
 mi M4 pa siodja tu
 mi (M4 pa [siodja {tu GU}])
 mi (pa [siodja tu])
 #mi (pa (siodja tu))#
 [I understood you (in the past).]
 (siodja <- sitmo djano; a trial CPX.)
- H14 Mi pa, siodja tu
 mi pa # siodja tu
 (mi [pa #] GU) (siodja [tu GU])
 (mi pa) (siodja tu)
 #(mi pa)(siodja tu)#
 [I, in the past, understood you (i.e., the person I was in the past).]
 (This pause is lexemic. The PP picks it)
 (up, hands it to the Parser,)
 (which then takes pa as a)
 (modifier of mi.)
- H15 Nahu tu totco mi
 (nahu) tu totco mi
 nahu (tu [totco {mi GU}])
 nahu (tu [totco mi])
 #nahu (tu (totco mi))#
 [At what time do you touch me?]
- H16 Na mi totco tu
 na mi totco tu
 na (mi [totco {tu GU}])
 na (mi [totco tu])
 #na (mi (totco tu))#
 [Now I'm touching you.]
 (With no pause this is simply the dec-)
 (larative sentence modified by a head-)
 (mod. McG had to be fiddled with quite)
 (a lot to get this very Zipfean result.)
- H17 Na mi, totco tu
 na mi # totco tu
 (na mi #) (totco [tu GU])
 (na mi) (totco tu)
 #(na mi)(totco tu)#
 [At me, touch yourself. (When I do, touch yourself. Or more literally:
 During my time, my existence, touch yourself.)]
 (But with a pause, the same word-string)
 (is an imperative...by far the less)
 (frequent usage.)
- H18 Na la Djan, gu totco tu
 na la djan gu totco tu
 (na [la djan] gu) (totco [tu GU])
 (na [la djan] gu) (totco tu)
 (When the arg is a name, there will be)
 (no way of detecting the lexem-)
 (ic pause; so gu must be used)
 (if the imperative sense is to)

#(na (la djan) gu)(totco tu)#
[At John('s time), touch yourself.] (be obtained.)

H19 Na la Djan, totco tu
na la djan totco tu
na ([la djan] [totco {tu GU}])
na ([la djan] [totco tu])
#na ((la djan)(totco tu))#
[Now John touches you.]
(Without gu the pause is morphemic;
(so the PP fails to pick it up)
(and the sentence becomes de-)
(clarative like h16.)

H20 Mi na totco tu
mi M4 na totco tu
mi (M4 na [totco {tu GU}])
mi (na [totco tu])
#mi (na (totco tu))#
[I'm now touching you.]

H21 Mi na, totco tu
mi na # totco tu
(mi [na #] GU) (totco [tu GU])
(mi na) (totco tu)
#(mi na)(totco tu)#
[I, as of now, touch you. (I.e., the present-I touches you.))
(This nuance also requires a pause.)

H22 Na ti mi totco tu
na ti mi totco tu
(na ti GU) (mi [totco {tu GU}])
(na ti) (mi [totco tu])
#(na ti)(mi (totco tu))#
[At this moment I'm touching you.]
(A specification of Na mi totco tu.)

H23 Nahu tu tsodi mi
(nahu) tu tsodi mi
nahu (tu [tsodi {mi GU}])
nahu (tu [tsodi mi])
#nahu (tu (tsodi mi))#
[When do you hate me?]

H24 Pacenoina mi tsodi tu
pacenoina mi tsodi tu
pacenoina (mi [tsodi {tu GU}])
pacenoina (mi [tsodi tu])
#pacenoina (mi (tsodi tu))#
[Before but not now, I hate(d) you. (No longer, I hate you.))
(Without a pause...)

H25 Pacenoina mi, tsodi tu
pacenoina mi # tsodi tu
(pacenoina mi #) (tsodi [tu GU])
(pacenoina mi) (tsodi tu)
#(pacenoina mi)(tsodi tu)#
[Before but not during my (life)time, hate yourself! (!!!!!)]
(But with a pause, the impera-)
(tive. Note that this makes the)
(absence of pause between mi &
(tsodi "obligatory" in h24.)

H26 Mi pacenoina tsodi tu
mi M4 pacenoina tsodi tu
mi (M4 pacenoina [tsodi {tu GU}])
mi (pacenoina [tsodi tu])
#mi (pacenoina (tsodi tu))#
[I used to hate you.]

H27 Ei tu na groci mi

- (ei) tu M4 na groci mi
 ei (tu [M4 na {groci <mi GU>}])
 ei (tu [na {groci mi}])
 #ei (tu (na (groci mi)))#
 [Are you now angry with me?]
- H28 Ia mi na groci tu
 (ia) mi M4 na groci tu
 ia (mi [M4 na {groci <tu GU>}])
 ia (mi [na {groci tu}])
 #ia (mi (na (groci tu)))#
 [Yes, I'm now angry with you.]
- H29 Ei tu pa durzo ta
 (ei) tu M4 pa durzo ta
 ei (tu [M4 pa {durzo <ta GU>}])
 ei (tu [pa {durzo ta}])
 #ei (tu (pa (durzo ta)))#
 [Did you do that?]
- H30 Ia mi pa durzo da
 (ia) mi M4 pa durzo da
 ia (mi [M4 pa {durzo <da GU>}])
 ia (mi [pa {durzo da}])
 #ia (mi (pa (durzo da)))#
 [Yes, I did it.]
- H31 Ei tu pa ckozu ta
 (ei) tu M4 pa ckozu ta
 ei (tu [M4 pa {ckozu <ta GU>}])
 ei (tu [pa {ckozu ta}])
 #ei (tu (pa (ckozu ta)))#
 [Did you cause that?]
- H32 No mi pa ckozu da
 no mi M4 pa ckozu da
 no (mi [M4 pa {ckozu <da GU>}])
 no (mi [pa {ckozu da}])
 #no (mi (pa (ckozu da)))#
 [No, I did(n't) cause it.]
- H33 Ei tu pa sedcu toi
 (ei) tu M4 pa sedcu toi
 ei (tu [M4 pa {sedcu <toi GU>}])
 ei (tu [pa {sedcu toi}])
 #ei (tu (pa (sedcu toi)))#
 [Did you say that?]
- (cutse -> sedcu, a trial prim.)
- H34 Ia mi pa sedcu da
 (ia) mi M4 pa sedcu da
 ia (mi [M4 pa {sedcu <da GU>}])
 ia (mi [pa {sedcu da}])
 #ia (mi (pa (sedcu da)))#
 [Yes, I said it.]
- H35 Ei tu pa hirti toa
 (ei) tu M4 pa hirti toa
 ei (tu [M4 pa {hirti <toa GU>}])
 ei (tu [pa {hirti toa}])
 #ei (tu (pa (hirti toa)))#

[Did you hear that?]

- H36 Ia mi pa hirti da
(ia) mi M4 pa hirti da
ia (mi [M4 pa {hirti <da GU>}])
ia (mi [pa {hirti da}])
#ia (mi (pa (hirti da)))#
[Yes, I heard it.]
- H37 Ei tu na saadja ti
(ei) tu M4 na saadja ti
ei (tu [M4 na {saadja <ti GU>}])
ei (tu [na {saadja ti}])
#ei (tu (na (saadja ti)))#
[Do you now understand this?]
- (saadja <- sanpa djano)
- H38 Ia mi dua
(ia) mi dua
ia (mi [dua GU])
ia (mi dua)
#ia (mi dua)#
[Yes I do.]
- H39 Ei tu pa danza da
(ei) tu M4 pa danza da
ei (tu [M4 pa {danza <da GU>}])
ei (tu [pa {danza da}])
#ei (tu (pa (danza da)))#
[Did you want it?]
- H40 No mi dua
no mi dua
no (mi [dua GU])
no (mi dua)
#no (mi dua)#
[No I didn't.]
- I -
- I01 Ai mi fa traci na la Nenimen
(ai) mi M4 fa traci na la nenimen
ai (mi [M4 fa {traci <na (la nenimen) GU> GU}])
ai (mi [fa {traci <na (la nenimen)>}])
#ai (mi (fa (traci (na (la nenimen)))))#
[I intend to travel in November.]
- I02 Ai mi pleci
(ai) mi pleci
ai (mi [pleci GU])
ai (mi pleci)
#ai (mi pleci)#
[I'm going to play.]
- I03 Tu pleci nahu
tu (pleci [nahu])
tu ([pleci nahu] GU)
tu (pleci nahu)
#tu (pleci nahu)#
[You (will) play at what time?]

- I04 Na la Nen
na la nen
na (la nen) GU
na (la nen)
#na (la nen)#
[At one.]
- I05 Ai mi gotso
(ai) mi gotso
ai (mi [gotso GU])
ai (mi gotso)
#ai (mi gotso)#
[I'm going to go.]
- I06 Tu fa gotso nahu
tu M4 fa (gotso [nahu])
tu (M4 fa [{gotso nahu} GU])
tu (fa [gotso nahu])
#tu (fa (gotso nahu))#
[You'll go at what time?]
- I07 Na la Soden
na la soden
na (la soden) GU
na (la soden)
#na (la soden)#
[On Saturday.]
- I08 Ai mi ditca
(ai) mi ditca
ai (mi [ditca GU])
ai (mi ditca)
#ai (mi ditca)#
[I intend to teach. (I'm going to teach.)]
- I09 Nahu
(nahu)
nahu
nahu
#nahu#
[At what time/date/period?]
- I10 Na la Netomen
na la netomen
na (la netomen) GU
na (la netomen)
#na (la netomen)#
[In December.]
- I11 Nahu
(nahu)
nahu
nahu
#nahu#
[When?]
- I12 Pa la Torin
pa la torin
pa (la torin) GU

pa (la torin)
#pa (la torin)#
[Before the Second.]

I13 Nahu
(nahu)
nahu
nahu
#nahu#
[When?]

I14 Fa la Nevesonin
fa la nevesonin
fa (la nevesonin) GU
fa (la nevesonin)
#fa (la nevesonin)#
[After 1960.]

I15 Nahu
(nahu)
nahu
nahu
#nahu#
[When?]

I16 Na le monza
na le monza
na ([le monza] GA) GU
na (le monza)
#na (le monza)#
[In the morning.]

I17 Pahu
(pahu)
pahu
pahu
#pahu#
[Before when?]

I18 Pa le natli
pa le natli
pa ([le natli] GA) GU
pa (le natli)
#pa (le natli)#
[Before the night.]

I19 Fahu
(fahu)
fahu
fahu
#fahu#
[After when?]

I20 Fa le cimra
fa le cimra
fa ([le cimra] GA) GU
fa (le cimra)
#fa (le cimra)#
[After the summer.]

- I21 Le cimra
le cimra
(le cimra) GA
le cimra
#le cimra#
[(After) The summer.]
- I22 Nahu
(nahu)
nahu
nahu
#nahu#
[When?]
- I23 Pazi
pazi
pazi GU
pazi
#pazi#
[Just now. (Immediately before this moment.)]
- I24 Nahu
(nahu)
nahu
nahu
#nahu#
[When?]
(pazihu would also be possible. Indeed,) (pacenoinahu is also an allolex of UI.)
- I25 Fa ba
fa ba
fa ba GU
fa ba
#fa ba#
[After sometime.]
- I26 Na tiu mi pa clafo
na tiu mi M4 pa clafo
(na tiu GU) (mi [M4 pa {clafo GU}])
(na tiu) (mi [pa clafo])
#(na tiu)(mi (pa clafo))#
[At that (reported event), I laughed.]
- I27 Fazu tu ia mi falba
fazu (tu [ia]) mi falba
(fazu [tu ia] GU) (mi [falba GU])
(fazu [tu ia]) (mi falba)
#(fazu (tu ia))(mi falba)#
[Long after you, certainly, I'll fail.]
- I28 Fazu ia tu mi falba
(fazu [ia]) tu mi falba
([fazu ia] tu GU) (mi [falba GU])
([fazu ia] tu) (mi falba)
#((fazu ia) tu)(mi falba)#
[Long after, certainly, you, I'll fail.]
(Here ia is gobbled by the PA-) (word fazu.)
- I29 Pa tu mi kicmu
pa tu mi kicmu
(pa tu GU) (mi [kicmu GU])
(pa tu) (mi kicmu)

#(pa tu)(mi kicmu)#
 [Before you, I was a doctor.]

- I30 Fa le monza mi turka
 fa le monza mi turka
 (fa [(le monza) GA] GU) (mi [turka GU])
 (fa [le monza]) (mi turka)
 #(fa (le monza))(mi turka)#
 [After the morning, I work.]

- J -

- J01 La Djan, titci vi
 la djan titci vi
 (la djan) (titci [vi GU] GU)
 (la djan) (titci vi)
 #(la djan)(titci vi)#
 [John teaches here.]
- J02 Ei tu stolo vi
 (ei) tu stolo vi
 ei (tu [stolo {vi GU} GU])
 ei (tu [stolo vi])
 #ei (tu (stolo vi))#
 [Do you stay here?]
- J03 Ia mi stolo vi
 (ia) mi stolo vi
 ia (mi [stolo {vi GU} GU])
 ia (mi [stolo vi])
 #ia (mi (stolo vi))#
 [Yes, I stay here.]
- J04 Ei tu pleci vi
 (ei) tu pleci vi
 ei (tu [pleci {vi GU} GU])
 ei (tu [pleci vi])
 #ei (tu (pleci vi))#
 [Do you play here?]
- J05 No. I mi pleci va
 no . i mi pleci va
 no . i (mi [pleci {va GU} GU])
 no . i (mi [pleci va])
 #no# #i (mi (pleci va))#
 [No; I play there.]
- J06 Ei tu stude vi
 (ei) tu stude vi
 ei (tu [stude {vi GU} GU])
 ei (tu [stude vi])
 #ei (tu (stude vi))#
 [Do you study here? (Or: Are you a student here?)]
- J07 No. I mi stude vu
 no . i mi stude vu
 no . i (mi [stude {vu GU} GU])
 no . i (mi [stude vu])
 #no# #i (mi (stude vu))#

[No; I study far away. (Or: No; I am a student far away.)]

- J08 Ei tu vi sonli
 (ei) tu M4 vi sonli
 ei (tu [M4 vi {sonli GU}])
 ei (tu [vi sonli])
 #ei (tu (vi sonli))#
 [Do you here sleep?]
- J09 No. I mi va sonli
 no . i mi M4 va sonli
 no . i (mi [M4 va {sonli GU}])
 no . i (mi [va sonli])
 #no# #i (mi (va sonli))#
 [No; I there sleep.]
- J10 Mi na resto
 mi M4 na resto
 mi (M4 na [resto GU])
 mi (na resto)
 #mi (na resto)#
 [I'm now resting (i.e., reclining, lying down).]
- J11 Tu resto vihu
 tu (resto [vihu])
 tu ([resto vihu] GU)
 tu (resto vihu)
 #tu (resto vihu)#
 [You're resting where (in what place)?]
- J12 Vi le hasfa
 vi le hasfa
 vi ([le hasfa] GA) GU
 vi (le hasfa)
 #vi (le hasfa)#
 [In the house.]
- J13 Vihu
 (vihu)
 vihu
 vihu
 #vihu#
 [Where?]
- J14 Viuza
 viuza
 viuza GU
 viuza
 #viuza#
 [Throughout.]
- J15 Vihu
 (vihu)
 vihu
 vihu
 #vihu#
 [Where?]
- J16 Va mi
 va mi

va mi GU
 va mi
 #va mi#
 [Near me.]

J17 Vi hu
 (vi hu)
 vi hu
 vi hu
 #vi hu#
 [Where?]

J18 Vi le stana
 vi le stana
 vi ([le stana] GA) GU
 vi (le stana)
 #vi (le stana)#
 [At the station.]

J19 Vi hu
 (vi hu)
 vi hu
 vi hu
 #vi hu#
 [Where?]

J20 Vi le radho
 vi le radho
 vi ([le radho] GA) GU
 vi (le radho)
 #vi (le radho)#
 [On the radio.]

J21 Vahu
 (vahu)
 vahu
 vahu
 #vahu#
 [Near where?]

J22 Va la Rain
 va la rain
 va (la rain) GU
 va (la rain)
 #va (la rain)#
 [Near the Rhine.]

J23 Vu hu
 (vu hu)
 vu hu
 vu hu
 #vu hu#
 [Far from where?]

J24 Vu le mursi
 vu le mursi
 vu ([le mursi] GA) GU
 vu (le mursi)
 #vu (le mursi)#
 [Far from the sea.]

(Note that PA-phrases also have implicit)
 (GUs as their right boundaries.)

- J25 Vi la Ditroit, da pa vamtu
vi la ditroit da M4 pa vamtu
(vi [la ditroit] GU) (da [M4 pa {vamtu GU}])
(vi [la ditroit]) (da [pa vamtu])
#(vi (la ditroit))(da (pa vamtu))#
[In Detroit he threw up.]
- J26 Va le vrici da fa zbuma
va le vrici da M4 fa zbuma
(va [{le vrici} GA] GU) (da [M4 fa {zbuma GU}])
(va [le vrici]) (da [fa zbuma])
#(va (le vrici))(da (fa zbuma))#
[Near the river it exploded.]
- J27 Vu le monca da na balci
vu le monca da M4 na balci
(vu [{le monca} GA] GU) (da [M4 na {balci GU}])
(vu [le monca]) (da [na balci])
#(vu (le monca))(da (na balci))#
[Far from the mountain, he's now building.]
- J28 Vu le monca da na balci de
vu le monca da M4 na balci de
(vu [{le monca} GA] GU) (da [M4 na {balci <de GU>}])
(vu [le monca]) (da [na {balci de}])
#(vu (le monca))(da (na (balci de)))#
[Far from the mountain he's now building it.]
- K -
- K01 Ba najda
ba najda
ba (najda GU)
ba najda
#ba najda#
[Something is a knife. (There are knives.)]
- K02 Ei ba smano
(ei) ba smano
ei (ba [smano GU])
ei (ba smano)
#ei (ba smano)#
[Is there smoke?]
- K03 Ia ba smano
(ia) ba smano
ia (ba [smano GU])
ia (ba smano)
#ia (ba smano)#
[Yes, there is smoke.]
- K04 Ei ba breba
(ei) ba breba
ei (ba [breba GU])
ei (ba breba)
#ei (ba breba)#
[Is there bread? (Is there any bread?)]

- K05 Ia. I ba breba vi
(ia) . i ba breba vi
ia . i (ba [breba {vi GU} GU])
ia . i (ba [breba vi])
#ia# #i (ba (breba vi))#
[Yes; there's bread here.]
- K06 Ei ba pa hirtei
(ei) ba M4 pa hirtei
ei (ba [M4 pa {hirtei GU}])
ei (ba [pa hirtei])
#ei (ba (pa hirtei))#
[Did someone listen? (Did anybody listen?)]
- K07 Ia. I ba hirtei na
(ia) . i ba hirtei na
ia . i (ba [hirtei {na GU} GU])
ia . i (ba [hirtei na])
#ia# #i (ba (hirtei na))#
[Yes; someone's listening now.]
- K08 Ei ba jokla
(ei) ba jokla
ei (ba [jokla GU])
ei (ba jokla)
#ei (ba jokla)#
[Is there a clock?]
- K09 Ia. I ti jokla
(ia) . i ti jokla
ia . i (ti [jokla GU])
ia . i (ti jokla)
#ia# #i (ti jokla)#
[Yes; this is a clock.]
- K10 Ei ba bukcui vi
(ei) ba bukcui vi
ei (ba [bucui {vi GU} GU])
ei (ba [bucui vi])
#ei (ba (bucui vi))#
[Are there books here? (Are there any books here?)]
- K11 Uu no ba bukcui vi
(uu) no ba bukcui vi
uu (no [ba {bucui <vi GU> GU}])
uu (no [ba {bucui vi}])
#uu (no (ba (bucui vi)))#
[Sorry, there are no books here.]
- K12 No ba cutri vina
no ba cutri vina
no (ba [cutri {vina GU} GU])
no (ba [cutri vina])
#no (ba (cutri vina))#
[There is no water here now.]
- K13 Ba najda vihu
ba (najda [vihu])
ba ([najda vihu] GU)
ba (najda vihu)

- #ba (najda vihu)#
[There are knives where? (Where are "the" knives?)]
- K14 Ba najda vi levi drara
ba najda vi levi drara
ba (najda [vi {<levi drara> GA} GU] GU)
ba (najda [vi {levi drara}])
#ba (najda (vi (levi drara)))#
[There are knives in this drawer. ("The" knives are in this drawer.)]
- K15 Ba nilboi nahu
ba (nilboi [nahu])
ba ([nilboi nahu] GU)
ba (nilboi nahu)
#ba (nilboi nahu)#
[There are children when? (When were there/will there be children?)]
- K16 Ba nilboi na la Nevevonin
ba nilboi na la nevevonin
ba (nilboi [na {la nevevonin} GU] GU)
ba (nilboi [na {la nevevonin}])
#ba (nilboi (na (la nevevonin)))#
[There are children in 1980. (There were/will be children in 1980.)]
- K17 Ei raba cfinu
(ei) ra ba cfinu
ei ([ra ba] [cfinu GU])
ei ([ra ba] cfinu)
#ei ((ra ba) cfinu)#
[Is everything new?]
- K18 No. I ba no cfinu
no . i ba no cfinu
no . i (ba [{no cfinu} GU])
no . i (ba [no cfinu])
#no# #i (ba (no cfinu))#
[No; something is not new. (No; some things are not new.)]
- K19 Ei raba cluva rabe
(ei) ra ba cluva ra be
ei ([ra ba] [cluva {<ra be> GU}])
ei ([ra ba] [cluva {ra be}])
#ei ((ra ba) (cluva (ra be)))#
[Does everybody love everybody else?]
- K20 No. I ba no cluva rabe. I feu ba no cluva be
no . i ba no cluva ra be . (i [feu]) ba no cluva be
no . i (ba [{no cluva} {<ra be> GU}]) . (i feu) (ba [{no cluva} {be
GU}])
no . i (ba [{no cluva} {ra be}]) . (i feu) (ba [{no cluva} {be}])
#no# #i (ba ((no cluva)(ra be)))# #i (feu)(ba ((no cluva) be))#
[No; there are some who don't love everyone else; in fact, there are
some who don't love anyone else.]
(Note that the UI-word feu is gobbled into I, the utterance-connect-)
(or. There, it is not a headmod but something that lies entirely)
(ahead of the sentence--in the joint between the sentences--and the)
(sentence itself can of course have its own headmod. Such a structure)
(might therefore be interpreted semantically as having to do with the)
(relationship between the connected sentences, rather than with the)
(sentence it connects. There are grounds here for CPDing such phrases.)

- K21 Ei raba kunci be
 (ei) ra ba kunci be
 ei ([ra ba] [kunci {be GU}])
 ei ([ra ba] [kunci be])
 #ei ((ra ba)(kunci be))#
 [Is everyone related to someone else?]
- (raba & kin are "stylistic" CPDs.)
 (The PP breaks them up before)
 (handing them to the Parser. To)
 (write the grammar so that raba &
 (kin would be a separate lexeme)
 (would needlessly complicate it.)
- K22 No. I ba kunci nibe
 no . i ba kunci ni be
 no . i (ba [kunci {<ni be> GU}])
 no . i (ba [kunci {ni be}])
 #no# #i (ba (kunci (ni be)))#
 [No; some are related to no one else.]
- (nibe is also "de-CPDed".)
- K23 Ei ba matma rabe
 (ei) ba matma ra be
 ei (ba [matma {<ra be> GU}])
 ei (ba [matma {ra be}])
 #ei (ba (matma (ra be)))#
 [Is someone the mother of everyone else?]
- K24 No. I niba matma rabe. I feu ba matma nibe
 no . i ni ba matma ra be . (i [feu]) ba matma ni be
 no . i ([ni ba] [matma {<ra be> GU}]) . (i feu) (ba [matma {<ni be>
 GU}])
 no . i ([ni ba] [matma {ra be}]) . (i feu) (ba [matma {ni be}])
 #no# #i ((ni ba) (matma (ra be)))# #i feu (ba (matma (ni be)))#
 [No; no one is the mother of everyone else; in fact, some are the
 mothers of no one else.]
- K25 Raba gudbi be bo
 ra ba gudbi be bo
 (ra ba) (gudbi [{be bo} GU])
 (ra ba) (gudbi [be bo])
 #ra ba (gudbi (be bo))#
 [Everyone is better than someone for something.]
- K26 Ba paslinkui ra be bo
 ba paslinkui ra be bo
 ba (paslinkui [{<ra be> bo} GU])
 ba (paslinkui [ra be bo])
 #ba (paslinkui ((ra be) bo))#
 [Someone is an ancestor of everyone through someone.]
- K27 Ba vegri be ra bo
 ba vegri be ra bo
 ba (vegri [{be <ra bo>} GU])
 ba (vegri [be {ra bo}])
 #ba (vegri (be (ra bo)))#
 [Something is greener than something else to everyone.]
- K28 La Djan, gotso la Frans
 la djan gotso la frans
 (la djan) (gotso [{la frans} GU])
 (la djan) (gotso [la frans])
 #la djan (gotso (la frans))#
 [John goes to France.]
- K29 Icinusoa de gotso da ba
- (Icinusoa is a frank kludge.)

- icinusoa de gotso da ba
 icinusoa (de [gotso {<da ba> GU}])
 icinusoa (de [gotso {da ba}])
 #icinusoa (de (gotso (da ba)))#
 [And therefore he goes there from somewhere.]
- (Inusoa/Isoa won't work because)
 (of 'I nusoa'/'I soa'...unless a)
 (pronunciation scheme can be)
 (devised that will distinguish)
 (phrase from CPD.)
- K30 Ia toi tradu
 (ia) toi tradu
 ia (toi [tradu GU])
 ia (toi tradu)
 #ia (toi tradu)#
 [Yes, that's true.]
- K31 Ti groda
 ti groda
 ti (groda GU)
 ti groda
 #ti groda#
 [This is big.]
- K32 Icinusoa da groda ba
 icinusoa da groda ba
 icinusoa (da [groda {ba GU}])
 icinusoa (da [groda ba])
 #icinusoa (da (groda ba)))#
 [And therefore it's bigger than something.]
- (By the way, soa and nusoa have)
 (exchanged their senses one more)
 (time: soa is again 'because',)
 (and nusoa = 'therefore'...for)
 (the plainest of)
 (Zipfean reasons.)
- K33 Ti bitsa
 ti bitsa
 ti (bitsa GU)
 ti bitsa
 #ti bitsa#
 [This is between.]
- K34 Icinusoa da bitsa ba be
 icinusoa da bitsa ba be
 icinusoa (da [bitsa {<ba be> GU}])
 icinusoa (da [bitsa {ba be}])
 #icinusoa (da (bitsa (ba be)))#
 [And therefore it's between something and something else.]
- K35 Ti vedma
 ti vedma
 ti (vedma GU)
 ti vedma
 #ti vedma#
 [This (person) is a seller.]
- K36 Icinusoa da vedma ba be bo
 icinusoa da vedma ba be bo
 icinusoa (da [vedma {(ba be) bo> GU}])
 icinusoa (da [vedma {(ba be) bo}])
 #icinusoa (da (vedma ((ba be) bo)))#
 [And therefore he sells something to someone at some price.]
- K37 Ti ketpi
 ti ketpi
 ti (ketpi GU)
 ti ketpi
 #ti ketpi#

[This is a travel-ticket.]

- K38 Icinusoa da ketpi ba be bo bu
 icinusoa da ketpi ba be bo bu
 icinusoa (da [ketpi {<[[ba be] bo] bu> GU}])
 icinusoa (da [ketpi {<[[ba be] bo] bu}])
 #icinusoa (da (ketpi (((ba be) bo) bu)))#
 [And therefore it is a ticket to somewhere from somewhere on some
 carrier for some price.]
 (Should argument sets be L- or R-grouping? This is akin to the name-)
 (string question, also pred-strings. How do we settle such questions?)
 (Experimentally? If there is a pause during production before, say,) (a multiterm arg set, and its length is proportional to the no. of)
 (args, then that is evidence for the L-grouping that McG now imposes.)

- L -

- L01 Ei tu pa vizka le fagro
 (ei) tu M4 pa vizka le fagro
 ei (tu [M4 pa {vizka <[[le fagro] GA] GU}])
 ei (tu [pa {vizka <le fagro>}])
 #ei (tu (pa (vizka (le fagro))))#
 [Did you see the fire?]
- L02 Ia mi pa vizka le fagro
 (ia) mi M4 pa vizka le fagro
 ia (mi [M4 pa {vizka <[[le fagro] GA] GU}])
 ia (mi [pa {vizka <le fagro>}])
 #ia (mi (pa (vizka (le fagro))))#
 [Yes, I saw the fire.]
- L03 Ei tu fundi lo malna
 (ei) tu fundi lo malna
 ei (tu [fundi {<[[lo malna] GA] GU}])
 ei (tu [fundi {lo malna}])
 #ei (tu (fundi (lo malna)))#
 [Are you fond of milk? (Do you like milk?)]
- L04 Ia mi fundi lo malna
 (ia) mi fundi lo malna
 ia (mi [fundi {<[[lo malna] GA] GU}])
 ia (mi [fundi {lo malna}])
 #ia (mi (fundi (lo malna)))#
 [Yes, I'm fond of milk.]
- L05 Ei tu pa titci lo nikri
 (ei) tu M4 pa titci lo nikri
 ei (tu [M4 pa {titci <[[lo nikri] GA] GU}])
 ei (tu [pa {titci <lo nikri>}])
 #ei (tu (pa (titci (lo nikri))))#
 [Did you eat cheese?]
- L06 Ia mi pa titci lo nikri
 (ia) mi M4 pa titci lo nikri
 ia (mi [M4 pa {titci <[[lo nikri] GA] GU}])
 ia (mi [pa {titci <lo nikri>}])
 #ia (mi (pa (titci (lo nikri))))#
 [Yes, I ate cheese.]

- L07 Ei da fa pitho le malna
 (ei) da M4 fa pitho le malna (pidra -> pitho is another remade)
 ei (da [M4 fa {pitho <[le malna] GA] GU}}]) (prim that probably)
 ei (da [fa {pitho <le malna>}]) (won't survive.)
 #ei (da (fa (pitho (le malna))))#
 [Will he drink the milk?] (Request for prediction.)
- L08 Ia mi fa pitho da
 (ia) mi M4 fa pitho da
 ia (mi [M4 fa {pitho <da GU>}])
 ia (mi [fa {pitho da}])
 #ia (mi (fa (pitho da)))#
 [Yes, he will drink it.] (The prediction; no insistence implied.)
- L09 Ai da fa pitho da
 (ai) da M4 fa pitho da
 ai (da [M4 fa {pitho <da GU>}])
 ai (da [fa {pitho da}])
 #ai (da (fa (pitho da)))#
 [I'll see to it that he drinks it!] (Strong intention.)
- L10 Ei tu fa janto lo simba
 (ei) tu M4 fa janto lo simba
 ei (tu [M4 fa {janto <[lo simba] GA] GU}}])
 ei (tu [fa {janto <lo simba>}])
 #ei (tu (fa (janto (lo simba))))#
 [Will you (be) hunt(ing) lions?] (Are you going to hunt lions?)]
- L11 Ia mi fa janto da
 (ia) mi M4 fa janto da
 ia (mi [M4 fa {janto <da GU>}])
 ia (mi [fa {janto da}])
 #ia (mi (fa (janto da)))#
 [Yes, I'll (be) hunt(ing) lions. (Yes, I'm going to hunt lions.)]
- L12 Ei le cinmao pa pluci
 (ei) le cinmao M4 pa pluci
 ei ([le cinmao] GA) [M4 pa {pluci GU}])
 ei ([le cinmao] [pa pluci])
 #ei ((le cinmao)(pa pluci))#
 [Was the baby-maker pleasant?]
- L13 No. I da pa zavlo
 no . i da M4 pa zavlo
 no . i (da [M4 pa {zavlo GU}])
 no . i (da [pa zavlo])
 #no# #i (da (pa zavlo))#
 [No; he was bad.]
- L14 Ei lepo cinmao pa pluci
 (ei) lepo cinmao M4 pa pluci
 ei ([lepo {cinmao GU}] [M4 pa {pluci GU}])
 ei ([lepo cinmao] [pa pluci])
 #ei ((lepo cinmao)(pa pluci))#
 [Was the baby-making pleasant?]
- L15 Ia da pa cmiza
 (ia) da M4 pa cmiza
 ia (da [M4 pa {cmiza GU}])
 ia (da [pa cmiza])

#ia (da (pa cmiza))#
[Yes, it was fun.]

L16 Ei lo nirda ga sucmi
(ei) lo nirda ga sucmi
ei ([lo nirda] ga [sucmi GU])
ei ([lo nirda] ga sucmi)
#ei ([lo nirda] ga sucmi)#
[Do birds swim?]

L17 No. I da fleti
no . i da fleti
no . i (da [fleti GU])
no . i (da fleti)
#no# #i (da fleti)#
[No; they fly.]

L18 Ei tu pa hirti lepo zbuma
(ei) tu M4 pa hirti lepo zbuma
ei (tu [M4 pa {hirti <(lepo [zbuma GU]) GU>}])
ei (tu [pa {hirti <lepo zbuma>}])
#ei (tu (pa (hirti (lepo zbuma))))#
[Did you hear the explosion?]

(lepo & kin are not de-)
(CPDed by the PP because)
(they have a spe-)
(cial role to)
(play in forming)
(event-clauses.)

L19 Ia mi pa hirti lepo zbuma
(ia) mi M4 pa hirti lepo zbuma
ia (mi [M4 pa {hirti <(lepo [zbuma GU]) GU>}])
ia (mi [pa {hirti <lepo zbuma>}])
#ia (mi (pa (hirti (lepo zbuma))))#
[Yes, I heard the explosion.]

(However, there must be)
(no pauses within a lepo-)
(CPD if it is to)
(be heard as)
(such.)

L20 Ei tu pa hirti le, po zbuma
(ei) tu M4 pa hirti le po zbuma
ei (tu [M4 pa {hirti <([le {po zbuma}] GA) GU>}])
ei (tu [pa {hirti <le (po zbuma)>}])
#ei (tu (pa (hirti (le (po zbuma))))#
[Did you hear the explosion?]

(Should a pause occur, or a space in)
(writing, the)
(lexer will re-)
(gard it as two)
(words, and the parser will)
(close-bind po to the following PREDA.)

L21 Ei tu pa hirti le clado po zbuma
(ei) tu M4 pa hirti le clado po zbuma
ei (tu [M4 pa {hirti <([le {clado <po zbuma>}] GA) GU>}])
ei (tu [pa {hirti <le (clado [po zbuma])>}])
#ei (tu (pa (hirti (le (clado (po zbuma))))#
[Did you hear the loud explosion?]

(Another short-scope po.)

L22 Ei tu hapci lopo sucmi
(ei) tu hapci lopo sucmi
ei (tu [hapci {<lopo (sucmi GU)> GU}])
ei (tu [hapci {lopo sucmi}])
#ei (tu (hapci (lopo sucmi)))#
[Are you happy about swimming?]

(The LEPO-lexeme has very)
(long scope...not exer-)
(cised, however, in these)
(early examples.)

L23 Ia mi hapci lopo sucmi
(ia) mi hapci lopo sucmi
ia (mi [hapci {<lopo (sucmi GU)> GU}])
ia (mi [hapci {lopo sucmi}])
#ia (mi (hapci (lopo sucmi)))#
[Yes, I am happy about swimming.]

L24 Ei lopo dzoru ga slano

- (ei) lopo dzoru ga slano
 ei ([lopo {dzoru GU}] [ga {slano GU}])
 ei ([lopo dzoru] [ga slano])
 #ei ((lopo dzoru)(ga slano))#
 [Is walking slow?]
- L25 Ia lopo dzoru ga slano (gu would work just here as well as ga.)
 (ia) lopo dzoru ga slano
 ia ([lopo {dzoru GU}] [ga {slano GU}])
 ia ([lopo dzoru] [ga slano])
 #ia ((lopo dzoru)(ga slano))#
 [Yes, walking is slow.]
- L26 Ei lepo prano pa nardu
 (ei) lepo prano M4 pa nardu
 ei ([lepo {prano GU}] [M4 pa {nardu GU}])
 ei ([lepo prano] [pa nardu])
 #ei ((lepo prano)(pa nardu))# (Notice that it does not take a gu to
 [Was the run difficult?] (close off a lepo-clause before a TO.)
- L27 No. I lepo prano pa fasru
 no . i lepo prano M4 pa fasru
 no . i ([lepo {prano GU}] [M4 pa {fasru GU}])
 no . i ([lepo prano] [pa fasru])
 #no# #i ((lepo prano)(pa fasru))#
 [No; the run was easy.]
- L28 Ei lopo nilboi ga treci
 (ei) lopo nilboi ga treci
 ei ([lopo {nilboi GU}] [ga {treci GU}])
 ei ([lopo nilboi] [ga treci])
 #ei ((lopo nilboi)(ga treci))#
 [Is childhood interesting?]
- L29 Ia. I da nardu sui
 (ia) . i da (nardu [sui])
 ia . i (da [{nardu sui} GU])
 ia . i (da [nardu sui])
 #ia# #i (da (nardu sui))#
 [Yes; and it's difficult also.]
- L30 Ei lopo mormao lo simba ga nardu (gu would do just as well here.)
 (ei) lopo mormao lo simba ga nardu
 ei ([lopo {mormao <([lo simba] ga) GU>}] [nardu GU])
 ei ([lopo {mormao <(lo simba) ga>}] nardu)
 #ei ([lopo {mormao <(lo simba) ga>}] nardu)#
 [Is killing lions difficult?]
- L31 Ia lopo mormao da ga nardu
 (ia) lopo mormao da ga nardu
 ia ([lopo {mormao <da GU>}] [ga {nardu GU}])
 ia ([lopo {mormao da}] [ga nardu])
 #ia ((lopo (mormao da))(ga nardu))#
 [Yes, killing them is difficult.]
- L32 Ei lopo katca lo murki ga nuremi
 (ei) lopo katca lo murki ga nuremi
 ei ([lopo {katca <([lo murki] ga) GU>}] [nuremi GU])
 ei ([lopo {katca <(lo murki) ga>}] nuremi)
 #ei ([lopo {katca <(lo murki) ga>}] nuremi)#

[Is watching monkeys amusing?]

- L33 Ia de nurcmi
(ia) de nurcmi
ia (de [nurcmi GU])
ia (de nurcmi)
#ia (de nurcmi)#
[Yes, it's amusing.]
- L34 Lo ficli ga spalii lo mursi
lo ficli ga spalii lo mursi
([lo ficli] ga) (spalii [{<lo mursi> GA} GU])
([lo ficli] ga) (spalii [lo mursi])
#([lo ficli] ga) (spalii [lo mursi])#
[Fish live in the sea.]
- L35 Lo tongu ga trime lopo takna
lo tongu ga trime lopo takna
([lo tongu] ga) (trime [{lopo <takna GU>} GU])
([lo tongu] ga) (trime [lopo takna])
#([lo tongu] ga) (trime [lopo takna])#
[The tongue is the tool of speech.]
- L36 Lopo takna ga podju lo sonda
lopo takna ga podju lo sonda
(lopo [takna GU]) (ga [podju [{<lo sonda> GA> GU}])
(lopo takna) (ga [podju {lo sonda}])
#(lopo takna)(ga (podju (lo sonda)))#
[Speech produces sound.]
- L37 Lopo dirlu ga ckozu lopo kecri
lopo dirlu ga ckozu lopo kecri
(lopo [dirlu GU]) (ga [ckozu [{<lopo (kecri GU)> GU}])
(lopo dirlu) (ga [ckozu {lopo kecri}])
#(lopo dirlu)(ga (ckozu (lopo kecri)))#
[Loss is a cause of sadness.]
- L38 Lepo sucmi kanpi pa valna
lepo sucmi kanpi M4 pa valna
(lepo [{sucmi kanpi} GU]) (M4 pa [valna GU])
(lepo [sucmi kanpi]) (pa valna)
#(lepo (sucmi kanpi))(pa valna)#
[The swimming-meet (competition) was violent.]
- L39 Le, po sucmi kanpi pa valna
le po sucmi kanpi M4 pa valna
([le {<po sucmi> kanpi}] GA) (M4 pa [valna GU])
(le [{po sucmi} kanpi]) (pa valna)
#(le ((po sucmi) kanpi))(pa valna)#
[The swimming competitor was violent.]
(is likely to be elusive, as in this case.)
- (This pause is morphemic, not)
(lexemic. It is necessary for)
(hearing po as)
(a single word.)
(The grammatical difference is)
(plain: but the semantic one)
- L40 Le sucmi po kanpi pa valna
le sucmi po kanpi M4 pa valna
([le {sucmi <po kanpi>}] GA) (M4 pa [valna GU])
(le [sucmi {po kanpi}]) (pa valna)
#(le (sucmi (po kanpi)))(pa valna)#
[The swimmers' competition was violent.] (Another elusive difference.)

- M -

- M01 Ei tu djano lepo mi stude
 (ei) tu djano lepo mi stude
 ei (tu [djano {<lepo (mi [stude GU])> GU}])
 ei (tu [djano {lepo <mi stude>}])
 #ei (tu (djano (lepo (mi stude))))#
 [Do you know that I am a student?]
- M02 Ia mi djano lepo tu stude
 (ia) mi djano lepo tu stude
 ia (mi [djano {<lepo (tu [stude GU])> GU}])
 ia (mi [djano {lepo <tu stude>}])
 #ia (mi (djano (lepo (tu stude))))#
 [Yes, I know that you are a student.]
- M03 Ei tu jupni lepo mi pluci
 (ei) tu jupni lepo mi pluci
 ei (tu [jupni {<lepo (mi [pluci GU])> GU}])
 ei (tu [jupni {lepo <mi pluci>}])
 #ei (tu (jupni (lepo (mi pluci))))#
 [Do you think that I am pleasant?]
- M04 Ia mi jupni da
 (ia) mi jupni da
 ia (mi [jupni {da GU}])
 ia (mi [jupni da])
 #ia (mi (jupni da))#
 [Yes, I think it (i.e., that).]
- M05 Tu danza lepo jmite hu
 tu danza lepo jmite hu
 tu (danza [{lepo <jmite (hu GU)>} GU])
 tu (danza [lepo {jmite hu}])
 #tu (danza (lepo (jmite hu)))#
 [You want to meet whom?]
- M06 Mi danza lepo jmite le gimna
 mi danza lepo jmite le gimna
 mi (danza [{lepo <jmite ({le gimna} GA) GU}>} GU])
 mi (danza [lepo {jmite <le gimna>}])
 #mi (danza (lepo (jmite (le gimna))))#
 [I want to meet the gymnast.]
- M07 Le nirli pa takna mi lepo da traci
 le nirli M4 pa takna mi lepo da traci
 ([le nirli] GA) (M4 pa [takna {<mi (lepo [da {traci GU}])> GU}])
 (le nirli) (pa [takna {mi <lepo (da traci)>}])
 #((le nirli)(pa (takna (mi (lepo (da traci)))))#
 [The girl talked to me about her trip.]
- M08 Le fotpa pa pozfa le linco lepo da pitho
 le fotpa M4 pa pozfa le linco lepo da pitho
 ([le fotpa] GA) (M4 pa [pozfa {<([le linco] GA) (lepo [da {pitho GU}])> GU}])
 (le fotpa) (pa [pozfa {<le linco> <lepo (da pitho)>}])
 #((le fotpa)(pa (pozfa ((le linco)(lepo (da pitho)))))#
 [The fat one opposed the thin one over his (the lean one's) drinking.
 (The fat one was against the lean one's drinking.)]

- M09 Le farfu pa takna le detri lepo de nitfi
le farfu M4 pa takna le detri lepo de nitfi
([le farfu] GA) (M4 pa [takna {<[le detri] GA} (lepo [de {nitfi GU}])>
GU}])
(le farfu) (pa [takna {<le detri> <lepo (de nitfi)>}])
#(le farfu)(pa (takna ((le detri)(lepo (de nitfi)))))#
[The father talked to the daughter about his being worried.]
- M10 Ei tu danza lepo mi bloda tu
(ei) tu danza lepo mi bloda tu
ei (tu [danza {<lepo (mi [bloda {tu GU}])> GU}])
ei (tu [danza {lepo <mi (bloda tu)>}])
#ei (tu (danza (lepo (mi (bloda tu))))#
[Do you want me to hit you?]
- M11 No. I no da pluci
no . i no da pluci
no . i (no [da {pluci GU}])
no . i (no [da pluci])
#no# #i (no (da pluci))#
[No; it's not pleasant.]
- M12 Mi krido lepo mi groda leva nimla
mi krido lepo mi groda leva nimla
mi (krido [{lepo <mi (groda [{<leva nimla> GA} GU]})> GU})
mi (krido [lepo {mi <groda (leva nimla)>}])
#mi (krido (lepo (mi (groda (leva nimla))))#
[I believe that I am bigger than that animal.]
- M13 Mi djaseu lepo la Marz, redro levi carta
mi djaseu lepo la marz redro levi carta
mi (djaseu [{lepo <[la marz] (redro [{<levi carta> GA} GU]})> GU})
mi (djaseu [lepo {<la marz> <redro (levi carta)>}])
#mi (djaseu (lepo ((la marz)(redro (levi carta))))#
[I claim that Mars is redder than this shirt.]
- M14 Le stude pa djadou le surva lepo da pluci de
le stude M4 pa djadou le surva lepo da pluci de
([le stude] GA) (M4 pa [djadou {<[le surva] GA} (lepo [da {pluci <de
GU}])> GU}])
(le stude) (pa [djadou {<le surva> <lepo (da [pluci de])>}])
#(le stude)(pa (djadou ((le surva)(lepo (da (pluci de))))#
[The student informed the servant that he/she (the servant) pleased
him/her (the student).]
(This is LIFO replacement in the same sentence, and it seems to make
sense. In a preceding utterance--especially by another speaker--
FIFO might work better.)
- M15 La Babis, djaseu lepo la Denvr, bitsa le vrici le monca
la babis djaseu lepo la denvr bitsa le vrici le monca
(la babis) (djaseu [{lepo <[la denvr] (bitsa [{<le vrici] GA} <[le
monca] GA}) GU]})> GU})
(la babis) (djaseu [lepo {<la denvr> <bitsa ([le vrici] [le monca])>}])
#(la babis)(djaseu (lepo ((la denvr)(bitsa ((le vrici)(le monca))))#
[Bobby claimed that Denver is between the river and the mountain.]
- M16 La Dag, furmoi lepo trati lepo skesa la Meris
la dag furmoi lepo trati lepo skesa la meris
(la dag) (furmoi [{lepo <trati ([lepo {skesa <[la meris] GU}])> GU}])

(la dag) (furmoi [lepo {trati <lepo (skesa [la meris])>}}])
 # (la dag) (furmoi (lepo (trati (lepo (skesa (la meris)))))#
 [Doug intended to try to kiss Mary.]

M17 Ei la Degol, pa krido lepo kanmo lepo gangudtaa la Frans
 (ei) la degol M4 pa krido lepo kanmo lepo gangudtaa la frans
 ei ([la degol] [M4 pa {krido <(lepo [kanmo {<lepo (gangudtaa [{la frans}
 GU}]> GU}]] GU}]]
 ei ([la degol] [pa {krido <lepo (kanmo [lepo {gangudtaa <la
 frans>}}]]>}}])
 #ei ((la degol)(pa (krido (lepo (kanmo (lepo (gangudtaa
 (la frans)))))#
 [Did de Gaulle believe that (he) could glorify France?]

M18 Ia da pa krido lepo kanmo lepo gangudtaa du
 (ia) da M4 pa krido lepo kanmo lepo gangudtaa du
 ia (da [M4 pa {krido <(lepo [kanmo {<lepo (gangudtaa [du GU])> GU}]]
 GU}]]
 ia (da [pa {krido <lepo (kanmo [lepo {gangudtaa du}]]>}}])
 #ia (da (pa (krido (lepo (kanmo (lepo (gangudtaa du)))))#
 [Yes, he believed that (he) could glorify her.]
 (Here, I'm exploring a Modified FIFO replacement plan in which the 1st
 variable, da, gets the first replaceable form in the preceding sen-
 tence, and the last variable, du, gets the last. Presumably inter-
 mediates would have to be counted off from the front. But in re-
 hearsing another speaker's sentence, for the purpose of commenting
 on it, it seems to me one processes it left-to-right. One's own
 utterance may, in the course of production, be reviewed in exactly
 the opposite way, i.e, right-to-left, latest-to-earliest.)

M19 Ei la Hanibal, pa furmoi lepo trati lepo kasgoo la Alps
 (ei) la hanibal M4 pa furmoi lepo trati lepo kasgoo la alps
 ei ([la hanibal] [M4 pa {furmoi <(lepo [trati {<lepo (kasgoo [{la alps}
 GU}]> GU}]] GU}]]
 ei ([la hanibal] [pa {furmoi <lepo (trati [lepo {kasgoo <la alps>}}]]>}}])
 #ei ((la hanibal)(pa (furmoi (lepo (trati (lepo (kasgoo
 (la alps)))))#
 [Did Hannibal intend to try to cross the Alps?]

M20 Ia da pa furmo lepo kargo du
 (ia) da M4 pa furmo lepo kargo du (More Mod FIFO.)
 ia (da [M4 pa {furmo <(lepo [kargo {du GU}]] GU}]]
 ia (da [pa {furmo <lepo (kargo du>}}])
 #ia (da (pa (furmo (lepo (kargo du)))))#
 [Yes, he intended to cross them.]

M21 Ei la Selis, pa jupni lepo danza lepo surna la Elfred
 (ei) la selis M4 pa jupni lepo danza lepo surna la elfred
 ei ([la selis] [M4 pa {jupni <(lepo [danza {<lepo (surna [{la elfred}
 GU}]> GU}]] GU}]]
 ei ([la selis] [pa {jupni <lepo (danza [lepo {surna <la elfred>}}]]>}}])
 #ei ((la selis)(pa (jupni (lepo (danza (lepo (surna (la elfred)))))#
 [Did Sally think that (she) wanted to harm Alfred?]

M22 Ia da pa jupni de
 (ia) da M4 pa jupni de
 ia (da [M4 pa {jupni <de GU}]]
 ia (da [pa {jupni de}]]
 #ia (da (pa (jupni de)))#
 [Yes, she thought that.]
 (Yet more Mod FIFO, this time)
 (with a distinctly 2nd element)
 (to deal with...one which is not)
 (just last in a long string.)
 (Presumably Alfred would get)
 (du in this sentence, despite)

(the fact that he actually counts out as 4th.)

- M23 Lepo le mrenu pa gotso ga feko (gu works here as well as ga.)
 lepo le mrenu M4 pa gotso ga feko
 (lepo [{<le mrenu> GA} {M4 pa <gotso GU>}]) (ga [feko GU])
 (lepo [{le mrenu} {pa gotso}]) (ga feko)
 #lepo ((le mrenu)(pa gotso))(ga feko)#
 [That the man went is a fact.]
- M24 Lepo le botci pa fundi lopo sucmi ga gudcae (And here.)
 lepo le botci M4 pa fundi lopo sucmi ga gudcae
 (lepo [{<le botci> GA} {M4 pa <fundi ([lopo {sucmi GU}] GU)>}]]) (ga
 [gudcae GU])
 (lepo [{le botci} {pa <fundi (lopo sucmi)>}]]) (ga gudcae)
 #lepo ((le botci)(pa (fundi (lopo sucmi))))(ga gudcae)#
 [That the boy was fond of swimming was lucky.]
- M25 Lepo lepo le matma pa kamla pa tradu ga fatra (And here.)
 lepo lepo le matma M4 pa kamla M4 pa tradu ga fatra
 (lepo [{lepo <([le matma] GA) (M4 pa [kamla GU])>} {M4 pa <tradu GU>}])
 (ga [fatra GU])
 (lepo [{lepo <([le matma) (pa kamla)>} {pa tradu}]]) (ga fatra)
 #lepo ((lepo ((le matma)(pa kamla)))(pa tradu))(ga fatra)#
 [The fact that the mother came was true was troublesome.]
- M26 Mi jupni lepo lepo prano pa kukra
 mi jupni lepo lepo prano M4 pa kukra
 mi (jupni [{lepo <([lepo [prano GU]) (M4 pa [kukra GU])>} GU])
 mi (jupni [lepo {<lepo prano> <pa kukra>}])
 #mi (jupni (lepo ((lepo prano)(pa kukra))))#
 [I think that the running was fast.]
- M27 Mi djano lepo lepo danza lepo stolo la Meris, pa gudcae
 mi djano lepo lepo danza lepo stolo la meris M4 pa gudcae
 mi (djano [{lepo <([lepo [danza {<lepo (stolo [la meris] GU])> GU})>} GU]) (M4
 pa [gudcae GU])>} GU])
 mi (djano [lepo {<lepo (danza [lepo {stolo <la meris>}])>} <pa gudcae>}])
 #mi (djano (lepo ((lepo (danza (lepo (stolo (la meris)))))(pa
 gudcae))))#
 [I know that (my) desire to stay with Mary was fortunate.]
- M28 Mi hapci lepo mi pa gotso lepo danse
 mi hapci lepo mi M4 pa gotso lepo danse
 mi (hapci [{lepo <mi (M4 pa [gotso {<lepo (danse GU)> GU})>} GU])
 mi (hapci [lepo {mi <pa (gotso [lepo danse])>}])
 #mi (hapci (lepo (mi (pa (gotso (lepo danse))))))#
 [I'm happy that I went to the dance.]
- M29 Mi penso lopo firpa lopo crina
 mi penso lopo firpa lopo crina
 mi (penso [{lopo <firpa ([lopo {crina GU}] GU)>} GU])
 mi (penso [lopo {firpa <lopo crina>}])
 #mi (penso (lopo (firpa (lopo crina))))#
 [I think about fear of rain.]
- M30 Mi pa rulkao lepo santi gu lepo helba la Bab
 mi M4 pa rulkao lepo santi gu lepo helba la bab
 mi (M4 pa [rulkao {<lepo [santi gu] (lepo [helba {<la bab> GU}])>}
 GU])>} GU])
 mi (pa [rulkao {<lepo (santi gu)> <lepo (helba [la bab])>}])

#mi (pa (rulkao ((lepo (santi gu))(lepo (helba (la bab))))))#
 [I was obliged to be silent in order to help Bob.]
 (Here the gu is essential to prevent 'lepo helba la Bab' from occupying the 2nd place of santi. Any pause after this gu would not be morphemic; so while it might be good literary style to do so, I have not used commas to mark pauses which are neither lexemic nor morphemic in this corpus.)

M31 Mi cnida lopo cluva gu lopo clivi
 mi cnida lopo cluva gu lopo clivi
 mi (cnida [{<lopo (cluva gu)> <lopo (clivi GU)>}] GU))
 mi (cnida [{lopo <cluva gu>} {lopo clivi}])
 #mi (cnida ((lopo (cluva gu))(lopo clivi)))#
 [I need to love in order to live.]
 (Note that terminating the predexp with gu also terminates the clause.)

M32 Le murmre pa dislu lepo daktia lepo pedkerclidu la Fred
 le murmre M4 pa dislu lepo daktia lepo pedkerclidu la fred
 ([le murmre] GA) (M4 pa [dislu {<lopo (daktia [{lepo <pedkerclidu ([la fred] GU)>}] GU)} > GU]))
 (le murmre) (pa [dislu {lepo <daktia (lepo [pedkerclidu {la fred}])>}]])
 #((le murmre)(pa (dislu (lepo (daktia (lepo (pedkerclidu (la fred)))))))#
 1 11 2 3 4 5 6 7 7654321
 [The seaman discussed (his) preference for hanggliding to where Fred was.]
 (Here the predexp is not terminated so Fred is attached as a destination of the hanggliding. In this and the next 3 specimens the parse trees are "tall" enough to justify numbering the branches.)

M33 Le senmao pa retduvrai lepo ckozu lepo hatmalbi gu la Andes
 le senmao M4 pa retduvrai lepo ckozu lepo hatmalbi gu la andes
 ([le senmao] GA) (M4 pa [retduvrai {<lepo (ckozu [{<lepo (hatmalbi gu)>}] GU)} > GU]))
 (le senmao) (pa [retduvrai {lepo <ckozu ([lepo {hatmalbi gu}] [la andes])>}]])
 #((le senmao)(pa (retduvrai (lepo (ckozu ((lepo (hatmalbi gu))(la andes))))))#
 1 11 2 3 4 56 7 766
 654321

[The scientist was investigating the causation of the fever under Andean conditions (i.e., the fever as it occurred under the conditions found in the Andes).]
 (This sentence is the same lexeme string as m32 except for the gu. The gu closes off the predexp hatmalbi, which in turn closes off the 2nd lepo-clause, and this allows 'la Andes' to become the 3rd arg of ckozu after its 2nd arg 'lepo hatmalbi gu'.)

M34 Le clado pa sanpa lepo satci lepo kamda gu la Pol
 le clado M4 pa sanpa lepo satci lepo kamda gu la pol
 ([le clado] GA) (M4 pa [sanpa {<lepo (satci [{<lepo (kamda gu)>}] GU)} > GU]))
 (le clado) (pa [sanpa {lepo <satci ([lepo {kamda gu}] [la pol])>}]])
 #((le clado)(pa (sanpa (lepo (satci ((lepo (kamda gu))(la pol))))))#
 1 11 2 3 4 56 7 766 654321
 [The loud (sound) meant the start of the fighting "re" Paul.]
 ('la Pol' is in the non-existent 3rd place of satci. Without gu, the sentence would mean '...the start of the fighting with Paul'.)

M35 Le clado pa sanpa lepo satci lepo kamdagugu, la Pol

le clado M4 pa sanpa lepo satci lepo kamda gu gu la pol
 ([le clado] GA) (M4 pa [sanpa {<lepo [satci {<lepo (kamda gu)> gu}]}
 (la pol)> GU}])
 (le clado) (pa [sanpa {<lepo (satci [{lepo <kamda gu> gu}]> <la pol>}}]
 #le clado)(pa (sanpa ((lepo (satci ((lepo (kamda gu)) gu))) (la pol))))#
 1 11 2 34 5 67 8 87 6544 4321
 [The loud (sound) meant the start of the fighting to Paul.]
 (The 1st gu closes the 2nd lepo-clause, the 2nd, the 1st...leaving Paul
 as the sign-interpreter in the 3rd place of sanpa as desired.)

- M' -

M'01 Da po mrenu
 da po mrenu
 da ([po mrenu] GU)
 da (po mrenu)
 #da (po mrenu)#
 [It's a manhood.]

(A po not in a LEPO- or POGA-CPD)
 (close-binds the next preda....)

M'02 Da pa corta po mrenu
 da M4 pa corta po mrenu
 da (M4 pa [{corta <po mrenu>} GU])
 da (pa [corta {po mrenu}])
 #da (pa (corta (po mrenu)))#
 [It was a short manhood.]

M'03 Da pa corta po mrenu bukcu
 da M4 pa corta po mrenu bukcu
 da (M4 pa [{<corta (po mrenu)> bukcu} GU])
 da (pa [{corta <po mrenu>} bukcu])
 #da (pa ((corta (po mrenu)) bukcu))#
 [It was a short-manhood book. (A book about short manhoods?)]

M'04 Da pa langa po no mrenu bukcu
 da M4 pa langa po no mrenu bukcu
 da (M4 pa [{<langa (po [no mrenu])> bukcu} GU])
 da (pa [{langa <po (no mrenu)>} bukcu])
 #da (pa ((langa (po (no mrenu))) bukcu))#
 [It was a long-non-manhood book. (A book about long non-manhoods?)]

M'05 Da pa pu no nu langa bukcu
 da M4 pa pu no nu langa bukcu
 da (M4 pa [{<pu (no [nu langa])> bukcu} GU])
 da (pa [{pu <no (nu langa)>} bukcu])
 #da (pa ((pu (no (nu langa))) bukcu))#
 [It was a non-less-length sort of book, i.e., a book about a property
 of being non-less-long.]

M'06 Da popa corta mrenu
 da popa corta mrenu
 da (popa [{corta mrenu} GU])
 da (popa [corta mrenu])
 #da (popa (corta mrenu))#
 [It's an event or state of having been a short man.]

(Here, po shares the long scope of pa.)
 (So I've made a CPD of it,
 forming the POGA-lexeme with)
 (privileges like LEPO's.)

M'07 Da poga corta mrenu
 da poga corta mrenu
 da (poga [{corta mrenu} GU])
 da (poga [corta mrenu])

(Same structure, timeless sense.)

#da (poga (corta mrenu))#
[It's a case of being a short man.]

M'08 Da poga corta la Djan
da poga corta la djan
da (poga [corta {<la djan> GU}])
da (poga [corta {la djan}])
#da (poga (corta (la djan)))#
[It's a case of being shorter than John.]

M'09 Da poga la Pit, corta la Djan
da poga la pit corta la djan
da (poga [{la pit} {corta <(la djan) GU>}])
da (poga [{la pit} {corta <la djan>}])
#da (poga ((la pit)(corta (la Djan))))#
[It's a case of Pete's being shorter than John.]

(POGA takes the same)
(operands as LEPO; thus)
(whole sentences.)

- N -

N01 La Frans, grada gunti
la frans grada gunti
(la frans) ([grada gunti] GU)
(la frans) (grada gunti)
#(la frans)(grada gunti)#
[France is a great country.]

N02 Da he grada gunti
da he grada gunti
da ([{he grada} gunti] GU)
da ([he grada] gunti)
#da ((he grada) gunti)#
[It's how great a country? (I.e., what kind of greatness is involved?)]

(The predicate interrogative)
(he again; this time asking)
(for modifying predas.)

N03 Da bilca grada gunti
da bilca grada gunti
da ([{bilca grada} gunti] GU)
da ([bilca grada] gunti)
#da ((bilca grada) gunti)#
[It's a mentally great country.]

N04 La Spat, simba janto kangu
la spat simba janto kangu
(la spat) ([{simba janto} kangu] GU)
(la spat) ([simba janto] kangu)
#(la spat)((simba janto) kangu)#
[Spot is a lion-hunting dog.]

N05 Da he simba janto kangu
da he simba janto kangu
da ([{<he simba> janto} kangu] GU)
da ([{he simba} janto] kangu)
#da ((he simba) janto) kangu)#
[He's a what-kind-of-lion hunting dog?]

N06 Da frika simba janto kangu
da frika simba janto kangu
da ([{<frika simba> janto} kangu] GU)
da ([{frika simba} janto] kangu)
#da (((frika simba) janto) kangu)#

[He's an African-lion-hunting dog.]

- N07 Da dorja cefli
da dorja cefli
da ([dorja cefli] GU)
da (dorja cefli)
#da (dorja cefli)#
[He's a war chief.]
- N08 Da he ge dorja cefli
da he ge dorja cefli
da ([he {ge <dorja cefli> GUE}] GU)
da (he [ge {dorja cefli}])
#da (he (ge (dorja cefli)))#
[He's what kind of a war-chief? (What's he like as a war-chief?)]
- N09 Da ckano ge dorja cefli
da ckano ge dorja cefli
da ([ckano {ge <dorja cefli> GUE}] GU)
da (ckano [ge {dorja cefli}])
#da (ckano (ge (dorja cefli)))#
[He's kind for a war-chief.]
- N10 Da blanu ge groda hasfa
da blanu ge groda hasfa
da ([blanu {ge <groda hasfa> GUE}] GU)
da (blanu [ge {groda hasfa}])
#da (blanu (ge (groda hasfa)))#
[It's inviting for a big house.]
- N11 Da torkrilu dampa
da torkrilu dampa
da ([torkrilu dampa] GU)
da (torkrilu dampa)
#da (torkrilu dampa)#
[It's a bicycle pump.]
- N12 Da he torkrilu ci dampa
da he torkrilu ci dampa
da ([he {torkrilu ci dampa}] GU)
da (he [torkrilu ci dampa])
#da (he (torkrilu ci dampa))#
[It's what kind of a bicycle-pump?]
- N13 Da latci torkrilu ci dampa
da latci torkrilu ci dampa
da ([latci {torkrilu ci dampa}] GU)
da (latci [torkrilu ci dampa])
#da (latci (torkrilu ci dampa))#
[It's a lightweight bicycle-pump.]
- N14 Da tidjo darli ci prano
da tidjo darli ci prano
da ([tidjo {darli ci prano}] GU)
da (tidjo [darli ci prano])
#da (tidjo (darli ci prano))#
[He's a heavy distance-runner. (I.e., heavy for a distance runner.)]
- N15 Da juntí ge terla famva bilra
da juntí ge terla famva bilra

(Pred strings are more thorough-)
(ly explored in Sec. U.)

