

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 ([grobou go kukra] [{<lo litla>} GA} GU])
 da ([grobou go kukra] [lo litla])
 #da ((grobou 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
 da kukra je mi penso
 da ([{kukra <je mi GU}> penso] GU) (Notice that the same links that)
 da ([{kukra {je mi}} penso) (form linked args are used to form)
 #da ((kukra (je mi)) penso) (internally specified predicates.)
 [He's a faster-than-I thinker.] (This is a major unification.)
- 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 Minneapolis, la Cikagos
 ta kukra je ra ba rutma la minneapolis la cikagos
 ta ([{kukra <je (ra ba) GU>} rutma] [{<la minneapolis> <la cikagos>} GU])
 ta ([{kukra <je (ra ba)>} rutma] [{la minneapolis} {la cikagos}])
 #ta (((kukra (je (ra ba))) rutma)((la minneapolis)(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 Minneapolis, la Cikagos
 ta no nu kukra rutma la minneapolis la cikagos
 ta ([{no <nu kukra>} rutma] [{<la minneapolis> <la cikagos>} GU])
 ta ([{no <nu kukra>} rutma] [{la minneapolis} {la cikagos}])
 #ta (((no (nu kukra)) rutma)((la minneapolis)(la cikagos)))#
 [That's an "unaccelerable" 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])
 #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}] [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 torkriliu
 la djan M4 pa penti le dalri je lio to le mrenu le torkriliu
 (la djan) (M4 pa [pentи {<({le <dalri (je [lio to] GU)} GA] [{le
 mrenu} GA]} {[le torkriliu] GA}>} GU)])
 (la djan) (pa [pentи {<(le [dalri {je <lio to>}]) (le mrenu)>} <le
 torkriliu>}])
 # (la djan)(pa (pentи (((le (dalri (je (lio to))))(le mrenu))(le
 torkriliu)))#
 [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]>}])
 (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 (HB-tags, i.e., argument ordinals.)
 pua da sanpa
 (pua da) (sanpa GU)
 (pua da) sanpa
 #(pua da) sanpa#

- [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 loxo tcaro bapra ga sanpa pua lo redro litla pue lo humni
 puu loxo tcaro bapra ga sanpa pua lo redro litla pue lo humni
 (puu [loxo {<tcaro bapra>} GU]) (ga [sanpa {<(pua [lo <redro litla>} GA]} (pue [(lo humni) GA])> GU]))
 (puu [loxo {tcaro bapra}]) (ga [sanpa {<pua (lo [redro litla])>} <pue (lo humni)>}])
 #(puu (loxo (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 Minneapolis, pa gotso pui la Seint Pol
 pue la minneapolis M4 pa gotso pui la seint pol
 (pue [la minneapolis]) (M4 pa [gotso <pui (la [seint pol])> GU]))

- (pue [la minneapolis]) (pa [gotso {pui <la (seint pol)>}])
 #(pue (la minneapolis))(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 M4 pa gotso la minneapolis la seint pol
 ba (M4 pa [gotso {<(la minneapolis) (la [seint pol])> GU}])
 ba (pa [gotso {<la minneapolis> <la (seint pol)>}])
 #ba (pa (gotso ((la minneapolis)(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>}])
 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>}])
 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>}]) . 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>}]) . 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 M⁴ fapa kamla . ica ke no mi hijri va ki tu kecdri
tu (M⁴ 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]) M4 fa hijri va
 ice ([mi sui] [M4 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 M4 pacenoina sucmi
 mi (M4 pacenoina [sucmi GU])
 mi (pacenoina sucmi)
 #mi (pacenoina sucmi)#
 [I used to swim but don't any longer.]

Y18 Mi noipacenoina sucmi
 mi M4 noipacenoina sucmi
 mi (M4 noipacenoina [sucmi GU])
 mi (noipacenoina sucmi)
 #mi (noipacenoina sucmi)#
 [I never have, and do not now, swim.]

Y19 Mi pacefa brarui
 mi M4 pacefa brarui
 mi (M4 pacefa [brarui GU])
 mi (pacefa brarui)
 #mi (pacefa brarui)#
 [I was once, and will be again, a king.]

Y20 Mi noipacenoinacenoifa brarui
 mi M4 noipacenoinacenoifa brarui
 mi (M4 noipacenoinacenoifa [brarui GU])
 mi (noipacenoinacenoifa brarui)
 #mi (noipacenoinacenoifa brarui)#
 [I never have been, am not now, and never will be a king.]

(No matter how long, this)
 (is still just a single PA-)
 (word to the grammar.)

- Z -

- Z01 Ti pa rodja. Icikou tu cutri durzo da
 ti M⁴ pa rodja . icikou tu cutri durzo da
 ti (M⁴ 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. Icimoi mi danza ta
 mi M⁴ pa danza ti . icimoi mi danza ta
 mi (M⁴ pa [danza {ti GU}]) . icimoi (mi [danza {ta GU}])
 mi (pa [danza ti]) . icimoi (mi [danza ta])
 #mi (pa (danza ti))# #icimoi (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>}]) (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
 ti M⁴ pa (rodja [kouhu])
 ti (M⁴ pa [{rodja kouhu} GU])
 ti (pa [rodja kouhu])
 #ti (pa (rodja kouhu))#
 [This grew because of what? (This grew why?)]
- Z20 Ti pa rodja nukouhu
 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
 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>}])
 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)>}])
 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 vetcī. Icinukou lepo ti rodja ga vetcī
 hu M⁴ pa vetcī . icinukou lepo ti rodja ga vetcī
 hu (M⁴ pa [vetcī GU]) . icinukou ([lepo {ti <rodja GU>}] [ga {vetcī
 GU}])
 hu (pa vetcī) . icinukou ([lepo {ti rodja}] [ga vetcī])
 #hu (pa vetcī)# #icinukou ((lepo (ti rodja))(ga vetcī))#
 [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.]
- Z36 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.]
- Z37 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.]
- Z38 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.]
- Z39 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.]
- Z40 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.]
- Z41 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.]
- Z42 Tu cutri durzo da
 tu cutri durzo da
 tu ([cutri durzo] [da GU])
 tu ([cutri durzo] da)
 #tu ((cutri durzo) da)#
 [You water it.]
- Z43 Tu cuidru da
 tu cuidru da
 tu (cuidru [da GU])
 tu (cuidru da)

- #tu (cuidru da)#
[You water it.]
- Z44 Mi moi ditca
mi M⁴ moi ditca
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 junti
mi ditca moi lepo mi cluva lo junti
mi (ditca [moi {lepo <mi (cluva [{<lo junti> GA} GU]>} GU] GU)
mi (ditca [moi {lepo <mi (cluva [lo junti])>}])
#mi (ditca (moi (lepo (mi (cluva (lo junti))))))#
[I teach because of the fact that I love the young.]
- Z48 Mi ditca. Icimoi mi cluva lo junti
mi ditca . icimoi mi cluva lo junti
mi (ditca GU) . icimoi (mi [cluva {<(lo junti) GA>}])
mi ditca . icimoi (mi [cluva {lo junti}])
#mi ditca# #icimoi (mi (cluva (lo junti)))#
[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})
(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>} M⁶ e {satkaa
<(liu mutce) 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 {buua GU}])
([ra ba] [ra buua]) gou (ko [ba {me <lo bua>}] ki [ba buua])
#((ra ba)(ra buua)) gou (ko (ba (me (lo bua))) ki (ba buua))#
[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. Sometimes 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 principle, 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 behaves 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 {buua GU}])
([ra ba] [ra buua]) gou (ko [ba {me <lea bua>}] ki [ba buua])
#((ra ba)(ra buua)) gou (ko (ba (me (lea bua))) ki (ba buua))#
[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 {buua GU}])
([ra ba] [ra buua]) gou (ko [ba {bie <lea bua>}] ki [ba buua])
#((ra ba)(ra buua)) gou (ko (ba (bie (lea bua))) ki (ba buua))#
[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>} 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 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>} forma] koldu) ([{le
lengu} GA] GU)>} lu) GU>}])

(pa [lepo {<liu me> <pa ([nu veta] gu)>}]) ([la {skat leisn}] [pa {cutse <li (ba [pa {<([me {liu me}] forma) koldu> <le lengu>}) lu>}]) (pa [lepo {<liu me> <pa ([nu veta] gu)>}]) ([la {skat leisn}] [pa {cutse <li (ba [pa {<([me {liu me}] forma) koldu> <le lengu>}) lu>}]) #(pa (lepo ((liu me)(pa ((nu veta) 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 Frances, di cluva la Pit, jia ditca la
 Frances, ba jia norsao ge bilti nirli sui
 la meris jia la pit ditca la frances di cluva la pit jia ditca la
 frances ba jia norsao ge bilti (nirli [sui])
 ([la meris] [jia {<la pit> <ditca ([{la frances} di] GU)>} GU] GU)
 (cluva [{<la pit> <jia (ditca [{<la frances> <ba (jia [{norsao <ge
 (bilti [nirli sui]) GUE}>} GU] GU)>} GU] GU>} GU] GU)
 ([la meris] [jia {<la pit> <ditca ([la frances] di)>}]) (cluva [{la pit}
 {jia <ditca ([la frances] [ba {jia <norsao (ge [bilti {nirli
 sui}])}>}])}>])#
 #((la meris)(jia ((la pit)(ditca ((la frances) di))))(cluva ((la
 12 22 34 44 56 6 543211 23
 pit)(jia (ditca ((la frances)(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]) (ga [titci {<be (jio [ratcu 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 cenja
 ba jia narkoi
 ra ba jio redro nu herfa M6 e M4 pa brana na la nenemen nevovoton M4 pa
 cenja 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 [cenja {<ba (jia
 [narkoi GU] GU> GU}])
 (ra [ba {jio <(redro [nu herfa]) e (pa [brana {na <la (nenemen
 nevovoton)>}])>}]) (pa [cenja {ba <jia narkoi>}])
 # (ra (ba (jio ((redro (nu herfa)) e (pa (brana (na (la (nenemen
 nevovoton))))))) (pa (cenja (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 [fundи {<lae (lae [li {loglan nen} lu])>} GU}])
 ei (tu [fundи {lae <lae (li [loglan nen] lu)>}])
 #ei (tu (fundи (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 M⁴ pa cutse sae lepo la djan M⁴ pa prano
 da (M⁴ pa [cutse {<sae (lepo [{la djan} {M⁴ 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 {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
 mi (farfu [ja]) la loglan
 mi ([farfu ja] [{la loglan} GU])
 mi ([farfu ja] [la loglan])
 #mi ((farfu ja)(la loglan))#
 [I am the "father" of Loglan.]
- (This explores a new afterthought)
 (conception of the "horror quote")
 (ja. Like a UI-word, it's gobbled)
 (into the preceding lexeme.)
- 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
 da smina (grehui [toja])
 da ([smina {grehui toja}] GU)
 da (smina [grehui toja])
 #da (smina (grehui toja))#
 [He's a "mental giant".]
- (The prefix is intended to show, re-
 (spectively, how many words to the)
 (left the metaphor runs. McG does)
 (not evaluate these prefixes yet.)
- 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
 la djan M4 pa brasea la (loglan [raja])
 (la djan) (M4 pa [brasea {<la (loglan raja)> GU}])
 (la djan) (pa [brasea {la <loglan raja>}])
 #(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 significance.)
- (Semantically, raja extends)
 (metaphorization to the)
 (whole utter-)
 (ance.)
- 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])>}])
 (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
nei M4 fa cluva kei
nei (M4 fa [cluva {kei GU}])
nei (fa [cluva kei])
#nei (fa (cluva kei))#
[n (the girl) will love k (the dog).] | (This section explores letter-variables)
(and acronyms. The assumption re the)
(former is that lower-case LVs replace)
(descriptions in which)
(the principal pred)
(has that initial.) |
| EE03 | La Ned, farfu nei
la ned farfu nei
(la ned) (farfu [nei GU])
(la ned) (farfu nei)
#(la ned)(farfu nei)#
[Ned is the father of n.] | (Then upper-case LV's can replace names,)
(as in ee04.) |
| 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 [caiza GU]) (placed with 'z' between vowels. Stress)
 nai (nurturpli caiiza) (is penultimate: /caizA/.)
 #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 unaiesaicaio
 nei (danza [{lepo <M4 fa (nurturpli [unaiesaicaio GU])>} GU])
 nei (danza [lepo {fa <nurturpli unaiesaicaio>}])
 #nei (danza (lepo (fa (nurturpli unaiesaicaio))))#
 [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 characteristic letters.)
 (sui) nei takna saipaicaia lo nimla
 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 letter has already been assigned.)
 mao ponsu ba jia kasni
 mao (ponsu [{ba <jia (kasni GU) GU}> GU] GU)
 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 become an unintended acronym without this pause.)
 mao takna nei keo
 mao (takna [{nei keo} GU])
 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 melaelite 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 haitosaiifo
ta ([me haitosaiifo GU] GU)
ta (me haitosaiifo)
#ta (me haitosaiifo)#[br/>[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 across 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 mrenu])
loi mrenu
loi mrenu
#loi mrenu#
[Hi, Man!] | (Loi turns the following predexp into a (vocatively used name: a "Carter-Voc".) |
| FF02 | Loi Ganfua go Redro nu Herfa
([loi ganfua go redro nu herfa])
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.) | (All preda's in the predexp)
(are to be capitalized.) |
| FF03 | Ei tu vizka loi Ganbra lepo mi pana nu gamble turka letu fothaa
(ei) tu (vizka [{loi ganbra}]) lepo mi M ⁴ pana nu gamble turka letu fothaa
ei (tu [{vizka <loi ganbra>} {<lepo (mi [M ⁴ pana {<(nu gamble) turka> <[letu fothaa] GA) GU>}]}> GU})]
ei (tu [{vizka <loi ganbra>} {lepo <mi (pana [{<nu gamble> turka} {letu fothaa]}]>}])
#ei (tu ((vizka (loi ganbra))(lepo (mi (pana (((nu gamble) 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
(ei) tu M ⁴ pa vizka la mrenu
ei (tu [M ⁴ pa {vizka <([la mrenu] GA) GU>}])
ei (tu [pa {vizka <la mrenu>}]) | (la replacing le does the same thing)
(for designations: it)
(turns the predexp in-)
(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 Hatre Sitfa
 la blabi garfua M4 pa korji la redro garfua lepo gotso la hatro sitfa
 ([la {blabi garfua}] GA) (M4 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 dámgoo la Vrici
 la musmu M4 pa djadou la ratcu lepo de M4 fa damgoo la vrici
 ([la musmu] GA) (M4 pa [djadou {<([la ratcu] GA) (lepo [de {M4 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
```

Copyright (C) 1982 by The Loglan Institute, Inc.
 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)                                /*DETECTION FORMULAS*/
    {
        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 GUU:
            case TAI:
                continue;
            default:
                PPInsert ("#");
                continue;
        }
        PPPrev();
    }
}

JoinLIU()          /* join LIU or LIE with following word */
{
    PPStart();
    /* if LIE, string already gobbled */
    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 = PPPFindList (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 = PPPFindList (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()
{
    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()
{
    int place1;
    /* insert M6 before A <pred-sign>, */
    /* M9 before A <linkargs-sign>, */
    /* and M10 before A <amod-sign> */

    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()
{
    int place1;                                /* insert M11 before NO <markpred-sign> */
                                                /* insert M12 before NO <PA = mod-sign> */

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

            case GA:
            case POGA:
            case M4:                                /* markpred-signs */
            case PA:                                /* PA not before pred = mod-sign */
                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 */
```

