

### Dataset 130. Awa (Papua New Guinea)

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|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Wæ tópa næ?        | 'The man is eating sweet potatoes.'     |
| 2. Ibaní tópa uwí.    | 'The woman is planting sweet potatoes.' |
| 3. Arari karipe tídí? | 'The girl is cooking peanuts.'          |
| 4. Wæ karipe uwí.     | 'The man is planting peanuts.'          |
| 5. Mabi anko næ?      | 'The young man is eating taro.'         |
| 6. Ibaní tópa tídí?   | 'The woman is cooking sweet potatoes.'  |
| 7. Ibaní anko uwí.    | 'The woman is planting taro.'           |
| 8. Arari ca uwí.      | 'The girl is planting sugar cane.'      |
| 9. Mabi anko tídí?    | 'The young man is cooking taro.'        |
| 10. Ibaní ca næ?      | 'The woman is eating sugar cane.'       |

### Dataset 131. Lotuko (The Sudan)

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|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Idulak atulo ema.    | 'The man is planting grain.'   |
| 2. Idulak atulo aful.   | 'The man is planting peanuts.' |
| 3. Abak atulo ezok.     | 'The man hit the dog.'         |
| 4. Ohonya eito erizo.   | 'The child is eating meat.'    |
| 5. Amata eito aari.     | 'The child is drinking water.' |
| 6. Amata odwoti aari.   | 'The girl is drinking water.'  |
| 7. Ohonya odwoti erizo. | 'The girl is eating meat.'     |
| 8. Ohonya ezok erizo.   | 'The dog is eating meat.'      |



### Dataset 132. Hixkaryána (Brazil)

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|---|---|
| 1. <sup>D</sup> <u>Toto</u> <sup>V</sup> <u>yahosiye</u> <sup>S</sup> <u>kamara</u> . | 'The jaguar <sup>S</sup> <u>grabbed</u> <sup>V</sup> <u>the man</u> .' <sup>D</sup> |
| 2. <u>Biryekomo</u> <u>yahosiye</u> <u>toto</u> .                                     | 'The <u>man</u> <u>grabbed</u> <u>the boy</u> .'                                    |
| 3. <u>Waywi</u> <u>yeryeye</u> <u>biryekomo</u> .                                     | 'The <u>boy</u> <u>put</u> <u>the arrow</u> <u>down</u> .'                          |
| 4. <u>Yawaka</u> <u>yeryeye</u> <u>wosi</u> .   | 'The <u>woman</u> <u>put</u> <u>the axe</u> <u>down</u> .'                          |
| 5. <u>Kamara</u> <u>yotahano</u> <u>toto</u> .  | 'The <u>man</u> <u>hit</u> the jaguar.'   |
| 6. <u>Wosi</u> <u>yotahano</u> <u>biryekomo</u> .                                     | 'The <u>boy</u> <u>hit</u> <u>the woman</u> .'                                      |

### Dataset 133. Mono (Democratic Republic of Congo)

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|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Àbá dá mì.          | 'Father spanked me.'             |
| 2. Àbá dà mì.          | 'Father will spank me.'          |
| 3. Gbòlò lú màngè.     | 'The child planted corn.'        |
| 4. Gbòlò ú lù màngè.   | 'The child will plant corn.'     |
| 5. Kòmbá zí gbàgà.     | 'The bird ate the peanut.'       |
| 6. Kòmbá zì gbàgà.     | 'The bird will eat the peanut.'  |
| 7. Kapítà jó kî ndî.   | 'The chief burned the field.'    |
| 8. Kapítà ó jò kî ndî. | 'The chief will burn the field.' |
| 9. Yàsè zí gbàgà.      | 'The woman ate the peanut.'      |
| 10. Yàsè í zì gbàgà.   | 'The woman will eat the peanut.' |
| 11. Múru wó jè.        | 'The leopard killed him.'        |
| 12. Múru wò jè.        | 'The leopard will kill him.'     |
| 13. Àbá dá jè.         | 'Father spanked him.'            |
| 14. Àbá dà jè.         | 'Father will spank him.'         |

### Dataset 137. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

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|---|---|
| 1. Sen <sup>1</sup> mǝ <sup>2</sup> banh <sup>2</sup> tsih <sup>2</sup> .                       | 'The chubby woman will bathe the child.'            |
| 2. Jën <sup>12</sup> cuǝ <sup>3</sup> mǝ <sup>2</sup> pan <sup>13</sup> .                       | 'The horse will see the fat woman.'                 |
| 3. Dsianh <sup>12</sup> guiuh <sup>13</sup> tsih <sup>2</sup> .                                 | 'The gentleman will find the child.'                |
| 4. Jën <sup>12</sup> cuǝ <sup>3</sup> guiuh <sup>13</sup> .                                     | 'The horse will see the gentleman.'                 |
| 5. Dsianh <sup>12</sup> cuǝ <sup>3</sup> banh <sup>2</sup> tsih <sup>2</sup> .                  | 'The stocky horse will find the child.'             |
| 6. Sen <sup>1</sup> tsih <sup>2</sup> cuǝ <sup>3</sup> pih <sup>3</sup> .                       | 'The child will bathe the little horse.'            |
| 7. Jën <sup>12</sup> mǝ <sup>2</sup> tsih <sup>2</sup> banh <sup>2</sup> .                      | 'The woman will see the chubby child.'              |
| 8. Dsianh <sup>12</sup> tsih <sup>2</sup> pih <sup>3</sup> cuǝ <sup>3</sup> banh <sup>2</sup> . | 'The little child will find the stocky horse.'      |
| 9. Jën <sup>12</sup> guiuh <sup>13</sup> pan <sup>13</sup> mǝ <sup>2</sup> .                    | 'The fat gentleman will see the woman.'             |
| 10. Jën <sup>12</sup> tsih <sup>2</sup> ten <sup>2</sup> guiuh <sup>13</sup> .                  | 'The skinny child will see the gentleman.'          |
| 11. Sen <sup>1</sup> guiuh <sup>13</sup> pih <sup>3</sup> cuǝ <sup>3</sup> ten <sup>2</sup> .   | 'The little gentleman will bathe the skinny horse.' |
| 12. Dsianh <sup>12</sup> mǝ <sup>2</sup> guiuh <sup>13</sup> .                                  | 'The woman will find the gentleman.'                |

### Dataset 138. Vietnamese

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. tɣɔ sem tɕim tɔ.            | 'The dog sees the big bird.'                   |
| 2. tɣɔ tɔ xawŋ sem tɣɔ nɔ.     | 'The big dog does not see the little dog.'     |
| 3. Thay tɕim nɔ.               | 'Someone perceives the little bird.'           |
| 4. tɕim ku?ŋ sem tɣɔ.          | 'The bird also sees the dog.'                  |
| 5. tɕim ku?ŋ thay.             | 'The bird also perceives.'                     |
| 6. Xawŋ thay.                  | 'Someone does not perceive.'                   |
| 7. tɣɔ thay tɕim.              | 'The dog perceives the bird.'                  |
| 8. Sem.                        | 'Someone sees.'                                |
| 9. tɕim tɔ thay tɣɔ tɔ.        | 'The big bird perceives the big dog.'          |
| 10. tɕim nɔ ku?ŋ thay tɕim tɔ. | 'The little bird also perceives the big bird.' |



## Dataset 139. Apinayé (Brazil)

\*\*no object  
info in data

- |                            | V | S |  | S                             | V |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Kukrẽ kokoi.            |   |   |  | 'The monkey eats.'            |   |
| 2. Kukrẽ kra.              |   |   |  | 'The child eats.'             |   |
| 3. Ape kra.                |   |   |  | 'The child works.'            |   |
| 4. Kukrẽ kokoi ratf.       |   |   |  | 'The big monkey eats.'        |   |
| 5. Ape kra metf.           |   |   |  | 'The good child works.'       |   |
| 6. Ape metf kra.           |   |   |  | 'The child works well.'       |   |
| 7. Ape ratf mi metf.       |   |   |  | 'The good man works a lot.'   |   |
| 8. Kukrẽ ratf kokoi punui. |   |   |  | 'The bad monkey eats a lot.'  |   |
| 9. Ape nre mi punui.       |   |   |  | 'The bad man works a little.' |   |
| 10. Ape punui mi.          |   |   |  | 'The man works badly.'        |   |

## Dataset 140. Oaxaca Chontal (Mexico)

Regularized; Phonological stress is not indicated.

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|---|---|
| 1. Jimpa nulyi law?a nulyi lapanla.         | 'One child sees one duck.'              |
| 2. Jimpa lapanla law?a.                     | 'The duck sees the child.'              |
| 3. Xoy?pa law?a lapanla.                    | 'The child calls the duck.'             |
| 4. Xanaxpa lapanla tige law?a.              | 'The duck likes that child.'            |
| 5. Xoy?pa? lapanla pilki lapanlay?.         | 'The duck called all the ducks.'        |
| 6. Xanaxpa? pilki lapanlay? tige law?a.     | 'All the ducks liked that child.'       |
| 7. Xoy?pa? tige law?a ataxu law?ay?.        | 'That child called many children.'      |
| 8. Jimpa? law?ay? pilki lapanlay?.          | 'The children saw all the ducks.'       |
| 9. Xanaxpa? pilki law?ay? pilki lapanlay?.  | 'All the children liked all the ducks.' |
| 10. Xanaxpa? pilki lapanlay? pilki law?ay?. | 'All the ducks liked all the children.' |



## Dataset 174. Tok Pisin (Papua New Guinea)

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|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mi kam.                            | 'I come.'                           |
| 2. Nau yu go.                         | 'You go now.'                       |
| 3. Yu kam wantaim mi.                 | 'You come with me.'                 |
| 4. Mi go wantaim yu.                  | 'I go with you.'                    |
| 5. Mi stap long bus.                  | 'I am in the jungle.'               |
| 6. Yu stap long haus.                 | 'You are in the house.'             |
| 7. Mi go long taun.                   | 'I go to town.'                     |
| 8. Bai yu go wantaim mi.              | 'You'll go with me later.'          |
| 9. Nau mi stap long haus.             | 'I am in the house now.'            |
| 10. Bai mi stap wantaim yu.           | 'I'll be with you later.'           |
| 11. Yu go wantaim mi long bus.        | 'You go with me to the jungle.'     |
| 12. Mi kam wantaim yu long haus.      | 'I come with you to the house.'     |
| 13. Bai yu kam long bus.              | 'You'll come to the jungle later.'  |
| 14. Nau yu stap wantaim mi long taun. | 'You are with me in the town now.'  |
| 15. Bai mi kam wantaim yu long taun.  | 'I'll come with you to town later.' |

## Dataset 175. Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)

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|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Kareuviro.                   | 'He returns all the way.'                      | ★ 'he' is silent.             |
| 2. Uriopa.                      | 'He is coming.'                                |                               |
| 3. Hosi avaera.                 | 'The horse went.'                              |                               |
| 4. Avaera kepa iava.            | 'He went from the house.'                      | ★ Preposition follows object. |
| 5. Kakaeto kareuviro.           | 'The boy returns all the way.'                 |                               |
| 6. Uriopa urui iare.            | 'He is coming to the village.'                 |                               |
| 7. Hosi kareuviro evaova iava.  | 'The horse returns all the way from the tree.' |                               |
| 8. Kakaeto uriopa kepa iava.    | 'The boy is coming from the house.'            |                               |
| 9. Kareuviro kepa iare.         | 'He returns all the way to the house.'         |                               |
| 10. Kakaeto avaera urui iava.   | 'The boy went from the village.'               |                               |
| 11. Kakaeto avaera evaova iare. | 'The boy went to the tree.'                    |                               |
| 12. Hosi uriopa evaova iava.    | 'The horse is coming from the tree.'           |                               |