

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. ^D <u>Toto</u> ^V <u>yahosiye</u> ^S <u>kamara</u> . | 'The jaguar ^S <u>grabbed</u> ^V <u>the man</u> .' ^D |
| 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 ¹ mǒ ² banh ² tsih ² . | 'The chubby woman will bathe the child.' |
| 2. Jën ¹² cuǒ ³ mǒ ² pan ¹³ . | 'The horse will see the fat woman.' |
| 3. Dsianh ¹² guiuh ¹³ tsih ² . | 'The gentleman will find the child.' |
| 4. Jën ¹² cuǒ ³ guiuh ¹³ . | 'The horse will see the gentleman.' |
| 5. Dsianh ¹² cuǒ ³ banh ² tsih ² . | 'The stocky horse will find the child.' |
| 6. Sen ¹ tsih ² cuǒ ³ pîh ³ . | 'The child will bathe the little horse.' |
| 7. Jën ¹² mǒ ² tsih ² banh ² . | 'The woman will see the chubby child.' |
| 8. Dsianh ¹² tsih ² pîh ³ cuǒ ³ banh ² . | 'The little child will find the stocky horse.' |
| 9. Jën ¹² guiuh ¹³ pan ¹³ mǒ ² . | 'The fat gentleman will see the woman.' |
| 10. Jën ¹² tsih ² ten ² guiuh ¹³ . | 'The skinny child will see the gentleman.' |
| 11. Sen ¹ guiuh ¹³ pîh ³ cuǒ ³ ten ² . | 'The little gentleman will bathe the skinny horse.' |
| 12. Dsianh ¹² mǒ ² guiuh ¹³ . | 'The woman will find the gentleman.' |

Dataset 138. Vietnamese

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

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

Dataset 139. Apinayé (Brazil)

**no object
info in data

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| 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.' | <i>★ 'he' is silent.</i>
<i>★ SV</i>
<i>★ Preposition follows object.</i> |
| 2. Uriopa. | 'He is coming.' | |
| 3. Hosi avaera. | 'The horse went.' | |
| 4. Avaera kepa iava. | 'He went from the house.' | |
| 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.' | |