My task was to compile useful information from the Cordial corpus provided to me by Dr. Carlota Nicolás-Martínez. First, I sent the corpus through an analysis program, written by myself, that identified the single unit utterances within the conversations. Units, in this case, are identified as a phrase or sentence spoken that contains only a single terminal break. Terminal endings are denoted by: double forward slash (//), question mark (?), sequence of three periods (…), or the plus sign (+). Units may also stretch across multiple speaker turns, this typically occurs when a thought is interrupted by another speaker. These continuations are denoted with a non-terminal ending at the end of one line, along with a continuation tag at the front of the next. My program, written in Java, starts by creating an array holding each line of the corpus. The program looks for the section header of each conversation in order to number each turn within the conversation. This is done for easy reference as well as to help ensure correctness. The program then loops through all the lines of the array looking for those that are non-terminal. Non-terminal endings are denoted within the corpus with a single forward slash (/). Continuations are then connected and held in the array position of the first section of the continuation and the latter sections are removed to ensure they are only analyzed once. Initially, we focused on analyzing data from single unit phrases within the corpus. In order to do this, the program goes through each line within the newly created array and locates the single units from the corpus. These single units may be an entire turn of the speaker (i.e “XYZ: sí //“) or it may fall within a speakers turn if the turn is broken into several thoughts. (i.e “NAT: &s / yo hice Traducción // Interpretación // y después Lingüística // y estoy en el [/] en el periodo de investigación // hago una cosa de [//] relacionada con [/] con Fonética //“ — ‘// Interpretación //‘ is a single unit within the turn because it is surrounded by terminal endings (//) without a soft break (/)). From there, I passed all the single unit data through the Freeling program, produced by Lluís Padró and his team, in order to determine parts of speech, tense, and mood. In my work I solely used the pre-created analyzer.exe sample program included within the Freeling-3.1 package. I made minor changes to the dictionary files within the program to include some of the common interjections and punctuations included within the corpus. The Freeling program goes through each word passed to it and searches its dictionary files to find the most likely origination of the word for the language selected. In this case, Spanish. The morphological analysis of the input file outputs: the word analyzed, followed by the word compared to within the program dictionary, a code explaining the analysis of the word, and a probability of the programs certainty of said analysis (i.e “puede poder VMIP3S0 0.999117”). The code for each word is read differently dependent upon what category the word falls into: verb, noun, adjective, etc. But overall the code includes information pertaining to the words type, gender, and quantity. I was asked to first focus on the data pertaining to verbs. Analysis of verbs gives information on the verbs: type, mood, tense, point-of-view, and quantity. Once I had all of the verbs identified, I used my analysis program to count how many instances there are for each tense and mood. This was done by giving my program the output of the Freeling program and identifying all words that’s code begins with ‘V’. Finally, I compiled a list of all the verbs used within the corpus conversations, along with the number of times they are used and then ordered them by frequency. The purpose of this data is to identify the most used tenses and moods in actual Spanish conversation to establish an order in which subjects should be introduced to a student pursuing the language major or minor, along with how in-depth faculty should get for each subject.