**Coding**

The committee agreed to my request that you explain your coding decisions for each of the coded words in the short English and Nuuchahnulth passages. Since the reason for coding is often the same for many words, it would be simplest to give each reason for coding, and list the words where this reason applies. The reasons will presumably be straightforward for most cases, but require a couple of sentences for the harder cases.

Below I give my notes where I questioned or disagreed with your coding decision. These are probably the ones where you’ll need a couple of sentences or so to justify your coding decision.

***English:*** this is more straightforward because we are native speaker linguists of this language. I questioned/disagreed with 6/41 of your annotations. That is, I agreed with 35 of your coding decisions.

line 1, *working*MOD: I would exclude because it is overtly coded (*-ing*) and a secondary predicate (not talked about, but doesn’t fit in the three-way classification of propositional act functions)

line 2, *get*PRED *up*: *get up* is a lexicalized phrasal verb, so I would code it as *get*\_*up*PRED (p. 102)

line 4, *got*PRED *pretty bad* : *get* is grammatical (inchoative) and excluded (p. 99); it is arguably an aspectually modulated copula form and overtly coded so *bad* would be excluded from coding, as it was

line 6, *looked*PRED *like soldiers*REF: *look like* is grammatical (evidential copular expression); *soldiers* might be excluded due to overt coding if *look like* is treated as a evidentially modulated copula

line 7, *street*MOD *clothes*REF: this is a binominal lexeme, and *street* is part of that lexeme, because it is typifying. We discussed this case at length; my preference would be to either code it as a complex nominal (*street*\_*clothes*REF) or, to deal with the data sparsity issue of treating complex lexical items as distinct forms that you raised, just code the head (*street* *clothes*REF)

line 8, *“Those are guerillas*REF*!”* : a predicate nominal with a copula, so excluded because it is overtly coded

***Nuuchahnulth:***This is more challenging because there are some general issues of grammatical analysis that arose when I read Nakayama (2001), and they recur in the cases where I questioned or disagreed with your coding. I list the general issues first; we only discussed the first one in the defense. Because of the difficulty in dealing with complex predicates, I didn’t do a coding count. But I had no problems with 7/14 of the lines of the Nuuchahnulth sample, nor with many of the words in the remaining 7 lines.

*Verb serialization (we discussed this in the defense):* Nakayama describes serialization as conceptualization as a single state of affairs (Nakayama 2001:98; cf. p. 107), which is also a single complex predication (Nakayama 2001:99-100). Thus, a serial string should be treated as a single complex predicate, not a series of single separate preds. Nakayama calls each serialized element a “clause”, but warns the reader against considering this “clause” to be comparable to “clause” in other languages (i.e. as a comparative concept; Nakayama 2001:76). So this “clause” should not deter us from analyzed the serialized construction as a complex predicate. This is my preferred choice; you made a different choice, so please give the reason for your choice.

*Nominalizers:* Nakayama describes the Definite suffix as a nominalizer (2001:41), and Relative and Indefinite Relative suffixes as nominalizers (2001:36-37). Hence it appears they should be treated as overt coding of the reference function and any root/stem combined with them should be excluded from coding.

A last general question: why are ‘ “adverbials” (that is, predicate modifiers)’ (p. 111) coded in Nuuchahnulth (as pred), but excluded in English (p. 103)? Please add a sentence explaining your decision.

*Nuuchahnulth sample (comments below mostly based on general comments above)*

*p. 114*

*(i)* [time-done-rel.3] ‘when.it.occured’ : overtly coded referring phrase, so exclude

*(ii)* [sailing-into.a.bay sailing-cont there.mom-into.a.bay] ‘sailed into [the] bay of’ looks like serialization, so just one pred?

*(iii)* OK

*(iv)* [when-past-indef.3] ‘whenever.it.was’ : overtly coded referring phrase, so exclude

*(v)* looks like serialization, so just one pred?

*p. 115*

*(i)* OK

*(ii)* OK

*(iii)* not - grammatical element, exclude (we discussed this at length; please briefly give your justification for including it in Nuuchahnulth but not in English);

[large not-done large] - looks like serialization, so just one pred?

*(iv)* OK

*(v)* OK

*p. 116*

*(i)* [??-done-rel3-pl] ‘the way they spoke’ : overtly coded referring phrase, exclude;

why is [from] a pred?;

why isn’t [Chinook-belonging.to] either a mod or part of a complex ref?

*(ii)* OK

*(iii)* OK

*(iv)* [who-first-indef.3 hear-fin] : looks like serialization, so one unit; overtly coded referring phrase, so exclude;

[who-belonging.to-rel.3] : overtly coded referring phrase, so exclude

The committee recognizes that technically, one should also justify the choice not to code the remaining words. It is not clear how easy that would be, that is, if there are just a few reasons you would need to give, and list the noncoded words after each relevant reason. However, it is easy enough that I’ve pretty much done it here for you:

–For Nuuchahnulth, hardly any words were not coded, and there are only two reasons for noncoded words: they are names, or they were uninterpretable by Nakayama (p. 116, line (i)).

–For English, you could pretty easily explain almost all the words as grammatical function words (article, preposition, connective, personal pronoun) or as discourse markers (as you say on p. 99); plus some words that are overtly coded in their discourse function.

**Other changes**

The first two are really essential in my opinion. The third is highly desirable if possible in the short time available.

**(1) Tables 4.6 and 4.7**

‘Why is it that similar property words are so rigid in English yet so polyfunctional in Nuuchahnulth?’ (p. 162)

In part, it is because only 3 of the 13 words in Table 4.7 are properties, unlike Table 4.6; and those three words (‘big’, ‘aged’, ‘old’) are 3 of the 4 lowest-ranked words in that list (i.e. are less functionally diverse/polyfunctional). Please either note that only these three words are property concept words, or remove the non-property concept words from Table 4.7 and adjust the discussion in the text accordingly.

**(2) Typological markedness theory**

‘The marked member of a category may be literally marked with an affix or other overt morphological indicator, but this is just one of the ways an item can be a marked member of a category. The marked member of a category may also be less frequent, or have a smaller range of inflectional / distributional possibilities, *or show a semantic shift in the direction of the word’s prototypical function*’ (p. 72)

This is NOT part of typological markedness theory. Only how concepts are encoded formally is part of typological markedness theory. Concept identity is fixed in this approach. The generalization about semantic shift/extension in parts of speech in my 1991 book that you cite is an empirical observation about patterns of semantic shift, not definitional of typological markedness. Please remove the italicized part of this paragraph.

**(3) Triangle plots**

It would be helpful to have 3D versions of the triangle plots, in order to disentangle (near-)monofunctionality separately for reference, predication and modification. I don’t know how easy this would be to do quickly.