### Preliminary Codebook: Codes as of 2-9-22

| Number | Rule Type | Rule |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Frantzen | **FEPRE**  **The imperfect describes emotional or mental activity** |  |
| 2 | Frantzen | **FEPRR**  **The imperfect is used to express repeated or habitual past action**  **\*\* repeated needs to be in the statement\*\*** |  |
| 3 | General | **FEPRR-H**  **The imperfect is used to express habitual past action** |  |
| 4 | Frantzen | **FEPRW**  **Would + infinitive signals use of the imperfect** |  |
| 5 | Frantzen | **FEPRT**  **Certain words and expressions are frequently associated with the preterit, others with the imperfect (trigger words)** |  |
| 6 | Frantzen | **FEPRS**  **Some verbs take on a special meaning in the preterit tense** |  |
| 7 | Frantzen | **FEPRA**  **When two actions occur simultaneously in the past, the imperfect is used** |  |
| 8 | General | FEPRI  The preterit is used for actions that interrupt the imperfect. |  |
| 9 | General | FEPRAG  Imperfect for Age |  |
| 10 | General | FEPRST  Preterit for a specific time (beginning or end of state/action) |  |
| 11 | General | FEPRBF  Background (description, setting the scene) vs. Foreground |  |
| 12 | General | FEPRF  Finalized/completed vs. non finalized/not completed/ongoing/durative action (in progress) |  |
| 13 | General | FEPRT: Imperfect to tell time |  |
| 14 | General | FEPSER: Preterit (to narrate/for) a series of actions; advance the plot; detail what happened |  |
| 15 | Textbook Additional | FEPCOS: Preterit for a change in state |  |
| 16 | Textbook Additional | FEPFPT: Imperfect to refer to a future event seen from a past time |  |
| 17 | Textbook Additional | FEPHTW: Imperfect to describe **how things were** or **what was happening** at a certain time in the past; Imperfect to emphasize the **action itself** (not when it happened or when it started or stopped) |  |
| 18 | 18 Survey additional | FEPNBE:  Imperfect to describe events without a clear beginning or end |  |