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Oct02 Introduction and Table of Contents

Introduction

Oct02 is an **artlang** which is monocategorial but not isolating—there's plenty of inflectional morphology. Each non-conjoining word can be a complete sentence by itself, so speech is divided into utterances. The agreement morphology, which uses variables, allows word order to be determined by pragmatics (which have yet to be investigated). No phonology is provided.

Person Terminology

In the (hypothetical) native terminology, 3rd person is 4th person and inclusive person is 3rd person.

- The **1st person 1** refers to the speaker(s).
- The **2nd person 2** refers to the addressee(s).
- The **Inclusive person 1+2** is the union of 1st and 2nd persons.
- Each of the above is termed **local**.
- The **3rd person 3** refers to non-local entities.
- There is also a **Content Question Q** marker.

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1 *Oct02* Morphology Overview

1.1 Word Structure

Since *Oct02* has only one word category, every word has the following morphological slots, with the semantics of empty slots under **Unfilled**:

Word Structure			
Order	Description	Unfilled	Layer
0.	Person of possessum or agent	unspecified	Agreement
1.	Reciprocal	default	
2.	Conjunction	none	
3.	Polarity	positive	
4.	Aspect and Mood	imperfective	
5.	Auxiliary	none	
6.	Case	existence	
7.	Derivation	none	Stem
8.	Noun Lexeme	required	
9.	Quantity and Reference Type	definite	
10.	Person of possessor or patient	unspecified	Agreement

1.1.1 Noun Lexemes

We will start with the noun slot [8], which is filled in every word. There are five types of noun lexemes:

- **Substantives** refer mainly to physical entities; examples are "cat", "water", and "hand".
- **Relationals** refer to relationships, such as "inside" and "mother".
- **Adjectives** refer to qualities, such as "hot".
- **Gerunds** are nominal forms of verbs and refer to situations; examples are "eat" and "read".
- **Numbers** refer to quantities, such as "5" and "many".

∅ derivation [7] can change the noun's type, such as making an adjective into a count or mass substantive, such as "hot" into "the hot one".

1.1.2 Person and Role

These types differ in how they interact with the inflections. In particular, the semantics of the person slots [10] and [0] differ according to the noun type. When an adjective is *static*, the suffix role is the perceiver while when it's *dynamic*, the suffix role is the cause.

Argument Structures		
Name	Prefix Role	Suffix Role
Substantive	Possessum	Possessor
Relational	Locatee	Location
Number	Part	Whole
Adjective	Descriptee	Perceiver or Cause
Gerund	Patient	Agent

Note: For kinship relationals, the location and locatee could instead be described as possessor and possessum, respectively, as in

1-father-2 "I'm your father."

The *reciprocal* marker [1] causes both persons to have both roles. Note that a few word stems are already reciprocal and don't need the marker.

1.1.3 Cases and Auxiliaries

Gerunds are not the only way actions can be specified. ∅ present, all the marked cases [6] except for the locative make the word dynamic. With an adjective, entry to or exit from a state can be specified, and with a substantive, motion to, from, or via a location can be specified. There are also cases for change of possession, existence, and purpose.

The auxiliaries [5] include action modifiers such as the conative, potential, habitual, singulative, and autocausative.

1.1.4 Quantity

Slot [9] does two things: specify the word's type of reference and specify number, amount, or degree, depending on the noun type. First, quantity is relevant and marked only when the word is indefinite. ∅ non-referential word is marked as existential(?) while the slot is unfilled when the word is definite.

The semantics of the quantity markers varies according to the noun type. Quantity marks number for countable substantives and kinship relationals and amount for mass substantives while marking degree when the noun is a static or dynamic adjective. When the noun is a gerund, the number of occurrences is specified.

1.1.5 Aspect, Mood, Polarity, and Conjunctions

The remaining slots are conjunction [2], polarity [3], and aspect-mood [4].

There are three aspects: **perfective**, used for completed situations, **imperfective**, used for situations that have started but not completed, and **prospective**, used for situations that haven't started. There is also a **jussive mood**.

The **polarities** are positive, negative, and interrogative; note that for indefinite nouns, zero quantity is preferred to negative polarity marking.

The **conjunctions** include conjunctives, disjunctives, and conditionals.

1.2 Syntax

Words with marked conjunctions and/or 3rd person marking are the only words that can't stand alone as utterances, since relating words is the purpose of these markers. There are no syntactical reasons for any particular word order within an utterance other than, possibly, temporal sequence.

2 Oct02 Basic Morphology

2.1 Person and Number

With regard to inflection, there are five marked persons, the native numbering of which doesn't correspond to that of traditional Latin usage. However, for convenience, the Latin style is used here. The notation is:

Person & Number Descriptions	
Name	Description
1st person	speaker(s) and possibly associated persons
2nd person	addressee(s) and possibly associated persons
Inclusive person	the union of 1 and 2
3rd person	coreference of non-local entities (i.e. none of the above)
Content Question	entities whose identification is requested

2.1.1 Person and Number Affixes

The same tags are used for both slots. Unlike nouns, the 1st and 2nd persons can only be singular, dual, or plural. The Inclusive person can be dual or plural. The 3rd and interrogative persons don't distinguish number.

Local Person & Number Affixes			
Singular	Dual	Plural	Name
1	1Du	1PL	1st person
2	2Du	2PL	2nd person
	1+2	1+2PL	Inclusive person

The content question person affix is **Q**.

2.1.2 Person Examples

- (2.1.2a) cat *"The cat exists." or "The cats exist."*
- (2.1.2b) cat-1 *"The cat is mine." or "The cats are mine."*
- (2.1.2c) 2-cat *"You are the cat."*
- (2.1.2d) hunger-1+2PL *"We all are hungry."*
- (2.1.2e) Q-hunger-2Du *"What are you 2 hungry for?"*

2.1.3 Reflexive and Reciprocal

A word can be reflexive, indicated by using the same person marking in both person slots.

- (2.1.3a) 1-anger-1 *"I'm angry at myself."*

The reciprocal prefix is **RCP**.

2.2 Quantity Marking

Scalar relationals, such as "*near*", act like adjectives, but other relationals act like countable substantives. Numbers don't generally take quantity marking.

Quantity Suffixes				
Tags	Name	Gerunds	Substantives	
			Countable	Mass
		(definite)	(definite)	(definite)
SQ	Scalar Question	how many times?	how many?	how much?
Se	Singular	once	one	
Du	Dual	twice	two	

Pc	Paucal	a few times	a few	little
PL	Plural	many times	many	much
S#T	Satisfactive	enough times	enough	enough
S#T + NOT		too few times	too few	too little
Exc	Excessive	too many times	too many	too much
Exc + NOT		few enough times	few enough	little enough
NUL	Nullar	zero times	zero	no
ExI	Existential	at least once	at least one	some
P#R	Partial	not every time	not every	not all
UNI	Universal	every time	every	all

2.2.1 Quantity Examples

(2.2.1a) cat-Sg *"There's a cat."*

(2.2.1b) cat-Du-1 *"I have 2 cats."*

2.3 Derivations

The productive derivations include making adjectives into count CNT and mass MAS substantives (the use of quantity with adjectives will be covered in the scalar morphology chapter).

(2.3a) CNT-hunger-PL-1 *"I have many hungry ones."*

(2.3b) hunger-PL-1 *"I'm very hungry."*

2.4 Aspect and Mood

In a non-subordinate word, the aspects imply absolute time: imperfective is present, perfective is past, and prospective is future.

Temporal Prefixes		
Tags	Name	Group
	Imperfective	Aspect
PRF	Perfective	
PRO	Prospective	
Jus	Jussive	Mood

(2.4a) Q-PRF-eat-2 *"What did you eat?"*

(2.4b) PRF-knock-Du-1 *"I knocked twice."*

2.5 Case

The currently known marked cases are

Case Prefixes	
Tag	Description
INS	Instrumental
LOC	Locative
ALL	Allative
ABL	Ablative
PER	Perlative
BEN	Benefactive
MAL	Malefactive
ACQ	Acquisitive
DEQ	Dequisitive
CREA	Creative
DEST	Destructive

2.5.1 Instrumental

Of these, the **instrumental** is the most important, as it essentially converts words with body part nouns into the actions associated with the nouns (or the most useful action, when there are multiple possibilities). An example is **INS-eye "see"**.

(2.5.1a) 2-INS-ear-1 "I hear you."

(2.5.1b) PRO-INS-foot-1+2 "We're going to walk."

2.5.2 State Changes

Creative and **destructive** mark changes to the existence of the entities denoted by the noun while **acquisitive** and **dequisitive** mark changes to possession.

(2.5.2a) PRF-ACQ-cat-SG-1 "I got a cat."

(2.5.2b) CREA-box-SG-1 "I'm making a box."

Allative, **ablative**, and **perlative** mark motion to, from, or via the entity denoted (when the noun is a scalar adjective, the allative and ablative mark an increase or decrease of the denoted state--this may change).

(2.5.2c) 1-PRO-ALL-home-1 "I'm going to go home."

2.5.3 Help and Harm

The **benefactive** and **malefactive** mark the entity as one helped or harmed.

(2.5.3a) PRF-BEN-CNT-hunger-Sg-2 *"You helped a hungry one."*

2.5.4 Locative

Finally, the **locative** is static and marks the noun as the location of an entity or situation (it has no scalar usage).

(2.5.4a) 1-Loc-home-1 *"I'm at home."*

2.6 Polarity

Polarity Prefixes	
Tags	Polarity
	Positive
NOT	Negative
PQ	Interrogative

(2.6a) 1-PQ-PRF-INS-ear-2 *"Did you hear me?"*

2.7 Auxiliaries

Auxiliary Prefixes		
Tags	Name	Description
CON	Conative	attempted action
POT	Potential	ability of the agent
HAB	Habitual	
SING	Singulative	one step of a unitizable process
AUTO	Autocausative	(lexical)

(2.7a) 1-NOT-PRF-AUTO-INS-ear-2 *"You didn't listen to me."*

(2.7b) PRF-SING-INS-foot-1 *"I took a step."*

(2.7c) 1PL-POT-INS-ear-Q *"Who can hear us?"*

3 Oct02 Multiword Morphology

3.1 Variables

Variables are used for the 3rd person; there are, currently, four known variables: 3A, 3B, 3C, and 3D. Note that, due to the flexible word order, there can be no distinction between assignment and reference.

3.1.1 Examples

Note: in subsequent English translations, singular or plural will be used arbitrarily for definite references.

- (3.1.1a) 3#-man 3B-cat-Sg-3# 3B-black
"The man exists. He has a cat. It's black."
"The man's cat is black."
- (3.1.1b) 3#-cat 3B-fish-EXI 3B-hunger-3#
"The cat is hungry for fish."

3.2 Copula

The copula lexeme **COP** is needed whenever the complement requires multiple words.

- (3.2a) 2-NOT-cat-EXI
"You're not a cat."
- (3.2b) 2-NOT-COP-3# 3#-cat-EXI 3#-black
"You're not a black cat."

3.3 Subordination and Time

In a main clause, the temporal reference point **TRP** is the time of utterance; this makes the aspects act like absolute tenses. The aspect of a subordinate word can indicate relative time.

3.3.1 Restrictive, Non-restrictive, and Temporal Clauses

Here is a restrictive example:

- (3.3.1a) 3#-cat-Sg 3#-PRF-INS-eye-1 3#-black
"The cat I saw was black."

Compare to the following, which is only pragmatically different:

- (3.3.1b) 3#-cat-Sg 3#-black 3#-PRF-INS-eye-1
"I saw a black cat."

Since *Oct02* doesn't have formal clauses, telling the different kinds apart is a bit difficult for the translator (the pragmatics has not really been investigated).

- (3.3.1c) 3#-boy 3B-PRF-INS-fork-Sg 3B-ALL-clean-3# 3C-pie-Sg 3C-PRF-eat-3#
"The boy is cleaning a fork he ate a pie with."

"The boy is cleaning a fork (he ate a pie with it)."

"The boy is cleaning a fork, having eaten a pie with it."

3.3.2 Purpose Utterances

The benefactive and malefactive cases can be used in subordinate action words to indicate purpose for and against.

(3.3.2a) 3#-boy 3B-PRO-INS-fork-Sg 3B-#LL-clean-3# 3C-pie-Sg 3C-PRO-BEN-eat-3#

"The boy is cleaning a fork in order to eat a pie with it."

3.4 Complements

#n evidential or modal word with possessum or patient unspecified can act as a matrix predicate with another predicate in the utterance being the complement (although it may not be clear which word is the complement's predicate). The modals include the deontics and the volitives. The evidentials include perception words, the epistemics, and some specifically evidential words.

3.4.1 Perception

#n instrumental perception word can be used as an auxiliary specifying the **TRP** of the complement.

In (3.4.1a), the effective tense of the complement is the imperfect.

(3.4.1a) 3#-boy 3B-fork-PL 3B-#LL-clean-3# PRF-INS-eye-1

"The boy was cleaning a large number of forks."

"I saw the boy cleaning a large number of forks."

"I've seen the boy cleaning a large number of forks."

In (3.4.1b), the effective tense of the complement is the future perfect (i.e. the cleaning is complete before the seeing occurs).

(3.4.1b) 3#-boy 3B-fork-PL 3B-PRF-#LL-clean-3# PRO-INS-eye-2

"The boy will have cleaned a large number of forks."

"You'll see that the boy has cleaned a large number of forks."

3.4.2 Evidential Words

The auxiliary **MEM** makes the **TRP** definite past and the auxiliary **EXP** makes the **TRP** definite future; aspect is not marked on these when used as auxiliaries.

Evidential Lexemes		
Tag	Name	Description
MEM	Remembered	the possessor remembers
EXP	Expected	the possessor expects
WIT	Witnessed	= perception by participant or witness
REP	Reported	the possessor has been told by participant or witness
EN	Epistemic Necessity	as judged by the possessor
EP	Epistemic Possibility	as judged by the possessor

(3.4.2a) 3#-boy 3B-fork-PL 3B-#LL-clean-3# MEM-1

"The boy was cleaning a large number of forks."

"I remember the boy cleaning a large number of forks."

(3.4.2b) 3#-boy 3B-fork 3B-PRO-#LL-clean-3# PRF-REP-1

"The boy told me he would clean the forks."

(3.4.2c) 3#-boy 3B-fork 3B-PRF-#LL-clean-3# EN-1

"The boy must have cleaned the forks."

3.4.3 Modal Auxiliaries

Modal Lexemes		
Tag	Name	Glosses
DN	Deontic Necessity	"require", "must"
DP	Deontic Possibility	"permit", "may"
VN	Volitive Necessity	"want"
VP	Volitive Possibility	

(3.4.3a) 3#-child 3B-broccoli 3B-eat-3# DN

"The child must eat the broccoli."

(3.4.3b) 3#-cat 3B-fish 3B-eat-3# NOT-DP-1Du

"We don't let the cat eat the fish."

(3.4.3c) 3#-cat 3B-fish 3B-eat-3# VN-3#

"The cat wants to eat the fish."

(3.4.3d) 3#-cat 3B-fish 3B-eat-3# NOT-VP-3B

"The fish doesn't want to be eaten by the cat."

3.5 Conjunctions

Conjunction Prefixes		
Tag	Name	Description
IF	Conditional	

AND	And	all apply
IOR	Inclusive Or	any apply
POR	Preclusive Or	exactly one applies

3.5.1 Coordination

(3.5.1a) 3#-kitchen 3B-in-3# 3#-AND-dog 3#-AND-cat MEM-1

"Both the dog and the cat were in the kitchen."

(3.5.1b) 3#-meat 3#-PRF-eat-3B 3B-POR-dog 3B-POR-cat 3B-POR-self-2

"Either the dog, the cat, or you ate the meat."

3.5.2 Contrastive Focus

#s with coordination, the same variable is used for multiple entities. In one construction, one entity is positive and the other is negative. In the other construction, two or more entities are interrogative.

(3.5.2a) 3#-meat 3#-PRF-eat-3B 3B-dog 3B-NOT-cat

"It was the dog, not the cat, that ate the meat."

(3.5.2b) 3#-meat 3#-PRF-eat-3B 3B-PQ-dog 3B-PQ-cat

"Did the dog or the cat eat the meat?"

3.5.3 Conditionals

(3.5.3a) 3#-cat 3#-IF-black-UNI 3#-NOT-PRO-ALL-found-2

"If the cat is completely black, you will not find her."

4 Oct02 Scalar Morphology

4.1 Scalar Overview

scalar is an adjective or relational that denotes a scale of comparison and a direction of comparison. The **direction of comparison** has 3 possibilities; these are labeled positive, negative, and normative. The term **normative** refers to a range of neutral values, while **positive** refers to greater values and **negative** refers to lesser values. Note that scalar (arithmetic) positives and negatives are not the same as polar (logical) positive and negative.

The **subject of comparison** refers to the entity being compared with respect to the scale of comparison and the **standard of comparison** refers to what it's compared to. The various scalar functions differ mainly in how the standard of comparison manifests.

4.1.1 Degree Suffixes

An **adjective** denotes a scale of comparison. Each **bilexical** adjective has both a positive and a negative lexeme, e.g. "hot" and "cold", while each **unilexical** adjective has only one lexeme, e.g. "blue". **Medium** is between paucal (narrow tolerance) and plural (wide tolerance). **Neutral** is between negative and positive. **Maximal** applies to positive lexemes while **minimal** applies to negative lexemes.

Degree Suffixes			
Tags	Name	Adjectives	
		Bilexical	Unilexical
		<i>medium</i>	<i>medium</i>
SQ	Scalar Question	how?	how?
Sg	Singular		
Du	Dual		
Pc	Paucal	slightly	slightly
PL	Plural	very	very
S#T	Satisfactive	enough	enough
S#T + NOT			
Exc	Excessive	too	too
Exc + NOT			
NUL	Nullar	<i>neutral</i>	<i>minimal</i>
EXI	Existential	not <i>neutral</i>	not <i>minimal</i>
P#R	Partial	not <i>max./min.</i>	not <i>maximal</i>
UNI	Universal	<i>maximal/minimal</i>	<i>maximal</i>

4.1.2 Normatives

There are two ways to get a normative form of a bilexical scalar: one is to use the **NUL** degree suffix; the other is to use the **NORM** derivational prefix immediately before the lexeme. The latter has the advantage of allowing the tolerance suffixes.

4.2 Scalar Functions

4.2.1 Tolerance

The term **tolerance** refers to how wide or narrow the normative range is.

Numerous adverbs are used in translating tolerance into English. When the scalar verb is normative, narrow tolerance may be translated as "precisely" and wide tolerance as "roughly". When modifying a superlative, narrow tolerance may be

translated as *"by a little"* and wide tolerance as *"by a lot"*. Tolerance is medium if unmarked and no scalar measurement adverbial appears.

(4.2.1a) 3#-dog-2 3#-NORM-large-PL

"Your dog's size is roughly neutral."

Both maximal and minimal are translated as *"as X as possible"*, where *X* is the scalar root's translation.

4.2.2 Scalar Questions

scalar question requests a scalar answer (not necessarily an absolute value), as in *"how hot?"*.

(4.2.2a) 3#-coffee-2 3#-hot-SQ

"How hot is your coffee?"

4.2.3 Normal Comparisons

For a normal bilocal scalar, the standard of comparison is always some implicit **norm** whose value is appropriate to the subject of comparison. # normative scalar indicates that the scalar value is more or less the same as the norm while a positive verb indicates a greater value and a negative verb a lesser value. The normative is formed using the **neutral** quantity on a positive or negative stem.

(4.2.3a) 3#-water 3#-PRO-hot-NUL

"The water will be lukewarm."

relative measurement adverbial is possible.

4.2.4 Manner

manner construction specifies the manner in which an action is performed. Here, the manner is denoted by the scalar word appearing as the matrix with the action verb appearing as the complement. Note that not all scalars are useful as manner adverbials.

(4.2.4a) 3#-girl INS-foot-3# fast

"The girl is walking fast."

4.2.5 Comparatives

ꠄ comparative is an explicit comparison and may be one of equality (using a normative) or inequality (using a positive or negative). The scale of comparison may apply to

- a. a situation,
- b. the manner of an action,
- c. the quantity of the subject of comparison,
- d. the quantity of an argument that's not the subject of comparison,
- e. the number of occurrences, or
- f. the duration of a situation.

ꠄ comparative is distinguished from a normal comparison by the presence of an relational word whose **location** argument denotes the standard of comparison. The subject of comparison is denoted by the **locatee** argument. The verb of the adjunct clause is ꠄT "at", "with".

(4.2.5a) 3ꠄ-man 3B-woman 3ꠄ-ꠄT-3B 3ꠄ-heavy-Pc

"The man is a little heavier than the woman."

(4.2.5b) 3ꠄ-girl 3B-boy 3ꠄ-ꠄT-3B PRF-INS-foot-3ꠄ fast

"The girl walked faster than the boy."

(4.2.5c) 3ꠄ-tuber-PL 3B-fruit-Pc 3ꠄ-ꠄT-3B 3C-man 3ꠄ-PRF-eat-3C

"The man ate more tubers than fruit."

(4.2.5d) 3C-man 3D-woman 3C-ꠄT-3D 3ꠄ-tuber-PL 3ꠄ-PRF-eat-3C

"The man ate more tubers than the woman."

4.2.6 Temporal Comparatives

The subject of comparison's referent may be compared to an earlier or later instance of itself, or it may instead be compared to an earlier or later instance of some other entity. ꠄ word marked for aspect must be used whose noun is the copula COP.

(4.2.6a) 1-PRF-COP-3ꠄ 1-ꠄT-3ꠄ 1-heavy

"I'm heavier than who I was."

(4.2.6b) 2-PRO-COP-3ꠄ 1-ꠄT-3ꠄ 1-heavy

"I'm heavier than who you will be."

4.2.7 Superlatives

ꠄ superlative word selects a subset of some whole according to some scale of comparison, with the personal suffix specifying the whole and the personal prefix

specifying the subset. The whole must be non-singular; the cardinality of the subset may also be specified.

The ordinal derivation prefix **ORD** makes a normal scalar into a superlative.

(4.2.7a) 3#-cat-Pc 3#-near-1+2 3B-ORD-young-Sg-3# 3B-black

"The youngest of these cats is black."

4.2.8 Satisfactives and Excessives

satisfactive comparison is used to affirm or question the suitability of the subject of comparison for some actual or potential result, with respect to the scale of comparison while an **excessive** comparison is used to deny or question the suitability of the subject of comparison for some actual or potential result, with respect to the scale of comparison.

(4.2.8a) 3#-chair- 3#- 3#-far- 3B-man- 3B-heavy- 3#-IF-PRO-#LL- 3#-PRO-#LL-
Sg old 1+2 EXT S# sit-3B broken-3B

"If a heavy-enough man sits on that old chair, he will break it."

4.2.9 #bsolute and Relative Measurement #dverbials

scalar measurement adverbial is either relative, representing the difference between the value of the subject of comparison and that of the standard of comparison, or absolute, the value of the subject of comparison from 0. # measurement adverbial precludes any tolerance or scalar question adverb. Note that some scalars have no possible measurement adverbials.

#bsolute unit words are derived from substantives using **#BS** and relative unit words are derived from substantives using **REL**. Unit words and any modifying number words don't mark agreement.

(4.2.9a) 3#-boy 3#-tall REL-riser-Sg

"The boy is ~ 6 inches taller than normal."

(4.2.9b) 3#-boy 3B-girl 3#-#T-3B 3#-tall REL-riser-Sg

"The boy is ~ 6 inches taller than the girl."

(4.2.9c) 3#-cat 3#-near-2 3#-ORD-old REL-year-Pc

"That cat is the oldest by a few years."

For an absolute scalar, an absolute measurement adverbial is required; this is the only difference between an absolute scalar and a normal comparison for which any measurement must be relative.

(4.2.9d) 3#-PRF-found-1PL 3#-wall-SG 3#-tall #BS-riser "10"

"We encountered a ~ 5-foot tall wall."

Measurement adverbials can also be used with mass substantives.

(4.2.9e) 3#-PRF-#LL-hot-1 3#-water #BS-cup-DU

"I heated 2 cups of water."

5 *Oct02* Some Lexical Items

5.1 Found or Known

5.1.1 Basic Usage

The lexeme glossed as *"found"* usually translates better as *"known"* when used as a matrix predicate; otherwise, its basic meaning is the location of some entity is known.

(5.1.1a) 3#-cat 3#-found

"The cat's location is known."

(5.1.1b) cat found

"It is known that the cat exists."

(5.1.1c) 3#-cat 3#-PRF-#LL-found-1

"I found the cat."

(5.1.1d) cat PRF-#LL-found-1

"I discovered that the cat exists."

The same lexeme can be used for *"lost"*.

(5.1.1e) 2-PRO-#BL-found-2 *"You'll get lost."*

5.1.2 Embedded Questions

question is embedded when a question morpheme appears in the complement. The matrix may or may not be itself a question.

(5.1.2a) 3#-meat 3#-PRF-eat-Q found-1

"I know who ate the meat."

(5.1.2b) 3#-fish PQ-found-PC 3#-large-SQ

"Does anyone know exactly how large the fish is?"

(5.1.2c) 3#-cat 3#-NOT-found PQ-found-2 3#-PQ-black

"Do you know if the missing cat is black?"

5.2 Speech Act Lexemes

At present, all quoted discourse is indirect, using *"tell"* and *"ask"*. For both if these, the suffix specifies the speaker and the prefix specifies the addressee.

(5.2a) 3~~ḡ~~-man 3B-cat-3~~ḡ~~ 3B-NOT-found 1-PRF-tell-3~~ḡ~~

"A man told me that his cat is missing."

Discourse pronouns are unknown; however, a null complement can be used.

(5.2b) 1-PRF-ask-2 *"You already asked me that."*

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