

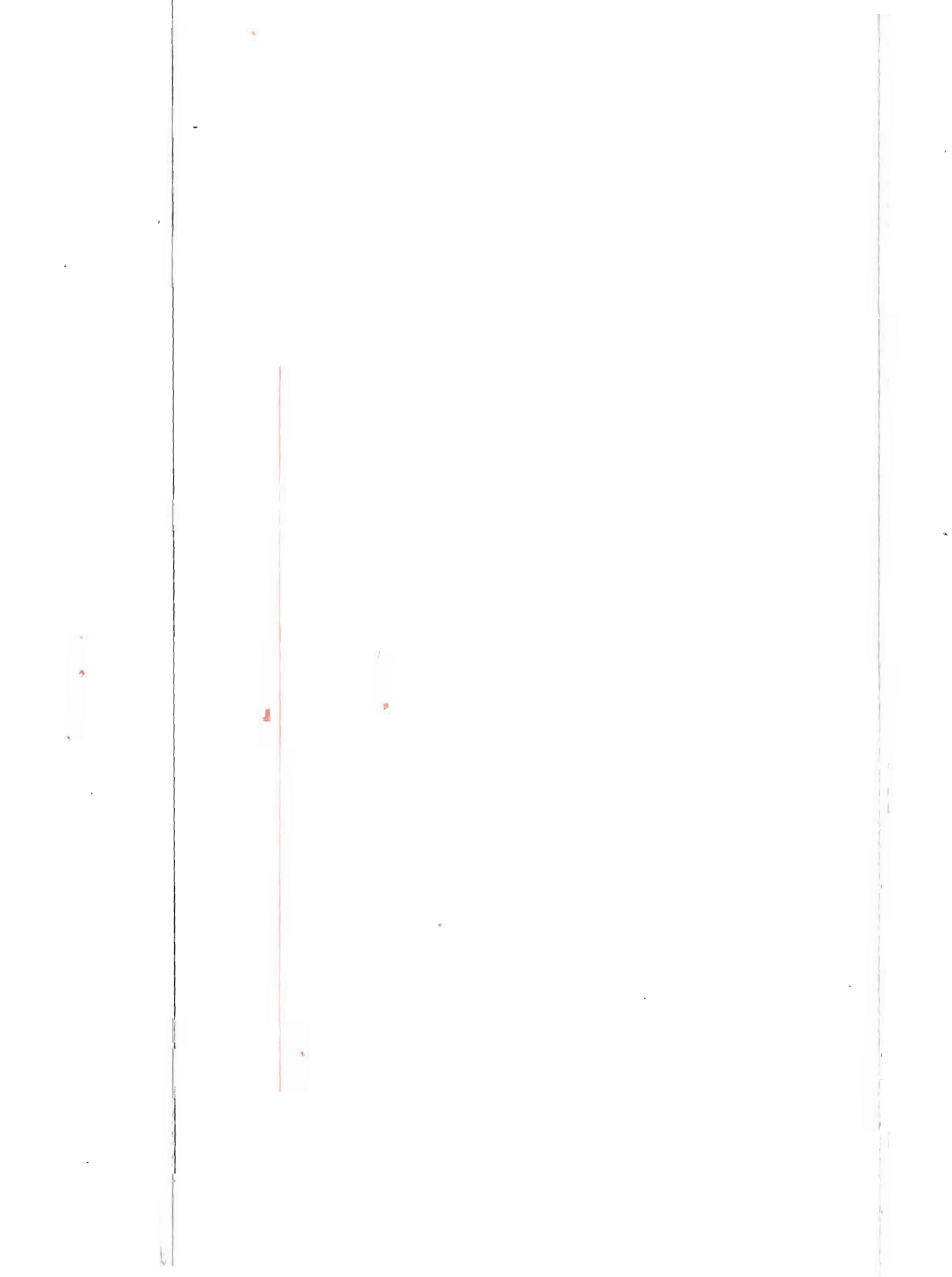


# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Seventh Edition

Edited by  
William R. Merrifield, Constance M. Naish, Calvin R. Rensch, Gillian Story





**LABORATORY MANUAL**  
**for**  
**Morphology and Syntax**

**Seventh Edition**

**William R. Merrifield**  
**Constance M. Naish**  
**Calvin R. Rensch**  
**Gillian Story**

**SIL International**  
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# **Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax**

## **Preface to the Seventh Edition**

The promise of ‘regular’ upgrades of the sixth edition is now a beginning reality after a mere sixteen years, due, undoubtedly, to the wonders of ‘electronic’ storage. Actually, the electronic version of 1987 was helpful, but akin to a stone-age tool in 2003. This is not a major revision. A number of the datasets (née ‘problems’) are changed in minor ways; the typography is, I think, much improved; but none of the last-edition datasets has been deleted, nor have any new ones been added. IPA symbols have replaced Americanist symbols in some datasets; but not uniformly. Some datasets remain or have been recast in orthographies used by reading populations of certain languages where phonological issues are not in view. Thanks to you Instructors for continuing to find this manual useful for training.

## **Preface to the Sixth Edition**

This is the sixth edition of the Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax. A lot of water has gone under the bridge since its last revision in 1974. The first edition appeared in 1960, four years after attention began to shift from morphology to syntax in the introductory grammar courses offered by the Summer Institute of Linguistics. I believe it was in 1956 that Velma Pickett’s first grammar textbook (1954) was introduced at the University of Oklahoma, marking a shift from an almost complete emphasis on morphology and morphophonemics, based on Nida (1949), to an increasing interest in structures larger than the word. Pickett’s text was followed by Elson’s first text (Elson 1958), which was first used at the SIL school at the University of Washington in 1958. These two early texts were subsequently combined in a joint text by Elson and Pickett (1960) which, along with the work of Longacre (1964), became the earliest sources of pedagogy within the tagmemic framework of Kenneth L. Pike.

It was in the context of the development of these textbooks that the ‘Lab Manual’ came into being at the University of Washington. Unfortunately, the team that created the early editions has not been able to work together for many years. Since the second edition, the responsibility for revision and update has been left to just one of the original authors. Now, after many years of not having taught introductory syntax, this author has had the enjoyable experience of returning to teaching it again. This sixth edition is the result.

This edition omits seven problems that were in the fifth edition and adds sixty-seven new ones. To aid instructors who have used the manual previously, the tables on the next two pages correlate problem numbers in the old and new editions.

This edition has been computerized in the hope that subsequent improvements can be made on a more regular basis. Such improvements

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include the modification of certain problems and the addition of problems suitable for use in the introductory syntax course. Suggestions for further improvement will be gratefully received.

William R. Merrifield  
Dallas, Texas

## Changes in the Seventh Edition

Apart from minor changes to some datasets, the following adjustments have been made: Eskimo is now listed as Inuit and Papago as O'dham. Some datasets have been rearranged and renumbered to accommodate new page layouts, namely:

25-26→26-27, 27→25; 79↔80; 149-153→150-154, 154→149; 162↔163; 184↔185; 197-198→198-199, 199→197; 209↔210; 216→221, 217-220→216-219, 221→222, 222→220; 237↔238; 240→242, 241-242→240-241; 265-266→266-267, 267→265; 270↔271; 272-273→274-275, 274→272; 275 -276→276-277, 277-278→279-280, 279→278, 280→273.

## Acknowledgments

Over a number of years, a great many people, many of them unknown to the authors of this volume, have supplied data from their field notes or from languages of which they are native speakers, and have constructed problems for our use from these data. As the science of Linguistics has advanced and methods and procedures have shifted, these problems have been reworked and redesigned many times. This fact leaves us in heavy debt to a great number of people unknown to us, but to whom we wish to express our appreciation.

A partial acknowledgment concerning the various sources of data which we have been able to trace is made in the Language Index that follows. Where a particular speaker is known to have supplied data for a language, his/her name appears with that of the field linguist. If the language problem has been designed from a published source, rather than by personal communication, this source is footnoted to the problem.

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a statement of the problem

A identify number marking in Hybertad's Telye

B Lexicon

Roots |

1 pilla

2 puwo

3 čima

4 dogwa

5 godvgo

6 čire

Tannagaaru

Inflectional morphemes:

/-lu/ suffix used to mark plurality

verb inflection →

~~inflection~~

table?

C Rules

plural noun → [root] + /-lu/

ex. pillalu → pilla + /-lu/

D. Comment

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## Dataset 1. Hyderabad Telugu (India)

1. pilla	'child'	8. pillalu	'children'	<i>-/lu/</i>
2. puwu	'flower'	9. puwulu	'flowers'	<i>morpheme</i>
3. tjiima	'ant'	10. tjiimalu	'ants'	<i>is plural marker</i>
4. doma	'mosquito'	11. domalu	'mosquitos'	
5. godugu	'elephant'	12. godugulu	'elephants'	
6. tjiire	'sari'	13. tjiirelu	'saris'	
7. annagaaru	'elder brother'	14. annagaarulu	'elder brothers'	

## Dataset 2. Kewa (Papua New Guinea)

1. ada	'house(s)'	5. adanu	'group(s) of houses'	<i>-/nu/ group measure morpheme</i>
2. pora	'path(s)'	6. poranu	'group(s) of paths'	
3. yana	'dog(s)'	7. yananu	'group(s) of dogs'	
4. nu	'net bag(s)'	8. nunu	'group(s) of net bags'	

## Dataset 3. Southern Barasano (Colombia)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

1. kahea	'eye'	4. kahe	'eyes'	<i>-/at singular morpheme</i>
2. bitia	'bead'	5. biti	'beads'	
3. kĩa	'cassava tuber'	6. kĩ	'cassava tubers'	

## Dataset 4. Swahili (Uganda)

1. mtoto	'child'	5. watoto	'children'
2. mtu	'person'	6. watu	'people'
3. mpifi	'cook'	7. wapifi	'cooks'
4. mgeni	'stranger'	8. wageni	'strangers'

*/m/ → /w-// - when marking plurality*



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## Dataset 5. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. dsøi <sup>2</sup> | ‘dog(s)’      |
| 2. lo <sup>12</sup>  | ‘pheasant(s)’ |
| 3. ŋié <sup>12</sup> | ‘pig(s)’      |
| 4. tan <sup>12</sup> | ‘bird(s)’     |

## Dataset 6. Huixtec Tzotzil (Mexico)

Data from Marion M. Cowan 1969, *Tzotzil Grammar*, 67–70.

- |           |                |               |          |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. ná     | ‘house(s)’     | 5. náetik     | ‘houses’ |
| 2. ʔántʂ  | ‘woman, women’ | 6. ʔántsetik  | ‘women’  |
| 3. vínik  | ‘man, men’     | 7. víniketik  | ‘men’    |
| 4. ʔatséb | ‘girl(s)’      | 8. ʔatsébetik | ‘girls’  |

## Dataset 7. Tepehua (Mexico)

- |              |              |                 |                |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. kintʃʌqʌʔ | ‘my house’   | 7. kintʌpaqaʔut | ‘my name’      |
| 2. mintʃʌqʌʔ | ‘your house’ | 8. mintʌpaqaʔut | ‘your name’    |
| 3. iʃʃʌqʌʔ   | ‘his house’  | 9. iʃʃʌpaqaʔut  | ‘his name’     |
| 4. kintʌntsʔ | ‘my stool’   | 10. kintsʔʌpu   | ‘my berries’   |
| 5. mintʌntsʔ | ‘your stool’ | 11. mintsʔʌpu   | ‘your berries’ |
| 6. iʃʃʌntsʔ  | ‘his stool’  | 12. iʃʃʌʔʌpu    | ‘his berries’  |

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## Dataset 8. Michoacán Nahuatl (Mexico)

- |              |              |                  |                  |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. nokali    | 'my house'   | 9. mopelomes     | 'your dogs'      |
| 2. nokalimes | 'my houses'  | 10. ipelo        | 'his dog'        |
| 3. mokali    | 'your house' | 11. pelo         | 'dog'            |
| 4. ikali     | 'his house'  | 12. nokwahmili   | 'my cornfield'   |
| 5. kali      | 'house'      | 13. mokwahmili   | 'your cornfield' |
| 6. kalimes   | 'houses'     | 14. ikwahmili    | 'his cornfield'  |
| 7. nopelo    | 'my dog'     | 15. ikwahmilimes | 'his cornfields' |
| 8. mopelo    | 'your dog'   | 16. kwahmili     | 'cornfield'      |

/ka/ - plural morph

-be/ 3rd poss

-lu?/ pos.  
2nd poss  
-tu/ 2nd poss

-diu/ 1st plur pos

## Dataset 9. Isthmus Zapotec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone and stress not indicated.

- |             |                  |                |                     |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. jee      | 'foot' > p       | 12. kazigitu   | 'your (pl) chins'   |
| 2. kapee    | 'feet'           | 13. kazigidu   | 'our chins'         |
| 3. jeebe    | 'his foot'       | 14. zike       | 'shoulder'          |
| 4. kapeebe  | 'his feet'       | 15. zikebe     | 'his shoulder'      |
| 5. jeelu?   | 'your foot'      | 16. kazikelu?  | 'your shoulders'    |
| 6. kapeetu  | 'your (pl) feet' | 17. diaga      | 'ear'               |
| 7. kapeedu  | 'our feet'       | 18. kadiagatu  | 'your (pl) ears'    |
| 8. zigi     | 'chin'           | 19. kadiagadu  | 'our ears'          |
| 9. kazigi   | 'chins'          | 20. bifozedu   | 'our father'        |
| 10. zigibe  | 'his chin'       | 21. bifozetu   | 'your (pl) father'  |
| 11. zigilu? | 'your chin'      | 22. kabifozetu | 'your (pl) fathers' |

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*following voiceless stop /el pres. tense /a/ or /o/ past tense*

## Dataset 10. Guaymí (Panama)

- |          |          |            |          |
|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| 1. kuge  | 'burns'  | 5. kugaba  | 'burned' |
| 2. blite | 'speaks' | 6. blitaba | 'spoke'  |
| 3. kite  | 'throws' | 7. kitaba  | 'threw'  |
| 4. mete  | 'hits'   | 8. metaba  | 'hit'    |

## Dataset 11. Tetelcingo Nahuatl (Mexico)

- |                       |                  |                 |                     |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. <del>nikwika</del> | 'I sing.'        | 7. titfuka      | 'You cry.'          |
| 2. tikwika            | 'You sing.'      | 8. titfukataya  | 'You were crying.'  |
| 3. tikonik            | 'You drank.'     | 9. tikonitika   | 'You are drinking.' |
| 4. nikonitika         | 'I am drinking.' | 10. nikwikataya | 'I was singing.'    |
| 5. tikwikas           | 'You will sing.' | 11. nikonis     | 'I will drink.'     |
| 6. nitfukatika        | 'I am crying.'   | 12. nitfukak    | 'I cried.'          |

## Dataset 12. Chiquihuitlán Mazatec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.'

- |           |              |           |               |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. faʔa   | 'takes'      | 7. tʃha   | 'speaks'      |
| 2. tifaʔa | 'is taking'  | 8. titʃha | 'is speaking' |
| 3. kafaʔa | 'took'       | 9. katʃha | 'spoke'       |
| 4. sæ     | 'sings'      | 10. fi    | 'goes'        |
| 5. tisæ   | 'is singing' | 11. tifi  | 'is going'    |
| 6. kasæ   | 'sang'       | 12. kafi  | 'went'        |

*ELDIA JOAS  
ELAR  
Hans rousing  
end. larynx*

*til-  
- /a/ pres  
- /a/ past  
- /a/ progressive*

*til-  
- /a/ pres  
- /a/ past  
- /a/ progressive*

*til-  
- /a/ pres  
- /a/ past  
- /a/ progressive*

*til-  
- /a/ pres  
- /a/ past  
- /a/ progressive*

*til-  
- /a/ pres  
- /a/ past  
- /a/ progressive*



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### Dataset 13. Finnish

1. laulan	'I sing.'	7. yuon	'I drink.'
2. laulat	'You sing.'	8. yuot	'You drink.'
3. laulavi	'He sings.'	9. yuovi	'He drinks.'
4. laulamme	'We sing.'	10. yuomme	'We drink.'
5. laulatte	'You (pl) sing.'	11. yuotte	'You (pl) drink.'
6. laulavat	'They sing.'	12. yuovat	'They drink.'

### Dataset 14. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

1. cuú <sup>2</sup> jni	'I sneeze.'	7. júh <sup>2</sup> jni	'I cough.'
2. cuú <sup>2</sup> dsa	'He sneezes.'	8. júh <sup>3</sup> jni	'I'll cough.'
3. cuú <sup>3</sup> jniang	'We'll sneeze.'	9. júh <sup>2</sup> dsa	'He coughs.'
4. hmíh <sup>3</sup> jni	'I'll blink.'	10. ŋiú <sup>3</sup> jni	'I'll vomit.'
5. hmíh <sup>2</sup> dsa	'He blinks.'	11. ŋiú <sup>2</sup> jniang	'We vomit.'
6. hmíh <sup>2</sup> jniang	'We blink.'	12. ŋiú <sup>3</sup> jniang	'We'll vomit.'

### Dataset 15. Mixtec of San Miguel (Mexico)

1. ʃít̪idē	'He is cutting.'	7. sāmāt̪fā	'It (water) will change.'
2. ʃít̪inā	'She is cutting.'	8. sāmāzà	'He (god) will change.'
3. ʃīt̪ɪnā	'She will cut.'	9. kúūde	'He is descending.'
4. ʃīt̪íú	'It (inan) will cut.'	10. kúūtfā	'It is raining.'
5. sámāt̪ì	'It (an) is changing.'	11. kūūt̪ì	'It (an) will descend.'
6. sámāú	'It (inan) is changing.'	12. kūūzà	'He (god) will descend.'

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### Dataset 16. Terêna (Brazil)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

- |           |             |         |                |           |              |
|-----------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. êmõ?ũ  | 'my word'   | 4. ãyõ  | 'my brother'   | 7. õwõkũ  | 'my house'   |
| 2. yemc?u | 'your word' | 5. yayo | 'your brother' | 8. yowoku | 'your house' |
| 3. emo?u  | 'his word'  | 6. ayo  | 'his brother'  | 9. owoku  | 'his house'  |

### Dataset 17. Oaxaca Chontal (Mexico)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

- |            |              |              |                 |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. tsetse  | 'squirrel'   | 9. tsetse    | 'squirrels'     |
| 2. tuwa    | 'foreigner'  | 10. tułwa    | 'foreigners'    |
| 3. te?a    | 'elder'      | 11. teł?a    | 'elders'        |
| 4. akan?o? | 'woman'      | 12. akałn?o? | 'women'         |
| 5. kołn?i? | 'grandchild' | 13. kołn?i?  | 'grandchildren' |
| 6. łipo    | 'possum'     | 14. łıpo     | 'possums'       |
| 7. sełwi?  | 'magpie'     | 15. sełwi?   | 'magpies'       |
| 8. meko?   | 'spoon'      | 16. mełko?   | 'spoons'        |

### Dataset 18. Agta (Philippines)

- |             |              |              |              |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. gafutan  | 'grab'       | 5. girafut   | 'grabbed'    |
| 2. dangagan | 'hear'       | 6. dirangag  | 'heard'      |
| 3. hulutan  | 'follow'     | 7. hirulut   | 'followed'   |
| 4. paligan  | 'hit (pres)' | 8. piriligat | 'hit (past)' |

### Dataset 19. Katu (Vietnam)

- |         |            |            |            |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. gap  | 'to cut'   | 5. ganap   | 'scissors' |
| 2. juut | 'to rub'   | 6. jan uut | 'cloth'    |
| 3. panh | 'to shoot' | 7. pananh  | 'crossbow' |
| 4. piih | 'to sweep' | 8. paniih  | 'broom'    |

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## Dataset 20. Modern Hebrew

Data from Saad, George N. and Shmuel Bolozky. 1984. Causativization and Transitivity in Arabic and Modern Hebrew. *Afroasiatic Linguistics* 9:106.

1. naħal	'inherit'	6. hinħil	'bequest'
2. qaraʔ	'read'	7. hiqriʔ	'make read'
3. ʔaraf	'hire'	8. hiʔrif	'feed'
4. raqad	'dance'	9. hirqid	'make dance'
5. ʃaʔal	'borrow'	10. hiʔil	'lend'

## Dataset 21. Arabic

Data from Saad, George N. and Shmuel Bolozky. 1984. Causativization and Transitivity in Arabic and Modern Hebrew. *Afroasiatic Linguistics* 9:105.

1. laqima	'gobble'	7. ʔalqama	'make gobble'
2. ʃariba	'drink'	8. ʔaʃraba	'make drink'
3. laʃiqa	'lick'	9. ʔalʃaqa	'make lick'
4. labisa	'wear'	10. ʔalbasa	'dress (someone)'
5. xasira	'lose'	11. ʔaxsara	'make lose'
6. samifa	'hear'	12. ʔasmaʃa	'make hear'

## Dataset 22. Amharic (Ethiopia)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

*Prf ac.*

*gem make*

	'take'	'resemble'	'join'	'repeat'	'trade'	'get down'
1. 3S MASC PRF	wəssədə	məssələ	gəttəmə	dəggəmə	nəggədə	wərrədə
2. 3P PRF	wəssədu	məssəlu	gəttəmu	dəggəmu	nəggədu	wərrədu
3. 3S MASC IMPF	yiwəsɔd	yiməsɔl	yigətm	yidəgm	yinəgd	yiwərd
4. 3P IMPF	yiwəsdu	yiməslu	yigətmu	yidəgmu	yinəgdu	yiwərdu
5. 2S IMPV	wisəd	misəl	gitəm	digəm	nigəd	wirəd
6. 2P IMPV	wisədu	misəlu	gitəmu	digəmu	nigədu	wirədu
7. INFINITIVE	məwsəd	məmsəl	məgtəm	mədəgm	məngəd	məwərd

*+ 2imp  
at yalwaf*

*me*



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## Dataset 23. Mezquital Otomí (Mexico)

Tones: ˊ (high), ˋ (rising); low tone is unmarked.

- |            |                    |             |                     |
|------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. dímpeŋí | 'I launder.'       | 10. bĩntĩhi | 'He hurries.'       |
| 2. dántĩhi | 'I hurried.'       | 11. gĩmpenĩ | 'You will launder.' |
| 3. dāmpenĩ | 'He will launder.' | 12. gāntĩhi | 'You hurried.'      |
| 4. dĩntĩhi | 'I hurry.'         | 13. bĩmpenĩ | 'He launders.'      |
| 5. bĩmpenĩ | 'He laundered.'    | 14. gāntĩhi | 'I will hurry.'     |
| 6. bĩntĩhi | 'He hurried.'      | 15. gāmpenĩ | 'I will launder.'   |
| 7. gĩntĩhi | 'You will hurry.'  | 16. dāntĩhi | 'He will hurry.'    |
| 8. dāmpenĩ | 'I laundered.'     | 17. gāmpenĩ | 'You laundered.'    |
| 9. gĩmpenĩ | 'You launder.'     | 18. gĩntĩhi | 'You hurry.'        |

## Dataset 24. Pocomchí (Guatemala)

- |              |                            |               |                           |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. qəɣil     | 'He sees us.'              | 8. qoreht'al  | 'He recognizes us.'       |
| 2. kiɣil     | 'He sees them.'            | 9. kikeht'al  | 'They recognize them.'    |
| 3. kiwɨl     | 'I see them.'              | 10. kiweht'al | 'I recognize them.'       |
| 4. tiwɨl     | 'I see you (pl).'          | 11. tireht'al | 'He recognizes you (pl).' |
| 5. kiqil     | 'We see them.'             | 12. kiqeht'al | 'We recognize them.'      |
| 6. qokil     | 'They see us.'             | 13. tiqil     | 'We see you (pl).'        |
| 7. tikeht'al | 'They recognize you (pl).' | 14. tikil     | 'They see you (pl).'      |

## Dataset 25. Huichol (Mexico)

Length, juncture, and tone not indicated.

- |                |                     |                 |                       |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. pepʌʔuki    | 'You are a man.'    | 6. petinunutsi  | 'Are you a child?'    |
| 2. nepʌʔuki    | 'I am a man.'       | 7. pemʌnunutsi  | 'you who are a child' |
| 3. petiʔuki    | 'Are you a man?'    | 8. netinunutsi  | 'Am I a child?'       |
| 4. pemaʔuki    | 'you who are a man' | 9. nemaʌnunutsi | 'I who am a child'    |
| 5. pepʌnunutsi | 'You are a child.'  | 10. _____       | 'I am a child.'       |

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### Dataset 26. Sierra Popoluca (Mexico)

- |                  |                       |                  |                      |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. mijpa         | 'He comes.'           | 9. mijyahpa      | 'They come.'         |
| 2. mijyahum      | 'They came.'          | 10. mijum        | 'He came.'           |
| 3. mijpanam      | 'He still comes.'     | 11. mijumtyim    | 'He also came.'      |
| 4. mijyahpatyim  | 'They also come.'     | 12. mijyahumtyim | 'They also came.'    |
| 5. se:tpa        | 'He returns.'         | 13. se:tum       | 'He returned.'       |
| 6. se:tyahpa     | 'They return.'        | 14. se:tyahpanam | 'They still return.' |
| 7. se:tyahumtyim | 'They also returned.' | 15. se:tpanam    | 'He still returns.'  |
| 8. se:tpatyim    | 'He also returns.'    | 16. se:tyahum    | 'They returned.'     |

### Dataset 27. Fore (Papua New Guinea)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

- |             |                      |              |                           |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1. natuwi   | 'I ate yesterday.'   | 8. natuni    | 'We ate yesterday.'       |
| 2. nagasuwi | 'I ate today.'       | 9. nagasuni  | 'We ate today.'           |
| 3. nakuwi   | 'I will eat.'        | 10. nakuni   | 'We will eat.'            |
| 4. nata:ni  | 'You ate yesterday.' | 11. nagasusi | 'We two ate today.'       |
| 5. nata:naw | 'You ate yesterday?' | 12. nakusi   | 'We two will eat.'        |
| 6. nakiyi   | 'He will eat.'       | 13. nata:wi  | 'They ate yesterday.'     |
| 7. nakiyaw  | 'He will eat?'       | 14. nata:si  | 'They two ate yesterday.' |

### Dataset 28. Michoacán Nahuatl (Mexico)

- |                 |                       |                   |                  |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. nimioita     | 'I see myself.'       | 7. nimitsita      | 'I see you.'     |
| 2. nikita       | 'I see him.'          | 8. tinetjita      | 'You see me.'    |
| 3. timoita      | 'You see yourself.'   | 9. tikita         | 'You see him.'   |
| 4. nimioaniltia | 'I dirty myself.'     | 10. nimitsaniltia | 'I dirty you.'   |
| 5. nikaniltia   | 'I dirty him.'        | 11. tinetjaniltia | 'You dirty me.'  |
| 6. timoaniltia  | 'You dirty yourself.' | 12. tikjaniltia   | 'You dirty him.' |

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### Dataset 29. Kikuyu (Kenya)

Phonemic tone is not indicated; Do not attempt to identify the meaning of ne-.

1. nenderadie 'I am (already) going.'
2. neoradie 'You are (already) going.'
3. nearadie 'He is (already) going.'
4. neodiaga 'You (usually) go.'
5. nemadiaga 'They (usually) go.'
6. neogudie 'You will go (immediately).'
7. nemogudie 'You (pl) will go (immediately).'
8. nenderedie 'I will go (today).'
9. nearedie 'He will go (today).'
10. netogadie 'We will go (after today).'
11. nemagadie 'They will go (after today).'
12. neorediaga 'You will (already) be going (today).'
13. nearediaga 'He will (already) be going (today).'
14. nemogadiaga 'You (pl) will (already) be going (after today).'
15. nemagadiaga 'They will (already) be going (after today).'
16. neoadie 'You have (just) gone.'
17. netoadie 'We have (just) gone.'
18. neadiete 'He has gone (in the past).'
19. netodiete 'We have gone (in the past).'
20. nemadiete 'They have gone (in the past).'
21. netodire 'We went (today).'
22. nemodire 'You (pl) went (today).'
23. nenderadire 'I went (yesterday).'
24. netoradire 'We went (yesterday).'
25. netoadire 'We went (day before yesterday).'
26. nemoadire 'You (pl) went (day before yesterday).'
27. neogudiaga 'You were (already) going (today).'
28. netogudiaga 'We were (already) going (today).'
29. nenderadiaga 'I was (already) going (yesterday).'
30. nemaradiaga 'They were (already) going (yesterday).'
31. neoadiaga 'You were (already) going (day before yesterday).'
32. nemcadiaga 'You (pl) were (already) going (day before yesterday).'

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### Dataset 30. Sierra Popoluca (Mexico)

1. ikoʔtspa 'He is hitting him.'
2. aŋkoʔtspa 'I am hitting him.'
3. iŋwaspa 'You are biting him.'
4. ikoʔtsne 'He has hit him.'
5. akoʔtsum 'He hit me.'
6. iwasneyahum 'He/they had bitten him/them.'
7. aŋkoʔtstaʔmpa 'We are hitting him.'
8. miwasum 'He bit you.'
9. iwasyahpa 'He/they is/are biting him/them.'
10. awasneyahum 'They had bitten me.'
11. awasnetaʔmum 'He had bitten us.'
12. mikoʔtstaʔmum 'He hit you (pl).'
13. iŋwastaʔmpa 'You (pl) are biting him.'
14. aŋkoʔtsneum 'I had hit him.'
15. iŋkoʔtsne 'You have hit him.'
16. miwasneyah 'They have bitten you.'
17. iŋwasyahum 'You bit them.'
18. aŋwasneyah 'I have bitten them.'

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### Dataset 31. Sayula Popoluca (Mexico)

1. tʌtʃeʔmp 'I am seeking you.'
2. tʌntʃeʔmp 'I am seeking him/it.'
3. ʔintʃeʔmp 'You are seeking him/it.'
4. ʔitʃeʔmp 'He is seeking him/it.'
5. ʔitʃeʔmp 'He is seeking you/you are seeking me.'
6. tʌʃʃeʔmp 'He is seeking me.'
7. tʌʔeʔp 'I am looking at you.'
8. tʌnʔeʔp 'I am looking at him/it.'
9. ʔinʔeʔp 'You are looking at him/it.'
10. ʔiʔeʔp 'He is looking at him/it.'
11. ʔiʃʔeʔp 'He is looking at you/you are looking at me.'
12. tʌʃʃeʔp 'He is looking at me.'
13. tʌnhúyp 'I am buying it.'
14. ʔinhúyp 'You are buying it.'
15. ʔihúyp 'He is buying it.'
16. tʌnhúyhap 'I am buying it for him.'
17. ʔinhúyhap 'You are buying it for him.'
18. ʔihúyhap 'He is buying it for him.'
19. tʌhúyhap 'I am buying it for you.'
20. ʔiʃhúyhap 'He is buying it for you/you are buying it for me.'
21. tʌʃhúyhap 'He is buying it for me.'
22. tʌnhúyw 'I bought it.'
23. tʌʃhúyhaw 'He bought it for me.'



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### Dataset 32. Southern Barasano (Colombia)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

1. wabõ 'She went.'
2. bĩdĩbĩ 'He went upstream.'
3. tidibi 'I/you returned.'
4. bĩdĩkoabĩ 'He really went upstream.'
5. tidiboabi 'I/you unexpectedly returned.'
6. wakoabi 'I/you really went.'
7. tidirũtũbĩ 'He continued to return.'
8. bĩdĩboabõ 'She unexpectedly went upstream.'
9. warũtũbĩ 'He continued going.'
10. tidikoabõ 'She really returned.'
11. bĩdĩrũtũbi 'I/you continued to go upstream.'
12. waboabõ 'She unexpectedly went.'

### Dataset 33. Cheyenne (USA)

1. namesehe 'I eat.'
2. emesehe 'He eats.'
3. naeʃemesehe 'I already ate.'
4. esaamesehehe 'He doesn't eat.'
5. emeomesehe 'He ate this morning.'
6. eohkemesehe 'He always eats.'
7. epevemesehe 'He eats well.'
8. esaaeʃemesehehe 'He has not eaten yet.'
9. eohkesaapevemesehehe 'He never eats well.'
10. eohkepevemesehe 'He always eats well.'
11. nameoeʃemesehe 'I already ate this morning.'
12. naohkepevenemene 'I always sing well.'

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### Dataset 34. Huasteca Nahuatl (Mexico, Simplified)

Data from Elson and Pickett, 1983, *Beginning Morphology and Syntax*,  
Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics, p.12.

1. kikwa 'He eats it.'
2. kitemo 'He hunts it.'
3. kitemoh 'He hunted it.'
4. kitemos 'He will hunt it.'
5. kitemosok 'He will hunt it again.'
6. kitemoltih 'He caused him to hunt it.'
7. kitemoki 'He comes to hunt it.'
8. kitemokiya 'He already comes to hunt it.'
9. kitemokiok 'He comes to hunt it again.'
10. kitemoltilih 'He caused him to hunt it for her.'
11. kitemoltiki 'He causes him to come to hunt it.'
12. kitemoltilis 'He will cause him to hunt it for her.'
13. kitemoltiliki 'He causes him to come to hunt it for her.'
14. kitemoskia 'He would hunt it.'
15. kitemoskiaya 'Already (now) he would hunt it.'
16. kitemoltiskia 'He would cause him to hunt it.'
17. kitemoltiliskia 'He would cause him to hunt it for her.'
18. kitemoskiaok 'He would hunt it again.'
19. kitemokiyaok 'Already he comes to hunt it again.'
20. kitemoskiayaok 'Already (now) he would hunt it again.'

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## Dataset 35. Sierra Nahuatl (Mexico)

1. nimitsita 'I see you.'
2. nikita 'I see him.'
3. tikmaka 'You give it to him.'
4. tinetfita 'You see me.'
5. nannetfmaka 'You (pl) give it to me.'
6. tikonmaka 'You give it to him, Sir.'
7. tikonitatihtsinoh 'You see him, most honored Sir.'
8. tikonmakatihtsinohtikah 'You give it to him, most very honored Sir.'
9. tinetfonita 'You see me, Sir.'
10. tinetfonmakatihtsinoh 'You give it to me, most honored Sir.'
11. nannetfonmakatikah 'You (pl) give it to me, honored Sirs.'
12. nannetfonitatihtsinohtikah 'You (pl) see me, most very honored Sirs.'
13. tinetfonitaticah 'You see me, honored Sir.'
14. nannetfonmakatihtsinoh 'You (pl) give it to me, most honored Sirs.'

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### Dataset 36. Cashinahua (Peru)

1. mĩ pikĩ 'You eat it.'
2. ẽ pikĩ 'I eat it.'
3. ẽ bikĩ 'I bring it.'
4. ẽ bişũ 'I brought it.'
5. ẽ bişũkĩ 'I bring it for him.'
6. ẽ bibaişũ 'I brought it all day.'
7. ẽ bituşiriki 'I suddenly bring it also.'
8. ẽ bituşişũ 'I only brought it suddenly.'
9. ẽ bişũbidāşũ 'I came and brought it for him.'
10. ẽ bişũskĩ 'I only bring it for him.'
11. ẽ biyubāikĩ 'I first go and bring it.'
12. ẽ bibaişũ 'I went and brought it all day.'
13. ẽ bibaişũkĩ 'I bring it around all day.'
14. ẽ bibaiyuşũ 'I first brought it all day.'
15. ẽ biribāikĩ 'I also go and bring it.'
16. ẽ bisbāũşũ 'I only brought it around.'
17. ẽ bibāũkĩ 'I bring it around.'
18. ẽ bimabidākĩ 'I make him come and bring it.'
19. ẽ bişũtuşişũ 'I suddenly brought it for him.'
20. ẽ bimassũ 'I only made him bring it.'
21. ẽ bimabaikĩ 'I make him bring it all day.'
22. ẽ biyubidāşũ 'I first came and brought it.'
23. ẽ bibāũşũ 'I went and brought it.'
24. ẽ birişũ 'I also brought it.'
25. ẽ bimariki 'I also make him bring it.'

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### Dataset 37. Southern Barasano (Colombia)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

1. wabō 'She went.'
2. bāhābī 'He ascended.'
3. bīdībā 'They went upstream.'
4. warūgōbī 'He went on foot.'
5. bāhābetibā 'They did not ascend.'
6. bīdīkoahi 'I/you went upstream there.'
7. tidīkudikoahi 'I/you stopped off while returning there.'
8. bāhābetiboabā 'Unexpectedly they did not ascend.'
9. tidiboakoahi 'I/you returned there unexpectedly.'
10. bāhārūtūbātsibī 'It seems he continued to ascend.' ✓
11. bīdībātsiboabō 'It seems she went upstream unexpectedly.'
12. wabetirūtūbī 'He continued not to go.'
13. wabetibātsibā 'It seems they did not go.'
14. bāhābātsikoabā 'It seems they ascended there/really.'
15. bīdīkoakoabō 'She really went upstream there.'
16. warūtūkoabī 'He continued to go there/really.' ✓
17. tidirūgōkoabō 'She returned there/really on foot.'
18. bāhākudiboabā 'They stopped off while ascending unexpectedly.'
19. warūgōboabī 'He went on foot unexpectedly.'
20. bīdībetīkudibō 'She did not stop off while going upstream.'
21. tidibetirūgōbā 'They did not return on foot.'
22. wabātsikoahi 'It seems I/you went there.'
23. tidirūgōbātsibō 'It seems she returned on foot.'
24. bīdīkudībātsibī 'It seems he stopped off while going upstream.'
25. tidibetīkoabō 'She did not return there.'
26. bīdīkudīkoabī 'He stopped off while going upstream there/really.'



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### Dataset 38. Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)

1. kareue 'You returned today.'
2. ikaurae 'I hurried today.'
3. ikauroei 'He hurries.'
4. karerovere 'He will return.'
5. ikaupaovere 'She will be hurrying.'
6. kareragaoei 'She only returns.'
7. ikauvirorae 'I hurried all the way today.'
8. kareiraoroei 'He really returns.'
9. ikaurovopaoe 'She began to be hurrying today.'
10. kareviroparoe 'He was returning all the way today.'
11. karerovorovere 'He will begin to return.'
12. ikauragaparaei 'I am only hurrying.'
13. kareragarovorae 'I began only to return today.'
14. kareragaviroroe 'He only returned all the way today.'
15. kareiraopauvere 'You really will be returning.'
16. ikauiraovirouei 'You really hurry all the way.'
17. ikauiraorouvovere 'You will begin really to hurry.'
18. karerovoviroravere 'I will begin to return all the way.'

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### Dataset 39. Choctaw (USA, Regularized)

1. p̄isalitok	'I saw.'	8. ifsap̄isat̄f̄i	'You will see me.'
2. ʔip̄isali	'I see you.'	9. ifsaso	'You hit me (pres)'
3. ʔisoli	'I hit you (pres).'	10. ifsotok	'You hit (past).'
4. solit̄f̄i	'I will hit.'	11. ifpayatok	'You called.'
5. ʔipayalit̄f̄i	'I will call you.'	12. ifsapaya	'You call me.'
6. ʔakm̄anelit̄f̄i	'I will like.'	13. ʔit̄ʔakm̄anelitok	'I liked you.'
7. ifsat̄ʔakm̄ane	'You like me.'	14. ifp̄isa	'You see.'

### Dataset 40. Amuzgo (Mexico)

Phonemic tone and stress are not indicated.

1. ndiya	'I hear.'	11. hndæ?	'You sell.'
2. tyondi?	'You heard.'	12. tyohndæya	'I sold.'
3. nndiya	'I will hear.'	13. nhndæ?	'You will sell.'
4. tandi?	'You no longer hear.'	14. tahndæya	'I no longer sell.'
5. tindiya	'I did not hear.'	15. tihndæ?	'You did not sell.'
6. ʃondi?	'You will not hear.'	16. ʃohndæya	'I will not sell.'
7. leindiya	'I can't hear.'	17. leihndæ?	'You can't sell.'
8. tatindi?	'You no longer heard.'	18. tatihndæya	'I no longer sold.'
9. taʃondiya	'I will no longer hear.'	19. taʃohndæ?	'You will no longer sell.'
10. taleindi?	'You can no longer hear.'	20. taleihndæya	'I can no longer sell.'

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### Dataset 41. Khmu? (Laos, Regularized)

1. siʔgii 'today'
2. pmgii 'tomorrow'
3. pmmuuy 'day after tomorrow'
4. pmmaay 'day after day after tomorrow'
5. pmmiit 'the day after that'
6. hnjəʔ 'yesterday'
7. siʔmuuy 'day before yesterday'
8. siʔmaay 'day before day before yesterday'
9. siʔmiit 'day before that'
10. niimklaay 'last year'
11. niimgii 'this year'
12. niimmuuy 'year before last'
13. niimmaay 'year before year before last'
14. niimmiit 'year before that'

### Dataset 42. Isthmus Zapotec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone and stress are not indicated.

1. bizaʔna Pedru 'Peter's sister'
2. bizaʔna Maria 'Mary's brother'
3. benda Maria 'Mary's sister'
4. biʔtʃi Pedru 'Peter's brother'
5. bizaʔnabe 'his sister, her brother'
6. Rosa 'Rose'
7. 'Rose's brother'
8. 'Rose's sister'
9. 'her sister'
10. 'his brother'

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## Dataset 43. English

- |          |            |           |              |
|----------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. talk  | 5. talked  | 9. employ | 13. employed |
| 2. earn  | 6. earned  | 10. boil  | 14. boiled   |
| 3. laugh | 7. laughed | 11. play  | 15. played   |
| 4. go    | 8. went    | 12. am    | 16. was      |

## Dataset 44. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

- suppletion*
- |                            |            |                             |              |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. hløah <sup>12</sup> jni | 'I speak.' | 7. hløah <sup>12</sup> dsa  | 'He speaks.' |
| 2. ho <sup>12</sup> jni    | 'I cry.'   | 8. ho <sup>12</sup> dsa     | 'He cries.'  |
| 3. júh <sup>2</sup> jni    | 'I cough.' | 9. júh <sup>2</sup> dsa     | 'He coughs.' |
| 4. nei <sup>12</sup> jni   | 'I go.'    | 10. dság <sup>12</sup> dsa  | 'He goes.'   |
| 5. gøh <sup>12</sup> jni   | 'I drink.' | 11. hõnh <sup>2</sup> dsa   | 'He drinks.' |
| 6. jmáh <sup>12</sup> jni  | 'I grab.'  | 12. chính <sup>12</sup> dsa | 'He grabs.'  |

## Dataset 45. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

- |                             |                      |                               |                 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. he <sup>12</sup> jni     | 'I teach.'           | 9. tanh <sup>2</sup> jni      | 'I fall.'       |
| 2. he <sup>12</sup> jniang  | 'We teach.'          | 10. tanh <sup>2</sup> dsa     | 'He/she falls.' |
| 3. he <sup>12</sup> dsa     | 'He/she/they teach.' | 11. quian <sup>2</sup> jniang | 'We fall.'      |
| 4. jmo <sup>12</sup> jni    | 'I make.'            | 12. quian <sup>2</sup> dsa    | 'They fall.'    |
| 5. jmo <sup>12</sup> jniang | 'We make.'           | 13. jon <sup>12</sup> jni     | 'I die.'        |
| 6. jmo <sup>12</sup> dsa    | 'He/she/they make.'  | 14. jon <sup>12</sup> dsa     | 'He/she dies.'  |
| 7. jái <sup>12</sup> jni    | 'I see.'             | 15. dsan <sup>12</sup> jniang | 'We die.'       |
| 8. jái <sup>12</sup> dsa    | 'He/she/they see.'   | 16. dsan <sup>12</sup> dsa    | 'They die.'     |

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### Dataset 46. Kiowa (USA)

1. àba:nma	'I go.'	16. yá̃tay	'I wake up.'
2. èmba:nma	'You go.'	17. gyáttay	'You wake up.'
3. ba:nma	'He goes.'	18. á̃ntay	'He wakes up.'
4. gyàtkh̃:m̃o	'I read.'	19. gyàthi:nm̃o	'I dig.'
5. bátkh̃:m̃o	'You read.'	20. báthi:nm̃o	'You dig.'
6. gyákh̃:m̃o	'He reads.'	21. gyáhi:nm̃o	'He digs.'
7. gyàtpĩ:m̃o	'I cook.'	22. yá̃yay	'I am busy.'
8. bátpĩ:m̃o	'You cook.'	23. gyátyay	'You are busy.'
9. gyápĩ:m̃o	'He cooks.'	24. ányay	'He is busy.'
10. yá̃t̃o:za:nma	'I talk.'	25. àpott̃o	'I eat.'
11. gyátt̃o:za:nma	'You talk.'	26. èmpott̃o	'You eat.'
12. ánt̃o:zá:nma	'He talks.'	27. pott̃o	'He eats.'
13. àph̃o	'I stand up.'	28. gyàtgutt̃o	'I write.'
14. èmph̃o	'You stand up.'	29. bátgutt̃o	'You write.'
15. ph̃o	'He stands up.'	30. gyágutt̃o	'He writes.'



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### Dataset 47. Isthmus Zapotec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone and stress are not indicated.

1. rukaadu	'We write.'	18. ruyubibe	'He looks for.'
2. rukaabe	'He writes.'	19. zuyubibe	'He will look for.'
3. zukaabe	'He will write.'	20. biyubibe	'He looked for.'
4. bikaabe	'He wrote.'	21. kuyubibe	'He is looking for.'
5. kukaabe	'He is writing.'	22. rireebe	'He goes out.'
6. ru3oopebe	'He runs.'	23. zareebe	'He will go out.'
7. zu3oopebe	'He will run.'	24. bireebe	'He went out.'
8. bi3oopebe	'He ran.'	25. kareebe	'He is going out.'
9. ku3oopebe	'He is running.'	26. ribanibe	'He wakes up.'
10. riɖelabe	'He finds.'	27. zabanibe	'He will wake up.'
11. zaɖelabe	'He will find.'	28. bibanibe	'He woke up.'
12. biɖelabe	'He found.'	29. kabanibe	'He is waking up.'
13. kaɖelabe	'He is finding.'	30. kabanidu	'We are waking up.'
14. rikabibe	'He answers.'	31. ruɖjiibabe	'He goes up.'
15. zakabibe	'He will answer.'	32. zuɖjiibabe	'He will go up.'
16. bikabibe	'He answered.'	33. biɖjiibabe	'He went up.'
17. kakabibe	'He is answering.'	34. kuɖjiibabe	'He is going up.'

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### Dataset 48. Spanish

Phonemic stress not indicated.

	INFIN	1ST SG	3RD SG	1ST PL	PRTCPL
1. 'create'	crear	creo	crea	creamos	creado
2. 'stop'	parar	paro	para	paramos	parado
3. 'throw out'	botar	boto	bota	botamos	botado
4. 'burn'	quemar	quemo	quema	quemamos	quemado
5. 'believe'	creer	creo	cree	creemos	creido
6. 'insert'	meter	meto	mete	metemos	metido
7. 'eat'	comer	como	come	comemos	comido
8. 'drink'	beber	bebo	bebe	bebemos	bebido
9. 'depart'	partir	parto	parte	partimos	partido
10. 'stir'	batir	bato	bate	batimos	batido
11. 'live'	vivir	vivo	vive	vivimos	vivido

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### Dataset 49. Lalana Chinantec (Mexico)

1. ri <sup>2</sup> ŋi:n <sup>31</sup>	‘I will laugh.’	27. ri <sup>2</sup> ŋi:n <sup>232</sup>	‘I will ask.’
2. ri <sup>2</sup> ŋi:hn <sup>2</sup>	‘You will laugh.’	28. ri <sup>2</sup> ŋi:hn <sup>2</sup>	‘You will ask.’
3. ri <sup>23</sup> ŋi:h <sup>2</sup>	‘He will laugh.’	29. ri <sup>23</sup> ŋi:h <sup>23</sup>	‘He will ask.’
4. ri <sup>2</sup> ŋi: <sup>232</sup> ra <sup>2</sup>	‘We will laugh.’	30. ri <sup>2</sup> ŋi: <sup>2</sup> ra <sup>2</sup>	‘We will ask.’
5. ri <sup>2</sup> ŋi:h <sup>2</sup> ra <sup>23</sup>	‘You (pl) will laugh.’	31. ri <sup>2</sup> ŋi:h <sup>2</sup> ra <sup>23</sup>	‘You (pl) will ask.’
6. ri <sup>2</sup> ʔme:n <sup>31</sup>	‘I will press.’	32. ri <sup>2</sup> ho:hn <sup>1</sup>	‘I will see.’
7. ri <sup>2</sup> ʔme:hn <sup>2</sup>	‘You will press.’	33. ri <sup>2</sup> ho:n <sup>31</sup>	‘You will see.’
8. ri <sup>23</sup> ʔme:h <sup>2</sup>	‘He will press.’	34. ri <sup>23</sup> ho:h <sup>2</sup>	‘He will see.’
9. mi <sup>3</sup> ʔme:h <sup>2</sup>	‘He pressed.’	35. mi <sup>3</sup> ho:h <sup>2</sup>	‘He saw.’
10. ri <sup>2</sup> ʔme: <sup>232</sup> ra <sup>2</sup>	‘We will press.’	36. ri <sup>2</sup> ho: <sup>232</sup> ra <sup>2</sup>	‘We will see.’
11. ri <sup>2</sup> ʔme:h <sup>2</sup> ra <sup>23</sup>	‘You (pl) will press.’	37. ri <sup>2</sup> ho: <sup>31</sup> ra <sup>23</sup>	‘You (pl) will see.’
12. ri <sup>2</sup> hme:n <sup>232</sup>	‘I will do.’	38. ri <sup>2</sup> ʃi:n <sup>31</sup>	‘I will cut.’
13. ri <sup>2</sup> hme:hn <sup>2</sup>	‘You will do.’	39. ri <sup>2</sup> ʃi:hn <sup>2</sup>	‘You will cut.’
14. ri <sup>23</sup> hme:h <sup>23</sup>	‘He will do.’	40. ri <sup>23</sup> ʃi:h <sup>2</sup>	‘He will cut.’
15. ri <sup>2</sup> hme: <sup>2</sup> ra <sup>2</sup>	‘We will do.’	41. ri <sup>2</sup> ʃi: <sup>232</sup> ra <sup>2</sup>	‘We will cut.’
16. ri <sup>2</sup> hme:h <sup>2</sup> ra <sup>23</sup>	‘You (pl) will do.’	42. ri <sup>2</sup> ʃi:h <sup>2</sup> ra <sup>23</sup>	‘You (pl) will cut.’
17. ri <sup>2</sup> kwēn <sup>31</sup>	‘I will sneeze.’	43. ri <sup>2</sup> lön <sup>232</sup>	‘I will speak.’
18. ri <sup>2</sup> kwēhn <sup>2</sup>	‘You will sneeze.’	44. ri <sup>2</sup> löhn <sup>2</sup>	‘You will speak.’
19. ri <sup>23</sup> kwēh <sup>2</sup>	‘He will sneeze.’	45. ri <sup>23</sup> löh <sup>23</sup>	‘He will speak.’
20. ri <sup>2</sup> kwē <sup>232</sup> ra <sup>2</sup>	‘We will sneeze.’	46. ri <sup>2</sup> lō <sup>2</sup> ra <sup>2</sup>	‘We will speak.’
21. ri <sup>2</sup> kwēh <sup>2</sup> ra <sup>23</sup>	‘You (pl) will sneeze.’	47. ri <sup>2</sup> löh <sup>2</sup> ra <sup>23</sup>	‘You (pl) will speak.’
22. ri <sup>2</sup> nöhn <sup>1</sup>	‘I will knead.’	48. ri <sup>2</sup> hnihn <sup>1</sup>	‘I will carry.’
23. ri <sup>2</sup> nön <sup>31</sup>	‘You will knead.’	49. ri <sup>2</sup> hni <sup>31</sup>	‘You will carry.’
24. ri <sup>23</sup> nöh <sup>2</sup>	‘He will knead.’	50. ri <sup>23</sup> hnih <sup>2</sup>	‘He will carry.’
25. ri <sup>2</sup> nö <sup>232</sup> ra <sup>2</sup>	‘We will knead.’	51. ri <sup>2</sup> hni <sup>232</sup> ra <sup>2</sup>	‘We will carry.’
26. ri <sup>2</sup> nö <sup>31</sup> ra <sup>23</sup>	‘You (pl) will knead.’	52. ri <sup>2</sup> hni <sup>31</sup> ra <sup>23</sup>	‘You (pl) will carry.’

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### Dataset 50. Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)

1. avaravere	'I'll go.'	25. puraavere	'I'll make (it).'
2. avauvere	'You'll go.'	26. purarivere	'You'll make (it).'
3. avarovere	'He'll go.'	27. purarevere	'He'll make (it).'
4. avaraepa	'I went.'	28. puraava	'I made (it).'
5. avauropa	'You went.'	29. purariva	'You made (it).'
6. avaroepe	'He went.'	30. purareva	'He made (it).'
7. puraravere	'I'll say (it).'	31. ruiparavere	'I'll want (it).'
8. purauvere	'You'll say (it).'	32. ruipauvere	'You'll want (it).'
9. purarovere	'He'll say (it).'	33. ruiparovere	'He'll want (it).'
10. puraraepa	'I said (it).'	34. ruiparaepa	'I wanted (it).'
11. purauepa	'You said (it).'	35. ruipauropa	'You wanted (it).'
12. puraroepe	'He said (it).'	36. ruiparoepe	'He wanted (it).'
13. pauavere	'I'll build (it).'	37. vokaavere	'I'll walk.'
14. paurivere	'You'll build (it).'	38. vokarivere	'You'll walk.'
15. paurevere	'He'll build (it).'	39. vokarevere	'He'll walk.'
16. pauava	'I built (it).'	40. vokaava	'I walked.'
17. pauriva	'You built (it).'	41. vokariva	'You walked.'
18. paureva	'He built (it).'	42. vokareva	'He walked.'
19. tapaavere	'I'll hit (it).'	43. pauravere	'I'll sit.'
20. taparivere	'You'll hit (it).'	44. pauuvere	'You'll sit.'
21. taparevere	'He'll hit (it).'	45. paurovere	'He'll sit.'
22. tapaava	'I hit (it).'	46. pauraepa	'I sat.'
23. tapariva	'You hit (it).'	47. pauuepa	'You sat.'
24. tapareva	'He hit (it).'	48. pauroepa	'He sat.'

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### Dataset 51. Mixtec of San Miguel (Mexico)

1. kūnūrì	‘I will weave.’	11. t̥āāī	‘The child will load.’
2. kúnūṅā	‘She is weaving.’	12. t̥āāṅā	‘She will load.’
3. káʔāī	‘The child is speaking.’	13. ʃítīdē	‘He is cutting.’
4. káʔādē	‘He is speaking.’	14. ʃītīī	‘The child will cut.’
5. kāʔādē	‘He will speak.’	15. káāī	‘The child is adjusting.’
6. kībīrì	‘I am entering.’	16. kàāī	‘The child will adjust.’
7. kībīṅā	‘She will enter.’	17. kíʔīrì	‘I am going.’
8. s̥ihīṅā	‘She is sifting.’	18. kīʔīrì	‘I will go.’
9. s̥ihīrì	‘I will sift.’	19. t̥āārì	‘I will come.’
10. t̥āādē	‘He is loading.’	20. t̥āāṅā	‘She is coming.’

### Dataset 52. Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)

1. kaakau	‘dog’	13. kaakaukare	‘pack of dogs’
2. avuka	‘old woman’	14. avukariako	‘group of old women’
3. avuru	‘fly’	15. avurupitu	‘swarm of flies’
4. koisi	‘bee’	16. koisipitu	‘swarm of bees’
5. atari	‘fish’	17. atarikare	‘school of fish’
6. isiso	‘grass’	18. isisokou	‘bunch of grass’
7. kokio	‘bird’	19. kokiokare	‘flight of birds’
8. aako	‘mother’	20. aakoriako	‘group of mothers’
9. kokopuo	‘butterfly’	21. kokopuopitu	‘swarm of butterflies’
10. toru	‘wave’	22. torukou	‘series of waves’
11. tavauru	‘young girl’	23. tavaururiako	‘group of young girls’
12. koie	‘pig’	24. koiekare	‘herd of pigs’



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### Dataset 53. Huichol (Mexico)

Length, juncture and tone are not indicated.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	POSSESSED
1. 'fishhook'	qaitʃʌ	qaitʃʌte	qaitʃʌya
2. 'bead'	kuka	kukate	kukaya
3. 'tree'	kʌye	kʌyezi	kʌyeya
4. 'axe'	hatʃa	hatʃate	hatʃaya
5. 'candle'	hauri	haurite	yuhauri
6. 'road'	huye	huyete	yuhuye
7. 'pumpkin'	maku	makute	makuya
8. 'cat'	mitʃu	mitʃuri	yumitʃu
9. 'sheep'	muza	muzatʃi	muzaya
10. 'nit'	zʌnai	zʌnaitʃi	yuzʌnai

### Dataset 54. Wali (Ghana)

1. gbebirɪ	'toe'	17. daa	'market'
2. gbebiɛ	'toes'	18. daahi	'markets'
3. libiri	'coin'	19. lumbiri	'orange'
4. libiɛ	'coins'	20. lumbiɛ	'oranges'
5. nuɔ	'fowl'	21. kpakpani	'arm'
6. nuɔhi	'fowls'	22. kpakpama	'arms'
7. nɔgbani	'lip'	23. wɔɔ	'yam'
8. nɔgbama	'lips'	24. wɔɔhi	'yams'
9. dʒɛla	'egg'	25. nubiri	'finger'
10. dʒɛlii	'eggs'	26. nubie	'fingers'
11. na	'cow'	27. dau	'man'
12. nii	'cows'	28. dauba	'men'
13. biɛ	'child'	29. poga	'woman'
14. biɛhi	'children'	30. pogaba	'women'
15. wadʒɛ	'cloth'	31. nimbiri	'eye'
16. wadʒɛhi	'cloths'	32. nimbiɛ	'eyes'

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## Dataset 55. Kikuyu (Kenya)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

	SG	PL		SG	PL
1. teacher	murutani	arutani	21. crocodile	kiṅaṅi	iṅaṅi
2. old person	muduuri	aduuri	22. sugar cane	kigoa	igoa
3. girl	muiretu	airetu	23. worm	kiṅṅuṅu	iṅṅuṅu
4. woman	mutumia	atumia	24. folk song	kibata	ibata
5. parent	mufiari	afiari	25. flood	kiṅguo	iṅguo
6. buyer	muguri	aguri	26. steering wheel	kibara	ibara
7. traveler	mugendi	agendi	27. hiding place	kimamo	imamo
8. politician	muteti	ateti	28. spider	mbombue	mbombue
9. root	muri	miri	29. donkey	bunda	bunda
10. tree	muti	miti	30. cow	ṅombe	ṅombe
11. lion	muroodi	miroodi	31. pig	ṅgurue	ṅgurue
12. gun	mufiinga	mifiinga	32. stomach	nda	nda
13. mattress	muuto	miuto	33. house	ṅumba	ṅumba
14. bottle	mufuuba	mifuuba	34. mole	huko	huko
15. comb	gifanundi	ifanundi	35. wave	ikombi	makombi
16. chair	geti	eti	36. foot	ikija	makija
17. cup	gikombe	ikombe	37. tooth	igago	magago
18. yam	gikoa	ikoa	38. banana	irigu	marigu
19. tray	gitaruru	itaruru	39. cloud	itu	matu
20. muscle	gifoka	ifoka	40. stone	ihiga	mahiga

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## Dataset 56. Chiquihuitlán Mazatec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

	1ST SG	1ST PL INCL	2ND SG	2ND PL
1. 'hand'	nca	ncã	nce	ncũ
2. 'receive'	fa?anca	fa?ancã	fa?ance	fa?ancũ
3. 'tortilla'	nijnuna?a	nijnunaha	nijnurihi	nijnunuhu
4. 'sister'	titʃha	titʃhã	titʃhe	titʃhũ
5. 'work'	ʃana?a	ʃanaha	ʃarihi	ʃanuhu
6. 'language'	?nena?a	?nenaha	?nerihi	?nenuhu
7. 'husk corn'	vithia	vithiã	vithie	vithiũ
8. 'father'	na?mina?a	na?minaha	na?mirihi	na?minuhu

## Dataset 57. Papago (USA)

Data from J. Mason

1. hi	'go, walk'	7. him	'is going'
2. hio	'bloom'	8. hios	'is blooming'
3. kili	'shell corn'	9. kilib	'is shelling corn'
4. o?o	'drip'	10. o?ot	'is dripping'
5. amo	'shout'	11. amog	'is shouting'
6. maa	'give'	12. maak	'is giving'

## Dataset 58. Saija (Colombia)

1. wa'nu	'He/she goes.'	6. 'waxi	'Go!'
2. tʃe'ru	'He/she comes.'	7. 'tʃexi	'Come!'
3. 'khode	'He/she eats.'	8. 'khoxi	'Eat!'
4. to'na	'He/she drinks.'	9. 'toxi	'Drink!'
5. pedee'tho	'He/she talks.'	10. pe'deexi	'Talk!'

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## Dataset 59. Amuzgo (Mexico)

Data from Amy Bauernschmidt; phonemic tone is not indicated.

	SG	PL		SG	PL
1. 'paper'	com	nom	10. 'house'	wʔaa	lʔaa
2. 'mat'	cwe	lwe	11. 'scorpion'	kachɔ	kalhɔ
3. 'turtle'	cwi	lwi	12. 'turkey'	kachom	kanhom
4. 'hole'	cweʔ	lweʔ	13. 'pig'	kacku	kalku
5. 'bottle'	cyo	lyo	14. 'dog'	kacweʔ	kalweʔ
6. 'coal'	cyoom	nyoom	15. 'horse'	kasɔ	kaco
7. 'cat'	cymeɪ	nymeɪ	16. 'deer'	kasohndŋ	kacohndŋ
8. 'hand'	cʔɔɔ	lʔɔɔ	17. 'cow'	kasondye	kacondye
9. 'chili'	cʔa	lʔa	18. 'blanket'	lyaso	lyaco

## Dataset 60. Oaxaca Chontal (Mexico)

Note: vertical bar marks following stressed syllable.

	SG	PL		SG	PL
1. 'bed'	kana'ga	kana'gayʔ	10. 'monkey'	ma'tʃin	ma'tʃinʔ
2. 'firefly'	um'ma	um'mayʔ	11. 'lizard'	kwe'poʔ	kweʔpoʔ
3. 'butterfly'	paapa'lo	paapa'loʔ	12. 'grandchild'	ko'n'iʔ	koʔn'iʔ
4. 'wall'	ay'tyaʔ	ay'tyaʔʔ	13. 'woman'	aka'n'oʔ	akaʔn'oʔ
5. 'squash'	ʔa'wa	ʔa'waʔ	14. 'word'	a'taygiʔ	atay'giʔ
6. 'tortilla'	as'kul	as'kulʔ	15. 'basket'	an'tʃupiʔ	antʃu'piʔ
7. 'fish'	atyú	atyúʔ	16. 'coyote'	a'minko	amin'ko
8. 'cutter ant'	ampu'lye	ampu'lyeʔ	17. 'year'	a'matsʔ	a'ma:tsʔ
9. 'wasp'	nana'ra	nana'raʔ	18. 'lobster'	ala'tʃ'uʔ	ala:tʃ'uʔ

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### Dataset 61. Tabasco Chontal (Mexico)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

1. kəkolan	'I remain'	25. kolon	'I remained'
2. akolan	'you remain'	26. kolet	'you remained'
3. ukolan	'he remains'	27. koli	'he remained'
4. kɔyɔlo	'I fall'	28. yɔlon	'I fell'
5. ayɔlo	'you fall'	29. yɔlet	'you fell'
6. uyɔlo	'he falls'	30. yɔli	'he fell'
7. kək <sup>ʔ</sup> uʃnan	'I eat'	31. k <sup>ʔ</sup> uʃnon	'I ate'
8. ak <sup>ʔ</sup> uʃnan	'you eat'	32. k <sup>ʔ</sup> uʃnet	'you ate'
9. uk <sup>ʔ</sup> uʃnan	'he eats'	33. k <sup>ʔ</sup> uʃni	'he ate'
10. kɔp <sup>ʔ</sup> iʃo	'I awake'	34. p <sup>ʔ</sup> iʃon	'I awoke'
11. ap <sup>ʔ</sup> iʃo	'you awake'	35. p <sup>ʔ</sup> iʃet	'you awoke'
12. up <sup>ʔ</sup> iʃo	'he awakes'	36. p <sup>ʔ</sup> iʃi	'he awoke'
13. kɔhits <sup>ʔ</sup> an	'I get hungry'	37. hits <sup>ʔ</sup> on	'I got hungry'
14. ahits <sup>ʔ</sup> an	'you get hungry'	38. hits <sup>ʔ</sup> et	'you got hungry'
15. uhits <sup>ʔ</sup> an	'he gets hungry'	39. hits <sup>ʔ</sup> i	'he got hungry'
16. kɔt <sup>ʔ</sup> ɔbo	'I climb up'	40. t <sup>ʔ</sup> ɔbon	'I climbed up'
17. at <sup>ʔ</sup> ɔbo	'you climb up'	41. t <sup>ʔ</sup> ɔbet	'you climbed up'
18. ut <sup>ʔ</sup> ɔbo	'he climbs up'	42. t <sup>ʔ</sup> ɔbi	'he climbed up'
19. kɔtʃɔmo	'I die'	43. tʃɔmon	'I died'
20. atʃɔmo	'you die'	44. tʃɔmet	'you died'
21. utʃɔmo	'he dies'	45. tʃɔmi	'he died'
22. kək <sup>ʔ</sup> uʃpan	'I revive'	46. kuʃpon	'I revived'
23. akuʃpan	'you revive'	47. kuʃpet	'you revived'
24. uk <sup>ʔ</sup> uʃpan	'he revives'	48. kuʃpi	'he revived'

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### Dataset 62. Sierra Popoluca (Mexico)

1. tʌk	'house'	21. antʌk	'my house'
2. petkuy	'broom'	22. ampetkuy	'my broom'
3. me:me	'butterfly'	23. amme:me	'my butterfly'
4. tso:goy	'liver'	24. antso:goy	'my liver'
5. he:pe	'cup'	25. anhe:pe	'my cup'
6. piyu	'hen'	26. ampiyu	'my hen'
7. kawah	'horse'	27. aŋkawah	'my horse'
8. yemkuy	'fan'	28. aŋyemkuy	'my fan'
9. nʌ:yi	'name'	29. annʌ:yi	'my name'
10. ha:ya	'husband'	30. anha:ya	'my husband'
11. tʃikʃi	'itch'	31. aŋtʃikʃi	'my itch'
12. wʌtʃo:mo	'wife'	32. aŋwʌtʃo:mo	'my wife'
13. suuŋ	'cooking pot'	33. ansuuŋ	'my cooking pot'
14. nʌts	'armadillo'	34. annʌts	'my armadillo'
15. ʃiʔmpa	'bamboo'	35. aŋʃiʔmpa	'my bamboo'
16. tyaka	'chick'	36. aŋtyaka	'my chick'
17. kʌ:pi	'firewood'	37. aŋkʌ:pi	'my firewood'
18. me:sah	'table'	38. amme:sah	'my table'
19. ʃapun	'soap'	39. aŋʃapun	'my soap'
20. suskuy	'whistle'	40. ansuskuy	'my whistle'



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### Dataset 63. Min Nan Chinese (Taiwan)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

1. cin ta	'very dry'	13. sioŋ ta	'driest'
2. cin sin	'very new'	14. sioŋ sin	'newest'
3. cin ho	'very good'	15. sioŋ ho	'best'
4. cin o	'very black'	16. sioŋ o	'blackest'
5. ciŋ kao	'very thick'	17. sioŋ kao	'thickest'
6. cin toa	'very big'	18. sioŋ toa	'biggest'
7. cin doa	'very hot'	19. sioŋ doa	'hottest'
8. cin sue	'very small'	20. sioŋ sue	'smallest'
9. cim pe	'very white'	21. sioŋ pe	'whitest'
10. cin əŋ	'very yellow'	22. sioŋ əŋ	'yellowest'
11. ciŋ kuã	'very cold'	23. sioŋ kuã	'coldest'
12. cim bai	'very ugly'	24. sioŋ bai	'ugliest'

### Dataset 64. Hausa (Nigeria)

1. ʔyákkà	'your (m) sister'	8. gídánkà	'your (m) house'
2. ʔyákkì	'your (f) sister'	9. gídánkì	'your (f) house'
3. ʔyássà	'his sister'	10. gídánsà	'his house'
4. ʔyáttà	'her sister'	11. gídántà	'her house'
5. ʔyámmù	'our sister'	12. gídámmù	'our house'
6. ʔyákkù	'your (pl) sister'	13. gídánkù	'your (pl) house'
7. ʔyássù	'their sister'	14. gídánsù	'their house'

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### Dataset 65. Xavánte (Brazil)

1. du	‘stomach’	10. ʔaddu	‘your stomach’
2. ʔra	‘child’	11. ʔayʔra	‘your child’
3. hiʔrãti	‘knee’	12. ʔayhiʔrãti	‘your knee’
4. tɔ	‘eye(s)’	13. ʔattɔ	‘your eye(s)’
5. ʔwa	‘tooth’	14. ʔayʔwa	‘your tooth’
6. brõ	‘wife’	15. ʔaybrõ	‘your wife’
7. ʃɛ:re	‘hair’	16. ʔaʃʃɛ:re	‘your hair’
8. para	‘foot’	17. ʔaypara	‘your foot’
9. bã:bã	‘father’	18. ʔaybã:bã	‘your father’

### Dataset 66. San Miguel Mixtec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

1. kaka	‘walk’	11. skaka	‘make walk’
2. haa	‘be frothy’	12. shaa	‘make frothy’
3. d̥ibi	‘enter’	13. ʃd̥ibi	‘make enter’
4. taka	‘assemble’	14. staka	‘make assemble’
5. ʃʃaku	‘live’	15. stʃʃaku	‘make live’
6. lili	‘be stiff’	16. ʃlili	‘make stiff’
7. n̥iʔi	‘purr’	17. ʃn̥iʔi	‘make purr’
8. kunu	‘run’	18. skunu	‘make run’
9. data	‘split’	19. ʃdata	‘make split’
10. ɕaʔa	‘landslide’	20. ʃɕaʔa	‘make landslide’

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### Dataset 67. Copainalá Zoque (Mexico)

1. kenu	'he looked'	8. kenpa	'he looks'
2. sihku	'he laughed'	9. sikpa	'he laughs'
3. wihtu	'he walked'	10. witpa	'he walks'
4. kaʔu	'he died'	11. kaʔpa	'he dies'
5. nahpu	'he kicked'	12. nahpa	'he kicks'
6. tsihtsu	'it tore'	13. tsitspa	'it tears'
7. sohsu	'it cooked'	14. sospa	'it cooks'

### Dataset 68. Usarufa (Papua New Guinea)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

	1s	2s	3s MASC	2D
1. 'talk'	tune	tene	tiye	tekao
2. 'eat'	naune	naane	naiye	naakao
3. 'do'	une	one	iye	okao
4. 'give'	amune	amene	amiye	amekao
5. 'hear'	itaune	itaane	itaiye	itaakao
6. 'hit'	ikamune	ikamone	ikamiye	ikamokao

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### Dataset 69. Usarufa (Papua New Guinea)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

	NOMINAL	VERBAL		NOMINAL	VERBAL
1. 'tree'	yaama	yaae	10. 'lid'	oma	oe
2. 'machete'	yaamma	yaane	11. 'pit pit'	omma	one
3. 'sugarcane'	yaaʔa	yaare	12. 'another'	oʔa	ore
4. 'sound'	aama	aae	13. 'queue'	araama	araae
5. 'path'	aamma	aane	14. 'mushroom'	araamma	araane
6. 'weather'	aaʔa	aare	15. 'offspring'	araaʔa	araare
7. 'housetop'	amuma	amue	16. 'man'	waama	waae
8. 'new growth'	amumma	amune	17. 'opossum'	waamma	waane
9. 'seed'	amuʔa	amure	18. 'noise'	waaʔa	waare

### Dataset 70. Buang (Papua New Guinea)

	MY	YOUR	HIS
1. 'child'	nalUG	nalum	nalu
2. 'knee'	luk	lup	lus
3. 'father'	amaG	amam	ama
4. 'tongue'	dayeG	dayem	dayen
5. 'head'	yUG	yum	yu
6. 'hand'	nmaG	nmam	nma
7. 'back'	kwbεG	kwbem	kwbεn
8. 'tail'	ɛuk	ɛup	ɛus
9. 'brother'	ariG	arim	ari
10. 'breath'	saxεG	saxem	saxεn
11. 'name'	areG	arem	are
12. 'face'	malag	malam	mala
13. 'cousin'	gadeG	gadem	gade
14. 'neck'	kwag	kwam	kwa

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### Dataset 71. San Miguel Mixtec (Mexico)

1. bílóʒá	‘god's lizard(s)’	10. nūnìʒò	‘our corn’
2. ʦákáró	‘your fish’	11. lúsūrí	‘my puppy/ies’
3. ʒìtírí	‘my sand’	12. hāʔàʒò	‘our feet’
4. kwápūrō	‘your squirrel(s)’	13. ʃīnìrò	‘your head’
5. dāʔāʒá	‘god’s hands’	14. nūnìrí	‘my corn’
6. ʃīnìʒá	‘god’s head’	15. dāʔārō	‘your hand(s)’
7. lúsūʒō	‘our puppy/ies’	16. kwápūrí	‘my squirrel(s)’
8. ʦákárí	‘my fish’	17. ʒìtíʒó	‘our sand’
9. hāʔàʒá	‘god's foot/feet’	18. bílóʒó	‘our lizard(s)’

### Dataset 72. Isthmus Zapotec (Mexico)

Phonemic stress is not indicated; ˊ indicates high tone, ˋ indicates low tone, ˊˋ indicates rising tone.)

1. ʦùpǎ	‘two’	13. ʦònnà bèúʔ	‘three cherries’
2. ʦònnǎ	‘three’	14. ʦònnà báʔdùʔ	‘three children’
3. tàpà	‘four’	15. ʦònnà gúnàà	‘three women’
4. nùú	‘there are’	16. ʦònnà dáà	‘three mats’
5. bèúʔ	‘cherry’	17. tàpà bèúʔ	‘four cherries’
6. bàʔdùʔ	‘child’	18. tàpà bàʔdùʔ	‘four children’
7. gúnàà	‘woman’	19. tàpà gúnàà	‘four women’
8. dàà	‘mat’	20. tàpà dàà	‘four mats’
9. ʦùpà bèúʔ	‘two cherries’	21. nùú bèúʔ	‘there are cherries’
10. ʦùpà báʔdùʔ	‘two children’	22. nùú báʔdùʔ	‘there are children’
11. ʦùpà gúnàà	‘two women’	23. nùú gúnàà	‘there are women’
12. ʦùpà dáà	‘two mats’	24. nùú dáà	‘there are mats’

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### Dataset 73. Lalana Chinantec (Mexico)

1. zo:ʔn <sup>232</sup>	'I practice'	26. ʔju:ʔn <sup>23</sup> na <sup>23</sup>	'I tie him'
2. zo:ʔn <sup>232</sup>	'you practice'	27. ʔju:ʔn <sup>23</sup> nu <sup>3</sup>	'you tie him'
3. zo:ʔ <sup>232</sup> ra <sup>2</sup>	'we (in) practice'	28. ʔju:ʔn <sup>23</sup> na <sup>2</sup>	'we (in) tie him'
4. zo:ʔ <sup>232</sup> raʔ <sup>31</sup>	'we (ex) practice'	29. ʔju:ʔn <sup>23</sup> naʔ <sup>31</sup>	'we (ex) tie him'
5. zo:ʔ <sup>232</sup> raʔ <sup>3</sup>	'you (pl) practice'	30. ʔju:ʔn <sup>23</sup> naʔ <sup>3</sup>	'you (pl) tie him'
6. ku <sup>3</sup> ʔeʔn <sup>2</sup> na <sup>23</sup>	'I send'	31. ʔu:n <sup>232</sup> na <sup>1</sup>	'I pour on him'
7. ku <sup>3</sup> ʔeʔn <sup>2</sup> nu <sup>3</sup>	'You send'	32. ʔu:n <sup>232</sup> nu <sup>3</sup>	'You pour on him'
8. ku <sup>3</sup> ʔeʔn <sup>2</sup> na <sup>2</sup>	'We (in) send'	33. ʔu:n <sup>232</sup> na <sup>2</sup>	'We (in) pour on him'
9. ku <sup>3</sup> ʔeʔn <sup>2</sup> naʔ <sup>31</sup>	'We (ex) send'	34. ʔu:n <sup>232</sup> naʔ <sup>31</sup>	'We (ex) pour on him'
10. ku <sup>3</sup> ʔeʔn <sup>2</sup> naʔ <sup>3</sup>	'You (pl) send'	35. ʔu:n <sup>232</sup> naʔ <sup>3</sup>	'You (pl) pour on him'
11. gwΛ:ʔn <sup>232</sup> na <sup>1</sup>	'I change'	36. ʔih <sup>2</sup> na <sup>23</sup>	'I answer'
12. gwΛ:ʔn <sup>232</sup> nu <sup>3</sup>	'You change'	37. ʔih <sup>2</sup> nu <sup>3</sup>	'You answer'
13. gwΛ:ʔn <sup>232</sup> na <sup>2</sup>	'We (in) change'	38. ʔih <sup>2</sup> na <sup>2</sup>	'We (in) answer'
14. gwΛ:ʔn <sup>232</sup> naʔ <sup>31</sup>	'We (ex) change'	39. ʔih <sup>2</sup> naʔ <sup>31</sup>	'We (ex) answer'
15. gwΛ:ʔn <sup>232</sup> naʔ <sup>3</sup>	'You (pl) change'	40. ʔih <sup>2</sup> naʔ <sup>3</sup>	'You (pl) answer'
16. ʔmi:n <sup>232</sup>	'I mend'	41. hni:n <sup>32</sup> na <sup>23</sup>	'I am in the way'
17. ʔmi:n <sup>232</sup>	'You mend'	42. hni:n <sup>32</sup> nu <sup>3</sup>	'You are in the way'
18. ʔmi: <sup>232</sup> ra <sup>2</sup>	'We (in) mend'	43. hni:n <sup>32</sup> na <sup>2</sup>	'We (in) are in the way'
19. ʔmi: <sup>232</sup> raʔ <sup>31</sup>	'We (ex) mend'	44. hni:n <sup>32</sup> naʔ <sup>31</sup>	'We (ex) are in the way'
20. ʔmi: <sup>232</sup> raʔ <sup>3</sup>	'You (pl) mend'	45. hni:n <sup>32</sup> naʔ <sup>3</sup>	'You (pl) are in the way'
21. ʔi:ʔn <sup>32</sup>	'I receive'	46. zuʔn <sup>232</sup> na <sup>1</sup>	'I fold over'
22. ʔi:ʔn <sup>32</sup>	'You receive'	47. zuʔn <sup>232</sup> nu <sup>3</sup>	'You fold over'
23. ʔi:ʔ <sup>32</sup> ra <sup>2</sup>	'We (in) receive'	48. zuʔn <sup>232</sup> na <sup>2</sup>	'We (in) fold over'
24. ʔi:ʔ <sup>32</sup> raʔ <sup>31</sup>	'We (ex) receive'	49. zuʔn <sup>232</sup> naʔ <sup>31</sup>	'We (ex) fold over'
25. ʔi:ʔ <sup>32</sup> raʔ <sup>3</sup>	'You (pl) receive'	50. zuʔn <sup>232</sup> naʔ <sup>3</sup>	'You (pl) fold over'



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### Dataset 76. Hungarian

	SG	PL		SG	PL
1. 'door'	aytoo	aytook	16. 'horse'	loo	lovak
2. 'woman'	nöö	nöök	17. 'red'	piroʃ	piroʃak
3. 'pupil'	tanuloo	tanulook	18. 'iron'	vaf	vafak
4. 'salt'	ʃoo	ʃook	19. 'wall'	fal	falak
5. 'boy'	fiuu	fiuuk	20. 'tooth'	fog	fogak
6. 'hour'	oora	ooraak	21. 'gentleman'	uur	urak
7. 'tree'	fa	faak	22. 'spoon'	kanaal	kanalak
8. 'brown'	barna	barnaak	23. 'bird'	madaar	madarak
9. 'pear'	körte	körteek	24. 'summer'	jaar	jarak
10. 'camel'	teve	teveek	25. 'noise'	zörey	zöreyek
11. 'brush'	kefe	kefeek	26. 'water'	viiz	vizek
12. 'tube'	ʃöö	ʃövek	27. 'fire'	tüüz	tüzek
13. 'stone'	köö	kövek	28. 'name'	neev	nevek
14. 'juice'	lee	levek	29. 'book'	köjv	köjvek
15. 'art'	müü	müvek	30. 'heart'	siiv	sivek

### Dataset 77. Tetelcingo Nahuatl (Mexico)

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
1. 'know'	kimati	okimat	kimatis
2. 'go out'	kisa	okis	kisas
3. 'stop'	moketsa	omokets	moketsas
4. 'sleep'	koʃɪ	okoʃ	koʃis
5. 'die'	miki	omik	mikis
6. 'seem'	niesi	onies	niesis

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### Dataset 78. Wantoat (Papua New Guinea)

	MY	YOUR	HIS	OUR
1. hand	katakŋa	katakga	katakŋΔ	katakŋin
2. foot	kepina	kepika	kepinΔ	kepinin
3. house	yotna	yotda	yotnΔ	yotnin

### Dataset 79. Isthmus Zapotec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone and stress are not indicated.

1. taburete	'chair'	19. mani?	'horse'
2. ʃtaburetebe	'his chair'	20. hmanibe	'his horse'
3. ʃtaburetedu	'our chair'	21. diidʒa?	'word'
4. tanguyu	'clay doll'	22. ʃtiidʒabe	'his word'
5. ʃtanguyube	'her clay doll'	23. daa	'mat'
6. patʃeeza?	'meeting place'	24. ʃtaabe	'his mat'
7. ʃpatʃeezadu	'our meeting place'	25. doo	'rope'
8. pan	'bread'	26. ʃtoobe	'his rope'
9. ʃpanbe	'her bread'	27. geta	'tortilla'
10. ʃpandu	'our bread'	28. ʃketabe	'her tortilla'
11. kuba	'dough'	29. gija	'trunk'
12. ʃkubabe	'her dough'	30. ʃkijabe	'his trunk'
13. kuananafi	'fruit'	31. gamidʒa?	'shirt'
14. ʃkuananafibe	'his fruit'	32. ʃkamidʒabe	'his shirt'
15. luuna?	'bed'	33. bere	'chicken'
16. hluunabe	'his bed'	34. ʃperebe	'her chicken'
17. neza	'road'	35. biuuzaz?	'guest'
18. hnezabe	'his road'	36. ʃpiuuzabe	'his guest'

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### Dataset 80. Xavánte (Brazil; Regularized)

	3RD SG	2ND SG	3RD SG NEG	2ND SG NEG	IMPV
1. run	wara	?aywa	wara?õdi	?aywara?õdi	?aywa:ra
2. lie down	dõ:brõ	?addõ	dõbrõ?õdi	?addõbrõ?õdi	?addõ:brõ
3. sleep	ʃõ:tõ	?affõ	ʃõtõ?õdi	?affõtõ?õdi	?affõ:tõ
4. go	bõ:ri	?aybõ	bõri?õdi	?aybõri?õdi	?aybõ:ri

### Dataset 81. Koiné Greek

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

	NOM SG	GEN SG	ACC SG
1. 'Ethiopian'	aiθiops	aiθiopos	aiθiopa
2. 'Arab'	araps	arabos	araba
3. 'stake'	skolops	skolopos	skolopa
4. 'southwest'	lips	libos	liba
5. 'vein'	fleps	flebos	fleba
6. 'date palm'	foiniks	foinikos	foinika
7. 'flame'	floks	flogos	floga
8. 'throat'	larugks	laruggos	larugga
9. 'flesh'	sarks	sarkos	sarka
10. 'trumpet'	salpigks	salpiggos	salpigga
11. 'lash'	mastiks	mastigos	mastiga
12. 'hope'	elpis	elpidos	elpida
13. 'key'	kle:s	kle:dos	kle:da
14. 'favor'	xaris	xaritos	xarita
15. 'night'	nuks	nuktos	nukta
16. 'ear'	o:s	o:tos	o:ta
17. 'witness'	martus	marturos	martura
18. 'bird'	ornis	orniθos	orniθa
19. 'nose'	hris	hrinos	hrina
20. 'thong'	himas	himantos	himanta

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### Dataset 82. Polish

	SG	PL		SG	PL
1. 'wife'	żona	żony	18. 'leg'	noga	nogi
2. 'train'	potłok	potłogi	19. 'pear tree'	gruża	gruże
3. 'horse'	koń	konie	20. 'country'	kraj	kraje
4. 'neck'	śrta	śrte	21. 'shore'	bżek	bżegi
5. 'house'	dom	domy	22. 'bread'	xlep	xleby
6. 'nose'	nos	nosy	23. 'fish'	ryba	ryby
7. 'cow'	krowa	krowy	24. 'mother'	matka	matki
8. 'river'	zeka	zeki	25. 'bear'	jedźvjetł	jedźvjedże
9. 'storm'	buża	buże	26. 'cheese'	ser	sery
10. 'rose'	ruża	ruże	27. 'cloud'	xmura	xmury
11. 'shadow'	łsen	łsene	28. 'bird'	ptak	ptaki
12. 'shoe'	but	buty	29. 'road'	droga	drogi
13. 'person'	osoba	osoby	30. 'dress'	sukna	sukne
14. 'winter'	zima	zimy	31. 'kitchen'	kuxna	kuxne
15. 'elephant'	swon	swone	32. 'thief'	zwođe	zwođe
16. 'guest'	gołł	gołłe	33. 'physician'	lekał	lekaże
17. 'book'	kłłka	kłłki	34. 'shop'	sklep	sklepy

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### Dataset 83. Cocama (Peru)

			MY	YOUR
1. 'arm'	iwa		tiwa	niwa
2. 'heart'	ia		tia	nia
3. 'head'	daki		tiaki	niaki
4. 'nose'	ti		tati	nati
5. 'farm'	ka		taka	naka
6. 'cassava'	dawidi		tiawidi	niawidi
7. 'hand'	pua		tapua	napua
8. 'house'	uka		tuka	nuka

### Dataset 84. Kamano (Papua New Guinea)

		IT IS	IN	ON	DUAL
1. 'house'	no	nona	nompi	nonte?	nontere
2. 'my hand'	naza	nazana	nazampi	nazante?	nazantere
3. 'water'	ti	tina	timi	tinte?	
4. 'bamboo'	tfe	tfena	tfempi	tfente?	tfentere
5. 'plaited wall'	pra	prana	prampi	prante?	prantere
6. 'pig'	afu?	afura	afu?pi	afu?te?	afu?tere
7. 'string'	nofi?	nofira	nofi?pi	nofi?te?	
8. 'man'	vhe?	vhera	vhe?pi	vhe?te?	vhe?tere
9. 'dog'	ma?ma?	ma?mara	ma?ma?pi	ma?ma?te?	ma?ma?tere
10. 'grass'	hofa	hofa	hofafi	hofare?	
11. 'earth'	mopa	mopa	mopafi	mopare?	
12. 'skirt'	kena	kena	kenafi	kenare?	kenarere
13. 'sky'	mona	mona	monafi	monare?	
14. 'rat'	kfa	kfa			kfarere
15. 'bow'	ati	atia		atire?	atirere
16. 'mist'	hmpo	hmpoa	hmpofi	hmpore?	

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## Dataset 85. Ixtlahuaca Mazahua (Mexico)

Tone only partially indicated.

Partial paradigm of the Mazahua verb 'go':

	PRF	FUT	PROG	IMPRF	HABIT	PSTPRF
1. 1s	rómagɔ	rámagɔ	rámagɔ	mímagɔ	rípagɔ	mípagɔ
2. 2s	ímage	rímage	nímage	mímage	ípage	mípage
3. 3s	óma	rama	níma	míma	pa	mípa
4. 1dx	rómægɔbe	rámægɔbe	rámægɔbe	mímægɔbe	rípægɔbe	mípægɔbe
5. 1di	rómægɔvi	rámægɔvi	rámægɔvi	mímægɔvi	rípægɔvi	mípægɔvi
6. 2d	ímaegevi	rímaegevi	nímaegevi	mímaegevi	ípagevi	mípagevi
7. 3d	ómævi	ramævi	nímaevi	mímaevi	pævi	mípævi
8. 1px	rómək <sup>h</sup> ɔhme	rámək <sup>h</sup> ɔhme	rámək <sup>h</sup> ɔhme	mímək <sup>h</sup> ɔhme	rípək <sup>h</sup> ɔhme	mípək <sup>h</sup> ɔhme
9. 1pi	rómək <sup>h</sup> ɔhi	rámək <sup>h</sup> ɔhi	rámək <sup>h</sup> ɔhi	mímək <sup>h</sup> ɔhi	rípək <sup>h</sup> ɔhi	mípək <sup>h</sup> ɔhi
10. 2p	ímək <sup>h</sup> ehi	rímək <sup>h</sup> ehi	nímək <sup>h</sup> ehi	mímək <sup>h</sup> ehi	ípək <sup>h</sup> ehi	mípək <sup>h</sup> ehi
11. 3p	ómɔhi	ramɔhi	nímɔhi	mímɔhi	pɔhi	mípɔhi



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### Dataset 86. North Pame (Mexico)

	SG	DU	PL
1. 'bed'	ngobé	ngobé	mbé
2. 'bean'	ngokhwè?	ngokhwè?	ŋkhwè?
3. 'dog'	nadò	nadòi	ladòt
4. 'hummingbird'	nilyè	nilyè	rilyèt
5. 'locust'	tʃíkhif	tʃíkhif	ʃíkhift
6. 'basket'	mancá?	mancá?	wancá?
7. 'manure'	ngophói	ngophói	mphói
8. 'coyote'	nan?ò	nan?òi	lan?òt
9. 'night'	ngosâoŋ	ngosâoŋ	nsâoŋ
10. 'frog'	ngowò?	ngowò?	wò?t
11. 'cat'	nimìʃ	nimìʃ	rimìʃt
12. 'grass'	tʃíʃʃi	tʃíʃʃi	ʃíʃʃi
13. 'paper'	ngok?wéʃ	ngok?wéʃ	ŋg?wéʃ
14. 'century plant'	ngodôa	ngodôa	ndôa
15. 'arroyo'	nanhá	nanhá	lanhá
16. 'flower'	ngotóŋ	ngotóŋ	ndóŋ
17. 'mouse'	niŋgyào	niŋgyàoi	riŋgyàot
18. 'fish'	tʃikyáo	tʃikyàoi	ʃikyàot
19. 'moon, month'	ngom?ào?	ngom?ào?	m?ào?
20. 'chair'	ngop?óho	ngop?óho	mb?óho
21. 'adult'	tʃikè?	tʃikè?	ʃikè?t
22. 'path'	nan?éhe?	nan?éhe?	lan?éhe?
23. 'corn'	ngolhwá	ngolhwá	nlhwá
24. 'lion'	máncwe?	máncwi?	wáncwe?t
25. 'tree, stick'	ngokwáŋ	ngokwáŋ	ŋgwáŋ
26. 'thunder'	ngonwé	ngonwé	nwét
27. 'leaf'	nifʃi	nifʃi	rifʃi
28. 'monkey'	ngokhwè?	ngokhwè?	ŋkhwè?t

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### Dataset 87. Koiné Greek

1. lupō:	'I loose'	10. leluka	'I have loosed'
2. pisteuō:	'I believe'	11. pepisteuka	'I have believed'
3. kapiāo:	'I toil'	12. kekapiaka	'I have toiled'
4. paideuo:	'I teach'	13. pepaideuka	'I have taught'
5. mageuo:	'I practice magic'	14. memageuka	'I have practiced magic'
6. teleo:	'I finish'	15. teteleka	'I have finished'
7. geuo:	'I eat'	16. <u>gegeuka</u>	'I have eaten'
8. saleuo:	'I shake'	17. sesaleuka	'I have shaken'
9. deo:	'I tie'	18. dedeka	'I have tied'

### Dataset 88. Lyele (Burkina Faso)

1. kúmí	'bird'	8. kúmíí	'the bird'
2. yálá	'millet'	9. yáláá	'the millet'
3. nà	'foot'	10. nàá	'the foot'
4. yijì	'church'	11. yijìí	'the church'
5. ya	'market'	12. yaá	'the market'
6. cèlé	'parrot'	13. cèléé	'the parrot'
7. kùlí	'dog'	14. kùlíí	'the dog'

### Dataset 89. Pocomchí (Guatemala)

1. q'an	'ripe'	8. q'anq'an	'rotten'
2. suk	'good'	9. suksuk	'delicious'
3. raf	'green'	10. rafraf	'very green'
4. q'eq	'black'	11. q'eqq'eq	'jet black'
5. nim	'big'	12. nimnim	'very big'
6. kaq	'red'	13. kaqkaq	'very red'
7. saq	'white'	14. saqsaq	'very white'

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## Dataset 90. Amharic (Ethiopia)

Record all stems in lexicon as strings of simple consonants;  
account for vowels and geminate consonants by grammatical or phonological rule.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. gəttəmə<br>'he joined, vt'           | 13. təgəttəmə<br>'it was joined together, vi'                 |
| 2. məssələ<br>'he resembled, vt'        | 14. təmassəlu<br>'they resembled each other, vi'              |
| 3. məkkərə<br>'he counselled, vt'       | 15. təmakkərə<br>'he was counselled, vi'                      |
| 4. məlləsə<br>'he returned, vt'         | 16. təmalləsə<br>'he returned, vi'                            |
| 5. kəffələ<br>'he divided, vt'          | 17. təkəffəlu<br>'they were divided, vi'                      |
| 6. gələbbətə<br>'he turned over, vt'    | 18. təgələbbətu<br>'they were turned over, vi'                |
| 7. gəttəmu<br>'they joined, vt'         | 19. təgətəttəmu<br>'they were joined together repeatedly, vi' |
| 8. məssəlu<br>'they resembled, vt'      | 20. təməsassəlu<br>'they resembled each other very much, vi'  |
| 9. məkkəru<br>'they counselled, vt'     | 21. təməkakkəru<br>'they counselled together repeatedly, vi'  |
| 10. məlləsu<br>'they returned, vt'      | 22. təməlalləsu<br>'they returned repeatedly, vi'             |
| 11. kəffəlu<br>'they divided, vt'       | 23. təkəfəffələ<br>'it was divided completely, vi'            |
| 12. gələbbətu<br>'they turned over, vt' | 24. təgələbabbətu<br>'it was turned over repeatedly, vi'      |

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### Dataset 91. Tabasco Chontal (Mexico)

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. untu bek <sup>?</sup> et                 | ‘one cow’               |
| 2. untuntu bek <sup>?</sup> et              | ‘only one cow’          |
| 3. unfe                                     | ‘one side’              |
| 4. unfenfe                                  | ‘only one side’         |
| 5. ump <sup>?</sup> e otot                  | ‘one house’             |
| 6. ump <sup>?</sup> emp <sup>?</sup> e otot | ‘only one house’        |
| 7. unk <sup>?</sup> e pop                   | ‘one sleeping mat’      |
| 8. unk <sup>?</sup> enk <sup>?</sup> e pop  | ‘only one sleeping mat’ |

### Dataset 92. Sierra Popoluca (Mexico)

- |                 |                                    |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. pet          | ‘He swept.’                        |
| 2. mij          | ‘He came.’                         |
| 3. wi?k         | ‘He ate.’                          |
| 4. nΛk          | ‘He went.’                         |
| 5. hoks         | ‘He hoed.’                         |
| 6. mijne?       | ‘He has come.’                     |
| 7. wi?kne?      | ‘He has eaten.’                    |
| 8. hoksne?      | ‘He has hoed.’                     |
| 9. pedo?y       | ‘He swept here and there.’         |
| 10. hokso?y     | ‘He hoed here and there.’          |
| 11. petpetne?   | ‘He kept sweeping over and over.’  |
| 12. wi?kwikne?  | ‘He kept eating over and over.’    |
| 13. nΛknΛkne?   | ‘He kept going over and over.’     |
| 14. hokshoksne? | ‘He kept hoeing over and over.’    |
| 15. petpedo?y   | ‘He kept sweeping here and there.’ |
| 16. hokshokso?y | ‘He kept hoeing here and there.’   |

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### Dataset 93. Turkish

1. enli	'broad'	31. epenli	'very broad'
2. soguk	'cold'	32. sopsoguk	'very cold'
3. tamam	'correct'	33. tastamam	'exactly correct'
4. boř	'empty'	34. bomboř	'completely empty'
5. đavlak	'bald'	35. đasđavlak	'completely bald'
6. pasli	'stained'	36. pampasli	'very stained'
7. yaltřin	'steep'	37. yapyaltřin	'very steep'
8. toparlak	'round'	38. tostoparlak	'perfectly round'
9. ulu	'great'	39. upulu	'very great'
10. buz	'ice cold'	40. bumbuz	'extremely cold'
11. pembe	'pink'	41. pespembe	'very pink'
12. besli	'fat'	42. bembesli	'very fat'
13. dolu	'full'	43. dopdolu	'chock full'
14. yař	'wet'	44. yamyarř	'all wet'
15. yamuk	'uneven'	45. yasyamuk	'shapeless'
16. yoz	'wild'	46. yomyoz	'extremely wild'
17. kara	'black'	47. kapkara	'jet black'
18. ölgün	'faded'	48. öpölgün	'completely faded'
19. diri	'vigorous'	49. dipdiri	'extremely vigorous'
20. pifkin	'mature'	50. pimpifkin	'very mature'
21. düz	'smooth'	51. dümdüz	'perfectly smooth'
22. dintř	'healthy'	52. dipdintř	'very healthy'
23. yassı	'flat'	53. yamyassı	'perfectly flat'
24. kaba	'coarse'	54. kaskaba	'very coarse'
25. köpüklü	'foamy'	55. kösköpüklü	'very foamy'
26. kalın	'thick'	56. kapkalın	'very thick'
27. mavi	'blue'	57. masmavi	'very blue'
28. kıvrak	'supple'	58. kiskıvrak	'very supple'
29. babađan	'good-natured'	59. basbabađan	'very good-natured'
30. oyuk	'hollow'	60. opoyuk	'completely hollow'

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## Dataset 94. Agta (Philippines)

Phonemic stress is not indicated; data from Phyllis M. Healey, 1960, *An Agta Grammar*, Manila: Bureau of Printing)

1. assaŋ	'small'	11. alaʔassaŋ	'very small'
2. wer	'creek'	12. walawer	'small creek'
3. talobag	'beetle'	13. talatalobag	'lady-bird'
4. bakbakat	'granny'	14. balabakbakat	'little granny'
5. bag	'g-string'	15. balabag	'small g-string'
6. k <sup>w</sup> ak	'mine'	16. k <sup>w</sup> alak <sup>w</sup> ak	'my small thing'
7. pirak	'money'	17. palapirak	'a little money'
8. abbiŋ	'child'	18. alaʔabbiŋ	'a little child'
9. bahuy	'pig'	19. balabahuy	'a little pig'
10. pesuk	'peso'	20. palapesuk	'a mere peso'

## Dataset 95. Agta (Philippines)

Phonemic stress is not indicated; data from Phyllis M. Healey, 1960, *An Agta Grammar*, Manila: Bureau of Printing)

1. adanuk	'long'	13. adadanuk	'very long'
2. addu	'many'	14. adaddu	'very many'
3. apisi	'small'	15. apapisi	'very small'
4. abikan	'near'	16. ababikan	'very near'
5. uffu	'thigh'	17. ufuffu	'thighs'
6. takki	'leg'	18. taktakki	'legs'
7. laban	'patch'	19. lablaban	'patches'
8. dakal	'big'	20. dadakal	'very big'
9. dana	'old'	21. dadana	'very old'
10. ŋaŋay	'months'	22. ŋaŋaŋay	'years'
11. furab	'afternoon'	23. fufurab	'late afternoon'
12. laʔwat	'tomorrow'	24. lalaʔwat	'morning'



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### Dataset 96. Afar (Ethiopia)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

	SG	PL		SG	PL
1. 'fire'	gira	girari	11. 'week'	ayyam	ayyamite
2. 'sore'	dale	dalela	12. 'face'	nabsi	nabsite
3. 'debt'	mago	magoga	13. 'baby'	alʔi	alʔite
4. 'head'	amo	amoma	14. 'fingernail'	lifiʔ	lifiʔa
5. 'police cap'	torbus	torabus	15. 'knee'	gulub	guluba
6. 'picture'	taswir	tasawir	16. 'ox'	aʔur	aʔura
7. 'canvas'	torbal	torabil	17. 'fellow'	wakali	wakalwa
8. 'pants'	sirwal	sirawil	18. 'brain'	hangala	hangalwa
9. 'nail'	bismar	bisamir	19. 'sieve'	manfio	manfiwa
10. 'nose'	san	sanite	20. 'log'	gurumuda	gurumudwa

### Dataset 97. Northern Tepehuán (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

	SG	PL		SG	PL
1. 'rabbit'	toʃi	totofʃi	11. 'turkey'	tova	totova
2. 'man'	kʌli	kʌkʌli	12. 'older brother'	ʃiʌgi	ʃiʃiʌgi
3. 'foreigner'	obai	obai	13. 'wool thread'	avoxadai	apoxadai
4. 'tree'	uʃi	uʃi	14. 'kind of bird'	adatomali	aadatomali
5. 'son'	mara	mamara	15. 'needle'	oyi	oxoyi
6. 'aunt'	vovoita	vopoita	16. 'y. brother'	sukuli	susukuli
7. 'cliff'	vavoi	vapavoi	17. 'kind of fish'	aʌʃi	aʌʃi
8. 'stone'	odai	oxodai	18. 'rat'	dʌgi	dʌdʌgi
9. 'kinsman'	aduʃni	aaduʃni	19. 'eye'	vuxi	vupuxi
10. 'arrow'	uyi	uxuyi	20. 'water jar'	ayi	axayi

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## Dataset 98. Turkish

	SG	PL		SG	PL
1. 'candle'	mum	mumlar	17. 'your candle'	mumun	mumların
2. 'match'	kibrit	kibritler	18. 'your match'	kibritin	kibritlerin
3. 'grape'	üzüm	üzümler	19. 'your grape'	üzümün	üzümlerin
4. 'class'	sınıf	sınıflar	20. 'your class'	sınıfın	sınıfların
5. 'lesson'	ders	dersler	21. 'your lesson'	dersin	derslerin
6. 'hair'	saç	saçlar	22. 'your hair'	saçın	saçların
7. 'eye'	göz	gözler	23. 'your eye'	gözün	gözlerin
8. 'gun'	top	toplar	24. 'your gun'	topun	topların
9. 'bird'	kuş	kuşlar	25. 'your bird'	kuşun	kuşların
10. 'tooth'	diş	dişler	26. 'your tooth'	dişin	dişlerin
11. 'day'	gün	günler	27. 'your day'	günün	günlerin
12. 'girl'	kız	kızlar	28. 'your daughter'	kızın	kızların
13. 'hand'	el	eller	29. 'your hand'	elin	ellerin
14. 'horse'	at	atlar	30. 'your horse'	atın	atların
15. 'arrow'	ok	oklar	31. 'your arrow'	okun	okların
16. 'root'	kök	kökler	32. 'your root'	kökün	köklerin

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### Dataset 99. Turkish

1. gördü	'He saw.'	21. yetti	'He reached it.'
2. görülücü	'He was seen.'	22. yetmeliydim	'I should have reached it.'
3. görülmedi	'He was not seen.'	23. yetedekmiyiz	'Will we reach it?'
4. görüyordu	'He was seeing.'	24. yetmemeli	'He should not reach it.'
5. görmedimi	'Didn't he see?'	25. yetmişti	'He has reached it.'
6. görülüyoruz	'We are not being seen.'	26. yetiyoruz	'We are reaching it.'
7. görmeyecekmi	'Won't he see?'	27. kirdi	'He broke it.'
8. görecektim	'I was going to see.'	28. kiriyorum	'I am breaking it.'
9. görecekler	'They will see.'	29. kırılmıştı	'It has been broken.'
10. görmüştü	'He has seen.'	30. kırmayacakmıym	'Won't I break it?'
11. görmemişti	'He has not seen.'	31. kırılmayacakmi	'Won't it be broken?'
12. açtı	'He opened it.'	32. kırmamalıyız	'We should not break it.'
13. açmışlardı	'They have opened it.'	33. kıracağtım	'I was going to break it.'
14. açacaklar	'They will open it.'	34. yazıyorlar	'They are writing.'
15. açacakmışım	'I will have opened it.'	35. yazmalıymışım	'I should have written.'
16. açtımı	'Did he open it?'	36. yazılmamıştı	'It has not been written.'
17. açmalıydım	'I should have opened it.'	37. yazacakmi	'Will he write?'
18. açıyormu	'Is he opening it?'	38. yazacakmiyiz	'Will we write?'
19. açmadım	'I did not open it.'	39. yazmıyordu	'He was not writing.'
20. yetmedimi	'Didn't he reach it?'	40. yazacakmışız	'We will have written.'

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## Dataset 100. Finnish

	INF 1	INF 1 INTERROG	INF 2 INSTR	
1. 'sleep'	nukkua	nukkuako	nukkuen	
2. 'succeed'	onnistua	onnistuako	onnistuen	
3. 'get'	saada	saadako	saaden	
4. 'read'	lukea	lukeako	lukien	
5. 'sell'	müüdö	müüdökä	müüden	
6. 'drink'	yuoda	yuodako	yuoden	
7. 'scare'	pelyöttöö	pelyöttöökä	pelyöttöen	
8. 'live'	elöö	elöökä	elöen	
9. 'sing'	laulaa	laulaako	laulaen	
10. 'seek'	etsiö	etsiökä	etsien	
11. 'look'	katsoa	katsoako	katsoen	
12. 'swim'	uida	uidako	uiden	
13. 'eat'	süädö	süädökä	süäden	
14. 'walk'	köüdö	köüdökä	köüden	
15. 'take'	viedö	viedökä	vieden	
16. 'hit'	lüädö	lüädökä	lüäden	
	INF 3	INF 4 NOMSG	PST PRTCPL NOMSG	PST PRTCPL PARTPL
1. nukkuma	nukkuminen	nukkunut	nukkuneita	
2. onnistuma	onnistuminen	onnistunut	onnistuneita	
3. saama	saaminen	saanut	saaneita	
4. lukema	lukeminen	lukenut	lukeneita	
5. müümö	müüminen	müününüt	müüneitö	
6. yuoma	yuominen	yuonut	yuoneita	
7. pelyöttömö	pelyöttöminen	pelyöttönüt	pelyöttöneitö	
8. elömö	elöminen	elönüt	elöneitö	
9. laulama	laulaminen	laulanut	laulaneita	
10. etsimö	etsiminen	etsinüt	etsineitö	
11. katsoma	katsominen	katsonut	katsoneita	
12. uima	uiminen	uinut	uineita	
13. süämö	süäminen	süänüt	süäneitö	
14. köümö	köüminen	köününüt	köüneitö	
15. viemö	vieminen	vienüt	vieneitö	
16. lüämö	lüäminen	lüänüt	lüäneitö	

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## Dataset 101. Hungarian

Consider each form below to be a stem followed by a single suffix.

	INFINITIVE	1S SUBJN	3S SUBJN	1P SUBJN
1. 'scold'	rooni	rooyak	rooyon	rooyunk
2. 'shoot'	lööni	lööyek	lööyön	lööyünk
3. 'obtain'	kapni	kapyak	kapyon	kapyunk
4. 'put'	tenni	tedyek	tedyen	tedyünk
5. 'carry'	vinni	vidyek	vidyen	vidyünk
6. 'ask'	keerni	keeryek	keeryen	keeryünk
7. 'dine'	ebeedelni	ebeedelyek	ebeedelyen	ebeedelyünk
8. 'lead'	vezetni	vezeffek	vezeffen	vezeffünk
9. 'listen'	hallgatni	hallgaffak	hallgaffon	hallgaffunk
10. 'love'	seretni	sereffek	sereffen	sereffünk
11. 'recline'	feküdni	feküdyek	feküdyön	feküdyünk
12. 'know'	tudni	tudyak	tudyon	tudyunk
13. 'perish'	vesni	vessek	vessen	vessünk
14. 'fish'	halaasni	halaassak	halaasson	halaassunk
15. 'crawl'	maasni	maassak	maasson	maassunk
16. 'cook'	föözni	föözzek	föözzön	föözzünk
17. 'pull'	huuzni	huuzzak	huuzzon	huuzzunk
18. 'look at'	neezni	neezek	neezzen	neezzünk
19. 'wash'	mofni	moffak	moffon	moffunk
20. 'dig'	aafni	aaffak	aaffon	aaffunk

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### Dataset 102. Upper Asaro (Papua New Guinea)

1. embe?	'village'	13. nosoloti?	'from on the water'
2. geheni	'stone'	14. nosolo?	'on the water'
3. gesi	'fence'	15. nosou?	'in the water'
4. kali	'car'	16. numudo?	'on the house'
5. noso	'water'	17. numuguti?	'from in the house'
6. numuno	'house'	18. numugu?	'in the house'
7. olo?	'fire'	19. numu?velo?	'on his house'
8. embekuti?	'from in the village'	20. numu?veu?	'in his house'
9. gehedo?	'on the stone'	21. oloku?	'in the fire'
10. gehegu?	'in the stone'	22. oloto?	'on the fire'
11. gesilo?	'on the fence'	23. olo?velo?	'on his fire'
12. kaliu?	'in the car'		

### Dataset 103. Southern Barasano (Colombia)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

	SG	PL	DIMIN
1. 'deer'	yābā	yābā	yābāka
2. 'fish'	wai	waia	waiaka
3. 'parrot'	weko	wekoa	wekoaka
4. 'toucan'	ratse	ratsea	ratseaka
5. 'turtle'	gu	gua	guaka
6. 'snake'	āya	āya	āyaka
7. 'eagle'	ga	ga	gaka
8. 'hummingbird'	bībī	bībīa	bībīaka
9. 'armadillo'	habō	habōa	habōaka
10. 'bird'	bīdī	bīdīa	bīdīaka
11. 'quacamayo'	bāha	bāha	bāhaka
12. 'peccary'	yetse	yetsea	yetseaka
13. 'crab'	kawia	kawia	kawiaka
14. 'tiger'	yai	yaia	yaiaka

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## Dataset 104. Southern Barasano (Colombia)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

The verb ending -bĩ means 'he'.

1. wabĩ	'He went.'
2. wabetibĩ	'He did not go.'
3. waro	'when (he) went'
4. wabeto	'when (he) did not go'
5. wadibĩ	'He came.'
6. wadibetibĩ	'He did not come.'
7. wado	'when (he) came'
8. wadibeto	'when (he) did not come'
9. bahibĩ	'He was.'
10. bahibetibĩ	'He was not.'
11. bahiro	'when (he) was'
12. bahibeto	'when (he) was not'
13. yibĩ	'He did (it) .'
14. yibetibĩ	'He did not do (it).'
15. yiro	'when (he) did (it)'
16. yibeto	'when (he) did not do (it)'
17. kitibĩ	'He had (it).'
18. kitibetibĩ	'He did not have (it).'
19. kiro	'when (he) had (it)'
20. kitibeto	'when (he) did not have (it)'
21. budibĩ	'He left.'
22. budibetibĩ	'He did not leave.'
23. buiro	'when (he) left'
24. budibeto	'when (he) did not leave'



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## Dataset 105. Barrow Eskimo

	1S PRES DECL	1S PAST DECL	1D FUT DECL
1. come	qairuᅇa	qaiᅇaruᅇa	qaiᅇniaqtuguk
2. fly	tiᅇmiruᅇa	tiᅇmiᅇaruᅇa	tiᅇmiᅇniaqtuguk
3. eat	niᅇiruᅇa	niᅇiᅇaruᅇa	niᅇiᅇniaqtuguk
4. sick	naᅇjittuᅇa	naᅇjiᅇaruᅇa	naᅇjinniaqtuguk
5. stand	maᅇkittuᅇa	maᅇkiᅇaruᅇa	maᅇkinniaqtuguk
6. sit	aqᅇvittuᅇa	aqᅇviᅇaruᅇa	aqᅇvinniaqtuguk
7. depart	auᅇllaqtuᅇa	auᅇllaᅇaruᅇa	auᅇllagniaqtuguk
8. enter	isiᅇqtuᅇa	isiᅇᅇaruᅇa	isiᅇgniaqtuguk
9. walk	piᅇsuaqtuᅇa	piᅇsuaᅇaruᅇa	piᅇsuaᅇniaqtuguk
10. never come	qaiᅇᅇaitᅇuᅇa	qaiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaruᅇa	qaiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqtuguk
11. never fly	tiᅇmiᅇᅇaitᅇuᅇa	tiᅇmiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaruᅇa	tiᅇmiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqtuguk
12. never eat	niᅇiᅇᅇaitᅇuᅇa	niᅇiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaruᅇa	niᅇiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqtuguk
13. never sick	naᅇjiᅇᅇaitᅇuᅇa	naᅇjiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaruᅇa	naᅇjiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqtuguk
14. never stand	maᅇkiᅇᅇaitᅇuᅇa	maᅇkiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaruᅇa	maᅇkiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqtuguk
15. never sit	aqᅇviᅇᅇaitᅇuᅇa	aqᅇviᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaruᅇa	aqᅇviᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqtuguk
16. never depart	auᅇllaᅇᅇaitᅇuᅇa	auᅇllaᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaruᅇa	auᅇllaᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqtuguk
17. never enter	isiᅇᅇᅇaitᅇuᅇa	isiᅇᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaruᅇa	isiᅇᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqtuguk
18. never walk	piᅇsuaᅇᅇaitᅇuᅇa	piᅇsuaᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaruᅇa	piᅇsuaᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqtuguk
	1D PRES INTERR	2P PAST INTERR	2P FUT INTERR
1. come	qaiᅇviᅇᅇuk	qaiᅇᅇaviᅇi	qaiᅇᅇniaqpisi
2. fly	tiᅇmiᅇviᅇᅇuk	tiᅇmiᅇᅇaviᅇi	tiᅇmiᅇᅇniaqpisi
3. eat	niᅇiᅇviᅇᅇuk	niᅇiᅇᅇaviᅇi	niᅇiᅇᅇniaqpisi
4. sick	naᅇjiᅇᅇpiᅇᅇuk	naᅇjiᅇᅇaviᅇi	naᅇjinniaqpisi
5. stand	maᅇkiᅇᅇpiᅇᅇuk	maᅇkiᅇᅇaviᅇi	maᅇkinniaqpisi
6. sit	aqᅇviᅇᅇpiᅇᅇuk	aqᅇviᅇᅇaviᅇi	aqᅇvinniaqpisi
7. depart	auᅇllaᅇᅇpiᅇᅇuk	auᅇllaᅇᅇaviᅇi	auᅇllagniaqpisi
8. enter	isiᅇᅇpiᅇᅇuk	isiᅇᅇaviᅇi	isiᅇᅇniaqpisi
9. walk	piᅇsuaᅇᅇpiᅇᅇuk	piᅇsuaᅇᅇaviᅇi	piᅇsuaᅇᅇniaqpisi
10. never come	qaiᅇᅇaitᅇpiᅇᅇuk	qaiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaviᅇi	qaiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqpisi
11. never fly	tiᅇmiᅇᅇaitᅇpiᅇᅇuk	tiᅇmiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaviᅇi	tiᅇmiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqpisi
12. never eat	niᅇiᅇᅇaitᅇpiᅇᅇuk	niᅇiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaviᅇi	niᅇiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqpisi
13. never sick	naᅇjiᅇᅇaitᅇpiᅇᅇuk	naᅇjiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaviᅇi	naᅇjiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqpisi
14. never stand	maᅇkiᅇᅇaitᅇpiᅇᅇuk	maᅇkiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaviᅇi	maᅇkiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqpisi
15. never sit	aqᅇviᅇᅇaitᅇpiᅇᅇuk	aqᅇviᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaviᅇi	aqᅇviᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqpisi
16. never depart	auᅇllaᅇᅇaitᅇpiᅇᅇuk	auᅇllaᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaviᅇi	auᅇllaᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqpisi
17. never enter	isiᅇᅇaitᅇpiᅇᅇuk	isiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaviᅇi	isiᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqpisi
18. never walk	piᅇsuaᅇᅇaitᅇpiᅇᅇuk	piᅇsuaᅇᅇaiᅇᅇaviᅇi	piᅇsuaᅇᅇaiᅇᅇniaqpisi

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### Dataset 106. Northern Puebla Totonac (Mexico)

1. li:min 'He brings it/him.'
2. laqtsi:ʔn 'He sees it/him.'
3. tʃiʔpa 'He seizes it/him.'
4. ma:wi:ʔ 'He feeds it/him.'
5. li:mil 'He brought it/him.'
6. tʃiʔpal 'He seized it/him.'
7. laqtsi:ʔl 'He saw it/him.'
8. ma:wi:ʔkuʔtun 'He wants to feed it/him.'
9. laqtsi:ʔnkuʔtun 'He wants to see it/him.'
10. li:minkuʔtun 'He wants to bring it/him.'
11. laqtsi:ʔniʔ 'He sees it/him for him.'
12. li:minqo:ʔ 'He brings it all.'
13. laqtsi:ʔnkuʔtul 'He wanted to see it/him.'
14. laqtsi:ʔnqo:ʔ 'He sees it all.'
15. li:miniʔl 'He brought it/him for him.'
16. tʃiʔpaniʔkuʔtul 'He wanted to seize it/him for him.'
17. ka:ki:tʃiʔpaniʔqo:ʔl  
'He went to seize all of them for him' or  
'He went to seize it/him for all of them.'
18. natʃiʔpa 'He will seize it/him.'
19. naka:ki:tʃiʔpakuʔtunqo:ʔ 'He will want to go seize them all.'
20. kintʃiʔpal 'He seized me.'
21. ka:tʃiʔpaqo:ʔ 'He seizes them all.'
22. kilaqtsi:ʔnkuʔtul 'He wanted to see me.'
23. nama:wi:ʔ 'He will feed it/him.'
24. naki:ma:wi:ʔ 'He will go feed it/him.'
25. kilaqtsi:ʔn 'He sees me.'
26. naki:ta:ʔtʃiʔpa 'He will go with him to grab it/him.'
27. kima:wi:ʔniʔl 'He fed it/him for me' or 'He fed me for him.'
28. kinki:tʃiʔpaniʔl  
'He went to grab it/him for me' or  
'He went to grab me for him.'
29. naka:tʃiʔpa 'He will seize them.'
30. ki:ta:ʔlaqtsi:ʔnkuʔtun 'He wants to go with him to see it/him.'

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## Dataset 107. Southern Barasano (Colombia)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

	SG	PL	SG DIMIN	PL DIMIN
1. 'house'	wi	wiri	wiaka	wiriaka
2. 'cassava'	kĩa	kĩ	kĩaaka	kĩaaka
3. 'louse'	gia	gi	giaka	giaka
4. 'eagle'	ga	ga	gaka	gaka
5. 'snake'	ãya	ãya	ãyaka	ãyaka
6. 'banana'	ohoro	oho	ohoroaka	ohoaka
7. 'turtle'	gu	gua	guaka	guaka
8. 'hair'	hoabã	hoa	hoabãaka	hoaka
9. 'bone'	gõaro	gõa	gõaroaka	gõaka
10. 'pot'	tsoti	tsotiri	tsotiaka	tsotiriaka
11. 'vine'	bĩsibã	bĩsi	bĩsibãaka	bĩsiaka
12. 'pile'	widiro	widi	widiroaka	widiaka
13. 'armadillo'	habõ	habõa	habõaka	habõaka
14. 'eye'	kahea	kahe	kaheaka	kaheaka
15. 'platform'	katsabo	katsabori	katsaboaka	katsaboriaka
16. 'bench'	kubôro	kubô	kubôroaka	kubôaka
17. 'shelter'	wihãi	wihãiri	wihãiaka	wihãiriaka
18. 'toucan'	ratse	ratsea	ratseaka	ratseaka
19. 'bead'	bitia	biti	bitiaka	bitiaka
20. 'tiger'	yai	yaia	yaiaka	yaiaka

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### Dataset 108. Isthmus Zapotec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

All Zapotec verbforms below are in the habitual aspect, indicated by the prefix ri-, ru-, or r-. Zapotec laryngeal vowels are always stressed. Indicated elsewhere in the manual as doubled vowels (VV), laryngeal vowels are here indicated by an apostrophe centered over a single vowel, as in *ri'*, to facilitate a simpler statement of the phonological processes found in the data.

	2 <sup>ND</sup> SG	3 <sup>RD</sup> SG	1 <sup>ST</sup> SG
1. 'glean'	ribágu <u>lu</u> ?	ribágube	ribág <sup>w</sup> a?
2. 'put in'	rigú <u>lu</u> ?	rigúbe	reg <sup>w</sup> á?
3. 'sell'	rutó <u>lu</u> ?	rutóbe	rut <sup>w</sup> á?
4. 'sleep'	rás <u>ilu</u> ?	rásibe	ráse?
5. 'sit'	ribí <u>lu</u> ?	ribíbe	rib <sup>y</sup> é?
6. 'scrape'	rurá <u>lu</u> ?	rurábe	rurá?
7. 'fall'	riá <u>balu</u> ?	riábabe	riába?
8. 'cover'	rutʃí <u>lu</u> ?	rutʃíbe	rutʃ <sup>y</sup> é?
9. 'get fat'	riró <u>lu</u> ?	riróbe	rir <sup>w</sup> á?
10. 'bathe'	ráz <u>elu</u> ?	rázebe	ráze?
11. 'pinch'	rig <sup>y</sup> é <u>lu</u> ?	rig <sup>y</sup> ébe	rig <sup>y</sup> é?
12. 'walk'	rizá <u>lu</u> ?	rizábe	rizá <sup>y</sup> a?
13. 'put on'	rák <u>ulu</u> ?	rákube	rák <sup>w</sup> a?
14. 'err'	rutʃé <u>lu</u> ?	rutʃébe	rutʃé?
15. 'get old'	rióʃ <u>olu</u> ?	rióʃobe	rióʃ <sup>w</sup> a?
16. 'cough'	rurú <u>lu</u> ?	rurúbe	rur <sup>w</sup> á?
17. 'enter'	riú <u>lu</u> ?	riúbe	ri <sup>w</sup> á?
18. 'take out'	ribé <u>lu</u> ?	ribébe	ribé?
19. 'say'	ráb <u>ilu</u> ?	rábibe	rábe?
20. 'get up'	riás <u>alu</u> ?	riásabe	riása?
21. 'give'	rudí <u>lu</u> ?	rudíbe	rud <sup>y</sup> é?
22. 'faint'	riég <u>ulu</u> ?	riégube	riég <sup>w</sup> a?
23. 'suppose'	ruzulú <u>lu</u> ?	ruzulúbe	ruzul <sup>w</sup> á?
24. 'hunt'	ruk <sup>w</sup> á <u>gu</u> lu?	ruk <sup>w</sup> águ <u>be</u>	ruk <sup>w</sup> águ <sup>w</sup> a?
25. 'save'	rulá <u>lu</u> ?	rulábe	rulá <sup>y</sup> a?

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## Dataset 109. Alekano (Papua New Guinea)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

1. nonepelene	'You are striking me.'	11. nokupuluve	'I am striking them.'
2. nogupuluve	'I am striking you.'	12. nokepelene	'You are striking them.'
3. napuluve	'I am striking him.'	13. napelesive	'You two are striking him.'
4. napelene	'You are striking him.'	14. napeleve	'They are striking him.'
5. nonipilive	'He is striking me.'	15. nikepeleve	'They are striking them.'
6. ninepeleve	'They are striking me.'	16. nolikipilive	'He is striking you two.'
7. nogipilive	'He is striking you.'	17. apuluve	'I struck him.'
8. nigepeleve	'They are striking you.'	18. kepeleve	'They struck them.'
9. ninepelesive	'You two are striking me.'	19. nepelene	'You struck me.'
10. nolukupuluve	'I am striking you two.'		

## Dataset 110. Sierra Nahuatl (Mexico)

	SG	PL		SG	PL
1. 'egg'	piotet	piotemeh	8. 'cat'	miston	mistomeh
2. 'fire'	tit	timeh	9. 'star'	sitalin	sitalimeh
3. 'skunk'	epat	epameh	10. 'rat'	minitʃin	kimitʃimeh
4. 'man'	takat	takah	11. 'grasshopper'	ʃapolin	ʃapolimeh
5. 'deer'	masat	masameh	12. 'rock'	tet	temeh
6. 'ant'	askat	askameh	13. 'day'	mosta	mostah
7. 'rabbit'	totʃin	totʃimeh	14. 'chicken'	pio	piomeh

## Dataset 111. Kaiwá (Brazil)

1. idʷavati	'his corn'	11. oavati	'his own corn'
2. idʷape	'his shell'	12. oape	'his own shell'
3. inãmbi	'his ear'	13. onãmbi	'his own ear'
4. iɲākã	'his head'	14. oākã	'his own head'
5. iɲāpēkũ	'his tongue'	15. oāpēkũ	'his own tongue'
6. ikise	'his knife'	16. okise	'his own knife'
7. hẽmbireko	'his wife'	17. ɲ <sup>w</sup> ẽmbireko	'his own wife'
8. hẽĩndiri	'his sister'	18. ɲ <sup>w</sup> ẽĩndiri	'his own sister'
9. hape	'his track'	19. g <sup>w</sup> ape	'his own track'
10. hupa	'his lying place'	20. g <sup>w</sup> upa	'his own lying place'

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## Dataset 112. Spanish

Stress explicitly marked beyond normal orthographic convention. Ignore orthographic variation between ‘gu’ and ‘g’ in verb meaning ‘follow’.

	INF	PRESINDIC	PRESUBJN	IMPRFINDIC	PSTPRTCPL
1. ‘speak’	hablár	hábla	háble	hablába	habládo
2. ‘cite’	citár	cíta	cíte	citába	citádo
3. ‘doubt’	dudár	dúda	dúde	dudába	dudádo
4. ‘burn’	quemár	quéma	quéme	quemába	quemádo
5. ‘think’	pensár	piénsa	piénte	pensába	pensádo
6. ‘steal’	robár	róba	róbe	robába	robádo
7. ‘cost’	costár	cuésta	cuéste	costába	costádo
8. ‘sweep’	barrér	bárre	bárra	barría	barrído
9. ‘sell’	vendér	vénde	vénda	vendía	vendído
10. ‘lose’	perdér	piérde	piérda	perdía	perdído
11. ‘eat’	comér	cóme	cóma	comía	comído
12. ‘move’	movér	muéve	muéva	movía	movído
13. ‘yelp’	gañír	gáñe	gáña	gañía	gañído
14. ‘suggest’	sugerír	sugiere	sugiera	sugería	sugerído
15. ‘feel’	sentír	siénte	siénta	sentía	sentído
16. ‘ask for’	pedír	píde	pída	pedía	pedído
17. ‘sleep’	dormír	duérme	duérma	dormía	dormído
18. ‘burnish’	bruñír	brúñe	brúña	bruñía	bruñído
19. ‘follow’	seguír	sígue	síga	seguía	seguído

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## Dataset 113. German

	NOM SG	GEN SG	NOM PL
1. 'light'	liçt	liçtes	liçter
2. 'egg'	ai	aies	aier
3. 'song'	li:t	li:des	li:der
4. 'nest'	nest	nestes	nester
5. 'ox'	rint	rindes	rinder
6. 'log'	ʃait	ʃaites	ʃaiter
7. 'evening'	a:bent	a:bents	a:bende
8. 'maple'	a:horn	a:horns	a:horne
9. 'paper'	papi:r	papi:rs	papi:re
10. 'flour'	me:l	me:ls	me:le
11. 'swamp'	mo:r	mo:rs	mo:re
12. 'oil'	ö:l	ö:ls	ö:le
13. 'cloud'	volke	volke	volken
14. 'woman'	frau	frau	frauen
15. 'toad'	krö:te	krö:te	krö:ten
16. 'cure'	kur	kur	kuren
17. 'muse'	mu:ze	mu:ze	mu:zen
18. 'coal'	ko:le	ko:le	ko:len
19. 'beast'	ti:r	ti:res	ti:re
20. 'hoof'	hu:f	hu:fes	hu:fe
21. 'dog'	hunt	hundes	hunde
22. 'shoe'	ʃu:	ʃu:es	ʃu:e
23. 'spear'	ʃpi:s	ʃpi:ses	ʃpi:se
24. 'murder'	mort	mordes	morde
25. 'jam'	mu:s	mu:zes	mu:ze
26. 'residue'	rest	restes	reste
27. 'sprout'	tri:p	tri:bes	tri:be
28. 'war'	kri:k	kri:ges	kri:ge
29. 'cabbage'	ko:l	ko:les	ko:le
30. 'lion'	lö:ve	lö:ven	lö:ven
31. 'layman'	laie	laien	laien
32. 'comet'	kome:t	kome:ten	kome:ten
33. 'boy'	kna:be	kna:ben	kna:ben
34. 'parrot'	papagai	papagaien	papagaien
35. 'paragraph'	paragra:f	paragra:fen	paragra:fen
36. 'ox'	okse	oksen	oksen



Dataset 114. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

'qu' and 'c' are orthographic variants of the same sound (k), following the Spanish convention.

	1 <sup>ST</sup> SG	1 <sup>ST</sup> PL	2ND
1. 'scratch'	tsá12	tsá2	tsáh2
2. 'extract'	h12	h2	lih2
3. 'step on'	høa12	høa2	høah2
4. 'set'	hai12	hei2	høih2
5. 'pay'	cø12	quit2	cøh2
6. 'sell'	hmai12	hmøi2	hmøih2
7. 'chew'	juøin12	juøin2	juøinh2
8. 'compete'	co12	cøg2	cøgh2
9. 'dream'	cø12	cø2	cøh2
10. 'strike'	quieng12	quieng2	quiengh2
11. 'slap'	jñang12	jñang2	jñangh2
12. 'do'	jmo12	jmo2	jmo2
13. 'cry'	ho12	høg2	høgh2
14. 'year'	nang12	neng2	nøng2
15. 'catch'	hièih12	hièih2	hièih2
16. 'raise'	chio12	chieg2	chiegh2
17. 'tie'	cøin12	quing2	cøinh2
18. 'dig'	guieg12	guieg2	guiegh2
19. 'rub'	ts12	tsi2	tsih2
20. 'roast'	to12	teg2	tigh2
21. 'accept'	hie12	hiig2	hiigh2
22. 'clear'	jai12	jei2	jøih2
23. 'grind'	ieih12	iigh2	iigh2
24. 'recite'	høa12	hig2	høah2
25. 'hand over'	jáinh12	jáinh2	jáinh2
26. 'inhale'	jøn12	jim2	jøn2
27. 'shave'	tei12	tig2	tigh2
28. 'earn'	hmo12	hæng2	høngh2

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### Dataset 115. Huixtec Tzotzil (Mexico)

The possessive is not specifically masculine, but rather general third-person 'his/her/its' in all forms given here.

1. abtel	'work'	18. yabtel	'his work'
2. ats'am	'salt'	19. yats'am	'his salt'
3. itʃ	'chili'	20. yitʃ	'her chili'
4. its'inal	'younger brother'	21. yits'in	'his younger brother'
5. bankilal	'older brother'	22. sbankil	'his older brother'
6. tʃ'ulelal	'soul'	23. stʃ'ulel	'his soul'
7. tʃenek'	'beans'	24. stʃenek'	'his beans'
8. kerem	'boy'	25. skerem	'his boy'
9. lum	'land'	26. slum	'his land'
10. motʃ	'basket'	27. smotʃ	'her basket'
11. motonil	'gift'	28. smoton	'his gift'
12. mulil	'sin'	29. smul	'his sin'
13. nitʃ'onil	'son'	30. snitʃ'on	'his son'
14. sempatil	'sandal'	31. sempat	'his sandal'
15. ton	'stone'	32. ston	'its egg'
16. totil	'male'	33. stot	'his father'
17. vakaf	'bull'	34. svakaf	'his bull'

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### Dataset 116. Huastec (Mexico)

1. unuhpiy 'I hurriedly sold it.'
2. anuhʃfal 'You sell it to him.'
3. anuhuwits 'You already sold it.'
4. unuhpiyal 'I hurriedly sell it.'
5. unuhpintʃi 'I hurriedly sold it to him.'
6. unuhuwʃfik 'I sold them.'
7. unuhʃamal 'I have sold it to him.'
8. anuhʃintʃi 'You sold it to him for someone.'
9. unuhuwalits 'I already sell it.'
10. unuhuwamal 'I have sold it.'
11. anuhuwamal 'You have sold it.'
12. anuhuwalak 'You would sell it.'
13. unuhpiyamal 'I hurriedly have sold it.'
14. anuhuwicʃfik 'You already sold them.'
15. unuhpiyalak 'I hurriedly would sell it.'
16. unuhuwaltʃfik 'I sell them.'
17. anuhuwalakits 'You already would sell it.'
18. anuhʃintʃalak 'You would sell it to him for someone.'
19. unuhuwamaltʃfik 'I have sold them.'
20. unuhpintʃintʃal 'I hurriedly sell it to him for someone.'

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### Dataset 117. Highland Tzeltal (Mexico)

	1 SG FUT	2 SG FUT	1 SG PERF	2 SG PERF
1. 'die'	yafʃamon	yafʃamat	ʃamenon	ʃamenat
2. 'fall'	yafyahlon	yafyahlat	yahlemon	yahlemat
3. 'recover'	yafkolon	yafkolat	kolemon	kolemat
4. 'burst'	yafʔohmon	yafʔohmat	tʔohmenon	tʔohmenat
5. 'increase'	yafpʔohlon	yafpʔohlat	pʔohlemon	pʔohlemat
6. 'return'	yasuhton	yasuhtat	suhtemon	suhtemat
7. 'stop'	yafkohmon	yafkohmat	kohmenon	kohmenat
8. 'be hindered'	yafmahkon	yafmahkat	mahkemon	mahkemat
9. 'get separated'	yafpihton	yafpihtat	pihtemon	pihtemat
10. 'be cut open'	yafxuhtʔon	yafxuhtʔat	xuhtʔemon	xuhtʔemat
11. 'make it wilt'	yaxʃamtes	yakatʃamtes	xʃamtesex	atʃamtesex
12. 'drop it'	yaxyaltes	yakayaltes	xyaltesex	ayaltesex
13. 'raise it'	yaxkoltes	yakakoltes	xkoltesex	akoltesex
14. 'burst it'	yaxʔomtes	yakatʔomtes	xʔomtesex	atʔomtesex
15. 'make it increase'	yaxpʔoltes	yakapʔoltes	xpʔoltesex	apʔoltesex
16. 'return it'	yaxsutes	yakasutes	xsutesex	asutesex
17. 'stop it'	yaxkom	yakakom	xkomox	akomox
18. 'close it'	yaxmak	yakamak	xmakox	amakox
19. 'separate it'	yaxpit	yakapit	xpitox	apitox
20. 'cut it open'	yaxutʔ	yakaxutʔ	xutʔox	axutʔox

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### Dataset 118. Ocotepc Zoque (Mexico)

1. kobahk	'head'	11. kyobahk	'his head'
2. atsi	'brother'	12. yatsi	'his brother'
3. ane	'tortilla'	13. yane	'his tortilla'
4. tuwi	'dog'	14. tyuwi	'his dog'
5. aŋbΛhk	'beard'	15. yaŋbΛhk	'his beard'
6. eme	'aunt'	16. yeme	'his aunt'
7. otsi	'tobacco'	17. yotsi	'his tobacco'
8. une	'child'	18. yune	'his child'
9. Λŋguy	'bed'	19. yaŋguy	'his bed'
10. kama	'cornfield'	20. kyama	'his cornfield'

### Dataset 119. Yagua (Peru)

		HER	MY
1. 'man'	wanũ	cawanu	rawyanũ
2. 'bread'	páã	capáã	rapyáã
3. 'poison'	rãáwãá	carãáwãá	raryãáwãá
4. 'grub fat'	nií	caní	ranyí
5. 'wild fruit'	níyãá	caníyãá	ranyíyãá
6. 'fishhook'	tóóya	catóóya	ratyóóya
7. 'bug'	tootóo	catootóo	ratyootóo
8. 'snack'	kōkōó	cakōkōó	rakyōkōó
9. 'bottle'	puutíya	capuutíya	rapyuutíya
10. 'table'	míica	camíica	ramyíica

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## Dataset 120. Biblical Hebrew

	3 <sup>RD</sup> SG IMPRF	3 <sup>RD</sup> SG PRF
	INTENSIVE	REFLEXIVE
1. 'kill'	yqattēl	hitqattēl
2. 'unite'	ydabbeq	hidabbeq
3. 'frighten'	yyareʔ	hityareʔ
4. 'warm'	yħammem	hithammem
5. 'slap'	ysappeq	histappeq
6. 'make despicable'	ybazze	hitbazze
7. 'justify'	ytsaddeq	hitsʔaddeq
8. 'equip'	yʔazzer	hitʔazzer
9. 'watch'	yʕammer	hiʕammer
10. 'steal'	ygannev	hitgannev
11. 'honor'	yhadder	hithadder
12. 'purify'	yzakkex	hizdakkex
13. 'stupify'	yʕamʕem	hiʕamʕem
14. 'mark'	ytsayyen	hitsʕayyen
15. 'prove perjury'	yzammem	hizdammem
16. 'compare'	ydamme	hidamme
17. 'mock'	ytaʕateaf	hitaʕateaf

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### Dataset 121. Fore (Papua New Guinea)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

	1s	2s	3s	1p
1. 'axe'	tunte	tuka	tunkwa	tute
2. 'clothes'	kayne	kayga	kaywa	kayre
3. 'one (thing)'	ka:ʔne	ka:ka	ka:ʔwa	ka:te
4. 'liver'	awnte	awka	awnkwa	awte
5. 'knot'	awʔne	awka	awʔwa	awte
6. 'eye'	awne	awga	awwa	awre
7. 'shell'	pine	piga	piwa	pire
8. 'snake'	ma:ʔne	ma:ka	ma:ʔwa	ma:te
9. 'trap'	kone	koga	kowa	kore
10. 'skin'	awʔne	awka	awʔwa	awte
11. 'bee'	inte	ika	inkwa	ite
12. 'house'	na:nte	na:ka	na:nkwa	na:te
13. 'name'	agene	agega	agewa	agere
14. 'bag'	koʔne	koka	koʔwa	kote
15. 'vomit'	mune	muga	muwa	mure
16. 'kneecap'	arawnte	arawka	arawnkwa	arawte
17. 'ginger'	kaynte	kayka	kaynkwa	kayte
18. 'navel'	abeʔne	abeka	abeʔwa	abete

### Dataset 122. Totontepec Mixe (Mexico)

	1s	2s	3s
1. 'see'	nʔiʃ	mʔiʃ	yʔiʃ
2. 'play'	nko:ʔya	mko:ʔya	kyo:ʔya
3. 'plow'	nyuʔu	myuʔu	yuʔu
4. 'get angry'	nʔekhʌ	mʔekhʌ	yʔekhʌ
5. 'sneeze'	nhaʔandʒa	mhaʔandʒa	hyaʔandʒa
6. 'laugh'	nʒiʔik	mʒiʔik	ʃyiʔik



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### Dataset 123. Khmu? (Laos)

VERBS		NOUNS	
1. kap	'grasp with tongs'	1a. krnap	'tongs'
2. poot	'walk on'	2a. prnoot	'platform around house'
3. toh	'chisel'	3a. trnoh	'chisel'
4. see	'drill'	4a. srnee	'drill'
5. pəəy	'fan'	5a. prnəəy	'fan'
6. hoom	'tie'	6a. hrnoom	'something to tie with'
7. hiip	'eat with spoon'	7a. hrniip	'spoon'
8. cok	'gouge'	8a. crnok	'gouging instrument'
9. teh	'kick backwards'	9a. trneh	'match'
10. tiap	'fold as package'	10a. trniap	'small package'
11. sal	'place in earlobe'	11a. srnal	'ear ornament'

### Dataset 124. Huixtec Tzotzil (Mexico)

1. nibát	'I went'	13. nabát	'you went'
2. nikóm	'I stayed'	14. nakóm	'you stayed'
3. nivé?	'I ate'	15. navé?	'you ate'
4. nitál	'I came'	16. natál	'you came'
5. tʃibát	'I will go'	17. tʃabát	'you will go'
6. tʃikóm	'I will stay'	18. tʃakóm	'you will stay'
7. tʃivé?	'I will eat'	19. tʃavé?	'you will eat'
8. tʃitál	'I will come'	20. tʃatál	'you will come'
9. bátemun	'I have gone'	21. bátemot	'you have gone'
10. kómenun	'I have stayed'	22. kómenot	'you have stayed'
11. vé?emun	'I have eaten'	23. vé?emot	'you have eaten'
12. tálemun	'I have come'	24. tálemot	'you have come'

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### Dataset 125. French

1.	zömölüiprezāt	‘I present myself to him.’
2.	ilmölüiprezāt	‘He presents me to him.’
3.	ilmölöppezāt	‘He presents him to me.’
4.	zölölüiprezāt	‘I present him to him.’
5.	illölüiprezāt	‘He presents him to him.’
6.	zömölöppezāt	‘I present him to myself.’
7.	zönömölüiprezātpa	‘I don't present myself to him.’
8.	ilnömölüiprezātpa	‘He doesn't present me to him.’
9.	ilnömölöppezātpa	‘He doesn't present him to me.’
10.	zömölüiepezāte	‘I presented myself to him.’
11.	ilmölüiepezāte	‘He presented me to him.’
12.	ilmölapezāte	‘He presented him to me.’
13.	zölölüiepezāte	‘I presented him to him.’
14.	zömölepezāte	‘I presented him to myself.’
15.	ilnömölüieapezāte	‘He didn't present me to him.’
16.	ilnömölapezāte	‘He didn't present him to me.’

### Dataset 126.

### Waorani (Ecuador)

1.	abo	‘I see.’	13.	kækāta	‘He did.’
2.	āmo	‘I say.’	14.	kæmō	‘We (incl) do.’
3.	āṅā	‘He says.’	15.	kækīṅā	‘He will do.’
4.	kæñā	‘She eats.’	16.	kæṅāta	‘He ate.’
5.	adāta	‘She saw.’	17.	kæṅīñā	‘She will eat.’
6.	æṅīṅā	‘He will take.’	18.	kækā	‘He does.’
7.	akīmo	‘I shall see.’	19.	æñāta	‘She took.’
8.	kætāmō	‘We (incl) did.’	20.	æṅīmō	‘We (incl) shall take.’
9.	adā	‘She sees.’	21.	ætābo	‘I took.’
10.	ātābo	‘I said.’	22.	kæṅīmo	‘I shall eat.’
11.	kækīmō	‘We (incl) shall do.’	23.	amō	‘We (incl) see.’
12.	akīñā	‘She will see.’	24.	æṅīmo	‘I shall take.’

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### Dataset 127. Huixtec Tzotzil (Mexico)

These data are presented in a morphophonemic orthography with morpheme boundaries indicated by hyphen (-) to expedite the analysis. Assume the following structure for the verb: tns + pn + vs + pl + pn + pl. Describe when, where, and how plural is marked in Tzotzil.

1. láx-k-ʔíl-ot	'I saw you.'	17. láx-k-ʔíl-tutik-ot	'We (excl) saw you.'
2. láx-k-ʔíl	'I saw him.'	18. láx-k-ʔíl-tutik	'We (excl) saw him.'
3. láx-av-ʔíl-un	'You saw me.'	19. láx-av-ʔíl-Uk-un	'You (pl) saw me.'
4. láx-av-ʔíl	'You saw him.'	20. láx-av-ʔíl-Uk	'You (pl) saw him.'
5. láx-y-ʔíl-un	'He saw me.'	21. láx-y-ʔíl-Uk-un	'They saw me.'
6. láx-y-ʔíl-ot	'He saw you.'	22. láx-y-ʔíl-Uk-ot	'They saw you.'
7. láx-y-ʔíl	'He saw him.'	23. láx-y-ʔíl-Uk	'They saw him.'
8. láx-k-ʔíl-ot-Uk	'I saw you (pl).'	24. láx-k-ʔíl-tik	'We (incl) saw them.'
9. láx-k-ʔíl-Uk	'I saw them.'	25. láx-k-ʔíl-ot-Uk	'We (excl) saw you (pl).'
10. láx-av-ʔíl-un-tutik	'You saw us.'	26. láx-k-ʔíl-tutik	'We (excl) saw them.'
11. láx-av-ʔíl	'You saw them.'	27. láx-av-ʔíl-un-tutik	'You (pl) saw us.'
12. láx-y-ʔíl-ukutik	'He saw us (incl).'	28. láx-av-ʔíl-Uk	'You (pl) saw them.'
13. láx-y-ʔíl-un-tutik	'He saw us (excl).'	29. láx-y-ʔíl-ukutik	'They saw us (incl).'
14. láx-y-ʔíl-ot-Uk	'He saw you (pl).'	30. láx-y-ʔíl-un-tutik	'They saw us (excl).'
15. láx-y-ʔíl	'He saw them.'	31. láx-y-ʔíl-ot-Uk	'They saw you (pl).'
16. láx-k-ʔíl-tik	'We (incl) saw him.'	32. láx-y-ʔíl-Uk	'They saw them.'

### Dataset 128. English

1. Mary went.
2. John came.
3. Judy fell.
4. Ralph swam.

### Dataset 129. San Miguel Mixtec (Mexico)

1. Kēē ʔīsò.	'The rabbit will go away.'
2. Kēē kōò.	'The snake will go away.'
3. Kēē sùtʃí.	'The child will go away.'
4. Kēē sáná.	'The turkey will go away.'
5. Dòò kōò.	'The snake will stay.'
6. Doò sùtʃí.	'The child will stay.'
7. zēē ʔīsò.	'The rabbit is eating.'
8. zēē sáná.	'The turkey is eating.'

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### Dataset 130. Awa (Papua New Guinea)

1. Wæ tópa næ?. 'The man is eating sweet potatoes.'
2. Ibaní tópa uwí. 'The woman is planting sweet potatoes.'
3. Arari kɔripe tídí?. 'The girl is cooking peanuts.'
4. Wæ kɔripe uwí. 'The man is planting peanuts.'
5. Mabi aŋko næ?. 'The young man is eating taro.'
6. Ibaní tópa tídí?. 'The woman is cooking sweet potatoes.'
7. Ibaní aŋko uwí. 'The woman is planting taro.'
8. Arari ca uwí. 'The girl is planting sugar cane.'
9. Mabi aŋko tídí?. 'The young man is cooking taro.'
10. Ibaní ca næ?. 'The woman is eating sugar cane.'

### Dataset 131. Lotuko (The Sudan)

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.'

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### Dataset 132. Hixkaryána (Brazil)

1. Toto yahosiye kamara. 'The jaguar grabbed the man.'
2. Biryekomo yahosiye toto. 'The man grabbed the boy.'
3. Waywi yeryeye biryekomo. 'The boy put the arrow down.'
4. Yawaka yeryeye wosi. 'The woman put the axe down.'
5. Kamara yotahano toto. 'The man hit the jaguar.'
6. Wosi yotahano biryekomo. 'The boy hit the woman.'

### Dataset 133. Mono (Democratic Republic of Congo)

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 fò kì ndì. 'The chief burned the field.'
8. Kapítà ó fò kì ndì. '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 fè. 'The leopard killed him.'
12. Múru wò fè. 'The leopard will kill him.'
13. Àbá dá fè. 'Father spanked him.'
14. Àbá dà fè. 'Father will spank him.'

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### Dataset 134. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

1. Hma<sup>12</sup> jni cuøi<sup>2</sup>. 'I'm hiding corn.'
2. Hma<sup>13</sup> jni høng<sup>2</sup>. 'I'll hide the peppers.'
3. Hma<sup>12</sup> dsa sei<sup>3</sup>. 'He's hiding the cassava.'
4. Hma<sup>1</sup> dsa jneng<sup>2</sup>. 'He'll hide the beans.'
5. Ranh<sup>13</sup> jni cuøi<sup>2</sup>. 'I'm/I'll wash the corn.'
6. Ranh<sup>12</sup> dsa høng<sup>2</sup>. 'He's washing the peppers.'
7. Ranh<sup>1</sup> dsa jneng<sup>2</sup>. 'He'll wash the beans.'
8. Dsøh<sup>12</sup> jni sei<sup>3</sup>. 'I'm burning up the cassava.'
9. Dsøh<sup>13</sup> jni høng<sup>2</sup>. 'I'll burn up the peppers.'
10. Dsøh<sup>2</sup> dsa cuøi<sup>2</sup>. 'He's/He'll burn up the corn.'
11. Høa<sup>12</sup> jni cuøi<sup>2</sup>. 'I'm counting the ears of corn.'
12. Høa<sup>13</sup> jni høng<sup>2</sup>. 'I'll count the peppers.'
13. Høa<sup>12</sup> dsa sei<sup>3</sup>. 'He's counting the cassava.'
14. Høa<sup>1</sup> dsa jneng<sup>2</sup>. 'He'll count the beans.'
15. Juu<sup>3</sup> jni sei<sup>3</sup>. 'I'm/I'll stack the cassava'
16. Juu<sup>12</sup> dsa cuøi<sup>2</sup>. 'He's stacking the corn.'
17. Juu<sup>1</sup> dsa cuøi<sup>2</sup>. 'He'll stack the corn.'
18. Hnai<sup>12</sup> jni cuøi<sup>2</sup>. 'I'm selling the corn.'
19. Hnai<sup>13</sup> jni høng<sup>2</sup>. 'I'll sell the peppers.'
20. Hnai<sup>12</sup> dsa sei<sup>3</sup>. 'He's selling the cassava.'
21. Hnai<sup>1</sup> dsa jneng<sup>2</sup>. 'He'll sell the beans.'

(continued)

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Dataset 134 continued:

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 22. Jníá ngh <sup>3</sup> jni hǽ ng <sup>2</sup> .  | ‘I’m/I’ll move the peppers.’        |
| 23. Jníá ngh <sup>12</sup> dsa jneng <sup>2</sup> . | ‘He’s moving the beans.’            |
| 24. Jníá ngh <sup>1</sup> dsa sei <sup>3</sup> .    | ‘He’ll move the cassava.’           |
| 25. Jló <sup>12</sup> jni hǽ ng <sup>2</sup> .      | ‘I’m covering the peppers.’         |
| 26. Jló <sup>13</sup> jni cuøi <sup>2</sup> .       | ‘I’ll cover the corn.’              |
| 27. Jló <sup>2</sup> dsa jneng <sup>2</sup> .       | ‘He’s/He’ll cover the beans.’       |
| 28. Dsió h <sup>13</sup> jni sei <sup>3</sup> .     | ‘I’m/I’ll distribute the cassava.’  |
| 29. Dsió h <sup>12</sup> dsa cuøi <sup>2</sup> .    | ‘He’s distributing the corn.’       |
| 30. Dsió h <sup>1</sup> dsa hǽ ng <sup>2</sup> .    | ‘He’ll distribute the peppers.’     |
| 31. Guieh <sup>12</sup> jni jneng <sup>2</sup> .    | ‘I’m throwing away the beans.’      |
| 32. Guieh <sup>13</sup> jni cuøi <sup>2</sup> .     | ‘I’ll throw away the corn.’         |
| 33. Guieh <sup>12</sup> dsa hǽ ng <sup>2</sup> .    | ‘He’s throwing away the peppers.’   |
| 34. Guieh <sup>1</sup> dsa sei <sup>3</sup> .       | ‘He’ll throw away the cassava.’     |
| 35. Huan <sup>3</sup> jni jneng <sup>2</sup> .      | ‘I’m/I’ll sort out the bad beans.’  |
| 36. Huan <sup>12</sup> dsa hǽ ng <sup>2</sup> .     | ‘He’s sorting out the bad peppers.’ |
| 37. Huan <sup>1</sup> dsa sei <sup>3</sup> .        | ‘He’ll sort out the bad cassava.’   |
| 38. Jní í h <sup>12</sup> jni cuøi <sup>2</sup> .   | ‘I’m removing the corn.’            |
| 39. Jní í h <sup>13</sup> jni jneng <sup>2</sup> .  | ‘I’ll remove the beans.’            |
| 40. Jní í h <sup>2</sup> dsa hǽ ng <sup>2</sup> .   | ‘He’s/He’ll remove the peppers.’    |
| 41. Ten <sup>13</sup> jni cuøi <sup>2</sup> .       | ‘I’m/I’ll let down the corn.’       |
| 42. Ten <sup>12</sup> dsa sei <sup>3</sup> .        | ‘He’s letting down the cassava.’    |
| 43. Ten <sup>1</sup> dsa jneng <sup>2</sup> .       | ‘He’ll let down the beans.’         |



## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 135. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

1. Jáinh<sup>12</sup> hio<sup>13</sup> cog<sup>3</sup>. 'The woman hands over the money.'
2. Jáinh<sup>12</sup> guiuh<sup>13</sup> si<sup>2</sup>. 'The man hands over the paper.'
3. Jáinh<sup>12</sup> tsih<sup>2</sup>. 'The child hands it over.'
4. Jñíh<sup>2</sup> tsih<sup>2</sup> si<sup>2</sup>. 'The child removes the paper.'
5. Jñíh<sup>2</sup> guiuh<sup>13</sup> cog<sup>3</sup>. 'The man removes the money.'
6. Jñíh<sup>2</sup> hio<sup>13</sup>. 'The woman removes it.'
7. He<sup>12</sup> tsih<sup>2</sup> cog<sup>3</sup>. 'The child shows the money.'
8. He<sup>12</sup> hio<sup>13</sup> si<sup>2</sup>. 'The woman shows the paper.'
9. He<sup>12</sup> guiuh<sup>13</sup>. 'The man shows it.'

### Dataset 136. Mezquital Otomí (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicate

1. Bi-kuwi ri t'afa mifi ma tsatyó.  
3s.PST-chase 2s white cat my dog  
'My dog chased your white cat'
2. Da-tæni ra tsatyó ri mifi.  
3s.FUT-follow DEF dog 2s cat  
'Your cat will follow the dog.'
3. Da-kuwi ma tsatyó ri t'ika fani.  
3s.FUT-chase 1s dog 2s little horse  
'Your little horse will chase my dog.'
4. Bi-pëhë ma t'afa tsatyó ra ðata mifi.  
3s.PST-rescue 1s white dog DEF big cat  
'The big cat rescued my white dog.'
5. Da-pëhë ra t'ika tsatyó ra fani.  
3s.FUT-rescue DEF little dog DEF horse  
'The horse will rescue the little dog.'
6. Bi-tæni ri fani ma ðata fani.  
3s.PST-follow 2s horse 1s big horse  
'My big horse followed your horse.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 137. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Sen <sup>1</sup> m <sup>ó</sup> <sup>2</sup> banh <sup>2</sup> tsih <sup>2</sup> .                       | ‘The chubby woman will bathe the child.’            |
| 2. Jën <sup>12</sup> cu <sup>ø</sup> <sup>3</sup> m <sup>ó</sup> <sup>2</sup> pan <sup>13</sup> .           | ‘The horse will see the fat woman.’                 |
| 3. Dsianh <sup>12</sup> guiuh <sup>13</sup> tsih <sup>2</sup> .   | ‘The gentleman will find the child.’                |
| 4. Jën <sup>12</sup> cu <sup>ø</sup> <sup>3</sup> guiuh <sup>13</sup> .                                     | ‘The horse will see the gentleman.’                 |
| 5. Dsianh <sup>12</sup> cu <sup>ø</sup> <sup>3</sup> banh <sup>2</sup> tsih <sup>2</sup> .                  | ‘The stocky horse will find the child.’             |
| 6. Sen <sup>1</sup> tsih <sup>2</sup> cu <sup>ø</sup> <sup>3</sup> pîh <sup>3</sup> .                       | ‘The child will bathe the little horse.’            |
| 7. Jën <sup>12</sup> m <sup>ó</sup> <sup>2</sup> tsih <sup>2</sup> banh <sup>2</sup> .                      | ‘The woman will see the chubby child.’              |
| 8. Dsianh <sup>12</sup> tsih <sup>2</sup> pîh <sup>3</sup> cu <sup>ø</sup> <sup>3</sup> banh <sup>2</sup> . | ‘The little child will find the stocky horse.’      |
| 9. Jën <sup>12</sup> guiuh <sup>13</sup> pan <sup>13</sup> m <sup>ó</sup> <sup>2</sup> .                    | ‘The fat gentleman will see the woman.’             |
| 10. Jën <sup>12</sup> tsih <sup>2</sup> ten <sup>2</sup> guiuh <sup>13</sup> .                              | ‘The skinny child will see the gentleman.’          |
| 11. Sen <sup>1</sup> guiuh <sup>13</sup> pîh <sup>3</sup> cu <sup>ø</sup> <sup>3</sup> ten <sup>2</sup> .   | ‘The little gentleman will bathe the skinny horse.’ |
| 12. Dsianh <sup>12</sup> m <sup>ó</sup> <sup>2</sup> guiuh <sup>13</sup> .                                  | ‘The woman will find the gentleman.’                |

### Dataset 138. Vietnamese

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. tʃɔ sem tʃim tɔ.             | ‘The dog sees the big bird.’                   |
| 2. tʃɔ tɔ xlawŋ sem tʃɔ nɔ.     | ‘The big dog does not see the little dog.’     |
| 3. thlay tʃim nɔ.               | ‘Someone perceives the little bird.’           |
| 4. tʃim kuʔŋ sem tʃɔ.           | ‘The bird also sees the dog.’                  |
| 5. tʃim kuʔŋ thlay.             | ‘The bird also perceives.’                     |
| 6. Xlawŋ thlay.                 | ‘Someone does not perceive.’                   |
| 7. tʃɔ thlay tʃim.              | ‘The dog perceives the bird.’                  |
| 8. Sem.                         | ‘Someone sees.’                                |
| 9. tʃim tɔ thlay tʃɔ tɔ.        | ‘The big bird perceives the big dog.’          |
| 10. tʃim nɔ kuʔŋ thlay tʃim tɔ. | ‘The little bird also perceives the big bird.’ |

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 139. Apinayé (Brazil)

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 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 ɲre 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.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. fimpa nulyi law?a nulyi lapanla.         | ‘One child sees one duck.’              |
| 2. fimpa 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 piŋki lapanlay?.         | ‘The duck called all the ducks.’        |
| 6. Xanaxpa? piŋki 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. fimpa? law?ay? piŋki lapanlay?.          | ‘The children saw all the ducks.’       |
| 9. Xanaxpa? piŋki law?ay? piŋki lapanlay?.  | ‘All the children liked all the ducks.’ |
| 10. Xanaxpa? piŋki lapanlay? piŋki law?ay?. | ‘All the ducks liked all the children.’ |

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## Dataset 141. Michoacán Nahuatl (Mexico)

- |                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mayanak inpelo we.         | ‘The big dog hungered.’         |
| 2. Mayanaya imula we.         | ‘His big mule was hungry.’      |
| 3. Mayanas nofolul.           | ‘My child will be hungry.’      |
| 4. Mayana intuntʃi tomawak.   | ‘The/their fat cat is hungry.’  |
| 5. Mayana nomula.             | ‘My mule is hungry.’            |
| 6. Molaluk inmula tomawak.    | ‘The/their fat mule ran.’       |
| 7. Molaluk ituntʃi we.        | ‘His big cat ran.’              |
| 8. Molaluaya nopelo tomawak.  | ‘My fat dog was running.’       |
| 9. Molalus infolul we.        | ‘The/their big child will run.’ |
| 10. Molalua impitʃo.          | ‘Their turkey is running.’      |
| 11. Nehnemik ipitʃo we.       | ‘His big turkey walked.’        |
| 12. Nehnemiaya notuntʃi.      | ‘My cat was walking.’           |
| 13. Nehnemis impelo.          | ‘Their dog will walk.’          |
| 14. Nehnemis inpitʃo tomawak. | ‘The fat turkey will walk.’     |
| 15. Nehnemi ifolul tomawak.   | ‘His fat child is walking.’     |

## Dataset 142. Bahnar (Vietnam)

Data from Elizabeth M. Banker, 1964, "Bahnar Reduplication,"  
Mon-Khmer Studies 1, Publication 1 of the Linguistic Circle of Saigon.

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. kó                      | ‘dog’                       |
| 2. ’dák                    | ‘water’                     |
| 3. banót                   | ‘dam’                       |
| 4. panái                   | ‘stirring stick’            |
| 5. kó kél kó kót           | ‘disgusting dog’            |
| 6. ’dák ’dél ’dák ’dét     | ‘disgusting water’          |
| 7. banót banél banót banét | ‘disgusting dam’            |
| 8. panái panél panái panét | ‘disgusting stirring stick’ |

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 143. Bahnar (Vietnam)

Data from Elizabeth M. Banker, 1964, "Bahnar Reduplication,"  
Mon-Khmer Studies 1, Publication 1 of the Linguistic Circle of Saigon.

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. gó          | 'Wait!'                                    |
| 2. tók         | 'Go up!'                                   |
| 3. sá          | 'Eat it!'                                  |
| 4. pʌhrúk      | 'Dress him!'                               |
| 5. tʌtón       | 'Hit each other!'                          |
| 6. gó géh      | 'Don't wait! What are you waiting for?'    |
| 7. tók téh     | 'Don't go up! Why are you going up?'       |
| 8. sá séh      | 'Don't eat it! It isn't worth eating!'     |
| 9. pʌhrúk hréh | 'Don't dress him! Why are you doing that?' |
| 10. tʌtón téh  | 'Don't hit each other! That's not good!'   |

### Dataset 144. Bahnar (Vietnam)

Data from Elizabeth M. Banker, 1964, "Bahnar Reduplication,"  
Mon-Khmer Studies 1, Publication 1 of the Linguistic Circle of Saigon.

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. hʌnír                 | 'sweaty person'                              |
| 2. bʌbrék                | 'noise of people talking'                    |
| 3. tʌbúl                 | 'person to sleep curled up'                  |
| 4. sʌlwé                 | 'evil looking face'                          |
| 5. 'bʌ'bló               | 'lazy person'                                |
| 6. hʌháh                 | 'girls laughing and giggling'                |
| 7. mʌlwén                | 'drunk person'                               |
| 8. hʌnír hʌnón món       | 'each of many sweaty people'                 |
| 9. bʌbrék bʌbrón món     | 'noise of each group of many people talking' |
| 10. tʌbúl tʌbón món      | 'each of many people to sleep curled up'     |
| 11. sʌlwé sʌlwón món     | 'each of many evil looking faces'            |
| 12. 'bʌ'bló 'bʌ'blón món | 'each of many lazy people'                   |
| 13. hʌháh hʌhón món      | 'each of many girls laughing and giggling'   |
| 14. mʌlwén mʌlwón món    | 'each of many drunk people'                  |

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 145. Northern Puebla Totonac (Mexico)

1. Wan tʃiʔʃkuʔ puʔʃa kafe palaʔ.  
the man is.picking coffee energetically  
'The man is energetically picking coffee.'
2. Qaʔatin puska:t waʔ la:ʃaʃ wampala.  
one woman is.eating oranges again  
'A woman is eating oranges again.'
3. Waʔma qaʔwa:ʔʃu sta:ʔ stapu:n lakatsuku.  
this boy is.selling beans slowly  
'This boy is slowly selling beans.'
4. Qaʔatin qaʔwa:ʔʃu puʔʃa la:ʃaʃ paʔaʔ.  
one boy is.picking oranges energetically  
'A boy is energetically picking oranges.'
5. Waʔma tʃiʔʃkuʔ sta:ʔ kafe lakatsuku.  
this man is.selling coffee slowly  
'This man is slowly selling coffee.'
6. Wan puska:t sta:ʔ stapu:n wampala.  
the woman is.selling beans again  
'The woman is selling beans again.'
7. Wan qaʔwa:ʔʃu waʔ stapu:n paʔaʔ.  
the boy is.eating beans energetically  
'The boy is eating beans energetically.'
8. Qaʔatin tʃiʔʃkuʔ waʔ la:ʃaʃ.  
one man is.eating oranges  
'A man is eating oranges.'
9. Waʔma puska:t puʔʃa kafe lakatsuku.  
this woman is.picking coffee slowly  
'This woman is picking coffee slowly.'
10. Waʔma qaʔwa:ʔʃu sta:ʔ stapu:n.  
this boy is.selling beans  
'This boy is selling beans.'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 146. Coatlán Mixe (Mexico)

1. He tsu:k tsuk tiʔiʃ.  
that rat ant saw  
'That rat saw the ant.'
2. He muts tsu:k tugΛ:k tsuk tiʔiʃ.  
that little rat three ant saw  
'That little rat saw three ants.'
3. He tsu:tʃ po:p tsu:k tiʔiʃ.  
that horsefly white rat saw  
'That horsefly saw the white rat.'
4. ʔuk mets tsuk tiʔiʃ.  
dog two ant saw  
'The dog saw two ants.'
5. TugΛ:k tsuk mets po:ʃ tiʔiʃ.  
three ant two spider saw  
'Three ants saw two spiders.'
6. tsu:k po:p tsu:tʃ tiʔiʃ.  
rat white horsefly saw  
'The rat saw the white horsefly.'
7. tʃit muts tsu:k tikof.  
cat little rat hit  
'The cat hit the little rat.'
8. MΛk tʃit he muts tsu:k tikof.  
strong cat that little rat hit  
'The strong cat hit that little rat.'
9. He ka: muts wah tiyahʔoʔok.  
that tiger little calf killed  
'That tiger killed the little calf.'
10. MΛh ka: mets wah tiyahʔoʔok.  
big tiger two calf killed  
'The big tiger killed two calves.'

(continued)

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 146 continued:

11. He mʌh tsu:k tsahka:yk tikary.  
that big rat bread ate  
'That big rat ate the bread.'
12. ʔuk he mʌk ka: tiʔiʃ.  
dog that strong tiger saw  
'The dog saw that strong tiger.'
13. He mets po:p tsu:k tsahka:yk karyip.  
that two white rat bread will.eat  
'Those two white rats will eat the bread.'
14. Tugʌ:k mʌk ka: he muts wah karyip.  
three strong tiger that little calf will.eat  
'Three strong tigers will eat that little calf.'
15. Mʌh tsu:ʃ he tugʌ:k muts tsuk ʔiʃp.  
big horsefly that three little ant sees  
'The big horsefly sees those three little ants.'
16. He tugʌ:k ʃi:t ʔuk yahʔoʔokp.  
that three cat dog kill  
'Those three cats kill the dog.'
17. Po:p ʔuk tsuk yahʔoʔokip.  
white dog ant will.kill  
'The white dog will kill the ant.'
18. Mʌh wah he tsahka:yk ʔiʃip.  
big calf that bread will.see  
'The big calf will see that bread.'
19. Po:ʃ tsu:ʃ karyp.  
spider horsefly eats  
'The spider eats the horsefly.'
20. He po:p ʃi:t mets mʌh tsu:k koʃip.  
that white cat two big rat will.hit  
'That white cat will hit the two big rats.'



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### Dataset 147. Waorani (Ecuador)

1. Mǎepo òmǎedē go. 'Daddy goes to the jungle.'
2. Gīta go. 'Doggie goes along.'
3. Mǎepo taadō go. 'Daddy goes along the trail.'
4. Gīta wīl taadō go. 'Doggie doesn't go along the trail.'
5. Ōnōke òmǎedē go. 'He just goes in the jungle.'
6. Wīl kīŋǎ go. 'He doesn't go fast.'
7. Gōŋa pō. 'A red monkey comes.'
8. Kīŋǎ go. 'He goes fast.'
9. Mǎepo ayǎ òō. 'Then daddy shoots (his blowgun).'
10. Gōŋa ayǎ òmǎedē wǎ. 'The red monkey then falls in the jungle.'
11. Wīl taadō wǎ. 'He doesn't fall on the trail.'
12. Gīta ayǎ kīŋǎ òmǎedē go. 'Doggie then goes fast through the jungle.'
13. ǎ. 'He takes it.'
14. Wīl kǎ. 'He doesn't eat it.'
15. Ōnōke kīŋǎ ǎ. 'He just takes it fast.'
16. Mǎepo ayǎ ǎ. 'Daddy then takes it.'
17. Wīl òmǎedē kǎ. 'He doesn't eat it in the jungle.'
18. Ōnōke òkōnē pō. 'He just comes home.'
19. Pō. 'He comes.'
20. Ayǎ kǎ. 'Then he eats.'
21. Kīŋǎ kǎ. 'He eats fast.'
22. Gīta ayǎ òkōnē kǎ. 'Doggie then eats at home.'

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### Dataset 148. Hausa (Nigeria)

1. Ná tàfí. 'I went away.'
2. Ná fitá gídánsà. 'I went out of his house.'
3. Ná ñigá gídánkù. 'I went into your (pl) house.'
4. Ná dáwó jíyà. 'I returned here yesterday.'
5. Zân tàfí gòbé. 'I'll go away tomorrow.'
6. Ká ñigá gídánsà. 'You (masc) went into his house.'
7. Kín dáwó. 'You (fem) returned here.'
8. Zân fitá gídammù gòbé. 'I'll go out of our house tomorrow.'
9. Kín tàfí gídánsù. 'You (fem) went away to their house.'
10. Ná ñigá gídàjénsà. 'I went into his houses.'
11. Zân dáwó. 'I'll return here.'
12. Ká dáwó gídàjénsù jíyà. 'You (masc) returned here to their houses yesterday.'

### Dataset 149. Apinayé (Brazil)

1. Mri metf. 'The meat is good.'
2. Pitfo metf. 'The bananas are good.'
3. Pitfo punui. 'The bananas are bad.'
4. Mri metf kumrẽtf. 'The meat is very good.'
5. Mri metf kenã. 'The meat is definitely good.'
6. Pitfo metf zape. 'The bananas may be good.'
7. Pitfo punui kenã. 'The bananas are definitely bad.'
8. Mri za metf. 'This meat is good.'
9. Pitfo mũi metf kumrẽtf. 'Those bananas are very good.'
10. Pitfo za zar metf. 'These bananas here are good.'
11. Mri mũi atar punui. 'That meat there is bad.'
12. Mri za zar metf. 'This meat here is good.'
13. Pitfo mũi atar metf zape. 'Those bananas there may be good.'
14. Mri za zar punui kenã. 'This meat here is definitely bad.'

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### Dataset 150. State of Mexico Otomí (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is only partially indicated.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Biɣyoni karphani karʔnëhë.             | ‘The man hunted for the horse.’          |
| 2. Bihohki karɣnuni karʔbæɣnã.            | ‘The woman fixed the meal.’              |
| 3. Biʔini karphani karʔnëhë.              | ‘The man hurt the horse.’                |
| 4. Biza karʔnëhë karphani.                | ‘The horse bit the man.’                 |
| 5. Bime karbayo karʔbæɣnã ranoho.         | ‘The big woman wove the shawl.’          |
| 6. Bimeni karbayo ranoho karʔbæɣnã.       | ‘The woman washed the big shawl.’        |
| 7. Biʔini karphani ranthæni karbãhci.     | ‘The child hurt the red horse.’          |
| 8. Bihohki karɣnuni karʔbæɣnã tʃitʃi.     | ‘The little woman fixed the meal.’       |
| 9. Biɣyoni kárphani karʔnëhë.             | ‘The man hunted for his horse.’          |
| 10. Dahyoni kíphani nurʔnëhë.             | ‘This man will hunt for the horses.’     |
| 11. Damoʔti nurbãhci karʔyo ranthæni.     | ‘The red dog will kill this child.’      |
| 12. Daʔini kárʔyo nurʔnëhë.               | ‘This man will hurt his dog.’            |
| 13. Daza kíbãhci nurʔyo ranoho.           | ‘This big dog will bite the children.’   |
| 14. Bimoʔti kíʔyo tʃitʃi nurphani ranoho. | ‘This big horse killed the little dogs.’ |
| 15. Biza kíʔnëhë nurʔyo tʃitʃi.           | ‘This little dog bit the men.’           |
| 16. Damenti kibayo nurʔbæɣnã.             | ‘This woman will wash the shawls.’       |
| 17. Dahohki kárɣnuni kárʔbæɣnã.           | ‘His wife will fix his meal.’            |
| 18. Dame nurbayo nurʔbæɣnã.               | ‘This woman will weave this shawl.’      |

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 151. Min Nan Chinese (Taiwan)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. I t'at tsu.<br>3s read book      | 'He reads a book.'                        |
| 2. Gua k'uã tsu.                    | 'I see a book.'                           |
| 3. Gua t'at tsu.                    | 'I read a book.'                          |
| 4. Gua t'it t'at tsu.               | 'I am reading a book.'                    |
| 5. Gua be t'at tsu.                 | 'I shall read a book.'                    |
| 6. Gua e sai t'at tsu.              | 'I am permitted to read a book.'          |
| 7. Gua e hiaŋ t'at tsu.             | 'I am able to read a book.'               |
| 8. Gua be t'it t'at tsu.            | 'I shall be reading a book.'              |
| 9. Gua tio si t'it t'at tsu.        | 'I am reading a book.'                    |
| 10. Gua bo e hiaŋ t'at tsu.         | 'I am not able to read a book.'           |
| 11. Gua bo e hiaŋ be t'at tsu.      | 'I shall not be able to read a book.'     |
| 12. Gua e sai be k'i t'at tsu.      | 'I shall be permitted to go read a book.' |
| 13. Gua e sai k'i t'at tsu.         | 'I am permitted to go read a book.'       |
| 14. Gua bo e sai k'i t'at tsu.      | 'I am not permitted to go read a book.'   |
| 15. Gua e hiaŋ k'i t'at tsu.        | 'I am able to go read a book.'            |
| 16. Gua e hiaŋ be t'it t'at tsu.    | 'I shall be able to read a book.'         |
| 17. Gua bo e hiaŋ be t'it t'at tsu. | 'I shall not be able to read a book.'     |
| 18. Gua be k'i t'at tsu.            | 'I shall go read a book.'                 |
| 19. Gua bo t'it t'at tsu.           | 'I am not reading a book.'                |
| 20. Gua tio si bo be t'at tsu.      | 'I shall not read a book.'                |

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 152. Pitjantjatjara—Warburton Ranges (Australia)

1. ȚiȚi yulaŋu.  
'The child cried.'
2. Kuŋka yulaŋu.  
'The girl cried.'
3. ȚiȚi kuȚara yulaŋu.  
'The two children cried.'
4. ȚiȚi ŋariŋu.  
'The child lay down.'
5. Kuŋka waɫkumunu yikariŋu.  
'The good girl laughed.'
6. Kuŋka pukuɫariŋu.  
'The girl rejoiced.'
7. ȚiȚi waɫkumunu yikariŋu.  
'The good child laughed.'
8. Kuŋka puɫka kuȚara yulaŋu.  
'The two big girls cried.'
9. ȚiȚi waɫkumunu kuȚara yulaŋu.  
'The two good children cried.'
10. Wati puɫka kuȚu ŋaraŋu.  
'One big man stood up.'
11. ȚiȚi maŋkurpa ŋuɫuriŋu.  
'The three children became afraid.'
12. Wati yikariŋu.  
'The man laughed.'
13. ȚiȚi waɫkumunu maŋkurpa pukuɫariŋu.  
'The three good children rejoiced.'
14. Wati ŋa:ŋa Ținaŋu.  
'This man sat down.'

(Continued)

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 152 continued:

15. Țiți kuțu kutipițanu.  
'One child went away.'
16. Wati kuțu Ța:Ța katurinu.  
'This one man arose.'
17. Țankuku țiți țarinu.  
'My child lay down.'
18. Țiți wałkumunu kuțu țaraȚa yulaȚu.  
'That (distant) one good child cried.'
19. Wati pułka kuțu pałana Țalturinu.  
'That (mid-distant) one big man became sorry.'
20. Pałaku țiți yikarinu.  
'His child laughed.'
21. Țiți pałana miririnu.  
'That (mid-distant) child died.'
22. MiȚma maȚkurpa yulaȚu.  
'Three women cried.'
23. Țankuku țiți Ța:Țaya pukułarinu.  
'These children of mine rejoiced.'
24. Țuntuku kuȚka pułka kuțara kutipițanu.  
'Your two big girls went away.'
25. Pałaku yuȚalpa kuțara Ța:Țaya yikarinu.  
'These two daughters of his laughed.'
26. Țankuku țiți pika kuțara țaraȚaya kułirinu.  
'Yonder two sick children of mine became hot.'
27. Țuntuku kuȚka pika maȚkurpa pałanaya pałyarunurinu.  
'Those (mid-distant) three sick girls of yours have become better.'
28. Pałaku wati wałkumunu maȚkurpa țaraȚaya kutipițanu.  
'Yonder three good men of his went away.'

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### Dataset 153. Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Kareaera.                             | 'They returned.'                         |
| 2. Pouviroaepa.                          | 'They arrived.'                          |
| 3. Tuariri kareaera.                     | 'They returned long ago.'                |
| 4. Voea pouviroaepa.                     | 'The people arrived.'                    |
| 5. Vairo rutu kareaera.                  | 'All the women returned.'                |
| 6. Vairo rutu pouviroaepa.               | 'All the women arrived.'                 |
| 7. Ikauvira raga pouviroaepa.            | 'They arrived only momentarily.'         |
| 8. Voea ikauvira pouviroaepa.            | 'The people arrived quickly.'            |
| 9. Vairo raga tuariri kareaera.          | 'Only the women returned long ago.'      |
| 10. Vairo tuariri rutu kareaera.         | 'The women returned very long ago.'      |
| 11. Voea rutu tuariri raga kareaera.     | 'All the people returned only long ago.' |
| 12. Voea raga ikauvira rutu pouviroaepa. | 'Only the people arrived very quickly.'  |

### Dataset 154. Pocomchí (Guatemala)

- |                   |                        |                    |                    |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Kinwirik.      | 'I sleep.'             | 8. Nic'i? inwirik. | 'My dog sleeps.'   |
| 2. Tiq'ehb.       | 'You fall down.'       | 9. Hat titʃal.     | 'You come.'        |
| 3. Intʃal.        | 'He comes.'            | 10. Ameʃ inwirik.  | 'Your cat sleeps.' |
| 4. Nimeʃ intʃal.  | 'My cat comes.'        | 11. Ric'i? intʃal. | 'His dog comes.'   |
| 5. Ac'i? inq'ehb. | 'Your dog falls down.' | 12. Re? inwirik.   | 'He sleeps.'       |
| 6. Ihin kinq'ehb. | 'I fall down.'         | 13. Re? intʃal.    | 'He comes.'        |
| 7. Rimeʃ inq'ehb. | 'His cat falls down.'  | 14. Ihin kinwirik. | 'I sleep.'         |

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 155. Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)

1. Ragai uusiraepa tuariri. 'I slept long ago (remote).'
2. Vii uriouepa rovopakekiraia. 'You came in January (remote).'
3. Rera uusiroera rovopakekiraia. 'He slept in January.'
4. Oira uriooera tuariri. 'She came long ago.'
5. Ragai urioraerao rovopakekiraia. 'I came in January (near).'
6. Vii uusiuerao aruvea. 'You slept yesterday.'
7. Rera urioroe vovokio. 'He came today.'
8. Oira uusioe rovopakekiraia. 'She slept in January (today).'
9. Ragai uusiraei vovokio. 'I sleep today (now).'
10. Vii uriouei vaviopavira. 'You come now.'
11. Rera uusiroei rovopakekiraia. 'He sleeps in January (now).'
12. Oira urioovere vovokio. 'She will come today.'
13. Ragai urioravere vokipavira. 'I will come tomorrow.'
14. Vii uusiuvete rovopakekiraia. 'You will sleep in January (near).'
15. Rera uriorovere utupaiva. 'He will come next year (near).'
16. Oira uusioverea utupaiva. 'She will sleep next year (remote).'
17. Ragai urioraverea rovopakekiraia. 'I will come in January (remote).'



## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 156. Lalana Chinantec (Mexico)

1. Ka<sup>23</sup>gwi:n<sup>3</sup> ʃi:ʔ<sup>3</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>ho:h<sup>2</sup>.  
slept boy day.before.yesterday  
'The boy slept day before yesterday.'
2. Ka<sup>23</sup>na:ʔn<sup>23</sup> ɕi:ʔ<sup>3</sup> ɕo:h<sup>3</sup>.  
got.up dog yesterday  
'The dog got up yesterday.'
3. Mi<sup>3</sup>na:ʔn<sup>23</sup> ʃi:ʔ<sup>3</sup> ʔmi:h<sup>3</sup>.  
got.up boy earlier.today  
'The boy got up earlier today.'
4. Mi<sup>3</sup>gwi:n<sup>3</sup> ɕi:ʔ<sup>3</sup> ri<sup>3</sup>ni<sup>23</sup>.  
slept dog today  
'The dog slept today.'
5. Ri<sup>23</sup>na:ʔn<sup>23</sup> ʃi:ʔ<sup>3</sup> ri<sup>3</sup>ni<sup>23</sup>.  
will.get.up boy today  
'The boy will get up today.'
6. Ri<sup>23</sup>gwi:n<sup>3</sup> ʃi:ʔ<sup>3</sup> ʔä:h<sup>23</sup>.  
will.sleep boy tomorrow  
'The boy will sleep tomorrow.'
7. Ri<sup>23</sup>na:ʔn<sup>23</sup> ɕi:ʔ<sup>3</sup> ʔyo:h<sup>2</sup>.  
will.get.up dog day.after.tomorrow  
'The dog will get up day after tomorrow.'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 157. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

Do not attempt to analyze tone-accent distinctions on verbs.

1. Ca<sup>1</sup>lán<sup>2</sup> jní<sup>2</sup> dsøi<sup>2</sup>. 'I bought the dog(s).'
2. Bán<sup>2</sup> dsa<sup>2</sup> ñié<sup>12</sup>. 'He strikes/will strike the pig(s).'
3. Ca<sup>1</sup>lá<sup>2</sup> jní<sup>2</sup> hma<sup>2</sup>. 'I bought the wood.'
4. Bá<sup>2</sup> dsa<sup>2</sup> ñí<sup>3</sup>. 'He strikes/will strike the metal object(s).'
5. Ca<sup>1</sup>liáh<sup>1</sup> hning<sup>2</sup> ñié<sup>12</sup> pan<sup>13</sup>. 'You bought the fat pig(s).'
6. Bán<sup>3</sup> hning<sup>2</sup> og<sup>1</sup> ñié<sup>12</sup>. 'You will strike two pigs.'
7. Ca<sup>1</sup>bá<sup>2</sup> dsa<sup>2</sup> cøng<sup>2</sup> hma<sup>2</sup>. 'He struck one piece of wood.'
8. Bán<sup>3</sup> hning<sup>2</sup> úg<sup>2</sup> dsøi<sup>2</sup>. 'You will strike three dogs.'
9. Bán<sup>3</sup> jní<sup>2</sup> dsøi<sup>2</sup> tsánh<sup>2</sup>. 'I will strike the dirty dog(s).'
10. Ca<sup>1</sup>liáh<sup>1</sup> hning<sup>2</sup> ñí<sup>3</sup> pa<sup>3</sup>. 'You bought the big metal object(s).'
11. Ca<sup>1</sup>báh<sup>1</sup> hning<sup>2</sup> ton<sup>1</sup> ñí<sup>3</sup>. 'You struck two metal objects.'
12. Lá<sup>3</sup> jní<sup>2</sup> hma<sup>2</sup> tsáh<sup>2</sup>. 'I will buy the dirty wood.'
13. Bá<sup>3</sup> jní<sup>2</sup> hnøa<sup>12</sup> ñí<sup>3</sup> tsáh<sup>2</sup>. 'I will strike three dirty metal objects.'
14. Lán<sup>3</sup> jní<sup>2</sup> og<sup>1</sup> dsøi<sup>2</sup> tsánh<sup>2</sup>. 'I will buy two dirty dogs.'
15. Ca<sup>1</sup>liáh<sup>1</sup> hning<sup>2</sup> hnøa<sup>12</sup> hma<sup>2</sup> pa<sup>3</sup>. 'You bought three big pieces of wood.'
16. Lá<sup>3</sup> jní<sup>2</sup> cøng<sup>2</sup> ñí<sup>3</sup> tsáh<sup>2</sup>. 'I will buy one dirty metal object.'
17. Ca<sup>1</sup>lán<sup>2</sup> jní<sup>2</sup> jan<sup>2</sup> ñié<sup>12</sup> tsánh<sup>2</sup>. 'I bought one dirty pig.'
18. Ca<sup>1</sup>bán<sup>2</sup> dsa<sup>2</sup> jan<sup>2</sup> dsøi<sup>2</sup> pan<sup>13</sup>. 'He struck one fat dog.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 158. Spanish

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Yo llegé.                      | 'I arrived.'                  |
| 2. Tú llegaste.                   | 'You arrived.'                |
| 3. Él llegó.                      | 'He arrived.'                 |
| 4. Ellos llegaron.                | 'They arrived.'               |
| 5. Yo miré.                       | 'I looked.'                   |
| 6. Tú miraste.                    | 'You looked.'                 |
| 7. Él miró.                       | 'He looked.'                  |
| 8. Ellos miraron.                 | 'They looked.'                |
| 9. El león miró.                  | 'The lion looked.'            |
| 10. Los hombres llegaron.         | 'The men arrived.'            |
| 11. Las mujeres llegaron.         | 'The women arrived.'          |
| 12. La yegua llegó.               | 'The mare arrived.'           |
| 13. El león hermoso llegó.        | 'The handsome lion arrived.'  |
| 14. El hombre chico miró.         | 'The small man looked.'       |
| 15. La mujer chica llegó.         | 'The small woman arrived.'    |
| 16. La mujer hermosa miró.        | 'The beautiful woman looked.' |
| 17. Las yeguas chicas miraron.    | 'The small mares looked.'     |
| 18. Las yeguas hermosas llegaron. | 'The handsome mares arrived.' |
| 19. Los leones chicos miraron.    | 'The small lions looked.'     |
| 20. Los hombres hermosos miraron. | 'The handsome men looked.'    |

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 159. Hyderabad Telugu (India)

1. Waadu mantjiwaadu. 'He is good.'
2. Atanu peddawaadu. 'He (respect) is big.'
3. Adi peddadi. 'She/it is big.'
4. Aame mantjidi. 'She (respect) is good.'
5. Naanna mantjiwaadu. 'Father is good.'
6. Anna peddawaadu. 'Older brother is big.'
7. Pilla mantjidi. 'The child is good.'
8. Akka peddadi. 'Older sister is big.'
9. Amma mantjidi. 'Mother is good.'
10. Godugu peddadi. 'The elephant is big.'
11. tjiire mantjidi. 'The sari is good.'
12. Puwu peddadi. 'The flower is big.'
13. Waa<sup>lu</sup> peddawaa<sup>lu</sup>. 'They (human) are big.'
14. Awi mantjiwi. 'They (nonhuman) are good.'
15. Naannalu peddawaa<sup>lu</sup>. 'The fathers are big.'
16. Annalu mantjiwaa<sup>lu</sup>. 'The older brothers are good.'
17. Pillalu peddawaa<sup>lu</sup>. 'The children are big.'
18. Akkalu mantjiwaa<sup>lu</sup>. 'The older sisters are good.'
19. Ammalu peddawaa<sup>lu</sup>. 'The mothers are big.'
20. Godugulu mantjiwi. 'The elephants are good.'
21. tjiirelu peddawi. 'The saris are big.'
22. Puwulu mantjiwi. 'The flowers are good.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 160. Tsonga (South Africa)

Regularized; phonemic tone is not indicated.

1. Mufana watlanga. 'The boy plays.'
2. Mufana loṅkulu watirha. 'The big boy works.'
3. Mufana waḽeka. 'The boy laughs.'
4. Mufana watsutsuma. 'The boy runs.'
5. Mufana wadya. 'The boy eats.'
6. Vafana vatlanga. 'The boys play.'
7. Vafana lavakulu vatrha. 'The big boys work.'
8. Vafana vaḽeka. 'The boys laugh.'
9. Vafana vatsutsuma. 'The boys run.'
10. Vafana vadya. 'The boys eat.'
11. ḽihari ḽatsutsuma. 'The animal runs.'
12. ḽihari leḽikulu ḽabaleka. 'The big animal runs away.'
13. ḽiluva leḽitsongo ḽanuhela. 'The small flower smells nice.'
14. Sihari satsutsuma. 'The animals run.'
15. Sihari lesikulu sabaleka. 'The big animals run away.'

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## Dataset 161. Turkish

1. Bu kütfük kedi buradadır. 'This little cat is here.'
2. O kara köpek buradadır. 'That black dog is here.'
3. O hođa oradadır. 'That teacher is there.'
4. Kütfük kedi buradadır. 'The little cat is here.'
5. Bu kediler buradadır. 'These cats are here.'
6. Kütfük arkadař buradadır. 'The little friend is here.'
7. Kütfük arkadařları buradadır. 'His little friends are here.'
8. O hođalar buradaydı. 'Those teachers were here.'
9. İki hođa buradaydı. 'Two teachers were here.'
10. Hođası oradadır. 'His teacher is there.'
11. Kara kedi buradadır. 'The black cat is here.'
12. Köpeklerim oradaydı. 'My dogs were there.'
13. Kara kedim buradadır. 'My black cat is here.'
14. O üç kütfük kız buradadır. 'Those three little girls are here.'
15. İki büyük köpek buradadır. 'Two big dogs are here.'
16. Hođamin kütfük kızı oradadır. 'My teacher's little girl is there.'
17. Bu kütfük kızın hođası buradadır. 'The teacher of this little girl is here.'
18. O kızların güzel kedileri buradadır. 'Those girls' pretty cats are here.'
19. Hođasının büyük köpekleri oradadır. 'His teacher's big dogs are there.'
20. Arkadařımın üç büyük kedisi oradadır. 'My friends' three big cats are there.'
21. Kütfük köpeklerimin iki arkadařı buradadır. 'My little dogs' two friends are here.'
22. Üç güzel kızımın arkadařları buradaydı. 'My three pretty daughters' friends were here.'
23. İki kütfük kızımın üç arkadařı oradaydı. 'My two little daughters' three friends were there.'
24. Bu iki güzel arkadařın hođaları buradaydı. 'These two pretty friends' teachers were here.'
25. İki kütfük arkadařının güzel hođası oradadır. 'His two little friends' pretty teacher is there.'

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### Dataset 162. Pocomchí (Guatemala)

1. Iril.  
'S/he sees him/her.'
2. Kireht'al.  
'S/he knows them.'
3. Inkoqx'or.  
'They urge him/her.'
4. Kikil.  
'They see them.'
5. Kiroqx'or re ifok take.  
3s.urge.3p the woman PL  
'She urges the women.'
6. Inkeht'al re halak'un take.  
3p.know.3s the child PL  
'The children know him/her.'
7. Iroxq'or re winak.  
3s.urge.3s the man  
'The man urges him/her' or 'S/he urges the man.'
8. Kikeht'al re halak'un take.  
3p.know.3p the child PL  
'The children know them, or They know the children.'
9. Ireht'al re ifok re halak'un.  
3s.know.3s the woman the child  
'The child knows the woman.'
10. Kiril re halak'un take re winak.  
3s.see.3p the child PL the man  
'The man sees the children.'
11. Inkil re winak re ifok take.  
3p.see.3s the man the woman PL  
'The women see the man.'
12. Kikoxq'or re ifok take re winak take.  
3p.urge.3p the woman PL the man PL  
'The men urge the women.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 163. San Miguel Mixtec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. ʒeei.             | ‘A child will eat.’                           |
| 2. Kifipa.           | ‘She will sleep.’                             |
| 3. Kĩĩide.           | ‘He will go.’                                 |
| 4. ʒeeɲa ʒata haku.  | ‘She will eat behind the corral.’             |
| 5. Kifii ʔini beʔe.  | ‘A child will sleep in the house.’            |
| 6. Kifide ʃini ʒuku. | ‘He will sleep on the top of the mountain.’   |
| 7. Kĩĩɲa ʒata beʔe.  | ‘She will go behind the house.’               |
| 8. ʒeede ʔini bekaa. | ‘He will eat in the jail.’                    |
| 9. Kĩĩii ʃini ʒuku.  | ‘A child will go to the top of the mountain.’ |

### Dataset 164. English

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Speak.                | 8. Speak less carefully.  |
| 2. Watch.                | 9. Speak very casually.   |
| 3. Speak carefully.      | 10. Speak less casually.  |
| 4. Speak casually.       | 11. Watch very carefully. |
| 5. Watch carefully.      | 12. Watch less carefully. |
| 6. Watch casually.       | 13. Watch very casually.  |
| 7. Speak very carefully. | 14. Watch less casually.  |

### Dataset 165. English

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Run.         | 8. Walk to town       |
| 2. Walk.        | 9. Run to school.     |
| 3. Run here.    | 10. Walk to school.   |
| 4. Run there.   | 11. Run from town.    |
| 5. Walk here.   | 12. Walk from town.   |
| 6. Walk there.  | 13. Run from school.  |
| 7. Run to town. | 14. Walk from school. |



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### Dataset 166. Pocomchí (Guatemala)

1. Inelik. 'He is leaving.'
2. Nel kin?ox ru:k'. 'I will go with him.'
3. Yu?nak nel kinokik wibil. 'I will enter alone now.'
4. Nel inelik ribil. 'He will leave by himself.'
5. Ti?ox pan pat. 'You are going to the house.'
6. Iqal nel telik wu:m. 'Tomorrow I will make you leave.'
7. Inokik ru:m. 'He is making him enter.'
8. Iqal nel in?ox pan k'aybal awu:k'. 'Tomorrow he will go with you to market.'
9. Yu?nak telik pan k'aybal awibil. 'Now you are leaving the market by yourself.'
10. Tokik wu:k'. 'You are entering with me.'
11. Yu?nak kin?ox awu:m. 'Now you are making me go.'
12. Nel tokik pan k'aybal. 'You will enter the market.'
13. Kin?ox. 'I am going.'
14. Telik. 'You are leaving.'
15. Ti?ox ru:m. 'He is making you go.'
16. Nel inokik awu:m. 'You will make him enter.'
17. Kinelik ru:m. 'He is making me leave.'
18. Nel in?ox ribil. 'He will go by himself.'
19. Telik pan pat wu:m. 'I am making you leave the house.'
20. Kinokik pan pat awu:k'. 'I am entering the house with you.'
21. In?ox pan tinamit. 'He is going to town.'

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## Dataset 167. Guajajára (Brazil)

1. Oho kuzə ko pe.  
go woman field to  
'The woman went to the field.'
2. Oho kwez kuzə taw pe.  
go that woman town to  
'That woman went to town.'
3. Ur kuzə kwez taw wi.  
come woman that town from  
'The woman came from that town.'
4. Ur mokoz awa ko wi.  
come two man field from  
'Two men came from the field.'
5. Uata kwez awa taw rupi.  
walk that man town Assoc  
'That man walked around town.'
6. Uata mane pehu rupi.  
walk Manuel road Assoc  
'Manuel walked along the road.'
7. Uata mane raʔir ko rupi.  
walk Manuel son field Assoc  
'Manuel's son walked around the field.'
8. Ur mane reimaw pehu wi.  
come Manuel dog road from  
'Manuel's dog came from the road.'
9. Oho mokoz mane reimaw ko pe.  
go two Manuel dog field to  
'Two of Manuel's dogs went to the field.'
10. Oho kuzə mane rupi.  
go woman Manuel Assoc  
'The woman went along with Manuel.'
11. Ur mokoz awa wi.  
come two man from  
'He came from the two men.'
12. Uata mane.  
walk Manuel  
'Manuel walked around.'
13. Oho mokoz mane raʔir rupi.  
go two Manuel son Assoc  
'He went with Manuel's two sons.'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 168. Mezquital Otomí (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

1. Bi-ma.  
?-go  
'He went.'
2. Bi-bëts'e.  
?-climb.up  
'He climbed up.'
3. Bi-ma ra tsint'i.  
?-go the boy  
'The boy went.'
4. Bi-yit'i mbo ra dehe.  
?-enter into the water  
'He entered the water.'
5. Bi-dagi ra dehe.  
?-fall the water  
'The water fell.'
6. Da-bëts'e ri tsint'i mǎñã ri fani.  
?-climb 2s boy onto 2s horse  
'Your boy will climb onto your horse.'
7. Da-ma ma t'afa fani xa ra dehe.  
?-go 1s white horse to the water  
'My white horse will go to the water.'
8. Da-ma ri dāta tsint'i mbo ra t'afa ngu.  
?-go 2s big boy into the white house  
'Your big boy will go into the white house.'
9. Da-dagi ra dehe xa ra hai.  
?-fall the water to the ground  
'The water will fall to the ground.'
10. Bi-bëts'e mǎñã ma dāta ngu.  
?-climb onto 1s big house  
'He climbed onto my large house.'
11. Da-dagi ma fani xa ra hai.  
?-fall 1s horse to the ground  
'My horse will fall to the ground.'
12. Da-yit'i ra dehe mbo ra hai.  
?-seep the water into the ground  
'The water will seep into the ground.'

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### Dataset 169. Tabasco Chontal (Mexico)

1. Ahnon. 'I was there.'
2. Puts'i. 'He fled.'
3. Puts'on. 'I fled.'
4. Ahnet tʌ k'ʌnkan. 'You were on an errand.'
5. Wʌyi tʃitam yaba ump'e ts'eŋ. 'The pig slept under a bed.'
6. Wʌyi tuyak'o ump'e kah. 'He slept in a town.'
7. Otʃi a pap tan tʃoh. 'Your father entered the cornfield.'
8. Otʃon tan tʃoh. 'I entered the cornfield.'
9. Otʃet tan u tʃoh. 'You entered his cornfield.'
10. Wʌyon yaba ump'e kʌ ts'eŋ. 'I slept under one of my beds.'
11. Otʃet tan tʃap'e tʃoh. 'You entered two cornfields.'
12. Ahni untu kʌ tʃitam tʌ tʃoh. 'One of my pigs was in the cornfield.'
13. tʃʌmi untu u tʃitam. 'One of his pigs died.'
14. Puts'i tʃaʔtu kʌ tʃitam. 'Two of my pigs fled.'
15. Wʌyi kʌ pap. 'My father slept.'
16. tʃʌmi a tʃitam. 'Your pig died.'
17. tʃʌmi a pap. 'Your father died.'
18. Ahni untu muluʔ. 'There was a turkey.'
19. tʃʌmi tʃaʔtu muluʔ. 'Two turkeys died.'
20. Yʌlet tʌ kab. 'You fell to the ground.'
21. Yʌli winik tʌ kab. 'The man fell to the ground.'
22. T'ʌbon tʌ ump'e a ts'eŋ. 'I climbed up in one of your beds.'
23. Ahni ump'e ts'eŋ. 'There was a bed.'

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### Dataset 170. English

1. He departed today.
2. She departed yesterday.
3. He called early.
4. She called late.
5. She departs tomorrow.
6. He departs early.
7. She calls today.
8. He calls late.
9. He'll depart today.
10. She'll depart late.
11. He'll call tomorrow.
12. She'll call early.

### Dataset 171. English

1. My mother came.
2. Your brother swam.
3. His wife went.
4. My son spoke.
5. Your mother's father came.
6. His brother's daughter went.
7. Her sister's husband swam.
8. My wife's sister's husband spoke.
9. Her husband's brother's son came.
10. Your father's wife's mother's husband went.
11. His daughter's husband's father's mother's brother came.
12. My son's son's wife's father's sister's ... daughter swam.

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### Dataset 172. Wolaytta (Ethiopia)

1. Ta na?ai ne matʃʃiyo be?iis.  
'My son saw your wife.'
2. Ne aawai ta aayiyo be?iis.  
'Your father saw my mother.'
3. Ta matʃʃiya ne aayiyo maddaasu.  
'My wife helped your mother.'
4. Ta ifai ne ifaa matʃʃiyo maddiis.  
'My brother helped your brother's wife.'
5. Ne aawaa aawai ne na?aa be?iis.  
'Your father's father saw your son.'
6. Ne na?aa matʃʃiya ta matʃʃiyo aawaa be?aasu.  
'Your son's wife saw my wife's father.'
7. Ta ifaa na?aa matʃʃiyo aayiyo ifaa ... na?ai ne ifaa maddiis.  
'My brother's son's wife's mother's brother's ... son helped your brother.'
8. Ne na?ai ne ifaa na?aa matʃʃiyo aayiyo ifaa ... na?aa maddiis.  
'Your son helped your brother's son's wife's mother's brother's ... son.'
9. Ta aayiyo ifaa...matʃʃiya ne aawaa ifaa ... ifaa be?aasu.  
'My mother's brother's...wife saw your father's brother's ... brother.'

### Dataset 173. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

1. Dság<sup>1</sup>dsa. 'He'll go.'
2. Jíí<sup>1</sup>tsih. 'The child will come.'
3. Júh<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>jmii<sup>2</sup>tsih. 'The child's father will cough.'
4. Dság<sup>1</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>chiég<sup>3</sup>dsa. 'His mother will go.'
5. Jíí<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>jmii<sup>2</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>chiég<sup>3</sup>tsih.  
'The child's maternal grandfather will come.'
6. Júh<sup>2</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>chiég<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>jmii<sup>2</sup>dsa.  
'His paternal grandmother will cough.'
7. Dság<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>jmii<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>jmii<sup>2</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>chiég<sup>3</sup>tsih.  
'The child's mother's father's father will go.'
8. Jíí<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>jmii<sup>2</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>chiég<sup>3</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>chiég<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>jmii<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>jmii<sup>2</sup>...tsih.  
'The child's ...'s father's father's mother's maternal grandfather will come.'

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### Dataset 174. Tok Pisin (Papua New Guinea)

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)

1. Kareuviro. 'He returns all the way.'
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.'

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## Dataset 176. Southern Barasano (Colombia)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

1. Abībī. 'He carried (it).'
2. Koebō kedē. 'She washed (it) also.'
3. Wetsikahi tsudi abībī. 'He carried the garment upstream.'
4. To wetsikahi abībī. 'He carried (it) there upstream.'
5. To tsudi koebō. 'She washed that garment.'
6. Tohi koebō. 'She washed (it) there.'
7. Ti wetsikahi koebī. 'He washed (it) here upstream.'
8. Tihī koebī kedē. 'He washed (it) here also.'
9. Ti burohi abībī. 'He carried (it) to this hill.'
10. To koaro abībī kedē. 'He carried that gourd also.'
11. To burohi ti koaro abībō. 'She carried this gourd to that hill.'
12. Burohi abībō. 'She carried (it) to the hill.'
13. tsudi koebō kedē. 'She washed the garment also.'
14. Wetsikahi ti tsudi abībī. 'He carried this garment upstream.'
15. Tohi tsudi abībī. 'He carried the garment there.'
16. Tohi ti koebō kedē. 'She washed this one there again.'
17. Burohi to abibō. 'She carried that one to the hill.'
18. Ti wetsikahi to koebī. 'He washed that one here upstream.'



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### Dataset 177. Southern Barasano (Colombia)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

1. Kūhi bĩĩ. 'You stored (it).'
2. Kūbõ tso. 'She will store (it); or She stored (it).'
3. Otebõ tso. 'She will plant (it); or She planted (it).'
4. Otekaḥi yi. 'I planted (it).'
5. Otekaḥi bĩ. 'You planted (it).'
6. Kĩ kūkaḥi yi. 'I stored the cassava.'
7. Yuki kūha bĩ. 'You will store (it) now/today.'
8. Kĩ otegoḥa bĩ. 'You (fem) intend to plant the cassava.'
9. Yuki oteḥa yi. 'I will plant (it) now/today.'
10. Yuki oteaha bĩ. 'You plant (it) now/today.'
11. Yābõ oteabõ tso. 'She plants the yams.'
12. Yābõ kūgoḥa yi. 'I (fem) intend to store the yams.'
13. Yābĩka kūbĩ ĩ. 'He stored (it) yesterday.'
14. Butsiyi kūha yi. 'I will store (it) tomorrow.'
15. Yuki otegiḥi ĩ. 'He intends to plant (it) now/today.'
16. Butsiyi kūgiḥa bĩ. 'You (masc) intend to store (it) tomorrow.'
17. Ohorika kūaha bĩ. 'You store the corn.'
18. Yuki kĩ kūgobõ tso. 'She intends to store the cassava now/today.'
19. Ohorika oteaha yi. 'I plant the corn.'
20. Butsiyi otegiḥa yi. 'I (masc) intend to plant (it) tomorrow.'
21. Butsiyi kĩ otebĩ ĩ. 'He will plant the cassava tomorrow.'
22. Yuki yābõ kūabĩ ĩ. 'He stores the yams now/today.'
23. Yuki yābõ oteḥi bĩ. 'You planted the yams today.'
24. Tiribĩḥi kūkabõ tso. 'She stored (it) long ago.'
25. Yābĩka ohorika kūhi yi. 'I stored the corn yesterday.'
26. Tiribĩḥi ohorika otekabĩ ĩ. 'He planted the corn long ago.'

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### Dataset 178. Southern Barasano (Colombia)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

1. Babi bĩ. 'You ate (it here).'
2. Babõ tso. 'She ate (it).'
3. Koehi yi. 'I washed (it there).'
4. Bakabĩ ã. 'He ate (it long ago).'
5. Koebõ tso. 'She washed (it).'
6. Koekabõ tso. 'She washed (it long ago).'
7. Yuki babĩ ã. 'He ate (it) today.'
8. Yãbĩka babĩ ã. 'He ate (it) yesterday.'
9. Yuki koehi bĩ. 'You washed (it there) today.'
10. Tihĩ bakahi bĩ. 'You ate (it) here (long ago).'
11. Tohi koekahi yi. 'I washed (it) there (long ago).'
12. Tihĩ kĩ koebĩ ã. 'He washed cassava here.'
13. Tohi kĩ bahi bĩ. 'You ate cassava there.'
14. Tihĩ yãbã babi yi. 'I ate yams here.'
15. Yuki yãbã koebi yi. 'I washed yams today.'
16. Tohi yãbã koebõ tso. 'She washed yams there.'
17. Tihĩ babõ tso, yuki. 'She ate (it) here today.'
18. Tiribĩhĩ koekahi bĩ. 'You washed (it) long ago.'
19. Tohi koebĩ ã, yãbĩka. 'He washed (it) there yesterday.'
20. Tohi bahi yi, yãbĩka. 'I ate (it) there yesterday.'
21. Tiribĩhĩ kĩ bakahi yi. 'I ate cassava long ago.'
22. Tihĩ koebi bĩ, yãbĩka. 'You washed (it) here yesterday.'
23. Tohi bakabõ tso, tiribĩhĩ. 'She ate (it) there long ago.'
24. Tihĩ koekabĩ ã, tiribĩhĩ. 'He washed (it) here long ago.'

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### Dataset 179. Huave (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Tandok tišem.               | ‘He netted shrimp.’               |
| 2. Tahond kiët nop nafey.      | ‘A man dried fish.’               |
| 3. Tehants.                    | ‘He washed (something).’          |
| 4. Apmahants kiët.             | ‘He will wash fish.’              |
| 5. Aaga nentŷ apmehants.       | ‘That boy will wash (something).’ |
| 6. Apmandok tišem aaga nentŷ.  | ‘That boy will net shrimp.’       |
| 7. Nop nentŷ tendok.           | ‘A boy netted (something).’       |
| 8. Aaga nafey tehond.          | ‘That man dried (something).’     |
| 9. Nop nentŷ apmahond kiët.    | ‘A boy will dry fish.’            |
| 10. Nop nafey apmehond.        | ‘A man will dry (something).’     |
| 11. Aaga nafey tahants tišem.  | ‘That man washed shrimp.’         |
| 12. Apmendok.                  | ‘He will net (something).’        |
| 13. Nop nafey apmandok kiët.   | ‘A man will net fish.’            |
| 14. Tahond tišem.              | ‘He dried shrimp.’                |
| 15. Nop nafey tahond kiët.     | ‘A man dried fish.’               |
| 16. Aaga nentŷ apmehond.       | ‘That boy will dry (something).’  |
| 17. Nop nentŷ apmehants.       | ‘A boy will wash (something).’    |
| 18. Aaga nentŷ apmandok tišem. | ‘That boy will net shrimp.’       |

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## Dataset 180. Highland Mazatec (Mexico)

1. Ki<sup>3</sup> tso<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>3</sup>.  
went girl  
'The girl went.'
2. Hi<sup>3</sup>tʃo<sup>1</sup> ʃ<sup>ʔ</sup>i<sup>4</sup>.  
arrived.there man  
'The man arrived there.'
3. Hi<sup>3</sup>tʃo<sup>1</sup> tʃ<sup>h</sup>õ<sup>42</sup>.  
arrived.there woman  
'The woman arrived there.'
4. Ki<sup>3</sup> tʃ<sup>h</sup>õ<sup>42</sup> ʔnti<sup>1</sup>.  
went woman little  
'The little woman went.'
5. Ki<sup>3</sup>sko<sup>2</sup>ya<sup>3</sup> tʃ<sup>h</sup>õ<sup>42</sup> tso<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>3</sup>.  
awaited woman girl  
'The girl waited for the woman.'
6. Ki<sup>3</sup>t<sup>h</sup>o<sup>3</sup>nta<sup>1</sup> ʃ<sup>ʔ</sup>i<sup>4</sup> htʃi<sup>1</sup>nka<sup>3</sup>.  
perspired man old  
'The old man perspired.'
7. tsa<sup>3</sup>ve<sup>3</sup> tso<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>3</sup> tʃ<sup>h</sup>õ<sup>42</sup> ʔnti<sup>1</sup>.  
saw girl woman small  
'The little woman saw the girl.'
8. Ki<sup>3</sup>t<sup>h</sup>o<sup>3</sup>nta<sup>1</sup> co<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>3</sup> nt<sup>ʔ</sup>e<sup>1</sup>.  
perspired girl industrious  
'The hard-working girl perspired.'
9. tsa<sup>3</sup>ve<sup>3</sup> ʃ<sup>ʔ</sup>i<sup>4</sup> tʃ<sup>h</sup>õ<sup>42</sup> htʃi<sup>1</sup>nka<sup>3</sup>.  
saw man woman old  
'The old woman saw the man.'
10. tsa<sup>3</sup>k<sup>ʔ</sup>e<sup>1</sup>le<sup>4</sup> tʃ<sup>h</sup>õ<sup>42</sup> nt<sup>ʔ</sup>e<sup>1</sup> ʃ<sup>ʔ</sup>i<sup>4</sup>.  
struck woman industrious man  
'The man hit the hard-working woman.'
11. tsa<sup>3</sup>k<sup>ʔ</sup>e<sup>1</sup>le<sup>4</sup> ʃ<sup>ʔ</sup>i<sup>4</sup> htʃi<sup>1</sup>nka<sup>3</sup> tso<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>3</sup>.  
struck man old girl  
'The girl hit the old man.'
12. Ki<sup>3</sup>sko<sup>2</sup>ya<sup>3</sup> tso<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>3</sup> ʔnti<sup>1</sup> ʃ<sup>ʔ</sup>i<sup>4</sup> nt<sup>ʔ</sup>e<sup>1</sup>.  
awaited girl small man industrious  
'The hard-working man waited for the little girl.'

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### Dataset 181. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

1. Góa<sup>2</sup> Be<sup>13</sup>. 'Bob will eat it.'
2. Góa<sup>2</sup> Mi<sup>2</sup>gue<sup>3</sup> tang<sup>3</sup>. 'Mike will eat the avocado.'
3. Hniu<sup>1</sup> Be<sup>13</sup>. 'Bob wants it.'
4. Hniu<sup>1</sup> Mi<sup>2</sup>gue<sup>3</sup> huuh<sup>12</sup>. 'Mike wants the orange.'
5. Hniu<sup>1</sup> Sóa<sup>13</sup> huuh<sup>12</sup>. 'Joe will want the orange.'
6. Ho<sup>1</sup> Mi<sup>2</sup>gue<sup>3</sup>. 'Mike will cry.'
7. Ho<sup>1</sup> Sóa<sup>13</sup>. 'Joe will cry.'
8. Jlíh<sup>1</sup> huuh<sup>12</sup>. 'The orange will spoil.'
9. Jlíh<sup>1</sup> tang<sup>3</sup>. 'The avocado will spoil.'
10. Juó<sup>1</sup> huuh<sup>12</sup>. 'The orange will ripen.'
11. Juó<sup>1</sup> tøg<sup>2</sup>. 'The banana will ripen.'
12. Lóh<sup>1</sup> Be<sup>13</sup>. 'Bob will bathe.'
13. Lóh<sup>1</sup> Sóa<sup>13</sup>. 'Joe will bathe.'
14. ŋó<sup>2</sup> Be<sup>13</sup>. 'Bob will laugh.'
15. ŋó<sup>2</sup> Mi<sup>2</sup>gue<sup>3</sup>. 'Mike will laugh.'
16. Téng<sup>2</sup> Be<sup>13</sup> tøg<sup>2</sup>. 'Bob will discard the banana.'
17. Téng<sup>2</sup> Mi<sup>2</sup>gue<sup>3</sup> tang<sup>3</sup>. 'Mike will discard the avocado.'
18. Téng<sup>2</sup> Sóa<sup>13</sup>. 'Joe will discard it.'
19. Tiíh<sup>1</sup> tang<sup>3</sup>. 'The avocado will fall.'
20. Tiíh<sup>1</sup> tøg<sup>2</sup>. 'The banana will fall.'

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## Dataset 182. Mandarin Chinese

1. Nǐ qù. 'You are going.'  
2s go
2. Nǐ bù qù. 'You are not going.'  
2s not go
3. Nǐ hǎo. 'You are well.'  
2s well
4. Tā hǎo. 'He is well.'  
3s well
5. Nǐ hǎo ma. 'Are you well?'  
2s well ?
6. Tā lái. 'He is coming.'  
3s come
7. Tā lái ma. 'Is he coming?'  
3s come ?
8. Tā lái le. 'He came.'  
3s come PST
9. Tā lái le ma. 'Did he come?'  
3s come PST ?
10. Tā mǎi shū. 'He buys books.'  
3s buy book
11. Tā bù mǎi shū. 'He doesn't buy books.'  
3s not buy book
12. Tā mǎi shū le ma. 'Did he buy books?'  
he buy book PST ?
13. Nǐ bù kàn shū. 'You do not read books.'  
2s not read book
14. Tā kàn shū ma. 'Does he read books?'  
3s read book ?
15. Tā kàn shū le ma. 'Did he read the book?'  
3s read book PST ?

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### Dataset 183. Northern Paiute (USA)

1. I piawabi tikaba timikwi.  
1s old.woman bread will.buy  
'My old woman will buy bread.'
2. Tikaba dzagwi.  
bread carry  
'She carries bread.'
3. Tikaba i gea?akwi.  
bread 1s will.give  
'She will give me bread.'
4. I piawabi tikaba i makakwi.  
1s old.woman bread 1s will.feed  
'My old woman will feed me bread.'
5. Ni tsipisa dzagwikwi.  
2s squirrel will.carry  
'I will carry ground squirrels.'
6. Tsipisa yapa tika.  
squirrel carrot eat  
'The ground squirrel eats wild carrots.'
7. Ni tsipisa u gea?a.  
1s squirrel 3s give  
'I give ground squirrels to her.'
8. Ni tsipisa i piawabi maka.  
1s squirrel 1s old.woman feed  
'I feed my old woman ground squirrel.'
9. Ni tsipisa puni.  
1s squirrel see  
'I see the ground squirrel.'
10. I punikwi.  
1s will.see  
'It will see me.'

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### Dataset 184. Pocomchí (Guatemala)

1. ʃniloq' ifim ar.	'I bought corn there.'
2. Kink'ul ar.	'I arrive there.'
3. ʃk'ul ar.	'He arrived there.'
4. Wilik.	'He is here.'
5. Amol kape ayu?.	'You pick coffee here.'
6. Risik' kape wulu?.	'He looks for coffee over there.'
7. ʃq'ehb.	'He fell down.'
8. Katʃalkin.	'I am alive.'
9. ʃfuhnulkat.	'You are seated.'
10. Kinbirxik ayu?.	'I hear here.'
11. Tibirxik wulu?.	'You hear over there.'
12. Inq'ehb.	'He falls down.'
13. ʃatk'ul wulu?.	'You arrived over there.'
14. ʃbirxik ar.	'He heard there.'
15. ʃik'ay kinaq' ar.	'He sold beans there.'
16. ʃimol ifim.	'He picked corn.'
17. Riloq' tulul.	'He buys bananas.'
18. Nimol kinaq'.	'I pick beans.'
19. Ink'ul.	'He arrives.'
20. Wilkat.	'You are here.'
21. ʃasik' ifim ar.	'You looked for corn there.'
22. Aloq' kinaq' wulu?.	'You buy beans over there.'
23. ʃak'ay tulul.	'You sold bananas.'
24. Katʃalkat.	'You are alive.'
25. ʃatq'ehb ar.	'You fell down there.'
26. Wilkin.	'I am here.'
27. ʃinbirxik ayu?.	'I heard here.'
28. Nik'ay kape ayu?.	'I sell coffee here.'
29. ʃinq'ehb wulu?.	'I fell down over there.'
30. ʃfuhnulkin.	'I am seated.'



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### Dataset 185. Sierra Popoluca (Mexico)

1. Hesak heʔm ʃiʃ wiʔkpa ko:pho:m.  
then that cow 3s.will.eat in.meadow  
'Then that cow will eat in the meadow.'
2. Heʔm ʃiʃ ikuʔtpa soʔk ko:pho:m hoymΛ.  
that cow 3s.will.eat grass in.meadow tomorrow  
'That cow will eat grass in the meadow tomorrow.'
3. Apoyum Δʃ ka:mho:m.  
ran 1s in.cornfield  
'I ran in the cornfield.'
4. OkmΛ ipetum heʔm ʃiwan tΛk matak.  
later 3s.swept that John house yesterday  
'Later yesterday that John swept the house.'
5. Wiʔkum ʃimpa.  
3s.ate dog  
'The dog ate.'
6. Ikuʔtum.  
3s.ate  
'He ate it.'
7. Anuʔkpa.  
1s.will.arrive  
'I will arrive.'
8. Hesak tu:m ʃimpa annuusum Δʃ tΛkho:m.  
then one dog 1s.held 1s in.house  
'Then I held a dog in the house.'
9. ʃiwan ihuyum tu:m ko:pa.  
John 3s.bought one meadow  
'John bought a meadow.'
10. Miwiʔkpa mitʃ ka:mkΛΛm hoymΛ.  
2s.will.eat 2s at.cornfield tomorrow  
'Tomorrow you will eat at the cornfield.'
11. Mitʃ iŋkuʔtpa sΛk.  
2s 2s.will.eat bean  
'You will eat beans.'
12. OkmΛ heʔm ʃimpa ikuʔtum ʃiʃ.  
later that dog 3s.ate cow  
'Later that dog ate beef.'
13. Mitʃ iŋnuuspa ʃiwan tΛkkΛΛm.  
2s 2s.will.hold John at.house  
'You will hold John at the house.'
14. Hesak anhuypa tu:m ʃiʃ Δʃ.  
then 1s.will.buy one cow 1s  
'Then I will buy a cow.'

(Continued)

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Dataset 185 continued:

15. Heʔm tʃimpa iwasum heʔm ʃiʃ mawʌʃki.  
that dog 3s.bit that cow yesterday  
'That dog bit that cow day before yesterday.'
16. Poyum ʃiwan.  
3s.ran John  
'John ran.'
17. Mitʃ iɲhuyum tu:m kama.  
2s 2s.bought one cornfield  
'You bought a cornfield.'
18. ʌtʃ aŋkuʔtum sʌk.  
1s 1s.ate bean  
'I ate beans.'
19. Okma mipoypa mitʃ ko:pkaʌm.  
later 2s.will.run 2s at.meadow  
'Later you will run at the meadow.'
20. Tu:m ʃiʃ nuʔkpa sa:bʌy.  
one cow 3s.will.arrive later  
'A cow will arrive later.'
21. Miɲuʔkpa.  
2s.will.arrive  
'You will arrive.'
22. Iɲuyum huuma mawʌʃki.  
3s.bought far dat.before.yesterday  
'He bought it far away day before yesterday.'
23. Hesʌk nuʔkpa ta:kho:m hoymʌ.  
then 3s.will.arrive in.house tomorrow  
'Then he will arrive in the house tomorrow.'
24. Hesʌk ʌtʃ aŋkuʔtpa.  
then 1s 1s.will.eat  
'Then I will eat it.'
25. Aŋwaspa ʌtʃ.  
1s.will.bite 1s  
'I will bite it.'
26. ʃiwan iɲuuspa tsʌ:ʃi.  
John 3s.will.hold child  
'John will hold the child.'
27. Tsʌ:ʃi iɲuusum tʃimpa.  
child 3s.held dog  
'The child held the dog.'
28. Sʌk iɲwaspa mitʃ.  
bean 2s.will.bite 2s  
'You will bite beans.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 186. Huichol (Mexico)

Length, juncture, and tone are not indicated.

1. Merɣyehu.  
'They are going.'
2. Merɔtekuzatakai.  
'They chatted.'
3. Mereutuaziyu.  
'They are going hunting.'
4. Terɣyehu.  
'We are going hunting.'
5. Merɣyehu ʔakitsie.  
'They are going to the canyon.'
6. Terɣyehu ʔakitsie.  
'We are going to the canyon.'
7. Merɔtekuzatakai hɔritsie.  
'They chatted in the mountains.'
8. Merɔtekuzatakai zariukɔ.  
'They chatted by radio.'
9. Merɔtekuzatakai ʔaki ʔamɔpatsie.  
'They chatted in the big canyon.'
10. Merɔtekuzatakai zariu ʔamɔpakɔ.  
'They chatted on the big radio.'
11. Mereutuaziyu ʔɔɔɔkɔ.  
'They are going hunting with arrows.'
12. Mereutuaziyu ʔɔɔɔ manuyemɔmɔtsɔkɔ ʔaki ʔamɔpatsie.  
'They are going hunting in the big canyon with sharp arrows.'
13. Terɣyehu hɔri ʔamɔpatsie.  
'We are going to the big mountains.'
14. Merɔtekuzatakai zariukɔ ʔaki ʔamɔpatsie.  
'They chatted by radio in the big canyon.'
15. Terɣyehu ʔɔɔɔ manuyemɔmɔtsɔkɔ.  
'We are going hunting with sharp arrows.'
16. Merɔtekuzatakai zariutsie.  
'They chatted on the radio (i.e., they were sitting on top of it).'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 187. Isthmus Zapotec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone and stress are not indicated

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ritfesa tibigu.          | ‘A turtle jumps.’            |
| 2. Ruzidzi tʃupa bigu roʔ.  | ‘Two big turtles laugh.’     |
| 3. Bitʃee biguka.           | ‘That turtle erred.’         |
| 4. Ruyaadu.                 | ‘We dance.’                  |
| 5. Guza bigu wiinika.       | ‘That little turtle walked.’ |
| 6. Ruyaa tʃupa waga.        | ‘Two rats dance.’            |
| 7. Bizidzi tiwaga wiini.    | ‘A little rat laughed.’      |
| 8. Bizidzime.               | ‘It laughed.’                |
| 9. Biyaa wagaka.            | ‘That rat danced.’           |
| 10. Rutʃee tʃonna waga roʔ. | ‘Three big rats err.’        |
| 11. Ritʃesame.              | ‘It jumps.’                  |
| 12. Riza bere wiinika.      | ‘That little chicken walks.’ |
| 13. Gutʃesa tʃonna bere.    | ‘Three chickens jumped.’     |
| 14. Bitʃee bereka.          | ‘That chicken erred.’        |
| 15. Riza bere roʔka.        | ‘That big chicken walks.’    |
| 16. Rutʃeebe.               | ‘He errs.’                   |
| 17. Ruzidzi tilezu roʔ.     | ‘A big rabbit laughs.’       |
| 18. Biyaa tʃupa lezu wiini. | ‘Two little rabbits danced.’ |
| 19. Gutʃesa lezuka.         | ‘That rabbit jumped.’        |
| 20. Guzadu.                 | ‘We walked.’                 |
| 21. Ritʃesa kalezuka.       | ‘Those rabbits jump.’        |
| 22. Ruyaa kawaga wiinika.   | ‘Those little rats dance.’   |
| 23. Bizidzi kabere.         | ‘The chickens laughed.’      |
| 24. Riza tʃupa biguka.      | ‘Those two turtles walk.’    |
| 25. Riza kabigu.            | ‘The turtles walk.’          |

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 188. Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)

1. Uriopa. 'He is coming.'
2. Avaera. 'He went.'
3. Araoko uriopa. 'Brother is coming.'
4. Kaakauva avaera. 'He went with the dog.'
5. Popote aite avaera. 'White father went.'
6. Vearo aiteva uriopa. 'He is coming with good father.'
7. Popote voropato avaera. 'White hunter went.'
8. Riro voropatova uriopa. 'He is coming with big hunter.'
9. Aite voropatova uriopa. 'Father is coming with the hunter.'
10. Voropato aiteva uriopa. 'The hunter is coming with father.'
11. Kaakau riro araokova avaera. 'The dog went with big brother.'
12. Popote araoko aiteva uriopa. 'White brother is coming with father.'
13. Voropato vearo araokova uriopa. 'The hunter is coming with good brother.'
14. Riro aite vearo kaakauva avaera. 'Big father went with the good dog.'
15. Riro kaakau popote kaakauva avaera. 'The big dog went with the white dog.'

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## Dataset 189. Isthmus Zapotec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone and stress are not indicated.

1. Bizooɲe lezu  
ran rabbit  
'Rabbit ran.'
2. Ru3ooɲe ngiiu-ka  
runs man-that  
'The man runs.'
3. Bitʃesa ʃupa mistu  
jumped two cat  
'The two cats jumped.'
4. Bitʃesa ti-geu? ro?  
jumped one-coyote big  
'A big coyote jumped.'
5. Bitʃesa ʃonna ngiiu ro?-ka  
jumped three man big-that  
'Those three big men jumped.'
6. Rukwaagu ngiiu-ka lezu  
hunts man-that rabbit  
'The man hunts rabbits.'
7. Bikwaagu ʃupa ngiiu wiini ʃonna geu?  
hunted two man little three coyote  
'Two little men hunted three coyotes.'
8. Biiya lezu ngiiu-ka  
saw rabbit man-that  
'Rabbit saw the man.'
9. Biiya ngiiu-ka ti-mistu wiini  
saw man-that one-cat little  
'The man saw a little cat.'
10. Biiya ngiiu-ka ʃonna geu? ro?  
saw man-that three coyote big  
'The man saw three big coyotes.'
11. Rukwaagu geu? lezu  
hunts coyote rabbit  
'Coyote hunts rabbit.'
12. Rukwaagu ngiiu-ka lezu wiini-ka  
hunts man-that rabbit little-that  
'The man hunts the little rabbit.'

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### Dataset 190. Peñoles Mixtec (Mexico)

1. Ní-finu            tée-ǎ.  
COMPL-run man-that  
'That man ran.'
2. Ní-ndua-fi.  
COMPL-fall-she  
'She fell.'
3. Ní-finí            tée-ǎ        ñ        iná.  
COMPL-see man-that one dog  
'That man saw a dog.'
4. Ní-tuji-dě        bitú.  
COMPL-hew-he beam  
'He hewed the beam.'
5. Ní-sáʔa            tée-ǎ        déʔe-dé    ñ        iná.  
COMPL-give man-that child-he one dog  
'That man gave his child a dog.'
6. Ní-fii-fi            ditó-fi        ñ        kwèndú.  
COMPL-say-she uncle-she one story  
'She told her uncle something.'

Note that the following sentences are ungrammatical (as indicated by \*):

7. \*Ní-finu            tée-ǎ        ñ        iná.  
COMPL-run man-that one dog  
'That man ran a dog.'
8. \*Ní-finí            tée-ǎ.  
COMPL-see man-that  
'That man saw.'
9. \*Ní-sáʔa            tée-ǎ        déʔe-dé.  
COMPL-give man-that child-he  
'That man gave to his child.'
10. \*Ní-sáʔa            tée-ǎ        ñ        iná.  
COMPL-give man-that one dog  
'That man gave a dog.'

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## Dataset 191. Choapan Zapotec (Mexico)

The basic order of Zapotec clause constituents is presented in (1).

1. Uyo ben? na? taria uga niogue.  
went man that rapidly there yesterday  
'That man went there quickly yesterday.'

The arrangements of constituents in (2) through (4) represent focussed constituents, as indicated by underlining in the free translation of each clause.

2. Taria uyo ben? na? uga niogue.  
rapidly went man that there yesterday  
'That man went there quickly yesterday.'
3. Uga uyo ben? na? taria niogue.  
there went man that rapidly yesterday  
'That man went there quickly yesterday.'
4. Niogue uyo ben? na? taria uga.  
yesterday went man that rapidly there  
'That man went there quickly yesterday.'

(5) represents the neutral ordering of additional clause constituents.

5. Bë? ben? na? nigula na? dumi.  
gave man that woman that money  
'That man gave money to that woman.'

(6) through (8) show focussed constituents. Ignore the special form of the verb in (6) since you would need more information to handle it properly.

6. Ben? na? bë?ne? nigula na? dumi.  
man that gave woman that money  
'That man gave money to that woman.'
7. Nigula na? bë? ben? na? dumi.  
woman that gave man that money  
'To that woman that man gave money.'
8. Dumi bë? ben? na? nigula na?  
money gave man that woman that  
'(It was) money (that) that man gave to that woman.'

There are also clauses like (9) for which one (but only one) element can be placed in focus at a time in the same manner as shown above.

9. Bë? ben? na? nigula dumi tzadica?dao? zan yu?u niogue.  
gave man that woman money quickly in house yesterday  
'That man quickly gave money to the woman yesterday in his house.'



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## Dataset 192. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

1. Ca<sup>1</sup>nií<sup>1</sup> hio<sup>13</sup> gog<sup>12</sup> juøh<sup>12</sup>.  
opened woman trunk large  
'The woman opened the large trunk.'
2. Ca<sup>1</sup>nií<sup>1</sup> hio<sup>13</sup> guiugh<sup>2</sup> gog<sup>12</sup>.  
opened woman old trunk  
'The old woman opened the trunk.'
3. Ca<sup>1</sup>nií<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup> hio<sup>13</sup> guiugh<sup>2</sup> gog<sup>12</sup>.  
opened one woman old trunk  
'One old woman opened the trunk.'
4. Ca<sup>1</sup>nií<sup>1</sup> hio<sup>13</sup> guiugh<sup>2</sup> ton<sup>1</sup> gog<sup>12</sup>.  
opened woman old two trunks  
'The old woman opened two trunks.'
5. Ca<sup>1</sup>nií<sup>1</sup> báh<sup>3</sup> hio<sup>13</sup> gog<sup>12</sup>.  
opened AFFIRM woman trunk  
'The woman opened the trunk.'
6. Hio<sup>13</sup> báh<sup>3</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>nií<sup>1</sup> gog<sup>12</sup>.  
woman AFFIRM opened trunk  
'It was the woman who opened the trunk.'
7. Gog<sup>12</sup> báh<sup>3</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>nií<sup>1</sup> hio<sup>13</sup>.  
trunk AFFIRM opened woman  
'It was the trunk the woman opened.'
8. Ton<sup>1</sup> gog<sup>12</sup> báh<sup>3</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>nií<sup>1</sup> hio<sup>13</sup>.  
two trunk AFFIRM opened woman  
'It was two trunks the woman opened.'
9. Ton<sup>1</sup> báh<sup>3</sup> gog<sup>12</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>nií<sup>1</sup> hio<sup>13</sup>.  
two AFFIRM trunk opened woman  
'It was two trunks the woman opened.'
10. Gog<sup>12</sup> juøh<sup>12</sup> báh<sup>3</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>nií<sup>1</sup> hio<sup>13</sup> guiugh<sup>2</sup>.  
trunk large AFFIRM opened woman old  
'It was the large trunk the old woman opened.'
11. Jan<sup>2</sup> hio<sup>13</sup> guiugh<sup>2</sup> báh<sup>3</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>nií<sup>1</sup> gog<sup>12</sup>.  
one woman old AFFIRM opened trunk  
'It was one old woman who opened the trunk.'
12. Jan<sup>2</sup> báh<sup>3</sup> hio<sup>13</sup> guiugh<sup>2</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>nií<sup>1</sup> gog<sup>12</sup>.  
one AFFIRM woman old opened trunk  
'It was one old woman who opened the trunk.'
13. \*Jan<sup>2</sup> hio<sup>13</sup> báh<sup>3</sup> guiugh<sup>2</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>nií<sup>1</sup> gog<sup>12</sup>.
14. \*Ton<sup>1</sup> gog<sup>12</sup> báh<sup>3</sup> juøh<sup>12</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>nií<sup>1</sup> hio<sup>13</sup>.

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### Dataset 193. Sierra Popoluca (Mexico)

1. Nɔkpa pe:toh.  
'Peter is going.'
2. Nɔkpa ʃiwan a:tebet.  
'John is going to Soteapan.'
3. Lu:ʃ miŋpa hoymɔ kawahyukmɔ.  
'Louis is coming tomorrow on horseback.'
4. Matɔk nɔkum labrada puymɔ.  
'He went to Piedra Labrada yesterday on foot.'
5. Miŋum matɔk kamyonjukmɔ pe:toh.  
'Peter came yesterday on a truck.'
6. Kamyonjukmɔ nɔkpa mina lu:ʃ.  
'Louis is going to Minatitlan on a truck.'
7. Kawahyukmɔ nɔkum ʃiwan a:tebet.  
'John went to Soteapan on horseback.'
8. Hoymɔ nɔkpa labrada pe:toh puymɔ.  
'Peter is going to Piedra Labrada tomorrow on foot.'
9. Wɔstɔkɔ miŋpa ʃiwan.  
'John is coming day after tomorrow.'
10. Puymɔ miŋpa lu:ʃ wɔstɔkɔ.  
'Louis is coming day after tomorrow on foot.'
11. Nɔkpa lu:ʃ a:tebet hoymɔ.  
'Louis is going to Soteapan tomorrow.'
12. Nɔkum ʃiwan matɔk a:tebet.  
'John went to Soteapan yesterday.'
13. Mina nɔkpa hoymɔ lu:ʃ.  
'Louis is going to Minatitlan tomorrow.'
14. Nɔkum puymɔ mina matɔk.  
'He went to Minatitlan yesterday on foot.'

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### Dataset 194. Tabasco Chontal (Mexico)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

1. Anume. 'You pass by'
2. Ayalo. 'You fall.'
3. KAk<sup>?</sup>uʃnan. 'I eat.'
4. KAyalo nanti. 'I fall way over there.'
5. Ubon tʃ<sup>?</sup>oye. 'He gets up frequently.'
6. Nanti kaʃ<sup>?</sup>oye. 'I get up way over there.'
7. Atʃ<sup>?</sup>oye wida. 'You get up here.'
8. Ak<sup>?</sup>alin k<sup>?</sup>uʃnan. 'You eat well.'
9. Unume nanti. 'He passes by way over there.'
10. Yaʔi kaɲume. 'I pass by there.'
11. Wida uk<sup>?</sup>uʃnan. 'He eats here.'
12. Uɾaɾaʔ yalo. 'He falls without cause.'
13. Ak<sup>?</sup>uʃnan yaʔi. 'You eat there.'
14. Uk<sup>?</sup>uʃnan wida. 'He eats here.'
15. Wida kAk<sup>?</sup>alin yalo. 'I fall here well.'
16. Kabon nume wida. 'I pass by here frequently.'
17. Yaʔi abon tʃ<sup>?</sup>oye. 'You get up there frequently.'
18. Kɾaɾaʔ tʃ<sup>?</sup>oye nanti. 'I get up way over there without cause.'
19. Nanti uɾaɾaʔ nume. 'He passes by aimlessly way over there.'
20. Ubon yalo yaʔi. 'He falls there frequently.'

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## Dataset 195. Tabasco Chontal (Mexico)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Umλne? bu?u.           | ‘He buys beans.’                        |
| 2. Uk?ufi ifim.           | ‘He ate corn.’                          |
| 3. Kλt?λbo.               | ‘I climb up.’                           |
| 4. Ak?λb yλlet.           | ‘You fell at night.’                    |
| 5. Ak?λb uk?ufe? we?e.    | ‘He eats meat at night.’                |
| 6. Kλmλni bu?u ak?λb.     | ‘I bought beans at night.’              |
| 7. Yλli is?apan.          | ‘He fell early in the morning.’         |
| 8. Ak?ufi we?e ak?λb.     | ‘You ate meat at night.’                |
| 9. Ayλlo.                 | ‘You fall.’                             |
| 10. Is?apan kλmλne? ifim. | ‘I buy corn early in the morning.’      |
| 11. Ut?λpi bu?u.          | ‘He cooked beans.’                      |
| 12. P?ifon.               | ‘I woke up.’                            |
| 13. Is?apan kλyλlo.       | ‘I fall early in the morning.’          |
| 14. Up?ifo is?apan.       | ‘He wakes up early in the morning.’     |
| 15. T?λbon ak?λb.         | ‘I climbed up at night.’                |
| 16. At?λpe? we?e is?apan. | ‘You cook meat early in the morning.’   |
| 17. T?λbet.               | ‘You climbed up.’                       |
| 18. Is?apan amλni we?e.   | ‘You bought meat early in the morning.’ |
| 19. Ut?λbo is?apan.       | ‘He climbs up early in the morning.’    |
| 20. Kλk?ufe? bu?u.        | ‘I eat beans.’                          |
| 21. P?ifi ak?λb.          | ‘He woke up at night.’                  |
| 22. Ak?λb kλt?λpi ifim.   | ‘I cooked corn at night.’               |
| 23. Ut?λpe? ifim.         | ‘He cooks corn.’                        |
| 24. Ak?λb ap?ifo.         | ‘You wake up at night.’                 |

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### Dataset 196. Southern Barasano (Colombia)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

1. Wadibĩ ĩ. 'He came.'
2. Wadibi bĩ, yuki. 'You came today.'
3. Yābĩka wadibi yi. 'I came yesterday.'
4. Bāhabĩ yi. 'I ascended.'
5. Yuki bāhabĩ ĩ. 'He ascended today.'
6. Bāhabõ tso, yābĩka. 'She ascended yesterday.'
7. Yuki tsena ĩabõ tso. 'She saw the pineapple today.'
8. Wai ĩabi bĩ. 'You saw the fish.'
9. Yetse ĩabi ĩ, yābĩka. 'He saw the pig yesterday.'
10. Yābĩka wai babĩ ĩ. 'He ate fish yesterday.'
11. Yetse babõ tso. 'She ate the pig(-meat).'
12. Tsena babi yi, yuki. 'I ate the pineapple today.'
13. ĩre ekabõ tso, tsena, yābĩka. 'She fed the pineapple to him yesterday.'
14. ĩre ekabi yi. 'I fed (it) to him.'
15. Yuki bĩre ekabi yi, wai. 'I fed the fish to you today.'
16. Tsore ekabĩ ĩ, yuki. 'He fed (it) to her today.'
17. Tsore ekabi bĩ, yetse. 'You fed the pig(-meat) to her.'
18. Yābĩka yire ekabi bĩ. 'You fed (it) to me yesterday.'
19. Yire ĩtsibĩ ĩ, yetse, yuki. 'He gave the pig to me today.'
20. Yuki bĩre ĩtsibĩ ĩ. 'He gave (it) to you today.'
21. Yābĩka tsore ĩtsibi yi, tsena. 'I gave the pineapple to her yesterday.'
22. ĩre ĩtsibi bĩ, yābĩka. 'You gave (it) to him yesterday.'
23. Bĩre ĩtsibõ tso, wai. 'She gave fish to you.'
24. Yire ĩtsibõ tso. 'She gave (it) to me.'

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## Dataset 197. Waorani (Ecuador)

FYI: One of the verb roots in the following sentences is a 'see, look'.

1. Tepã kĩñã põ bei nõwõ. 'Come quickly now and drink cassava drink!'
2. Kĩñã põ beida ãmãmã. 'You two come across (river) fast and drink!'
3. Nõwõ yowẽ iyikii põ beidãni. 'You all come close by now and eat tree grapes!'
4. Nõwõ ao go beboi iyikii. 'Now I'll go right here nearby and eat Inga fruit!' or  
'Now let me go ... !'
5. Iyikii tepã põ bekãi wãtãpiyã. 'He'll come near and drink cassava drink in awhile!' or  
'Let him ... !'
6. Kĩñã põ aida. 'You two come look, fast!'
7. Nõwõ ãmãmã kĩñã go bekãi. 'He'll hurry across now and drink!' or 'Let him ... !'
8. Kĩñã iyikii go ai. 'Go right here nearby quickly and see!'
9. Yowẽ go aida ãmãmã. 'You two go look at the tree grapes on the other side!'
10. Wãtãpiyã yowẽ põ ai. 'Come see the tree grapes afterwhile!'
11. Põ aidãni nõwõ. 'You all come look now!'
12. Nõwõ kĩñã ao põ akãi. 'He'll come quickly now and see the Inga fruit!' or  
'Let him ... !'
13. Nõwõ go beboida. 'I'll go drink now, you two!' or 'Let me ... !'
14. ãmãmã go aboi. 'I'll go across and see!' or 'Let me ... !'
15. Wãtãpiyã põ beboidãni. 'I'll come and drink afterwhile, you all!' or  
'Let me ... !'
16. Põ akãida. 'He'll come and look, you two!' or 'Let him ... !'
17. Tepã põ bekãidãni. 'He'll come and drink cassava drink, you all!' or  
'Let him ... !'
18. Kĩñã ao go ai. 'Go quickly and see the Inga fruit!'
19. Go aboida ãmãmã. 'I'll go across and see, you two!' or 'Let me ... !'

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## Dataset 198. Tlingit (USA)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

Note: treat **awΛ-** as a 3s perfective prefix.

1. Hit t'ex' awΛɕak we kΛbak.  
house behind he.killed that mouse  
'He killed the mouse behind the house.'
2. As ganx' awΛhun.  
tree outside he.sold  
'He sold the timber outside.'
3. Quk t'et awΛχitʃ we x'ux'.  
box behind he.threw that book  
'He threw the book behind the box.'
4. Awat'e we x'ux'.  
he.found that book  
'He found the book.'
5. Quk tayix' awΛɕaq.  
box under he.killed  
'He killed it under the box.'
6. Gant awΛχitʃ we yiʔat.  
outside he.threw that bed  
'He threw the bed outside.'
7. As χandax awat'e.  
tree near he.found  
'He found it near the tree.'
8. Quk hit tayit awΛχitʃ.  
box house under he.threw  
'He threw the box under the house.'
9. Gandax awat'e.  
outside he.found  
'He found it outside.'
10. AwΛχitʃ.  
he.threw  
'He threw it.'

(continued)

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 198 continued:

11. Hit yix<sup>?</sup> awΛhun.  
house in he.sold  
He sold it in the house.'
12. Quk yikdΛχ awΛt<sup>?</sup>e.  
box in he.found  
He found it in the box.'
13. AwΛhun we hit.  
he.sold that house  
He sold the house.'
14. Hit χΛnx<sup>?</sup> awΛϕΛq we xuts.  
house near he.killed that brown.bear  
He killed the brown bear near the house.'
15. Hit yix<sup>?</sup> awΛϕΛq.  
house in he.killed  
He killed it in the house.'
16. X<sup>?</sup>ux<sup>?</sup> χΛnt awΛχitʃ.  
book near he.threw  
He threw it near the book.'
17. Yi<sup>?</sup>Λt t<sup>?</sup>edΛχ awΛt<sup>?</sup>e we quk.  
bed behind he.found that box  
He found the box behind the bed.'
18. Xuts as χΛnx<sup>?</sup> awΛϕΛq.  
brown.bear tree near he.killed  
He killed the brown bear near the tree.'
19. KΛβak yi<sup>?</sup>Λt tΛyidΛχ awΛt<sup>?</sup>e.  
mouse bed under he.found  
He found the mouse under the bed.'
20. X<sup>?</sup>ux<sup>?</sup> xuts t<sup>?</sup>et awΛχitʃ.  
book brown.bear behind he.threw  
'He threw the book behind the brown bear.'



## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 199. Northern Puebla Totonac (Mexico)

Note: Do not attempt morphology.

1. Wal.  
'He spoke.'
2. A:kalista:n wal Pedro.  
then  
'After that Peter spoke.'
3. Ki:wal Pedro.  
'Peter went to speak.'
4. Ki:wal Pedro a?ntsa.  
there  
'Peter went to speak there.'
5. Qo:tan wal Pedro.  
yesterday  
'Yesterday Peter spoke.'
6. Pedro wal laqa:ʃu.  
everywhere  
'Peter spoke everywhere.'
7. A:kalista:n Pedro wal pahtsu qo:tan.  
then nearby yesterday  
'After that Peter spoke nearby yesterday.'
8. Nawan a?ntsa laqali.  
there tomorrow  
'He will speak there tomorrow.'
9. Nawan maqluwa laqali tuʃuma?n.  
many.times tomorrow day.after.tomorrow  
'He will speak many times in the future.'
10. Stu?nkwa nawan laqa:ʃu k:atsisat.  
certainly everywhere early  
'He will certainly speak early everywhere.'
11. ʃu?ntsa nawan.  
thus  
'Thus he will speak.'
12. A:kalista:n nawan Pedro lakapal.  
then quickly  
'Then Peter will speak quickly.'
13. ʃo?la wal pahtsu lakapal.  
probably nearby quickly  
'He probably spoke quickly nearby.'

(Continued)

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 199 continued:

14. tʃoʔla Pedro laqali nawan.  
probably tomorrow  
'Peter will probably speak tomorrow.'
15. Wal aʔtsa qo:tan tufumaʔntsa.  
here yesterday day.before.yesterday  
'He spoke here in the past.'
16. Stuʔnkwa wal tufumaʔntsa.  
certainly day.before.yesterday  
'He certainly spoke day before yesterday.'
17. Wal jiwa:n laqa:tʃu wampala tʃoʔh.  
everywhere again today  
'John spoke everywhere again today.'
18. tʃuʔnca Pedro qo:tan wal pahtsu.  
thus yesterday nearby  
'Peter thus spoke nearby yesterday.'
19. Stuʔnkwa jiwa:n tʃoʔh ki:wal maqluwa.  
certainly today many.times  
'John certainly went to speak many times today.'
20. Ka:tsisa:t Pedro ki:wal wampala.  
early again  
'Peter went early to speak again.'
21. Laqali jiwa:n naki:wan pahtsu ʃaʔnka.  
tomorrow nearby well  
'Tomorrow John will go to speak well nearby.'
22. Tufumaʔn Pedro nawan.  
day.after.tomorrow  
'Peter will speak day after tomorrow.'
23. tʃoʔh jiwa:n naki:wan aʔntsa.  
today there  
'John will go to speak there today.'
24. Wal ʃaʔnka qo:tan.  
well yesterday  
'He spoke well yesterday.'
25. Nawan lakapal tufumaʔn.  
quickly day.after.tomorrow  
'He will speak quickly day after tomorrow.'
26. Ki:wal jiwa:n pahtsu.  
nearby  
'John went nearby to speak.'

(Continued)

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 199 continued:

27. Nawani Pedro aʔtsa ʃaʔnka.  
                  here well  
‘Peter will speak well here.’
28. ʃuʔntsa ka:tsisat ʃoʔh nawan wampala.  
          thus early today again  
‘He will thus speak again this morning.’
29. Qo:tar tufumaʔntsa wal aʔtsa maqluwa.  
          yesterday day.before.yesterday here many.times  
‘He spoke here many times in the past.’
30. ʃoʔla Pedro ki:wal aʔntsa maqluwa ka:tsisat ʃoʔh.  
          probably there many.times early today  
‘Peter probably went to speak there many times this morning.’

### Dataset 200. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

Note: underlining indicates emphasis.

1. Ca<sup>1</sup>dsié<sup>1</sup> dsa<sup>2</sup>. ‘Someone arrived.’
2. Jní<sup>2</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>lólh<sup>1</sup> ja<sup>3</sup>ná<sup>3</sup>. ‘I bathed there.’
3. Dsa<sup>2</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>dsié<sup>1</sup> ja<sup>3</sup>ió<sup>1</sup> dsié<sup>2</sup>. ‘Someone arrived way over there yesterday.’
4. Ja<sup>3</sup>la<sup>2</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>ŋøa<sup>1</sup> dsa<sup>2</sup> jo<sup>1</sup>. ‘Someone walked here day before yesterday.’
5. Jní<sup>2</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>ŋøa<sup>1</sup> ja<sup>3</sup>la<sup>2</sup>. ‘I walked here.’
6. Ja<sup>3</sup>ió<sup>1</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>ŋøa<sup>1</sup> jní<sup>2</sup>. ‘I walked way over there.’
7. Dsiég<sup>2</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>lólh<sup>1</sup> jní<sup>2</sup>. ‘Yesterday I bathed.’
8. Jo<sup>1</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>dsié<sup>1</sup> dsa<sup>2</sup> ja<sup>3</sup>ná<sup>3</sup>. ‘Day before yesterday someone arrived there.’
9. Dsa<sup>2</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>lólh<sup>1</sup>. ‘Someone bathed.’
10. Ca<sup>1</sup>dsié<sup>1</sup> jní<sup>2</sup> ja<sup>3</sup>ió<sup>1</sup> jo<sup>1</sup>. ‘I arrived way over there day before yesterday.’

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 201. Northern Tepehuán (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

Note: underlining indicates emphasis.

- |  |                   |                                       |                     |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Koi.                                      | 'Slept.'          | 9. Maikoip <u>Λ</u> fi api.           | 'You didn't sleep?' |
| 2. T <u>Λ</u> Λ.                             | 'Saw.'            | 10. Mait <u>Λ</u> Λp <u>Λ</u> fi.     | 'You didn't see?'   |
| 3. Koi <u>η</u> fi an <u>Λ</u> .             | 'I slept?'        | 11. Apip <u>Λ</u> fi koi.             | 'You slept?'        |
| 4. T <u>Λ</u> Λ <u>η</u> fi.                 | 'I saw?'          | 12. Apip <u>Λ</u> fi t <u>Λ</u> Λ.    | 'You saw?'          |
| 5. Koi <u>p</u> Λfi.                         | 'You slept?'      | 13. Apip <u>Λ</u> fi maikoi.          | 'You didn't sleep?' |
| 6. T <u>Λ</u> Λp <u>Λ</u> fi api.            | 'You saw?'        | 14. Apip <u>Λ</u> fi mait <u>Λ</u> Λ. | 'You didn't see?'   |
| 7. Maiko <u>η</u> fi.                        | 'I didn't sleep?' | 15. Maitap <u>Λ</u> fi koi api.       | 'You didn't sleep?' |
| 8. Mait <u>Λ</u> Λ <u>η</u> fi an <u>Λ</u> . | 'I didn't see?'   | 16. Maitap <u>Λ</u> fi t <u>Λ</u> Λ.  | 'You didn't see?'   |

## Dataset 202. Carib (Guatemala)

- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Lariha wã María.      | 'John saw Mary.'                |
| 2. Lariha wã ãũli le.    | 'John saw the dog.'             |
| 3. Tariha María ãũli le. | 'Mary saw the dog.'             |
| 4. Tariha María wã.      | 'Mary saw John.'                |
| 5. Wã lariha María.      | 'It was John who saw Mary.'     |
| 6. María tariha wã.      | 'It was Mary who saw John.'     |
| 7. María lariha wã.      | 'It was Mary whom John saw.'    |
| 8. Wã tariha María.      | 'It was John whom Mary saw.'    |
| 9. ãũli le tariha María  | 'It was the dog that Mary saw.' |

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 203. Vietnamese

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

1.  $\Delta w\eta$  hawk. 'You study.'
2. Toy hawk. 'I study.'
3. Toy  $\eta u$ . 'I sleep.'
4.  $\Delta w\eta$   $\eta u$  hay zë. 'You slept two hours.'
5.  $\Delta w\eta$  hawk baw zë. 'How many hours did you study?'
6. Toy hawk baw  $\Delta w$ . 'How long did I study?'
7. Hay zë toy  $\eta u$ . 'I will sleep two hours.'
8. Baw  $\Delta w$   $\Delta w\eta$   $\eta u$ . 'How long will you sleep?'
9. Baw  $\Delta w$  toy hawk. 'How long will I study?'
10. Baw zë toy  $\eta u$ . 'How many hours will I sleep?'

### Dataset 204. Finnish

1. Etsin karitsaa. 'I look for the lamb.'
2. Koira etsii lehmää. 'The dog looks for the cow.'
3. Sisko etsii enoa. 'Sister looks for mother's brother.'
4. Naapuri etsii üstävää. 'The neighbor looks for a friend.'
5. Katson koiraa. 'I look at the dog.'
6. Katsot isää. 'You look at father.'
7. üstävä katsoo karitsaa. 'A friend looks at the lamb.'
8. Isä katsoo naapuria. 'Father looks at the neighbor.'
9. Kuuntelet naapuria. 'You listen to a neighbor.'
10. Lehmä kuuntelee siskoa. 'The cow listens to sister.'
11. Eno kuuntelee isää. 'Mother's brother listens to father.'
12. Karitsa kuuntelee koiraa. 'The lamb listens to the dog.'

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## Dataset 205. Japanese

1. Kodomo ga aruku.  
'The child walks.'
2. Josei ga aruku.  
'The woman walks.'
3. Kodomo ga kuru.  
'The child comes.'
4. Dansei no kodomo ga kuru.  
'The man's child comes.'
5. Kodomo ga hon o miru.  
'The child sees the book.'
6. Kodomo ga josei no okashi o miru.  
'The child sees the woman's cake.'
7. Josei no kodomo ga hon o mitsukeru.  
'The woman's child finds the book.'
8. Josei ga hon o kodomo ni ageru.  
'The woman gives the child the book.'
9. Josei ga okashi o dansei ni ageru.  
'The woman gives the man the cake.'
10. Dansei ga okashi o josei no kodomo ni motteiku.  
'The man takes the woman's child the cake.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 206. Russian

1. D'ěvat'ka ísit sabáku.  
little.girl look.for dog  
'The little girl is looking for the dog.'
2. Sabáka ísit b'élku.  
dog look.for squirrel  
'The dog is looking for the squirrel.'
3. B'élku gan'áit sabáka.  
squirrel chase dog  
'The dog is chasing the squirrel.'
4. Gan'áit sabáku d'ěvat'ka.  
chase dog little.girl  
'The little girl is chasing the dog.'
5. Ísit sabáka d'ěvat'ku.  
look.for dog little.girl  
'The dog is looking for the little girl.'

### Dataset 207. German

1. Der Küster zeigt dem Sohn den Schuh.  
The sexton shows the son the shoe.'
2. Der Onkel zeigt dem Küster den Hund.  
The uncle shows the sexton the dog.'
3. Der Sohn verkauft dem Onkel den Hund.  
The son sells the uncle the dog.'
4. Der Küster verkauft dem Onkel den Schuh.  
The sexton sells the uncle the shoe.'
5. Der Hund beisst den Küster.  
The dog bites the sexton.'
6. Der Sohn beisst den Onkel.  
The son bites the uncle.'
7. Der Hund jagt den Onkel.  
The dog chases the uncle.'
8. Der Onkel jagt den Sohn.  
The uncle chases the son.'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 208. Pitjantjatjara—Ooldea (Australia)

1. Kuḷpirpa ḡaḷariṯaḡu.  
kangaroo came  
'The kangaroo came.'
2. Yuṅṭalpa pakanu.  
daughter got.up  
'[My] daughter got up.'
3. ḡali ḡaḷariṯaḡu.  
1d came  
'We (two) came.'
4. ḡura pakanu.  
2s got.up  
'You got up.'
5. Ampintu kuḷpirpa ḡaḡu.  
Ampin kangaroo saw  
'Ampin saw the kangaroo.'
6. ḡura yuṅṭalpa kulinu.  
2s daughter heard  
'You heard [my] daughter.'
7. Kuḷpirtu ḡuraḡa ḡaḡu.  
kangaroo 2s saw  
'The kangaroo saw you.'
8. Yuṅṭaltu ḡaliḡa kulinu.  
daughter 1d heard  
'[My] daughter heard us (two).'
9. ḡali kuḷpirpa ḡaḡu.  
1d kangaroo saw  
'We (two) saw the kangaroo.'



## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 209. Pitjantjatjara—Ooldea (Australia)

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Watiŋku kulpirpa ŋalakatiŋu. | ‘The man brought the kangaroo.’     |
| 2. Ŧiŋi ŋuraŋka ŋinaŋu.         | ‘The child sat in camp.’            |
| 3. Papa paŋaŋka ŋinaŋu.         | ‘The dog sat on the ground.’        |
| 4. Papaŋku ŋiŋi paŋaŋu.         | ‘The dog bit the child.’            |
| 5. Ŧiŋi yulaŋu.                 | ‘The child cried.’                  |
| 6. Ŧayulu ŋiŋi kulinu.          | ‘I heard the child.’                |
| 7. Watiŋku ŋura wantiŋu.        | ‘The man left the camp.’            |
| 8. Watiŋku kulpirpa kulŋuŋu.    | ‘The man speared the kangaroo.’     |
| 9. Kulpirtu wati pirinu.        | ‘The kangaroo scratched the man.’   |
| 10. Yuŋŋaltu ŋiŋi maŋŋinu.      | ‘The daughter picked up the child.’ |
| 11. Miŋma ŋalakulpaŋu.          | ‘The woman returned.’               |
| 12. Miŋmaŋku ŋayura ŋaŋu.       | ‘The woman saw me.’                 |
| 13. Ŧayulu miŋma waŋaŋu.        | ‘I told the woman.’                 |
| 14. Ŧayulu mirpaŋariŋu.         | ‘I became angry.’                   |
| 15. Ŧura ŋayura ŋaŋu.           | ‘You saw me.’                       |
| 16. Miŋmaŋku ŋurara ŋaŋu.       | ‘The woman saw you.’                |
| 17. Yuŋŋalpa ŋalariŋaŋu.        | ‘The daughter came.’                |
| 18. Kulpirpa iluriŋu.           | ‘The kangaroo died.’                |
| 19. Miŋma mapiŋaŋu.             | ‘The woman went away.’              |
| 20. Ŧayulu ŋiŋi makatiŋu.       | ‘I carried the child away.’         |

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 209 continued:

- |                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 21. Nunu lu hayuna na.     | ‘Nunu saw me.’                   |
| 22. Paluu wati wata.       | ‘He told the man.’               |
| 23. Wati ku paluna kulinu. | ‘The man heard him.’             |
| 24. Wati ku ampina yaliti. | ‘The man called Ampin.’          |
| 25. Ampin pa.              | ‘Ampin got up.’                  |
| 26. Paluu mapita.          | ‘He went away.’                  |
| 27. Ju ra halapita.        | ‘You came.’                      |
| 28. Ampin tu jurana na.    | ‘Ampin saw you.’                 |
| 29. Inana jinakati.        | ‘We (pl) sat down.’              |
| 30. Inana yunfalpa yaliti. | ‘We called the daughter.’        |
| 31. Inali yunfalpa tapinu. | ‘We (2) asked the daughter.’     |
| 32. Wati ku inana wana.    | ‘The man followed us (pl).’      |
| 33. Ampin tu inali yaliti. | ‘Ampin called us (2).’           |
| 34. Juramuka titi kulinu.  | ‘You (pl) heard the child.’      |
| 35. Pili tu juramukana na. | ‘Pili saw you (pl).’             |
| 36. Ina titi makati.       | ‘They (pl) took the child away.’ |
| 37. Titi ku inana pirinu.  | ‘The child scratched them (pl).’ |
| 38. Ina titika inana.      | ‘They (pl) sat on the child.’    |
| 39. Ina pa.                | ‘They (pl) got up (arose).’      |
| 40. Pili mirpana.          | ‘Pili was angry.’                |
| 41. Wati ku pili pa.       | ‘The man hit Pili.’              |

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 210. Jungle Quichua (Ecuador)

1. Wawa jamun.  
child come  
'The child comes.'
2. Kay wawa jayahurka.  
this child was.standing  
'This child was standing.'
3. jayahun atun kari.  
is.standing big man  
'The big man is standing.'
4. tʃi itʃiʎa mama jamurka.  
that small mother came  
'That small mother came.'
5. Mama kay atun wawata kayan.  
mother this big child call  
'Mother calls this big child.'
6. Kay itʃiʎa karita kayahun ali wawa.  
this small man is.calling good child  
'The good child is calling this small man.'
7. Itʃiʎa wawata kari rikun.  
small child man watch  
'The man watches the small child.'
8. Kay karita mama kayarka.  
this man mother called  
'Mother called this man.'
9. tʃi atun mama kay itʃiʎa wawata maskahun.  
that big mother this small child is.seeking  
'That big mother is seeking this small child.'
10. Kay wawa kayahurka tʃi ali karita.  
this child was.calling that good man  
'This child was calling that good man.'
11. tʃi atun mamata ali wawa maskahurka.  
that big mother good child was.seeking  
'The good child was seeking that big mother.'
12. Itʃiʎa kari atun karita rikuhurka.  
small man big man was.watching  
'The small man was watching the big man.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 211. Latin

1. Filia columbam liberat.  
'The daughter frees the dove.'
2. Femina filiam amat.  
'The woman loves the daughter.'
3. Filiae columbas amant.  
'The daughters love the doves.'
4. Aquila feminam salvat.  
'The eagle saves the woman.'
5. Aquilae columbas portant.  
'The eagles carry the doves.'
6. Feminae aquilam liberant.  
'The women free the eagle.'
7. Femina latas longas columbas amat.  
'The woman loves the long, wide doves.'
8. Magna aquila parvam columbam pugnata.  
'The big eagle fights the small dove.'
9. Magna alba aquila alas duas portat.  
'The big white eagle carries two wings.'
10. Mea filia gratas tuas picturas duas amat.  
'My daughter loves your two fine paintings.'
11. Magnae meae aquilae duae parvam columbam pugnant.  
'My two big eagles fight the small dove.'
12. Albae magnae meae columbae duae bellicosas tuas aquilas pugnant.  
'My two big white doves fight your warlike eagles.'
13. Longae latae meae aquilae duae puellas amant.  
'My two long, wide eagles love girls.'
14. Magnae aquilae parvas columbas duas pugnant.  
'The big eagles fight two small doves.'
15. Mea filia albas magnas tuas columbas duas liberat.  
'My daughter frees your two big white doves.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 212. Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)

1. Ikauuepa. 'You hurried.'
2. Avaraepa. 'I went.'
3. Avarovere. 'He'll go.'
4. Avauvere evoa. 'You'll go over there.'
5. Urua paurivere. 'You'll build a bed.'
6. Kepa kipuava. 'I painted a house.'
7. Ikauravere evoa. 'I'll hurry over there.'
8. Ikauroepa ragaiva. 'He hurried with me.'
9. Avauepa ragaiva. 'You went with me.'
10. Avaravere rerava. 'I'll go with him.'
11. Kepa pauavere evoa. 'I'll build a house over there.'
12. Rerapa urua paureva. 'He built a bed for him.'
13. Ikaurovere varavira. 'He'll hurry down to the coast.'
14. Oporuva pauava viiva. 'I built a canoe with you.'
15. Ikauraepa viiva varavira. 'I hurried with you down to the coast.'
16. Ikauvere rerava evoa. 'You'll hurry with him over there.'
17. Rerapa opuruva kipuriva. 'You painted a canoe for him.'
18. Kepa kipurevere varavira. 'He'll paint a house down on the coast.'
19. Avaroepa viiva varavira. 'He went with you down to the coast.'
20. Oporuva kipurivere ragaiva. 'You'll paint a canoe with me.'
21. Viipa urua kipuavere rerava. 'I'll paint a bed with him for you.'
22. Kepa pauriva rerava varavira. 'You built a house with him down on the coast.'
23. Viipa opuruva paurevere ragaiva. 'He'll build a canoe with me for you.'
24. Ragaipa urua kipureva viiva evoa. 'He painted a bed with you for me over there.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 213. Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)

1. Opuruvaepa voa. 'The canoe was here.'
2. Opuruvapere ipavira. 'The canoe will be up in the mountains.'
3. Papapakepaepa ipavira. 'The airplane was up in the mountains.'
4. Papapakepapere voa. 'The airplane will be here.'
5. Viiepa rerava voa. 'You were with him here.'
6. Viivere rerava ipavira. 'You will be with him up in the untains.'
7. Reraepa viiva ipavira. 'He was with you up in the mountains.'
8. Reravere rerava voa. 'He will be with him here.'
9. Vii uriouepa rerava voa. 'You came with him here.'
10. Rera uriorovere viiva ipavira. 'He will come with you up to the mountains.'
11. Opuruva urioepa ipavira. 'The canoe came up to the mountains.'
12. Papapakepa uriopere voa. 'The airplane will come here.'
13. Opuruva virupere ipavira. 'The canoe will move up to the mountains.'
14. Papapakepa viruepa voa. 'The airplane moved here.'
15. Vii viruovere rerava ipavira. 'You will move with him up to the mountains.'
16. Rera viruroepa rerava voa. 'He moved with him here.'
17. Rera papapakepa purarevere viiva voa. 'He will make the airplane with you here.'
18. Vii papapakepa voririva ipavira. 'You bought the airplane in the mountains.'
19. Rera papapakepa purareva voa. 'He made the airplane here.'
20. Vii opuruva voririvere rerava voa. 'You will buy the canoe with him here.'
21. Vii epao rerava ipavira. 'You are/were with him up in the mountains.'
22. Rera epao viiva voa. 'He is/was with you here.'
23. Opuruva epao voa. 'The canoe is/was here.'
24. Papapakepa epao ipavira. 'The airplane is/was up in the mountains.'
25. Vii opuruva purariva rerava ipavira. 'You made the canoe with him up in the mountains.'
26. Rera opuruva vorireva rerava ipavira. 'He bought the canoe with him up in the mountains.'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 214. Walmaṭari (Australia)

1. Kuṇāṛpa lapaṇi.  
dog ran  
'The dog ran.'
2. Kuṇāṛpa lapaṇi mana ɟaṭi.  
dog ran stick  
'The dog ran with a stick.'
3. Kakadḷipa lapaṇi.  
goanna ran  
'The goanna ran.'
4. ŋanpəyipa lapaṇi yawata ɟaṭi.  
man ran horse  
'The man rode a horse.'
5. Manapa ṇaṇa ṇanpayiḷu.  
stick saw man  
'The man saw the stick.'
6. Yawatapa ṇaṇa ṇanpayiḷu.  
horse saw man  
'The man saw the horse.'
7. Kuṇāṛpa ṇaṇa ṇanpayiḷu yawata ɟaṭiḷu.  
dog saw man horse  
'The man on the horse saw the dog.'
8. ŋanpəyipa kuṛapapa ɟani kakadḷiḷu.  
man hand bit goanna  
'The goanna bit the man on the hand.'
9. Kuṇāṛpa piṇa ṇanpayiḷu kuṛapaḷu.  
dog hit man hand  
'The man hit the dog with his hand.'
10. Kuṇāṛpa piṇa ṇanpayiḷu mana ɟaṭiḷu.  
dog hit man stick  
'The man hit the dog with a stick.'
11. ɟinaḷpa kaṇḍiṇi ṇanpayiḷu ɟinaḷu.  
spear trod man foot  
'The man trod on the spear with his foot.'
12. ɟinaḷpa kaṇḍiṇi ṇanpayiḷu puut ɟaṭiḷu.  
spear trod man boot  
'The man trod on the spear with his boot.'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 215. Cashinahua (Peru)

1. ɪ bitsã tsakakĩ.	‘My brother shoots it.’
2. ɪ bitsã isu haida tsakakĩ.	‘My brother shoots many spider monkeys.’
3. ɪ bitsã piawĩ isu tsakakĩ.	‘My brother shoots spider monkey with arrows.’
4. ɪ isu tsakai kaşũ.	‘I hunted (went shooting) spider monkey.’
5. Miarã ɪ ũĩşũ.	‘I saw you.’
6. Habu butukĩ.	‘He goes down.’
7. Mĩ kaşũ.	‘You went.’
8. ɪ bitsã hasĩ ũĩkĩ.	‘My brother sees wild turkey.’
9. Haarã haşiwĩ ɪnã imawawaşũ.	‘Mine killed him with a spear.’
10. Hasĩ ɪ bitsa ũĩkĩ.	‘A wild turkey sees my brother.’
11. Hasĩ kuşĩ kakĩ.	‘A wild turkey goes fast (runs).’
12. ɪ bitsã tsakabãĩkĩ.	‘My brother shoots it, going along.’
13. Kumã isu iwopa ũĩşũ.	‘The partridge saw a big spider monkey.’
14. Hunĩ isu iwopa haida ũĩşũ.	‘The man saw a very big spider monkey.’
15. Kuma haidã huni ũĩnũ.	‘Many partridges will see the man.’
16. ɪ kuka yeş tsakai kanũ.	‘My father-in-law will hunt (go shooting) armadillo.’
17. Yeşã ɪ kukã ũĩkĩ.	‘My father-in-law sees armadillo.’
18. ɪ kuka pipã isu ũĩşũ.	‘My good father-in-law saw a spider monkey.’
19. ɪ tşe haidã tsakabubuşũ.	‘My many brothers-in-law shot it from place to place.’
20. ɪ isu pişupişta ũĩ kanũ.	‘I’ll go seeing a little spider monkey.’
21. Hĩsĩsã ɪ ũĩbãĩkĩ.	‘Going along I see ants.’
22. ɪ isu şita ũĩnũ.	‘I’ll see spider monkey teeth.’
23. Habũna tsakabubui kakĩ.	‘His hunts them from place to place.’
24. Isu kurũ mĩna ũĩşũ.	‘The grey spider monkey saw yours.’
25. Habũ bitsã ɪ kuma haida ũĩşũ.	‘His brother saw my many partridges.’
26. Mĩ kukã isu şita ũĩşũ.	‘Your father-in-law saw spider monkey teeth.’
27. Kuma iwopa haida kuşĩ kanũ.	‘The very big partridge will run.’
28. ɪ isu bisu ũĩkĩ.	‘I see a spider monkey face.’
29. Isu iwopa haidã pia ũĩnũ.	‘A very big spider monkey will see the arrows.’
30. Hunirã pia haidawĩ ɪ tsakakĩ.	‘I shoot men with many arrows.’
31. Kawĩ.	‘Go!’
32. ɪ bitsarã ɪ des pipã ũĩnũ.	‘My good nephew will see my brother.’
33. řarã ɪ bitsã ũĩkĩ.	‘My brother sees me.’

Continued



## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 215 Continued:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 34. Mīnā hasī pii bitfikī.             | ‘Yours wants wild turkey feathers.’                      |
| 35. tsakai kawī.                       | ‘Hunt!’  |
| 36. Habū isurā īnā ūīkī.               | ‘Mine sees his spider monkey.’                           |
| 37. Isu imawawai inawī.                | ‘Go up killing monkey!’                                  |
| 38. īnarā habū isū bitfibāīnū.         | ‘His spider monkey will want mine going along.’          |
| 39. īna tsakawī.                       | ‘Shoot mine!’  |
| 40. Isu mikīnā huni haidā ūīkī.        | ‘Many men see a monkey hand.’                            |
| 41. Niwi.                              | ‘Walk!’  |
| 42. Hasī batfirā habū bitfikī.         | ‘He wants wild turkey eggs.’                             |
| 43. Habūnā mia ūībubunū.               | ‘His will see you from place to place.’                  |
| 44. Kuḡi butuwi.                       | ‘Go down fast!’  |
| 45. Huni iwopā niḡi bitfikī.           | ‘The big man wants a rope.’                              |
| 46. Haa imawawawī.                     | ‘Kill him!’  |
| 47. Hīsīs haida inakāīḡū.              | ‘Many ants ascended going along.’                        |
| 48. Habū kukā haḡi ūībāīḡū.            | ‘His father-in-law saw the spear going along.’           |
| 49. Inawī.                             | ‘Go up!’   |
| 50. ḡe pīpa kakukukī.                  | ‘Good brothers-in-law go from place to place.’           |
| 51. Mī ḡe pīpa haida kuḡi kakukuḡū.    | ‘Your very good brother-in-law ran from place to place.’ |
| 52. Yeḡ bitḡiwi.                       | ‘Want armadillo!’  |
| 53. ī hasī batḡi bitḡinū.              | ‘I’ll want wild turkey eggs.’                            |
| 54. Mīna tsakai kaḡū.                  | ‘Yours hunted it.’                                       |
| 55. Uīi butuwi.                        | ‘Seeing go down!’  |
| 56. Habū kuka pīpa kuḡi butunū.        | ‘His good father-in-law will descend fast.’              |
| 57. ī kukā kuma pii bitḡiḡū.           | ‘My father-in-law wanted partridge feathers.’            |
| 58. Binurā ī bitḡiḡū.                  | ‘I wanted a club.’                                       |
| 59. ī Imawawai kaḡū.                   | ‘I went killing it.’                                     |
| 60. Habu kuḡi nikukuḡū.                | ‘He walked fast from place to place.’                    |
| 61. Haḡi inu imawawaḡū.                | ‘The spear killed the jaguar.’                           |
| 62. Hasīnā ī bitsa pīpa haidā ūīkī.    | ‘My very good brother sees a wild turkey.’               |
| 63. ī bitsa ī isu piḡupīḡta ūīi inaḡū. | ‘My brother, seeing my little spider monkey, went up.’   |
| 64. Habū dēs pia haidawī isu tsakaḡū.  | ‘His nephew shot spider monkeys with many arrows.’       |
| 65. Mī kuma iwopa haidā haa ūīkī.      | ‘Your very big partridge sees him.’                      |
| 66. Habū binuwī imawawabāīkī.          | ‘He going along kills with a club.’                      |

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 215 Continued:

67. Kumarã habũ binuwĩ ĩ imawawanũ.  
'I'll kill partridge with his club.'
68. Huni iwopa haidarã kuma iwopã ũĩšũ.  
'The big partridge saw the very big man.'
69. Habũ habũ isu pišupiŝta haida tsakašũ.  
'He shot his very small spider monkey.'
70. Mĩ bitsa isu kũĩ biŝjibãĩni butukĩ.  
'Your brother, going along wanting real monkeys, descends.'
71. Habũ isu pišupiŝtarã ĩ pia haidã imawawakĩ.  
'My many arrows kill his little spider monkey.'
72. Hasĩ haidarã hĩsĩs biŝji butukukušũ.  
'The ants wanting many wild turkeys went down from place to place.'
73. Mĩnarã piawĩ habu imawawabãĩni kakĩ.  
'He, going along killing yours with arrows, goes.'
74. Isurã ĩ pia haidawĩ ĩ tsakai inakĩ.  
'I, shooting a spider monkey with my many arrows, go up.'
75. ĩ bitsã pia iwopa haidawĩ kuma tsakabãĩkĩ.  
'My brother going along shoots a partridge with a very big arrow.'
76. Mĩ isu haidarã ĩ pia iwopawĩ ĩ tsakabubui kanũ.  
'I'll hunt your many spider monkeys from place to place with my big arrows.'
77. Mĩ isu kũĩ ĩ niŝi kũĩwĩ habũna imawawanũ.  
'Your real monkey will kill his with my real rope.'
78. Yeŝã haŝi iwopawĩ habu imawawai inakukunũ.  
'He, killing armadillo with a big spear, will go up from place to place.'
79. Isu kũĩnã habũ ŝitawĩ inu iwopa haidã imawawabubukĩ.  
'The very big jaguar kills real monkeys with his teeth from place to place.'
80. ĩ ĩ binu haidawĩ mĩ yeŝ imawawai nikĩ.  
'I walk killing your armadillo with my many clubs.'
81. ĩ ŝe haidã haŝi iwopawĩ inu imawawabãĩšũ.  
'My many brothers-in-law going along killed a jaguar with a big spear.'
82. ĩ isu pišupiŝta haidarã binu pišupiŝta haidawĩ mĩ imawawakĩ.  
'You kill my very small spider monkey with a very little club.'
83. Habũnarã mĩ binu iwopa haidawĩ mĩ imawawašũ.  
'You killed his with your very big club.'
84. Inũ habũ ŝitawĩ huni pišupiŝta imawawakĩ.  
'The jaguar kills the little man with his teeth.'
85. Huni habũ binu iwopa haidawĩ yeŝ imawawai nikãĩnũ.  
'The man will walk going along, killing armadillo with his very big club.'

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### Dataset 216. Sayula Popoluca (Mexico)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

1. Min<sup>h</sup>sp huypay. 'You go buying.'
2. N<sup>h</sup>sp to?kpay. 'He goes selling.'
3. T<sup>h</sup>na<sup>h</sup>skap huypay. 'We (not you) go buying.'
4. Nana<sup>h</sup>skap huypay. 'We all go buying.'
5. Migana<sup>h</sup>skawu to?kpay. 'You all didn't go selling.'
6. T<sup>h</sup>na<sup>h</sup>sp si<sup>h</sup>huypay. 'I go meat-buying.'
7. T<sup>h</sup>si<sup>h</sup>huyp. 'I meat-buy.'
8. N<sup>h</sup>sp huypay ?ina?w. 'Her husband goes buying.'
9. N<sup>h</sup>sp to?kpay t<sup>h</sup>nya?w. 'My husband goes selling.'
10. T<sup>h</sup>si<sup>h</sup>huypak. 'We (not you) meat-buy.'
11. Mi<sup>h</sup>si<sup>h</sup>to?kw. 'You meat-sold.'
12. si<sup>h</sup>to?kah. 'He will meat-sell.'
13. Mi<sup>h</sup>ga<sup>h</sup>si<sup>h</sup>to?kah. 'You will not meat-sell.'
14. Kana<sup>h</sup>su si<sup>h</sup>to?kpay. 'He did not go meat-selling.'
15. T<sup>h</sup>ga<sup>h</sup>si<sup>h</sup>to?kp. 'I do not meat-sell.'
16. Nagan<sup>h</sup>skawu si<sup>h</sup>huypay. 'We all did not go meat-buying.'
17. T<sup>h</sup>gana<sup>h</sup>skaah si<sup>h</sup>to?kpay. 'We (not you) will not go meat-selling.'
18. N<sup>h</sup>fah si<sup>h</sup>huypay ?ina?w. 'Her husband will go meat-buying.'
19. Kana<sup>h</sup>su si<sup>h</sup>to?kpay ?inya?w. 'Your husband did not go meat-selling.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 217. Sierra Popoluca (Mexico)

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Hém jiwán nɔkum ho:yi ka:mho:m.    | ‘John went for a walk in the cornfield.’         |
| 2. Pe:toh mijpa wí:ki tɔkkɔ:m.        | ‘Peter will come to eat at the house.’           |
| 3. ʌtʃ nɔkpa atʃi:ŋi nɔkɔ:m.          | ‘I will go to bathe at the river.’               |
| 4. Mitʃ oyum miwí:ki pe:tohkɔ:m.      | ‘You went to eat at Peter's house and returned.’ |
| 5. Hém tʃimpa mijum wí:ki.            | ‘The dog came to eat.’                           |
| 6. Hém pe:toh mohum ma:tʃi jiwankɔ:m. | ‘Peter began to play at John's place.’           |
| 7. ʌtʃ aho:ypa.                       | ‘I will go for a walk.’                          |
| 8. Mitʃ miwí:kpa.                     | ‘You will eat.’                                  |
| 9. tʃimpa tʃiŋpa.                     | ‘A dog will bathe.’                              |
| 10. Heʔm tʃimpa ma:tʃpa tɔkxo:m.      | ‘The dog will play inside the house.’            |
| 11. Pe:toh wíkum.                     | ‘Peter ate.’                                     |
| 12. ʌnɔkpa.                           | ‘I will go.’                                     |
| 13. Mitʃ mioyum ka:mkɔ:m.             | ‘You went to the cornfield and returned.’        |
| 14. Nɔkpa tʃi:ŋi.                     | ‘He will go to bathe.’                           |
| 15. ʌtʃ mohpa awí:ki tɔkxo:m.         | ‘I will begin to eat inside the house.’          |
| 16. Mitʃ mijum mimɔ:tʃi nɔ:ho:m.      | ‘You came to play in the water.’                 |

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 218. English

1. I study.  
I can study.  
I may study.  
I shall study.
2. I am studying.  
I can be studying.  
I may be studying.  
I shall be studying.
3. I have studied.  
I can have studied.  
I may have studied.  
I shall have studied.
4. I have been studying.  
I can have been studying.  
I may have been studying.  
I shall have been studying.
5. I studied.  
I could study.  
I might study.  
I should study.
6. I was studying.  
I could be studying.  
I might be studying.  
I should be studying.
7. I had studied.  
I could have studied.  
I might have studied.  
I should have studied.
8. I had been studying.  
I could have been studying.  
I might have been studying.  
I should have been studying.
9. I do not study.  
I cannot study.  
I may not study.  
I shall not study.
10. I am not studying.  
I cannot be studying.  
I may not be studying.  
I shall not be studying.
11. I have not studied.  
I cannot have studied.  
I may not have studied.  
I shall not have studied.
12. I have not been studying.  
I cannot have been studying.  
I may not have been studying.  
I shall not have been studying.
13. I did not study.  
I could not study.  
I might not study.  
I should not study.
14. I was not studying.  
I could not be studying.  
I might not be studying.  
I should not be studying.
15. I had not studied.  
I could not have studied.  
I might not have studied.  
I should not have studied.
16. I had not been studying.  
I could not have been studying.  
I might not have been studying.  
I should not have been studying.

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 219. Huixtec Tzotzil (Mexico)

1. Mólun.	‘I am old.’
2. Mólat.	‘You are old.’
3. Lékun.	‘I am fine.’
4. Lékat.	‘You are fine.’
5. Tjikóm.	‘I will stay.’
6. Tjakóm.	‘You will stay.’
7. Tjibát.	‘I will go.’
8. Nibát.	‘I went.’
9. Natál.	‘You came.’
10. Tjalík.	‘You will begin.’
11. Tjiláx.	‘I will finish.’
12. Ni?áatin.	‘I bathed.’
13. Tja?ábtex.	‘You will work.’
14. Nikóm ?áatinukun.	‘I stayed and bathed.’
15. Tjakóm ?áatinukat.	‘You will stay and bathe.’
16. Tjibát ?áatinukun.	‘I will go and bathe.’
17. Nabát ?áatinukat.	‘You went and bathed.’
18. Nitál ?ábtexukun.	‘I came and worked.’
19. Nalík ?ábtexukat.	‘You began to work.’
20. Tjaláx ?ábtexukat.	‘You will finish working.’

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 220. Siona (Colombia)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Wekabi ũihi.<br>tapir be.lying.down                 | ‘The tapir is lying down.’             |
| 2. Wɪʔebi tāibi.<br>house fell.down                    | ‘The house fell down.’                 |
| 3. Kuyabi wɪibi.<br>stranger got.up                    | ‘The stranger got up.’                 |
| 4. Wɪbi mɪihi.<br>agouti go.up                         | ‘The agouti goes up.’                  |
| 5. ʃhagɪbi āihi.<br>chief eat                          | ‘The chief eats.’                      |
| 6. Kudabi saihi.<br>chicken go                         | ‘The chicken goes.’                    |
| 7. Yaibi daihi.<br>jaguar come                         | ‘The jaguar comes.’                    |
| 8. ʃhagɪbi wɪde ũabi.<br>chief agouti laid.down        | ‘The chief laid the agouti down.’      |
| 9. Yaibi kudade tāhi.<br>jaguar chicken drop           | ‘The jaguar drops the chicken.’        |
| 10. Kuyabi wekɪde wɪabi.<br>stranger tapir lifted      | ‘The stranger lifted the tapir.’       |
| 11. Yaibi wɪde mɪahi.<br>jaguar agouti take.up         | ‘The jaguar takes the agouti up.’      |
| 12. Kuyabi yaide sahi.<br>stranger jaguar take         | ‘The stranger takes the jaguar.’       |
| 13. ʃhagɪbi kudade dabi.<br>chief chicken brought      | ‘The chief brought the chicken.’       |
| 14. Kuyabi wekɪde wɪoɦɪ.<br>stranger tapir make.get.up | ‘The stranger makes the tapir get up.’ |
| 15. Wekabi kuyade mɪobi.<br>tapir stranger made.go.up  | ‘The tapir made the stranger go up.’   |
| 16. Kuyabi yaide āobi.<br>stranger jaguar fed          | ‘The stranger fed the jaguar.’         |
| 17. ʃhagɪbi kuyade saobi.<br>chief stranger sent       | ‘The chief sent the stranger.’         |

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 220 Continued:

18. Kuyabi ʔhagɨde daohi. 'The stranger sends the chief here.'  
stranger chief send.here
19. Wɨbi sai mɨhi. 'The agouti going ascends.'  
agouti go go.up
20. Yaibi wɨde da mɨahi. 'The jaguar bringing the agouti raises it.'  
jaguar agouti bring take.up
21. Wekɨbi kuyade dao mɨobi. 'The tapir made the stranger come ascending.'  
tapir stranger send.here made.go.up
- \*Wekɨbi kuyade dai mɨobi.  
\*Wekɨbi kuyade dai mɨabi.  
\*Wekɨbi kuyade da mɨobi.  
\*Wekɨbi kuyade da mɨibi.  
\*Wekɨbi kuyade dao mɨabi.  
\*Wekɨbi kuyade dao mɨibi.

### Dataset 221. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

1. Uen<sup>12</sup> dsóa<sup>12</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> quianh<sup>13</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>jmii<sup>2</sup>dsa.  
hard heart John with father.3  
'John and his father are mean.'
2. Uen<sup>12</sup> dsóa<sup>12</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> ja<sup>3</sup> cog<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>jmii<sup>2</sup>dsa.  
hard heart John toward father.3  
'John is mean to his father.'
3. Ca<sup>1</sup>ŋó<sup>1</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> quianh<sup>13</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>jmii<sup>2</sup>dsa.'  
went(sg) John with father.3  
'John went with his father.'
4. Ca<sup>1</sup>ŋi<sup>1</sup>lén<sup>2</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> quianh<sup>13</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>jmii<sup>2</sup>dsa.  
went(pl) John with father.3.  
'John and his father went.'
5. Ca<sup>1</sup>bú<sup>2</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> quianh<sup>13</sup> hma<sup>2</sup>.  
struck John with wood  
'John struck (someone) with a stick.'
6. Quianh<sup>13</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>jmii<sup>2</sup>dsa.  
with John father.3  
(a) 'John's father is with him.'  
(b) 'John is with his father.'
- \*Ja<sup>3</sup> cog<sup>2</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>jmii<sup>2</sup>dsa.  
\*Quianh<sup>13</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> hma<sup>2</sup>.



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### Dataset 222. Colorado (Ecuador)

1. Na ano fi-e. 'The child ate plantains.'  
child plantain eat-DECL
2. Unila kucu ka-e. 'The man got cassava.'  
man cassava get-DECL
3. tsatsika ka-n. 'Did he get meat?'  
meat get-INTERR
4. Ka-e. 'He got it.'  
get-DECL
5. Susu fi-e. 'The dog ate it.'  
dog eat-DECL
6. Na tsatsika fari-e. 'The child asked for meat.'  
child meat ask-DECL
7. Na ho-n. 'Is he a child?'  
child BE-INTERR
8. Ano fari-no ho-e. 'He should ask for plantain.'  
plantain ask-INF BE-DECL
9. Fi-no ho-n. 'Should he eat?'  
eat-INF BE-INTERR
10. Unila ka-no ho-e. 'The man should get it.'  
man get-INF BE-DECL
11. Kutsu fi-ka ho-e. 'He has eaten cassava.'  
cassava eat-PTCPL BE-DECL
12. Ano fari-ka ho-n. 'Has he asked for plantain?'  
plantain ask-PTCPL BE-INTERR
13. Unila tsatsika munara-e. 'The man needs meat.'  
man meat need-DECL
14. Fi-no munara-e. 'He needs to eat.'  
eat-INF need-DECL
15. Na susu fari-no munara-n. 'Need the child ask for the dog?'  
child dog ask-INF need-INTERR

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## Dataset 223. Kalagan (Philippines)

Regularized.

1. Magdala ya kuda? sa eseg.  
will.carry the horse the man  
'The horse will carry the man.'
2. Magkamang ya bubay sa umay adti be?en.  
will.get the woman the rice at basket  
'The woman will get the rice from the basket.'
3. Maglugpat ya idu? sa kauy.  
will.jump the dog the wood  
'The dog will jump the wood.'
4. Miglabet ya eseg sa kuda? na kauy.  
beat the man the horse with stick  
'The man beat the horse with a stick.'
5. Kamangen na idu? ya kauy adti umay.  
will.get the dog the stick at rice.field  
'The dog will get the stick at the rice field.'
6. Dala?an na eseg ya be?en sa umay.  
will.carry the man at basket the rice  
'The man will carry the rice to the basket.'
7. Lugpatan na kuda? ya umay sa kauy.  
will.jump the horse at rice.field the wood  
'The horse will jump over the wood at the rice field.'
8. Labetan na eseg ya umay sa idu?.  
will.beat the man at rice.field the dog  
'The man will beat the dog at the rice field.'
9. Pigdala na kuda? ya be?en sa umay adti eseg.  
carried the horse with basket the rice at man  
'The horse used the basket to carry the rice to the man.'
10. Paglugpat na bubay ya kauy sa be?en.  
will.jump the woman with stick the basket  
'The lady will use a stick to jump over the basket.'

(continued)

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 223 continued:

11. Piglugpat na eseg ya kauy sa idu?.  
jumped the man with stick the dog  
'The man used the stick to jump over the dog.'
12. Piglabet na bubay ya kauy sa idu? adti umay.  
beat the woman with stick the dog at rice.field  
'The woman used the stick to beat the dog at the rice field.'
13. Magdala ya eseg.  
will.carry the man  
'The man will carry.'
14. Pagkamang na eseg ya be?en sa umay adti idu?.  
will.get the man with basket the rice at dog  
'The man will get the rice from the dog in the basket.'
15. Lugpaten na idu? ya kuda?.  
will.jump the dog the horse  
'The dog will jump over the horse.'
16. Pagdala na bubay ya be?en sa umay adti eseg.  
will.carry the woman with basket the rice at man  
'The woman will use the basket to carry the rice to the man.'
17. Piglugpatan na kuda? ya be?en.  
jumped the horse at basket  
'The horse jumped at the place of the basket.'
18. Pigdala?an na be?en ya idu? sa umay.  
carried the basket at dog the rice  
'The basket carried the rice to the dog.'
19. Migkamang ya umay sa be?en adti eseg.  
got the rice the basket at man  
'The rice got the basket from the man.'
20. Migdala ya eseg sa umay na be?en adti bubay.  
carried the man the rice with basket at woman  
'The man carried the rice in a basket to the woman.'

(continued)

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 223 continued:

21. Pigkamang na bubay ya be?en sa umay adti eseg.  
got the woman with basket the rice at man  
'The woman used a basket to get the rice from the man.'
22. Miglugpat ya be?en adti umay.  
jumped the basket at rice  
'The basket jumped into the rice.'
23. Kamangan na idu? ya be?en sa umay.  
will.get the dog at basket the rice  
'The dog will get the rice from the basket.'
24. Pigkamangan na idu? ya eseg sa umay na be?en.  
got the dog at man the rice with basket  
'The dog got the rice in a basket from the man.'
25. Dala?en na bubay ya idu? na be?en adti eseg.  
will.carry the woman the dog with basket at man  
'The woman will carry the dog to the man in a basket.'
26. Maglabet ya eseg.  
will.hit the man  
'The man will hit.'
27. Labeten na bubay ya kuda? na kauy.  
will.beat the woman the horse with stick  
'The woman will beat the horse with a stick.'
28. Paglabet na eseg ya kauy sa kuda? adti umay.  
will.beat the man with stick the horse at rice.field  
'The man will beat the horse with a stick at the rice field.'
29. Piglabetan na eseg ya umay sa kuda?.  
beat the man at rice.field the horse  
'The man beat the horse at the rice field.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 224. Kalagan (Philippines)

Regularized.

1. Magkita? ya utaw sa balay. 'The man sees the house.'
2. Kita?en na utaw ya balay. 'The man sees the house.'
3. Magdet ya bata? sa usa. 'The boy hunts the pig.'
4. Deten na bata? ya usa. 'The boy hunts the pig.'
5. Magtawag ya bata? sa utaw. 'The boy calls the man.'
6. Tawagen na bata? ya utaw. 'The boy calls the man.'
7. Magdala ya utaw sa usa. 'The man carries the pig.'
8. Dala?en na utaw ya usa. 'The man carries the pig.'
9. Magtuway ya utaw sa bata?. 'The man guides the boy.'
10. Tuwayen na utaw ya bata?. 'The man guides the boy.'
11. Migdet ya bata? sa usa adti pawa?.  
'The boy hunted the pig at the farm.'
12. Deten na utaw ya suwagan adti magalet.  
'The man hunts the deer in the jungle.'
13. Pigtawag na utaw ya usa.  
'The man called the pig.'
14. Magdali? ya utaw sa umay adti be?en.  
'The man mixes the rice in a basket.'
15. Dali?an na bata? ya be?en sa umay.  
'The boy mixes the rice in a basket.'
16. Lutu?en na utaw ya umay adti kulun.  
'The man cooks the rice in a pot.'
17. Miglutu? ya bata? sa suwagan adti kulun.  
'The boy cooked the deer in a pot.'
18. Piglutu?an na bata? ya kulun sa umay  
'The boy cooked the rice in a pot.'
19. Tawagan na utaw ya pawa? sa bata?  
'The man calls the boy at the farm.'
20. Pigdetan na utaw ya magalet sa usa  
'The man hunted the pig in the jungle.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 224 continued:

21. Tawagen na utaw ya bata? adti magalet  
'The man calls the boy in the jungle.'
22. Pigdali? na bata? ya umay adti be?en  
'The boy mixed the rice in a basket.'
23. Miglutu? ya maglutu? sa usa  
'The one who cooks cooked the pig.'
24. Magtawag ya utaw sa maglutu? adti balay  
'The man calls the cook to the house.'
25. Lutu?en na bata? ya usa adti kulun  
'The boy cooks the pig in the pot.'
26. Pigtuwayan na maglutu? ya magalet sa magdet  
'The cook guided the hunter in the jungle.'
27. Migdet ya magdet na sinapang adti pawa?  
'The hunter hunted at the farm with a gun.'
28. Magtimbang ya maglutu? sa usa adti magalet  
'The cook shoots the pig in the jungle.'
29. Pagdali? na bata? ya be?en sa umay adti balay  
'The boy mixes the rice in a basket at the house.'
30. Dali?en na maglutu? ya umay adti be?en  
'The cook mixes the rice in a basket.'
31. Magdali? ya magtuway sa umay  
'The guide mixes the rice.'
32. Pagtimbang na utaw ya sinapang adti balay  
'The man shoots the gun in the house.'
33. Timbakan na magdet ya pawa? sa usa na sinapang  
'The hunter shoots the pig at the farm with a gun.'
34. Pigdali? na magtimbang ya kulun sa sitaw adti abu  
'The shooter mixed the beans in a pot in the kitchen.'
35. Pigdet na magtuway ya usa na sinapang adti pawa?  
'The guide hunted the pig with a gun at the farm.'
36. Pigtimbak na maglutu? ya magtimbang sa usa adti pawa?  
'The cook shot a pig with a gun (with a shooter) at the farm.'
37. Pigtimbak na bata? ya usa na sinapang  
'The boy shot the pig with a gun.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 225. Western Bukidnon Manobo (Philippines)

1. Midtibas a kenikew. 'I slashed you.'
2. Midtibas ku sikew. 'I slashed you.'
3. Edtibas a kenikew. 'I slash you.'
4. Edtibasen ku sikew. 'I slash you.'
5. Neketibas a kenikew. 'I was able to slash you.'
6. Netibas ku sikew. 'I was able to slash you.'
7. Ebpeketibas a kenikew. 'I am able to slash you.'
8. Egketibas ku sikew. 'I am able to slash you.'
9. Intibas ku he?ini kenikew. 'I slashed you with this.'
10. Idtibas ku he?ini kenikew. 'I slash you with this.'
11. Inketibas ku he?ini kenikew. 'I was able to slash you with this.'
12. Igketibas ku he?ini kenikew. 'I am able to slash you with this.'
13. Mibpetibas a kenikew te sundaru. 'I had the soldier slash you.'
14. Mibpetibas ku sikew te sundaru. 'I had the soldier slash you.'
15. Ebpetibas a kenikew te sundaru. 'I have the soldier slash you.'
16. Ebpetibasen ku sikew te sundaru. 'I have the soldier slash you.'
17. Nekepetibas a kenikew te sundaru. 'I was able to have the soldier slash you.'
18. Nepetibas ku sikew te sundaru. 'I was able to have the soldier slash you.'
19. Ebpekepetibas a kenikew te sundaru. 'I am able to have the soldier slash you.'
20. Egkepetibas ku sikew te sundaru. 'I am able to have the soldier slash you.'
21. Impetibas ku he?eyan te sundaru. 'I had the soldier slashed with that.'
22. Ibpetibas ku he?eyan te sundaru. 'I have the soldier slashed with that.'
23. Inkepetibas ku he?eyan te sundaru. 'I was able to have the soldier slashed with that.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 225 continued:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 24. Igkepetibas ku he?eyan te sundaru. | 'I am able to have the soldier slashed with <u>that</u> .' |
| 25. Waza? a medtibas kenikew.          | 'I did not slash you.'                                     |
| 26. Waza? ku sikew tibasa.             | 'I did not slash <u>you</u> .'                             |
| 27. Waza? ku he?ini itibas kinikew .   | 'I did not slash you with <u>this</u> .'                   |
| 28. Waza? a meketibas kenikew.         | 'I was not able to slash you.'                             |
| 29. Waza? ku sikew metibas .           | 'I was not able to slash <u>you</u> .'                     |
| 30. Waza? ku he?ini iketibas kinikew . | 'I was not able to slash you with <u>this</u> .'           |
| 31. Mibpenibas a kinikew .             | 'I slashed you all up.'                                    |
| 32. Mibpenibas ku sikew .              | 'I slashed <u>you</u> all up.'                             |
| 33. Impenibas ku he?ini kinikew .      | 'I slashed you all up with <u>this</u> .'                  |
| 34. Nekepenibas a kinikew .            | 'I was able to slash you all up.'                          |
| 35. Nepepenibas ku sikew .             | 'I was able to slash <u>you</u> all up.'                   |
| 36. Ijkepenibas ku he?ini kinikew .    | 'I was able to slash you all up with <u>this</u> .'        |
| 37. Mibegayan a kinikew te vegas.      | 'You gave <u>me</u> rice.'                                 |
| 38. Ebegayan a kinikew te vegas.       | 'You (will) give <u>me</u> rice.'                          |
| 39. Nebegayan a kinikew te vegas.      | 'You were able to give <u>me</u> rice.'                    |
| 40. Egkebegayan a kinikew te vegas.    | 'You are able to give <u>me</u> rice.'                     |
| 41. Mibpebegayan a kinikew te vegas.   | 'You had someone give <u>me</u> rice.'                     |
| 42. Ebpebegayan a kinikew te vegas.    | 'You (will) have someone give <u>me</u> rice.'             |
| 43. Nepebegayan a kinikew te vegas.    | 'You were able to have someone give <u>me</u> rice.'       |
| 44. Egkepebegayan a kinikew te vegas.  | 'You are able to have someone give <u>me</u> rice.'        |
| 45. Waza? a begayi kinikew te vegas.   | 'You did not give <u>me</u> rice.'                         |
| 46. Waza? a kenikew mebegayi te vegas. | 'You were not able to give <u>me</u> rice.'                |



## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 226. English

1. I washed myself.
2. I washed you.
3. I washed him.
4. You washed me.
5. You washed yourself.
6. You washed him.
7. He washed me.
8. He washed you.
9. He washed him.
10. He washed himself.
11. Wash me!
12. Wash yourself!
13. Wash him!

### Dataset 227. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

- |  |                     |   |               |
|--|---------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Jjie <sup>12</sup> dsa <sup>2</sup> .                   | 'He rests.'         | 10. Høgh <sup>2</sup> hning <sup>2</sup> .                  | 'You cry.'    |
| 2. Tsa <sup>1</sup> jjie <sup>12</sup> dsa <sup>2</sup> .  | 'He does not rest.' | 11. Tsa <sup>1</sup> høg <sup>2</sup> !                     | 'Don't cry!   |
| 3. Ca <sup>1</sup> jjie <sup>1</sup> dsa <sup>2</sup> .    | 'He rested.'        | 12. Ca <sup>1</sup> hagh <sup>3</sup> hning <sup>2</sup> .  | 'You cried.'  |
| 4. Janh <sup>3</sup> hning <sup>2</sup> .                  | 'You rest.'         | 13. Hag <sup>3</sup> !                                      | 'Cry!         |
| 5. Tsa <sup>1</sup> janh <sup>3</sup> hning <sup>2</sup> . | 'You do not rest.'  | 14. Ca <sup>1</sup> löh <sup>2</sup> dsa <sup>2</sup> .     | 'He bathed.'  |
| 6. Ca <sup>1</sup> jjieh <sup>3</sup> hning <sup>2</sup> . | 'You rested.'       | 15. Löh <sup>2</sup> hning <sup>2</sup> .                   | 'You bathe.'  |
| 7. Jjie <sup>3</sup> !                                     | 'Rest!'             | 16. Tsa <sup>1</sup> löh <sup>2</sup> !                     | 'Don't bathe! |
| 8. Tsa <sup>1</sup> jan <sup>3</sup> !                     | 'Don't rest!'       | 17. Ca <sup>1</sup> lioh <sup>12</sup> hning <sup>2</sup> . | 'You bathed.' |
| 9. Ho <sup>12</sup> dsa <sup>2</sup> .                     | 'He cries.'         | 18. Lioh <sup>12</sup> !                                    | 'Bathe!       |

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## Dataset 228. Huixtec Tzotzil (Mexico)

The following examples illustrate the formation of a negative injunctive clause:

1. ʃabát. 'You go.'
2. ʃabátme. 'You go (emphatic).'
3. Mú ʃabát. 'You do not go.'
4. Múme ʃabát. 'Don't go!'

The following examples illustrate the formation of injunctive stative clauses:

5. Kólun. 'I am free.'
6. Kólot. 'You are free.'
7. Kólukun. 'May I become free!'
8. Kólukot. 'May you become free!'

The following examples illustrate the formation of an injunctive second-person active intransitive clause:

9. ʃibát. 'I go.'
10. ʃabát. 'You go.'
11. ʃbát. 'He goes.'
12. Bátan. 'Go!'

The remaining examples illustrate the formation of an injunctive second-person active transitive clause:

13. Xpás. 'I do it.'
14. ʃapás. 'You do it.'
15. ʃpás. 'He does it.'
16. Páso. 'Do it!'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 229. Urim Commands (Papua New Guinea)

1. Kupm antam namu.  
1s boil plantain  
'I am boiling plantains.'
2. Wet kupm antam namu.  
just 1s boil plantain  
'I just boiled plantains.'
3. Mpa kupm intam namu.  
will 1s boil plantain  
'I will boil plantains.'
4. Kitn antam.  
2s boil  
'You are boiling it/them.'
5. Kitn kaki wayu.  
2s peel taro  
'You are peeling taro.'
6. Wet kitn kaki wayu.  
just 2s peel taro  
'You just peeled taro.'
7. Mpa kitn kiki wayu.  
will 2s peel taro  
'You will peel taro.'
8. Intam wayu o.  
boil taro IMPV  
'Boil the taro!'
9. Kiki wayu o.  
peel taro IMPV  
'Peel the taro!'
10. Kiki o.  
peel IMPV  
'Peel it/them!'
11. Kitn intam o.  
2s boil IMPV  
'You, boil it/them!'
12. Kitn intam namu o.  
2s boil plantain IMPV  
'You, boil the plantains!'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 230. Luganda (Uganda)

1. Omulenzi mulangira. 'The boy is a prince.'
2. Omulenzi muwanvu. 'The boy is tall.'
3. Emmere nnungi. 'The food is good.'
4. Emmere eyokya. 'The food is hot.'
5. Emmere matooke. 'The food is bananas.'
6. Omulenzi yalya emmere. 'The boy ate the food.'
7. Omulenzi yalya matooke. 'The boy ate bananas.'
8. Omulenzi yafuuka mulangira. 'The boy became a prince.'
9. Omulenzi yasigala nga mulangira. 'The boy remained a prince.'
10. Emmere yasigala nga eyokya. 'The food remained hot.'

### Dataset 231. Engenni (Nigeria)

1. Aḍiḍä nä wu. 'The rich man died.'  
rich.man the died
2. Edei ḍemu nä du eseni. 'The fat man bought fish.'  
man fat the bought fish
3. Ade do eseni. 'Ade stole fish.'  
Ade stole fish
4. Edei nä aḍiḍä. 'The man is a rich man.'  
man the rich.man
5. Edei dori nä ade. 'The tall man is Ade.'  
man tall the Ade
6. Ade doriya. 'Ade is tall.'  
Ade tall
7. Aḍiḍä nä ḍemuya. 'The rich man is fat.'  
rich.man the big

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### Dataset 232. Michoacán Nahuatl (Mexico)

- |                     |                      |                      |                    |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nitfoka.         | 'I cry.'             | 10. Tifolul.         | 'You are a child.' |
| 2. Maltik in folul. | 'The child bathed.'  | 11. fʃokak se siwal. | 'A woman cried.'   |
| 3. Nisiwal.         | 'I am a woman.'      | 12. Wala in lakal.   | 'The man comes.'   |
| 4. Timaltia.        | 'You bathe.'         | 13. Lakal.           | 'He is a man.'     |
| 5. Temuk se folul.  | 'A child descended.' | 14. Tikotfʃik.       | 'You slept.'       |
| 6. Nifolul.         | 'I am a child.'      | 15. Siwal.           | 'She is a woman.'  |
| 7. Tilakal.         | 'You are a man.'     | 16. Nimolaluk.       | 'I ran.'           |
| 8. Kotfʃi in siwal. | 'The woman sleeps.'  | 17. Timolalua.       | 'You run.'         |
| 9. Temua.           | 'He descends.'       | 18. Niwalak.         | 'I came.'          |

### Dataset 233. Lalana Chinantec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

1. ɬa hmi: ʃi:ʔ ɬuhn.  
3 chinantec boy good  
'The good boy is a Chinantec.'
2. ɬa ɬuhn ʃi:ʔ kye:n ɬa ha:n.  
3 good boy of 3 old  
'The old people's boy is good.'
3. ɬa ɬuhn ɬa hmi:.  
3 good 3 chinantec  
'The Chinantec people are good.'
4. ɬa ʔwe:ʔn ʃi:ʔ.  
3 strong boy  
'The boy is strong.'
5. ʃi:ʔ ʔwe:ʔn ʃi:ʔ ɬuhn kye:n mih.  
boy strong boy good of woman  
'The woman's good boy is strong.'
6. ɬa ʔwe:ʔn ʃi:ʔ kye:n ɬa hmi:.  
3 strong boy of 3 chinantec  
'The Chinantec people's boy is strong.'
7. ʃi:ʔ ɬuhn ʃi:ʔ ʔwe:ʔn kye:n ɬa ha:n.  
boy good boy strong of 3 old  
'The old people's strong boy is good.'

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### Dataset 234. Trique of Copala (Mexico)

1. Ananh zana.  
weave woman  
'The woman weaves.'
  2. Unanh zana.  
run.away woman  
'The woman runs away.'
  3. Neh waa zana.  
ugly BE woman  
'The woman is ugly.'
  4. Ananh zana za?  
weave woman pretty  
'The pretty woman weaves.'
  5. Yaan zinii.  
sit boy  
'The boy is sitting.'
  6. Neh waa zinii.  
ugly BE boy  
'The boy is ugly.'
  7. Ran? zinii.  
sick boy  
'The boy is sick.'
  8. ?yah zana.  
make woman  
'The woman makes it.'
  9. ?yah zinii we?  
make boy house  
'The boy builds a house.'
  10. ?yah zinii we? fih.  
make boy house big  
'The boy builds a large house.'
  11. Za? waa zana fih.  
pretty BE woman big  
'The large woman is pretty.'
  12. We?e waa zana.  
good-looking BE woman  
'The woman is good-looking.'
- \*ran? waa zinii  
sick BE boy

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 235. Urim (Papua New Guinea)

1. kil kul. 'S/he comes.'  
3 come
2. Yantwilm irpma. 'Yantwilm is here/alive.'  
Yantwilm sit
3. Yantwilm irpma ti. 'Yantwilm is here.'  
Yantwilm sit here
4. Yantam kul ti ise. 'Yantam has come here.'  
Yantam come here already
5. Mayen kil kul ti. 'The old woman comes here.'  
old.woman 3 come here
6. Kij wor kul. 'The good/pretty woman comes.'  
woman good come
7. Melnum wailwail kul ise. 'The important person has come.'  
person important come already
8. Mamik mayen a Yantam kul. 'Yantam's grandmother comes.'  
grandmother of Yantam come
9. Kil wor. 'S/he is good/pretty.'  
3 good
10. Yantam kil watin. 'Yantam is tall.'  
Yantam 3 long
11. Kil melnum wailwail. 'S/he is an important person.'  
3 person important
12. Yantwilm kil mayen. 'Yantwilm is an old woman.'  
Yantwilm 3 old.woman
13. Kil yar. 'He is a sorcerer.'  
3 sorcerer
14. Yantam kil ipma waket. 'Yantam is angry.'  
Yantam 3 stomach hot
15. Yikal pa a Yantam. 'The bow is Yantam's.'  
bow it of Yantam

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## Dataset 236. Northern Paiute (USA)

1. Ni taunawai tikaba timi.  
1s town.in bread buy  
'I bought bread in town.'
2. I hama?a idzi?i taunawai tikaba timi.  
my sister yesterday town.in bread buy  
'My sister bought bread in town yesterday.'
3. I piawabi tikaba timikwi.  
1s wife bread buy.FUT  
'My wife will buy bread.'
4. Ni idzi?i taunawai.  
1s yesterday town.in  
'I was in town yesterday.'
5. I hama?a kuiyuiwai.  
1s sister Nixon.in  
'My sister is in Nixon.'
6. I paba piawabi taunawai.  
1s big wife town.in  
'My big wife is in town.'
7. Kuiyui pabahu.  
Nixon big  
'Nixon is big.'
8. I piawabi pabahu.  
1s wife big  
'My wife is big.'



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### Dataset 237. Mezquital Otomí (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

1. Da-ma ra ʔnëhë.  
FUT-go the man  
'The man will go.'
2. Da-zëhë ma t'ï.  
FUT-arrive 1s son  
'My son will arrive.'
3. Nu ra bātsi go ma t'ï.  
that the child BE 1s son  
'That child is my son.'
4. Bi-ma.  
PST-go  
'He went.'
5. Stin-ts'o ra dānga ndā.  
FUT-bad the big chief  
'The big chief will be bad.'
6. Nu ma dānga t'ï go ri ndā.  
that 1s big son BE 2s chief  
'That big son of mine is your boss.'
7. Da-ma ma t'ika t'ï.  
FUT-go 1s little son  
'My little son will go.'
8. ʃman-tsæ ma bātsi.  
PST-cold 1s child  
'My child was cold.'
9. Nu ri t'ï go ra t'ika ʔnëhë.  
that 2s son BE the little man  
'That son of yours is the little man.'
10. Bi-ma ri dānga bātsi.  
PST-go 2s big child  
'Your big child went.'
11. ʃman-ts'o ra tsæ dehe.  
PST-bad the cold water  
'The cold water was bad.'
12. Nu ra ts'o ʔnëhë go ra dānga ndā.  
that the bad man BE the big chief  
'That bad man is the big chief.'
13. Da-ma ri ts'o bātsi.  
FUT-go 2s bad child  
'Your bad child will go.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 237 Continued:

14. Stin-tsæ ra ts'o dehe.  
FUT-cold the bad water  
'The bad water will be cold.'
15. Bi-zëhë ra dehe.  
PST-arrive the water  
'The water arrived.'
16. fman-ts'æ ra dānga ndā.  
PST-bad the big chief  
'The big chief was bad.'
17. Nu ra tsæ bātsi go ri t'ï.  
that the cold child BE 2s son  
'That cold child is your son.'
18. fman-tsæ.  
PST-cold  
'It was cold.'

### Dataset 238. Nepali

1. Yo kukur ho. 'This is a dog.'
2. Yo kitaab ho. 'This is a book.'
3. Yo gher ho. 'This is a house.'
4. Yo nani ho. 'This is a child.'
5. Yo Thulo kitaab ho. 'This is a big book.'
6. Yo saano kitaab ho. 'This is a small book.'
7. Yo raato kukur ho. 'This is a red dog.'
8. Kitaab saano ho. 'The book is small.'
9. Gher Thulo ho. 'The house is big.'
10. Yo kitaab raato ho. 'This book is red.'
11. Yo gher Thulo ho. 'This house is big.'
12. Raato kitaab Thulo ho. 'The red book is big.'
13. Yo saano kukur kaalo ho. 'This small dog is black.'
14. Nani gher dekhche. 'The child sees the house.'
15. Yo nani Thulo kitaab dekhche. 'This child sees the big book.'
16. Nani yo saano gher dekhche. 'The child sees this small house.'
17. Yo nani kukurlai dekhche. 'This child sees the dog.'
18. Nani saano kukurlai dekhche. 'The child sees the small dog.'
19. Saano kukur Thulo nanilai dekhche. 'The small dog sees the big child.'
20. Yo raato kukur nanilai dekhche. 'This red dog sees the child.'

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### Dataset 239. English

1. bad	badness	6. wood	wooden
good	goodness	earth	earthen
big	bigness	gold	golden
sick	sickness	wool	woolen
thick	thickness	silk	silken
2. bright	brighten	7. instruct	instructive
cheap	cheapen	select	selective
dark	darken	create	creative
deep	deepen	possess	possessive
thick	thicken	prevent	preventive
3. glad	gladly	8. brown	brownish
open	openly	small	smallish
normal	normally	red	reddish
sad	sadly	young	youngish
rhythmical	rhythmically	big	biggish
4. arrive	arrival	9. despot	despotism
refuse	refusal	heathen	heathenism
deny	denial	Mohammedan	Mohammedanism
approve	approval	Calvin	Calvinism
reverse	reversal	McCarthy	McCarthyism
5. joy	enjoy	10. day	daily
rage	enrage	hour	hourly
trance	entrance	week	weekly
power	empower	month	monthly
train	entrain	year	yearly

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 240. Turkish

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. İalıřan adam tıođuktan katıti. | ‘The working man ran from the boy.’       |
| 2. Kuř evde ötüyor.               | ‘The bird is singing in the house.’       |
| 3. Büyüyen tıođuk uyuyor.         | ‘The growing boy is sleeping.’            |
| 4. Uyuyan kedi ađatıtan düřtü.    | ‘The sleeping cat fell from the tree.’    |
| 5. Düřen ađatı kumda büyüdüřtü.   | ‘The falling tree had grown in the sand.’ |
| 6. Adam gülıyor.                  | ‘The man is laughing.’                    |
| 7. Ölen kuř ađatıta uyudu.        | ‘The singing bird slept in the tree.’     |
| 8. Ölen adam tıalıřıyordu.        | ‘The dying man was working.’              |
| 9. Gülen tıođuk evde ölmüřtü.     | ‘The laughing boy had died in the house.’ |
| 10. Büyüyordu.                    | ‘He was growing.’                         |
| 11. Evden katımiřti.              | ‘He had fled from the house.’             |
| 12. Katıřan adam düřtü.           | ‘The fleeing man fell.’                   |

### Dataset 241. Huave (Mexico)

- |                                      |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Aaga nařey tařip.                 | ‘That man got fat.’             |
| 2. Aaga nakats nentıř tahants tiřem. | ‘That wet boy washed shrimp.’   |
| 3. Tiřem apmahaw aaga nentıř.        | ‘The shrimp will see that boy.’ |
| 4. Aaga nentıř apmakats.             | ‘That boy will get wet.’        |
| 5. Aaga nařey tandok nadam kiët.     | ‘That man netted the big fish.’ |
| 6. Tahaw nop nařip nentıř.           | ‘He saw a fat boy.’             |
| 7. Tadam.                            | ‘It got big.’                   |
| 8. Apmahond tiřem.                   | ‘He will dry shrimp.’           |
| 9. Aaga nařey apmařip.               | ‘That man will get fat.’        |
| 10. Nop nařip nařey apmandok kiët.   | ‘A fat man will net fish.’      |
| 11. Apmahants nadam tiřem.           | ‘He will wash the big shrimp.’  |
| 12. Apmadam.                         | ‘It will get big.’              |
| 13. Nop nentıř tahond kiët.          | ‘A boy dried the fish.’         |
| 14. Nop nentıř takats.               | ‘A boy got wet.’                |

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### Dataset 242. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

1. Juen<sup>12</sup> bəa<sup>3</sup> quiing<sup>2</sup>. 'The dry stick will break.'
2. Quián<sup>1</sup> hma<sup>2</sup> jliu<sup>12</sup>. 'The crooked board will fall.'
3. Táih<sup>1</sup> hma<sup>2</sup> dsəg<sup>12</sup>. 'The straight board will reach.'
4. Tsa<sup>1</sup>juen<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>12</sup>. 'The ladder will not break.'
5. Tsa<sup>1</sup>quián<sup>1</sup> bəa<sup>3</sup>. 'The stick will not fall.'
6. Tsa<sup>1</sup>táih<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>12</sup> jliu<sup>12</sup>. 'The crooked ladder will not reach.'
7. Li<sup>1</sup>hli<sup>2</sup> hma<sup>2</sup>. 'The board will get wet.'
8. Li<sup>1</sup>quiing<sup>2</sup> hma<sup>2</sup> hli<sup>2</sup>. 'The wet board will dry.'
9. Tsa<sup>1</sup>li<sup>1</sup>dsəg<sup>12</sup> ta<sup>12</sup>. 'The ladder will not straighten.'
10. Tsa<sup>1</sup>li<sup>1</sup>jliu<sup>12</sup> bəa<sup>3</sup> dsəg<sup>12</sup>. 'The straight stick will not become crooked.'

### Dataset 243. Lalana Chinantec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

1. Kalakwa: kwi: li:?. 'The beautiful corn grew.'
2. Li:? kalakwa: kwi:.. 'The corn grew beautifully.'
3. Kalaro:h kwi: ne. 'The yellow corn ripened.'
4. Dzö kalane kwi: kya. 'My corn yellowed well.'
5. Kaladzö kwi:.. 'The corn turned out well.'
6. Kalali:? kwi: dzö. 'The good corn became beautiful.'
7. Dzö kalaro:h mo:h ne kya. 'My yellow pineapples ripened well.'
8. Kaladzö mo:h kya. 'My pineapples turned out well.'
9. Kalane mo:h. 'The pineapples became yellow.'
10. Kalaro:h kwi: kwa:.. 'The tall corn became ripe.'
11. Li:? kalane kwi: kwa: kya. 'My tall corn yellowed beautifully.'
12. Milakwa: kwi:.. 'The corn has grown.'
13. Miladzö mo:h kya. 'My pineapples have turned out well.'
14. Li:? ka?ya kwi:.. 'The corn germinated beautifully.'
15. Kaki?n kwi: ro:h. 'The ripe corn fell over.'
16. Mi?ya kwi:.. 'The corn has germinated.'

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### Dataset 244. Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Vii ikauuei.                        | 'You hurry.'                          |
| 2. Vii rovouvere.                      | 'You will begin.'                     |
| 3. Rera iparoepa.                      | 'He ascended.'                        |
| 4. Rera vararoei.                      | 'He descends.'                        |
| 5. Ragai iraravere.                    | 'I will precede.'                     |
| 6. Rera siraorovere.                   | 'He will sorrow.'                     |
| 7. Vii iraei kepaia.                   | 'You precede to the house.'           |
| 8. Ragai vararavere.                   | 'I will descend.'                     |
| 9. Vii ipauvere voari.                 | 'You will ascend over there.'         |
| 10. Rera rovoroei iravira.             | 'He begins ahead.'                    |
| 11. Vii siraovira varauepa.            | 'You descended sorrowfully.'          |
| 12. Rera vararoepa iravira.            | 'He descended ahead.'                 |
| 13. Ragai rovovira iparaei.            | 'I ascend at first.'                  |
| 14. Rera siraovira iraroepa.           | 'He preceded sorrowfully.'            |
| 15. Ragai ikauraepa ipavira.           | 'I hurried up above.'                 |
| 16. Ragai siraoraei varavira.          | 'I sorrow down below.'                |
| 17. Vii rovvovira siraouepa voari.     | 'You sorrowed at first over there.'   |
| 18. Rera ikavira ikaurovere kepaia.    | 'He will hurry quickly to the house.' |
| 19. Ragai rovvovira iraravere ipavira. | 'I will precede at first up above.'   |
| 20. Ragai ikavira rovvoraepa varavira. | 'I began quickly down below.'         |

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### Dataset 245. Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)

- |                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Vii opuruva taparivere.            | 'You will hit a canoe.'          |
| 2. Vii papapakepa purariva.           | 'You made an airplane.'          |
| 3. Ragai opuruva kekeavere.           | 'I will see a canoe.'            |
| 4. Vii opuruva kaekaeperiva.          | 'You lengthened a canoe.'        |
| 5. Vii vearo wiliwili kekeriva.       | 'You saw a good bicycle.'        |
| 6. Vii papapakepa riropierivere.      | 'You will enlarge an airplane.'  |
| 7. Ragai papapakepa vuripieava.       | 'I ruined an airplane.'          |
| 8. Ragai opuruva vearopieavere.       | 'I will improve a canoe.'        |
| 9. Ragai riro papapakepa tapaava.     | 'I hit a big airplane.'          |
| 10. Ragai vuri wiliwili puraavere.    | 'I will make a bad bicycle.'     |
| 11. Vii vuri papapakepa vearopieriva. | 'You improved a bad airplane.'   |
| 12. Vii vearo wiliwili vuripierivere. | 'You will ruin a good bicycle.'  |
| 13. Ragai kaekae opuruva riropieava.  | 'I enlarged a long canoe.'       |
| 14. Ragai riro wiliwili kaekaeperiva. | 'I will lengthen a big bicycle.' |

### Dataset 246. Sierra Popoluca (Mexico)

- |                      |                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ipetpa tak.       | 'He will sweep the house.'      |
| 2. Ampetpa tak.      | 'I will sweep the house.'       |
| 3. Ihuypa tak.       | 'He will buy the house.'        |
| 4. Anhuypa petkuy.   | 'I will buy the broom.'         |
| 5. Anhuypum ma?ykuy. | 'I bought things to sell.'      |
| 6. Amma?ypa mok.     | 'I will sell corn.'             |
| 7. Ima?yupum haykuy. | 'He sold the pen.'              |
| 8. Anhaypa to : to.  | 'I will write a book.'          |
| 9. An?watum tak.     | 'I built the house.'            |
| 10. An?watpa nipkuy. | 'I will make a planting stick.' |
| 11. Inippa mok.      | 'He will plant corn.'           |
| 12. An?nippa sak.    | 'I will plant beans.'           |

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## Dataset 247. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

1. Jmé<sup>2</sup> móa<sup>12</sup>. 'The medicine dissolves.'
2. Nih<sup>12</sup> mói<sup>2</sup>. 'The ball bursts.'
3. Rø<sup>2</sup> jóg<sup>3</sup>. 'The argument is settled [smooth].'
4. Léi<sup>13</sup> jóg<sup>3</sup>. 'The word is manifest.'
5. Mi<sup>2</sup>jmé<sup>2</sup> Dsie<sup>3</sup> móa<sup>12</sup>. 'Bill dissolves the medicine.'
6. Mi<sup>2</sup>nih<sup>12</sup> Ca<sup>31</sup> mói<sup>2</sup>. 'Dick bursts the ball.'
7. Mi<sup>2</sup>rø<sup>2</sup> Dsie<sup>3</sup> jóg<sup>3</sup>. 'Bill settles the argument.'
8. Mi<sup>2</sup>léi<sup>13</sup> Ca<sup>31</sup> jóg<sup>3</sup>. 'Dick reveals the word.'

## Dataset 248. Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)

1. Rera rovo-ro-ei.  
3s start-3s-PRES  
'He starts.'
2. Vii vore-u-ei.  
2s return-2s-PRES  
'You return.'
3. Vii kovo-u-epa.  
2s work-2s-PST  
'You work.'
4. Rera wiliwili keke-re-va.  
3s bicycle see-3s-PST  
'He saw the bicycle.'
5. Vii papapakepa pura-ri-voi.  
2s airplane make-2s-PRES  
'You make the airplane.'
6. Rera opuruva kae-re-voi.  
3s canoe carry-3s-PRES  
'He carries the canoe.'
7. Rera wiliwili rovo-pie-re-va.  
3s bicycle start-CAUS-3s-PST  
'He started the bicycle.'
8. Vii papapakepa vore-pie-ri-va.  
2s airplane return-CAUS-2s-PST  
'You made the airplane come back.'
9. Rera opuruva kovo-pie-re-voi.  
3s canoe work-CAUS-3s-PRES  
'He uses the canoe.'



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## Dataset 249. Tlingit (USA)

1. Λχ ɢami χwaxaf.  
1s firewood 1s.sawed.off 'I sawed off my firewood.'
2. Una χwat'e.  
gun 1s.found 'I found a gun.'
3. Qa t'utj' xafsa awat'e.  
man black saw 3s.found 'A man found a black saw.'
4. Qa ɢan awaxaf.  
man firewood 3s.sawed.off 'A man sawed off firewood.'
5. We ɕa fawat awagwal.  
that man woman 3s.stabbed 'That man stabbed a woman.'
6. We fawat s'isa awaus'.  
that woman cloth 3s.washed 'That woman washed a cloth.'
7. Du dlet us'ayi awat'e.  
3s white soap 3s.found 'S/he found his/her white soap.'
8. fawat we dlet s'isa awahun.  
woman that white cloth 3s.sold 'A woman sold that white cloth.'
9. We t'utj' qa us'a awahun.  
that black man soap 3s.sold 'That black man sold soap.'
10. Λχ xafayi awahun.  
1s saw 3s.sold 'S/he sold my saw.'
11. T'utj' gwala awat'e.  
black dagger 3s.found 'S/he found a black dagger.'
12. Du gwalay we qa awadʒaq.  
3s dagger that man 3s.killed 'His/her dagger killed that man.'
13. We ɕa wacix awaun.  
that man caribou 3s.shot 'That man shot a caribou.'
14. Λχ dlet wacixi fawat awadʒaq.  
1s white caribou woman 3s.killed 'My white caribou killed a woman.'

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## Dataset 250. Michoacán Nahuatl (Mexico)

1. Ni-kotfi-k.  
1sSu-sleep-PST  
'I slept'
2. Kotfi-k i-folul.  
sleep-PST 3sPo-child  
'His child slept.'
3. Ti-yuli.  
2sSu-live  
'You live.'
4. Yuli mo-siwal.  
live 2sPo-wife  
'Your wife lives.'
5. Netf-lamatfiliti-a.  
3sDO-inform-PRES  
'He informs me.'
6. Ki-lamatfiliti-k no-siwal.  
3sDO-inform-PST 1sPo-wife  
'He informed my wife.'
7. Ti-wehkawa.  
2sSu-endure  
'You endure.'
8. Wehkawa no-tfikawalisli.  
endure 1sPo-strength  
'My strength holds out.'
9. Ni-lami-k.  
1sSu-end-PST  
'I finished.'
10. Lami mo-lamatfilitisli.  
end 2sPo-news  
'Your news ends.'
11. Lami-k i-tfikawalisli.  
end-PST 3sPO-strength  
'His strength gave out.'
12. Mih-tfikawa-k.  
2sDO-strengthen-PST  
'He strengthened you.'
13. Ki-tfikawa.  
3sDO-strengthen  
'He strengthens him.'
14. Ki-tfikawa no-folul.  
3sDO-strengthen 1sPo-child  
'He strengthens my child.'
15. Ki-polu-a.  
3sDO-lose-PRES  
'He loses it.'
16. Ki-polu-a kotfisisli.  
3sDO-lose-PRES sleep  
'He loses sleep.'
17. Ki-polu-k i-tfikawalisli.  
3sDO-lose-PST 3sPo-strength  
'He lost his strength.'
18. Netf-wililti-a.  
1sDO-empower-PRES  
'He empowers me.'
19. Mits-wililti-k.  
2sDO-empower-PST  
'He empowered you.'
20. Ki-wililti-a mo-folul.  
3sDO-empower-PRES 2sPo-child  
'He empowers your child.'
21. Netf-neki.  
1sDO-desire  
'He loves me.'
22. Ki-neki yulilisli.  
3sDO-desire life  
'He wants life.'
23. Ki-neki i-siwal.  
3sDO-desire 3sPo-wife  
'He loves his wife.'
24. Ki-neki-k no-wililtisli.  
3sDO-desire-PST 1sPo-power  
'He wanted my power.'

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### Dataset 251. Turkish

1. Demir taşıdı.  
'He carried the iron.'
2. Şekerçiler şeker taşıdı.  
'The confectioners carried sugar.'
3. Çiftçiler çiftler taşıdı.  
'The farmers carried ploughs.'
4. Çiçekçiden çiçekler taşıdı.  
'He carried flowers from the florist.'
5. Demirciler çiftçilerden çift taşıdı.  
'The smiths carried the plough from the farmers.'
6. Çiçekçi demircilerden çiçek taşıdı.  
'The florist carried the flower from the smiths.'
7. Demirci şekerçiden şeker taşıdı.  
'The smith carried sugar from the confectioner.'
8. Şekerçi çiftçiden çift taşıdı.  
'The confectioner carried the plough from the farmer.'
9. Çiçekçiler şekerçilerden çiçekler taşıdı.  
'The florists carried flowers from the confectioners.'
10. Çiftçi demirciden demir taşıdı.  
'The farmer carried iron from the smith.'

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## Dataset 252. Turkish

1. On adam beşindçi günde beş elma verdiler.  
'Ten men gave five apples on the fifth day.'
2. Beş adam sekiz gün itfin onundçu adama elma verdiler.  
'Five men gave apples to the tenth man for eight days.'
3. Dokuz adam beşimize on elma verdiler.  
'Nine men gave ten apples to five of us.'
4. Adam onumuza beşer elma verdi.  
'The man gave ten of us five apples apiece.'
5. Sekizindçi ayda on elma verdi.  
'He gave ten apples in the eighth month.'
6. Dokuzumuza sekizer elma aldı.  
'He took nine of us eight apples apiece.'
7. Onundçu adam dokuz ay itfin beş adama elma verdi.  
'The tenth man gave five men apples for nine months.'
8. Beşindçi adam sekizimize elma aldı.  
'The fifth man took eight of us apples.'
9. Sekizindçi adam beş elma verdi.  
'The eighth man gave five apples.'
10. Onumuz dokuzundçu günde adama sekiz elma aldık.  
'Ten of us took the man eight apples on the ninth day.'
11. Sekizimiz on ay itfin onlara dokuzar elma verdik.  
'Eight of us gave them nine apples apiece for ten months.'
12. Dokuzumuz sekiz adama onar elma verdik.  
'Nine of us gave eight men ten apples apiece.'

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### Dataset 253. English

1. I like to eat ice cream at bedtime.
2. Do you like to eat ice cream at bedtime?
3. When do you like to eat ice cream?
4. What do you like to eat for breakfast?
5. I like to eat banana cream pie for breakfast.
6. I would like some right now.
7. Would you like some now?
8. Who likes chocolate mousse?
9. Which mousse do you like best?
10. Where does a chocolate mousse live during the hunting season?
11. How does he keep out of the sun?
12. How many pounds of mousse can you eat in one sitting?
13. Can you eat two pounds

### Dataset 254. Northern Paiute

The Paiute verb is here unmarked for tense and can be translated as either 'see' or 'saw'.

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ni tikabi poni.                | 'I saw the bread.'                        |
| 2. Ni puku poni.                  | 'I saw a horse.'                          |
| 3. Puku poni.                     | 'Saw a horse (subj unspecified).'         |
| 4. Ni tauna-wai puku poni.        | 'I saw a horse in town.'                  |
| 5. Ni idzi?i puku poni.           | 'I saw a horse yesterday.'                |
| 6. Ni idzi?i tauna-wai puku poni. | 'I saw a horse in town yesterday.'        |
| 7. Pukuha poni.                   | 'Did see the horse (subj unspecified)?'   |
| 8. Iha puku poni.                 | 'Did you see the horse?'                  |
| 9. Idzi?iha puku poni.            | 'Yesterday saw the horse (subj unspec.)?' |

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### Dataset 255. Mandarin Chinese

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Tā lái.                 | ‘He is coming.’             |
| 2. Tā lái ma.              | ‘Is he coming?’             |
| 3. Nǐ lái ma.              | ‘Are you coming?’           |
| 4. Tā bù lái.              | ‘He is not coming.’         |
| 5. Nǐ lái bù lái.          | ‘Are you coming or not?’    |
| 6. Nǐ lái háishi bù lái.   | ‘Are you coming or not?’    |
| 7. Tā lái bù lái.          | ‘Is he coming or not?’      |
| 8. Tā mǎi shū.             | ‘He buys books.’            |
| 9. Nǐ bù kàn shū.          | ‘You do not read books.’    |
| 10. Tā mǎi shū bù mǎi shū. | ‘Does he buy books or not?’ |
| 11. Tā mǎi shū bù mǎi.     | ‘Does he buy books or not?’ |
| 12. Tā mǎi bù mǎi shū.     | ‘Does he buy books or not?’ |

### Dataset 256. Roglai (Vietnam)

- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Kəu nau.             | ‘I go.’            |
| 2. ɲu nau.              | ‘He goes.’         |
| 3. ɲu nau ata.          | ‘He goes far.’     |
| 4. Kəu ʔduai:ɪʔ.        | ‘I run.’           |
| 5. Hã ʔduai:ɪʔ ata.     | ‘You run far.’     |
| 6. Hã ʔduai:ɪʔ suka.    | ‘You run fast.’    |
| 7. ɲu nau luʔ.          | ‘Does he go?’      |
| 8. ɲu ʔduai:ɪʔ ata luʔ. | ‘Does he run far?’ |
| 9. Hã nau suka luʔ.     | ‘Do you go fast?’  |
| 10. ʔduai:ɪʔ.           | ‘Run!’             |
| 11. ʔduai:ɪʔ hã.        | ‘You! Run!’        |
| 12. Nau suka ɲu.        | ‘He goes fast!’    |
| 13. Nau.                | ‘Go!’              |
| 14. Nau ata kəu.        | ‘I go far!’        |

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### Dataset 257. Huixtec Tzotzil (Mexico)

1. tʃibát té. 'I will go there.'
2. Nibát té. 'I went there.'
3. tʃbát yóʔ. 'He will go to the same place.'
4. tʃkóm yóʔ. 'He will stay in the same place.'
5. Navéʔ yóʔ. 'You ate in the same place.'
6. Bú nabát. 'Where did you go?'
7. Bú tʃikóm. 'Where will I stay?'
8. Bú tʃavéʔ. 'Where will you eat?'
  
9. Lách yíl ʔíʃim tidóktor té.  
PST see corn the.doctor there  
'The doctor saw corn there.'
10. Bú lách yíl ʔíʃim tidóktor.  
where? PST see corn the.doctor  
'Where did the doctor see corn?'
11. Kʔusi lách yíl tidóktor té.  
what? PST see the.doctor there  
'What did the doctor see there?'
12. Lách yál mántal tiprésidentee.  
PST say command the.president  
'The president gave a command.'
13. Bú lách yál mántal tiprésidentee.  
where? PST say command the.president  
'Where did the president give a command?'
14. Kʔusi lách yál tiprésidentee.  
what? PST say the.president  
'What did the president say?'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 258. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

1. Dság<sup>1</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> jø<sup>3</sup>juøi<sup>2</sup> hiá<sup>1</sup>.  
go.3s John town tomorrow  
'John will go to town tomorrow.'
2. Dság<sup>1</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> jø<sup>3</sup>juøi<sup>2</sup> jmai<sup>3</sup> Sa<sup>31</sup>.  
go.3s John town day Saturday  
'John will go to town on Saturday.'
3. Dság<sup>41</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> jø<sup>3</sup>juøi<sup>2</sup> hiá<sup>1</sup>.  
go.3s? John town tomorrow  
'Will John go to town tomorrow?'
4. Ha<sup>2</sup>tøah<sup>1</sup> dság<sup>1</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> hiá<sup>1</sup>.  
where? go.3s John tomorrow  
'Where will John go tomorrow?'
5. Ha<sup>2</sup>løih<sup>2</sup> dság<sup>1</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> jø<sup>3</sup>juøi<sup>2</sup>.  
When? go.3s John town  
'When will John go to town?'
6. He<sup>2</sup> jmai<sup>3</sup> dság<sup>1</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> jø<sup>3</sup>juøi<sup>2</sup>.  
what? day go.3s John town  
'What day will John go to town?'
7. He<sup>2</sup>løa<sup>1</sup> dság<sup>1</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> jø<sup>3</sup>juøi<sup>2</sup> hiá<sup>1</sup>.  
Why? go.3s John town tomorrow  
'Why will John go to town tomorrow?'
8. Dság<sup>1</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> jø<sup>3</sup>juøi<sup>2</sup> hiá<sup>1</sup> dih<sup>3</sup> hniu<sup>1</sup> dsa lám<sup>1</sup>jøng<sup>2</sup>.  
go.3s John town tomorrow because want 3 thus  
'John will go to town tomorrow because he wants to.'
9. Hein<sup>2</sup> dság<sup>1</sup> jø<sup>3</sup>juøi<sup>2</sup> hiá<sup>1</sup>.  
who? go.3s town tomorrow  
'Who will go to town tomorrow?'
10. Hein<sup>2</sup> quianh<sup>13</sup> dság<sup>1</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> jø<sup>3</sup>juøi<sup>2</sup> hiá<sup>1</sup>.  
who? with go.3s John town tomorrow  
'With whom will John go to town tomorrow?'
11. Dság<sup>1</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> jø<sup>3</sup>juøi<sup>2</sup> hiá<sup>1</sup> quianh<sup>13</sup> og<sup>1</sup> hlég<sup>2</sup>.  
go.3s John town tomorrow with two soldiers  
'John will go to town tomorrow with two soldiers.'
12. Ha<sup>1</sup>cónh<sup>2</sup> hlég<sup>2</sup> dsø<sup>1</sup>lén<sup>2</sup> jø<sup>3</sup>juøi<sup>2</sup> hiá<sup>1</sup> quianh<sup>13</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup>.  
how.many? soldier go.3p town tomorrow with John  
'How many soldiers will go to town tomorrow with John?'



# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 259. Vietnamese

Data from Ken Gregerson; Orthography from Nguyen Dinh Hoa. 1967.  
Vietnamese-English Student Dictionary. Southern Illinois University Press.

1. Toy di cë.  
Is go market  
'I am going to market.'
2. Toy thay kôn gay.  
Is see CLS girl  
'I see the girl.'
3. Toy an sway.  
Is eat mango  
'I am eating a mango.'
4. Kôn gay xawη an sway.  
CLS girl NEG eat mango  
'The girl is not eating a mango.'
5. Toy xawη thay ka.  
Is NEG see fish  
'I do not see any fish.'
6. Kôn gay xawη di cë.  
CLS girl NEG go market  
'The girl is not going to the market.'
7. Kôn gay di cë xawη.  
CLS girl go market NEG  
'Is the girl going to the market?'
8. Kôn gay thay sway xawη.  
CLS girl see mango NEG  
'Does the girl see the mango?'
9. Kôn gay an ka xawη.  
CLS girl eat fish NEG  
'Is the girl eating fish?'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 260. Vietnamese

Data from Ken Gregerson; Orthography from Nguyen Dinh Hoa. 1967.  
Vietnamese-English Student Dictionary. Southern Illinois University Press.

1. Køn gay thay køn tray.  
CLS girl see CLS boy  
'The girl sees the boy.'
2. Køn gay an sway.  
CLS girl eat mango  
'The girl ate the mango.'
3. Køn gay thay ay.  
CLS girl see who?  
'Who did the girl see?'
4. Ay thay køn gay.  
who? see CLS girl  
'Who saw the girl?'
5. Ay an sway.  
who? eat mango  
'Who ate the mango?'
6. Køn gay an kayzi.  
CLS girl eat what?  
'What did the girl eat?'
7. Køn gay di cë ngay hom nay.  
CLS girl go market today  
'The girl went to market today.'
8. Køn gay di cë xi naw.  
CLS girl go market when?  
'When did the girl go to market?'
9. Køn gay di daw.  
CLS girl go where?  
'Where did the girl go?'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 261. Northern Kankanay (Philippines)

1. Ninʔawit nan lalaki is iwis.  
carried man blanket  
'The man carried a blanket.'
2. Ay ninʔawit nan lalaki is iwis.  
? carried man blanket  
'Did the man carry a blanket?'
3. Sino nan nanʔawit is iwis.  
who? carried blanket  
'Who carried a blanket?'
4. Ay sino nan nanʔawit is iwis.  
? who? carried blanket  
'Who carried a blanket?'
5. Sino nan babaʔi.  
who? woman  
'Who is that woman?'
6. ʔinawit nan lalaki nan iwis.  
carried man blanket  
'The man carried a blanket.'
7. ŋan nan ʔinawit nan lalaki.  
what? carried man  
'What did the man carry?'
8. Ay ŋan nan ʔinawit nan lalaki.  
? what? carried man  
'What did the man carry?'
9. Binadaŋan nan lalaki id kobʔa.  
helped man yesterday  
'The man helped yesterday.'
10. Igʔan nan binadaŋan nan lalaki.  
when? helped man  
'When did the man help?'
11. ʔinmayan nan lalaki id baʔiy.  
went man house  
'The man went into the house.'
12. Into nan ʔinmayan nan lalaki.  
where? went man  
'Where did the man go?'
13. Into nan iwis.  
where? blanket  
'Where is the blanket?'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 262. Urim (Papua New Guinea)

1. Weti kij antam wayu kai wri.  
today woman cooked taro at garden  
'The woman cooked taro in the garden today.'
2. Weti mla antam wayu kai wri.  
today who? cooked taro at garden  
'Who cooked taro in the garden today?'
3. Weti kij antam kupa kai wri.  
today woman cooked what? at garden  
'What did the woman cook in the garden today?'
4. Weti kij antam wayu kai ahi.  
today woman cooked taro at where?  
'Where did the woman cook taro today?'
5. Wa karke kij antam wayu kai wri.  
when? woman cooked taro at garden  
'When did the woman cook taro in the garden?'
6. Kij wek antam wayu.  
woman two cooked taro  
'Two women cooked taro.'
7. Kij aripm antam wayu.  
woman how.many? cooked taro  
'How many women cooked taro?'
8. Kij ari manto numpet wek.  
woman saw pig sick two  
'The woman saw two sick pigs.'
9. Kij ari manto numpet aripm.  
woman saw pig sick how.many?  
'How many sick pigs did the woman see?'
10. Kij ari manto kupa wek.  
woman saw pig what? two  
'Which two pigs did the woman see?'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 263. English

1. I admire the gal who likes chocolate mousse.
2. I admire the moose which hid throughout the hunting season.
3. I admire the gal (whom) you saw with the chocolate mousse.
4. I admire the food (which) you eat for breakfast.
5. I admire the gal whose chocolate mousse you ate.
6. I admire the gal whom you ate chocolate mousse with.
7. I admire the gal with whom you ate chocolate mousse.
8. I admire the gal whom you gave chocolate mousse (to).
9. I admire the gal to whom you gave chocolate mousse.
10. I admire the gal that likes chocolate mousse.
11. I admire the moose that hid throughout the hunting season.
12. I admire the gal (that) you saw with the chocolate mousse.
13. I admire the food (that) you eat for breakfast.  
\*I admire the gal that's chocolate mousse you ate.
14. I admire the gal (that) you ate chocolate mousse with.  
\*I admire the gal with that you ate chocolate mousse.
15. I admire the gal (that) you gave chocolate mousse (to).  
\*I admire the gal to (that) you gave chocolate mousse.

### Dataset 264. English

This is the farmer sowing his corn  
that kept the cock that crowed in the morn  
that waked the priest all shaven and shorn  
that married the man all tattered and torn  
that kissed the maiden all forlorn  
that milked the cow with the crumpled horn  
that tossed the dog  
that worried the cat  
that killed the rat  
that ate the malt  
that lay in the house  
that Jack built.

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 265. Colorado (Ecuador)

1. Sona hi-e.  
woman went-DECL  
'The woman went.'
2. Sona watsa fari-e.  
woman fish requested-DECL  
'The woman asked for fish.'
3. Manpi watsa fi-ka ho-e.  
uncle fish eaten BE-DECL  
'Uncle has eaten fish.'
4. Manpi sana kutsu fi-e.  
uncle raw cassava ate-DECL  
'Uncle ate the raw cassava.'
5. Uwan miya na-ka neya-e.  
tall chief child-ACC sought-DECL  
'The tall chief looked for the child.'
6. Kutsu fi-min sona ha-e.  
cassava eat-NOM woman came-DECL  
'The woman who ate the cassava came.'
7. Tsatsika fi-min hi-e.  
meat eat-NOM went-DECL  
'The one who ate meat departed.'
8. Ha-min na kutsu fari-e.  
come-NOM child cassava requested-DECL  
'The child who came asked for cassava.'
9. Unila watsa fi-min na-ka neya-e.  
man fish eat-NOM child-ACC sought-DECL  
'The man looked for the child who had eaten the fish.'
10. Na-ka neya-min unila sona fi-ka ho-n watsa fari-e.  
child-ACC seek-NOM man woman eaten BE fish requested-DECL  
'The man who looked for the child asked for the fish which the woman had eaten.'
11. Unila sona neya-ka ho-n-ka kira-e.  
man woman sought BE-ACC saw-DECL  
'The man saw the one for whom the woman had looked.'
12. Miya sona neya-ka ho-n unila-ka neya-e.  
chief woman sought BE man-ACC sought-DECL  
'The chief looked for the man for whom the woman had looked.'
13. Sona kira-ka ho-n miya ha-e.  
woman seen BE chief came-DECL  
'The chief whom the woman had seen came.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 266. Vietnamese (Part 1)

1. Tôi mua xoài.  
1s buy mango  
'I bought a mango.'
  2. Cô gái ấy đã ăn xoài.  
CLS girl that PST eat mango  
'That girl ate a mango.'
  3. Xoài đó là xoài thật lớn.  
mango that BE mango really big.  
'That mango is really big.'
  4. Trái xoài lớn đó là xoài thối.  
CLS mango big that BE mango rotten.  
'That big mango is rotten.'
  5. Cô gái ấy là cô gái thật xinh-đẹp.  
CLS girl that BE CLS girl really pretty  
'That girl is really pretty.'
  6. Cô gái xinh-đẹp ấy đã ăn trái xoài lớn đó  
CLS girl pretty that PST eat CLS mango big that  
'That pretty girl ate that big mango.'
  7. Cô gái đã ăn xoài là cô gái thật xinh-đẹp.  
CLS girl PST eat mango BE CLS girl really pretty  
'The girl who ate the mango is a really pretty girl.'
  8. Trái xoài cô gái đã ăn là xoài thật lớn.  
CLS mango CLS girl PST eat BE mango really big.  
'The mango that the girl ate is a really big mango.'
  9. Trái xoài mà cô gái đã ăn là xoài thật lớn.  
CLS mango REL CLS girl PST eat BE mango really big.  
'The mango that the girl ate is a really big mango.'
  10. Trái xoài mà cô gái ấy đã ăn là xoài thối.  
CLS mango REL CLS girl that PST eat BE mango rotten.  
'The mango that that girl ate is a rotten mango.'
  11. Tôi ăn xoài cô gái ấy đã mua.  
1s eat mango CLS girl that PST buy  
'I ate the mango that that girl bought.'
  12. Tôi đã ăn xoài mà cô gái xinh-đẹp ấy mua.  
1s PST eat mango REL CLS girl pretty that buy  
'I ate the mango that that pretty girl bought.'
- \*Cô gái mà đã ăn xoài là cô gái thật xinh-đẹp.  
CLS girl REL PST eat mango BE CLS girl really pretty  
'The girl who ate the mango is a really pretty girl.'
- \*Cô gái là cô gái xinh-đẹp đã ăn xoài.  
CLS girl BE CLS girl pretty PST eat mango  
'That girl who is pretty ate the mango.'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 266. Vietnamese (Part 2)

13. Anh đã tặng tôi món quà.  
2s PST give 1s CLS gift  
'You gave me a gift.'
14. Món quà mà anh đã tặng tôi là quà thật lớn.  
CLS gift REL 2s PST give 1s BE gift really big  
'The gift that you gave me is a really big gift.'
15. Cô gái anh đã tặng quà là cô gái thật xinh-đẹp.  
CLS girl 2s PST give gift BE CLS girl really pretty  
'The girl that you gave a gift to is a very pretty girl.'
16. Cô gái mà anh đã tặng quà là cô gái thật xinh-đẹp.  
CLS girl REL 2s PST give gift BE CLS girl really pretty  
'The girl that you gave a gift to is a very pretty girl.'
17. Cô gái đã tặng anh món quà đó thích anh.  
CLS girl PST give 2s CLS gift that like 2s  
'The girl who gave you that gift likes you.'
18. Tôi thích cô gái đã tặng anh món quà đó.  
1s like CLS girl PST give 2s CLS gift that  
'I like the girl who gave you that gift.'
19. Tôi đã để xoài trong cái hộp mà anh đã tặng tôi.  
1s PST put mango in CLS box that 2s PST give 1s  
'I put the mango in the box that you gave me.'
20. Cái hộp tôi đã để xoài là cái hộp thật lớn.  
CLS box 1s PST put mango BE CLS box really big  
'The box I put the mango in is really large.'
21. Cái hộp nơi tôi đã để xoài là cái hộp thật lớn.  
CLS box place 1s PST put mango BE CLS box really big  
'The box I put the mango in is really large.'
- \*Tôi thích cô gái mà đã tặng anh món quà đó.  
1s like CLS girl REL PST give 2s CLS gift that  
'I like the girl who gave you that gift.'
- \*Cái hộp mà tôi đã để xoài là cái hộp thật lớn.  
CLS box REL 1s PST put mango BE CLS box really big  
'The box I put the mango in is really large.'
- \*Cái hộp mà nơi tôi đã để xoài là cái hộp thật lớn.  
CLS box REL place 1s PST put mango BE CLS box really big  
'The box I put the mango in is really large.'



## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 267. Northern Kankanay (Philippines)

1. Nin?awit nan lalaki.  
carried man  
'The man carried (it).'
2. Nin?awit nan lalaki is iwis.  
carried man blanket  
'The man carried a blanket.'
3. Nin?awit nan lalaki is iwis isnan ba?iy.  
carried man blanket house  
'The man carried a blanket into the house.'
4. ?inawit nan lalaki nan iwis isnan ba?iy.  
carried man blanket house  
'The man carried the blanket into the house.'
5. ?inawit nan lalaki nan iwis isnan baba?i.  
carried man blanket woman  
'The man carried the blanket to the woman.'
6. Ninbadang nan lalaki.  
helped man  
'The man helped.'
7. Nintimpak nan lalaki is onga.  
slapped man child  
'The man slapped a child.'
8. Binadang nan lalaki nan onga.  
helped man child  
'The man helped the child.'
9. Ninbadang nan lalaki ay nangtimpak isnan baba?i.  
helped man slapped woman  
'The man who slapped the woman helped.'
10. Ninbadang nan lalaki ay nangdayaw isnan baba?i is onga.  
helped man praised woman child  
'The man who praised the woman helped a child.'
11. Ninbadang nan lalaki ay dinayaw nan baba?i.  
helped man praised woman  
'The man whom the woman praised helped.'
12. Ninbadang nan lalaki ay tinimpak nan baba?i is onga.  
helped man slapped woman child  
'The man whom the woman slapped helped a child.'
13. Binadang nan lalaki ay nangtimpak isnan baba?i nan onga.  
helped man slapped woman child  
'The man who slapped the woman helped the child.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 267 continued:

14. Binadang nan lalaki ay tinimpak nan baba?i nan onga.  
helped man slapped woman child  
'The man whom the woman slapped helped the child.'
15. Dinayaw nan baba?i nan lalaki ay nangbadang isnan onga.  
praised woman man helped child  
'The woman praised the man who helped the child.'
16. Tinimpak nan baba?i nan onga ay binadang nan lalaki.  
slapped woman child helped man  
'The woman slapped the child whom the man helped.'
17. Nidayaw nan gawis ay baba?i is onga.  
praised good woman child  
'The good woman praised a child.'
18. Dinayaw nan baba?i nan onga ay gawis ay nangbadang isnan lalaki.  
praised woman child good helped man  
'The woman praised the good child who helped the man.'
19. Gawis nan onga.  
good child  
'The child is good.'
20. Ninbadang nan gawis ay onga.  
helped good child  
'The good child helped.'
21. Ninbadang nan onga ay gawis.  
helped child good  
'The child who is good helped.'
22. Lalaki nan nangdayaw isnan onga.  
man praised child  
'The praiser of the child is a man.'
23. Baba?i nan tinimpak nan lalaki.  
woman slapped man  
'[She whom] the man slapped is a woman.'
24. Onga nan nangbadang.  
child helped  
'[The one who] helped is a child.'
25. Onga nan gawis ay nangbadang.  
child good helped  
'The good helper is a child.'
26. Onga nan nangbadang ay gawis.  
child helped good  
'[The one who] helped well is a child.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 268. Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)

1. Vii ipa-u-vere.  
2s ascend-2s-FUT  
'You will go up.'
2. Voea ava-a-vere.  
3p go-3p-FUT  
'They will go.'
3. Reitai vore-ro-epa.  
Reitai come.back-3sm-PST  
'Reitai came back.'
4. Ragai kare-ra-epa voa.  
1s return-1s-PST here  
'I returned here.'
5. Rera ikau-ro-epa kepaia.  
3sm hurry-3sm-PST house  
'He hurried to the house.'
6. Ipa-ro-epa rera ira urio-ro-vere.  
ascend-3sm-PST 3sm 3sm come-3sm-FUT  
'He who will come went up.'
7. Urio-ro-epa reitai ira ikau-ro-vere kepaia.  
come-3sm-PST Reitai 3sm hurry-3sm-FUT house  
'Reitai who will hurry to the house came.'
8. Ava-ra-epa kepaia ragai ragoa vara-ra-epa.  
go-1s-PST house 1s 1s descend-1s-PST  
'I who went down went to the house.'
9. Vore-a-vere voa voea oea kare-a-vere kepaia.  
come.back-3p-FUT here 3p 3p return-3p-FUT house  
'They who will return to the house will come back here.'
10. Kare-u-vere kepaia vii viigoa vore-u-vere voa.  
return-2s-FUT house 2s 2s come.back-2s-FUT here  
'You who will come back here will return to the house.'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 269. Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)

1. Oira rera-ia sirao-o-epa.  
3sf 3sm-ACC sorrow-3sf-PST  
'She sorrowed for him.'
2. Rera voea-ia tarai-ro-epa.  
3sm 3p-ACC know-3sm-PST  
'He knew them.'
3. Voea oira-ia siposipo-a-vere.  
3p 3sf-ACC teach-3p-FUT  
'They will teach her.'
4. Voea tarai-a-epa oira-ia iria rera-ia sirao-o-vere.  
3p know-3p-PST 3sf-ACC 3sf 3sm-ACC sorrow-3sf-FUT  
'They knew her who will sorrow for him.'
5. Rera uriri-ro-vere rera-ia ira voea-ia tarai-ro-epa  
3sm fear-3sm-FUT 3sm-ACC 3sm 3p-ACC know-3sm-PST  
'He will fear him who knew them.'
6. Voea sirao-a-vere rera-ia ira-ia sirao-ro-vere rera.  
3p sorrow-3p-FUT 3sm-ACC 3sm-ACC sorrow-3sm-FUT 3sm  
'They will sorrow for him for whom he will sorrow.'
7. Oira tarai-o-vere voea-ia oea-ia uriri-ro-epa rera.  
3sf know-3sf-FUT 3p-ACC 3p-ACC fear-3s-PST 3sm  
'She will know them whom he feared.'
8. Voea uriri-a-epa oira-ia iria-ia siposipo-o-epa oira.  
3p fear-3p-PST 3sf-ACC 3sf-ACC teach-3sf-PST 3sf  
'They feared her whom she taught.'
9. Rera sirao-ro-vere voea-ia oea oira-ia siposipo-a-vere.  
3sm sorrow-3sm-FUT 3p-ACC 3p 3sf-ACC teach-3p-FUT  
'He will sorrow for them who will teach her.'
10. Rera siposipo-ro-epa oira-ia iria-ia tarai-a-vere voea.  
3sm teach-3sm-PST 3sf-ACC 3sf-ACC know-3p-FUT 3p  
'He taught her whom they will know.'
11. Voea-ia siposipo-o-vere oira iria-ia sirao-ro-vere rera.  
3p-ACC teach-3sf-FUT 3sf 3sf-ACC sorrow-3sm-FUT 3sm  
'She for whom he will sorrow will teach them.'
12. Rera-ia uriri-a-epa voea oea rera-ia tarai-a-epa.  
3sm-ACC fear-3p-PST 3p 3p 3sm-ACC know-3p-PST  
'They who knew him feared him.'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 270. Japanese

1. Josei ga kita.  
woman came  
'The woman came.'
2. Kodomo ga hon o miru.  
child book see  
'The child sees the book.'
3. Josei ga kodomo ni okashi o motteitta.  
woman child cake carried  
'The woman took the child a cake.'
4. Dansei ga yoi okashi o mitsuketa.  
man good cake found  
'The man found the good cake.'
5. Dansei ga kita ka.  
man came  
'Did the man come?'
6. Dono kodomo ga kita ka.  
which child came  
'Which child came?'
7. Chiisai kodomo ga okashi o totta ka.  
small child cake took  
'Did the small child take the cake?'
8. Josei ga dono kodomo ga kita ka o mita.  
woman which child came saw  
'The woman saw which child came.'
9. Kodomo ga josei ga mitsuketa hon o mita.  
child woman found book saw  
'The child saw the book the woman found.'
10. Dansei ga hon o mitsuketa josei o mita.  
man book found woman saw  
'The man saw the woman who found the book.'
11. Kodomo ga josei ga dono okashi o totta ka o mita.  
child woman which cake took saw  
'The child saw which cake the woman took.'
12. Dansei ga yoi kodomo ni okashi o motteitta ka.  
man good child cake carried  
'Did the man take the good child a cake?'
13. Dansei ga hon o totta josei ni okashi o ageta.  
man book took woman cake gave  
'The man gave the cake to the woman who took the book.'

Continued

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Dataset 270 continued:

14. Dare ga kita ka.  
who came  
'Who came?'
15. Dare ga kodomo o mita ka.  
who child saw  
'Who saw the child?'
16. Kodomo ga nani o mita ka.  
child what saw  
'What did the child see?'
17. Josei ga dare ni okashi o ageta ka.  
woman who cake gave  
'To whom did the woman give the cake?'
18. Josei ga dare ga kita ka o mita.  
woman who came saw  
'The woman saw who came.'
19. Josei ga kodomo ga nani o mitsuketa ka o mita.  
woman child what found saw  
'The woman saw what the child found.'
20. Josei ga kodomo ga okashi o ageta dansei o mita.  
woman child cake gave man saw  
'The woman saw the man to whom the child gave the cake.'
21. Dansei ga dare ga kita ka o mita ka.  
man who came saw  
'Did the man see who came?'
22. Dansei ga kodomo ga nani o totta ka o mita ka.  
man child what took saw  
'Did the man see what the child took?'
23. Josei ga kodomo ga dare ni hon o motteitta ka o mita ka.  
woman child who book carried saw  
'Did the woman see to whom the child took the book?'
24. Okashi o mitsuketa dansei ga hon o totta.  
cake found man book took  
'The man who found the cake took the book.'
25. Dansei ga kodomo ga josei ni motteitta okashi o mita.  
man child woman carried cake saw  
'The man saw the cake the boy took to the woman.'
26. Kodomo ga okashi o motteitta dansei ga kita.  
child cake carried man came  
'The man to whom the boy took the cake came.'
27. Dansei ga kodomo ga dare ni hon o motteitta ka o mita.  
man child who book carried saw  
'The man saw to whom the child took the book.'

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## Dataset 271. Mandarin Chinese

1. Bǎoli mài shū.  
Baoli sell book  
'Baoli sells books.'
2. Wǒ xǐhuān yīfú.  
1s enjoy clothes  
'I enjoy clothes.'
3. Nǐ kàn shū.  
2s read book  
'You read books.'
4. Shū yǒu yìsi.  
book have meaningful  
'Books are meaningful.'
5. Yīfú hěn guì.  
clothes very expensive  
'Clothes are very expensive.'
6. Bǎoli hěn hǎo.  
baoli very good  
'Baoli is very nice.'
7. Bǎoli xǐhuān hěn hǎo de yīfú.  
baoli enjoy very good of clothes  
'Baoli enjoys very good clothes.'
8. Wǒ mài bǎoli de shū.  
1s sell baoli of book  
'I am selling Baoli's books.'
9. Wǒ de shū yǒu yìsi.  
1s of book have meaningful  
'My books are meaningful.'
10. Nǐ de hěn guìde yīfú hěn hǎo.  
1s of very expensive clothes very good  
'Your very expensive clothes are very good.'
11. Bǎoli mài de shū hěn hǎo.  
baoli sell book very good  
'The books Baoli sells are very good.'
12. Wǒ xǐhuān nǐ kànde shū.  
1s enjoy 2s read book  
'I enjoy the books you read.'
13. Nǐ kàn yǒu yìsi de shū.  
2s study have meaning of book  
'You study books which are meaningful.'

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### Dataset 272. Copainalá Zoque (Mexico)

1. Minba.  
'He comes.'
2. Hoʔpit minu.  
'He came next day.'
3. Homih nuʔkpa yʌy.  
'He will arrive here tomorrow.'
4. Homih tsuʔkumyahpa.  
'They will set out tomorrow.'
5. Kiʔmuʔk nuʔkyahu ʔʌmʌ.  
'They arrived there when he went up.'
6. Minyahpaʔk tsuʔkumba.  
'He will set out when they come.'
7. Minbaʔk nuʔkyahpa yʌy.  
'They will arrive here when he comes.'
8. Nuʔkyahuʔk ʔʌmʌ minu.  
'He came when they arrived there.'
9. Minyahu nuʔkramʌy.  
'They came to where he will arrive.'
10. Kiʔmyahpa tsuʔkumbamʌy homih.  
'They will go up to where he will set out tomorrow.'
11. Hoʔpit nuʔku kiʔmumʌy.  
'Next day he arrived where he went up.'

### Dataset 273. Southern Barasano (Colombia)

Phonemic stress is not indicated.

1. Ehabi yi. 'I arrived.'
2. Tɪdibi bĩ. 'You returned.'
3. Wabetibõ tso. 'She did not go.'
4. Tsore ãabi bĩ. 'You saw her.'
5. Wadibetibĩ ã. 'He did not come.'
6. Ìre bãtsibi yi. 'I knew of him.'
7. Bĩre gotibõ tso. 'She told of you.'
8. Yĩre ahibetibĩ ã. 'He did not hear of me.'
9. Yi wasere gotibi bĩ. 'You told that I went.'
10. Tso wadibetire ahibi yi. 'I heard that she did not come.'
11. Ì tidisere ãabetibõ tso. 'She did not see that he returned.'
12. Bĩ ehabetire bãtsibetibĩ ã. 'He did not know that you did not arrive.'



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### Dataset 274. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

1. ŋó<sup>12</sup>=dsa.  
go 3  
'He goes.'
2. ŋó<sup>12</sup>=dsa máh<sup>2</sup>.  
go 3 mountain  
'He goes to the mountain.'
3. Guó<sup>12</sup> guiuh<sup>13</sup> máh<sup>2</sup>.  
sit Sir mountain  
'The gentleman lives on the mountain.'
4. Dsiég<sup>12</sup>=dsa máh<sup>2</sup>.  
arrive 3 mountain  
'He arrives at the mountain.'
5. Dsiég<sup>12</sup>=dsa ja<sup>3</sup> guó<sup>12</sup> guiuh<sup>13</sup>.  
arrive 3 where sit Sir  
'He arrives where the gentleman lives.'
6. Guó<sup>12</sup>=dsa.  
sit 3  
'He is at home.'
7. Jjie<sup>12</sup>=dsa ja<sup>3</sup> dsiég<sup>12</sup>=dsa máh<sup>2</sup>.  
rest 3 where arrive 3 mountain  
'He rests where he arrives on the mountain.'
8. Guó<sup>12</sup> guiuh<sup>13</sup> ja<sup>3</sup> jjie<sup>12</sup>=dsa.  
sit Sir where rest 3  
'The gentleman lives where he rests.'
9. ŋáh<sup>12</sup> =dsa.  
go.back 3  
'He returns home.'

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## Dataset 275. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

1. Góah<sup>1</sup> =dsa.  
will.eat 3  
'He will eat.'
2. Ca<sup>1</sup>-co<sup>1</sup> tsih<sup>2</sup>.  
PST-play child  
'The child played.'
3. Co<sup>1</sup> =dsa na<sup>1</sup>.  
will.play 3 today  
'He will play today.'
4. Ca<sup>1</sup>-góah<sup>1</sup> guiuh<sup>13</sup> dsiég<sup>2</sup>.  
PST-eat Sir yesterday  
'The gentleman ate yesterday.'
5. Ca<sup>1</sup>-góah<sup>1</sup>=dsa mi<sup>3</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>-co<sup>1</sup> =dsa.  
PST-eat 3 when PST-will.play 3  
'He ate when he had played.'
6. Co<sup>1</sup> tsih<sup>2</sup> na<sup>3</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>-góah<sup>1</sup> tsih<sup>2</sup>.  
will.play child when PST-eat child  
'The child will play when he has eaten.'
7. Góah<sup>1</sup> guiuh<sup>13</sup> na<sup>3</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>-co<sup>1</sup> =dsa na<sup>1</sup>.  
will.eat Sir when PST-play 3 today  
'The gentleman will eat when he has played today.'
8. Ca<sup>1</sup>-co<sup>1</sup> =dsa mi<sup>3</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>-góah<sup>1</sup>=dsa dsiég<sup>2</sup>.  
PST-play 3 when PST-eat 3 yesterday  
'He played when he had eaten yesterday.'
9. Co<sup>1</sup> =dsa na<sup>3</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>-góah<sup>1</sup> tsih<sup>2</sup> na<sup>1</sup>.  
will.play 3 when PST-eat child today  
'He will play when the child has eaten today.'

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## Dataset 276. Pocomchi (Guatemala)

1. A-k' uʃum.  
2s-eat  
'You eat.'
2. Ri-k' ulik.  
3s-arrive  
'He arrives.'
3. Hat a-loq' .  
2s 2s-buy  
'You buy.'
4. Ihin ni-k' amam.  
1s 1s-work  
'I work.'
5. A-k' amam tʃi= a-k' uʃum.  
2s-work that 2s-eat  
'You work to eat.'
6. Reʔ ri-loq' tʃi= ri-k' uʃum.  
3s 3s-buy that 3s-eat  
'He buys to eat.'
7. Ri-loq' tʃi= hat a-loq' .  
3s-buy that 2s 2s-buy  
'He buys so you buy.'
8. A-k' ulik tʃi= ihin ni-k' amam.  
2s-arrive that 1s 1s-work  
'You arrive so I work.'
9. Ihin ni-k' uʃum tʃi= reʔ ri-k' amam.  
1s 1s-eat that 3s 3s-work  
'I eat so he works.'
10. Ni-loq' tʃi= a-k' uʃum tʃi= a-k' amam tʃi= a-k' ulik  
1s-buy that 2s-eat that 2s-work that 2s-arrive  
tʃi= ihin ni-k' ulik tʃi= ...  
that 1s 1s-arrive that  
'I buy so that you eat so that you work so that you arrive so that I arrive so that ...'

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### Dataset 277. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

1. Júh<sup>2</sup>dsa. 'He coughs.'
2. ŋóí<sup>2</sup>jni. 'I laugh.'
3. Ca<sup>1</sup>cuú<sup>2</sup>dsa. 'He sneezed.'
4. Ca<sup>1</sup>ho<sup>1</sup>dsa. 'He cried.'
5. Ho<sup>12</sup>jni huu<sup>13</sup> júh<sup>2</sup>jni. 'I cry because I cough.'
6. Cuú<sup>2</sup>jni huu<sup>13</sup> cuú<sup>2</sup>dsa. 'I sneeze because he sneezes.'
7. ŋóí<sup>2</sup>dsa huu<sup>13</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>ho<sup>1</sup>jni. 'He laughs because I cried.'
8. Ca<sup>1</sup>júh<sup>2</sup>dsa huu<sup>13</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>ŋóí<sup>2</sup>dsa. 'He coughed because he laughed.'
9. Cuú<sup>2</sup>jni huu<sup>13</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>ho<sup>1</sup>jni huu<sup>13</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>ŋóí<sup>2</sup>jni.
10. Cuú<sup>2</sup>dsa huu<sup>13</sup> ŋóí<sup>2</sup>jni huu<sup>13</sup> ho<sup>12</sup>dsa huu<sup>13</sup> ho<sup>12</sup>jni huu<sup>13</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>ŋóí<sup>2</sup>dsa huu<sup>13</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>cuú<sup>2</sup>jni huu<sup>13</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>júh<sup>2</sup>jni huu<sup>13</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>ŋóí<sup>2</sup>dsa huu<sup>13</sup>...

### Dataset 278. English

1. I know who likes chocolate mousse.
2. I know what you eat for breakfast.
3. I know which cereal you eat for breakfast.
4. I know how much cereal you eat for breakfast.
5. I know how many pounds of mousse you eat in one sitting.
6. I know how he keeps out of the sun.
7. I know why he hides during hunting season.
8. I remember the time when we used to eat ice cream together.
9. I remember the time we used to eat ice cream together.
10. I remember when we used to eat ice cream together.
11. I know a place where a chocolate mousse lives.
12. I know a place a chocolate mousse lives.
13. I know where a chocolate mousse lives.
14. I know (that) you like to eat ice cream at bedtime.
15. I marvel that you like to eat banana cream pie for breakfast.
16. That you would like some right now amazes me.

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### Dataset 279. Lalana Chinantec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

1. Ham hmi: 'His father is old.'  
old father.3
2. ɕuhn si:ʔ 'The boy is good.'  
good boy
3. ɕo:ʔ mi:h. 'The woman is sick.'  
sick woman
4. ŋi hmi: si ɕuhn si:ʔ. 'His father knows whether the boy is good.'
5. Ho: mi:h si ɕo:ʔ hmi:. 'The woman sees whether her father is sick.'
6. ŋi si:ʔ si ha:n mi:h. 'The boy knows whether the woman is old.'
7. Ho: mi:h ʔe ɕuhn si:ʔ. 'The woman sees that the boy is good.'
8. Ho: hmi: ʔe ha:n mi:h. 'His father sees that the woman is old.'
9. ŋi si:ʔ ʔe ɕo:ʔ hmi:. 'The boy knows that his father is sick.'
10. ŋi mi:h ʔe ɕo:ʔ si:ʔ. 'The woman knows that the boy is sick.'

### Dataset 280. Lalana Chinantec (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

1. Ho: hi hmi: 'His father reads.'  
see paper father.3
2. Hme:ta hmi: 'His father works.'  
do work father.3
3. Nu: hu:h mi:h. 'The woman hears the message.'  
hear word woman
4. Ho: ta si:ʔ. 'The boy sees the work.'  
see work boy
5. ʔe: ta ho: hmi:. 'What work does his father see?'
6. ʔe: hi hme: mi:h. 'What message does the woman write?'
7. ʔe: hu:h nu: si:ʔ. 'What message does the boy hear?'
8. ʔe: hu:h hme: mi:h. 'What does the woman discuss?'
9. Ho: mi:h ʔe: hi hme: si:ʔ. 'The woman sees what the boy writes.'
10. Nu: si:ʔ ʔe: hu:h nu: hmi:. 'The boy hears what message his father hears.'
11. Nu: hmi: ʔe: ta hme: si:ʔ. 'His father hears what work the boy does.'
12. Ho: si:ʔ ʔe: hi ho: mi:h. 'The boy sees what paper the woman reads.'

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## Dataset 281. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

1. Cuø<sup>12</sup> Dsie<sup>3</sup> cog<sup>3</sup>.  
give Bill money  
'Bill gives money.'
2. Hniu<sup>1</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> cang<sup>3</sup>.  
want John rock  
'John wants the rock.'
3. Jái<sup>12</sup> Be<sup>13</sup> jóg<sup>3</sup>.  
see Bob word  
'Bob takes care of the problem.'
4. Hioh<sup>12</sup> Sóa<sup>13</sup> cog<sup>3</sup>.  
hate Joe money  
'Joe hates the money.'
5. Cuø<sup>12</sup> Sóa<sup>13</sup> cang<sup>3</sup> jái<sup>12</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup>.  
give Joe rock see John  
'Joe gives the rock John sees.'
6. Hniu<sup>1</sup> Dsie<sup>3</sup> jóg<sup>3</sup> hioh<sup>12</sup> Be<sup>13</sup>.  
want Bill word hate Bob  
'Bill wants the arrangement that Bob hates.'
7. Jái<sup>12</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> cog<sup>3</sup> hniu<sup>1</sup> Dsie<sup>3</sup>.  
see John money want Bill  
'John provides the money Bill wants.'
8. Hioh<sup>12</sup> Be<sup>13</sup> cang<sup>3</sup> cuø<sup>12</sup> Sóa<sup>13</sup>.  
hate Bob rock give Joe  
'Bob hates the rock Joe gives.'
9. Hniu<sup>1</sup> Sóa<sup>13</sup> cuø<sup>12</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> jóg<sup>3</sup>.  
want Joe give John word  
'Joe wants John to give permission.'
10. Jái<sup>12</sup> Dsie<sup>3</sup> jái<sup>12</sup> Sóa<sup>13</sup> cog<sup>3</sup>.  
see Bill see Joe money  
'Bill sees Joe looking at the money.'
11. Hioh<sup>12</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> hniu<sup>1</sup> Be<sup>13</sup> cang<sup>3</sup>.  
hate John want Bob rock  
'John hates it that Bob wants the rock.'
12. Cuø<sup>12</sup> Be<sup>13</sup> jái<sup>12</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> cang<sup>3</sup> hniu<sup>1</sup> Dsie<sup>3</sup> cuø<sup>12</sup> Sóa<sup>13</sup> jái<sup>12</sup> Go<sup>3</sup>.  
give Bob see John rock want Bill give Joe see Greg  
'Bob permits John to see the rock Bill wants Joe to let Greg see.'
13. Hioh<sup>12</sup> Sóa<sup>13</sup> hniu<sup>1</sup> Be<sup>13</sup> cuø<sup>12</sup> Dsie<sup>3</sup> jái<sup>12</sup> Juøn<sup>13</sup> cang<sup>3</sup> hniu<sup>1</sup> Be<sup>13</sup>.  
hate Joe want Bob give Bill see John rock want Bob  
'Joe hates it that Bob wants Bill to let John see the rock that Bob wants.'

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### Dataset 282. Colorado (Ecuador)

14. Hi-e.  
go-DECL  
'(S/he) went.'
15. Sona ha-e.  
woman came-DECL  
'The woman came.'
16. Unila kutsu munara-e.  
man cassava want-DECL  
'The man wants cassava.'
17. Miya manpi-ka mira-e.  
chief uncle-ACC know-DECL  
'The chief knows uncle.'
18. Na hi-n.  
child go-INTERROG  
'Did the child go?'
19. Munara-n.  
want-INTERROG  
'Does (s/he) want (it)?'
20. Mo-ka neya-n.  
who-ACC seek-INTERROG  
'For whom did (s/he) look?'
21. Manpi watsa fi-n.  
uncle fish eat-INTERROG  
'Did uncle eat fish?'
22. Mo hi-n.  
who went-INTERROG  
'Who went?'
23. Mo sona-ka neya-n.  
who? woman-ACC seek-INTERROG  
'Who looked for the woman?'
24. Unila mo-ka mira-n.  
man who-ACC know-INTERROG  
'Whom does the man know?'
25. Miya ti fari-n.  
chief what ask.for-INTERROG  
'What did the chief ask for?'
26. Fi-no munara-e.  
eat-INF want-DECL  
'(S/he) wants to eat.'

Continued

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Dataset 282 continued:

27. Fari-no mira-n.  
ask.for-INF know-INTERROG  
'Does (s/he) know how to ask for (it)?'
28. Sona ha-no munara-e.  
woman come-INF want-DECL  
'The woman wants to come.'
29. Na kutsu fi-no munara-e.  
child cassava eat-INF want-DECL  
'The child wants to eat cassava.'
30. Unila manpi-ka neya-no munara-n.  
man uncle-ACC seek-INF want-INTERROG  
'Does the man want to look for uncle?'
31. Manpi ti fari-no munara-n.  
uncle what ask.for-INF want-INTERROG  
'What does uncle want to ask for?'
32. Mo miya-ka mira-no munara-n.  
who chief-ACC know-INF want-INTERROG  
'Who wants to know the chief?'
33. Miya na-ka neya-no mira-e.  
chief child-ACC seek-INF know-DECL  
'The chief knows how to look for the child.'
34. Na ti fi-no mira-n.  
child what eat-INF know-INTERROG  
'What does the child know how to eat?'
35. Manpi neya-sa munara-e.  
uncle seek-SUBJN want-DECL  
'Uncle wants (him/her) to look for (it).'
36. Watsa fi-sa munara-e.  
fish eat-SUBJN want-DECL  
'(S/he) wants (him/her) to eat fish.'
37. Sona munara-e manpi kutsu fari-sa.  
woman want-DECL uncle cassava ask.for-SUBJN  
'The woman wants uncle to ask for cassava.'
- OR: Sona manpi-ka kutsu fari-sa munara-e.  
woman uncle-ACC cassava ask.for-SUBJN want-DECL
38. Unila munara-n sona manpi-ka neya-sa.  
man want-INTERROG woman uncle-ACC seek-SUBJN  
'Does the man want the woman to look for uncle?'
- OR: Unila sona-ka manpi-ka neya-sa munara-n.  
man woman-ACC uncle-ACC seek-SUBJN want-INTERROG

Continued



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Dataset 282 continued:

39. Sona miya-ka ti fi-sa munara-n.  
woman chief-ACC what eat-SUBJN want-INTERROG  
'What does the woman want the chief to eat?'  
\*Sona munara-n miya ti fi-sa.  
woman want-INTERROG chief what eat-SUBJN
40. Manpi na-ka ha-sa munara-e.  
uncle child-ACC come-SUBJN want-DECL  
'Uncle wants the child to come.'
41. Miya mo-ka hi-sa munara-n.  
chief who-ACC go-SUBJN want-INTERROG  
'Who does the chief want to go?'
42. Fari-run-ka mira-e.  
ask.for-PTCPL-ACC know-DECL  
'(S/he<sub>i</sub> knows s/he<sub>j</sub> asked for (it).'
43. Miya fi-nun-ka mira-e.  
chief eat-PTCPL-ACC know-decl  
'(S/he) knows the chief ate (it).'
44. Unila mira-e na watsa fari-nun-ka.  
man know-DECL child fish ask.for-PTCPL-ACC  
'The man knows the child asked for fish.'  
\*Unila na-ka watsa fari-nun-ka mira-e.  
man child-ACC fish ask.for-PTCPL-ACC know-DECL
45. Sona mira-e manpi mo-ka neya-nun-ka.  
woman know-DECL uncle who-ACC seek-PTCPL-ACC  
'The woman knows for whom uncle looked.'  
\*Sona manpi-ka mo-ka neya-nun-ka mira-e.  
woman uncle-ACC who-ACC seek-PTCPL-ACC know-DECL
46. Mo miya ha-nun-ka mira-n.  
who chief came-PTCPL-ACC know-INTERROG  
'Who knows the chief came?'
47. Manpi mo hi-nun-ka mira-n.  
uncle who go-PTCPL-ACC know-INTERROG  
'Does uncle know who went?'
48. Miya mira-e sona mo-ka tsatsika fi-sa munara-nun-ka.  
chief know-DECL woman who-ACC meat eat-SUBJN want-PTCPL-ACC  
'The chief knows who the woman wants to eat the meat.'  
\*Miya mira-e sona munara-nun-ka mo tsatsika fi-sa.  
chief know-DECL woman want-PTCPL-ACC who meat eat-SUBJN
49. Unila mira-n na kutsu fi-no munara-nun-ka.  
man know-INTERROG child cassava eat-INF want-PTCPL-ACC  
'Does the man know the child wants to eat cassava?'

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## Dataset 283. Huixtec Tzotzil (Mexico)

1. tʃbát.  
3.IMPF.go  
'He will go.'
2. Tálem ti-vínik.  
3.PRF.come the-man  
'The man has come.'
3. Bátem ti-vákaʃ.  
3.PRF.go the-cow  
'The cow has gone.'
4. Véʔem ti-Mariána.  
3.PRF.stay marian  
'Marian has stayed.'
5. tʃvéʔ ti-Mariána ti-tálem.  
3.IMPF.stay the-marian the-3.PRF.come  
'Marian, who has come, will stay.'
- \*tʃvéʔ ti-tálem.  
3.IMPF.stay the-3.PRF.come  
'He who has come, will stay.'
6. Véʔem ti-vákaʃ ti-láx smán.  
3.PRF.stay the-cow the-CMPL 3.buy.3  
'The cow which he bought has stayed.'
7. Tálem ti-kárta ti-láx aták.  
3.PRF.come the-letter the-CMPL 2.send.3  
'The letter which you sent has come.'
8. Kʔótem ti-láx akʔ ámbun.  
3.PRF.arrive the-CMPL 2.ask.for.3.1  
'That which you asked me for has arrived.'
9. Kʔótem ti-xún ti-láx akʔ ámbun.  
3.PRF.arrive the-paper the-CMPL 2.ask.for.3.1  
'The paper which you asked me for has arrived.'

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 284. Sierra Populuca (Mexico)

1. Mijnum.  
'He came.'
2. Se:tum he?m pλ:fijr.  
'The man returned.'
3. Nλkra hemλk hoymλ.  
'He goes there tomorrow.'
4. Yλ?m mijpra he?m yo:mo.  
'Here comes the woman.'
5. Nλkra he?m pλ:fijr hemλk.  
'There goes the man.'
6. Oyum Pe:toh matλk hemλk.  
'Peter went there and returned yesterday.'
7. Yλ?m se:tpra he?m pλ:fijr hoymλ.  
'The man returns here tomorrow.'
8. Nλkum matλk he?m yo:mo.  
'The woman went yesterday.'
9. Mijnum he?m pλ:fijr yλ?m matλk.  
'The man came here yesterday.'
10. Hemλk se:tum he?m pλ:fijr he?m mijwλλp.  
'The man who came returned there.'
11. Hemλk se:tum he?m mijwλλp.  
'The one who came returned there.'
12. Se:tum he?m mijpraap yλ?m.  
'The one who comes here returned.'
13. Yλ?m mijnum he?m nλkraap.  
'The one who goes came here.'
14. Nλkum hemλk he?m mijpraap hoymλ.  
'The one who comes tomorrow went there.'
15. Nλkra hemλk hoymλ he?m oywλλp matλk hemλk.  
'The one who went there and returned yesterday, goes there tomorrow.'
16. Se:tpra hoymλ he?m nλkwλλp hemλk matλk.  
'The one who went there yesterday will return tomorrow.'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Problem 285. English

1. I drove it.
2. You threw the ball.
3. He threw the board and balls.
4. I hid the bikes, ball, ..., and chairs.
5. You drove the chairs behind it.
6. He took the board under them.
7. I threw it over the bikes.
8. You hid them behind the balls.
9. I took the balls over the boards and bikes.
10. He drove it under them.
11. You threw the chairs, bike, and balls behind the board.
12. He hid the ball, ..., and chairs under the bikes, ..., and boards.

## Dataset 286. Spanish

Stress explicitly marked beyond normal orthographic convention.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Él tóma.   | ‘He drinks.’                                       |
| 2. Usted quiere água.                               | ‘You want water.’                                  |
| 3. Élla tóma cáldo y café.                          | ‘She drinks broth and coffee.’                     |
| 4. Él quiere cáldo, léche, y água.                  | ‘He wants broth, milk, and water.’                 |
| 5. Usted tóma café, cáldo, sópa, y atóle.           | You drink coffee, broth, soup, and gruel.          |
| 6. Élla quiere atóle, café, água, léche,<br>y sópa. | She wants gruel, coffee, water, milk,<br>and soup. |

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 287. Northern Puebla Totonac (Mexico)

1. *ʃiwa:n sta:ʔ stapu:n.* 'John sells beans.'
2. *Pedro tama:wa la:ʃaʃ.* 'Peter buys oranges.'
3. *ʃiwa:n waʔ kinit la:ʔ qaʔlwat.* 'John eats meat and eggs.'
4. *Pedro sta:ʔ la:ʃaʃ la:ʔ kinit.* 'Peter sells oranges and meat.'
5. *ʃiwa:n tama:wa qaʔlwat la:ʔ kinit la:ʔ stapu:n.*  
'John buys eggs, meat, and beans.'
6. *Pedro waʔ stapu:n la:ʔ kinit la:ʔ la:ʃaʃ la:ʔ qaʔlwat la:ʔ ...*  
'Peter eats beans, meat, oranges, eggs, ...'

### Dataset 288. Amharic (Ethiopia)

1. *Yohannis tək'əmmət'ə.*  
John sat.down  
'John sat down.'
2. *Zare Mark'os mətt'a.*  
today Mark came  
'Mark came today.'
3. *Tilantinna Mammo dərrəsə.*  
yesterday Mammo arrived  
'Mammo arrived yesterday.'
4. *Mammo mətt'anna Mark'os tək'əmmət'ə.*  
Mammo came.and Mark sat.down  
'Mammo came and Mark sat down.'
5. *Tilantinna Mammo mətt'anna zare Yohannis hedə.*  
yesterday Mammo came.and today John went  
'Mammo came yesterday and John went today.'
6. *Zare Yohannis dərrəsə Mark'osim dərrəsə.*  
today John arrived Mark.and arrived  
'John and Mark arrived today.'
7. *Mammo hedə Yohannisim hedəna Mark'os tək'əmmət'ə.*  
Mammo went John.and went.and Mark sat.down  
'Mammo and John went, and Mark sat down.'
8. *Zare Mark'os muz gəzzanna Yohannis dabbo gəzza.*  
today Mark banana bought.and John bread bought  
'Today Mark bought bananas and John bought bread.'
9. *Tilantinna Mammo muz gəzza dabbom gəzza.*  
yesterday Mammo banana bought bread.and bought  
'Yesterday Mammo bought bananas and bread.'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 289. Amharic (Ethiopia)

1. Markʹos məttʹa.  
‘Mark came.’
2. Aster hedətf.  
‘Esther went.’
3. İrbikʹa məttʹatf.  
‘Rebecca came.’
4. Mammo hedə.  
‘Mamo went.’
5. Bırhane hedətf.  
‘Bırhane went.’
6. Yohannis məttʹa.  
‘John came.’
7. Yohannisinna Markʹos hedu.  
‘John and Mark went.’
8. Asterinna Mammo məttʹu.  
‘Esther and Mamo came.’
9. Mammonna Markʹos hedu.  
‘Mamo and Mark went.’
10. Bırhanenna İrbikʹa hedu.  
‘Bırhane and Rebecca went.’
11. İrbikʹanna Mammo Markʹosim hedu.  
‘Rebecca, Mamo, and Mark went.’
12. Markʹosinna Yohannis Asterim məttʹu.  
‘Mark, John, and Esther came.’
13. Asterinna Markʹos Bırhane Mammom hedu.  
‘Esther, Mark, Bırhane, and Mamo went.’
14. Yohannisinna Aster Mammo Bırhane İrbikʹam hedu.  
‘John, Esther, Mamo, Bırhane, and Rebecca went.’

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 290. Kunimaipa (Papua New Guinea)

1. Sohopuho noho. 'I went and then ate.'
2. Sata noho. 'I went and ate (same time).'
3. Senjipuhu neŋi. 'You went and then ate.'
4. Sata neŋi. 'You went and ate (same time).'
5. Sahapuhu naha. 'He went and then ate.'
6. Sata naha. 'He went and ate (same time).'
7. Hehopuho soho. 'I stayed and then went.'
8. Heta soho. 'I stayed and went (same time).'
9. Hehana soho. 'He stayed and then I went.'
10. Sahana noho. 'He went and then I ate.'
11. Sahana neŋi. 'He went and then you ate.'
12. Hemapuhu soma. 'I will stay and then go.'
13. Heta soma. 'I will stay and go (same time).'
14. Hekepuhu seke. 'You will stay and then go.'
15. Heta seke. 'You will stay and go (same time).'
16. Hepanepuhu sapane. 'He will stay and then go.'
17. Heta sapane. 'He will stay and go (same time).'
18. Hemana seke. 'I will stay and then you will go.'
19. Hekena soma. 'You will stay and then I will go.'
20. Hepanena seke. 'He will stay and then you will go.'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 291. Colorado (Ecuador)

1. Miya wanbi ha-e.  
chief later came-DECL  
'The chief came later.'
2. Unila fari-to hi-e.  
man request-PTCPL went-DECL  
'Having made the request, the man departed.'
3. Sona kutsu kisin fi-to hi-e.  
woman cassava yesterday eat-PTCPL went-DECL  
'Having eaten the cassava yesterday, the woman went.' OR  
'The woman ate the cassava yesterday and left.'
4. Unila sona-ka neya-to na-ka neya-e.  
man woman-ACC seek-PTCPL child-ACC sought-DECL  
'The man, having looked for the woman, looked for the child.'
5. Sona kutsu fi-to hi-e.  
woman cassava eat-PTCPL went-DECL  
'Having eaten the cassava, the woman went.'
6. Na unila-ka kisin neya-e.  
child man-ACC yesterday sought-DECL  
'The child looked for the man yesterday.'
7. Unila tsatsika munara-to ha-e.  
man meat want-PTCPL came-DECL  
'The man came desiring meat.' OR  
'The man came because he wanted meat.'
8. Miya kutsu fi-nan sona hi-e.  
chief cassava eat-PTCPL woman went-DECL  
'When the chief had eaten the cassava, the woman left.'
9. Miya tsatsika fi-nan manpi kutsu fi-e.  
chief meat ate-PTCPL uncle cassava ate-DECL  
'Since the chief had eaten the meat, uncle ate the cassava.'



# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 292. Palantla Chinantec (Mexico)

Appositive elements are the focus of this material. Do not attempt detailed analysis.

1. Dsa<sup>2</sup> njoh<sup>12</sup> ma<sup>2</sup>nji<sup>12</sup> jóg<sup>3</sup> hio<sup>13</sup>, hi<sup>2</sup> cáih<sup>1</sup>-dsa ja<sup>3</sup> jenh<sup>1</sup> gug<sup>2</sup> =dsa.  
3 male provides dress woman, that wear 3 when join hand 3  
'The groom provides his wife's dress, the one she will wear at the wedding.'
2. hniú<sup>12</sup> quián<sup>2</sup> jnieh<sup>3</sup> guiag<sup>13</sup> jnieh<sup>3</sup>  
house of 1x REFL 1x  
'our own house'
3. gog<sup>12</sup> quiah<sup>12</sup> =dsa jøng<sup>2</sup>  
trunk of 3 that  
'that trunk of his/hers/theirs'
4. Ha<sup>1</sup>chii<sup>2</sup> jøng<sup>2</sup> jái<sup>12</sup> =jni, he<sup>2</sup> lán<sup>12</sup> dsa<sup>2</sup> héi<sup>2</sup>.  
not that see 1s what BE 3 that  
'I don't know, what that fellow is.'
5. Ja<sup>3</sup>njiúh<sup>3</sup> =dsa, dsa<sup>2</sup> njoa<sup>12</sup> ta<sup>3</sup> hnai<sup>12</sup> lio<sup>13</sup>, ha<sup>1</sup>chian<sup>2</sup> dsa<sup>2</sup> chian<sup>2</sup>  
son 3 3 walk work sell goods not 3 BE  
'Her son, the travelling salesman, he is not here.'
6. Jøng<sup>2</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>nji<sup>3</sup>jan<sup>3</sup> =dsa tøa<sup>12</sup>-móa<sup>12</sup>, dsa<sup>2</sup> jmo<sup>12</sup> hí<sup>3</sup> lo<sup>3</sup> dsa<sup>2</sup> héi<sup>2</sup>.  
so went.see 3 doctor 3 do care da-in-law 3 that  
'So she went to see the doctor, the one who would take care of said person's daughter-in-law.'
7. Jøng<sup>2</sup> báh<sup>3</sup> neng<sup>12</sup> ni<sup>3</sup> jein<sup>3</sup> ja<sup>3</sup>ná<sup>3</sup>, ja<sup>3</sup> jmo<sup>12</sup> =dsa má<sup>1</sup>.  
so AFF sit on shelf there, where do 3 food  
'So it sits there on the shelf, where she prepares the meals.'
8. He<sup>2</sup> ho<sup>3</sup>ra dság<sup>12</sup> =dsa dsø<sup>2</sup>quiín<sup>2</sup> =dsa hi<sup>2</sup> jøng<sup>2</sup>.  
what hour go 3 go.get 3 REL that  
'What time does she go to fetch that stuff?'
9. quianh<sup>13</sup> tsih<sup>2</sup> jian<sup>12</sup> =dsa, tsih<sup>2</sup> mó<sup>2</sup>  
with youth fellow 3 youth female  
'with her young female friends'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 292 continued:

10. dsóa<sup>12</sup> dsa<sup>2</sup> héi<sup>2</sup>, dsa<sup>2</sup> hniu<sup>3</sup>  
heart 3 that 3 house  
'that person's heart, the man of the house'
11. jóg<sup>3</sup> ha<sup>2</sup>láh<sup>2</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>lóa<sup>1</sup>, ha<sup>2</sup>láh<sup>2</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>ŋii<sup>1</sup>ŋé<sup>2</sup> hio<sup>13</sup>  
word how happened how experienced woman  
'the account of how it happened, of what the woman experienced'
12. Mi<sup>3</sup>chie<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>ŋieh<sup>1</sup> =jni  
mother father 1s  
'my parents'
13. ŋíh<sup>4</sup> ku<sup>2</sup>ba<sup>13</sup> ku<sup>2</sup>ma<sup>13</sup>?  
you.sit? cofather comother  
'Are you home, cofather and comother?'
14. ju<sup>3</sup>ná<sup>3</sup> meh<sup>2</sup> dsa<sup>2</sup> ŋioh<sup>12</sup>, ju<sup>3</sup>ná<sup>3</sup> meh<sup>2</sup> mó<sup>2</sup> ca<sup>1</sup>láh<sup>1</sup>, ...  
if small 3 male if small female again  
'if the boy is young, or if again the girl is young, ...'
15. hi<sup>2</sup> cøh<sup>2</sup>-gøah<sup>12</sup>-jni  
thing chew-eat 1s  
'my food'
16. ja<sup>3</sup> hiá<sup>1</sup> ja<sup>3</sup> hiég<sup>1</sup>  
at tomorrow at day.after.tomorrow  
'in the future'
17. dsa<sup>2</sup> tiogh<sup>3</sup> hniu<sup>3</sup>, dsa<sup>2</sup> tiogh<sup>3</sup> dsii<sup>2</sup>néi<sup>2</sup> quiah<sup>12</sup>  
3 occupy house 3 occupy inside of  
'the family (who lives together)'
18. Ha<sup>2</sup>láh<sup>2</sup> lóa<sup>12</sup> ja<sup>3</sup> ŋíh<sup>3</sup> =hning, ha<sup>2</sup>láh<sup>2</sup> lóa<sup>12</sup>?  
how BE where live 2s how BE  
'How are things at your house, how are they?'
19. He<sup>2</sup> má<sup>1</sup> cøh<sup>2</sup> =hning, he<sup>2</sup> má<sup>1</sup>?  
what food eat 2s what food  
'What do you eat, what?'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 293. Sierra Popoluca (Mexico)

1. Tu:m pʌʃiŋ ipaʔtne ikawah.  
one man 3s.horse  
'A man has found his horse.'
2. Heʔm ʃiwan dʲa ikoʔtsgakum heʔm ikawah.  
that John not that 3s.horse  
'John did not hit his horse again.'
3. Tu:m pʌʃiŋ nʌkne playa  
one man beach  
'A man has gone to the beach.'
4. Tsam yagats heʔm tuŋ.  
very long that road  
'The road is very long.'
5. Odoy nʌ:kʌ.  
not  
'Don't go!'
6. Odoy nʌ:kʌ hoymʌ.  
not tomorrow  
'Don't go tomorrow!'
7. Nʌkne playa kawahyukmʌ  
beach on.horse  
'He has gone to the beach on a horse.'
8. Dʲa miŋgakum.  
not  
'He did not come again.'
9. Iwatpa ika:ma heʔm pʌʃiŋ yʌʔm.  
3s.cornfield that man here  
'The man will make his cornfield here.'
10. Hesʌk wiʔpa tu:m ʃiʃ tuŋho:m.  
then one cow on.road  
'Then a cow will walk on the road.'
11. Tsam mʌh heʔm ka:ma.  
very big that cornfield  
'The cornfield is very big.'
12. Okmʌ heʔm kawah ikuʔtne haʔyaŋ mok.  
later that horse much corn  
'Later the horse has eaten much corn.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 293 continued:

13. Kootsʌ heʔm kawah.  
that horse  
'Hit the horse!'
14. Hesʌk ʌtʃ anakpa ka:mho:m hoymʌ kawahyukmʌ.  
then 1s in.cornfield tomorrow on.horse  
'Then I will go to the cornfield tomorrow on horseback.'
15. Dʒa mijpa tʌkkʌʌm sa:bʌy.  
not at.house later  
'He will not come to the house later.'
16. Witʃ mesahyukmʌ hemʌk.  
on.table there  
'He walked on the table there.'
17. Okmʌ mimijpa mitʃ iŋka:mho:m.  
later 2s in.your.cornfield  
'Later you will come from your cornfield.'
18. Mitʃ iŋtʃʌŋ iŋka:ma matʌk a:tʃahmʌ.  
2s 2s.cornfield yesterday with.axe  
'You cut your cornfield yesterday with an axe.'
19. Kuutʌ tu:m aʒni.  
one tortilla  
'Eat a tortilla!'
20. Tʌ:ŋʌ iŋka:ma sa:bʌy.  
your.cornfield later  
'Cut your cornfield later!'
21. Aŋwatgakum tu:m tʌk.  
one house  
'I made my house again.'
22. Dʒa ipaʔt.  
not  
'He did not find it.'
23. Hesʌ:k heʔm kawah tʌgʌygakum itʃʌkho:m.  
then that horse in.3s.house  
'Then the horse entered his house again.'
24. Tsa:m wʌ: heʔm playa.  
very good that beach  
'The beach is very good.'
25. Ikoʔts.  
'He hit it.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 293 continued:

26. Mijum ha?yan ankwah.  
much 1s.horse  
'Many of my horses came.'
27. Amijne ʌtʃ a:tebet ʃiʃyukmʌ.  
1s Soteapan on.cow  
'I have come from Soteapan on a cow.'
28. Wʌtʃi he?m a:tebet.  
wide that Soteapan  
'Soteapan is big.'
29. He?m ʃiwan oy huuma matʌk.  
that John far.away yesterday  
'John went far away and came back yesterday.'
30. Dʃa wʌ: he?m itʃʌk.  
not good that 3s.house  
'His house is not good.'
31. Hesʌk oygak he?m pe:toh itʃʌkkʌʌm.  
then that Peter at.3s.house  
'Then Peter went to his house and came back again.'
32. ʌtʃ aoy mawʌʃki hemʌk.  
1s day.before.yesterday there  
'I went there and came back day before yesterday.'
33. Awitʃne.  
'I have walked.'
34. Antʌtʃne tu:m kuy ʌtʃ ma:ʃitʃimʌ.  
one tree 1s machete  
'I have chopped a tree with a machete.'
35. Okmʌ dʃa mioyne pe:tohkʌʌm.  
later not at.Peter  
'Later you have not gone to Peter's place and returned.'
36. Mijʌ kawahyukmʌ yʌ?m.  
on.horse here  
'Come here on a horse!'
37. Mʌh he?m ankwah.  
big that 1s.horse  
'My horse is large.'
38. Mijʌkpa ka:mkʌʌm.  
at.cornfield  
'You will go near the cornfield.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 293 continued:

39. Atagayne hamno:m.  
in.mountains  
'I have entered the mountains.'
40. TAgAyA.  
'Enter!'
41. Odoꝝ kootsA he?m pA:ʃiꝝ kuymA.  
not that man with.tree  
'Don't hit the man with a stick!'
42. tsa:m pA:mi he?m pe:toh.  
very strong that Peter  
'Peter is very strong.'
43. HesAk miwit<sup>h</sup>um.  
then  
'Then you walked.'
44. Mit<sup>h</sup>AgAyra iꝝt<sup>h</sup>Akho:m.  
in.2s.house  
'You will enter your house.'
45. D<sup>h</sup>a yAk he?m iꝝʃiʃ.  
not black that 2s.cow  
'Your cow is not black.'
46. Aoyum aꝝkawahkAAm matAk.  
at.1s.horse yesterday  
'I went to where my horse was yesterday and returned.'
47. It<sup>h</sup>Aꝝgakpa ika:ma hoymA.  
3s.cornfield tomorrow  
'He will cut his cornfield again tomorrow.'
48. D<sup>h</sup>a tsa:m mAh he?m ika:ma.  
not very big that 3s.cornfield  
'His cornfield is not very big.'
49. HesAk iwatum he?m tuꝝ ika:mKAAm.  
then that road at.3s.cornfield  
'Then he made the road near his cornfield.'
50. HesAk d<sup>h</sup>a miꝝAkpa mitʃ ka:mho:m ʃiʃyukmA hoymA.  
then not 2s in.cornfield on.cow tomorrow  
'Then you will not go to the cornfield tomorrow on a cow.'
51. Oy iʃiʃkAAm.  
at.3s.cow  
'He went to where his cow was and returned.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 293 continued:

52. Witʰʌ.  
'Walk!'
53. Nʌk heʔm ʃiwan.  
that John  
'John went.'
54. Ikoʔts ikawah me:sahmʌ.  
3s.horse with.table  
'He hit his horse with a table.'
55. Odoy taɡʌ:yʌ tʌkho:m.  
not in.house  
'Don't enter the house!'
56. tsa:m watyi heʔm hʌmpni.  
very wide that mountains  
'The mountains are very big.'
57. Odoy wa:tʌ itʰʌk yʌʔm hoymʌ.  
not 3s.house here tomorrow  
'Don't build his house here tomorrow!'
58. Nʌknegak heʔm ʃiwan.  
that John  
'John has gone again.'
59. Ampaʔtnegak aŋʃiʃ mataʌk ʃiwankʌʌm.  
1s.cow yesterday at.John  
'I have found my cow yesterday at John's place again.'
60. Ipaʔtum tʌkho:m mawaʃki.  
in.house day.before.yesterday  
'He found it in the house the day before yesterday.'
61. Iŋkuʔtne haʔyaŋ a:ni miʃ.  
much tortillas 2s  
'You have eaten many tortillas.'
62. Paatʌ tu:m tuŋ.  
one road  
'Find a road!'
63. tsa:m huumʌ heʔm a:tebet.  
very far.away that Soteapan  
'Soteapan is very far away.'
64. Nʌ:kʌ  
'Go!'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 293 continued:

65. Wa:tʌ.  
'Make it!'
66. Impaʔtpa heʔm pe:toh sa:bʌy.  
that Peter later  
'You will find Peter later.'
67. Odoy mi:ŋʌ.  
not  
'Don't come!'
68. Kuutʌ.  
'Eat it!'
69. Wʌ: heʔm mok.  
good that corn  
'The corn is good.'
70. Nʌ:kʌ hemʌk sa:bʌy iŋkawahyukmʌ.  
there later on.2s.horse  
'Go there later on your horse!'
71. Dʲa huumʌ heʔm iŋka:ma.  
not far.away that 2s.cornfield  
'Your cornfield is not far away.'
72. Antʌŋpa ʌtʃ amma:tʃitʲmʌ hoymʌ.  
1s with.1s.machete tomorrow  
'I will cut it tomorrow with my machete.'
73. Tʌ:ŋʌ hoymʌ ʃiwankʌʌm.  
tomorrow at.John  
'Cut it tomorrow at John's place!'
74. Wʌ: heʔm a:tʃʌh.  
good that axe  
'The axe is good.'
75. Tʌ:ŋʌ heʔm kuy hoymʌ ma:tʃitʲmʌ.  
that tree tomorrow with.machete  
'Chop the tree tomorrow with a machete!'



# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 294. Min Nan Chinese (Taiwan)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

		ONE. . .	TWO. . .
1. laŋ	‘man’	tsit e laŋ	nəŋ e laŋ
2. tsu	‘book’	tsip pun tsu	nəŋ pun tsu
3. kau	‘dog’	tsit tsia kau	nəŋ tsia kau
4. niau	‘cat’	tsit tsia niau	nəŋ tsia niau
5. eŋ pit	‘pencil’	tsik ki eŋ pit	nəŋ ki eŋ pit
6. ts’iu	‘arm’	tsik ki ts’iu	nəŋ ki ts’iu
7. tsɿŋ t’ao a	‘finger’	tsik ki tsɿŋ t’ao a	nəŋ ki tsɿŋ t’ao a
8. pit	‘pen’	tsik ki pit	nəŋ ki pit
9. k’o tua	‘belt’	tsit tiao k’o tua	nəŋ tiao k’o tua
10. so a	‘wire	tsit tiao so a	nəŋ tiao so a
11. nia tua	‘tie’	tsit tiao nia tua	nəŋ tiao nia tua
12. lo	‘path’	tsit tiao lo	nəŋ tiao lo
13. ts’io t’au	‘stone’	tsit tiap ts’io t’au	nəŋ tiap ts’io t’au
14. ts’i	‘star’	tsit tiap ts’i	nəŋ tiap ts’i
15. nəŋ	‘egg’	tsit tiap nəŋ	nəŋ tiap nəŋ
16. ts’u	‘house’	tsik kien ts’u	nəŋ kien ts’u
17. to su kuaŋ	‘library’	tsik kien to su kuaŋ	nəŋ kien to su kuaŋ

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### Dataset 295. Tabasco Chontal (Mexico)

1. unk <sup>ʔ</sup> e wah	‘one tortilla’	31. tʃʌn k <sup>ʔ</sup> e wah	‘four tortillas’
2. unk <sup>ʔ</sup> e hun	‘one paper’	32. tʃʌnk <sup>ʔ</sup> e hun	‘four papers’
3. unk <sup>ʔ</sup> e yopo	‘one leaf’	33. tʃʌnk <sup>ʔ</sup> e yopo	‘four leaves’
4. ump <sup>ʔ</sup> e hun	‘one book’	34. tʃʌmp <sup>ʔ</sup> e hun	‘four books’
5. ump <sup>ʔ</sup> e pop	‘one mat’	35. tʃʌmp <sup>ʔ</sup> e pop	‘four mats’
6. untu mut	‘one bird’	36. tʃʌntu mut	‘four birds’
7. untu tʃitam	‘one pig’	37. tʃʌntu tʃitam	‘four pigs’
8. untu winik	‘one man’	38. tʃʌntu winik	‘four men’
9. unts <sup>ʔ</sup> it tʃan	‘one snake’	39. tʃʌnts <sup>ʔ</sup> it tʃan	‘four snakes’
10. unts <sup>ʔ</sup> it ʌhin	‘one alligator’	40. tʃʌnts <sup>ʔ</sup> it ʌhin	‘four alligators’
11. tʃak <sup>ʔ</sup> e wah	‘two tortillas’	41. ho k <sup>ʔ</sup> e wah	‘five tortillas’
12. tʃak <sup>ʔ</sup> e hun	‘two papers’	42. hok <sup>ʔ</sup> e hun	‘five papers’
13. tʃak <sup>ʔ</sup> e yopo	‘two leaves’	43. hok <sup>ʔ</sup> e yopo	‘five leaves’
14. tʃap <sup>ʔ</sup> e hun	‘two books’	44. hop <sup>ʔ</sup> e hun	‘five books’
15. tʃap <sup>ʔ</sup> e pop	‘two mats’	45. hop <sup>ʔ</sup> e pop	‘five mats’
16. tʃa <sup>ʔ</sup> tu mut	‘two birds’	46. ho <sup>ʔ</sup> tu mut	‘five birds’
17. tʃa <sup>ʔ</sup> tu tʃitam	‘two pigs’	47. ho <sup>ʔ</sup> tu tʃitam	‘five pigs’
18. tʃa <sup>ʔ</sup> tu winik	‘two men’	48. ho <sup>ʔ</sup> tu winik	‘five men’
19. tʃats <sup>ʔ</sup> it tʃan	‘two snakes’	49. hots <sup>ʔ</sup> it tʃan	‘five snakes’
20. tʃats <sup>ʔ</sup> it ʌhin	‘two alligators’	50. hots <sup>ʔ</sup> it ʌhin	‘five alligators’
21. ufk <sup>ʔ</sup> e wah	‘three tortillas’	51. wʌ k <sup>ʔ</sup> e wah	‘six tortillas’
22. ufk <sup>ʔ</sup> e hun	‘three papers’	52. wʌk <sup>ʔ</sup> e hun	‘six papers’
23. ufk <sup>ʔ</sup> e yopo	‘three leaves’	53. wʌk <sup>ʔ</sup> e yopo	‘six leaves’
24. ufp <sup>ʔ</sup> e hun	‘three books’	54. wʌp <sup>ʔ</sup> e hun	‘six books’
25. ufp <sup>ʔ</sup> e pop	‘three mats’	55. wʌp <sup>ʔ</sup> e pop	‘six mats’
26. uftu mut	‘three birds’	56. wʌtu mut	‘six birds’
27. uftu tʃitam	‘three pigs’	57. wʌtu tʃitam	‘six pigs’
28. uftu winik	‘three men’	58. wʌtu winik	‘six men’
29. ufts <sup>ʔ</sup> it tʃan	‘three snakes’	59. wʌts <sup>ʔ</sup> it tʃan	‘six snakes’
30. ufts <sup>ʔ</sup> it ʌhin	‘three alligators’	60. wʌts <sup>ʔ</sup> it ʌhin	‘six alligators’

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### Dataset 296. Kiowa (USA)

Acute accent indicates high tone; low tone is unmarked. All verb prefixes indicate first person singular subject. The verb stem is ǫ́ 'gave'.

1. Tsenbó: gyaǫ́. 'I gave a cow.'
2. Tsenbó: nēnǫ́. 'I gave two cows.'
3. Tsenbó:go déǫ́. 'I gave (three or more) cows.'
4. Ayp' í?ego déǫ́. 'I gave a potato.'
5. Ayp' í?e nēnǫ́. 'I gave two potatoes.'
6. Ayp' í?e gyatǫ́. 'I gave (three or more) potatoes.'
7. Álǫgo déǫ́. 'I gave an apple.'
8. Álǫ nēnǫ́. 'I gave two apples.'
9. Álǫgo déǫ́. 'I gave (three or more) apples.'
10. Tsé gyaǫ́. 'I gave a horse.'
11. Tsé nēnǫ́. 'I gave two horses.'
12. Tségo déǫ́. 'I gave (three or more) horses.'
13. Ts' ó: gyaǫ́. 'I gave a stone.'
14. Ts' ó: nēnǫ́. 'I gave two stones.'
15. Ts' ó: gyatǫ́. 'I gave (three or more) stones.'
16. Yáypó gyaǫ́. 'I gave a rope.'
17. Yáypó nēnǫ́. 'I gave two ropes.'
18. Yáypǫ gyatǫ́. 'I gave (three or more) ropes.'
19. Áydēgo déǫ́. 'I gave a leaf.'
20. Áydē nēnǫ́. 'I gave two leaves.'
21. Áydē gyatǫ́. 'I gave (three or more) leaves.'
22. Sané?ego déǫ́. 'I gave a blackberry.'
23. Sané?e nēnǫ́. 'I gave two blackberries.'
24. Sané?ego déǫ́. 'I gave (three or more) blackberries.'

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 297. Northern Tepehuán (Mexico)

Phonemic tone is not indicated.

1. Umoįndagu ʌsai umoko tʌligi.  
once plants one wheat  
'Once upon a time a certain man planted wheat.'
2. Dai ali ʌʌʃidi toʃi.  
and very steals rabbit  
'And rabbit kept stealing it.'
3. Muidu mamaradʌ ʌgai makʌ ʌsai tʌligi.  
many 3s.sons that.one who plants wheat  
'Now that man who planted the wheat had many sons.'
4. Dai otoi ʃiʌgi vʌʃia gʌdokʌdʌ sobidana toʃi.  
and sent older.brother most big.one spy rabbit  
'So he sent the oldest of the brothers to spy on rabbit.'
5. Dai i ʌgai Dai maʌ vʌʃi sobidamu toʃi.  
and went that.one and there exactly will.spy rabbit  
'And so he went to spy on rabbit right there (some distance away).'
6. Dai maʌ moskoi dai maiʃobi.  
and there just.slept and not.spied  
'But some distance away he just went to sleep, and did not spy.'
7. Dai vʌʃkʌra divia toʃi daidi au tʌligi.  
and still came rabbit and was.eating wheat  
'So rabbit continued to come and eat the wheat.'
8. Dai ʃiadi ʌpan divia dai maivua gʌtoʃi.  
and dawn.time again came and not.brought that.rabbit  
'The next morning he returned without the rabbit.'
9. Dai tʌkaxa ogadʌ gimmara sobipʌʃi api gʌtoʃi.  
and asked Po.father 1s.son PST.2s.spy? 2s that.rabbit  
'His father asked him, "My son, did you spy on the rabbit?"
10. ʃu ginoga maiʃobi anʌ astʌtʌdai.  
no 1s.father not.spied 1s was.telling  
' "No, father, I did not spy," he said.'
11. Daidi tʌkaxa ogadʌ koipʌʃi api.  
and asked Po.father PST.2s.sleep? 2s  
'And his father asked him, "Did you go to sleep?"
12. ʌxʌ astʌtʌdai koienta.  
yes was.telling 1s.slept  
' "Yes," he said, "I went to sleep."

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 297 continued:

13. Tukara otoi gokali ara goka mamara.  
nighttime sent the.man other two sons  
'At night the man sent two other sons.'
14. Imakai sobidamu tofi.  
Pl.went will.spy rabbit  
'They went to spy on rabbit.'
15. Ara kokoi ara.  
3p Pl.slept also  
'They also went to sleep.'
16. fiadi dada kiira aramo.  
dawn.time Pl.came at.house again  
'The next morning they returned home.'
17. Daidi takaxa ogada ara koimafi apimu ara.  
and asked Po.father those 2p.slept? 2p also  
'And their father asked them, "Did you also go to sleep?"'
18. Koietata.  
1p.slept  
'We went to sleep.'
19. Talamafi apimu tofi takaxa ogada ara.  
2p.saw? 2p rabbit asked Po.father those  
'Did you see rabbit?" their father asked them.'
20. Daidi takaxa sukuli tamafi atama tofi.  
and asked younger.brother 1p.saw? 1p rabbit  
'And the younger brother asked, "Did we see the rabbit?"'
21. Talletata dai maibai astatadai fiagida.  
1p.saw and not.grabbed was.telling 3s.older.brother  
' "We saw it but did not catch it," his older brother said.'
22. Takaxa sukuli tamafi ana.  
asked younger.brother 1s.saw? 1s  
'The younger brother asked, "Did I see it?"'
23. Talletata.  
2s.saw  
'You saw it.'
24. Ogada otoi vafia sukuli.  
Po.father sent most younger.brother  
'Their father sent the youngest of all the brothers.'
25. Alidukada tai lafi sera dai dui umo mono.  
little.one asked.for little wax and made one doll  
'The little one asked for a small amount of wax and he made a doll.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 297 continued:

26. Dai  $\mu\lambda\lambda$   $\text{jiavapak}\lambda\text{i}$   $\text{tofi}$   $\text{voog}\lambda\text{d}\lambda\text{r}\lambda$   $\text{k}\lambda\text{i}$ .  
and there where.entered rabbit in.3s.road stood  
'And he stood it up over there where rabbit entered his trail.'
27. Dai  $\text{divia}$   $\text{tofi}$   $\text{tuka}\text{r}\lambda$ .  
and came rabbit nighttime  
'So at night rabbit came.'
28.  $\text{K}\lambda\text{kivari}$   $\text{askaiti}$   $\text{aba}$   $\text{daivuskui}$   $\text{an}\lambda$ .  
move! said there pass 1s  
'Move!' he said, "That's where I always pass."
29. Dai  $\text{maik}\lambda\text{kiva}$   $\text{mono}$ .  
and not.moved doll  
'But the doll did not move.'
30.  $\text{I}\text{fmaik}\lambda\text{kiva}$   $\text{api}$   $\text{g}\lambda\text{muamu}$   $\text{an}\lambda$ .  
if.not.move 2s 2s.will.kill 1s  
'If you do not move, I'll kill you.'
31.  $\text{V}\lambda\text{fka}\text{r}\lambda$   $\text{mosk}\lambda\text{ka}$   $\text{dai}$   $\text{mai}\text{rniokai}$ .  
still just.stood and not.speaking  
'It still just stood there, and did not speak.'
32.  $\text{Kaitukata}$ .  
struck  
'He hit it.'
33.  $\text{Aba}$   $\text{vafi}$   $\text{sai}$   $\text{novid}\lambda$ .  
there exactly stuck 3s.hand  
'And his hand stuck right there.'
34.  $\text{I}\text{rnoogi}\text{fa}$   $\text{pad}\lambda\text{r}\lambda$   $\text{amumuai}$   $\text{an}\lambda$ .  
1s.left from am.killing 1s  
'I kill with my left hand.'
35.  $\text{Kaituka}$   $\text{oogi}\text{fa}$   $\text{pad}\lambda\text{r}\lambda$ .  
struck left from  
'He hit it with his left hand.'
36.  $\text{Aba}$   $\text{sai}$   $\lambda\text{p}\lambda$   $\text{novid}\lambda$ .  
there stuck other 3s.hand  
'His other hand stuck there.'
37. Dai  $\text{gokir}\lambda$   $\text{kuituka}$   $\text{tofi}$   $\text{mono}$ .  
and after kicked rabbit doll  
'So then rabbit kicked the doll.'
38. Dai  $\text{aba}$   $\text{vafi}$   $\text{sai}$   $\lambda\text{p}\lambda$   $\text{tarad}\lambda$ .  
and there exactly stuck other 3s.foot  
'And his other foot stuck right there.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 297 continued:

39. Daidi akΛi dai aba vaji sai tΛpidΛ.  
and bit and there exactly stuck 3s.mouth  
'So he bit it and his mouth stuck right there.'
40. Aba vaji kavuli daxa toji monoaba.  
there exactly bunched sits rabbit on.doll  
'Right there was rabbit all bunched up on the doll.'
41. fiadi vaji Λgai makΛ niukadai.  
dawn.time arose that.one who is.watching  
'In the morning the one who was watching got up.'
42. BΛi dai bΛida gΛoga.  
grabbed and took that.father  
'He grabbed it and took it to his father.'
43. Dai divia umo fiΛgi.  
and came one older.brother  
'Then one of the older brothers came.'
44. Dai takaxa ogadΛ tΛΛfi Λgai.  
and asked Po.father saw? that.one  
'And asked his father, "Did that one see it?"'
45. TΛΛeta astatadai ogadΛ.  
saw was.telling Po.father  
'"He saw it," his father said.'
46. Gokira tΛΛ gasukuli dai takaxa tΛΛpΛfi.  
after saw that.younger.brother and asked 2s.saw?  
'Then he saw his younger brother and asked him "Did you see it?"'
47. TΛΛenta dai tan daxa astatadai.  
1s.saw and here sits was.saying  
'"I saw it and here it is," he said.'

### Dataset 297: Stage two:

48. Sobidamu Λgai api. 'He will spy on you.'
49. Gasobidamu Λgai api. 'He will spy on you.'
50. Gaga ana gΛfiΛgi. 'I hit your older brother.'
51. GΛgΛga atama toji. 'We hit rabbit.'
52. SosobimΛfi Λga gotofi. 'Did they spy on the rabbit?'
53. GiηfosobimΛfi apimu. 'Did you (pl) spy on me?'
54. MaijobipΛfi api Λga. 'Didn't you spy on them?'
55. MaifosobimΛfi Λga apimu. 'Didn't they spy on you (pl)?'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 297 continued:

56. Maiʃobidaimʌʃi ʌga gaʃiʃiʌgi. 'Aren't they spying on our older brothers?'
57. Gaʌʌkamufi. 'Will he grab you?'
58. Oxotosamumʌʃi. 'Will you (pl) send it?'
59. Taʌʌenta ʃiagʌʌa gouʃi.  
1s.saw where.hit this.tree  
'I saw where he hit the tree.'
60. ʃiadaxa api gaʌʌenta ana.  
where.sit 2s 1s.saw.2s 1s  
'I saw where you were sitting.'
61. Sobidai ana gokʌli maka aba koso.  
am.spying 1s this.man who there sleeps  
'I am spying on the man who is sleeping there.'
62. Tukara imakai gatotoʃi ʃiaʌiepaʌa api taʌligi.  
nighttime Pl.went those.rabbits where.2s.planted 2s wheat  
'At night the rabbits went where you planted wheat.'
63. Dai ʃiagʌotoi gaʌoga api kaʌana api gaʌʌidamu ana.  
and where.sent.2s 2s.father 2s stand 2s will.take.2s 1s  
'And I shall take you where your father sent you to stand it.'
64. Aba daraxa vaʌa vaika kaʌʌli ʌga maka gaʌʌga goaali takavo.  
there sit all three men 3p who Pl.hit these.children yesterday  
'There sit those three men who hit the children yesterday.'
65. Gaʌʌenta apimu gouʃira.  
1s.saw.2p 2p in.this.tree  
'I saw you (pl) up in the tree.'
66. Kokosoi gatataiʃoli uʃi uta.  
Pl.sleep 2s.pigs trees under  
'Your pigs sleep under the trees.'
67. Giʃiʌgi daxa gouʃira gaʌdokaʌʌ.  
1s.older.brother sits in.this.tree big.one  
'My older brother is up in the big tree.'
68. Tan vaʃi ataʌama ʌʌʌi taʌligi.  
here exactly 1p planted wheat  
'Right here is where we planted wheat.'
69. Takavo kiiaba koi gotaiʃoli.  
yesterday against.house slept this.pig  
'The pig slept against the house yesterday.'

Continued



## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 297 continued:

70. Anan gAgA gokali makA divia takavo.  
1s hit this.man who came yesterday  
'It was I who hit the man who came yesterday.'
71. GAKali makA mAa kAkA giŋʃobidai.  
that.man who there stands is.spying.1s  
'The man who is standing way over there is spying on me.'
72. GAgAvamu ana iʃʃobidana api gatotofi.  
will.hit.2s 1s if.spy 2s those.rabbits  
'I shall hit you if you spy on the rabbits.'
73. GAbAkamu ana iʃgAvana ginoga.  
will.grab.you 1s if.hit 1s.father  
'I shall grab you if you hit my father.'
74. Askaiti sobidana ana goaali.  
said spy 1s these.children  
'He said I should spy on the children.'
75. Giŋotoi gAvana vAA goka ʃiʃiagi.  
sent.1s hit all two older.brothers  
'He sent me to hit both of his older brothers.'
76. GAotosamu gAvana vAA goka susukuli.  
will.send.2s hit all two younger.brothers  
'He will send you to hit both of his younger brothers.'
77. Askaitiʃi ginoga gAsobidana ana.  
said? 1s.father spy.2s 1s  
'Did my father say that I should spy on you?'
78. Askaitiʃi Agai muana api.  
said? that.one kill 2s  
'He said that you should kill it?'
79. Askaitiʃi Agai maigArgAgAvana apimu.  
said? 3s not.hit.1p 2p  
'Did he say that you (pl) should not hit us?'
80. Askaiti Agai mosdaxana kiiana.  
said 3s just.sit at.home  
'He said to just stay home.'
81. Askaitiʃi Agai giŋgAvana gAKali ana.  
said? 3s hit.1s that.man 1s  
'Did he say that that man should hit me?'
82. Otoi api kasana api gomono kiiana.  
sent 2s stand 2s this.doll at.house  
'He sent you to stand the doll at home.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 297 continued:

83. Maikakivamu anΛ ifgΛvana gΛkali anΛ.  
not.move 1s if.hits that.man 1s  
'I shall not move if that man hits me.'
84. GΛotosamu anΛ daxana api kiiiana ifΛΛfidana api gΛtΛligi.  
will.send.2s 1s sit 2s at.house if.steal 2s that.wheat  
'I shall send you to sit at home if you steal the wheat.'
85. Dada vaika totofi aalidukΛdΛ.  
came three rabbits little.ones  
'Three little rabbits came.'
86. Dai dada goka fifiΛgi.  
and Pl.came two older.brothers  
'And two older brothers came.'
87. Dada vΛΛ goka mamara.  
Pl.came all two sons  
'Both sons came.'
88. TΛΛeta garfifiΛgi tuvυftama tataifoli giΛkΛdΛ.  
saw 1p.older.brothers nine pigs fat.ones  
'Our older brothers saw nine fat pigs.'
89. TΛΛeta Λga vΛΛ makova tataifoli gagakijnikΛdΛ ΛpΛ.  
saw 3p all four pigs skinny.ones also  
'They saw the four skinny pigs also.'
90. Daidi tΛΛemata apimu ΛpΛ vaika tataifoli gagakijnikΛdΛ.  
and Pl.saw you.Pl other three pigs skinny.ones  
'But you (Pl) saw three other skinny pigs.'
91. Λpan gΛgΛ anΛ gotofi.  
again hit 1s this.rabbit  
'I hit the rabbit again.'
92. Apapi ΛpΛ gΛgΛ gotofi.  
2s other hit this.rabbit  
'You also hit the rabbit.'
93. Daidi gΛgΛ anΛ gotofi Λpamo.  
and hit 1s this.rabbit again  
'Then I hit the rabbit again.'
94. Daidi gΛgΛ api gotaifoli ΛpΛ.  
and hit 2s this.pig also  
'Then you hit the pig too.'
95. TΛΛeta Λga vΛfi gΛtΛligi.  
saw they all that.wheat  
'They saw all the wheat.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

### Dataset 297 Stage three:

96. GAGA ana vafi gototofi.  
hit 1s all these.rabbits  
'I hit all the rabbits.'
97. Sobidai ana gamara vafia tavadakada.  
spy 1s 2s.son most tall.one  
'I'm spying on your tallest son.'
98. Ali tavaa gotova.  
very tall this.turkey  
'The turkey is very tall.'
99. Tuku gotaifoli.  
black this.pig  
'The pig is black.'
100. Ali kagado goufi.  
very fine this.tree  
'The tree is very fine.'
101. Ali kakagado vaa tuvufstama tataifoli.  
very good all nine pigs  
'The nine pigs are very fine.'
102. Tavaava vaa vaika tutukukada.  
tall all three black.ones  
'The three black ones are tall.'
103. Ali tavaa gotaifoli tukukada.  
very tall this.pig black.one  
'The black pig is very tall.'
104. Ali tuku gotaifoli tavadakada.  
very black this.pig tall.one  
'The tall pig is very black.'
105. Ali tutuku vaa vaika tataifoli kakagadokada.  
very black all three pigs good.ones  
'The three good pigs are very black.'
106. Ali kagado gotova alidukada.  
very good this.turkey little.one  
'The little turkey is very fine.'
107. Tuku gotova tavadakada.  
black that.turkey tall.one  
'The tall turkey is black.'
108. Ali aalidu vaa tuvufstama tataifoli tutukukada.  
very little all nine pigs black.ones  
'The nine black pigs are very little.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 297 continued:

109. Ali alidu goufi kAgadokAdA.  
very little this.tree good.ones  
'The fine tree is very little.'
110. Ali tAtAvAdA vAA vaika ufi.  
very tall all three trees  
'The three trees are very tall.'
111. Ali alidu gotukukAdA.  
very little this.black.one  
'The black one is very little.'
112. Tuku gotAvAdAkAdA.  
black this.tall.one  
'The tall one is black.'
113. Ali tuku goalidukAdA.  
very black this.little.one  
'The little one is very black.'
114. Ali kAkAgado vAA tuvustamatai.  
very good all nine  
'The nine of them are very good.'
115. Ali tAvAdA gotukukAdA kAgadokAdA.  
very tall this.black.one good.one  
'The good black one is very tall.'
116. Ali kAkAgado vAA tuvustama tAtAvAdAkAdA.  
very good all nine tall.ones  
'The nine tall ones are very good.'
117. Ali tuku giptaisoli.  
very black 1s.pig  
'My pig is very black.'
118. Ali muidu gArtataisoli.  
very many 1p.pigs  
'We have very many pigs.'
119. GAgaRA vAfi gArvArAgikAdA.  
big all 1p.red.ones  
'All our red ones are big.'
120. Ali gAgara vAA gAvAikatai.  
very big all 2s.three  
'All three of yours are very big.'
121. Ali gAdo vAgikAdAdA.  
very big 3s.red.one  
'His red one is very big.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 297 continued:

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 122. Ali ſon koi ana.                 | 'I slept very well.'                    |
| 123. Vafkara ſon daxa ana.            | 'I continued to be happy.'              |
| 124. Takavo kavuli koi ana.           | 'I slept all bunched up yesterday.'     |
| 125. Ali kavami gavamu ana lagi.      | 'I'll really hit him hard.'             |
| 126. I lagi vafkara.                  | 'He continued to go.'                   |
| 127. Maiſobiraſi api ana aba takavo.  | 'Didn't you spy on me there yesterday?' |
| 128. Koiraſi api ara.                 | 'Did you go to sleep again?'            |
| 129. Dai gokira kavami gavamuſi lagi. | 'And afterwards will he hit you hard?'  |
| 130. Gijgavani.                       | 'Hit me!                                |
| 131. Gavani.                          | 'Hit him!                               |
| 132. Gavani api marada.               | 'Hit his son!                           |
| 133. Sobidani gakakali.               | 'Spy on those men!                      |
| 134. Gijgavavurai.                    | '(You.Pl) hit me!                       |
| 135. Gavavurai apimu.                 | '(You.Pl) hit him/them!                 |
| 136. Gargavavurai.                    | '(You.Pl) hit us!                       |
| 137. Maigagani api.                   | 'Don't hit him!                         |
| 138. Muani lagi.                      | 'Kill him!                              |
| 139. Takavo anan ai taligi.           | 'I planted wheat yesterday.'            |
| 140. Garsosobi apimu atama.           | 'You (Pl) spied on us.'                 |
| 141. Gijſosobi apimu ana.             | 'You (Pl) spied on me.'                 |
| 142. Gijſobi api.                     | 'You spied on me.'                      |
| 143. Garsobi api.                     | 'You spied on us.'                      |
| 144. Gaga gijſukuli.                  | 'He hit my younger brother.'            |
| 145. Gagagaga.                        | 'They hit you.'                         |
| 146. Gagavamu atama.                  | 'We will hit you.'                      |
| 147. Gargavai atama.                  | 'He is hitting us.'                     |
| 148. Gagavai gijoga.                  | 'They are hitting my father.'           |
| 149. Mosgijvuapai.                    | 'He is just bringing it to me.'         |
| 150. Maigagaga lagi.                  | 'He didn't hit you.'                    |
| 151. Gansobietata.                    | 'We spied on you (Pl).'                 |

# Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

## Dataset 298. Pocomchí (Guatemala)

1. Re tinamit wilik tʃik mas pat.  
town much house  
'The town already has many houses.'
2. ʃelik ew pan tinamit.  
yesterday stomach town  
'He/they left town yesterday.'
3. Ew iʃ ʔox Maria pan k' aybal.  
Yesterday Mary stomach market  
'Yesterday Mary went to the market.'
4. Ar ʃiyew xinax tulul.  
there one banana  
'He gave one banana there.'
5. Re riʃim Dominga ma naxt ta ru:k' k' aybal.  
3s.corn Dominga far market  
'Dominga's corn is near the market.'
6. Q' an iʃim.  
yellow corn  
'The corn is yellow.'
7. Re Beta re ritut taniʃ.  
Bertha 3s.mother Tanish  
'Bertha is Tanish's mother.'
8. Re rasbes Dominga.  
3s.older.sibling Dominga  
'Dominga is his/her older sister.'
9. Kaq riʃim taniʃ.  
red 3s.corn Tanish  
'Tanish's corn is red.'
10. Wilik ma k' isin ta rits' iʃ Hwan taniʃ.  
little 3s.dog John Tanish  
'Tanish has John's big dog.'
11. Re hwan ʃokik yuʔnak pan ripat.  
John now stomach 3s.house  
'John now entered his house.'
12. Re Beta maʃta wilik tʃik rats'am Dominga.  
Bertha 3s.salt Dominga  
'Bertha no longer has Dominga's salt.'
13. Ne nik' uʃ ritulul.  
3s.banana  
'I will eat his banana.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 298 continued:

14. Xewo eqal ifoq nel kik'uf kinaq'.  
also tomorrow woman beans  
'Also the women will eat beans tomorrow.'
15. Re nitut ar.  
1s.mother there  
'There is my mother.'
16. Re qatut Beta.  
1p.mother Bertha  
'Bertha is our mother.'
17. Re tumin waf mefa.  
money table  
'The money is on the table.'
18. Re re.  
he  
'It is he.'
19. Atob hat.  
good you  
'You are good.'
20. Q'an qapat.  
yellow 1p.house  
'Our house is yellow.'
21. Q'an qats'am.  
yellow 1p.salt  
'Our salt is yellow.'
22. Re hat fayew awifim wilu?  
2s 2s.corn over.there  
'You gave your corn over there.'
23. Ew fox?ox  
yesterday 1p.went  
'We went yesterday.'
24. Xewo fox?ox tjik hox naxt tjiri:x pat.  
Also 1p far house  
'Also we already went way behind the house.'
25. Re Hwan wilik mas q'eq q'otf.  
John much black crow  
'John has a very black crow.'
26. Suq atulul.  
sweet 2s.banana  
'Your bananas are sweet.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 298 continued:

27. Re Maria re wanab.  
Mary 1s.younger.sister  
'Mary is my younger sister.'
28. K' isin q' ofj.  
little crow  
'Crows are little.'
29. Re ritumin ifoq pan pat ar.  
3s.money woman stomach house there  
'The woman's money is there in the house.'
30. Re xinax winaq nel inokik ruk' Hwan  
one man  
'A man will enter with John.'
31. Mas atob winaq.  
much good man  
'The man is very good.'
32. Re ke wilu?.  
they over.there  
'They are over there.'
33. Ma re ta tfirix tje?.  
he tree  
'He is not behind the tree.'
34. Mas saq rats'am.  
much white 3s.salt  
'His salt is very white.'
35. Re rasbes awisq'un.  
3s.older.sibling 2s.daughter  
'Your daughter is his/her older sister.'
36. Re ifoq mafta wilik atumin watf mefa ar.  
woman 2s.money table there  
'The woman does not have your money there on the table.'
37. Xewo if kik'uf ifim.  
also corn  
'Also they ate corn.'
38. fiyew rifim wilu?.  
3s.corn over.there  
'He gave his corn over there.'
39. Wilik ki?ib kak'un tfirix ripat reh' en Pablo.  
two 3p.son 3s.house 3s.wife Paul  
'Paul's wife has two sons behind her house.'

Continued



## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 298 continued:

40. Re hin  $\int$ in<sup>?</sup>ox pan tinamit.  
1s stomach town  
'I went to town.'
41. Re hox ma $\int$ ta wilik kats<sup>?</sup> am  $\int$ iri:x  $\int$ e?  
1p 3p.salt tree  
'We do not have their salt behind the tree.'
42. Nel kibehik  $\int$ ib winaq eqal kibil.  
three man tomorrow  
'Tomorrow the three men will walk alone.'
43. Re Hwan naxt  $\int$ iri:x pat.  
John far house  
'John is far behind the house.'
44. Q<sup>?</sup> eq kikinaq<sup>?</sup>.  
black 3p.beans  
'Their beans are black.'
45. Re ni $\int$ aq<sup>?</sup> ru $\int$  Dominga.  
1s.younger.brother 3s.younger.brother Dominga  
'Dominga's younger brother is my younger brother.'
46. Re hin Hwan.  
1s John  
'I am John.'
47. Saq a $\int$ s<sup>?</sup> am.  
white salt  
'The salt is white.'
48. Re qats<sup>?</sup> i<sup>?</sup> fidel.  
1p.dog Fidel  
'Fidel is our dog.'
49. Ew reh k<sup>?</sup>en  $\int$ ik<sup>?</sup> ay tulul pan k<sup>?</sup> aybal.  
yesterday 3s.wife banana stomach market  
'His wife sold bananas in the market yesterday.'
50. Wilik xinax ri $\int$ aq<sup>?</sup> Hwan.  
one 3s.younger.brother John  
'John has one younger brother.'
51. Re  $\int$ ib  $\int$ soq  $\int$  kiloq<sup>?</sup> ts<sup>?</sup> i<sup>?</sup>.  
three woman dog  
'The three women bought a dog.'
52. Wilik  $\int$ ik.  
'There already is/are.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 298 continued:

53.  $\text{ʃi}^{\text{?ox}}$ .  
'They went.'
54. Wilik.  
'There is/are.'
55. Nel kin $^{\text{?ox}}$  hin wibil.  
'I will go alone.'
56. Maʃta wilik.  
'There is/are none.'
57.  $\text{ʃi}^{\text{?ox}}$   $\text{ʃik}$ .  
'They already went.'
58. Ma nel ta kelik  $\text{ʃiqi}^{\text{:x}}$ .  
'They will not leave after us.'
59. Xewo ma nel ta tokik.  
'Also you will not enter.'
60. Maʃta wilik  $\text{ʃik}$ .  
'There no longer are any.'
61.  $\text{ʃatokik}$   $\text{ʃik}$  ew.  
'You already entered yesterday.'
62.  $\text{ʃinelik}$   $\text{ʃik}$  ru:k $^{\text{?}}$ .  
'I already left with him.'
63. Ma  $\text{ʃatnitow}$  ta.  
'I did not help you.'
64. Xewo yu $^{\text{?nak}}$  hat  $\text{ʃakox}$  atumin ar.  
also now 2s 2s.money there  
'Also you put your money there now.'
65. Re ribahil Hwana at $\text{ʃaq}^{\text{?}}$ .  
3s.husband Jane 2s.younger.brother  
'Jane's husband is your younger brother.'
66. Nim rikinaq $^{\text{?}}$ .  
big 3s.beans  
'His beans are big.'
67. Re ripat Maria.  
3s.house Mary  
'It is Mary's house.'
68. Wilik nit $\text{ʃaq}^{\text{?}}$  ke.  
1s.younger.brother they  
'They have my younger brother.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 298 continued:

69. Re Maria inʔox tʃik ru:m Dominga.  
    \ Mary                      Dominga  
    'Dominga is already making Mary go.'
70. Re hat waxaw.  
    2s 1s.father  
    'You are my father.'
71. Re saq ats'am pan pat.  
    white salt stomach house  
    'The white salt is in the house.'
72. Kinʔox yuʔnak ku:kʔ.  
    now  
    'I go now with them.'
73. Wilik mas tumin ifib awasbes.  
    much money three 2s.older.sibling  
    'Your three older siblings have a lot of momey.'
74. Kʔ isin re.  
    little he  
    'He is little.'
75. Yuʔnak if nikox qatumin pan pat.  
    now                      1p.money stomach house  
    'I put our money in the house now.'
76. Re re naxt rukʔ pat.  
    he far house  
    'He is far from the house.'
77. Re Pablo wilik ma mas ta nim pat.  
    Paul                      much big house  
    'Paul does not have a very big house.'
78. Ew        ʃikʔay tʃik tulul.  
    yesterday                      banana  
    'He already sold bananas yesterday.'
79. Mas suq tulul.  
    much sweet banana  
    'The bananas are very sweet.'
80. Yuʔnak qoʔox awu:kʔ.  
    now  
    'We go now with you.'
81. Re rakʔun Beta awakʔun.  
    3s.son Bertha 2s.son  
    'Your son is Bertha's son.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 298 continued:

82. Ma re ta Tanif.  
he Tanish  
'He is not Tanish.'
83. Ne rik'ay rikinaq' reh'k'en atfaq' eqal.  
3s.beans 3s.wife 2s.younger.brother tomorrow  
'Your younger brother's wife will sell her beans tomorrow.'
84. Nel kinelik hin.  
1s  
'I will leave.'
85. Mas nitulul.  
much 1s.banana  
'My bananas are many.'
86. Re Dominga wilik xinax ritfaq'.  
Dominga one 3s.younger.sister  
'Dominga has one younger sister.'
87. Re Hwan wilik xinax ripat.  
John one 3s.house  
'John has a house.'
88. Xewo hin i nik'uf kinaq'.  
also 1s beans  
'Also I eat beans.'
89. Mas suq kifim.  
much sweet 3p.corn  
'Their corn is very sweet.'
90. Pan k'aybal nel tibehik qu:m.  
stomach market  
'We will make you walk to the market.'
91. Ma re ta Hwan tfiri:x tfe?.  
John tree  
'It is not John behind the tree.'
92. Mafta wilik rasbes Hwan.  
3s.older.sibling John  
'John does not have an older brother or sister.'
93. Mas wats'am.  
much 1s.salt  
'My salt is plentiful.'
94. Ma hat ta tfiri:x k'aybal.  
2s market  
'It is not you behind the market.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 298 continued:

95. Yu?nak ki?ib wanab kokik.  
now two 1s.younger.sister  
'My two younger sisters enter now.'
96. Re mas tumin fiyew atob winaq yu?nak ar.  
much money good man now there  
'The good man gave a lot of money there now.'
97. Mas awifim.  
much 2s.corn  
'Your corn is plentiful.'
98. Xewo fatbehik ew.  
also yesterday  
'Also you walked yesterday.'
99. Re Maria fiyok? ribahil.  
Mary her.husband  
'Mary cut her husband.'
100. Re nim pat ma naxt ta ru:k? be.  
big house far road  
'The big house is near the road.'
101. Re Tani? wilik ranab.  
Tanish 3s.younger.sister  
'Tanish has a younger sister.'
102. Ma?ta wilik mas nim pat Tani?.  
much big house Tanish  
'Tanish does not have a very big house.'
103. Ma mas ta suq kinaq? .  
much sweet beans  
'The beans are not very good.'
104. Naxt ru:k? pat ki?ib ri?q? un Beta finkisak? hin.  
far house two 3s.daughter Bertha 1s  
'Far away from the house Bertha's two daughters hit me.'
105. Re i?oq re atut.  
woman 2s.mother  
'Your mother is a woman.'
106. Ma?ta wilik rak? un.  
3s.son  
'He has no son.'
107. Re k? aybal ma mas ta naxt ru:k? pat.  
market much far house  
'The market is not very far from the house.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 298 continued:

108. Nel kinokik pan ripat Pablo.  
stomach 3s.house Paul  
'I will enter Paul's house.'
109. Re ke nel kawil hat.  
they you  
'You will see them.'
110. Re tulul tʃiri:x ripat Hwan.  
banana 3s.house John  
'The bananas are behind John's house.'
111. Re tʃintʃel tinamit iʃ kits' ap kipat ew.  
all town 3p.house yesterday  
'The whole town closed their houses yesterday.'
112. Xewo hat telik awibil.  
also you  
'Also you leave alone (by yourself).'
113. Re Maria wilik iʃib riʃq'un.  
Mary three 3s.daughter  
'Mary has three daughters.'
114. Ma mas ta k'isin hin.  
much little 1s  
'I am not very little.'
115. Wilik kinaq'.  
beans  
'There are beans.'
116. Re kicinaq' iʃ kik'uʃ tʃik kiʔib winaq tʃiri:x k'aybal.  
3p.beans two man market  
'The two men already ate their beans behind the market.'
117. ʃatokik hat ew pan nipat wu:k'.  
2s yesterday stomach 1s.house  
'You entered my house with me yesterday.'
118. Mero q'eq atulul.  
slightly black 2s.bananas  
'Your bananas are a little black.'
119. Maʃta wilik qanab ar.  
2s.younger.sister there  
'We do not have a younger sister there.'
120. Re hox nel qokik eqal.  
1p tomorrow  
'We will enter tomorrow.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 298 continued:

121. Wilik q<sup>?</sup>eq ifim.  
black corn  
'There is black corn.'
122. Re ki<sup>?</sup>ib rak<sup>?</sup>un Beta mafta wilik kehk<sup>?</sup>en.  
two 3s.son Bertha 3p.wives  
'Bertha's two sons do not have wives.'
123. Re saq ifim ar.  
white corn there  
'The white corn is there.'
124. Merc kaq wifim.  
slightly red 1s.corn  
'My corn is a little red.'
125. If wil ripat waxaw hin.  
3s.house 1s.father 1s  
'I saw my father's house.'
126. Wilik fintfel qatumin wilu? Beta.  
all 1p.money over.there Bertha  
'Bertha has all our money over there.'
127. Re hat Pablo.  
2s Paul  
'You are Paul.'
128. Re nim pat naxt ruk<sup>?</sup> be.  
big house far road  
'The big house is far from the road.'
129. Xewo tiqil hat yu?nak.  
also 2s now  
'Also we now see you.'
130. Ma nim ta nipat.  
big 1s.house  
'My house is small.'
131. Wilik kaq tulul reh<sup>?</sup>en.  
red banana 3s.wife  
'His wife has a red banana.'
132. Mafta wilik tumin.  
money  
'There is no money.'
133. Xewo ar q<sup>?</sup>otf kibehik.  
also there crow  
'Also the crows walk there.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 298 continued:

134. Re kinaq' tʃiri:x pat wilu?  
beans house over.there  
'The beans are over there behind the house.'
135. Ma saq ta ripat Dominga.  
white 3s.house Dominga  
'Dominga's house is not white.'
136. ʃinbehik wilu?  
over.there  
'I walked over there.'
137. Re Maria wilik ritumin pan pat.  
Mary 3s.money stomach house  
'Mary has her money in the house.'
138. Re nim tulul iʃ qak' ay ar.  
big banana there  
'There we sold big bananas.'
139. Mas naxt ripat Pablo.  
much far 3s.house Paul  
'Paul's house is very far away.'
140. Re rasbes Dominga wilik tʃik rak'un pan tinamit.  
3s.older.sibling Dominga 3s.son stomach town  
'Dominga's older brother already has a son in town.'
141. Re ruʃ Dominga rasbes Maria.  
3s.younger.brother Dominga 3s.older.sibling Mary  
'Dominga's younger brother is Mary's older brother.'
142. tʃirix nim tʃe? kiʔib ruʃ Beta iʃ kil mas ats'am.  
big tree two 3s.younger.brother Bertha much salt  
'Bertha's two younger brothers saw a lot of salt behind a big tree.'
143. Xewo inʔox rehk'en Pablo.  
also 3s.wife Paul  
'Also Paul's wife goes.'
144. Ma Tanis ta pan k' aybal.  
Tanish stomach market  
'It is not Tanish in the market.'
145. Re Dominga wilik tʃik riyiʔab pan k' aybal.  
Dominga 3s.place stomach market  
'Dominga already has her place in the market.'
146. Re kiʃq'un wilik iʃib tulul.  
3p.daughter three banana  
'Their daughter has three bananas.'

Continued



## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 298 continued:

147. Xewo pan pat fakox ats'am.  
also stomach house salt  
'Also you put the salt in the house.'
148. Re qats'i? mafta wilik pan tinamit.  
1p.dog stomach town  
'Our dog is not in town.'
149. Re re ritfaq' Dominga.  
3s 3s.younger.sister Dominga  
'She is Dominga's younger sister.'
150. Re hex rasbes Maria.  
1p 3s.older.sibling Mary  
'We are Mary's older brothers and sisters.'
151. Re Dominga mafta wilik tfiri:x ripat.  
Dominga 3s.house  
'Dominga is not behind her house.'
152. Ma ew ta if kikox tumin pan pat wilu?.  
yesterday money stomach house over.there  
'It was not yesterday that they put money over there in the house.'
153. Wilu? in kikitow yu?nak.  
'They help them over there now.'
154. If behik waxaw tfiri:x tfe? qu:k'  
'My father walked with us behind the tree.'
155. Ma mas ta tumin.  
'There is little money.'
156. Ma atob ta Dominga.  
'Dominga is evil.'
157. Re kiraq' wilu?.  
'The beans are over there.'
158. Wilik qayi?ab.  
'We have a place.'
159. Re apat in ats' ap tfik yu?nak.  
'You already close your house now.'
160. Ma q'an ta rifim winaq.  
'The man's corn is not yellow.'
161. Wilik ifib wifq'un.  
'I have three daughters.'
162. Ma tulul ta watf mefa.  
'It is not bananas on the table.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 298 continued:

163. Wilik tulul ma naxt ta ruk' ripat.  
'There are bananas near his house.'
164. Re nitfaq' nel inelik tfawix.  
'My younger brother will leave after you.'
165. Eqal wanab nel kiwil.  
'Tomorrow I will see my younger sisters.'
166. Mafta wilik q' an ripat awak' un.  
'Your son doesn't have a yellow house.'
167. Ma ew ta fokik.  
'It was not yesterday that he/they entered.'
168. Ma k' isin ta hat.  
'You are big.'
169. Ma ar ta if nisak' tfe?  
'It was not there that I hit the tree.'
170. Mas nim pat.  
'The house is very big.'
171. Mafta wilik hat pan pat.  
'You are not in the house.'
172. Mas nim ripat Hwan.  
'John's house is very big.'
173. Xewo ma nel ta qayew tulul.  
'Also we will not give bananas.'
174. Ma yu?nak ta kin?ox hin.  
'It is not now that I go.'
175. Suq kinaq'.  
'The beans are sweet.'
176. Re winaq pan tinamit.  
'The man is in town.'
177. Wilik xinax ranab Tanif.  
'Tanish has one younger sister.'

Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 298 continued:

### Partial paradigm of the Pocomchí verb 'help':

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
178. 'I ... you.'	tinitow	ʃatnitow	nel tinitow
179. 'I ... him.'	initow	iʃ nitow	nel initow
180. 'I ... them.'	kinitow	ʃinitow	nel kinitow
181. 'You ... me.'	kinatow	ʃinatow	nel kinatow
182. 'You ... him.'	inatow	ʃatow	nel inatow
183. 'You ... us.'	qoxatow	ʃoxatow	nel qoxatow
184. 'You ... them.'	katow	ʃatow	nel katow
185. 'He ... me.'	kiritow	ʃiritow	nel kiritow
186. 'He ... you.'	tiritow	ʃatritow	nel tiritow
187. 'He ... him.'	iritow	ʃitow	nel iritow
188. 'He ... us.'	qoxritow	ʃoxritow	nel qoxritow
189. 'He ... them.'	kiritow	ʃiritow	nel kiritow
190. 'We ... you.'	tiqatow	ʃatqatow	nel tiqatow
191. 'We ... him.'	inqatow	iʃ qatow	nel inqatow
192. 'We ... them.'	kiqatow	ʃiqatow	nel kiqatow
193. 'They ... me.'	kinkitow	ʃinkitow	nel kinkitow
194. 'They ... you.'	tikitow	ʃatkitow	nel tikitow
195. 'They ... him.'	inkitow	iʃ kitow	nel inkitow
196. 'They ... us.'	qoxkitow	ʃoxkitow	nel qoxkitow
197. 'They ... them.'	kikitow	ʃikitow	nel kikitow
198. 'I ... the dog.'	i nitow ts' i?	iʃ nitow ts' i?	ne nitow ts' i?
199. 'You ... the dog.'	in atow ts' i?	ʃatow ts' i?	nel atow ts' i?
200. 'He ... the dog.'	i ritow ts' i?	ʃitow ts' i?	ne ritow ts' i?
201. 'We ... the dog.'	in qatow ts' i?	iʃ qatow ts' i?	nel qatow ts' i?
202. 'They ... the dog.'	in kitow ts' i?	iʃ kitow ts' i?	nel kitow ts' i?

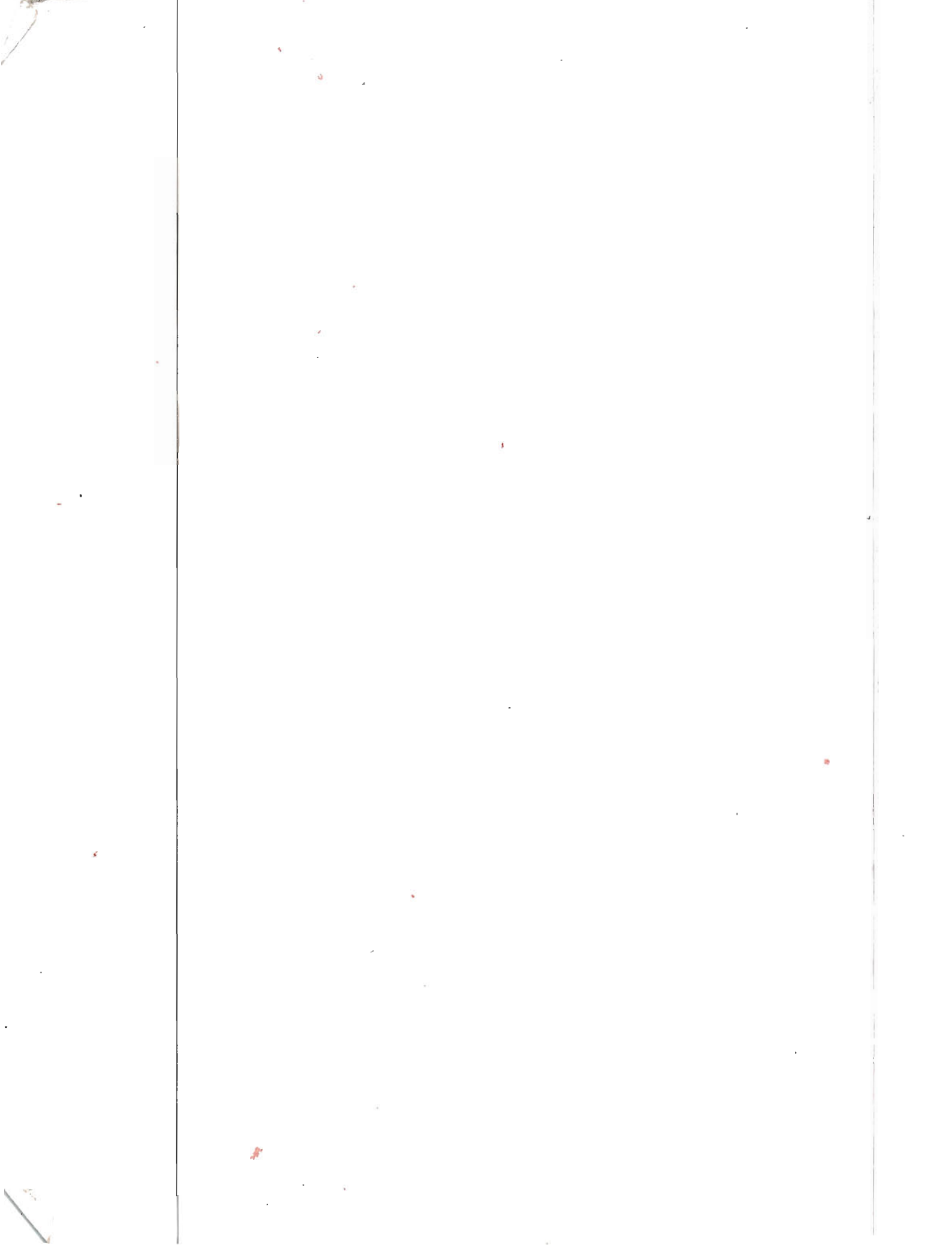
Continued

## Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax

Dataset 298 continued:

### Partial paradigm of the Pocomchí verb ‘see’:

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
203. ‘I ... you.’	tiwil	fatwil	nel tiwil
204. ‘I ... him.’	inwil	ifwil	nel inwil
205. ‘I ... them.’	kiwil	fiwil	nel kiwil
206. ‘You ... me.’	kinawil	finawil	nel kinawil
207. ‘You ... him.’	inawil	fawil	nel inawil
208. ‘You ... us.’	qawil	foxawil	nel qawil
209. ‘You ... them.’	kawil	fawil	nel kawil
210. ‘He ... me.’	kiril	firil	nel kiril
211. ‘He ... you.’	tiril	fatril	nel tiril
212. ‘He ... him.’	iril	fil	nel iril
213. ‘He ... us.’	qoxril	foxril	nel qoxril
214. ‘He ... them.’	kiril	firil	nel kiril
215. ‘We ... you.’	tiqil	fatqil	nel tiqil
216. ‘We ... him.’	inqil	ifqil	nel inqil
217. ‘We ... them.’	kiqil	fiqil	nel kiqil
218. ‘They ... me.’	kinkil	finkil	nel kinkil
219. ‘They ... you.’	tikil	fatkil	nel tikil
220. ‘They ... him.’	inkil	ifkil	nel inkil
221. ‘They ... us.’	qoxkil	foxkil	nel qoxkil
222. ‘They ... them.’	kikil	fikil	nel kikil
223. ‘I ... the dog.’	in wil ts’i?	if wil ts’i?	nel wil ts’i?
224. ‘You ... the dog.’	in awil ts’i?	fawil ts’i?	nel awil ts’i?
225. ‘He ... the dog.’	i ril ts’i?	fil ts’i?	ne ril ts’i?
226. ‘We ... the dog.’	in qil ts’i?	if qil ts’i?	nel qil ts’i?
227. ‘They ... the dog.’	in kil ts’i?	if kil ts’i?	nel kil ts’i?



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