

# Database Property Attribution Guide - *Anaphora Portal*

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This document serves data entry specialists as a guide that shows how each question should be answered while entering data. Each question is represented as a screenshot from the Afranaph data entry page in order to provide an authentic experience with each question. Below every screenshot, there is a table that contains the possible answers and the descriptions of the situations under which each answer is given.

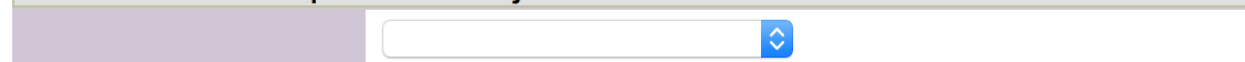
The guide consists of six sections in the following order:

1. All Project Sentence Properties
2. Anaphora Project Sentence Properties
3. Morphology
4. Agreement
5. Antecedent Properties
6. Locality
7. Predicate Compatibility
8. Readings
9. Pronominal Properties

## 1. All Project Sentence Properties

There are different projects under the Afranaph enterprise. These sentence properties are required for all the projects under Afranaph, no matter what the project is.

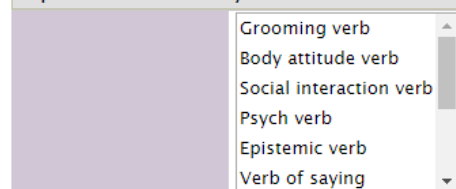
### 1. Which Afranaph Sister Project was this sentence collected for?

A screenshot of a web form element. It features a light purple header bar with the text "1. Which Afranaph Sister Project was this sentence collected for?". Below the header is a white input field with a blue dropdown arrow on the right side.

For this question, please select the Afranaph Sister Project this sentence was collected for.

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2. Indicate the semantic verb class of the verbs in the sentence (multiple answers if there are multiple verbs). Also, any particular verb may fit more than one category, so feel free to enter the same verb under more than one category.

A screenshot of a web form element. It features a light purple header bar with the text "2. Indicate the semantic verb class of the verbs in the sentence (multiple answers if there are multiple verbs). Also, any particular verb may fit more than one category, so feel free to enter the same verb under more than one category.". Below the header is a white input field with a dropdown menu open, showing the following options: "Grooming verb", "Body attitude verb", "Social interaction verb", "Psych verb", "Epistemic verb", and "Verb of saying".

Answer	Description
Grooming verb	Verb describing body preparation. In English, the verbs <i>shave</i> , <i>bathe</i> , <i>wash</i> , <i>prepare</i> , <i>dress</i> , <i>undress</i> and so forth.

Body attitude verb	Verbs that describe the disposition of one's own body, such as English usages of "to straighten", "to move", "to stretch", etc.
Social interaction verb	Verbs of talking, loving, and fighting that are typically symmetric.
Psych verb	These verbs relate an experiencer who is in some psychological state with respect to some other argument that causes or invokes the psychological state of the experiencer. These may vary in whether or not the experiencer is the subject or some other argument. Such verbs in English include <i>worry, please, scare, disgust, hate, fear, dislike</i> , etc.
Epistemic verb	These are verbs that describe states of knowledge or belief, such as the following verbs in English: <i>know, believe, expect, consider, assume, suspect</i> , etc. and certain adjectives with the copular like <i>be certain, be sure</i> , etc. In most cases the verb describes the relation between one who has knowledge and some proposition that he or she has knowledge of.
Verb of saying	These are verbs that describe speech acts and they normally take propositional/clausal complements, though many can also be used with direct objects describing what is uttered (e.g., some words). These include <i>say, mention, claim, state, utter, reply, answer, ask</i> , and so forth.
Desiderative verb	These verbs express hopes and desires. The object of hope or desire can be a state of affairs or a concrete object or situation or abstract principle. English examples include <i>want, hope (for), desire, need, covet, long for</i> , and so forth.
Perception verb	These are verbs that describe sensory experiences and may involve direct objects, prepositional objects or propositional objects (typically describing situations or actions, but also occasionally states). Some verbs in English of this type include <i>see, hear, touch, feel, taste, sense, overhear, watch, view</i> , etc.
Copular verb	This is the verb 'be'. In some languages it has more than one form involving shades of meaning or function (identificational, predicational), but we will not distinguish these meanings except in commentary. There must be an overt form of the copula in the sentence to mark this property. See 'Apparent null copula'.
Apparent null copula	This is intended to be marked whenever there appears to be no copular verb where one would expect one, e.g., when the translation uses a copular verb, but the clause shows no verb at all.
Non-special verb	Use this for a verb that does not seem to fit any of the other categories listed as possible answers for this question

### 3. Does the predicate have any arguments in addition to a clausal argument?

- Subject Argument
- Object Argument
- Prepositional Object
- Indirect Object

- Indicates whether a predicate takes a subject, object, indirect object or prepositional object in addition to a clausal argument. This question should be answered based on the matrix clause.

Answer	Description
Subject Argument	Verbs like 'think' 'persuade' and 'imply' all have thematic subjects in addition to a complement clause. A predicates like 'seem' and 'appear' do not have thematic subjects in addition to a clausal argument.
Direct Object Argument	Verbs like 'persuade' have a direct object argument in addition to a clausal argument
Prepositional Object	Predicates like 'say', 'surprising', 'incomprehensible' can take prepositional arguments in addition to a clausal argument.
Indirect Object	This should only be used when the language morphologically distinguishes direct and indirect objects. English does not distinguish them. If the object is introduced by a preposition, then it is not an indirect object by this criterion.

#### 4. What is the argument position of the (or each) clausal argument?

- Determines whether the clausal argument is a direct complement clause, a subject or a prepositional object.

Answer	Description
Clausal Subject	This option should be chosen when the clausal argument is the subject of the matrix clause.
Clausal Direct Complement	This is true when the clausal argument is in VP, as in cases where the complement alternates with an object ('believe'), where it occurs without a preposition after an adjective that takes a thematic argument ('glad') and when there is also a direct object but the clausal argument is still a complement ('persuade')
Prepositional Object Clausal Argument	Many languages do not allow this and English does not allow this normally unless the clause is an indirect question (e.g., 'about whether...')
Two Clausal Arguments	Verbs like 'show', 'prove' and 'imply' can have more than one clausal argument.

#### 5. What is the relation between the matrix and the immediately subordinate clause?

- If the sentence has any clausal embedding, what sort of clause is embedded and how?

Answer	Description
Full tensed complement clause	For English sentences like <i>John said that Mary likes fish</i> the answer would be positive, but it would not be positive for <i>John was hoping for Mary to be the winner</i> .
Infinitival complement	This would be positive for English sentences like <i>John was hoping for Mary to be the winner</i> or <i>John tried/seemed to win</i> .
Clausal subject	This should be selected when the matrix clause has a clausal subject.
Clause union	Exceptional Case marking, small clauses, gerundive complement clauses. This property would be positive for English sentences like <i>John expected Mary to win</i> , <i>John considered Mary the winner</i> , and <i>John saw Mary leaving</i> . [We may have to revise this property.]
Sentence contains relative clause	The example sentence includes a relative clause (anywhere)
Adjunct clause	These are typically adverbial clauses such as "while John was eating".

6. Please indicate how many arguments are associated with each of the verb(s) in the sentence.

Intransitive  
 Transitive  
 Prepositional complement and subject  
 Double complement and subject  
 Non-subject double complement  
 ClausalArg

- Encodes how many arguments a verb has and what syntactic types those arguments are. Multiple answers for a single verb are possible.

Answer	Description
Intransitive	Mark a verb intransitive only if it has a single argument. That argument may be a subject or an object or a prepositional phrase or a complement clause but not any two of these. If the verb takes a prepositional argument in addition to a subject, it is not intransitive. The PP it appears with is an adjunct, not an argument of the verb, then it is still marked intransitive. If a verb has no obvious arguments, then it is also marked intransitive.
Transitive	If a verb takes a subject and a direct object then it is transitive. If the object is expressed as an affix then it is still transitive, but if there is no visible exponent of the object, then it is intransitive. If this is a null subject language, then an understood subject counts as a subject for

	this purpose (likewise the subject of an infinitive). Note: If there is an understood object not expressed, add a remark to the comments in the form "Understood object not morphologically expressed."
Prepositional complement and subject	This is true of any verb that has a prepositional argument and a subject argument. A double complement verb where one of the arguments is a prepositional complement should also be marked positively for this value.
Double complement and subject	This should be marked positively when any verb has a subject and more than one complement, including complementation combinations like DP-PP, DP-DP, DP-CP, PP-CP, PP-PP, and so forth. When there is a direct object, these verbs should also be positive for the transitive value.
Non-subject double complement	These verbs will be rarer hard to tell from some other classes. This value is for verbs like 'It is surprising to me that you are late'. If you have doubts about this class, consult with your supervisor.
ClausalArg	This should be marked positively if any argument of the verb is a clause, whether it is transitive, intransitive or a double complement verb.
Comitative Construction	The subject of the sentence is associated with a (prepositional) phrase that does not appear in subject position but is considered as part of the set of individuals that play the same role in the event as the subject. Sometimes subject-verb agreement counts this phrase and sometimes it does not (not in English, e.g., *"John are going to the store with Mary" does not have the same meaning as "John and Mary are going to the store", but under the latter interpretation, "John is going to the store with Mary" is a comitative structure in English by this definition).

7. What is the force of this sentence, i.e., the role it plays in discourse by virtue of its structure?

[Link to example](#)

- This records the discourse function sentences of this type have. If the sentence is declarative, leave this unanswered.

Answer	Description
Interrogative	Does the sentence have the form of a request for information?
Embedded Interrogative	Mark this positively when the complement of a clause has interrogative force.
Focus Construction	Only answer yes if there is a focus marker involved.
Imperative	

8. Does the consultant or analyst think that this sentence should be considered in relation to some other sentence in the language?

	<input type="text"/>
	<a href="#">Link to example</a>

- If there is any other sentence mentioned in the comment, be sure to include the database sentence ID in the comment.

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9. Is there any missing information that requires more follow-up?

	<input type="text"/>
Follow-up needed	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px;"></div>

- This is a yes-no question. Only answer it at all if the answer is 'yes'. If it is 'yes', then add comments about what sort of missing information is needed.

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10. Consultant's comments

	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 120px;"></div>
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- This is where you enter any commentary provided by the consultant about this sentence.

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## 2. Anaphora Project Sentence Properties

1. What anaphoric markers are found in this sentence?

	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;"><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>AGR-eene</li><li>Exclusive phrase</li><li>Independent Pronoun</li><li>Independent Pronoun + AGR-eene</li><li>Inherent RCM</li><li>Inherent reflexive</li></ul></div>
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## 2. Prompt sentence

Please select the prompt sentence. This is the sentence that you see on the AQ when an English sentence is provided as a model for translation.

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## 3. Are there any other anaphoric markers used in addition to the primary one selected above?

## 4. If the antecedent is not a subject, what position is the antecedent in?

Answer	Description
Direct Object Antecedent	A sentence with a direct object antecedent in English would be John told the boys about each other. If the anaphoric marker is in an embedded infinitive, as in English Mary told Bill to praise himself, we probably have controlled PRO, so the actual antecedent on such an analysis would be the subject. Nonetheless, object control should be classed as positive for direct object antecedent.
Prepositional Object Antecedent	This is occasionally seen in English, as in Mary talked to the boys about each other, which some people accept.
Dative Antecedent	This is an antecedent that is neither a prepositional direct object or a direct object, but appears after the verb without a preposition. Typically this is the goal or recipient argument of some verb describing the transfer of possession between entities, or else it bears Dative casemarking.
Possessor Antecedent	A possessor antecedent is in the role of possessing some noun.

## 5. If the dependent is not a direct object, what sort of nominal argument is it?

Answer	Description
Dependent is in subject position	There will be cases where it is not clear what counts as a subject. This question allows multiple answers, so if the dependent is simultaneously object-like and subject-like, as in some causative or perception structures, mark this as subject-like and comment about object properties.
Dependent is Prepositional Object	The dependent form is the object of a preposition. Also check 'dependent is in adjunct phrase' if the PP does not appear to be selected by the verb.
Dependent is a Possessor	In English, 'They read each other's books' would be an example, or when the understood possessor is not expressed, as in 'They held hands', which in the idiomatic sense, means that they held each other's hands. Not to be checked when a pronoun is the possessor of a conventionalized body part reflexive (e.g., not for 'her- in 'herself') or is a subpart of a complex anaphor.

6. If the dependent is not an object or prepositional object, what sort of a phrase is it embedded in ? (E.g., The dependent may be in a phrase subordinate to the one that contains its antecedent.)

Dependent in subordinated phrase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dependent is inside a nominal phrase ▲</li> <li>Dependent in subordinate clause</li> <li>Dependent in relative clause</li> <li>Dependent in infinitive</li> <li>Dependent in adjunct phrase</li> <li>Antecedent in independent sentence ▼</li> </ul>
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Answer	Description
Dependent is inside a nominal phrase	The dependent is a proper subpart of a nominal phrase (e.g., a possessor) and the antecedent is outside of the nominal phrase or else is the highest possessor of the nominal phrase.
Dependent is in subordinate clause	The anaphor or pronoun is in a clause that is subordinate to the main clause that contains the antecedent.
Dependent in relative clause	The dependent is in a relative clause subordinate to the clause that contains the antecedent.
Dependent in infinitive	The anaphor or pronoun is in an infinitive that does not contain its antecedent. If the subject of the infinitive is understood to be the same as the dependent pronoun or anaphor, then do not answer yes to this question.
Dependent in adjunct phrase	The dependent pronoun or anaphor is in an adjunct phrase, that is, a phrase that is not subordinated to the verb of the clause that contains



	the antecedent, although the force of this clause may be an adverbial modification of the main clause that contains the antecedent.
Antecedent in independent sentence	The antecedent of the pronoun or anaphor is in an independent sentence that does not contain the pronoun or anaphor.

7. What are the nominal properties of the antecedent?

[Link to example](#)

- Animacy and referentiality classes of antecedent.

Answer	Description
Inanimate	
Non-human	
Quantified NP	
Any number and gender (if agreement holds as needed)	
Conjoined antecedent	Any nominal antecedent that is conjoined by the morpheme meaning "and".

8. Does the sentence permit a proxy reading for the marker employed?

Proxy readings

Proxy test  
Proxy reading is possible  
Proxy reading not possible  
Results for proxy reading are inconclusive  
Speaker does not permit proxy readings for any marker

Answer	Description
Proxy test	Proxy reading is tested.
Proxy reading is possible	

Proxy reading not possible

Results for proxy reading are inconclusive

Speaker does not permit proxy readings for any marker

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### 3. Morphology

1. If applicable, give the equivalent non-anaphoric sentence (e.g. for reciprocals, the ordinary transitive sentence)

[Link to example](#)

2. Give a typical example for this anaphoric marker

[Link to example](#)

3. What is/are the positions of the exponent(s)?

Choose all that apply

Marker morphology

- Verbal marker
- Argument position marker
- Adjunct position marker
- No overt marking (null strategy)

[Link to example](#)

- Describes the positions and independence of the morphology of the anaphoric markers.

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Answer	Description
Verbal marker	The marker shows up as an affix on the verb.
Argument position marker	Marker appears in an argument position in complementary distribution with an argument of the same grammatical function.
Adjunct position marker	Anaphoric marker is not on the verb and does not correspond to an argument position unless some other marker does.

No overt marking (null strategy)

Not overtly marked; understood as involving a reflexive or reciprocal relation. "Marked" by simple argument drop.

4. What is the structural type (complexity) of the constituent morphemes of the exponent?

- A description of the number of morphemes that are part of the exponent of a strategy

Answer	Description
Simplex/monomorphemic (invariant or variable)	Morphemes of this type do not have two or more stems in combination.
Complex/polymorphemic, in a single word or continuous phrase	Morphemes of this type consist of a single word with two or more stems in combination.
Complex discontinuous	A marker whose exponent consists of more than one word, and all parts must be present for it to be well-formed.
Combination marker	A marker that consists of a combination of defined markers, which can also appear on their own.
No overt marking	Reflexive interpretation in the absence of any morphology

5. Give a detailed glossed breakdown of any parts of the exponent, indicating lexical meaning and/or grammatical function of each part.

6. Do any of the parts of the exponent have a source with an identifiable literal meaning, and what is it? [Do not answer if the strategy is a combination marker]

	▼
Meaning of exponent source	
	<a href="#">Link to example</a>

7. Is there a morpheme in the marker that has a meaning in the language that can be isolated in a non-anaphoric context?

	body (person, etc.) ▲ Self head face Other body part Own ▼
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- Common semantic atoms for morphemes also used as conventionalized markers for anaphoric readings, e.g., head, friend, one.

Answer	Description
Body part	The conventional reflexive-forming morpheme has an independent meaning as 'body' or some body part, such as 'head', 'face', 'nose', 'self' or whatever. If you use 'self', this should be treated as a body part only if it has an independent use, as in English, 'the presentation of the self in every day life'. If you mark this value (body part), you should also answer for the particular body part. For example, both 'body part' and 'head' would be marked in a language that uses a nominal meaning 'head' as a reflexive.
Body (person, etc.)	Positively marked if a portion of the anaphor means 'body' in independent usage.
Self	This should only be used if a portion of the anaphor means 'self' in independent usage. This meaning occurs independently for these forms in many Germanic languages as a name for an inner essence of identity, as in 'the presentation of the self in every day life'. It should not be used as a cover term for any marker that makes a sentence reflexive.
Head	The morpheme that is forming an anaphoric reading has an independent meaning and usage as 'head', as in 'his head hurts'.

Face	The morpheme that is forming an anaphoric reading has an independent meaning and usage as 'face', as in 'his face hurts'.
Other body part	A body part anaphor is used, but it has an independent meaning that is not 'self', or 'head', or 'body', or 'face'. For example, if 'nose' or 'bone' or 'eye' is used, then this value should be checked.
Own	This portion of the morpheme used to form anaphoric interpretations has an independent usage where it means alienable possession, as in 'John owns a book'.
Same	This part of the reflexive morpheme has an independent usage where it means 'same'.
Alone	This should only be marked if the morpheme used to form anaphoric readings has an independent usage where it means 'alone', as in 'he ate fish alone'. Sometimes it overlaps with 'only'.
Other (literally)	To be marked if the morpheme conventionally involved in this anaphoric reading has an independent meaning corresponding to 'other', as in 'the other book' or 'some distinct person'.
One-other	
Friend-friend	Terms similar to "friend", including "brother".
Each-other	
Each-each	
That-that	Two instances of the same demonstrative or pronoun
Atypical atom	The morpheme used as a conventionalized marker for an anaphoric reading has an independent meaning, but none of the meanings mentioned so far describes it.
No independent meaning	The morpheme used as a conventionalized marker for an anaphoric reading has no identifiable independent meaning outside of its usage as an anaphoric marker.

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#### 8. Comments or details about the marker

## 4. Agreement

1. Does the marker show any exponent of agreement with its antecedent?

[Link to example](#)

2. What features of the antecedent is there agreement with?

[Link to example](#)

- Features (categories) for which a controller may trigger agreement on the target

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3. Give the agreement paradigm for antecedent agreement, referring to example sentences if necessary. Explain.

[Link to example](#)

4. If the marker is complex, how is antecedent agreement distributed across its parts?

[Link to example](#)

- This concerns whether or not a subpart of a complex morpheme agrees with the antecedent of the complex morpheme.

---

Answer	Description
One part agrees	One part agrees and the other parts are invariant with respect to agreement.

Two parts agree

Three parts agree

All parts agree

5. Does the marker agree with a nominal it modifies?

yes ▲  
no ▼

[Link to example](#)

6. What features of the modified element does the marker agree with?

Modification  
agreement features

person ▲  
number  
case  
gender/noun class  
animacy  
definiteness ▼

7. Give the agreement paradigm for modification agreement, referring to example sentences if necessary. Explain.

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8. If the marker is complex, how is modification agreement distributed across its parts?

[Link to example](#)

- This concerns whether or not a subpart of a complex morpheme agrees with the antecedent of the complex morpheme.

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Answer	Description
One part agrees	One part agrees and the other parts are invariant with respect to agreement.
Two parts agree	
Three parts agree	
All parts agree	

---

## 5. Antecedent Properties

1. Which of the following special classes of antecedent can the strategy be used with?

Inanimate  
 Non-human  
 Quantified NP  
 Any number and gender (if agreement holds as needed)  
 Conjoined antecedent

[Link to example](#)

- Animacy and referentiality classes of antecedent.

---

Answer	Description
Inanimate	
Non-human	
Quantified NP	
Any number and gender (if agreement holds as needed)	
Conjoined antecedent	Any nominal antecedent that is conjoined by the morpheme meaning "and".

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2. Are there restrictions on the person, number or gender of the antecedent? What are they?

Restrictions	<input type="text"/>
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div>
	<input type="button" value="Link to example"/>

3. Which of the following positions can serve as the antecedent for this marker?

Subject	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Link to example"/>
Direct object	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Link to example"/>
Indirect object	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Link to example"/>
Prepositional object	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Link to example"/>
Possessor	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Link to example"/>
	<input type="button" value="Link to example"/>	

4. Antecedent Nominal Type

	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="button" value="Link to example"/>

- Animacy and referentiality classes of antecedent.

Answer	Description
Inanimate	
Non-human	
Quantified NP	
Any number and gender (if agreement holds as needed)	
Conjoined antecedent	Any nominal antecedent that is conjoined by the morpheme meaning "and".

## 6. Locality

1. What is the distance permitted between the antecedent and the anaphoric marker?

- Coargument
- Clausemate
- Immediate superordinate clause
- Any antecedent within an unbroken domain of infinitive clauses
- Any c-commanding antecedent
- discourse antecedent

[Link to example](#)

- This property indicates whether or not the antecedent is in a local or more distant domain, as measured by coargument, clausemate, or interclausal distance.

Answer	Description
Coargument	Arguments of the same predicate.
Clausemate	Sentence that includes no embedded clause.
Immediate superordinate clause	The antecedent is an argument of the next higher predicate.
Any antecedent within an unbroken domain of infinitive clauses	The antecedent is not separated from the dependent except by clauses containing infinitives.
Any c-commanding antecedent	
Discourse antecedent	This form can have an antecedent outside the sentence if relevant discourse conditions are met

2. Is there any antecedent in the domain of this marker that is too close to be an antecedent for it?

[Link to example](#)

- These are effects that have been described as 'Principle B' effects, whereby a pronoun or marker is blocked from having certain local antecedents.

Answer	Description
No coargument antecedent	If a predicate P has two or three arguments and the pronoun or marker is one of them, then it cannot be anteceded by one of the other arguments. For example, 'him' cannot be anteceded by the subject or the object in 'Max warned Frank about him', so the answer for English would be to click on this value.
No clausemate antecedent	A non-possessive pronoun or marker cannot have a (c-commanding) antecedent in the same clause. This is broader than the prohibition against coarguments, e.g., for English 'Max saw Frank behind him', if 'him' can have 'Max' as its antecedent, then in answer to this question, this value would not be clicked.
No clausemate for marker/pronoun in possessive position	A possessive pronoun or marker cannot have a (c-commanding) antecedent in the same clause. For example, English 'his' can have 'Arthur' or 'Phil' as its antecedent in 'Arthur told Phil about his mother', so in answer to this question, this value would not be clicked.
Anti-subject oriented for pronoun/marker only in direct object position	Only if this marker or pronoun is in direct object position is it anti-subject oriented in the locality domain, i.e., if it occurs in other positions besides direct object position, it is not anti-subject oriented in those positions.
Anti-subject oriented for marker/pronoun in non-possessive position	A non-possessive pronoun or marker is anti-subject oriented in the same clause. For example, if 'him' could have 'Phil' for an antecedent but not 'Arthur', in 'Arthur told Phil about him' then this property should be clicked. In English, 'him' is also most typically regarded as incapable of taking 'Phil' as its antecedent, so this property would not be clicked for English.
Anti-subject oriented when marker is a possessor	A possessive pronoun or marker cannot have a subject antecedent in the antilocality domain for the pronoun or marker. This means, for example, that the possessive pronoun cannot have a subject antecedent within its minimal clause, but it can have a non-subject antecedent in its minimal clause. In English, for example, 'his' can have either 'Max' or 'Frank' as its antecedent in 'Max told Frank about his mother' so English does not have the Anti-subject POSS property, since

antecedency by subjects and objects is not distinguished (other than by which is structurally closer).

3. Can the anaphoric marker or dependent form embedded in a syntactic island be coconstrued with an antecedent outside syntactic island?

Complex noun phrase ▲  
wh-island  
Adjunct island ▼

[Link to example](#)

Answer	Description
Complex noun phrase	The dependent is separated from its antecedent by a complex noun phrase.
wh-island	The dependent is separated from its antecedent by a wh-island.
Adjunct island	The dependent is separated from its antecedent by an adjunct island.

## 7. Predicate Compatibility

1. Can this marker be used with nominal predicates? If yes, give some examples

▼

[Link to example](#)

2. Which of the following verb classes can the marker typically be used with?

Non-symmetric (general transitive)	<input type="text"/>	<a href="#">Link to example</a>
Symmetric (social interaction: talking, loving, fighting)	<input type="text"/>	<a href="#">Link to example</a>
Asymmetric	<input type="text"/>	<a href="#">Link to example</a>
Grooming	<input type="text"/>	<a href="#">Link to example</a>
Body attitude verb	<input type="text"/>	
Stative	<input type="text"/>	<a href="#">Link to example</a>
Psych verb	<input type="text"/>	<a href="#">Link to example</a>
Epistemic verb	<input type="text"/>	<a href="#">Link to example</a>
Verb of saying	<input type="text"/>	<a href="#">Link to example</a>
Desiderative verb	<input type="text"/>	<a href="#">Link to example</a>
Perception verb	<input type="text"/>	<a href="#">Link to example</a>

3. Can this marker be used with adjectival predicates? If yes, give some examples.

<input type="text"/>
<a href="#">Link to example</a>

## 8. Readings

1. Does this anaphoric Marker allow more than one anaphoric reading?

<input type="text"/>
<a href="#">Link to example</a>

2. Is this anaphoric marker used in idioms? If so, give some examples.

<input type="text"/>
<a href="#">Link to example</a>

3. Specify which anaphoric readings this marker can support and which additional not-necessarily-anaphoric readings it can also support.

	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than one reading</li> <li>Simple dependent identity</li> <li>Reciprocal</li> <li>Undifferentiated</li> <li>Passive</li> <li>Middle</li> </ul> </div> <div style="flex: 0 0 15px; border-left: 1px solid #ccc; border-right: 1px solid #ccc; background: linear-gradient(to top, #d3d3d3 49%, #d3d3d3 49% 51%, #d3d3d3 51%);"></div> </div> </div>
	<input type="button" value="Link to example"/>

- Does a marker used for reciprocal or reflexive readings also mark other relations such as passive, middle, etc.

Answer	Description
More than one reading	This should be checked if there is more than one reading associated with this marker, such as in cases where it permits not only a reflexive reading, but also a reciprocal reading, or also an emphatic reading, etc
Simple dependent identity	Examples of this sort of reading include a pronoun dependent on its antecedent or a reflexive reading where coarguments of a predicate are understood to be identical.
Reciprocal	The most common reciprocal meaning is as follows: Every member of the set {x, y, ...} representing one argument of the verb V is paired with another member of the same set such that V(x, y), V(y, x) and so forth for every member of the set, but no member of the set is paired with itself. See the question on reciprocal readings for further possibilities.
Undifferentiated	Undifferentiated reflexive/reciprocal. Don't use this unless we have discussed the difference between being unspecified for reflexive/reciprocal vs. the reading intended here. The reading intended here can include a mix of self-action and acting on others.
Passive	This marker is also used when the canonical subject of the corresponding active form of the verb appears to be suppressed, but can be optionally expressed by an adjunct (e.g., and instrumental or, e.g., the English 'by'-phrase). Typically, but not always, the object of the corresponding active verb becomes the subject of the passive verb.
Middle	This marker is also used when the canonical subject of the corresponding active form of the verb appears to be suppressed and cannot be expressed by an adjunct (e.g., an instrumental or, e.g., the English 'by'-phrase). Typically the object of the active form of the verb is the subject for the middle. These constructions often have an implication that suggests the nature or degree of susceptibility of the patient argument of the verb to undergoing the action described by the verb (e.g., English 'these students train easily')
Antipassive	This typically means that the subject acts on unspecified others, e.g., if 'X hit anaphoric-marker' means 'X hits people', then the reading is antipassive.

Sociative	e.g. "The men did it together" (collectively or distributively)
Intensifier	The presence of this anaphoric marker emphasizes the identity of the subject, such that the subject performed the action alone, or personally (not through influence over another), or in contrast to someone else.
Emphatic	Stresses the role of an actor in the event contrastively (as opposed to others), that the actor was personally involved, that the actor acted alone, or perhaps that the actor is being included as an additional individual who played this role

4. If this marker requires an inherent reading, what reading does it require?

inherent readings

[Link to example](#)

Answer	Description
Inherent reflexive reading	A marker yields an inherently reflexive reading if it (a) applies to a (sub)set of verbs, among them grooming verbs, body function verbs or body attitude verbs, and most typically to a lexically idiosyncratic subset of these (b) it is never the strategy generally used to achieve reflexive readings for all or most verbs (c) it is generally has a prosodically weaker or more unspecified marker than other reflexive strategies in the language, often to the extreme of permitting a verb without an overt direct object (or without an overt direct object possessor) to have a reflexive interpretation. (d) does not support proxy readings, even if other markers in the language do support them.
Inherent reciprocal reading	A marker yields an inherently reciprocal reading if it (a) applies to a (sub)set of verbs, among them symmetric verbs of strife or association, and most typically to a lexically idiosyncratic subset of these, (b) it is never the strategy generally used to achieve reciprocal readings for all or most verbs (c) it is generally has a prosodically weaker or more unspecified marker than other reciprocal strategies in the language, often to the extreme of permitting a verb without an overt direct object (or without an overt direct object possessor) to have a reciprocal interpretation. (d) does not support proxy readings, even if other markers in the language do support them.

5. Which of the following non-reciprocal dependent identity readings are possible?


[Link to example](#)

Answer	Description
Distributive	Allows a distributive reading, as in "The boys praised themselves" where each boy praised himself.
Group	Allows a group reading, as in "The boys praised themselves" where the group of boys praised the group of boys as a whole.

6. What are the possible reciprocal readings permitted by this marker?

	<input type="text" value="Strong reciprocity"/> <input type="text" value="Weak reciprocity"/>
	<input type="button" value="Link to example"/>

Answer	Description
Strong reciprocity	Every participant must act on every other participant.
Group	Every participant must act on some other participant and be acted on by some participant (not necessarily the same).

7. Does the marker permit proxy readings where pragmatic/discourse factors are favorable?

Proxy Readings1	<input type="text" value="Proxy test"/> <input type="text" value="Proxy reading is possible"/> <input type="text" value="Proxy reading not possible"/> <input type="text" value="Results for proxy reading are inconclusive"/> <input type="text" value="Speaker does not permit proxy readings for any marker"/>
	<input type="button" value="Link to example"/>

Answer	Description
Proxy test	Proxy reading is tested.
Proxy reading is possible	
Proxy reading not possible	
Results for proxy reading are inconclusive	
Speaker does not permit proxy readings for any marker	



8. Does the marker require any self-knowledge or lack of it on the part of the antecedent in the anaphoric relation?

[Link to example](#)

## 9. Pronominal Properties

1. Is the anaphoric marker a pronoun? A pronoun is a nominal consisting only of nominal features that does not require a sentence internal antecedent. If the answer to this question is 'no', then do not answer any other questions in the PRN-PROP group.

[Link to example](#)

2. Is the pronoun strong, weak, or affixal (or clitic)? A pronoun is affixal if it cannot stand alone as a morphological unit in phonology. A pronoun is strong if it can stand alone in phonology and it can be either stressed or focused. A pronoun is weak if it can stand alone, but cannot normally be stressed or focused.

Strength

[Link to example](#)

Answer	Description
Strong	A pronoun is strong if it is a separate word and it can be stressed or used contrastively or deictically (e.g., to distinguish which of three suspects is guilty, pointing, 'him!'.)
Weak	A pronoun is weak if it is a separate word, but it cannot be stressed or used contrastively or deictically.
Affix or clitic	A pronoun is an affix or a clitic if it is not a separate word but must be morphologically hosted by a non-pronominal root (such as a verb or auxiliary, but also potentially on nouns, complementizers and adjectives).

3. Can the pronoun have any featurally compatible antecedent, or are there antecedents that are 'too local' to be coconstrued with the pronoun?

Antilocality

[Link to example](#)

- These are effects that have been described as 'Principle B' effects, whereby a pronoun or marker is blocked from having certain local antecedents.

Answer	Description
No coargument antecedent	If a predicate P has two or three arguments and the pronoun or marker is one of them, then it cannot be anteceded by one of the other arguments. For example, 'him' cannot be anteceded by the subject or the object in 'Max warned Frank about him', so the answer for English would be to click on this value.
No clausemate antecedent	A non-possessive pronoun or marker cannot have a (c-commanding) antecedent in the same clause. This is broader than the prohibition against coarguments, e.g., for English 'Max saw Frank behind him', if 'him' can have 'Max' as its antecedent, then in answer to this question, this value would not be clicked.
No clausemate for marker/pronoun in possessive position	A possessive pronoun or marker cannot have a (c-commanding) antecedent in the same clause. For example, English 'his' can have 'Arthur' or 'Phil' as its antecedent in 'Arthur told Phil about his mother', so in answer to this question, this value would not be clicked.
Anti-subject oriented for pronoun/marker only in direct object position	Only if this marker or pronoun is in direct object position is it anti-subject oriented in the locality domain, i.e., if it occurs in other positions besides direct object position, it is not anti-subject oriented in those positions.
Anti-subject oriented for marker/pronoun in non-possessive position	A non-possessive pronoun or marker is anti-subject oriented in the same clause. For example, if 'him' could have 'Phil' for an antecedent but not 'Arthur', in 'Arthur told Phil about him' then this property should be clicked. In English, 'him' is also most typically regarded as incapable of taking 'Phil' as its antecedent, so this property would not be clicked for English.
Anti-subject oriented when marker is a possessor	A possessive pronoun or marker cannot have a subject antecedent in the antilocality domain for the pronoun or marker. This means, for example, that the possessive pronoun cannot have a subject antecedent within its minimal clause, but it can have a non-subject antecedent in its minimal clause. In English, for example, 'his' can have either 'Max' or 'Frank' as its antecedent in 'Max told Frank about his mother' so English does not have the Anti-subject POSS property, since antecedency by subjects and objects is not distinguished (other than by which is structurally closer).

4. Does the pronoun indicate grammatical function in opposition to some other pronominal marker?  
 Answer 'no' if the pronominal paradigm of this marker does not distinguish between subjects and non-subjects.

true/false

5. What exponent properties, like person, number, case, gender and/or animacy are morphologically distinguished within this paradigm?

Exponent expression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>person</li><li>number</li><li>case</li><li>gender/noun class</li><li>animacy</li><li>definiteness</li></ul>
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6. Does the use of this pronoun require an interpretation whereby the antecedent of the pronoun (sentence internal or, less often, present in discourse) is the one whose statement or perspective is being expressed?

[Link to example](#)