Database Property Attribution Guide - *CC Portal*

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.
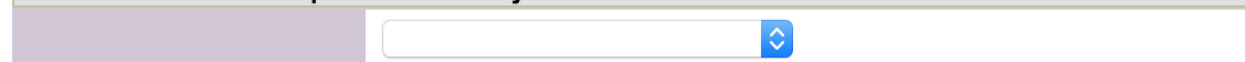
The guide consists of six sections in the following order:

1. All Project Sentence Properties
2. CC Project Sentence Properties
3. Predicate Type Properties
4. Predicate Meaning Properties
5. C-Type Properties
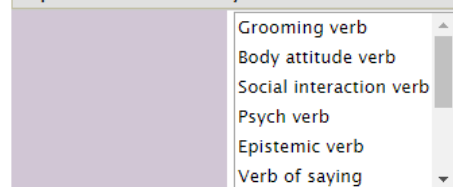6. Clause Type Properties

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?

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

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.

Grooming verb
Body attitude verb
Social interaction verb
Psych verb
Epistemic verb
Verb of saying

Answer	Description
Grooming verb	Verb describing body preparation. In English, the verbs *shave, bathe, wash, prepare, dress, undress* 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 *worry, please, scare, disgust, hate, fear, dislike*, etc.
Epistemic verb	These are verbs that describe states of knowledge or belief, such as the following verbs in English: *know, believe, expect, consider, assume, suspect*, etc. and certain adjectives with the copular like *be certain*, *be sure*, 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 *say, mention, claim, state, utter, reply, answer, ask*, 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 *want, hope (for), desire, need, covet, long for*, 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 see, hear, touch, feel, taste, sense, overhear, watch, view*, 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 I 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
Propositional 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?

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- 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 *John said that Mary likes fish* the answer would be positive, but it would not be positive for *John was hoping for Mary to be the winner*.
Infinitival complement	This would be positive for English sentences like *John was hoping for Mary to be the winner* or *John tried/seemed to win*.
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 *John expected Mary to win, John considered Mary the winner*, and *John saw Mary leaving*. [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?

[dropdown]

[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?

[dropdown]

Link to example

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

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

[dropdown]

Follow-up needed

- 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.

10. Consultant's comments

- This is where you enter any commentary provided by the consultant about this sentence.

2. CC Project Sentence Properties

1. If this sentence is provided as a translation or one of the translations elicited by a particular prompt sentence in the CCQ, indicate which prompt sentence.

A1a) The press has claimed that the president demanded an apology.
A1b) The secretary claimed to know the answer.
A1c) Spies claimed Bill to know the answer.
A2a) The reporters say that the president will claim his rights.
A2b) Orlando said to go to the store.
A2c) Orlando said for us to go to the store.

Link to example

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

2. Does this sentence exemplify a Predicate Type, and if so, which one(s)?

Link to example

3. Does this sentence exemplify a Clause Type, and if so, which one(s)?

Main clause

Link to example

4. Does this sentence exemplify a C-type, and if so, which one(s)?

Link to example

5. Indicate which syntactic properties listed are true of this sentence.

Clausal Complement has Question Syntax
Clausal Complement has Exclamative Syntax
Clausal Complement is Declarative or unmarked.
Clausal Complement Syntax is Unclear

Link to example

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Answer	Description
Clausal Complement has Question Syntax	A clausal complement has question syntax if it has fronting or morphological features that can be used for indirect questions. Sometimes clausal complements with question syntax do not have indirect question meanings.
Clausal Complement has Exclamative Syntax	Exclamative syntax may not be different from declarative or question syntax, but if it is, then this should be marked positively. *In English, exclamative syntax is recognizable either because a nominal is fronted in the complement clause even for a predicate that does not allow a nominal, e.g., 'It's amazing the things *(he does)'. English also allows question syntax for exclamatives, e.g. 'It's amazing how often he lies', in which case both exclamative and question syntax options should be marked positively.*
Clausal Complement is Declarative or unmarked.	This is a catch all for complements that are indicative and do not have exclamative or question syntax.
Clausal Complement Syntax is Unclear	Use the comments box to indicate what the issues are.

6. What is the speaker's commitment to the truth of the proposition denoted by the complement clause?

Answer available
Factive complement
Complement clause is an assertion by speaker
Speaker has commitment to falsity of complement
Speaker has no commitment to truth.

Link to example

Answer	Description
Answer available	Only mark this option if there is information available that makes it possible to select one of the other values as an answer to this question.
Factive complement	This complement clause is interpreted as factive, that is, it is presupposed by the speaker that the addressee shares his assumption that the proposition described by this clause is true.
Complement clause is an assertion by speaker	This complement clause is assumed by the speaker to be true but the speaker does not presuppose that the addressee assumes that it is true. This value can be marked positively for sentence or analytic entities. A typical main clause assertion is an indicative used to introduce a proposition as new information assumed by the speaker to be true, but we are only interested in the (quite rare) cases when embedded clauses function as assertions by the speaker. The Lubukusu actual

	clause complements appear to have this character. Complements to implicative verbs like English 'manage' in 'John managed to eat the fish' have this character as well.
Speaker has commitment to falsity of complement	The speaker is committed to the falsity of the proposition described by the clausal complement.
Speaker has no commitment to truth.	There is no presupposition or entailment that the speaker of the sentence has any commitment one way or the other to the truth of the proposition described by the complement clause.

7. Does every complement clause in this sentence have a C-type that is visible? Mark this negatively if any of the complement clauses within the sentence lack a C-type.

Comments

3. Predicate Type Properties

1. Are there any morphological details that we should know about this verb?

example   Link to example

In certain cases, a predicate can be related to another predicate (or a noun, adjective, etc.) morphologically. In such cases, provide information about the observable morphological properties of the predicate.

2. What is the syntactic category of the predicate?

Verb
Noun
Adjective
Adposition
Inherent complement verb
Other

Link to example

Answer	Description
Verb	The predicate behaves like a verb with respect to other predicates in the language that are treated as verbs. The criterion might be whether or not the predicate can bear certain kinds of agreement or whether it inflects for tense.
Noun	The predicate behaves like a noun with respect to other predicates in the language that are treated as nouns. For example, does it pluralize the way other nouns do in the language?
Adjective	The predicate behaves like an adjective with respect to other predicates in the language that are treated as adjectives. Distinguishing behavior might be inability to bear person agreement as opposed to verbs, for example, or perhaps inability to bear tense.
Adposition	The predicate behaves like an adposition (preposition or post-position) with respect to other predicates in the language that are treated as adpositions.
Inherent complement verb	This verb only takes a clausal argument with this meaning if it obligatorily appears with a fixed object complement. This is true of English 'take care that...', for example.
Other	The predicate behaves like some syntactic category that is (within the language) identifiably distinct from noun, verb, adjective or adposition.
Unsure	Not certain which syntactic category the predicate belongs to.

Select the C-type that this predicate type occurs with. In cases when the predicate type can be used with more than one c-type, do multiple selections. To do multiple selection on a PC, press the ctrl button and while you are selecting each C-type. On a Mac, use the command button.

This question is to be answered only in cases when a C-Type results in ungrammaticality.

5. What clause types as complements are compatible with this predicate in this language?

Main clause

example   Link to example

Choose all the clause types that can be used as complements with this predicate. To do multiple selection on a PC, press the ctrl button and while you are selecting an item On a Mac, use the command button.

6. What clause types as complements are not compatible with this predicate in this language?

Link to example

Comments

This question is to be answered only when a clause type leads to ungrammaticality when used as a complement to this predicate.

7. Are infinitive complements possible with this predicate?

Takes infinitive complement

Infinitive complement required
Infinitive complement compatible
Infinitival complement not possible
The infinitival complement cannot have an overt subject.
Infinitival complement subject must be overt.
An overt infinitival complement subject is possible.

example   Link to example

Answer	Description
Infinitive complement required	This predicate can only take a clausal complement if the clausal complement is an infinitive.
Infinitive complement compatible	This predicate can take an infinitival clause, but does not require its clausal argument to be infinitival.
Infinitival complement not possible	This predicate cannot have an infinitival complement.
The infinitival complement cannot have an overt subject.	
Infinitival complement subject must be overt.	In cases of object control, some attempt should be made to distinguish whether the matrix object is acting like a complement subject.
An overt infinitival complement subject	If the infinitival complement subject is marked

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is possible.	as obligatory, then this predicate should also be positively marked for infinitival complement possible.

8. Are indicative complements possible with this predicate?

Indicative required
Indicative Compatible
Indicative Prohibited

example   Link to example

Answer	Description
Indicative required	The predicate cannot appear with a clausal complement unless the complement is indicative.
Indicative Compatible	This predicate can co-occur with an indicative complement but allows other clausal complements.
Indicative Prohibited	This predicate cannot co-occur with an indicative complement

9. Are subjunctive complements possible with this predicate?

Subjunctive Required
Subjunctive Compatible
Subjunctive Prohibited

Link to example

Answer	Description
Subjunctive Required	This predicate cannot co-occur with a clausal complement unless that complement is subjunctive.
Subjunctive Compatible	This predicate can co-occur with a subjunctive complement but can also co-occur with a non-subjunctive clausal complement.
Subjunctive Prohibited	This predicate cannot occur with an inherently subjunctive clause. An indicative clause that is marked for subjunctive but does not have to be is not ruled out by assigning this property.

10. Must the null subject of the clausal argument share the identity of a matrix predicate argument?

Subject Control
Object Control
Oblique Control
Partial Control
Raising to subject
Raising to object

Link to example

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Answer	Description
Subject Control	The matrix thematic subject is the antecedent for the thematic null subject of the complement clause. *If the verb is passivizable and is only subject control when passivized, then it is not subject control.*
Object Control	If the thematic null subject of the complement is identified with the matrix verb's thematically assigned direct object, then it is object control.
Oblique Control	If the null subject of the complement clause must be identified with an oblique argument of the matrix clause, then this should be positively marked. It should also be positively marked if the matrix oblique is implicit *We may have occasion to distinguish between types of oblique control, but we will not do that for now. Comments should be used where the distinction between oblique controllers is pertinent.*
Partial Control	The matrix predicate argument does not exhaustively control the complement's null subject. *Partial control holds in English cases like 'John wants to meet at 3 o'clock', where 'meet' requires a plural antecedent, but John's partners at the meeting are not specified.*
Raising to subject	This holds when the matrix subject is obligatorily indistinct from the null subject of the complement clause and the only thematic assignment to matrix subject is from the complement clause. *In other words, the matrix subject is not an thematic argument of the matrix verb.*
Raising to object	This holds when the thematic subject of the complement clause is overt but behaves syntactically as if it is a direct object in the matrix clause. *The argument acting like a direct object is not thematically assigned by the matrix verb.*
No lexical control	The clausal argument must have a null subject, but the predicate that takes the argument does not determine the antecedent of the null subject. *English infinitives in sentences like 'It is important to breathe' fit this description. Indicative clauses in pro-drop languages may have optionally empty subjects but when they do, and the matrix verb does not determine the antecedent, this property is not to be checked positively.*

11. Does the predicate have any arguments in addition to the clausal argument?

Subject Argument
Object Argument
Prepositional Object
Indirect Object

Link to example

Answer	Description
Subject Argument	The predicate has a thematic subject in addition to a clausal 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.*
Object Argument	The predicate has an object argument in addition to a clausal argument. *Verbs like 'persuade' have a direct object argument in addition to a clausal*

	argument.
Prepositional Object	The predicate takes a prepositional object in addition to a clausal argument. *Predicates like 'say', 'surprising', 'incomprehensible' can take prepositional arguments in addition to a clausal argument.*
Indirect Object	The predicate has an indirect argument in addition to a clausal argument. *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.*

12. What is the argument position of the clausal argument?

Link to example

Answer	Description
Clausal Subject	The clausal argument is a subject.
Clausal Direct Complement	The clausal argument is a direct complement of the predicate. *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	The clausal argument is the object of a preposition. *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	Two of the arguments of the predicate are clausal arguments. *Verbs like 'show', 'prove' and 'imply' can have more than one clausal argument.*

13. Can the thematic argument of this predicate that is represented by a clausal complement also be represented by a semantically appropriate nominal?

yes
no

Link to example

14. Are complement clauses of this predicate required to have the C-type associated with that clause type overtly present?

Predicate complement C-type is obligatory
Predicate complement C-type is optional
Predicate complement C-type forbidden.

Link to example

Answer	Description
Predicate	Mark this positive if any of the complement clauses that this predicate takes must have the C-type of that clause type.

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complement C-type is obligatory	*Mark this positive if any of the complement clauses that this predicate takes must have the C-type of that clause type. This question allows repeated answers so if the answer is different for another clause type, mark the appropriate value as well.*
Predicate complement C-type is optional	This predicate allows the C-type that normally co-occurs with of one of the clausal complements to be absent, but it can also appear. *This question allows repeated answers so if the answer is different for another clause type, mark the appropriate value as well.*
Predicate complement C-type forbidden.	This predicate takes a clausal complement that normally allows this C-type, but that C-type cannot appear with this complement for this predicate. *This question allows repeated answers so if the answer is different for another clause type, mark the appropriate value as well.*

15. Is there further information about this predicate that needs to be explored?

Link to example

Link to example

4. Predicate Meaning Properties

1. What English verb translation meanings is this predicate used for?

Link to example

2. Does this predicate morphology have another meaning with a different complementation?

Link to example

3. What are the properties of the argument of the predicate that is the mental source of the proposition argument or the actor that brings the proposition forth?

Answer available
Sentient
Agent
Experiencer
Attitude-holder is an implicit argument of the predicate.
No attitude-holder

Link to example

Answer	Description
Answer available	Only mark this option if there is information available that makes it possible to select one of the other values as an answer to this question.
Sentient	The attitude-holder argument is capable of having thoughts, beliefs and emotions.

Agent	The attitude holder is involved in a volitional activity or is bringing about a state of affairs as a result of his/her action.
Experiencer	The attitude-holder is not necessarily an agent in relation to the propositional argument, but attitude-holder is the source of the of the propositional argument, consciously or unconsciously.
Attitude-holder is an implicit argument of the predicate.	There is an argument of the predicate that stands in relation to clausal argument as experiencer or agent but that argument does not have to be overt. *Consider the active version of this predicate when answering this question. Arguments made implicit only by virtue of optional passive morphology do not count as covert for the purpose of this answer. If this predicate is morphologically passive, but has no active form, answer the question as if the passive morphology were not present.*
No attitude-holder	There is no other argument of the predicate that stands in relation to clausal argument as experiencer or agent.

4. Indicate which of the classes listed this predicate belongs to (more than one answer is possible).

Aspectual
Desiderative predicate
Directive clausal complement predicate
Epistemic predicate
Perception predicate
Psych predicate

Link to example

Answer	Description
Aspectual	The predicate indicates one or more end points of an action or state of affairs or else whether the action is continuing.
Desiderative predicate	Expresses an attitude-holder's preference or request that a proposition that not known to be true at the time of the predicate event should either be true at a time subsequent to the predicate event or confirmed to be true at a time subsequent to the predicate event.
Directive clausal complement predicate	The clausal complement of the predicate reports a request or instruction.
Epistemic predicate	The predicate reports a state of knowledge or awareness of the content of the proposition described by the clausal complement.
Perception predicate	The attitude-holder, through his/her senses, is aware of, or becomes aware of, a state of affairs or activity.
Psych predicate	The predicate indicates an emotional relation between an attitude-holder and proposition described by the clausal argument.
Predicate of saying	The agent predicate argument performs a speech act that introduces a proposition, the content of which is represented by a clausal argument.

verb of permission	This is a verb that allows or forbids the complement proposition to be true, or that allows or forbids an action or state of affairs described by the complement clause.
Speculative	The attitude-holder posits a proposition as a potential belief, but the attitude holder is not committed to the truth of the proposition. *These are usually epistemic predicates that are not factive.*
Implicative predicate	Implicative predicates have an actuality entailment such that the utterer believes the complement event or state to have taken place or be in effect, or in the case of negative implicatives, that it has not taken place or is not in effect. *Predicates like 'John managed to eat the cake' means that the speaker believes John ate the cake, and 'John failed to eat the cake' means that that the speaker believes that John did not eat the cake.*
Tough predicate	
Unsure	It is not clear what class this predicate should be assigned to.

5. What Aktionsart class can this predicate be ascribed to?

Predicate describes an activity
Accomplishment
Achievement
Stative
Not sure

Link to example

Answer	Description
Predicate describes an activity	*In English, predicates compatible with taking place 'for an hour' are activities.*
Accomplishment	*E.g., in English, predicates that describe an event that can take place 'in an hour' are classed as accomplishments.*
Achievement	The event describes a change of state that happens instantaneously. *In English, 'John realized in an instant that...' but not 'for an hour' or 'in an hour' (as opposed to 'within an hour', which is ok).*
Stative	
Not sure	

6. What is the temporal ordering of the event described by this predicate with respect to the event, activity, or state of affairs described by the complement clause?

Link to example

7. What does the clausal complement of this predicate report/denote?

Answer available
Belief
Speech
Preferred or necessary states of affairs
Directed Action
Reports an activity or state of affairs

Link to example

Answer	Description
Belief	The clausal complement reports a belief held by a thematic argument of this predicate.
Speech	The clausal complement must report the content of speech resulting from a speech act performed by a thematic argument of this predicate.
Preferred or necessary states of affairs	The clausal complement reports a preferred state of affairs where the origin of the preference is a thematic argument (overt or implicit) of this predicate or some other implicit source.
Directed Action	The clausal complement describes an activity performed or to be performed by a thematic argument of this predicate.
Reports an activity or state of affairs	

8. If this predicate takes a clause that has the syntax of a question, is the semantic contribution of the complement taken to be a report of a question or a report that the answer to a question is (or can be) known?

Answer available
Embedded Question as answer
Embedded Question as report of a question

Link to example

Answer	Description
Answer available	Only mark this option if there is information available that makes it possible to select one of the other values as an answer to this question.
Embedded Question as answer	This use of the embedded question form is to report that the answer is known, as in 'The government found out how much money was spent' or 'The government knew how much to spend.' *This answer should be weighed against the Question Report response.*
Embedded Question as report of a question	When the complement has the syntactic form of an embedded question, it is a question report if the complement is understood as characterizing or reporting a question that has been posed ('John asked what Mary saw') or the formulation of a request for information rather than its answer ('John wondered what Mary saw') *Assignment of this value should be considered in comparison with the question as answer value*

9. Indicate whether the relation of the predicate to (the contents of) its clausal complement are affected by negation of the predicate.

Negation of the matrix predicate can be understood as negation of the complement proposition.	[dropdown]	Link to example
A negative polarity item in its complement clause can be licensed by negation in the predicate clause	[dropdown]	Link to example
Predicate negated leaves complemnet truth presupposition.	[dropdown]	Link to example
	Link to example	

10. Is the reported speaker or experiencer committed to the truth of the complement clause proposition?

Reported speaker/experiencer is committed to truth
Reported speaker/experiencer has no commitment
Reported speaker/experiencer has disposition that complement proposition is likely true
Reported speaker has disposition that complement proposition is likely false.
Speaker/experiencer commitment to truth varies
More than one meaning relevant

Link to example

Answer	Description
Reported speaker/experiencer is committed to truth	The reported speaker/experiencer (attitude-holder) is committed to the truth of the proposition represented by the complement clause. *In order to give a positive value for this property, it is necessary (though not sufficient, because 'doubt' passes this test) that 'John PREDICATE X (e.g., X=believes) that P is true and he PREDICATE X that P is false' attributes contradictory beliefs to the attitude-holder. It is sufficient to give a positive value for this property if (as in English), an adverb meaning 'correctly' adds the speaker's commitment to the truth of the complement proposition to that of the attitude-holder. a) John correctly believes that Mary is guilty. b) John correctly hopes that Mary is guilty. c) John correctly doubts that Mary is guilty. Only for (a) does 'correctly' add the commitment of the speaker to the commitment of the attitude holder, while the adverb only refers to the appropriateness of the attitude where the reported speaker has no truth commitment. With adjectives like 'clear to Bill', however, where Bill is committed to the truth of the complement proposition, the correctly test fails to be revealing.*
Reported speaker/experiencer has no commitment	The reported speaker/experiencer (attitude-holder) has no commitment either way to the truth or falsity of the proposition represented by the complement clause. *A predicate like English 'uncertain' or 'unclear' indicates no presupposition as to whether the complement proposition is true or false.*
Reported speaker/experiencer	The reported speaker/experiencer (attitude-holder) has a predisposition that it is likely that the complement proposition is true. *Predicates like 'expect', 'suspect' and 'anticipate' indicate that the speaker has a predisposition to take*

	proposition introduced by this predicate to be true, but does not assume it to be true. Negation of the predicate removes or reverses the predisposition.
has disposition that complement proposition is likely true	
Reported speaker has disposition that complement proposition is likely false.	Predicates like 'implausible to someone' indicate that the attitude-holder has a predisposition to expect that the complement proposition is false. *Predicates like 'doubt' are also in this class, but negation of 'doubt' appears in indicate attitude-holder believes the complement proposition is true, not just likely to be true.*
Speaker/experiencer commitment to truth varies	Whether or not the reported speaker/experiencer (attitude-holder) is committed to the truth of the proposition represented by the complement clause is dependent on accompanying semantic or pragmatic factors. *This answer should always be accompanied by some discussion of what the factors are and examples should be cited.*
More than one meaning relevant	Predicate has more than one meaning and the attitude-holder truth commitment is one distinction between these meanings. *In a language where the predicate meaning 'hope' and the predicate meaning 'believe' is the same, the difference may be signaled by the complement clause type only (e.g., indicative vs. subjunctive in Lubukusu). For such a language, both the 'commitment to truth' and the 'no commitment to truth' values should both be attributed, as well as this value, and then a comment.*

11. What is the commitment on the part of the speaker or the addressee as to the truth of the proposition described by the clausal complement?

Answer available
The predicate is factive
Non-factive predicate
This predicate is potentially factive
Veridical predicate
Predicate is implicative

Link to example

Answer	Description
Answer available	Only mark this option if there is information available that makes it possible to select one of the other values as an answer to this question.
The predicate is factive	it is presupposed by the speaker that the addressee shares his assumption that the proposition described by a complement clause of this predicate is true. A negated factive predicate preserves the speaker's commitment to the truth of the complement proposition, e.g., "John is (not) happy that Mary is here, but she is not here." The sentence sounds contradictory whether John is happy or not.
Non-factive predicate	The complement clause of this predicate can never be interpreted as factive.
This predicate is	A complement clause of this predicate can be interpreted as factive in

potentially factive	certain contexts, that is, in some syntactic/semantic/pragmatic contexts but not others
Veridical predicate	Predicates that take complements that are understood as taken to be true by the speaker but not necessarily the addressee are veridical. If a veridical complement is negated, then the speaker has no commitment one way or the other to the truth of the proposition described by the complement clause. The predicate 'establish' is veridical in English, e.g., "Effie has (inadvertently) established that John is guilty". The speaker takes it to be true that John is guilty. The one who causes the predicate complement to be posited need not have any commitment about the truth of the proposition described by the complement. If 'establish' is negated, there is no truth commitment at all. The veridical property only holds of the source of the clause introducing the predicate, e.g., for "Bill says that Effie established that John is guilty", the veridical property only holds of reported speaker Bill, not necessarily the speaker of the sentence.
Predicate is implicative	The speaker is asserting that the predicate described by the complement is true. In English, the speaker who utters 'John managed to eat the fish' is reporting what he believes to be true, namely, that John ate the fish. Negated implicatives entail that the speaker is committed to the negation of the proposition described by the complement, i.e., if John did not manage to eat the fish, then the speaker is committed to the proposition 'John did not eat the fish'.

5. C-Type Properties

1. What morphological type or syntactic category type does this C-type resemble?

C-Type has no Analogy
C-type Verbal
C-Type Say
C-type Demonstrative
C-Type Determiner
C-Type is a noun class marker

Link to example

2. Is there any morphological alternation in the shape of this C-type apart from agreement?

yes
no

Link to example

3. What is the semantic contribution of this C-type, if there is any such contribution?

Link to example

Answer	Description
C-type	The C-type indicates that the force of the clause is interrogative.

Interrogative	
C-type Factive	The C-type indicates the clause is factive. *The C-type indicates that the clause is presumed by the speaker to be presupposed by both speaker and addressee.*
C-type Modal	The C-type must introduce a modal clause. *The clause introduced must be irrealis, conditional, deontic, subjunctive, etc.*
C-type Tensed	The C-type must introduce tensed clause. *The tense of the clause must be indexed (at least) to the time of speech.*
C-type Infinitive	The C-type must introduce a tenseless clause. *The C-type must introduce a tenseless clause that need not be marked for modality. If there must be a modal morpheme in the absence of tense, then tag as C-type modal instead.*
C-type relative	The C-type must introduce a relative clause or cleft. *If the C-type can also introduce a complement clause, then it is negative for this value.*
C-type non-question	The C-type cannot introduce an interrogative clause. *For example, the complementizer 'that' in English cannot introduce an interrogative clause.*

4. Does the C-type contribute evidential force or value?

Link to example

Answer	Description
C-Type is intrinsically evidential	The use of this C-type always contributes a specific evidential value. *An evidential value indicates that either the utterer of the sentence or the reported speaker/experiencer (attitude-holder) has more or less commitment to the truth of the proposition described by the complement clause.*
C-Type contributes evidential value only in contrast.	If this C-type is the only one compatible with a predicate selecting the clause type, then it does not contribute evidential information, but if it is an option that is chosen instead of another possible C-type, it does.
C-Type does not contribute evidential force	

5. What does the C-type agree with?

C-type does not agree
C-type agrees with a partner
Fronted element
Subordinate Subject agreement
Matrix Subject Agreement
Nucleus Agreement

Link to example

Answer	Description
C-type does not agree	
C-type agrees with a	

partner	
Fronted element	The C-types agree with a fronted element.
Subordinate Subject agreement	C-type agrees with the subject of the subordinate sentence it introduces.
Matrix Subject Agreement	C-type agrees with the matrix subject.
Nucleus Agreement	The C-Type agrees with the nucleus of a relative clause or cleft. *The nucleus or 'head' of a relative clause is what the clause is about. We are neutral here about whether or not the nucleus is a promoted constituent, which is a matter for analysis.*
In situ Agreement	C-type agrees with a constituent in situ.

6. What sorts of features does the C-type show agreement for with its partner?

Link to example

Answer	Description
Invariant	C-type does not show agreement morphology.
Full Phi Agreement	C-type agrees in person number and gender/noun class. *If the C-type only agrees in some phi-features, the entity should not be tagged.*
Partial Phi-feature agreement	C-type agrees in only some phi-features *For example, if person is not agreed with, but number and/or gender are, then the entity should be tagged with this property.*
Subject Phi and C-type Phi contrast	Subject-verb agreement has different phi-agreement morphology than C-type agreement with its partner. *This should only be tagged if the morphology for phi-feature agreement on C-types is different from the morphology for phi-feature agreement on subject markers (subject-verb agreement). For example, gender agreement morphology on modifiers of nouns is sometimes different from S-V agreement morphology for gender.*
Wh-features	The C-type agrees with a wh-phrase (fronted or in situ). *This does not preclude agreement for phi-features, if there is also agreement for phi-features. This should be marked positively whether the partner is a fronted question wh- or a fronted relative wh-.*
Relative Clause Marking	The C-type shows morphology that indicates it is agreeing with a partner that creates a relative clause. *This should only be tagged if the relative clause agreement is distinct from phi-feature agreement. If it is the same as wh-agreement for questions, it should still be marked positively. If there is no agreement for wh-relative fronting, then this should not be tagged positively.*
Wh-Question Features	The C-type agrees in wh-question features. *This should be answered positively if the C-type agrees (distinct from phi-agreement) with a partner that forms a wh-question and it should be answered positively even if the same marking is used for relative clause wh-fronting. If relative clause matching marking is*

	present, but wh-question marking is not, then this should not be answered positively.
Focus Marking feature or morphology	The C-type agrees in focus marking features on agreement partner. *This is probably very rare if extant. The partner and the C-type must match in morphology that is distinct from Phi-agreement or wh-agreement.*
Topic Marker Feature	C-type and partner agree in Topic feature. *If there is a special agreement morphology for topics that appears on both the topic constituent (fronted or in situ) and the C-type, then this should be tagged. This is probably quite rare.*

7. What clausal entities in this language is this C-type compatible with?

Main clause

Link to example

8. What clause types by crosslinguistic gross description is this C-type compatible with?

C-Type is compatible with Indicative clauses		Link to example
C-Type is compatible with Infinitive clauses		Link to example
C-Type is compatible with Subjunctive clauses		Link to example
C-Type is compatible with clauses that are neither Indicative, Infinitive, nor Subjunctive clauses		Link to example

Link to example

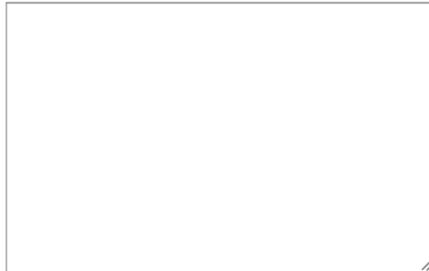| Answer	Description
C-Type is compatible with Indicative	An Indicative complement is a clause that is not inherently restricted to one tense or another (any tense allowed in the language is possible) and could be a main clause. If the language has tense and/or agreement morphology, then indicatives show the full range of tense and agreement morphology.
C-Type is compatible with infinitives	Infinitival clauses show no inflection for tense, are only complement clauses (or almost only), and do not require a modal interpretation (unless imposed by the predicate).
C-type is compatible with subjunctives	This clause type is inherently subjunctive (or irrealis). The clause also has some modal force (typically deontic bouletic or epistemic). Clauses with a separate auxiliary contributing modal force are not inherently subjunctive.
C-Type is compatible with clauses other than infinitives, subjunctives or indicatives	This is a catch-all for clause types that are not characterizable by the gross clause type descriptions.

9. Does this C-type always appear when a clause type compatible with it is used?

- C-type is obligatory
- Presence or absence of C-type depends on matrix predicate
- C-type optional depending on evaluative factors
- Absence of C-type is optional in non-complement clauses

Link to example

Answer	Description
C-type is obligatory	Whenever a clause that is compatible with this C-type is used, this C-type is present.
Presence or absence of C-type depends on matrix predicate	The nature of the matrix predicate influences whether or not this C-type appears when the kind of clause it is associated with is selected.
C-type optional depending on evaluative factors	The nature of the speaker's commitment to the truth of the proposition denoted by the clausal complement influences whether or not this C-type appears when the kind of clause it is associated with is selected.
Absence of C-type is optional in non-complement clauses	If the C-type only occurs with indicatives, for example, and embedded indicative clauses that are not complement clauses can have this C-type overt or not, then this property should be assigned.

10. Is there further information about this C-type that needs to be explored?

Link to example

6. Clause Type Properties

1. Is this clause type possible as a main clause and/or can it be embedded?

Main Clause Distribution
Never a main clause
Subordinate Clause Distribution
Never a subordinate clause
Adjunct Subordinate Clause
Never Complement Clause

Link to example

Answer	Description
Main Clause Distribution	A clause has main clause distribution if it can appear as the highest clause in a sentence - it can be unsubordinated.
Never a main clause	
Subordinate Clause Distribution	A clause has a subordinate clause distribution if it can be embedded.
Never a subordinate clause	This clause type cannot be embedded.
Adjunct Subordinate Clause	This clause can be embedded as an adjunct (when it is not the complement of a verb or adjectival predicate).
Never Complement Clause	This clause can never be the complement of a verbal or adjectival predicate, although it can be embedded. *Some adverbial clause types are not in the complement relation (sister to verbal or adjectival predicate) although they can or must be subordinated, e.g., French /-ant/ clauses.*
Can be sentential subject	This clause type can be a sentential subject
Never a sentential subject	This clause type cannot be a sentential subject

2. Are clauses of this type morphologically marked for tense?

Any Tense
Subset of Tenses
No Tense

Answer	Description
Any Tense	Any tense in the language can be marked on the highest Aux or verb of the clause.
Subset of Tenses	Only some subset of the completive tenses can be marked on the highest Aux or verb of the clause.

No Tense	No tense marking is permitted on the highest Aux or verb of the clause.

3. Are clauses of this type inherently marked for mood?

Any Mood
Restricted Mood
Irrealis is morphologically encoded
Deontic mood is morphologically marked
Actuality entailment
No Mood

Link to example

Answer	Description
Any Mood	Any mood in the language can be marked on the highest Aux or verb of the clause.
Restricted Mood	The mood possibilities of this type of clause are less than those allowed by an indicative clause.
Irrealis is morphologically encoded	Irrealis mood can be marked on the highest Aux or verb of the clause.
Deontic mood is morphologically marked	Deontic mood can be marked on the highest Aux or verb of the clause. *Do not mark the clause as deontic marked if the morphology is indistinct from irrealis.*
Actuality entailment	This clause requires that the proposition it denotes is true and realis at the time of utterance in the utterer's view.
No Mood	No mood marking is permitted on the highest Aux or verb of the clause. *This is often true of infinitives in languages that do not have modal verbs. It is true of infinitives in English, which has only modal auxiliaries.*

4. Are clauses of this type inherently marked for aspect?

Link to example

Answer	Description
Any Aspect	Any aspect permitted in the language is permitted for a clause of this type.
Aspect Restricted	Not every aspect that is otherwise possible in the language is permitted in clauses of this type.
No Aspect	No aspectual marking elsewhere available in the language is permitted in clauses of this type.

5. Is there agreement in this clause type with a clause-internal partner?

No Agreement
Reduced Agreement
Full Agreement
Agreement Partner Subject
Agreement Partner is Non-subject

Link to example

Answer	Description
No Agreement	There is no agreement marking between a clause internal partner and the highest aux or else verb. *Languages with pro-drop and agreement that means the clause is interpreted as having a pronominal subject are treated as agreeing with a clause internal partner.*
Reduced Agreement	There is full person, number and gender agreement internal to the clause (less than the maximum agreement in an indicative clause).
Full Agreement	There is maximum agreement between the highest Aux or else verb and a clause internal partner.
Agreement Partner Subject	The clause internal agreement partner is the subject. *When agreement is marked on the verb and a missing subject is interpreted as pronominal, then this counts as agreement with a clause internal subject.*
Agreement Partner is Non-subject	Clause internal agreement on the highest verb or auxiliary can be with something other than a subject. *This is marked positively if the agreement partner is a wh-phrase, for example.*

6. Does this clause type enter into any external agreement relationships?

Agrees with verb in subject position
Agrees with verb in non-subject position
Pronoun that clause antecedes

Answer	Description
Agrees with verb in subject position	This should be selected if the clause can agree with the verb in subject position.
Agrees with verb in non-subject position	This should be selected if the clause can agree with verb in non-subject position.
Pronoun that clause antecedes	This should be selected if there is evidence about the pronoun type that the clause can antecede.

*In all three cases, details about the exact agreement features involved are currently to be entered in the comments section.

7. If there special morphology that distinguishes this clause type from other clause types, other than the presence of agreement, tense and aspect, please describe it here.

8. Does this clause type lack a verb as well as tense, person and agreement (i.e., is it a 'small clause')?

| ▼ | Link to example |

Link to example

9. Is the subject of this clause type ever necessarily null and/or controlled?

Subject of this clause is always null
Subject is null contingent on matrix predicate
Subject is obligatorily controlled
Subject is controlled by some predicates
Subject of this clause is null and free
This clause type always has an overt subject

Link to example

Answer	Description
Subject of this clause is always null	There is never an overt subject other than a subject marker on the verb or there is also no marker on the verb.
Subject is null contingent on matrix predicate	This clause will have a missing subject obligatorily for a subset of the predicates that take it as a complement.
Subject is obligatorily controlled	The subject of this clause is always obligatorily null and controlled when the clause is in a complement position.
Subject is controlled by some predicates	This clause can have a null subject controlled by an argument of the matrix predicate, but with other predicates its subject is not controlled by an argument of the matrix predicate.
Subject of this clause is null and free	Subject of this clause can be null and can be distinct from any matrix argument. *In English, 'It is unclear what _ to do' is an instance where there is no controller in the matrix clause.*

This clause type always has an overt subject	This is true if the subject is never PRO or pro or or if, in any other sense, the subject is not overtly present within the clause. *The presence of agreement is not enough to count as an overt subject for this property. The subject can be null just in case that is the form of an anaphor controlled by an anaphoric marker in the matrix clause (e.g., if there is an RFM on the matrix verb that corresponds to the subject of the complement clause).*

10. Are clauses of this type inherently factive or assertive when they are embedded clauses?

Answer available
Inherent Factive
Potentially factive
Inherently Non-Factive
Assertion
Speaker has no commitment to truth

Link to example

Answer	Description
Answer available	Only mark this option if there is information available that makes it possible to select one of the other values as an answer to this question.
Inherent Factive	This clause type is always interpreted as factive, that is, it is presupposed by the speaker that the addressee shares his assumption that the proposition described by this clause is true.
Potentially factive	This clause type can be interpreted as factive in certain contexts, that is, it is presupposed by the speaker that the addressee shares his assumption that the proposition described by this clause is true. *If this clause type is inherently factive, then it is also potentially factive. If you are answering the question about predicate type, then this is a predicate that can take a factive complement.*
Inherently Non-Factive	This type of clause can never be interpreted as factive.
Assertion	This clause (type) is assumed by the speaker to be true but the speaker does not presuppose that the addressee assumes that it is true. This property should be marked positively only if this clause type must be an assertion even when it is embedded. *A typical main clause assertion are cases where an indicative is used as a main clause to introduce a proposition as new information assumed by the speaker to be true, but we are only interested in the (quite rare) cases when every embedded instance of the clause type functions as an assertion by the speaker.*
Speaker has no commitment to truth	When this clause type is embedded, it does not inherently enforce any presupposition or entailment that the speaker of the sentence has any commitment one way or the other to the truth of the

	proposition denoted by the complement clause.

11. Can this clause have embedded question syntax?

[▼] [Link to example]

[Link to example]

Answer	Description
Embedded interrogative syntax	The complement clause has either a fronted wh-word, a C-type peculiar to question interpretation, verb fronting or some other syntax that distinguishes this clause from declarative clauses *The semantic contribution of this clause may not turn out to be a report of a question posed, but may also be a report that the answer to the question is, has been, or can be known. This distinction is reported as a property of predicates that take complements with embedded question syntax.*
Embedded Question is Indicative	Like declarative indicative, the embedded question is not inherently restricted for tense or aspect.
Embedded Question can be Infinitive	
Embedded Question can be other than indicative, infinitival or subjunctive.	In languages with clause types that are not indicative, clausal, or subjunctive, if a question can be formed with this other clause type, then this value is marked positive
Embedded Question can be subjunctive	

12. Which C–types in this language is this clause type compatible with?

13. Is it necessary or optional for this clause to appear with a C-type?

No C-Type
This clause type always requires a C-type to be present
C-Type is optional for this Clause Type
Presence or absence of C-type depends on matrix predicate
More than one C-type compatible with this clause.
Multiple Co-occurring C-types

Answer	Description
C-type is obligatory	Whenever a clause that is compatible with this C-type is used, this C-type is present.
Presence or absence of C-type depends on matrix predicate	The nature of the matrix predicate influences whether or not this C-type appears when the kind of clause it is associated with is selected.
C-type optional depending on evaluative factors	The nature of the speaker's commitment to the truth of the proposition denoted by the clausal complement influences whether or not this C-type appears when the kind of clause it is associated with is selected.
Absence of C-type is optional in non-complement clauses	If the C-type only occurs with indicatives, for example, and embedded indicative clauses that are not complement clauses can have this C-type overt or not, then this property should be assigned.

14. Is extraction out of this clause type possible?

Extraction is possible	[▼]	Link to example
Extraction of near subject is possible	[▼]	Link to example
Extraction of non–subject arguments is possible	[▼]	Link to example
Extraction of all predicate arguments are possible	[▼]	Link to example
Extraction of adjuncts is possible	[▼]	Link to example
Other (specify)		
	Link to example	

15. Can a normally local anaphor in this clause type be bound by an antecedent outside of this clause type?

Complement clause subject is accessible
Non–subject of the complement clause is accessible
Clause type is opaque for syntactic anaphora

Link to example

16. Please include preliminary analytic notes that are relevant to this clause type.

17. Is there further information about this clause type that needs to be explored?