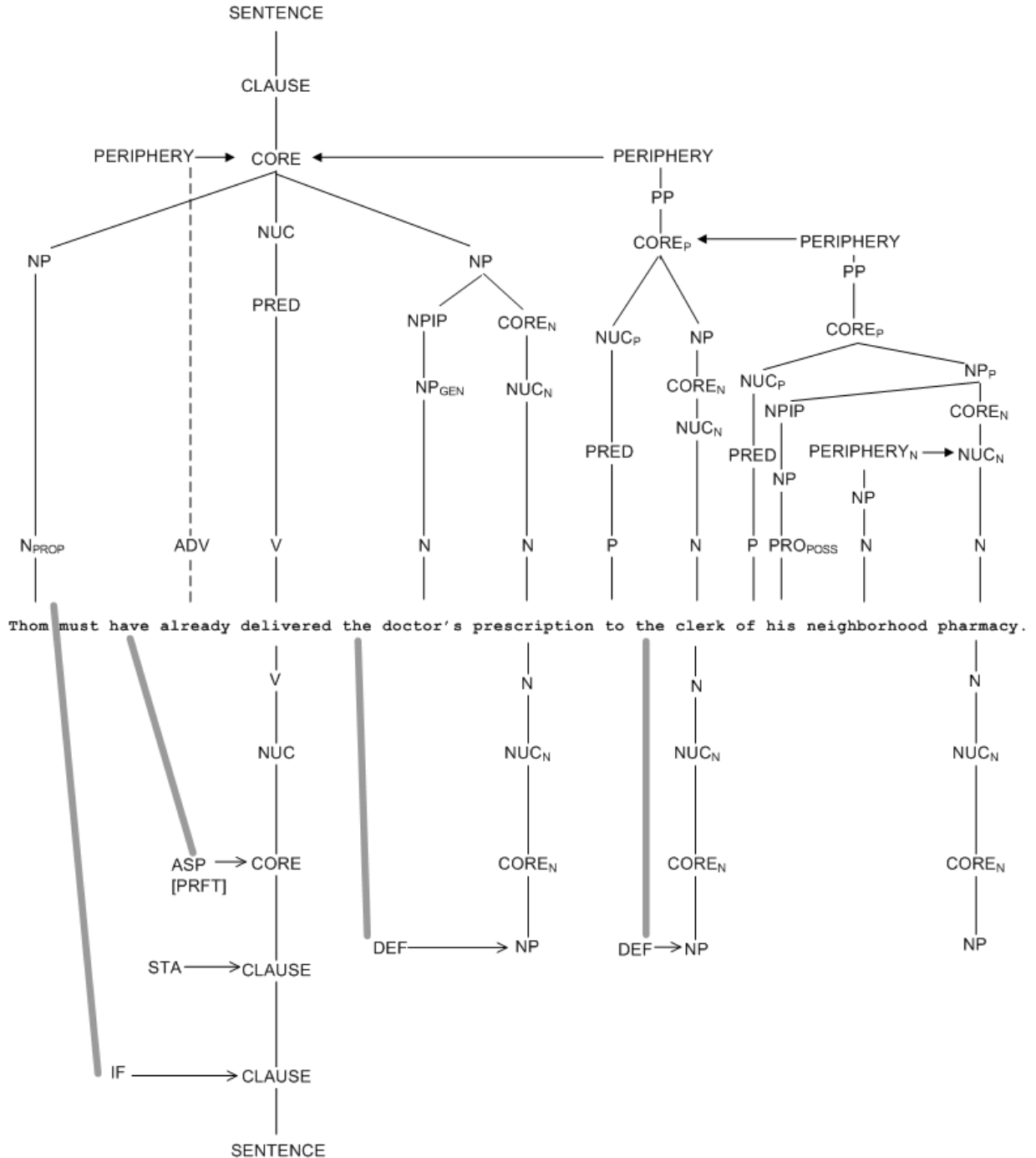
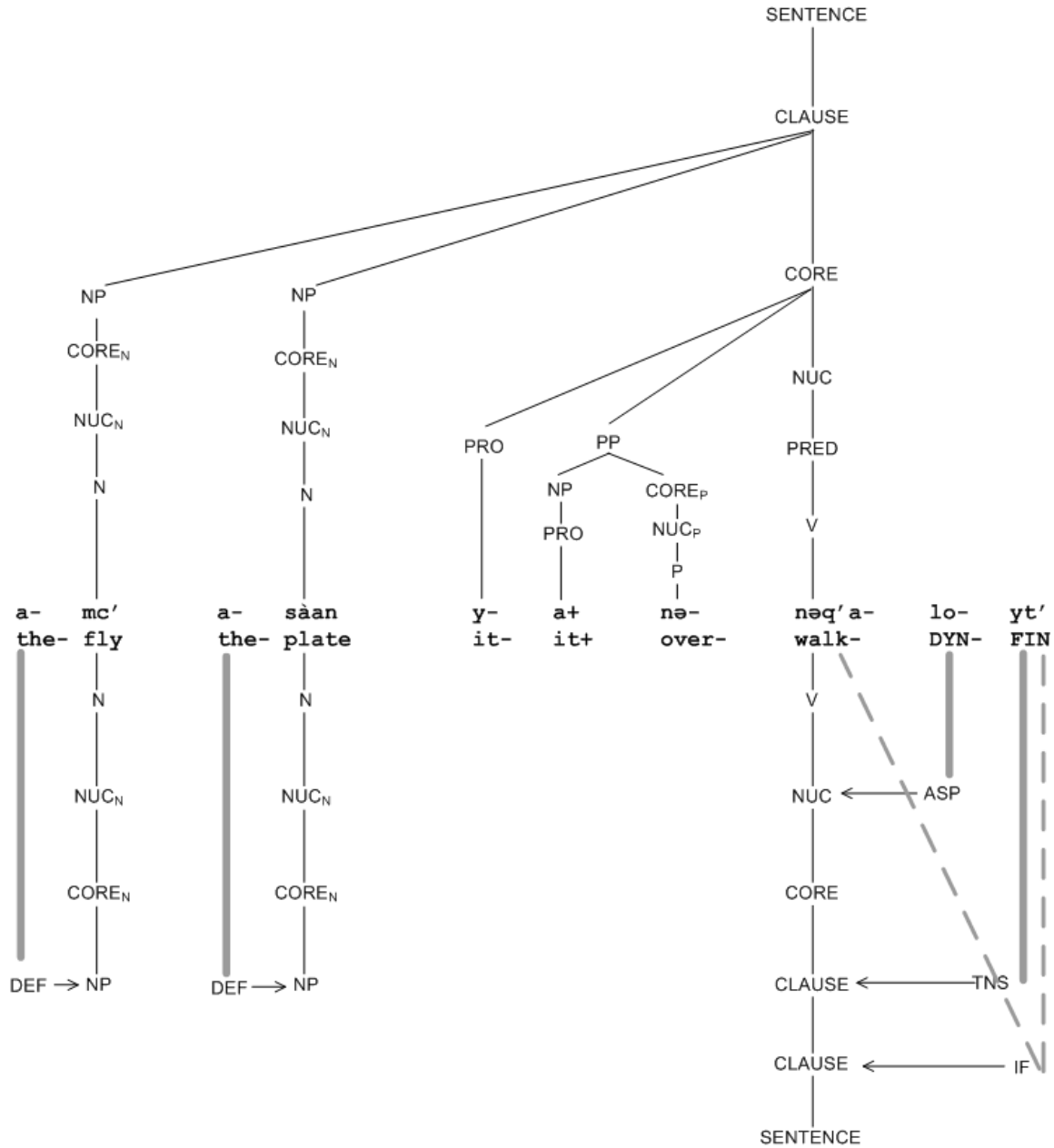


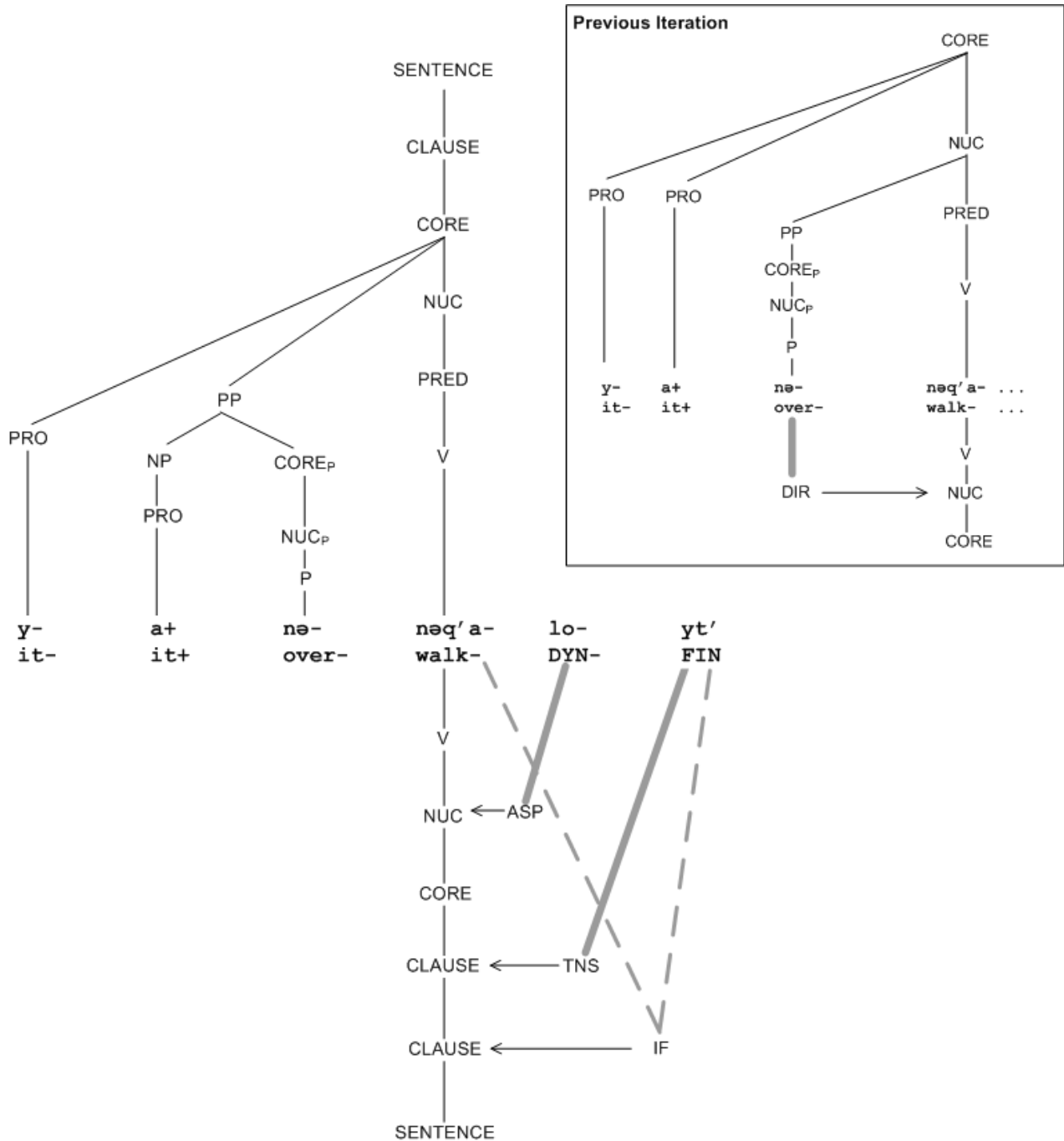
1. ENGLISH a) I'm not sure if the IF operator should be in front of any other operators (such as that shown here), or simply in front of the verb. Van Valin says that in English, the location of the verb inside the core means declarative ("core-medial tense signals declarative IF").



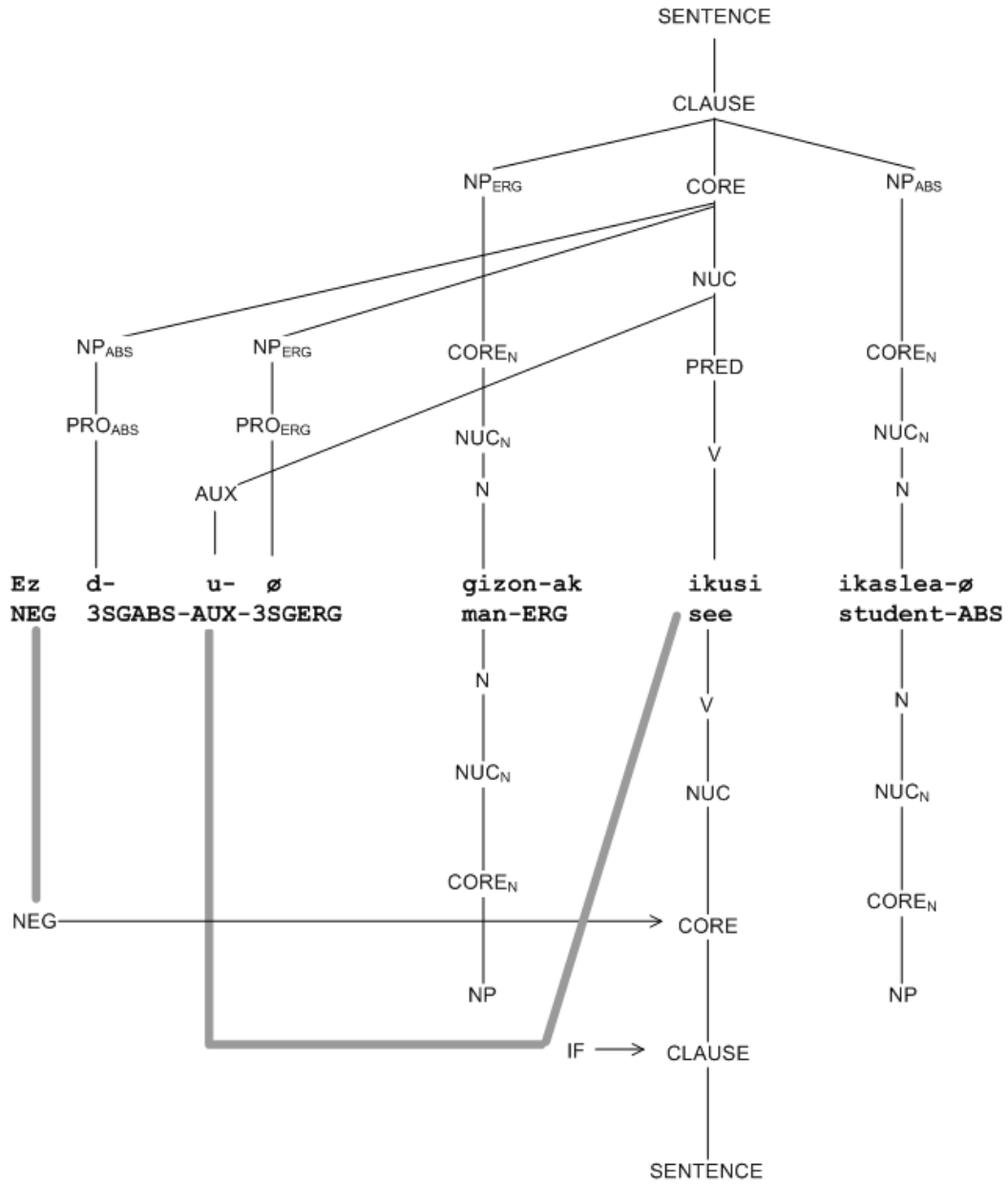
2. ABKHAZ a) Since the various operators DYN and FIN follow the verb in the Abkhaz examples, I'm arbitrarily marking the IF operator after the verb (rather than in front of the verb, as in English) (yet it's still inside the core, since it's part of the verb). Without other examples of this language (in other IF-patterns), it's hard to know for sure.



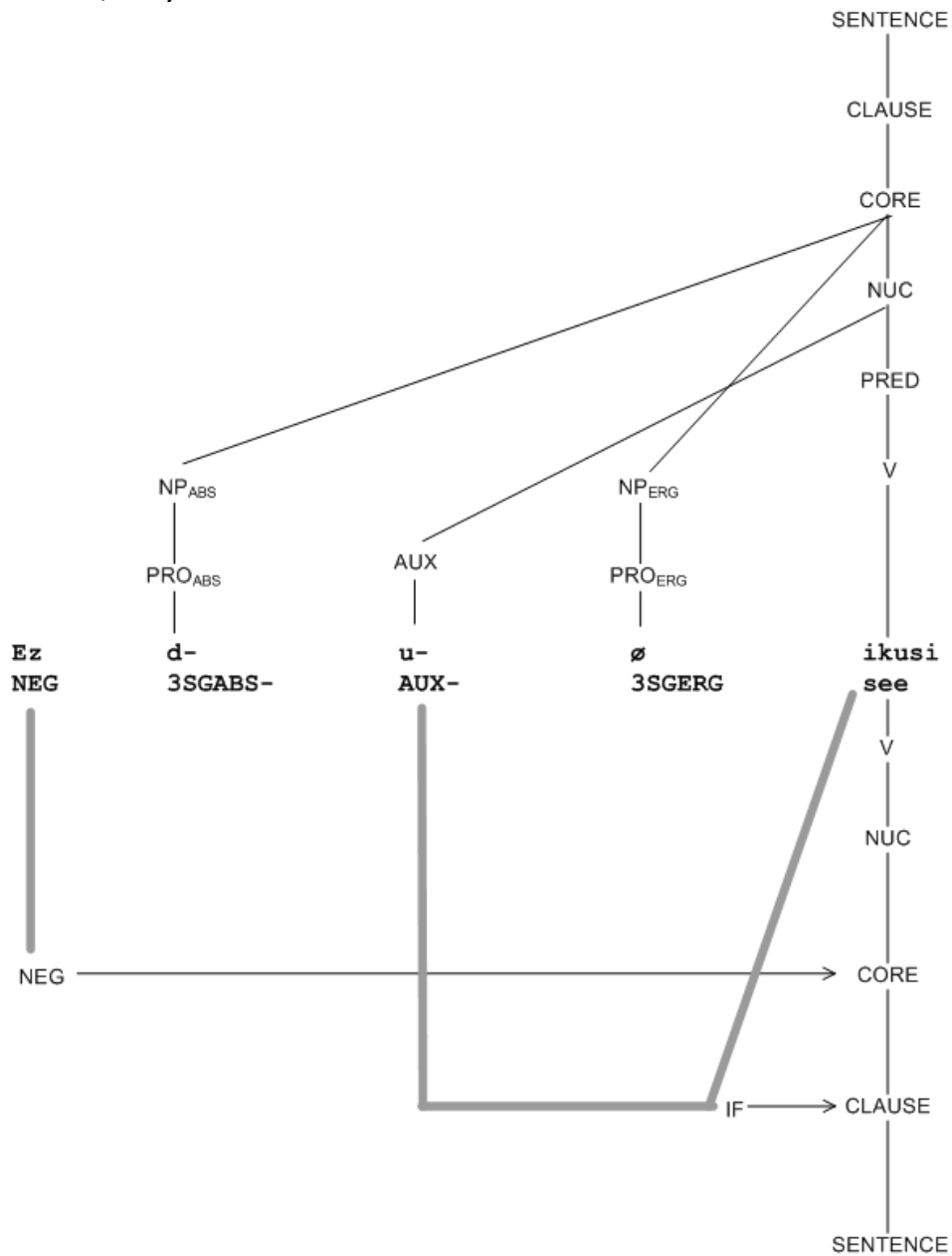
2. ABKHAZ b) Prior to the discussion in class yesterday, I had separated the na- from the a+, thinking that it might have been a “directional” operator (as shown in “Previous Iteration”). I’m wondering, however, if we should rely solely on the morphology as marked in the examples? Meaning, we should only identify an operator as DIR if we see “DIR” marked?



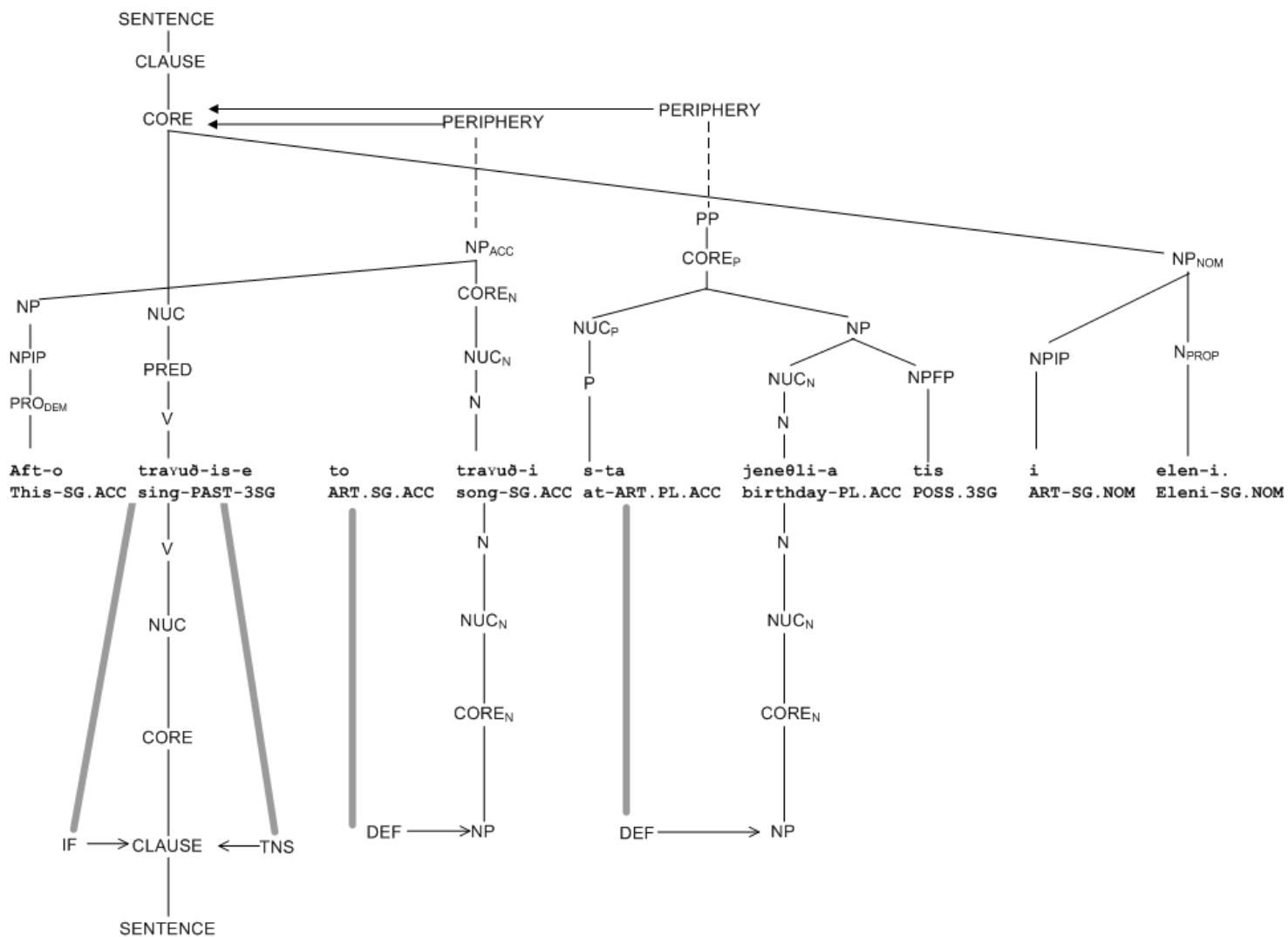
3. BASQUE a) For the Basque examples, I've arbitrarily marked IF between both the AUX and the V.



3. BASQUE b)



4. GREEK



I went through many iterations of this example, but I decided in the end that the verb could be interpreted as:

sing (AGENT)

... which makes both the NP and PP peripheral to the core, as shown here.

Also, I was tempted to show a DEIC operator under “Aft-o” (which would have been connected to an NP node under ‘travuð-i’) but I decided that I was being misled by the English gloss.

The IF operator is arbitrarily positioned in front of the verb.

5. KWAKWALA

