

Notes on Bittner (to appear):
Online Update: Quantified *De Se* and Polysynthesis¹

1. When composition gets tough: Direct vs. LF

- (1) Ataata-ga skakkir-tar-pu-q.
father-1s.sg play.chess-habit-IND.IV-3s
 My father plays chess.
- (2) Ila-an-ni skakkir-a-mi,
part-3p₁.sg-LOC play.chess-FCT_T-3s_T
 Once when he played chess, ...
- a. isumaqa-lir-pu-q: ‘Immaqa ajugaa-ssa-u-nga.’ *de se* quote
believe-begin-IND.IV-3s maybe win-be.expected-IND.IV-1s
 ...it occurred to him: ‘I might win.’
- b. immaqa ajugaa-ssa-suri-lir-pu-q. ≡ (2a)
maybe win-be.expected-believe-begin-IND.IV-3s
 ...it occurred to him that he might win. [*de se*]
- (3) Siurna uqalu-qatigiig-a-kku,
last.year talk-with-FCT_T-1s.3s
 Last year when I talked with him, ...
- a. uqar-pu-q: ‘Amirlanir-tigut ajugaa-sar-pu-nga.’ *de se* quote
say-IND.IV-3s most-VIA win-habit-IND.IV-1s
 ...he said: ‘I mostly win.’
- b. amirlanir-tigut ajugaa-sar-nirar-pu-q. ≡ (3a)
most-VIA win-habit-say-IND.IV-3s
 ...he said that he mostly won. [*de se*]
- (4) Aqagua-ni
next.day-LOC
 The next day...
- a. uqar-ajut-tar-pu-q: ‘Ajugaa-sima-vu-nga.’ *de se* quote
say-often-habit-IND.IV-3s: win-prf-IND.IV-1s
 ...he often says: ‘I won.’
- b. ajuagaa-sima-nirar-ajut-tar-pu-q. ≡ (4a)
win-prf-say-often-habit-IND.IV-3s
 ...he often says that he won. [*de se*]

¹ *Transcription*: Standard orthography for Kalaallisut (Inuit Eskimo: Greenland) minus the allophonic variants *e*, *o*, *ff* of *i*, *u*, *v*. *Agr*: 3s_T = topical 3s, 3s₁ = background 3s; *Mood*: FCT_T = familiar fact about topical subject, FCT₁ = familiar fact about background subject, GNR = familiar generalization, IND = indicative, IRR = irrealis. *Case*: LOC = locative, MOD = modalis (modifier), VIA = vialis (path).

2. Framework for online update

‘If I see, reflected in a window, the image of a man whose pants appear to be on fire, my behavior is sensitive to whether I think, ‘His pants are on fire’, or ‘My pants are on fire’, though the object of thought may be the same.’ (Kaplan 1990)

TABLE 1. Variables, demonstratives, and logical constants of *Logic of Centering*

Type	Abbr.	Name of objects	\top Var	\perp Var	\top Dem	\perp Dem	Con
t		truth values					
ω		worlds	w	w			
τ		times	t	t			
π		places	l	l			
α		animates (or agentive forces)	a	a			
β		inanimates	b	b			
σ		states	s	s			
ε		events	e	e			
$\varepsilon\varepsilon$		ε -chains (processes)	ee	ee			
$\omega\varepsilon$	\exists	ε -concepts	\mathcal{E}	\mathcal{E}			
$\exists\exists$		ε -concept chains	$\mathcal{E}\mathcal{E}$	$\mathcal{E}\mathcal{E}$			
$\varepsilon\nu\varepsilon\varepsilon\nu\sigma$	$\underline{\varepsilon}$	eventualities	\underline{e}	\underline{e}			
ωt	Ω	ω -domains (propositions)	p	p			
$\varepsilon\Omega$		ε -dependent propositions	p_ε	p_ε			
$\omega\tau t$	θ	τ -domain concepts	\mathcal{D}	\mathcal{D}			
$\omega\tau\nu$	η^v	ν -habits ($\nu \in \{\varepsilon, \sigma, \varepsilon\varepsilon\}$)	h^v	h^v			
$\omega\underline{\varepsilon}n$	κ^n	n -kinds ($n \in \{\alpha, \beta, \tau, \pi\}$)	k^n	k^n			
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots					
s		stacks (of dref objects)					
$\omega\times s\times s$	s	information-and-attention states		i, j			
sa		a -demonstratives (a , dref type)			da_n	da_n	
$\omega\sigma\varepsilon$		state onset					BG
$\omega\varepsilon\sigma$		result state					RS
$\omega\varepsilon\alpha$		agent					AG
$\omega\underline{\varepsilon}\alpha$		dative					DA
$\omega\underline{\varepsilon}\beta$		theme object					OB
$\omega\underline{\varepsilon}\tau$		time					Θ
$\omega\underline{\varepsilon}\pi$		place					Π
$\omega\alpha\sigma t$		stative α -properties					<i>sleep, ...</i>
$\omega\alpha\varepsilon t$		eventive α -properties					<i>wake.up, ...</i>
$\omega\alpha(\varepsilon\varepsilon)t$		process α -properties					<i>play.chess, ...</i>
$\omega\Omega\alpha\sigma t$		stative report relations					<i>believe, ...</i>
$\omega\Omega\alpha\varepsilon t$		eventive report relations					<i>say, ...</i>
$\omega\Omega\alpha(\varepsilon\varepsilon)t$		process report relations					<i>think, ...</i>
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots					

A1. Core abbreviations for LC.

i. Sequence builder & two projection functions:

$c \cdot \langle c', \dots \rangle$	$:= \langle c, c', \dots \rangle$	(add c)
${}^n \langle c_1, \dots, c_n, \dots \rangle$	$:= c_n$	(n th coordinate)
${}^a \langle c_1, \dots, c_n \rangle$	$:= \langle c_1, \dots, c_n \rangle$ minus all non- a coordinates	(a -coordinates)

ii. Recentering & update:

w_i	$:= {}^1 i$	(i -reality)
\top_i	$:= {}^2 i$	(top stack of i)
\perp_i	$:= {}^3 i$	(bottom stack of i)
$\mathbf{v} \cdot i$	$:= \langle w_i, (\mathbf{v} \cdot \top_i), \perp_i \rangle$	($\mathbf{v} \in {}^\top \text{Var}$)
$\mathbf{v} \cdot i$	$:= \langle w_i, \perp_i, (\mathbf{v} \cdot \perp_i) \rangle$	($\mathbf{v} \in {}^\perp \text{Var}$)
$[\mathbf{v}_1 \dots \mathbf{v}_n C]$	$:= \lambda i \lambda j \exists \mathbf{v}_1 \dots \mathbf{v}_n (j = (\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \dots (\mathbf{v}_n \cdot i)) \wedge Ci)$	($\mathbf{v} \in {}^\top \text{Var} \cup {}^\perp \text{Var}$)

iii. Prominence-guided demonstratives:

$(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{a}_n)_i$	$:= {}^{n+1}({}^a \top_i)$	(($n+1$)st a -object on \top_i)
$(d\mathbf{a}_n)_i$	$:= {}^{n+1}({}^a \perp_i)$	(($n+1$)st a -object on \perp_i)
$\mathbf{d}\mathbf{a}_i$	$:= (\mathbf{d}\mathbf{a}_0)_i$	(1st a -object on \top_i)
$d\mathbf{a}_i$	$:= (d\mathbf{a}_0)_i$	(1st a -object on \perp_i)

(5) Stalnaker's 'COMMONPLACE EFFECT' of assertion on context

Now how does an assertion change the context? There are two ways, the second of which, I will suggest, should be an essential component of the analysis of assertion. I will mention the first just to set it aside from the second: The fact that a speaker is speaking... is usually accessible to everyone present. Such observed facts can be expected to change the presumed common background knowledge of the speaker and his audience... When I speak I presuppose that others know I am speaking.... This fact, too, can be exploited in the conversation, as when Daniels says I am bald, taking is for granted that his audience can figure out who is being said to be bald. (Stalnaker 1978:323)

(6) Stalnaker's 'COMMONPLACE EFFECT' as START-UP UPDATE

- input state info & attention: $i_0 = \langle w_0, \langle \rangle, \langle \rangle \rangle$ (not attending to anything rel.)
- default ω -topic: $[\mathbf{w} | \mathbf{w} = r];$
 $\langle w_0, \langle w_0 \rangle, \langle \rangle \rangle$
- default ε -topic: $[\mathbf{e} | \mathbf{e}: \text{AG } \textit{speak.up}_{d\omega}];$
 $\langle w_0, \langle e_0, w_0 \rangle, \langle \rangle \rangle$
• $\textit{speak.up}_{w_0}(e_0, \text{AG}_{w_0} e_0)$
- default τ -topic: $[\mathbf{t} | \mathbf{t} =_{d\omega} \vartheta \mathbf{d}\varepsilon];$
 $i_0^* = \langle w_0, \langle t_0, e_0, w_0 \rangle, \langle \rangle \rangle$
• $t_0 = \vartheta_{w_0} e_0$ (in w_0 , t_0 is the time of e_0)

- (6') reality ${}^\top w_0$:
• ${}^\top e_0$: e_0 -speaker begins to speak
| ${}^\top t_0 = \vartheta_{w_0} e_0$: e_0 -time

(7) Stalnaker's 'ESSENTIAL EFFECT' as ONLINE UPDATE

- output of START-UP UPDATE: $i_0^* = \langle w_0, \langle t_0, e_0, w_0 \rangle, \langle \rangle \rangle$
 - $Speak.up_{w_0}(e_0, AG_{w_0} e_0)$
 - $t_0 = \vartheta_{w_0} e_0$

- ONLINE UPDATE for *I am bald*

<i>I</i>	$[a] a =_{d\omega} AG d\epsilon];$	
	$i_{0.1} = \langle w_0, \langle a_1, t_0, e_0, w_0 \rangle, \langle \rangle \rangle$	
	• $a_1 = AG_{w_0} e_0$	(in w_0 , a_1 is the e_0 -speaker)
am = <i>prs</i>	$P[\vartheta d\epsilon \subseteq_{d\omega} d\tau]$	$\top \tau\epsilon$ - <i>presuppositional test</i>
	test: $\vartheta_{w_0} e_0 \subseteq t_0$	(in w_0 , e_0 -now is included in t_0)
<i>be-</i>	$[s k^\alpha] d\alpha =_{d\omega} k^\alpha \{s\}]$	
	$i_{0.2} = \langle w_0, \langle a_1, t_0, e_0, w_0 \rangle, \langle s_1, k^\alpha_1 \rangle \rangle$	
	• $a_1 = k^\alpha_1 w_0 s_1$	(in w_0 , a_1 instantiates k^α_1 in s_1)
<i>-tns</i>	$[d\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} d\sigma];$	$\top \omega\tau$ - <i>location test</i>
	test: $t_0 \subseteq \vartheta_{w_0} s_1$	(in w_0 , s_1 holds at t_0)
<i>bald.</i>	$[bald d\kappa^\alpha]$	
	test: • $\forall w \in \text{Dom } k^\alpha_1 \forall s \in \text{Dom } k^\alpha_1 w: be.bald_w(s, k^\alpha_1 ws)$	

- (7') reality $\top w_0$:
- $\top e_0$: e_0 -speaker begins to speak ($Speak.up_{w_0}(e_0, AG_{w_0} e_0)$)
 - | $\top t_0 = \vartheta_{w_0} e_0$: e_0 -time
 - == s_1 : $\top e_0$ -speaker $\top a_1$ is k^α_1 -bald ($a_1 = k^\alpha_1 w_0 s_1$)

A2. Speech start-up conditions:

- $w = r$:= $\lambda i. w = w_i$ (w is the i -reality)
- $Speak.up_{d\omega}\{e, AG e\}$:= $\lambda i. Speak.up_{d\omega i}(e, AG_{d\omega i} e)$ (e is an i -real speech event)
- $t =_{d\omega} \vartheta d\epsilon$:= $\lambda i. t = \vartheta_{d\omega i} d\epsilon_i$ (t is the i -real e -now)

A3. Number and person conditions

- $sg d\alpha$:= $\lambda i. \forall a: a \subseteq d\alpha_i \rightarrow a = d\alpha_i$ ($d\alpha$ is an atom, no proper parts)
- $pl d\alpha$:= $\lambda i. \neg sg d\alpha$ ($d\alpha$ is not an atom)
- $1s d\alpha$:= $\lambda i. sg d\alpha_i \wedge AG_{d\omega i} d\epsilon_i = d\alpha_i$ ($d\alpha$ is an atom & $d\epsilon$ -speaker)
- $2s d\alpha$:= $\lambda i. sg d\alpha_i \wedge DA_{d\omega i} d\epsilon_i = d\alpha_i$ ($d\alpha$ is an atom & $d\epsilon$ -addressee)
- $3s d\alpha$:= $\lambda i. sg d\alpha_i \wedge \neg 1s d\alpha_i \wedge \neg 2s d\alpha_i$

A4. Kinds and instances

- $bald d\kappa^\alpha$:= $\lambda i. \forall w \in d\kappa^\alpha_i \forall s \in \text{Dom } d\kappa^\alpha_i w: be.bald_w(s, d\kappa^\alpha_i ws)$
- $d\alpha =_{d\omega} k^\alpha \{s\}$:= $\lambda i. d\alpha_i = k^\alpha d\omega_i s$
- $d\alpha =_{d\Omega} k^\alpha \{s\}$:= $\lambda i. \forall w \in d\Omega_i: d\alpha_i = k^\alpha ws$

- (14a'') My_τ mother_⊥...²
 mother- -1s.sg (if-subject) if (inital field)
 $[a_\alpha | a_\alpha(\alpha) \text{ mother.of } \alpha]; {}^P[a | a = \text{AG}_{\text{d}\omega} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon, \text{ sg } \text{d}\alpha\alpha(\mathbf{a})]; [\mathbf{a} | \mathbf{a} = \text{d}\alpha\alpha(\text{d}\alpha)];$
 ...*is* asleep.³
 sleep- fb (fin. bound)
 $[s | s: \text{DA } \text{sleep}_{\text{d}\omega}];$
 -IND.IV (**d** ω -state of \top) (**d** τ -state) -3s (agr w. \top)
 ${}^P[| \text{BG } \text{d}\sigma <_{\text{d}\omega} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon, \text{ DA } \text{d}\sigma =_{\text{d}\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha]; [| \mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{\text{d}\omega} \text{d}\sigma]; {}^P[| 3\text{s } \mathbf{d}\alpha]$
- (14b'') My_τ mother_⊥...
 mother- -1s.sg (if-subject) if
 $[a_\alpha | a_\alpha(\alpha) \text{ mother.of } \alpha]; {}^P[a | a = \text{AG}_{\text{d}\omega} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon, \text{ sg } \text{d}\alpha\alpha(\mathbf{a})]; [\mathbf{a} | \mathbf{a} = \text{d}\alpha\alpha(\text{d}\alpha)];$
 ...*has* woken up.⁴
 wake.up- fb
 $[e | e: \text{DA } \text{wake.up}_{\text{d}\omega}];$
 -IND.IV (**d** ω -state chg of \top) (**d** τ -result) -3s (agr w. \top)
 ${}^P[| \text{d}\varepsilon <_{\text{d}\omega} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon, \text{ DA } \text{d}\varepsilon =_{\text{d}\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha]; [| \mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{\text{d}\omega} \text{RS } \text{d}\varepsilon]; {}^P[| 3\text{s } \mathbf{d}\alpha]$
- (14c'') We_τ *are* playing chess.⁵
 play.chess- fb
 $[ee | ee: \text{AG } \text{play.chess}_{\text{d}\omega}];$
 -IND.IV (**d** ω -activity by \top) (**d** τ -1st result) -1p (agr w. \top)
 ${}^P[| {}^1\text{d}\varepsilon\varepsilon <_{\text{d}\omega} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon, \text{ AG } \text{d}\varepsilon\varepsilon =_{\text{d}\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha]; [| \mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{\text{d}\omega} \text{RS } {}^1\text{d}\varepsilon\varepsilon]; {}^P[| 1\text{p } \mathbf{d}\alpha]$

-
- 2 • Function a_α sends any animate a in its domain to a 's mother
 $a_\alpha(\alpha) \text{ mother.of } \alpha := \lambda i. \forall a' \in \text{Dom } a_\alpha: \text{mother.of}_{wi}(a_\alpha(a'), a')$
- 3 • In **d** ω , s is a state whose experiencer is asleep
 $s: \text{DA } \text{sleep}_{\text{d}\omega} := \lambda i. \text{sleep}_{\text{d}\omega i}(s, \text{DA}_{\text{d}\omega i} s)$
 • In **d** ω , beg. $\text{d}\sigma$ is realized before $\mathbf{d}\varepsilon$; $\text{d}\sigma$ -experiencer is $\mathbf{d}\alpha$; $\text{d}\sigma$ holds at **d** τ
 $\text{BG } \text{d}\sigma <_{\text{d}\omega} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon := \lambda i. \vartheta_{\text{d}\omega i} \text{BG}_{\text{d}\omega i} \text{d}\sigma_i < \vartheta_{\text{d}\omega i} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon_i$
 $\text{DA } \text{d}\sigma =_{\text{d}\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha := \lambda i. \text{DA}_{\text{d}\omega i} \text{d}\sigma_i = \mathbf{d}\alpha_i$
 $\mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{\text{d}\omega} \text{d}\sigma := \lambda i. \mathbf{d}\tau_i \subseteq \vartheta_{\text{d}\omega i} \text{d}\sigma_i$
- 4 • In **d** ω , e is the beginning of a state whose experiencer is awake
 $e: \text{DA } \text{wake.up}_{\text{d}\omega} := \lambda i. \exists s(e = \text{BG}_{\text{d}\omega i} s \wedge \text{awake}_{\text{d}\omega i}(s, \text{DA}_{\text{d}\omega i} s))$
 • In **d** ω , $\text{d}\varepsilon$ is realized before $\mathbf{d}\varepsilon$; $\text{d}\varepsilon$ -experiencer is $\mathbf{d}\alpha$; $\text{d}\varepsilon$ -result state holds at **d** τ
 $\text{d}\varepsilon <_{\text{d}\omega} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon := \lambda i. \vartheta_{\text{d}\omega i} \text{d}\varepsilon_i < \vartheta_{\text{d}\omega i} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon_i$
 $\text{DA } \text{d}\varepsilon =_{\text{d}\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha := \lambda i. \text{DA}_{\text{d}\omega i} \text{d}\varepsilon_i = \mathbf{d}\alpha_i$
 $\mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{\text{d}\omega} \text{RS } \text{d}\varepsilon := \lambda i. \mathbf{d}\tau_i \subseteq \vartheta_{\text{d}\omega i} \text{RS}_{\text{d}\omega i} \text{d}\varepsilon_i$
- 5 • In **d** ω , ee is a process (chain of events, each successive stage during the result state of the preceding stage, see A5 on next page) such that at each stage the agent plays chess
 $ee: \text{AG } \text{play.chess}_{\text{d}\omega} := \lambda i. \text{process}_{\text{d}\omega i} ee \wedge \forall e \in ee: \text{play.chess}_{\text{d}\omega i}(e, \text{AG}_{\text{d}\omega i} e)$
 • In **d** ω , ${}^1\text{d}\varepsilon\varepsilon$ (1st stage of $\text{d}\varepsilon\varepsilon$) is realized before $\mathbf{d}\varepsilon$; $\text{d}\varepsilon\varepsilon$ -agent is $\mathbf{d}\alpha$; ${}^1\text{d}\varepsilon\varepsilon$ -result state holds at **d** τ
 ${}^1\text{d}\varepsilon\varepsilon <_{\text{d}\omega} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon := \lambda i. \vartheta_{\text{d}\omega i} \text{BG}_{\text{d}\omega i} \text{d}\sigma_i < \vartheta_{\text{d}\omega i} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon_i$
 $\text{AG } \text{d}\varepsilon\varepsilon =_{\text{d}\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha := \lambda i. \forall e \in \text{d}\varepsilon\varepsilon_i: \text{AG}_{\text{d}\omega i} e = \mathbf{d}\alpha_i$
 $\mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{\text{d}\omega} \text{RS } {}^1\text{d}\varepsilon\varepsilon := \lambda i. \mathbf{d}\tau_i \subseteq \vartheta_{\text{d}\omega i} \text{RS}_{\text{d}\omega i} {}^1\text{d}\varepsilon\varepsilon_i$

(15'') Today...⁶

day -LOC *if*
 $[k^x | k^x \text{ day.of } \underline{\varepsilon}]; [\mathbf{t} | \mathbf{t} \subseteq_{d\omega} d\kappa^x\{\mathbf{d\varepsilon}\}];$

...when my_T father_⊥ came by...⁷

father- -1s.sg (⊥-subject) *ib*
 $[a_\alpha | a_\alpha(\alpha) \text{ father.of } \alpha]; [a | \mathbf{a} = \text{AG}_{d\omega} \mathbf{d\varepsilon}, \text{sg } d\alpha\alpha(\mathbf{a})]; [a | a = d\alpha\alpha(\mathbf{d}\alpha)];$

enter-

 $[l | d\varepsilon: \text{AG } \text{enter}_{d\omega} l]; [l | \mathbf{d\varepsilon} \subseteq_{d\omega} d\tau];$
-FCT_⊥ (**dτ**-act by ⊥) (**dτ**-event) (new ^Tτ: res tm)-3s_⊥ (agr w. ⊥)
 $P[l | \text{AG } d\varepsilon =_{d\omega} d\alpha]; [l | d\varepsilon \subseteq_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\tau]; [\mathbf{t} | \mathbf{t} =_{d\omega} \text{ΘRS } d\varepsilon]; P[l | 3s d\alpha, d\alpha \emptyset \mathbf{d}\alpha];$
a. ...I_T was asleep

sleep-

 $[s | s: \text{DA } \text{sleep}_{d\omega}];$
-IND.IV (**dω**-state of T) (**dτ**-state) -1s (agr w. T)
 $P[l | \text{BG } d\sigma <_{d\omega} \mathbf{d\varepsilon}, \text{DA } d\sigma =_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha]; [l | \mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} d\sigma]; P[l | 1s \mathbf{d}\alpha]$
b. ...I_T woke up.

wake.up-

 $[e | e: \text{DA } \text{wake.up}_{d\omega}];$
-IND.IV (**dω**-state chg for T) (**dτ**-event) -1s (agr w. T)
 $P[l | d\varepsilon <_{d\omega} \mathbf{d\varepsilon}, \text{DA } d\varepsilon =_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha]; [l | d\varepsilon \subseteq_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\tau]; P[l | 1s \mathbf{d}\alpha]$
c. ...we_T played chess.

play.chess-

 $[ee | ee: \text{AG } \text{play.chess}_{d\omega}];$
-IND.IV (**dω**-activity by T) (**dτ**-stage 1) -1p (agr w. T)
 $P[a | {}^1 d\varepsilon\varepsilon <_{d\omega} \mathbf{d\varepsilon}, \text{AG } d\varepsilon\varepsilon =_{d\omega} \mathbf{a}]; [l | {}^1 d\varepsilon\varepsilon \subseteq_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\tau]; P[l | 1p \mathbf{d}\alpha]$

⁶ • Any k^x -time is the day of the instantiating eventuality
 $k^x \text{ day.of } \underline{\varepsilon} \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } k^x \forall \underline{e} \in \text{Dom } k^x w \exists t:$
 $\quad \quad \quad t = k^x w \underline{e} \wedge \text{day}_w t \wedge \text{Θ}_w \underline{e} \subseteq t$

• In $d\omega$, \mathbf{t} is a subinterval of $d\kappa^x$ -time of $\mathbf{d\varepsilon}$
 $\mathbf{t} \subseteq_{d\omega} d\kappa^x\{\mathbf{d\varepsilon}\} \quad := \quad \lambda i. \mathbf{t} \subseteq d\kappa^x \mathbf{d}\omega_i \mathbf{d\varepsilon}_i$

⁷ • In $d\omega$, e is an action whose agent enters l
 $e: \text{AG } \text{enter}_{d\omega} l \quad := \quad \lambda i. \text{enter}_{d\omega i}(e, \text{AG}_{d\omega i} e, l)$

• In $d\omega$, $d\varepsilon$ is realized before $\mathbf{d\varepsilon}$; $d\varepsilon$ -agent is $\mathbf{d}\alpha$; $d\varepsilon$ occurs within $\mathbf{d}\tau$ (period); \mathbf{t} is the time of $d\varepsilon$ -result state
 $d\varepsilon <_{d\omega} \mathbf{d\varepsilon} \quad := \quad \lambda i. \text{Θ}_{d\omega i} d\varepsilon_i < \text{Θ}_{d\omega i} \mathbf{d\varepsilon}_i$
 $\text{AG } d\varepsilon =_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha \quad := \quad \lambda i. \text{AG}_{d\omega i} d\varepsilon_i = \mathbf{d}\alpha_i$
 $d\varepsilon \subseteq_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\tau \quad := \quad \lambda i. \text{Θ}_{d\omega i} d\varepsilon_i \subseteq \mathbf{d}\tau_i$
 $\mathbf{t} =_{d\omega} \text{ΘRS } d\varepsilon \quad := \quad \lambda i. \mathbf{t} = \text{Θ}_{d\omega i} \text{RS}_{d\omega i} d\varepsilon_i$

A5.

- Process stages

$$\begin{aligned}
 e \in ee & := e \in (\text{Dom } ee \cup \text{Ran } ee) && \text{(is a stage of)} \\
 {}^1ee & := \iota e. e \in (\text{Dom } ee - \text{Ran } ee) && \text{(1st stage)} \\
 {}^{n+1}ee & := ee({}^n ee) && \text{((n+1)st stage)} \\
 {}^f ee & := \iota e. e \in (\text{Ran } ee - \text{Dom } ee) && \text{(final stage)}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Process continuity (each successive stage during the result state of its predecessor)

$$process_w ee := \forall e \in \text{Dom } ee: \vartheta_w ee(e) \subseteq \vartheta_w RS_w e$$

A6.

- Episodic predicates of states, events, processes

$$\begin{aligned}
 s: DA \text{ sleep}_{d\omega} & := \lambda i. \text{sleep}_{d\omega i}(s, DA_{d\omega i} s) \\
 e: DA \text{ wake.up}_{d\omega} & := \lambda i. \exists s(\text{awake}_{d\omega i}(s, DA_{d\omega i} s) \wedge e = BG_{d\omega i} s) \\
 e: AG \text{ enter}_{d\omega} l & := \lambda i. \text{enter}_{d\omega i}(e, AG_{d\omega i} e, l) \\
 ee: AG \text{ play.chess}_{d\omega} & := \lambda i. \text{process}_{d\omega i} ee \\
 & \quad \wedge \forall e \in ee: \text{play.chess}_{d\omega i}(e, AG_{d\omega i} e)
 \end{aligned}$$

- Location tests

$$\begin{aligned}
 d\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} d\sigma & := \lambda i. d\tau_i \subseteq \vartheta_{d\omega i} d\sigma_i && \text{(holds at } \top \text{ time in } i\text{-reality)} \\
 d\varepsilon \subseteq_{d\omega} d\tau & := \lambda i. \vartheta_{d\omega i} d\varepsilon_i \subseteq d\tau_i && \text{(within } \top \text{ time in } i\text{-reality)} \\
 {}^1d\varepsilon\varepsilon \subseteq_{d\omega} d\tau & := \lambda i. \vartheta_{d\omega i} {}^1d\varepsilon\varepsilon_i \subseteq d\tau_i && \text{(1st stage in } \top \text{ time in } i\text{-reality)}
 \end{aligned}$$

- New topic times

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{t} =_{d\omega} \vartheta d\sigma & := \lambda i. \mathbf{t} = \vartheta_{d\omega i} d\sigma_i && \text{(during the state)} \\
 \mathbf{t} =_{d\omega} \vartheta RS d\varepsilon & := \lambda i. \mathbf{t} = \vartheta_{d\omega i} RS_{d\omega i} d\varepsilon_i && \text{(during the result state)} \\
 \mathbf{t} =_{d\omega} \vartheta RS {}^1d\varepsilon\varepsilon & := \lambda i. \mathbf{t} = \vartheta_{d\omega i} RS_{d\omega i} {}^1d\varepsilon\varepsilon_i && \text{(during the result state of 1st stage)}
 \end{aligned}$$

TABLE 3. Episodic verbs in *Kalaallisut*

- Indicative intransitive (IND.IV)

<i>Base</i>	($\top\omega\varepsilon$ -reality, $\top\alpha$ -ctr) <i>presup</i>	$\top\omega\tau$ -Location test	
		dτ instant	dτ period
[sl...];	$P[BG d\sigma <_{d\omega} d\varepsilon, DA d\sigma =_{d\omega} d\alpha];$	[dτ $\subseteq_{d\omega} d\sigma]$	[dτ $\subseteq_{d\omega} d\sigma];$
[el...];	$P[d\varepsilon <_{d\omega} d\varepsilon, AG d\varepsilon =_{d\omega} d\alpha];$	[dτ $\subseteq_{d\omega} RS d\varepsilon]$	[$d\varepsilon \subseteq_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\tau];$
[eel...];	$P[{}^1d\varepsilon\varepsilon <_{d\omega} d\varepsilon, AG d\varepsilon\varepsilon =_{d\omega} d\alpha];$	[dτ $\subseteq_{d\omega} RS {}^1d\varepsilon\varepsilon]$	[${}^1d\varepsilon\varepsilon \subseteq_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\tau];$

- Background-factive intransitive (FCT \top)

<i>Base</i>	$\top\alpha$ -ctr <i>presup</i> .	$\top\omega\tau$ -Location test		$\top\tau$ -Update
		dτ instant	dτ period	(if or <i>ib</i> only)
[sl...];	$P[DA d\sigma =_{d\omega} d\alpha];$	[dτ $\subseteq_{d\omega} d\sigma]$	[dτ $\subseteq_{d\omega} d\sigma];$	
[el...];	$P[AG d\varepsilon =_{d\omega} d\alpha];$	[dτ $\subseteq_{d\omega} RS d\varepsilon]$	[$d\varepsilon \subseteq_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\tau];$	[t $\mathbf{t} =_{d\omega} \vartheta RS d\varepsilon]$
[eel...];	$P[AG d\varepsilon\varepsilon =_{d\omega} d\alpha];$	[dτ $\subseteq_{d\omega} RS {}^1d\varepsilon\varepsilon]$	[${}^1d\varepsilon\varepsilon \subseteq_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\tau];$	[t $\mathbf{t} =_{d\omega} \vartheta RS {}^1d\varepsilon\varepsilon]$

FROM SAMPLE TEXT:

II.§2. *His_⊥ father_τ continued to train him_⊥ like this. In the end when he_τ (son) got bigger, he_τ began to dive and stay underwater for a very long time.*

III.§1.

(1) Once...

Ila-an-ni

if (initial field)*part-3p_⊥.sg-LOC*...when his_⊥ father_τ was out [hunting] in his kayak,...

anguta-a qajar-tur-lu-ni

ib (initial boundary)*father-3s_⊥.sg kayak-use-ELA_τ-3s_τ*...he_τ caught a harbour seal.

qasigissa-mik pi-sa-qar-pu-q.

*mf, fb**harbour.seal-sg.MOD get-tv\ʁn-have-IND.IV-3s*(2) When he_τ came back,...

Tikik-ka-mi

*if**come-FCT_τ-3s_τ*...he_τ said to his_τ wife:

nuli-i uqar-vig-a-a.

*mf, fb**wife-3s.sg say-to-IND.TV-3s.3s*

INFORMAL PREVIEW

II.§2. *His_⊥ father_τ continued to train him_⊥ like this. In the end when he_τ (son) got bigger, he_τ began to dive and stay underwater for very long time.*

$w_1 \in {}^\tau p_1$ (myth):

||||
|| || ||...

⋮
 ${}^\tau t_0$: son ${}^\tau a_1$ is one kk^α -dg bigger (thn toddler)
 $\mathcal{D}_0 w_1$: result times of hh^σ -v.long dives by ${}^\tau a_1$

III.§1.

(1) Once...

Ila-an-ni
part-3p_⊥.sg-LOC

if (initial field)

$w_1 \in {}^\tau p_1$ (myth):

if || || ||...
|||

⋮
 $\mathcal{D}_0 w_1$: result times of hh^σ -v.long dives by ${}^\tau a_1$
 ${}^\tau t_{1.1} \subseteq \cup \mathcal{D}_0 w_1$: during \mathcal{D}_0 -stage of a_1 's training

...when his_⊥ father_τ was out [hunting] in his kayak,...

anguta-a qajar-tur-lu-ni
father-3s_⊥.sg kayak-use-ELA_τ-3s_τ

ib (initial boundary)

$w_1 \in {}^\tau p_1$ (myth):

ib |||
••
||

⋮
 $t_{1.1} \subseteq \cup \mathcal{D}_0 w_1$: during \mathcal{D}_0 -stage of ${}^\tau a_1$'s training
 ee_1 : ${}^\tau a_1$'s father ${}^\tau a_0$ makes customary use of
kayak (goes out, hunts, comes back)
 ${}^\tau t_{1.2} = RS_{w_1} {}^1 ee_1$: res tm of 1st stage of ee_1 -hunt

...he_τ caught a harbour seal.

qasigissa-mik pi-sa-qar-pu-q.
harbour.seal-sg.MOD get-tv\vrn-have-IND.IV-3s

mf, fb

$w_1 \in {}^\tau p_1$ (myth):

fb |||
••
||
•
=

⋮
 $t_{1.1} \subseteq \cup \mathcal{D}_0 w_1$: during \mathcal{D}_0 -stage of ${}^\tau a_1$'s training
 ee_1 : ${}^\tau a_1$'s father ${}^\tau a_0$ makes customary use of
kayak (goes out, hunts, comes back)
 ${}^\tau t_{1.2} = RS_{w_1} {}^1 ee_1$: res tm of 1st stage of ee_1 -hunt
 $e_1 = {}^1 ee_1$: 1st stage of ${}^1 ee_1$ -hunt,
father ${}^\tau a_0$ catches a k^β -harbour.seal b_1
 $s_1 = RS_{w_1} e_1$: father ${}^\tau a_0$ has k^β -harbour.seal b_1

(2) When he_T came back,...Tikik-ka-mi
come-FCT_T-3s_T*if* $w_1 \in {}^T p_1$ (myth):

	∴	
		$t_{1.1} \subseteq \cup \mathcal{D}_0 w_1$: during \mathcal{D}_0 -stage of ${}^T a_1$'s training ee_1 : ${}^{\perp} a_1$'s father ${}^T a_0$ makes customary use of kayak (goes out, hunts, comes back)
	••	
		$t_{1.2} = RS_{w_1} {}^1 ee_1$: res tm of 1st stage of ee_1 -hunt $e_1 = {}^1 ee_1$: 1st stage of ${}^1 ee_1$ -hunt, father ${}^T a_0$ catches a k^{β}_1 -harbour.seal b_1
	•	
	=	$s_1 = RS_{w_1} e_1$: father ${}^T a_0$ has k^{β}_1 -harbour.seal b_1
<i>if</i>	•	$e_{2.1} = {}^f ee_1$: final stage of ee_1 -hunt, father ${}^T a_0$ comes back
		${}^T t_2 = RS_{w_1} e_{2.1}$: result time of $e_{2.1}$ -return

...he_T said to his_T wife:nuli-i uqar-vig-a-a.
wife-3s_T.sg say-to-IND.TV-3s.3s*mf, fb* $w_1 \in {}^T p_1$ (myth):

	∴	
		$t_{1.1} \subseteq \cup \mathcal{D}_0 w_1$: during \mathcal{D}_0 -stage of ${}^T a_1$'s training ee_1 : ${}^{\perp} a_1$'s father ${}^T a_0$ makes customary use of kayak (goes out, hunts, comes back)
	••	
		$t_{1.2} = RS_{w_1} {}^1 ee_1$: res tm of 1st stage of ee_1 -hunt $e_1 = {}^1 ee_1$: 1st stage of ${}^1 ee_1$ -hunt, father ${}^T a_0$ catches a k^{β}_1 -harbour.seal b_1
	•	
	=	$s_1 = RS_{w_1} e_1$: father ${}^T a_0$ has k^{β}_1 -harbour.seal b_1
	•	$e_{2.1} = {}^f ee_1$: final stage of ee_1 -hunt, father ${}^T a_0$ comes back
		${}^T t_2 = RS_{w_1} e_{2.1}$: result time of $e_{2.1}$ -return
<i>fb</i>	•	$e_{2.2}$: man ${}^T a_0$ says ${}^{\perp} p_2$ to wife ${}^{\perp} a_2$

 $w_2 \in {}^{\perp} p_2$ ($e_{2.2}$ -speech):

$w_1 \in {}^\top p_1$ (myth):

if
ib

|||
••
||

⋮

$t_{1.1} \subseteq \cup \mathcal{D}_0 w_1$: during \mathcal{D}_0 -stage of ${}^\top a_1$'s training
 ee_1 : ${}^\top a_1$'s father ${}^\top a_0$ makes customary use of
 kayak (goes out, hunts, comes back)
 ${}^\top t_{1.2} = \text{RS}_{w_1} {}^1 ee_1$: res tm of 1st stage of ee_1 -hunt

(1_{mf}) ...he_τ caught a harbour seal.¹¹

qasigissa-
harbour.seal-

mf

[k^β] *dead.harbour.seal* k^β];

-mik

-sg. .MOD

[| $sg \ d\kappa^\beta$]; [| $d\kappa^\beta \subseteq d\kappa^\beta$];

pi-

-sa

fb

get-

(ana. ELA) -*tv\vrn*

[e | $RS \ e$: $AG\{e\} \ have_{d\Omega} \ d\kappa^\beta$]; [$d\epsilon = {}^1 d\epsilon\epsilon$]; [b | $b =_{d\Omega} \ d\kappa^\beta\{RS \ d\epsilon\}$];

-qar

-have (personal)

P [| $d\kappa^\beta\{RS \ d\epsilon\} \ \emptyset_{d\Omega} \ DA\{RS \ d\epsilon\}$]; [s | $s =_{d\Omega} \ RS \ d\epsilon$];

-pu

-q.

-IND.IV ($d\Omega$ -state of \top)

($d\tau$ -state)

-3s (agr with \top)

P [| $\vartheta_{d\Omega} \ BG \ d\sigma < \vartheta_{d\omega} \ d\epsilon$, $DA \ d\sigma =_{d\Omega} \ d\alpha$]; [| $d\tau \subseteq_{d\Omega} \ d\sigma$]; P [| $3s \ d\alpha$]

$w_1 \in {}^\top p_1$ (myth):

fb

|||
••
||
•
=

⋮

$t_{1.1} \subseteq \cup \mathcal{D}_0 w_1$: during \mathcal{D}_0 -stage of ${}^\top a_1$'s training
 ee_1 : ${}^\top a_1$'s father ${}^\top a_0$ makes customary use of
 kayak (goes out, hunts, comes back)
 ${}^\top t_{1.2} = \text{RS}_{w_1} {}^1 ee_1$: res tm of 1st stage of ee_1 -hunt
 $e_1 = {}^1 ee_1$: 1st stage of ${}^1 ee_1$ -hunt,
 father ${}^\top a_0$ catches a k^β -harbour.seal b_1
 $s_1 = \text{RS}_{w_1} e_1$: father ${}^\top a_0$ has k^β -harbour.seal b_1

¹¹ • Any k^β -object in a state s is a harbour seal which is dead in s

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dead.harbour.seal } k^\beta &:= \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } k^\beta \forall s \in \text{Dom } k^\beta w \exists b: \\ &\quad b = k^\beta w s \wedge \text{harbour.seal}_w b \wedge \text{dead}_w(s, b) \end{aligned}$$

• In $d\Omega$, in the result state of e , the agent of e has a $d\kappa^\beta$ -object

$$RS\{e\}: AG\{e\} \ have_{d\Omega} \ d\kappa^\beta \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in d\Omega_i \exists s: s = \text{RS}_w e \wedge \text{have}_w(s, AG_w e, d\kappa^\beta_i w s)$$

• In $d\Omega$, b instantiates $d\kappa^\beta$ in the result state of $d\epsilon$

$$b =_{d\Omega} \ d\kappa^\beta\{RS \ d\epsilon\} \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in d\Omega_i: b = d\kappa^\beta_i w(RS_w d\epsilon_i)$$

• In $d\Omega$, the $d\kappa^\beta$ -object in the result state of $d\epsilon$ does not overlap with the experiencer of this result state

$$d\kappa^\beta\{RS \ d\epsilon\} \ \emptyset_{d\Omega} \ DA\{RS \ d\epsilon\} \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in d\Omega_i \exists s: s = \text{RS}_w d\epsilon_i \wedge \neg d\kappa^\beta_i w s \circ DA_w s$$

• The $d\Omega$ -time of the beginning of $d\sigma$ precedes the $d\omega$ -time of $d\epsilon$

$$\vartheta_{d\Omega} \ BG \ d\sigma < \vartheta_{d\omega} \ d\epsilon \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in d\Omega_i: \vartheta_w \ BG_w \ d\sigma_i < \vartheta_{d\omega_i} \ d\epsilon_i$$

(2) When he_T came back,...

Tikik-

come- (familiar event)

 $P[| d\epsilon\epsilon: AG\ travel]; [e| e = ^f d\epsilon\epsilon];$

-ka

-mi

-FCT_T (**d** τ -action by T)

(if)

-3s_T (agr with T) $P[| AG\ d\epsilon =_{d\Omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha]; [| d\epsilon \subseteq_{d\Omega} \mathbf{d}\tau]; [t| t =_{d\Omega} RS\ d\epsilon]; P[| 3s\ \mathbf{d}\alpha]$...he_T said to his_T wife:

nuli-

wife-

 $P[| d\alpha_1\ wife.of_{d\Omega}\ \mathbf{d}\alpha];$

-i

-3s_T.sg

(mf object)

 $P[| 3s\ \mathbf{d}\alpha, 3s\ d\alpha_1, \mathbf{d}\alpha \emptyset d\alpha_1]; [a| a = d\alpha_1]$

uqar-

-vig-

say-

-to

 $[e\ pl\ e: AG\ say_{d\Omega}\ p]; [| DA\ d\epsilon =_{d\Omega} d\alpha];$

-a

-IND.TV- (**d** Ω -action by T experienced by \perp)(**d** τ -action) $P[| \mathfrak{D}_{d\Omega} d\epsilon < \mathfrak{D}_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\epsilon, AG\ d\epsilon =_{d\Omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha, DA\ d\epsilon =_{d\Omega} d\alpha]; [| d\epsilon \subseteq_{d\Omega} \mathbf{d}\tau];$ -a (agr. with $\langle T, \perp \rangle$)

-3s.3s

 $P[| 3s\ \mathbf{d}\alpha, 3s\ d\alpha, \mathbf{d}\alpha \emptyset d\alpha]$

if

mf

fb

 $w_1 \in {}^T p_1$ (myth):

|||

••

||

•

=

•

||

•

fb

:

 $t_{1.1} \subseteq \cup \mathcal{D}_0 w_1$: during \mathcal{D}_0 -stage of ${}^T a_1$'s training ee_1 : ${}^\perp a_1$'s father ${}^T a_0$ makes customary use of kayak (goes out, hunts, comes back) $t_{1.2} = RS_{w_1} {}^1 ee_1$: res tm of 1st stage of ee_1 -hunt $e_1 = {}^1 ee_1$: 1st stage of ${}^1 ee_1$ -hunt,father ${}^T a_0$ catches a k^{β}_1 -harbour.seal b_1 $s_1 = RS_{w_1} e_1$: father ${}^T a_0$ has k^{β}_1 -harbour.seal b_1 $e_{2.1} = {}^f ee_1$: final stage of ee_1 -hunt,father ${}^T a_0$ comes back ${}^T t_2 = RS_{w_1} e_{2.1}$: result time of $e_{2.1}$ -return $e_{2.2}$: man ${}^T a_0$ says ${}^\perp p_2$ to wife ${}^\perp a_2$ -----
 $w_2 \in p_2$ ($e_{2.2}$ -speech):

4. Online reference to habits and prospects

EXAMPLE 1:

Beg. of *Piniartup uqaluttua* ‘A hunter’s story’ (<http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~mbittner/kal2.html>):

- (1_{*y*}) One morning...
 Ila-an-ni *if* (initial field)
part-3p₁.sg-LOC
 ullaa-kkut *ib* (initial boundary)
morning-VIA
 ...I set out in my kayak *as usual*...
iliqqu-t-tut qajar-tur-lu-nga aallar-pu-nga *mf, fb*
[habit-1s.sg-EQU kayak-use-ELA_T-1s] set.out-IND.IV-1s
 ...to catch something. *ff*
 angu-**niar**-lu-nga (prospective stative)
catch.sth-intend-ELA_T-1s

EXAMPLE 2:

Beg. of *Aataarsuup irnikasia* ‘A.’s kid son’ (<http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~mbittner/kal2.html>):

- (1) Once upon a time, ‘tis said,...
 Qanga=nnguuq *if*
long.ago=hearsay
 ...there was a man named Aataarsuaq...
 anguti-qar Aataarsuar-mik ati-lim-mik *fb, ff*
man-have-IND.IV-3s [Aataarsuaq-sg.MOD name-with-sg.MOD]
- (2) Back then people...
 Taama-ni inui-t *if, ib*
then/there-LOC person-pl
 ...used to kill their_T fellow men.
 inu-qati-min-nik tuqut-si-sar-pu-t. *mf, fb*
person-fellow-3p_T.pl-MOD kill-apass-habit-IND.IV-3p
- (3a) Aataarsuaq also
 Aataarsuaq aamma *if, ib*
 Aataarsuaq also
 ...had enemies...
 akira-qar-pu-q *fb*
enemy-have-IND.IV-3s
- (3b) ...but he_T was unable to kill them₁.
 akiqqa-ni tuqun-niq **sapir**-pa-i. *ff*
enemy-3s_T.pl=but kill-v\N be.unable-IND.TV-3s.3p (prospective stative)

EXAMPLE 1: Informal preview

(1_{if}) One morning...Ila-an-ni
*part-3p₁.sg-LOC**if* (initial field)ullaa-kkut
*morning-VIA**ib* (initial boundary)reality $\top w^*$:*if* ||
ib ... || || || ...

- $\top e^*$: speech event
- | t^* : e^* -now
- $\top t_1$: k^{\top}_1 -morning
- $\top \mathcal{D}_1 w^* = \text{Ran } k^{\top}_1 w^*$: k^{\top}_1 -mornings

(1_{mf}) ...I set out in my kayak *as usual*...**iliqqu-t-tut** qajar-tur-lu-nga aallar-pu-nga
*[habit-1s.sg-EQU kayak-use-ELA_T-1s]_{mf} set.out-IND.IV-1s**mf, fb*reality $\top w^*$:

||

... || || || || ...

mf ... ●●● ●●●● ●●● ●●●...

fb ●

- $\top e^*$: speech event
- | t^* : e^* -now
- $\top t_1$: k^{\top}_1 -morning
- $\top \mathcal{D}_1 w^* = \text{Dom } h^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}_1 w^* = \text{Ran } k^{\top}_1 w^*$
 $h^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}_1$ -departure times, k^{\top}_1 -mornings
- $\text{Ran } h^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}_1 w^*$: e^* -spkr goes hunting in k^{β}_1 -kayak
- ee_1 : e^* -spkr $h^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}_1$ -goes hunting in k^{β}_1 -kayak
- $e_1 = {}^1 ee_1$: ee_1 -departure

(1_{ff}) ...to catch something.angu-niar-lu-nga
*catch.sth-intend-ELA_T-1s**ff*
prospective stative:
-niar (see **sec. 5**)reality $\top w^*$:

||

... || || || || ...

... ●● ●●●● ●●● ●●●...

\top ●

ff ==

- $\top e^*$: speech event
- | t^* : e^* -now
- $\top t_1$: k^{\top}_1 -morning
- $\top \mathcal{D}_1 w^* = \text{Dom } h^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}_1 w^* = \text{Ran } k^{\top}_1 w^*$
 $h^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}_1$ -departure times, k^{\top}_1 -mornings
- $\text{Ran } h^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}_1 w^*$: e^* -spkr goes hunting in k^{β}_1 -kayak
- ee_1 : e^* -spkr $h^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}_1$ -goes hunting in k^{β}_1 -kayak
- $e_1 = {}^1 ee_1$ (= $\text{BG}_{w_1} s_1$): ee_1 -dep, 1 (beg. of s_1 -int)
- s_1 : e_1 -agt = e^* -spkr intends to realize \mathcal{E}_1

ff $w_1 \in \text{Dom } \mathcal{E}_1$:

•

 $\mathcal{E}_1 w_1$: s_1 -exp. catches sm k^{α}_1 -animate(s) during
the result time of ${}^1(e_1 =)$ onset of s_1 -intent

EXAMPLE 1: Online update

- (•) *Speech start-up*¹²
 [w| $\mathbf{w} = r$]; [e| \mathbf{e} : AG *speak.up*_{d ω}]; [t| $\mathbf{t} =_{d\omega} \vartheta \mathbf{d}\varepsilon$];

reality^τ w^* : • ${}^\tau e^*$: speech event
 | ${}^\tau t^*$: e^* -now

- (1_{if}) One morning...¹³

IIa- if
 part-
 [t k^τ | $t \in_{d\omega} \text{Ran } k^\tau$];

-an -ni
 -3p_↓.sg -LOC (if)
 $P[| p|_{d\omega}(\text{Ran } d\kappa^\tau)]; P[| d\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} \cup_\tau \text{Ran } d\kappa^\tau]; [t| \mathbf{t} = d\tau]$

ullaa- ib
 morning-
 [| morning $d\kappa^\tau$];

-kkut (VIA for ‘path’, including
 -VIA (ib) ‘ $\omega\tau$ -distribution’ of a habit)
 [\mathcal{D} | $\mathcal{D} \approx d\kappa^\tau$];

reality^τ w^* : • ${}^\tau e^*$: speech event
 | ${}^\tau t^*$: e^* -now
 if || ${}^\tau t_1$: k^τ -morning
 ib... || || ||... ${}^\tau \mathcal{D}_1 w^* = \text{Ran } k^\tau_1 w^*$: k^τ_1 -mornings

¹² • \mathbf{w} is the real world

- $\mathbf{w} = r$:= $\lambda i. \mathbf{w} = w_i$
 • In $d\omega$, \mathbf{e} is the beginning of a speech event
 \mathbf{e} : AG *speak.up*_{d ω} := $\lambda i. \text{ speak.up}_{d\omega_i}(\mathbf{e}, \text{AG}_{d\omega_i} \mathbf{e})$
 • In $d\omega$, \mathbf{t} is the time of $\mathbf{d}\varepsilon$
 $\mathbf{t} =_{d\omega} \vartheta \mathbf{d}\varepsilon$:= $\lambda i. \mathbf{t} = \vartheta_{d\omega_i} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon_i$

¹³ • In $d\omega$, t is a k^τ -time; in $d\omega$, $d\tau$ is a subinterval of the period covered by $d\kappa^\tau$ -times

- $t \in_{d\omega} \text{Ran } d\kappa^\tau$:= $\lambda i. \mathbf{t} \in \text{Ran } d\kappa^\tau_i d\omega_i$
 $d\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} \cup_\tau \text{Ran } d\kappa^\tau$:= $\lambda i. d\tau_i \subseteq [\min_{<} \text{Ran } d\kappa^\tau_i d\omega_i, \max_{<} \text{Ran } d\kappa^\tau_i d\omega_i]$
 • Any $d\kappa^\tau$ -time is a morning, \mathcal{D} -times are $d\kappa^\tau$ -times
 morning $d\kappa^\tau$:= $\lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } d\kappa^\tau_i \forall \underline{e} \in \text{Dom } d\kappa^\tau_i w \exists t$:
 $t = d\kappa^\tau w \underline{e} \wedge t = \vartheta_w \underline{e} \wedge \text{morning.at}_w(t, \Pi_w \underline{e})$
 $\mathcal{D} \approx d\kappa^\tau$:= $\lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } \mathcal{D}: \mathcal{D}w = \text{Ran } d\kappa^\tau_i w$

(1)_{ff} ...to catch something.¹⁵final field (*ff*)angu-
catch.sth-[$\mathcal{E} k^\alpha | \mathcal{E}: \text{AG catch } k^\alpha$];

-niar-

-intend-

[$s | (s: \text{DA intend}_{d\omega} d\exists), d\exists \subseteq \text{ORS } \{\text{BG } s\}$];^(ff) [$| \text{BG } d\sigma =_{d\omega} d\epsilon$]

-lu

-nga

-ELA_T (**d** ω -state of \heartsuit) (**d** τ -state) -1s (agr with \heartsuit)^P[$| \text{DA } d\sigma =_{d\omega} \text{AG } d\epsilon$]; [$| \text{d}\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} d\sigma$]; [$| \text{AG } d\epsilon =_{d\omega} \text{AG } \mathbf{d}\epsilon$]reality ^T w^* :

$\dots || \quad || \quad || \quad || \dots$
 $\dots \bullet \bullet \bullet \quad \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \quad \bullet \bullet \bullet \quad \bullet \bullet \dots$
 \vdots
 $\text{ff} \quad ==$

• ^T e^* : speech event| t^* : e^* -now^T t_1 : k^x -morning^T $\mathcal{D}_1 w^*$ = $\text{Ran } k^x w^*$: k^x -mornings $h^{\epsilon\epsilon}$ -departure times, k^x -mornings $\text{Ran } h^{\epsilon\epsilon} w^*$: e^* -spkr goes hunting in k^β -kayak ee_1 : e^* -spkr $h^{\epsilon\epsilon}$ -goes hunting in k^β -kayak $e_1 = {}^1 ee_1$ (= $\text{BG}_{w_1} s_1$): ee_1 -dep, ¹(beg of s_1 -int.) s_1 : e_1 -agt = e^* -spkr intends to realize \mathcal{E}_1 -----
^{ff} $w_1 \in \text{Dom } \mathcal{E}_1$:

•

 $\mathcal{E}_1 w_1$: s_1 -exp. catches sm k^α -animate(s) during
the result time of ¹($e_1 =$) beg. of s_1 -intent¹⁵ • In any realization of \mathcal{E} , the agent catches sm k^α -animate(s) $\mathcal{E}: \text{AG catch } k^\alpha \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } \mathcal{E} \exists e: e = \mathcal{E} w \wedge \text{catch}_w(e, \text{AG}_w e, k^\alpha w e)$

- In
- $\mathbf{d}\omega$
- ,
- s
- is a (mental) state whose experiencer intends to realize
- $d\exists$

 $s: \text{DA intend}_{d\omega} d\exists \quad := \quad \lambda i. \text{intend}_{d\omega i}(s, \text{DA}_w s, \text{Dom } d\exists_i)$
 $\wedge \forall w \in \text{Dom } d\exists_i: \text{AG}_w d\exists_i w = \text{DA}_{d\omega i} s$

- Any realization of
- \mathcal{E}
- occurs during the result state of the onset of
- s

 $d\exists \subseteq \text{ORS } \{\text{BG } s\} \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } d\exists_i: \text{OR}_w d\exists_i \subseteq \text{OR}_w \text{RS}_w(\text{BG}_w s)$

- In
- $\mathbf{d}\omega$
- , state
- $d\sigma$
- holds at
- $\mathbf{d}\tau$

 $\mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} d\sigma \quad := \quad \lambda i. \mathbf{d}\tau_i \subseteq_{d\omega i} \text{OR}_{d\omega i} d\sigma_i$

EXAMPLE 2: Informal preview.

(1) Once upon a time, ‘tis said,...

Qanga=nnguuq

*long.ago=hearsay**if*

...there was a man named Aataarsuaq...

anguti-qar Aataarsuar-mik ati-lim-mik

*man-have-IND.IV-3s [Aataarsuaq-sg.MOD name-with-sg.MOD]**fb, ff*reality $\top w^*$:*if*

- $\top e^*$: speech event
- | $t^* \subseteq \mathfrak{D}_{w^*} e_1$: e^* -now, e^* -spkr still remembers e_1
- e_1 : e_1 -spkr talks to $\top e^*$ -spkr (in al.) about $\top p_1$

if $w_1 \in \top p_1$:*if* ||*fb* ==

$\top t_1$: long before w^* -time of e_1 ($\mathfrak{D}_{w^*} e_1$)
 s_1 : a_1 is a k^{α}_1 -man $b_{\alpha,1}$ -named *Aataarsuaq*

(2) Back then people...

Taama-ni inui-t

*then/there-LOC person-pl**if, ib*...used to kill their \top fellow men.

inu-qati-min-nik tuqut-si-sar-pu-t.

*person-fellow-3p \top .pl-MOD kill-apass-habit-IND.IV-3p**mf, fb*reality $\top w^*$:*if* .. || ||*fb* .. • • •...

- $\top e^*$: speech event
- | $t^* \subseteq \mathfrak{D}_{w^*} e_1$: e^* -now, e^* -spkr still remembers e_1
- e_1 : e_1 -spkr talks to $\top e^*$ -spkr (in al.) about $\top p_1$
- $\top \mathcal{D}_2 w^* = \text{Dom } h^{\varepsilon}_2 w^*$:
 $h^{\varepsilon}_2 w^*$ -killing times
- $\text{Ran } h^{\varepsilon}_2 w^*$: $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w^*$ -men kill other $k^{\alpha}_1 w^*$ -men,
their $k^{\alpha}_2 w^*$ -victims

 $w_1 \in \top p_1$:

||

==

$\top t_1$: long before w^* -time of e_1 ($\mathfrak{D}_{w^*} e_1$)
 s_1 : a_1 is a $k^{\alpha}_1 w_1$ -man $b_{\alpha,1}$ -named *Aataarsuaq*

(3a) Aataarsuaq also

Aataarsuaq aamma

*Aataarsuaq also**if*

...had enemies (or an enemy)...

akira-qar-pu-q

*enemy-have-IND.IV-3s**fb*

reality $\top w^*$:

- $\top e^*$: speech event
- | $t^* \subseteq \mathfrak{D}_{w^*} e_1$: e^* -now, e^* -spkr still remembers e_1
- e_1 : e_1 -spkr talks to $\top e^*$ -spkr (in al.) about $\top p_1$

...|| || ...
 ...• • ...

$\top \mathcal{D}_2 w^* = \text{Dom } h^e_2 w^*$: $h^e_2 w^*$ -killing times
 Ran $h^e_2 w^*$: $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w^*$ -men kill other $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w^*$ -men

$w_1 \in \top p_1$:

||
 ==

ib ..• •...

•

fb =====

$\top t_1$: long before w^* -time of e_1 ($\mathfrak{D}_{w^*} e_1$)
 s_1 : a_1 is a $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w_1$ -man $b_{\alpha,1}$ -named *Aataarsuaq*
 Ran $h^e_2 w_1$: $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w_1$ -men kill other $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w_1$ -men
 $e_3 \in \text{Ran } h^e_2 w_1$: $h^e_2 w_1$ -killing by $\top a_1$
 s_3 ^I(= RS _{w_1} e_3):
 $\top a_1$ (s_3 -exp) has $k^{\alpha}_3 w_1$ -enemy (sg. or pl.)

(3b) ...but he _{\top} was unable to kill them _{\perp} .

akiqqa-ni

enemy-3s _{\top} .pl=but.

ff: *if*

tuqun-niq sapir-pa-i.

kill- ν n be.unable-IND.TV-3s.3p

ff: *fb*

reality $\top w^*$:

- $\top e^*$: speech event
- | $t^* \subseteq \mathfrak{D}_{w^*} e_1$: e^* -now, e^* -spkr still remembers e_1
- e_1 : e_1 -spkr talks to $\top e^*$ -spkr (in al.) about $\top p_1$

...|| || ...
 ...• • ...

$\top \mathcal{D}_2 w^* = \text{Dom } h^e_2 w^*$: $h^e_2 w^*$ -killing times
 Ran $h^e_2 w^*$: $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w^*$ -men kill other $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w^*$ -men

$w_1 \in \top p_1$:

||
 ==

...|| ||...

...• •...

•

=====

$\top t_1$: long before w^* -time of e_1 ($\mathfrak{D}_{w^*} e_1$)
 s_1 : a_1 is a $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w_1$ -man $b_{\alpha,1}$ -named *Aataarsuaq*
 $\top \mathcal{D}_2 w_1 = \text{Dom } h^e_2 w_1$: $h^e_2 w_1$ -killing times
 Ran $h^e_2 w_1$: $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w_1$ -men kill other $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w_1$ -men
 $e_3 \in \text{Ran } h^e_2 w_1$: $h^e_2 w_1$ -killing by $\top a_1$
 s_3 ^I(= RS _{w_1} e_3):
 $\top a_1$ (s_3 -exp) has $k^{\alpha}_3 w_1$ -enemies $\perp a_3$
 $\top a_1$ wants to, but doesn't, realize \mathcal{E}_3
 $\mathcal{T}_3 w_1 = \mathfrak{D}_{w_1} s_3$: w_1 -time of s_3 -enmity/kill.wish

ff: *if* |||||

if/*fb* $w_1 \notin \text{Dom } \mathcal{E}_3$

$w_3 \in \text{Dom } \mathcal{E}_3$

...|| || ...

||||

•

$\top \mathcal{D}_2 w_3 = \text{Dom } h^e_2 w_3$: $h^e_2 w_3$ -killing times
 $\mathcal{T}_3 w_3 = \mathfrak{D}_{w_3} s_3$: w_3 -time of s_3 -enmity/kill.wish
 $\mathcal{E}_3 w_4 = h^e_2 w_3(\mathcal{T}_3 w_3)$:
 w_1 -exp. of s_3 -wish h^e_2 -kills $\perp a_3$ during
 the result time of the onset of s_3

EXAMPLE 2: Online update.

(1) Once upon a time, ‘tis said,...¹⁶Qanga =nnguuq *if**long.ago* =*hearsay* $[t \text{ el } long_{d\omega}[t, e]]$; $[p] (d\varepsilon: AG \text{ talk.abt}_{d\omega} p)$, $(AG \mathbf{d\varepsilon} \subseteq_{d\omega} DA \ d\varepsilon)$, $(\mathbf{d\varepsilon} \subseteq_{d\omega} \vartheta_{RS} \ d\varepsilon)$];...there was a man...¹⁷anguti- -qar *fb**man-* -*have* (impersonal) $[k^\alpha \text{I } *man \ k^\alpha]$; $[s \text{I } d\kappa^\alpha\{s\} =_{d\Omega} DA \ s]$];

-pu

-q

-IND.IV ($\mathbf{d\Omega}$ -state, impers)

-3s (no agr)

 $^p [\text{I } \vartheta_{d\Omega} \ BG \ d\sigma < \vartheta_{d\omega} \ \mathbf{d\varepsilon}]$; $[\text{I } \mathbf{d\tau} \subseteq_{d\Omega} \ d\sigma]$; $[p] \ \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{d\Omega}]$; $[\text{I}]$...named Aataarsuaq.¹⁸Aataarsuar- -mik *ff**Aataarsuaq-* -sg.MOD $[b \text{I } b = Aataarsuaq]$; $[\text{I } sg \ d\beta]$; $[b_\alpha \text{I } b_\alpha(?) \subseteq d\beta]$];

ati-

-lim

-mik

name.of-

-with

-sg.MOD

 $[\text{I } d\alpha\beta(\alpha) \ \text{name } \alpha]$; $[a \text{I } d\alpha\beta(a) = d\beta]$; $[\text{I } sg \ d\alpha]$; $[\text{I } d\kappa^\alpha\{d\sigma\} \subseteq_{d\Omega} \ d\alpha]$];reality ${}^\top w^*$:

- ${}^\top e^*$: speech event
- | $t^* \subseteq \vartheta_{w^*} e_1$: e^* -now, e^* -spkr still remembers e_1
- e_1 : e_1 -spkr talks to ${}^\top e^*$ -spkr (in al.) about ${}^\top p_1$

 $w_1 \in {}^\top p_1$:

||

==

 ${}^\top t_1$: long before w^* -time of e_1 ($\vartheta_{w^*} e_1$) s_1 : a_1 is a k^α -man $b_{\alpha,1}$ -named *Aataarsuaq*¹⁶ • In $\mathbf{d\omega}$, t is long before the time of e $long_{d\omega}[t, \vartheta e] := \lambda i. t < \vartheta_{d\omega i} e \wedge long([{}^\top t, {}^f \vartheta_{d\omega i} e])$ • In $\mathbf{d\omega}$, $d\varepsilon$ is a speech event in which the speaker talks about \mathbf{p} ; $\mathbf{d\varepsilon}$ -agent is a $d\varepsilon$ -addressee $d\varepsilon: AG \text{ talk.abt}_{d\omega} \mathbf{p} := \lambda i. \text{talk.abt}_{d\omega i}(d\varepsilon_i, AG_{d\omega i} d\varepsilon_i, \mathbf{p})$ $AG \mathbf{d\varepsilon} \subseteq_{d\omega} DA \ d\varepsilon := \lambda i. AG_{d\omega i} \mathbf{d\varepsilon}_i \subseteq DA_{d\omega i} d\varepsilon_i$ ¹⁷ • Any instance of k^α is one or more men; in $\mathbf{d\Omega}$, $d\kappa^\alpha$ in s is the exp. of s ; $\mathbf{d\Omega}$ -tm of $d\sigma$ -onset is before $\mathbf{d\omega}$ -tm of $\mathbf{d\varepsilon}$ $*man \ k^\alpha := \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } k^\alpha \forall a \in \text{Ran } k^\alpha w: *man_w \ a$ $d\kappa^\alpha\{s\} =_{d\Omega} DA \ s := \lambda i. \forall w \in \mathbf{d\Omega}_i: d\kappa^\alpha_{i,w} s = DA_w \ s$ $\vartheta_{d\Omega} \ BG \ d\sigma < \vartheta_{d\omega} \ \mathbf{d\varepsilon} := \lambda i. \forall w \in \mathbf{d\Omega}_i: \vartheta_w \ BG_w \ d\sigma_i < \vartheta_{d\omega i} \ \mathbf{d\varepsilon}_i$ ¹⁸ • $d\beta$ is atomic (no proper parts) $sg \ d\beta := \lambda i. \forall b: b \subseteq d\beta_i \rightarrow b = d\beta_i$ • $d\beta$ is the value assigned by b_α to some argument $b_\alpha(?) = d\beta := \lambda i. \exists a \in \text{Dom } b_\alpha: b_\alpha(a) = d\beta_i$ • Function $d\alpha\beta$ sends any animate a in its domain to a name of a $d\alpha\beta(\alpha) \ \text{name } \alpha := \lambda i. \forall a \in \text{Dom } d\alpha\beta_i: \text{name.of}(d\alpha\beta_i(a), a)$

(2) Back then...¹⁹

Taama- -ni if
 then/there- -LOC
 $[t \uparrow =_{d\omega} \vartheta d\sigma]; [D \uparrow d\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} \cup_{\tau} D];$

...people_T...²⁰

inui- -t ib
 person- -pl (subject)
 $^P[\uparrow *person \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha]; ^P[\uparrow pl(\mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha | \mathbf{d}\theta)]; [\mathbf{k}^\alpha | \mathbf{k}^\alpha = (\mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha | \mathbf{d}\theta)];$

...used to kill their_T fellow men.²¹

inu- -qati mf
 person- -fellow
 $[\uparrow *person \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha]; [k^\alpha | \text{Ran } k^\alpha \subseteq \text{Ran } \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha, k^\alpha \cap \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha];$

-min -nik
 -3p_T.pl -MOD
 $^P[\uparrow 3p(\text{Ran } \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha), 3p(\text{Ran } \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha)]; [h^\varepsilon | \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha \{h^\varepsilon\} \subseteq \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha];$

tuqut- -si -sar fb
 kill- -apass -habit
 $[\uparrow d\eta^\varepsilon: \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha \text{ kill } \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha]; [\uparrow d\eta^\varepsilon: \text{AG } \emptyset \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha]; [\uparrow \text{Dom } d\eta^\varepsilon = \mathbf{d}\theta];$

-pu -t
 -IND.IV ($\mathbf{d}\omega$ -habit of T) ($\mathbf{d}\theta$ -habit) -3p (agr with T)
 $^P[\uparrow (\uparrow d\eta^\varepsilon <_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon), (\text{AG } d\eta^\varepsilon =_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha)]; [\uparrow \mathbf{d}\theta \subseteq_{d\omega} d\eta^\varepsilon]; ^P[\uparrow 3p_{d\omega}(\text{Ran } \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha)]$

¹⁹ • In $\mathbf{d}\omega$, $d\tau$ falls within the period covered by distribution \mathcal{D}

$$d\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} \cup_{\tau} \mathcal{D} \quad := \quad \lambda i. d\tau \subseteq [\min_{\prec} \mathcal{D}d\omega_i, \max_{\prec} \mathcal{D}d\omega_i]$$

²⁰ • \mathbf{k}^α are $\mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha$ -animates instantiated in $\mathbf{d}\theta$ -eventualities

$$\mathbf{k}^\alpha = (\mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha | \mathbf{d}\theta) \quad := \quad \lambda i. \mathbf{k}^\alpha = \{ \langle w, e, \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha_{iwe} \rangle : w \in \text{Dom } \mathbf{d}\theta_i \wedge \exists t \in \mathbf{d}\theta_i w (\vartheta_w e \subseteq t) \cup \{ \langle s, \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha_{iws} \rangle : w \in \text{Dom } \mathbf{d}\theta_i \wedge \exists t \in \mathbf{d}\theta_i w (t \subseteq \vartheta_w s) \}$$

• In any $\mathbf{d}\theta$ -world, there is more than one $\mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha$ -animate (group) instantiated in $\mathbf{d}\theta$ -eventuality

$$pl(\mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha | \mathbf{d}\theta) \quad := \quad \lambda i. |\text{Ran}(\mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha | \mathbf{d}\theta)| > 1$$

²¹ • In any k^α -world, k^α -animates are $\mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha$ -animates & in any k^α -ev. the k^α -animate(s) don't overlap with the $\mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha$ -anim.

$$\text{Ran } k^\alpha \subseteq \text{Ran } \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } k^\alpha: \text{Ran } k^\alpha w \subseteq \text{Ran } \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha w$$

$$k^\alpha \cap \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } k^\alpha (\forall e \in \text{Dom } k^\alpha w: \neg k^\alpha_{iwe} \circ \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha_{iwe} \wedge \forall s \in \text{Dom } k^\alpha w: \neg k^\alpha_{iws} \circ \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha_{iws})$$

• In h^ε -worlds, $\mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha$ -animates are instantiated in all h^ε -events

$$\mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha \{h^\varepsilon\} \subseteq \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } h^\varepsilon: \langle \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha_{iwe} : e \in \text{Ran } h^\varepsilon w \rangle \subseteq \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha w$$

• In any $d\eta^\varepsilon$ -event $\mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha$ -animate(s) kill the $\mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha$ -animate(s)

$$d\eta^\varepsilon: \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha \text{ kill } \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } d\eta^\varepsilon_i \forall t \in \text{Dom } d\eta^\varepsilon_i w \exists e: \\ e = d\eta^\varepsilon_{iwt} \wedge \vartheta_w e \subseteq t \wedge \text{kill}_w(e, \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha_{iwe}, \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha_{iwe})$$

• In any $d\eta^\varepsilon$ -event the agent does not overlap with the animate(s) instantiating $\mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha$

$$d\eta^\varepsilon: \text{AG } \emptyset \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } d\eta^\varepsilon_i \forall e \in \text{Ran } d\eta^\varepsilon_i: \neg \text{AG}_w e \circ \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha_{iwe}$$

• The $\omega\tau$ -distribution of $d\eta^\varepsilon$ -events is $\mathbf{d}\theta$

$$\text{Dom } d\eta^\varepsilon = \mathbf{d}\theta \quad := \quad \lambda i. \langle \text{Dom } d\eta^\varepsilon_i w : w \in \text{Dom } d\eta^\varepsilon_i \rangle = \mathbf{d}\theta_i$$

• In $\mathbf{d}\omega$, the first $d\eta^\varepsilon$ -event lies before $\mathbf{d}\varepsilon$. ($\min_{\prec} T := ut \in T (\forall t' \in T: t \neq t' \rightarrow t < t')$)

$$^1 d\eta^\varepsilon <_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon \quad := \quad \lambda i. \min_{\prec} \{ \vartheta_{d\omega_i} e : e \in \text{Ran } d\eta^\varepsilon_i d\omega_i \} < \vartheta_{d\omega_i} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon_i$$

• In $\mathbf{d}\omega$, any $\mathbf{d}\theta$ -time is a $d\eta^\varepsilon$ -frame (i.e. includes a $d\eta^\varepsilon$ -event)

$$\mathbf{d}\theta \subseteq_{d\omega} d\eta^\varepsilon \quad := \quad \lambda i. \mathbf{d}\theta_i d\omega_i \subseteq \text{Dom } d\eta^\varepsilon_i d\omega_i$$

reality $\top w^*$:	•	$\top e^*$: speech event
		$t^* \subseteq \mathfrak{D}_{w^*} e_1$: e^* -now, e^* -spkr still remembers e_1
<i>if</i>	•	e_1 : e_1 -spkr talks to $\top e^*$ -spkr (in al.) about $\top p_1$
		$\top \mathcal{D}_2 w^* = \text{Dom } h_2^\varepsilon w^*$:
		$h_2^\varepsilon w^*$ -killing times
<i>fb</i> .. • • •...		$\text{Ran } h_2^\varepsilon w^*$: $\top k_1^\alpha w^*$ -men kill other $k_1^\alpha w^*$ -men, their $k_2^\alpha w^*$ -victims

$w_1 \in \top p_1$:	
	$\top t_1$: long before w^* -time of e_1 ($\mathfrak{D}_{w^*} e_1$)
==	s_1 : a_1 is a $k_1^\alpha w_1$ -man $b_{\alpha,1}$ -named <i>Aataarsuaq</i>

(3a) *Aataarsuaq*...*Aataarsuaq*_T *if**Aataarsuaq*.sg (subject) $P[| \text{Aataarsuaq name } d\alpha]; P[| \text{sg } d\alpha]; [\mathbf{a} \mathbf{a} = d\alpha];$...also...²²*aamma* *ib**also* $P[| \text{AG } d\eta^\varepsilon =_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\kappa^\alpha]; [e| e \in_{d\Omega} \text{Ran } d\eta^\varepsilon, \text{AG } e =_{d\Omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha];$...had enemies...²³*akira*-qar *fb**enemy*-have (personal) $[k^\alpha | (\sigma: k^\alpha * \text{enemy DA})]; [s| d\kappa^\alpha \{s\} \emptyset_{d\Omega} \text{DA } s]; \uparrow [| d\sigma =_{d\Omega} \text{RS } d\varepsilon];$

-pu

-IND.IV ($\mathbf{d}\Omega$ -state of T)($\mathbf{d}\tau$ -state)

-q

-3s (agr with T)

 $P[| \mathfrak{D}_{d\Omega} \text{BG } d\sigma < \mathfrak{D}_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon, \text{DA } d\sigma =_{d\Omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha]; [| \mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{d\Omega} d\sigma]; P[| 3s \mathbf{d}\alpha]$

²² • In $\mathbf{d}\Omega$, e is a $d\eta^\varepsilon$ -event & an action by $\mathbf{d}\alpha$

$$e \in_{d\Omega} \text{Ran } d\eta^\varepsilon \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \mathbf{d}\Omega_i: e \in \text{Ran } d\eta^\varepsilon_i w$$

$$\text{AG } e =_{d\Omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \mathbf{d}\Omega_i: \text{AG}_w e = \mathbf{d}\alpha_i$$

²³ • Any k^α -animate(s) instantiated in a state s is (are) enemies of the experiencer of s

$$\sigma: k^\alpha * \text{enemy DA} \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } k^\alpha \forall s \in \text{Dom } k^\alpha w \exists a: a = k^\alpha w s \wedge * \text{enemy.of}_w(s, a, \text{DA}_w s)$$

• In $\mathbf{d}\Omega$, s is a state with $d\kappa^\alpha$ -animate(s) other than the experiencer of s

$$d\kappa^\alpha \{s\} \emptyset_{d\omega} \text{DA } s \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \mathbf{d}\Omega_i \exists a, a': a = d\kappa^\alpha_i w s \wedge a' = \text{DA}_w s \wedge \neg a \circ a'$$

• In $\mathbf{d}\Omega$, the experiencer of $d\sigma$ is $\mathbf{d}\alpha$

$$\text{DA } s =_{d\Omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \mathbf{d}\Omega_i: \text{DA}_w d\sigma_i = \mathbf{d}\alpha_i$$

reality $\top w^*$:

- $\top e^*$: speech event
- | $t^* \subseteq \mathfrak{D}_{w^*} e_1$: e^* -now, e^* -spkr still remembers e_1
- e_1 : e_1 -spkr talks to $\top e^*$ -spkr (in al.) about $\top p_1$

... || || ...
...• • ...

$\top \mathcal{D}_2 w^* = \text{Dom } h^e_2 w^*$: $h^e_2 w^*$ -killing times
 $\text{Ran } h^e_2 w^*$: $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w^*$ -men kill other $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w^*$ -men

$w_1 \in \top p_1$:

|| $\top t_1$: long before w^* -time of e_1 ($\mathfrak{D}_{w^*} e_1$)
== s_1 : a_1 is a $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w_1$ -man $b_{\alpha,1}$ -named *Aataarsuaq*
ib ..• •... $\text{Ran } h^e_2 w_1$: $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w_1$ -men kill other $\top k^{\alpha}_1 w_1$ -men
• $e_3 \in \text{Ran } h^e_2 w_1$: $h^e_2 w_1$ -killing by $\top a_1$
ff ===== s_3 \uparrow (= $\text{RS}_{w_1} e_3$):
 $\top a_1$ (s_3 -exp) has $k^{\alpha}_3 w_1$ -enemy (sg. or pl.)

(3b) ...but he $_{\top}$ was unable to kill them $_{\perp}$.²⁴

akiqqa-
enemy-

ff: if

$\text{P}[\uparrow \text{d}\kappa^{\alpha}\{\text{d}\sigma\} * \text{enemy}_{\text{d}\Omega} \text{d}\alpha];$

-ni

-3s $_{\top}$.pl.

(object)

$\text{P}[\uparrow 3s \text{d}\alpha, 3p_{\text{d}\Omega} \text{d}\kappa^{\alpha}\{\text{d}\sigma\}, \text{d}\alpha \emptyset_{\text{d}\Omega} \text{d}\kappa^{\alpha}\{\text{d}\sigma\}]; [\text{al } a =_{\text{d}\Omega} \text{d}\kappa^{\alpha}\{\text{d}\sigma\}];$

=li

=but (*ff*: ...)

$[\mathcal{T} \mathcal{T} = \mathfrak{D} \text{d}\sigma]; \uparrow[\uparrow \text{Dom } \text{d}\omega\tau \neq \text{d}\Omega];$

tuqun-

-niq

ff: fb

kill-

-v\lambda n

$\text{P}[\uparrow \text{d}\eta^e\{\text{d}\omega\tau\}: \text{AG kill } \text{d}\alpha]; [\mathcal{E} \mathcal{E} = \text{d}\eta^e\{\text{d}\omega\tau\}];$

sapir-

be.unable-

$\text{P}[\uparrow \text{no}_{\text{d}\Omega} \text{d}\mathfrak{D}]; [\uparrow (\text{d}\sigma: \text{DA want}_{\text{d}\Omega} \text{d}\mathfrak{D}), (\text{d}\mathfrak{D} \subseteq \mathfrak{D}\text{RS}\{\text{BG } \text{d}\sigma\})];$

-pa

-IND.TV ($\text{d}\Omega$ -state of $\langle \top, \perp \rangle$)

($\text{d}\tau$ -state)

(agt with $\langle \top, \perp \rangle$)

$\text{P}[\uparrow \mathfrak{D}_{\text{d}\Omega} \text{BG } \text{d}\sigma < \mathfrak{D}_{\text{d}\Omega} \text{d}\mathfrak{E}, \text{DA } \text{d}\sigma =_{\text{d}\Omega} \text{d}\alpha, \text{d}\alpha \emptyset \text{d}\alpha]; [\uparrow \text{d}\tau \subseteq_{\text{d}\Omega} \text{d}\sigma]; \text{P}[\uparrow 3s \text{d}\alpha, 3p \text{d}\alpha, \text{d}\alpha \emptyset \text{d}\alpha]$

²⁴ • Any realization of \mathcal{T} is a $\text{d}\sigma$ -time

$$\mathcal{T} = \mathfrak{D} \text{d}\sigma \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } \mathcal{T}: \mathcal{T}w = \mathfrak{D}_w \text{d}\sigma_i$$

- In $\text{d}\omega\tau$ -worlds, any instance of $\text{d}\eta^e$ at $\text{d}\omega\tau$ is a killing of $\text{d}\alpha$; \mathcal{E} is the concept of the $\text{d}\eta^e$ -killing at $\text{d}\omega\tau$

$$\text{d}\eta^e\{\text{d}\omega\tau\}: \text{AG kill } \text{d}\alpha \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } \text{d}\omega\tau, \exists t, e: t = \text{d}\omega\tau_i w \wedge e = \text{d}\eta^e_{i w t} \wedge \text{kill}_w(e, \text{AG}_w e, \text{d}\alpha_i)$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \text{d}\eta^e\{\text{d}\omega\tau\} \quad := \quad \lambda i. \mathcal{E} = \{\langle w, e \rangle: w \in \text{Dom } \text{d}\omega\tau_i \wedge e = \text{d}\eta^e_{i w}(\text{d}\omega\tau_i w)\}$$

- In $\text{d}\Omega$, $\text{d}\sigma$ -exp. wants to realize $\text{d}\mathfrak{D}$; any realization of $\text{d}\mathfrak{D}$ occurs during res of $\text{d}\sigma$ -beg; $\text{d}\mathfrak{D}$ is not realized in $\text{d}\Omega$

$$\text{d}\sigma: \text{DA want}_{\text{d}\Omega} \text{d}\mathfrak{D} \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{d}\Omega_i: \text{want}_w(\text{d}\sigma_i, \text{DA}_w \text{d}\sigma_i, \text{Dom } \text{d}\mathfrak{D}_i)$$

$$\wedge \forall w' \in \text{Dom } \text{d}\mathfrak{D}_i: \text{AG}_w \text{d}\mathfrak{D}_i w' = \text{DA}_w \text{d}\sigma_i$$

$$\text{d}\mathfrak{D} \subseteq \mathfrak{D}\text{RS}\{\text{BG } \text{d}\sigma\} \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{Dom } \text{d}\mathfrak{D}_i: \mathfrak{D}_w \text{d}\mathfrak{D}_i w \subseteq \mathfrak{D}_w \text{RS}_w(\text{BG}_w \text{d}\sigma_i)$$

$$\text{no}_{\text{d}\Omega} \text{d}\mathfrak{D} \quad := \quad \lambda i. \forall w \in \text{d}\Omega_i: w \notin \text{Dom } \text{d}\mathfrak{D}_i$$

<p>reality $\top w^*$:</p> <p>... ...</p> <p>... • • ...</p> <hr/> <p>$w_1 \in \top p_1$:</p> <p> </p> <p>==</p> <p>... ...</p> <p>... • • ...</p> <p>•</p> <p>=====</p> <p><i>ff</i></p> <p><i>ff</i> </p> <hr/> <p><i>ff</i> $w_1 \notin \text{Dom } \mathcal{E}_3$</p> <p>$w_3 \in \text{Dom } \mathcal{E}_3$</p> <p>... ...</p> <p> </p> <p>•</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\top e^*$: speech event $t^* \subseteq \vartheta_{w^*} e_1$: e^*-now, e^*-spkr still remembers e_1 • e_1: e_1-spkr talks to $\top e^*$-spkr (in al.) about $\top p_1$ <p>$\top \mathcal{D}_2 w^* = \text{Dom } h^\varepsilon_2 w^*$: $h^\varepsilon_2 w^*$-killing times</p> <p>$\text{Ran } h^\varepsilon_2 w^*$: $\top k^\alpha_1 w^*$-men kill other $\top k^\alpha_1 w^*$-men</p> <hr/> <p>$\top t_1$: long before w^*-time of e_1 ($\vartheta_{w^*} e_1$)</p> <p>s_1: a_1 is a $\top k^\alpha_1 w_1$-man $b_{\alpha,1}$-named <i>Aataarsuaq</i></p> <p>$\top \mathcal{D}_2 w_1 = \text{Dom } h^\varepsilon_2 w_1$: $h^\varepsilon_2 w_1$-killing times</p> <p>$\text{Ran } h^\varepsilon_2 w_1$: $\top k^\alpha_1 w_1$-men kill other $\top k^\alpha_1 w_1$-men</p> <p>$e_3 \in \text{Ran } h^\varepsilon_2 w_1$: $h^\varepsilon_2 w_1$-killing by $\top a_1$</p> <p>s_3 ^I(= RS_{w_1} e_3):</p> <p>$\top a_1$ (s_3-exp) has $k^\alpha_3 w_1$-enemies $\perp a_3$</p> <p>$\top a_1$ wants to, but doesn't, realize \mathcal{E}_3</p> <p>$\mathcal{T}_3 w_1 = \vartheta_{w_1} s_3$: w_1-time of s_3-enmity/kill.wish</p> <hr/> <p>$\top \mathcal{D}_2 w_3 = \text{Dom } h^\varepsilon_2 w_3$: $h^\varepsilon_2 w_3$-killing times</p> <p>$\mathcal{T}_3 w_3 = \vartheta_{w_3} s_3$: w_3-time of s_3-enmity/kill.wish</p> <p>$\mathcal{E}_3 w_4 = h^\varepsilon_2 w_3(\mathcal{T}_3 w_3)$:</p> <p>$w_1$-exp. of s_3-wish h^ε_2-kills $\perp a_3$ during the result time of the onset of s_3</p>
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TABLE 4. Habitual verbs in Kalaallisut

• Indicative intransitive (IND.IV)

Base $\top \omega \varepsilon$ -reality, $\top \alpha$ -ctr presup $\top \omega \tau$ -Location test

	dτ time	dθ distribution
$[h^\sigma \dots]$; P[$ \perp \text{DA } d\eta^\sigma <_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon$, DA $d\eta^\sigma =_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha$];	$[\perp \mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} d\eta^\sigma]$	$[\perp \mathbf{d}\theta \subseteq_{d\omega} d\eta^\sigma]$;
$[h^\varepsilon \dots]$; P[$ \text{AG } d\eta^\varepsilon <_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon$, AG $d\eta^\varepsilon =_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha$];	$[\perp \mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} d\eta^\varepsilon]$	$[\perp \mathbf{d}\theta \subseteq_{d\omega} d\eta^\varepsilon]$;
$[h^{\varepsilon\varepsilon} \dots]$; P[$ \text{AG } d\eta^{\varepsilon\varepsilon} <_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\varepsilon$, AG $d\eta^{\varepsilon\varepsilon} =_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha$];	$[\perp \mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} d\eta^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}]$	$[\perp \mathbf{d}\theta \subseteq_{d\omega} d\eta^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}]$;

• Background-generic intransitive (GNR \top)Base $\perp \alpha$ -ctr presup. $\top \omega \tau$ -Location test $\top \tau$ -Update

	dτ time	dθ distribution	<i>(if or ib only)</i>
$[h^\sigma \dots]$; P[$ \text{DA } d\eta^\sigma =_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha$];	$[\perp \mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} d\eta^\sigma]$	$[\perp \mathbf{d}\theta \subseteq_{d\omega} d\eta^\sigma]$;	$[\mathcal{D} \mathcal{D} = \vartheta d\eta^\sigma]$
$[h^\varepsilon \dots]$; P[$ \text{AG } d\eta^\varepsilon =_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha$];	$[\perp \mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} d\eta^\varepsilon]$	$[\perp \mathbf{d}\theta \subseteq_{d\omega} d\eta^\varepsilon]$;	$[\mathcal{D} \mathcal{D} = \vartheta \text{RS } d\eta^\varepsilon]$
$[h^{\varepsilon\varepsilon} \dots]$; P[$ \text{AG } d\eta^{\varepsilon\varepsilon} =_{d\omega} \mathbf{d}\alpha$];	$[\perp \mathbf{d}\tau \subseteq_{d\omega} d\eta^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}]$	$[\perp \mathbf{d}\theta \subseteq_{d\omega} d\eta^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}]$;	$[\mathcal{D} \mathcal{D} = \vartheta \text{RS } \perp d\eta^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}]$

APPENDIX: INFLECTIONAL SYSTEM & PROSPECTIVES STATIVES

Form Gloss Topo Sample meaning: presuppositional test (^P); update; implicature (^I)

Sample CASE inflections (animate, or temporal, cn base):

-∅	NOM	<i>if, ib</i>	[al a = _{dω} $dκ^α\{dε\}$]	IV subject
		<i>if, ib</i>	[<i>al a</i> = _{dω} $dκ^α\{dε\}$]	TV object
-p	ERG	<i>if, ib</i>	[al a = _{dω} $dκ^α\{dε\}$]	TV subject
-mi	LOC	<i>if</i>	[D $dκ^τ\{dε\} \subseteq \cup_τ \mathcal{D}$]	τ-location
-kut	VIA	<i>if</i>	[D $\mathcal{D} \approx dκ^τ$]	τω-dist. ('path')
-mut	DAT	<i>mf</i>	[$k^α k^α\{ε\} = DA \ ε$]	α-goal
-mit	ABL	<i>mf</i>	[$k^α k^α\{ε\} = AG \ ε$]	α-source
-mik	MOD	<i>mf</i>	[$h^ε dκ^α\{h^ε\} \subseteq dκ^α$];	α-modifier
-tut	EQU	<i>mf</i>	[<i>al a</i> ∈ _{dω} Ran $dκ^α$]	α-standard

Sample MATRIX MOOD-CENTERING inflections (episodic action iv-base):

-vu	IND.IV	<i>fb</i>	^P [$(dε <_{dω} \mathbf{dε}), (AG \ dε =_{dω} \mathbf{dα})$]; [$dε \subseteq_{dω} \mathbf{dτ}$];	dω -action of T
		<i>fb</i>	^P [$(\vartheta_{dΩ} \ dε < \vartheta_{dΩ} \ \mathbf{dε}), (AG \ dε =_{dΩ} \ \mathbf{dα})$]; [$dε \subseteq_{dΩ} \ \mathbf{dτ}$];	dΩ -action of T
-va	IND.TV	<i>fb</i>	^P [$(dε <_{dω} \mathbf{dε}), (AG \ dε =_{dω} \ \mathbf{dα}), (\mathbf{dα} \ \emptyset \ dα)$]; [$dε \subseteq_{dω} \ \mathbf{dτ}$];	dω -act. by T on ⊥
-la	IRR	<i>fb</i>	^P [$(\vartheta \ d\exists < \vartheta_{dω} \ \mathbf{dε}), (AG \ d\exists = \ \mathbf{dα})$]; [$d\exists \subseteq \ \mathbf{dτ}$]; [p p = Dom $d\exists$]	T-action concept
-vi/va	QUE	<i>fb</i>	^P [$(\vartheta \ d\exists < \vartheta_{dω} \ \mathbf{dε}), (AG \ d\exists = \ \mathbf{dα})$]; [E (dε : AG <i>request</i> _{dω} E), (E : DA _{dω} dε <i>tlk.abt dε</i>)]; [$d\exists \subseteq \ \vartheta RS \ \mathbf{dε}$]; [T T = ($\vartheta RS \ \mathbf{dε} \text{Dom } d\exists$)]	request to ^T ε-dat for tlk.abt T-actn.cnc
-lilla	OPT	<i>fb</i>	^P [$(RS \ \mathbf{dε}: AG \ \text{hope.for}_{dω} \ \text{Dom } d\exists), (AG \ d\exists = \ \mathbf{dα})$]; [$d\exists \subseteq \ \vartheta RS \ \mathbf{dε}$]; [T T = ($\vartheta RS \ \mathbf{dε} \text{Dom } d\exists$)]	hope for T-actn.cnc
-gil/∅	IMP	<i>fb</i>	^P [$(\mathbf{dε}: AG \ \text{request}_{dω} \ d\exists), (AG \ d\exists = DA_{dω} \ \mathbf{dε})$]; [$d\exists \subseteq \ \vartheta RS \ \mathbf{dε}$]; [T T = ($\vartheta RS \ \mathbf{dε} \text{Dom } d\exists$)]	request to ^T ε-dat
-niar-	POL	<i>fb</i>	^P [dε : AG <i>politely.ask</i> _{dω} DA];	polite req to ^T ε-dat

Sample DEPENDENT MOOD-CENTERING inflections (action iv-base, ♡ = ctr of empathy):

-ga	FCT _T	<i>if, ib</i>	^P [AG $dε =_{dω} \ \mathbf{dα}$]; [$dε \subseteq_{dω} \ \mathbf{dτ}$]; [t t = _{dω} $\vartheta RS \ dε$]	dτ -action of T
		<i>if, ib</i>	^P [AG $dη^ε =_{dω} \ \mathbf{dα}$]; [$\mathbf{dτ} \subseteq_{dω} \ dη^ε$]; [D D = $\vartheta RS \ dη^ε$]	dτ -habit of T
		<i>ff</i>	^P [AG $dη^ε =_{dω} \ \mathbf{dα}$]; [$\mathbf{dτ} \subseteq_{dω} \ dη^ε$];	no new topic
-mm	FCT _⊥	<i>if, ib</i>	^P [AG $dε =_{dω} \ \mathbf{dα}$]; [$dε \subseteq_{dω} \ \mathbf{dτ}$]; [t t = _{dω} $\vartheta RS \ dε$]	dτ -action of ⊥
		<i>if, ib</i>	[$dε \subseteq_{dω} \ \mathbf{dτ}$]; [t t = _{dω} $\vartheta RS \ dε$]	impers. state chg
-gu	HYP _T	<i>if, ib</i>	^P [AG $d\exists = \ \mathbf{dα}$]; [$\mathbf{dωτ} \subseteq \ d\exists$]; [T T = $\vartheta RS \ d\exists$]	dωτ -act.cpt of T
-gaanga	GNR _T	<i>if, ib</i>	^P [AG $dη^ε =_{dω} \ \mathbf{dα}$]; [$\mathbf{dθ} \subseteq_{dω} \ dη^ε$]; [D D = $\vartheta RS \ dη^ε$]	dθ -habit of T
-lu	ELA _T	<i>if, ib</i>	^P [AG $dη^ε = \ \mathbf{dα}$]; [$\mathbf{dθ} \subseteq \ dη^ε$]; [D D = $\vartheta RS \ dη^ε$]	dθ -habit of T
		<i>ff</i>	^P [AG $dη^ε = AG \ dε$]; [$\mathbf{dθ} \subseteq \ dη^ε$];	dθ -habit of ♡
-su	ELA _⊥ .IV	<i>ff</i>	^P [AG $dη^ε \ \emptyset \ AG \ dε$]; [$\mathbf{dθ} \subseteq \ dη^ε$];	dθ -habit of ♡
-na	NON _T	<i>fb</i>	^P [AG $dη^ε = AG \ dε$]; [<i>no</i> ($dη^ε, \ \mathbf{dθ}$)]; [p p = Dom $dη^ε$]	dθ -habit of ♡

Sample PROSPECTIVE STATIVE roots & derivational suffixes (action iv-base or animate cn-base; the hoped for/dreaded/etc action $d\exists$ is a prospect relative to the *beginning* of the mental state):

$-jumaar_{vV}$	‘be hoped for’	[sl (s: DA <i>hope.for</i> _{dω} $d\Omega$), $d\exists \subseteq_{d\Omega} \vartheta RS \{BG s\}$]	
	‘be dreaded’	[sl (s: DA <i>dread</i> _{dω} $d\Omega$), $d\exists \subseteq_{d\Omega} \vartheta RS \{BG s\}$]	
	‘be promised’	[s el (e: AG <i>promise</i> _{dω} $d\exists$), $d\exists \subseteq \vartheta RS e$]; ¹ [l $d\sigma =_{d\omega} RS d\epsilon$]	
$-niar_{vV}$	‘be about to’	[sl (s: DA <i>expect</i> _{dω} $d\Omega$), $d\exists \subseteq_{d\Omega} \vartheta RS \{BG s\}$]; ¹ [l ($d\kappa^{\beta}\{d\exists\} =_{d\Omega} OB d\exists$)];	
	‘be intended’	[sl (s: DA <i>intend</i> _{dω} $d\Omega$), $d\exists \subseteq_{d\Omega} \vartheta RS \{BG s\}$]	
	‘intend to’	[sl (s: DA <i>intend</i> _{dω} $d\exists$), $d\exists \subseteq \vartheta RS \{BG s\}$];	
	‘try to’	[sl (s: DA <i>intend</i> _{dω} $d\exists$), $d\exists \subseteq \vartheta RS \{BG s\}$]; ¹ [\mathcal{EE}] (AG $\mathcal{EE} = DA d\sigma$), ($d\exists = {}^f \mathcal{EE}$)	(process use)
$-nia_{vN}$	‘intending’	^P [l ($d\sigma$: DA <i>intend</i> _{dω} $d\exists$), $d\exists \subseteq \vartheta RS \{BG d\sigma\}$]; [$k^{\alpha} k^{\alpha} \equiv AG d\exists$];	
$-ssa_{vV}$	‘be expected’	[sl (s: DA <i>expect</i> _{dω} $d\Omega$), $d\exists \subseteq_{d\Omega} \vartheta RS \{BG s\}$]	
	‘be desired’	[sl (s: DA <i>want</i> _{dω} $d\Omega$), $d\exists \subseteq_{d\Omega} \vartheta RS \{BG s\}$]	
$-ssa_{nN}$	‘expected’	^P [l ($d\sigma$: DA <i>expect</i> _{dω} $d\Omega$), $d\exists \subseteq_{d\Omega} \vartheta RS \{BG d\sigma\}$]; [l $d\kappa^{\alpha}\{d\exists\} \subseteq_{d\Omega} d\kappa^{\alpha}$]	
	‘desired’	^P [l ($d\sigma$: DA <i>want</i> _{dω} $d\Omega$), $d\exists \subseteq_{d\Omega} \vartheta RS \{BG d\sigma\}$]; [l $d\kappa^{\alpha}\{d\exists\} \subseteq_{d\Omega} d\kappa^{\alpha}$]	
$sapir_{v-}$	‘be unable to’	^P [l <i>no</i> _{dω} $d\exists$]; [sl (s: DA <i>want</i> _{dω} $d\exists$), $d\exists \subseteq \vartheta RS \{BG s\}$]	
⋮	⋮	⋮	
etc (25+ more)			