Bracketing Switchboard: An addendum to the TREEBANK II Bracketing Guidelines

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This manual describes some of the additional policy developed by the Penn Treebank during the annotation of the Switchboard corpus (1995-1996). It is intended in general to extend the Treebank II Bracketing Guidelines, rather than replace them. However, some policy has been changed and in those cases, this manual contains the most recent decisions. The first section describes some new dash-tags. The second section describes Treebank policy for bracketing the “dysfluencies” which abound in speech. It is based on Treebank dysfluency policy which is described in Dysfluency Annotation Stylebook for the Switchboard Corpus. Syntactic constructions which occur in speech but not in writing are described in Section 3, New syntactic constructions.

1 New Dash-tags

There are 3 new dash-tags being used in conjunction with Treebank II for bracketing Switchboard.

1. -UNF

This tag marks unfinished constituents. It is added to the lowest constituent that can be labelled with confidence.

\[
(S \text{ (NP-SBJ it)} \\
(VP-UNF 's) \\
, \\
N_S)
\]

\[
(S \text{ (NP-SBJ-1 I)} \\
(VP happen \\
(S \text{ (NP-SBJ *)-1)} \\
(VP to \\
(VP live \\
(ADVP-LOC \text{ (ADVP not too far) away} \\
\text{ (PP-UNF from))})) \\
, \\
N_S))
\]

2. -ETC

This tag marks a special construction, which is extremely common in speech, in which a conjunct of the type ‘or anything’, ‘and whatever’, ‘and everything else’ ends (usually) the sentence. Rather than use the UCP (unlike conjoined phrase) continually for this, we simply allow unlike conjoined phrases of this type, but tag the second conjunct -ETC.

\[
(S \text{ (NP-SBJ I)} \\
(VP have \\
(NP no idea \\
(SBAR \text{ (WHADVP-2 how long)} \\
(S \text{ (NP-SBJ-1 this)} \\
(VP is \\
(VP supposed
\]
(S (NP-SBJ *))
  (VP to
    (VP (VP last
      (ADVP-TMP *T*-2))
    or
      (NP-ETC anything))))))

E_S))

3. **-IMP**

In Treebank II, imperatives are not specially marked, except by the presence of an empty subject (NP-SBJ *). In Switchboard, imperatives will be marked with the dash-tag -IMP on the S label, and main clauses with empty subjects will be reserved for main clauses with no (i.e. small pro) subjects.

Imperative:

( (S-IMP (NP-SBJ *))
  (VP let
    (S (NP-SBJ 's)
      (VP do
        (NP (NP something)
          (ADVP else)))))
  .
E_S))

Subjectless clause:

( (S (NP-SBJ *))
  (ADVP probably)
  (VP need
    (S (NP-SBJ-1 *))
      (VP to
        (VP try
          (S (NP-SBJ-2 *)
            (VP to
              (VP get
                (ADVP-CLR back)
                  (PP-PRD on
                    (NP the topic)))))
        E_S))
  E_S))
2 Bracketing dysfluencies

2.1 “Sentence” units

The E_S, N_S notation is used to indicate complete and incomplete “sentences” as given by the dysfluency annotation. These may be ignored at the bracketing stage at the discretion of the annotator. When this is done, the E_S or N_S is treated as punctuation and attached as high as possible. If a sentence has been wrongly divided across a turn at the dysfluency stage, it is not possible for the annotators to correct it, and thus it may remain as an error.

( (FRAG but
   , (INTJ uh)
   , N_S
   (NP (NP (ADVP just about)
       any kind)
   (PP of
      (NP music)))
   .
   E_S))

( (SQ (EDITED (SQ Is
   (NP-SBJ-UNF i-))))
   ,
   N_S
   (EDITED (RM [])
   (SQ-UNF are)
   , (IP +))
   are
   (RS ])
   (NP-SBJ they)
   (ADJP-PRD good)
   ?
   E_S))

2.2 Individual words and phrases

- Fillers
  Fillers such as uh, um, etc. are bracketed (INTJ uh).

( (S (INTJ Um)
   , (INTJ well)
   , (NP-SBJ you)
   (VP talked
    (PP about
Editing terms

Editing terms, extremely commonly I mean but sometimes also excuse me and a few other things, are labelled PRN. Within the PRN brackets these are bracketed as complete sentences. The usually present following comma is enclosed within the PRN.

(S (PRN (S (NP-SBJ I))
  (VP mean))
  ,)
(S (NP-SBJ they)
  (VP do
    (VP generate
      (NP (NP a lot)
        (PP of
          (NP soot))))))
  .)

Discourse markers

Most discourse markers, like fillers, are labelled INTJ. This includes the extremely common well and like, but also occasional others like now, see, say, actually, anyway, etc.

(S (INTJ Well)
  ,
  (NP-SBJ it)
  (VP 's
    (ADJP-PRD hard
      (SBAR (WHNP-1 0)
        (S (NP-SBJ *)
          (VP to
            (VP say
              (NP *T*-1))))))))
  .)

The discourse marker you know is labelled PRN like editing terms and is bracketed inside the PRN with the preceding and following commas (if present) enclosed.

(FRAG and
  (PRN ,
    (S (NP-SBJ you)
      (VP know))
    ,)
  (NP spots)
  (PP-LOC (ADVP all))
  .)
over
  (NP them))
.
E_S))

So can be either a discourse marker or a conjunction. As a discourse marker it is labelled INTJ, as a
conjunction it is unlabelled.

((SQ (INTJ So)
  .
  Have
  (NP-SBJ you)
  (VP heard
    (PP about
      (NP Saturns)))
  ?
  E_S))

((S so
 (NP-SBJ we)
  (VP 'll
    (VP pick
      (PRT up)
      (NP that)))
  .
  E_S))

Combinations of INTJs like *oh really, oh yeah*, etc. are each labelled individually as INTJ and the
highest label is also INTJ.

((INTJ (INTJ Oh)
  ,
  (INTJ really)
  .
  E_S))

((INTJ (INTJ oh)
  (INTJ yeah)
  ,
  E_S))

• Conjunctions

Conjunctions are treated in the traditional way; that is, they are left bare if they are a single word,
but labelled CONJP when multi-word. Following dysfluency practice, *and then* and *and so* are treated
as multi-word conjunctions.

((S but
 (NP-SBJ I)
 (ADVP certainly)
 (VP work
When an entire incomplete sentence is made up of a conjunction (plus perhaps fillers or other junk) the highest label is S-UNF.

- Continuers and assessors of all types, uh-huh, huh, really, exactly, right, yeah, oh, okay, etc. are labelled INTJ and constitute a “sentence” on their own.
2 Bracketing Dysfluencies

- Asides
  Asides which interrupt the flow of a sentence are fully bracketed inside PRN.

( (SBARQ (WHNP-1 what)
  (SQ 's
   (NP-SBJ that
    (EDITED (RM [])
     (ADJP-UNF real)
     ,
     (IP +))
     (INTJ oh)
     ,
     (ADJP not real
      (RS [])
      old)
     (PRN ,
      (S (NP-TPC my wife)
       (NP-SBJ she)
       (VP is
        (ADJP-PRD old
         (ADVP too)))
        ,)
       dancer)
       (NP-PRD *T*-1)
       ,
       (INTJ uh))
       ,
       E_S))

2.3 Restarts

The linguistic theory behind restarts is that the speaker, on deciding that s/he wants to fix something already uttered, goes back one constituent and restarts from there. For this reason we try to make restarts sisters of the replaced constituent and have them contain a single constituent which is sometimes unfinished (and therefore labelled -UNF). There are two problems with implementing this approach, however: (1) exactly what counts as a "constituent" for restarting is not particularly clear; and (2) the way Treebank brackets things doesn't always provide bracketing at the appropriate level to do this accurately. We have therefore had to make some compromises, while to the extent possible keeping the system both internally consistent and linguistically plausible.

Summary of restart policy

- restarts of phrases (any label that doesn't start with S) are sisters
- restarts of clauses (any label that starts with S) are embedded
• if the restart starts at a point where in normal Treebank bracketing there is no label immediately to the left, there is no label inside the restart.
• any label at top level is treated like a clause and the restart is embedded.

2.3.1 The internal structure of restarts

The brackets indicating restarts in the dysfluency annotation appear in the syntactic bracketing as (RM []) (IP +) and (RS []) (although these may be ignored by the annotators if in their opinion they are in the wrong place). The part of the restart between (and including) (RM []) and (IP +) is labelled EDITED. It indicates the part of the restart to be ignored. (RS []) (except in restarts without repair, see below) is treated like punctuation and is attached at the highest possible level.

\[
( (S \text{(EDITED (RM []))}) \\
  (NP-SBJ I) \\
  (IP +)) \\
  (NP-SBJ I) \\
  (RS []) \\
  (VP do) \\
  n’t \\
  (VP care))))))
\]

The nesting of EDITEDs follows that of the original restart in left-branching restarts (the most common kind), while other types are more likely to be treated as sisters.

• left-branching restart

[ [ I + I ] + I ] really don’t care

\[
( (S \text{(EDITED (RM []))}) \\
  (EDITED (RM [])) \\
  (EDITED (RM [])) \\
  (NP-SBJ I) \\
  (IP +)) \\
  (NP-SBJ I) \\
  (RS []) \\
  (VP do) \\
  n’t \\
  (VP care))))))
\]

• center-embedded restart

[ they really + [ they + they ] really ] don’t care

\[
( (S \text{(EDITED (RM []))}) \\
  (S-UNF (NP-SBJ they)) \\
  (ADVP really)) \\
  (IP +))
\]
(EDITED (RM []))
  (NP-SBJ they)
  (IP +))
  (NP-SBJ they)
  (RS [])
  (ADVP really)
  (RS [])
  (VP do
   n't
   (VP care))))

All parts of a restart without repair are included inside the EDITED brackets, that is, including the (RS []).

( (S (NP-SBJ I))
  (VP bought
   (NP a cat)
   (EDITED (RM []))
   (PP-UNF in)
   (IP +)
   (RS []))
  (NP-TMP yesterday))))

The dash-tag -UNF is used to indicate constituents which are unfinished, (whether inside or outside of restarts). -UNF is attached to the lowest possible constituent that can be identified with confidence.

( (S and
  ,
  (INTJ uh)
  ,
  (NP-SBJ it)
  (VP 's
   (EDITED (RM []))
   (EDITED (RM []))
   (PP-UNF in)
   ,
   (IP +))
  (PP in
   (NP-UNF the very)
   (RS [])
   (IP +))
  (PP-LOC-PRD in
   (NP the
    (RS []))
   mountains))))
  )
  )
  )
  )
  )
  )
  )
  E_S))

( (S (INTJ Uh)
  ,
  (ADVP-TMP sometimes)
  (EDITED (RM []))
and
(IP +)
(NP-SBJ it)
(RS [])
(VP makes
(S (NP-SBJ you)
(VP do
(NP it))))
).
E_S))

((S (EDITED (RM [])
(S (NP-SBJ I)
(VP think
(SBAR that
(S-UNF (ADVP probably)))))

(IP +)
(NP-SBJ I)
(VP think
(RS [])
(SBAR 0
(S (NP-SBJ most companies)
(ADVP-TMP now)
',
(ADVP (ADVP as far)
(PP as
(NP entry
',
(PRN (S (NP-SBJ you)
(VP know))
',)
exams)))
(VP require
(NP that)))))
).
E_S))

2.3.2 Restarts of constituents smaller than a clause (NP, PP, VP, ADJP, etc).

Restarts of non-clausal constituents are treated as sisters (except if the constituent is at top level, see below). If the restart starts at the beginning of a labelled constituent, the constituent inside the EDITED brackets has the same label (with -UNF if it is unfinished). If the part inside would not normally have a bracket to its left, as for instance, conjunctions or green in the big green dog, there is no labelled bracket inside the EDITED brackets either.

((S (INTJ Well)

(NP-SBJ I)
(VP think
(S
  (NP-SBJ I)
  (VP know
    (SBAR that
      (S (NP-SBJ certain states)
        (ADVP actually)
        (VP sell
          (EDITED (RM []
            (NP-UNF their)
          )
          (IP +)))))
    )
  )
)

E_S)

( (S but
  (NP-SBJ it)
  (VP does
    n't
    (VP stop
      (EDITED (RM []
        (NP many people)
      )
      (IP +))
      (NP-1 many people)
    )
    (RS ])
    (EDITED (RM [])
      (PP-UNF from)
    )
    (INTJ uh)
    )
  )
  (PP from
    (RS ])
    (S-NOM (NP-SBJ *-1)
      (VP doing
        (NP it)))))
  )
  E_S))

( (S (EDITED (RM [])
  (NP-SBJ it)
  ,
  (IP +))
  (NP-SBJ it)
  (RS ])
  (VP varies
    (EDITED (RM [])
      (PP-UNF on)
    )
    (IP +))
    (PP on
      (RS ])
      (NP the individual basis)))))))

. E_S))
(INTJ uh)
,
(NP their
  (RS [])
  lists))))))))

(S (NP-SBJ Those aerobic classes)
  (EDITED (RM []))
  (VP-UNF are)
  ,
  (IP +))
(VP are
  (RS [])
  (ADJP-PRD tough)
  (EDITED (RM []))
  (NP-TPC-UNF the)
  ,
  (IP +))
(NP-TPC the
  (RS [])
  high impact))
.
E_S))

(S (NP-SBJ-1 I)
  (VP 'll
    (VP be
      (ADJP-PRD able
        (S (NP-SBJ -*1)
          (EDITED (RM []))
          (VP-UNF to)
          ,
          (IP +))
        (VP to
          (RS [])
          (VP do
            (NP it)))))))))

(S (NP-SBJ I)
  (VP 'd
    (VP be
      (EDITED (RM []))
      (ADJP-PRD afraid)
      ,
      (IP +))
    ,
    (ADJP-PRD afraid)
    (RS []))))))

(SBARQ (EDITED (RM []))
  (WHNP Who)
Single word conjunctions have no constituent label so are not labelled inside restarts.
In the following examples, as well, there is no labelled bracket inside the restart because the restart does not begin at the beginning of constituent (as defined by Treebank).

```
( (S So
  (NP-SBJ I)
  (VP think
    (SBAR 0
      (S (NP-LOC (NP some
        (EDITED (RM [])
          place
          ,
        (IP +))
      (PRN (S (NP-SBJ you)
        (VP know))
        ,)
      places)
      (RS []))
      (PP like
        (NP that))
      .
    ...
  ))
)

( (S (EDITED (RM [])
  (S (NP-SBJ I)
    (VP-UNF 'm))
  ,
  (IP +))
  (NP-SBJ I)
  (RS []))
  (VP guess
    (SBAR 0
      (S (NP-SBJ I)
        (ADVP probably)
        (VP put
          (PRT on)
          (NP (QP about
            (EDITED (RM [])
              ten
              ,
            (IP +))
            nine or ten)
          (RS [])
          pounds))))))
```

```
(S-UWF but
  (NP-SBJ I))
,
(IP +))
(PRNS (S (NP-SBJ you)
  (VP know)))
,
but
(NP-SBJ my kids)
(RS ])
(VP are
  (ADVP only)
  (NP-PHD elementary
   (EDITED (RM []
     grades
   ,
   (IP +))
   levels
   (RS ]))
  (ADVP-TMP right now))
E_S))

Non-clausal restarts at top level are embedded just like clauses (see below).

( (NP (EDITED (RM []
  (EDITED (RM []
   (NP-UWF a)
   (IP +))
  (NP-UWF a
   (RS []
     good)
   ,
   (IP +))
  a good
  (RS ])
  southern solution
  .
E_S))

( (INTJ (EDITED (RM []
  (INTJ-UWF Ye-)
  ,
  (IP +))
yeah
  .
  (RS [])
E_S))
2.3.3 Restarts of clauses

Ideally repairs of clauses would be treated as sisters of the reparandum just as with phrase level restarts (see above). However, this is not possible because of the way Treebank brackets clauses. Specifically, in both top level and embedded clauses, there can be material inside the clause (as defined by Treebank) preceding the restart making it impossible to properly make them sisters. Therefore all clause level restarts are embedded.

( (S (INTJ Uh))
  (ADVP-TMP sometimes)
  (EDITED (RM []))
    (S (NP-SBJ it)
      (VP-UNF is))
    ,
    (IP +))
  (NP-SBJ there)
  (VP is
    (RS [])
    (NP-PRD no alternative))
  ,
  E_S))

( (S But
  (EDITED (RM []))
    (S (NP-SBJ I)
      (VP-UNF 've
        ,
        (ADVP just)
        (NP-ADV myself)))
    (IP +))
  (NP-SBJ I)
  (ADVP just)
  (VP notice
    (S (NP-SBJ myself)
      (RS [])
      (ADVP just)
      (EDITED (RM [])
        (ADJP-UNF really)
        ,
        (IP +))
      (ADJP-PRD real
        (RS [])
        soft)))
  ,
  E_S))

( (S (NP-SBJ she)
  (VP said
    (SBAR that
      (S (EDITED (RM []))
        (S (NP-SBJ all men)
          (VP-UNF will))
, (IP +)
(NP-SBJ all people)
(RS ])
(VP will
(VP be
(ADJP-PRD free))))))))

( (S (NP-SBJ she)
 (VP said
  (SBAR that
   (S (NP-TMP one day)
    (EDITED (RM []
      (S (NP-SBJ all men)
       (VP-UNF will))
    ,
    (IP +))
    (NP-SBJ all people)
    (VP will
     (VP be
      (ADJP-PRD free)))))))))

( (SBARQ (INTJ Now)
  (EDITED (RM []
    (SBARQ (WHNP what)
     (SQ-UNF 's))
  ,
  (IP +))
  (WHNP-1 what)
  (SQ 's
   (RS []
    (NP-SBJ toning)
    (NP-PRD *T*-1))
  ?
E_S))

( (S (NP-SBJ she)
  (VP says
   (SBAR (SBAR-ADV if
      (S (NP-SBJ she)
       (VP fails
        (NP the exam)))))
   (EDITED (RM []
     (SBAR-UNF that)
   ,
   (IP +))
   that
    (S (NP-SBJ she)
     (VP will
      (VP jump
       (PRT off)
( (S (INTJ Oh)
    (S-ADV (EDITED (RM []
        (SBAR-ADV if
            (S (NP-SBJ you)
                (VP 're working
                    .... ...)))))))
    ...
    )

( (SBARQ (INTJ Now)
    (EDITED (RM []
        (SBARQ (WHNP what)
            (SQ-UNF 's))
            ...
        )
        (WHNP-1 what)
            (SQ 's)
                ...
        )
        (RS ])
            (NP-SBJ toning)
                (NP-PRD *T*-1)
                    ?
                E_S)))

( (SBAR-PRP because
    (S (NP-SBJ you)
        (VP 're endangering
            (VP (NP everybody 's)
                lives)
                ...
        )
        (SBAR-ADV (EDITED (RM []
            (SBAR-ADV if
                (S-UNF (NP-SBJ you)))
                ...
        )
        (IP +))
            if
                (S (NP-SBJ it)
                    (VP 's
3 New syntactic constructions

The constructions discussed in this section occur only or mainly in speech and thus no previous bracketing policy exists for dealing with them. All restarts have been removed from the examples below for the sake of readability.

3.1 Etcetera

Such vague nominal and adverbial phrases as *or anything, or whatever, or something like that, and stuff like that, and so forth, and so on* occur very frequently conjoined to VPs and NPs (and occasionally ADJPs) at the end of sentences. Current policy would require the use of UCP (Unlike Conjoined Phrase) in the cases in which either an NP or ADVP was conjoined to a VP or ADJP, or an ADVP was conjoined to an NP. Since the constant use of UCP here would mask the special nature of this very common construction instead the entire conjoined constituent is labelled with the category of the initial constituent (VP, NP or ADJP) and a dash-tag ETC is used to mark the NP/ADVP constituent which is conjoined to it. Conjunction is always to the lexical verb (lowest VP) when auxiliaries are present.

The actual word(s) 'etcetera' is labelled as an NP and receives a -ETC tag in the appropriate context. Note that when NP phrases of this type are conjoined to NP, they do not receive the -ETC dash-tag, but are treated like any two other NPs.
(NP a drug test)
   (ADVP-TMP right away))
.
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0001_4325.prd
(TOP (S or
   (NP-SBJ they)
   (ADVP just)
   (VP (VP watch
      (NP them))
      and
      (VP let
         (S (NP-SBJ them)
            (VP play)))
      and
      (NP-ETC (NP things)
         (PP like
            (NP that))))))
,
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/02/sw_0208_2094.prd
(TOP (S and
   (PRN ,
      (S (NP-SBJ you)
         (VP know))
      ,)
   (NP-SBJ my eyes)
   (VP (VP sting
      (ADVP more))
      and
      (ADVP-ETC so on)
      and
      (ADVP-ETC so on))
   ,
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/01/sw_0143_2290.prd
(TOP (S or (PRN ,
   (S (NP-SBJ you)
      (VP know))
   ,)
   (NP-SBJ I)
   (VP 've
      (VP caught
         (NP (NP (QP a few)
               worthwhile snappers)
\begin{verbatim}
# /nldb/pardtexts/swbd/02/sw_0216_2336.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ it)
    (VP 's
        (NP-PRED an
            (ADJP (ADJP absolutely beautiful)
                (NAC *ICH*-1))
            automobile)
        (NAC-I and
            (ADJP well appointed)
            and
            (ADVP-ETC so forth)))))

E_S))
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
# /nldb/pardtexts/swbd/00/sw_0071_3658.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ that)
    (VP has
        (ADVP really)
        (VP forced
            (NP-I people)
            (PP into
                (S-NOM (NP-SBJ *-1)
                    (VP (VP doing
                        (NP (NP a lot)
                            (PP of
                                (NP things)))
                            (ADVP unnecessarily))
                        ,
                            (NP-ETC et cetera))))))

E_S))
\end{verbatim}

### 3.2 Right-dislocation and other rightward movement

Right-dislocation is treated identically to left-dislocation; that is, the dislocated element receives the dash-tag TPC, and there is no co-indexation between the dislocated element and the argument it is associated with. Like with left-dislocation, the \emph{in situ} element must be a pronoun or \emph{that}. When the \emph{in situ} argument is not a pronoun or \emph{that}, the rightward-moved element is treated as an appositive and pseudo-attached to
the *in situ* element with *ICH*

- Right-dislocation

```
# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0020_4109.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ (NP one))
  (PP of
   (NP (NP the problems))
   (SBAR (WHNP-1 0))
   (S (NP-SBJ they))
   (VP 're
    (VP facing
     (NP -*T*-1)
     (ADVP-TMP now))
    ,
    (NP-TPC (NP a lot))
    (PP of
     (NP people)))
    (ADVP-TMP now))))))))))

(VP is
  (SBAR-PRD that
   (S (NP-SBJ the small business))
   (VP ca
    n't
    (VP offer
     (NP health insurance))))))))

E_S))
```

```
# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0063_4334.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ I)
  (VP do n't
   (VP care
    (PP for
     (NP it))
    (ADVP at all))
   ,
   (NP-TPC (NP that Texas twang))
   or
   (SBAR-NOM (WHNP-2 whatever))
   (S (NP-SBJ-1 you))
   (VP want
    (S (NP-SBJ -*1)
     (VP to
      (VP call
       (S (NP-SBJ it)
        (NP-PRD -*T*-2))))))))))))))

E_S))
```
3 NEW SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTIONS

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/02/sw_0285_2756.prd
(TOP (S (INTJ Uh)
  ,
  (NP-SBJ that)
  (VP 's
   (NP a nice little town)
   (ADVP actually)
   ,
   (NP-TPC Frederick)
   ,
   (INTJ uh))
  ,
  E_S)))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0005_4646.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ I)
  (VP guess
   (SBAR 0
    (S (NP-SBJ that)
     (VP 's
      (NP-PRD (NP a problem)
       (PP *ICH*-1))
      (ADVP too)
      (PP-1 for
       (NP people))
      ,
      (NP-TPC (NP Wait lists)
       and
       (NP all))))))
  ,
  E_S)))

• Rightward movement of appositives

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0086_2546.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ-1 (NP her father)
       (NP *ICH*-2))
  (VP was
   (VP murdered
    (NP *-1)
    ,
    (NP-2 (NP (NP her father)
       and
       (NP (NP three other guys)
        (PP-LOC up
         (ADVP here))
        (PP-LOC in
         (NP Sherman))))))
  ,
  E_S)))
3.3 Resumptive elements

Resumptive pronouns (and other resumptive elements) are bracketed with the resumptive pronoun adjoined to a trace which is coindexed to the wh-/that element in SBAR.

# /nl/db/pars/texts/swbd/00/sw_0092_3154.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ They))
  (VP have
    (NP (NP this day))
    (SBAR *ICH*-2))
  (ADVP-TMP now)
 ,
  (SBAR-2 (WHNP-1 that)
    (S (NP-SBJ (NP *T*-1)
      (NP it)))
    (VP 's
     (PRN ,
      (S (NP-SBJ you)
      (VP know)))
   ,)
  (ADJP-PRD separate
   (PP from
    (NP the other trash pick up)))))))
 . E_S))

# /nl/db/pars/texts/swbd/01/sw_0126_3349.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ there))
  (VP 's
   (NP-PRD (NP this stuff)
     (VP called
      (S (NP-SBJ *)
      (NP-PRD Wonder Under)))
   (SBAR (WHNP-1 that)
(S (NP-SBJ you)
   (VP iron
      (NP (NP "T*-1)
         (NP it)))
   (PRT on)))))
E_S))

# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0085_2395.prd
(TOP (S so
      (NP-SBJ I)
      (VP 'm
         (ADJP-PRD (ADVP pretty much)
            limited
            (PP to
               (NP (NP P B S)
                  ,
                  (SBAR (WHNP-1 which)
                     (S (NP-SBJ I)
                        (VP thought
                           (SBAR 0
                              (S (NP-SBJ (NP "T*-1)
                                 (NP they)))
                              (VP did
                                 (NP a
                                    (ADJP very good)
                                    job))))))))))
   . E_S))

# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0086_2546.prd
(TOP (S And
      (INTJ uh)
      ,
      (NP-TPC (NP the guy)
         ,
         (SBAR (WHNP-1 that)
            (S (NP-SBJ they)
               (VP (VP tried and convicted
                  (NP "T*-1))
               and
               (VP sentenced
                  (NP (NP "T*-1)
                     (NP him))
                  (PP to
                     (NP death)))))))
      (PRN ,
       (S (NP-SBJ you)
          (VP know))
      ,)
      (NP-SBJ he)
In general possessive pronouns are not bracketed separately, but in the case where the possessive pronoun is resumptive, it is bracketed separately so that the trace can be adjoined to it.

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0053_2184.prd
(TOP (S (INTJ Now)
  (NP-SBJ we)
  (VP 've
    (VP let
      (S (NP-SBJ (NP some people)
        (SBAR *ICH*-1))
      (VP go ,
        (INTJ uh)
      ,
      (SBAR-1 (WHNP-3 that)
        (S (NP-SBJ we)
          (VP found
            (SBAR that
              (S (NP-SBJ-2 drugs)
                (VP were
                  (VP used
                    (NP *-2)
                    (PP in
                      (NP (NP (NP their)
                        (NP *T*-3))
                        system)))))))))))
      )))
  )))
).

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/03/sw_0351_3207.prd
(TOP (S and
  (NP-SBJ I)
  (ADVP just)
  (ADVP really)
  (VP feel
    (ADJP-PRD bad
      (PP for
        (NP (NP the guy)
          (SBAR (WHNP-1 who)
            (S (NP-SBJ (NP (NP *T*-1)
              (NP his)))))
        ))))
  ))
).

whole life)
(VP is
(ADJP-PRD different)
(ADVP-TMP now)))))

E_S))

We occasionally allow resumption with other than pronominals for arguments only. These sentences are generally less than perfectly acceptable.

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0044_4177.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ I))
  (VP get
    (NP (NP a)
      (NX-TTL NEWSWEEK))
    (SBAR *ICH*-2))
  (NP-TMP every week)
  (SBAR-2 (WHNP-1 which)
    (S (NP-SBJ I)
      (ADVP pretty much)
      (VP read
        (NP (NP *T*-1)
          (NP that))
        (NP-ADV cover
          (PP to
            (NP cover)))))))
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/03/sw_0391_2259.prd
(TOP (S and
  (INTJ uh)
  ,
  (ADVP-TMP recently)
  ,
  (INTJ uh)
  ,
  (NP-TPC (NP tuberculosis)
    ,
    (SBAR (WHNP-1 which)
      (S (PP-TMP at
        (NP one time))
      ,
      (SBAR-ADV if
        (S (NP-SBJ you)
          (VP had
            (NP (NP *T*-1)
              (NP tuberculosis)))))
      (NP-SBJ you)
      (VP could not
        (VP get
          (PP-DIR into
(NP this country)))})

(INTJ uh)
,
(NP-SBJ they)
(VP dropped
  (NP that)
  (ADVP also))
.
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0069_3144.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ that)
  (VP 's
   (SBAR-NOM-PRD (WHNP-1 what)
    (S (NP-SBJ-1 he)
     (VP would
      (VP have
       (VP liked
        (S (NP-SBJ *-1)
         (VP to
          (VP seen
           (NP (NP *T*-1)
            (PP-TTL REGARDING (NP HENRY))
            (ADVP too))))))))))
  ,
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/03/sw_0361_3398.prd
(TOP (S So
  (NP-SBJ-2 (NP the people)
   (SBAR (WHNP-1 that)
    (S (NP-SBJ *T*-1)
     (VP move
      (ADVP-DIR here)))))
  (VP seem
   (S (NP-SBJ *-2)
    (VP to
     (VP (VP move
      (PP-DIR from
       (PP all over
        (NP the country))))
     ,
   (SBAR (WHNP-3 which)
    (S (NP-SBJ we)
     (VP 're
      (PP from ,
       (INTJ um))
Resumption is only assumed in the case of arguments. Adjuncts are never treated as resumptive even in extreme cases.
3.4 Appositives and expansions

Appositives and expansions are treated like post-modifiers and adjoined to the category they are appositive to or expand.

(TOP (SBARQ (INTJ Well))
   ,
   (WHADVP-1 how)
   (SQ (TYP0 to)
      (NP-SBJ you)
      (VP handle
         (NP (NP that)
            ,
            (NP (NP the
               (ADJP (ADJP long range)
               or
               (ADJP medium range))
               planning)
               (PP on
                  (NP finances)))))
               (ADVP-MNR *T*-1))
   )
)

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0011_4358.prd
(TOP (S And
   (NP-SBJ they)
   (ADVP only)
   (VP have
      (NP (NP one set)
         (PP of
            (NP recycling bins)))
      ,
      (NP (QP one or two)
         sets))
      (PP as
       (PP opposed
        (PP to
         (NP (NP a set)
            (PP-LOC at
               (NP (NP each)
               (PP of
                  (NP the dumpsters))))))))))))
   )
)

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0012_4360.prd
(TOP (S (CONJP And then)
   ,
   (ADVP-TMP sometimes)
   (NP-SBJ I))
(ADVP-TMP often)

, (INTJ uh)

, (VP find)

(SBAR that)

(S (ADVP maybe)

(NP-SBJ there)

(ADJP available)

(NP us)))

(NP (NP a microwave)

(NP a V C R)

(NP a answering machine)

(NP a dishwasher)

(INTJ uh)

(NP a refrigerator)

and

(NP (NP some)

(PP of)

(NP (NP those items)

(INTJ um)

(PP for)

(NP-UNF the

(INTJ uh)))))))))))

W_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0003_4103.prd

(TOP (S (NP-SBJ our situation)

(ADVP just)

(ADVP kind of)

(NP-PRD (NP the opposite)

(PP of)

(NP that)))

(SBAR-PRP cause)

(S (NP-SBJ my wife)

(ADJP available)

(NP us)))

(PP to)

(NP us))

(NP there)

(NP so many)

(NP available)

(NP us)))

(NP (NP a microwave)

(NP a V C R)

(NP a answering machine)

(NP a dishwasher)

(INTJ uh)

(NP a refrigerator)

and

(NP (NP some)

(PP of)

(NP (NP those items)

(INTJ um)

(PP for)

(NP-UNF the

(INTJ uh)))))))))))

W_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0003_4103.prd

(TOP (S (NP-SBJ our situation)

(ADVP just)

(ADVP kind of)

(NP-PRD (NP the opposite)

(PP of)

(NP that)))

(SBAR-PRP cause)

(S (NP-SBJ my wife)

(ADJP available)

(NP us)))

(PP to)

(NP us))

(NP there)

(NP so many)

(NP available)

(NP us)))

(NP (NP a microwave)

(NP a V C R)

(NP a answering machine)

(NP a dishwasher)

(INTJ uh)

(NP a refrigerator)

and

(NP (NP some)

(PP of)

(NP (NP those items)

(INTJ um)

(PP for)

(NP-UNF the

(INTJ uh)))))))))))

W_S))
not
  (VP working
    (PP-TMP for
      (NP some time)))))
and
  (VP was
    (VP going
      (PP-DIR to
        (NP school)))))
and
  (VP (ADVP-TMP just recently)
    ,
    took
    (PP on
      (NP (NP a full time job)
        ,
        (ADJP almost full time))))))
)
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0033_4336.prd
(TOP (S and
  (NP-SBJ (NP a lot)
    (PP of
      (NP it)))))
(VP is
  (ADJP-PRD (ADJP due)
    (PP to
      (NP drugs))
    ,
    (INTJ Uh)
    ,
    (ADJP drug related))
(PRN ,
  (S (NP-SBJ you)
    (VP know))
  ,)
  (PP-LOC in
    (NP most cases)))
  ,
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0050_4362.prd
(TOP (S (INTJ Uh)
  ,
  (NP-SBJ-1 it)
  (VP seems
    (S (NP-SBJ *-1)
      (VP to
The use of NAC ("not a constituent") has been extended to the following cases.

- extraposed conjuncts
  Since phrases "headed" by conjunctions are not recognized by Treebank, extraposed conjuncts are labelled NAC and *ICH*-attached to the non-moving conjunct.

```plaintext
# /n1db/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0009_4329.prd
(S (NP-ADV fact)
  (ADVP (ADVP as far)
    (SBAR as
      (S (NP-SBJ I)
        (VP know))))
  ,)
(S (NP-SBJ the school)
  (NAC *ICH*-1))
(VP does n't)
(VP have
  (NP (NP any kind)
    (PP of
      (NP programs or anything)))
  (PP-LGC out
  ,)
ADJP (ADJP outrageous))
  ,
  (ADJP absolutely outrageous)))
  ,
E_S))

3.5 Various uses of NAC

The use of NAC ("not a constituent") has been extended to the following cases.

- extraposed conjuncts
  Since phrases "headed" by conjunctions are not recognized by Treebank, extraposed conjuncts are labelled NAC and *ICH*-attached to the non-moving conjunct.

```
(ADVP here))

(NAC-1 or
 (NP the grocery store)
 or
 (NP (NP anything)
  (PP-LOC in
   (NP this area)))))

',
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0014_4619.prd
(TOP (S (PRN (S (NP-SBJ you)
   (VP know))
  ,)
 (NP-SBJ I)
 (VP 've
  (VP noticed
   ,
   (INTJ uh)
   ,
   (SBAR 0
    (S (INTJ uh)
    ,
    (NP-SBJ (NP some)
     (PP of
      (NP the patients)))
    (VP asking
     (PP for
      (NP (NP things)
       (NAC *ICH*-1)))))
   ,
   (INTJ uh)
   ,
   (ADVP-MNR just repetitively)
    (NAC-1 but
     (NP (NP things)
      (SBAR (WHNP-2 that)
       (S (NP-SBJ *T*-2)
        (VP are
         not
         (ADJP-PRD reasonable)))))))))

',
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0047_4339.prd
(TOP (S and
 (NP-SBJ it)
 (VP 's
(ADJP-PRD really handy
 (PP for
  (S-NOM (NP-SBJ *))
  (VP hauling
   (NP (NP him)
    (NAC *ICH*-1)))
  (ADVP-DIR around)
  (NAC-1 and
   (NP their stuff))))))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0054_2789.prd
(TOP (S and
  (NP-SBJ you)
  (VP set
   (NP (NP a speed)
    (NAC *ICH*-1))
   (PP on
    (NP it))
   (NAC-1 and
    (NP the weight)))
 E_S))

• sentential post-modifiers with ‘but (not)’

These sentences are of the type I want it, but not very much and He came, but slowly. The post-modifier is labelled NAC.

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0020_4109.prd
(TOP (S (INTJ like)
  (NP-SBJ they)
  (VP send
   (NP me)
   (PP-DIR to
    (NP conferences))
   (PP for
    (NP instance)))
  )
  (NAC but
   (ADVP (ADVP (ADVP probably not)
    as much)
   (SBAR as
    (S (NP-SBJ I)
     (VP 'd
      (VP like
      (S *??)))))))))
 E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0041_4048.prd
(TOP (S (PRN (S (NP-SBJ You)
             (VP know))))
      (NP-SBJ I)
      (VP 've
        (VP (VP gone
            (ADVP-DIR out))
           and
            (VP had
               (NP a
                (PP-TMP at
                  (NP lunch time)))
          ,
          (NAC but
            not
              (PP to
                (NP excess))
                (PP-LOC in
                  (NP any case))))))
  , E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0068_3075.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ We)
      (VP went
        (NP (NP two cruises)
            (SBAR (WHNP-1 that)
              (S (NP-SBJ *T*-1)
                  (VP hit
                    (NP those islands))
                   ,
                    (NAC but
                      (PP with
                        (NP different people))))))))
  , E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0072_3876.prd
(TOP (FRAG (CONJP And then)
      (PP (ADVP just)
        like
          (NP (NP the glass bottles))
          ,
          (SBAR (WHADVP-1 that)
            (S (NP-SBJ it)
                (VP says
                  (PP-LOC on
                    (NP the bottle)))
                  (SBAR 0
(S (NP-SBJ I)
  (VP can
    (VP get
      (NP ten cents)
    ,
    (NAC but not
      (PP-LOC in
        (NP Texas))))))

. E_S))

• conjoined post-modifiers

Occasionally post-modifiers are conjoined to what they modify rather than adjoined. These post-modifiers, which begin with a conjunction, are labelled NAC.

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0005_4646.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ *)
  (VP To
    (VP (VP go)
      and
    (VP find
      (NP (NP (NP older people)
        (NAC and
          (PP with
            (NP similar interests))))
        and
      (NP (NP someplace)
        (SBAR (WHADVP-1 0)
          (S (NP-SBJ *)
            (VP to
              (VP stay
                (ADVP-LOC *T*-1)))))
        ))

E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0072_3876.prd
(TOP (S and
  (NP-SBJ I)
  (VP can
    (VP take
      (NP (NP plastic
        (INTJ like)
        milk cartons)
        (NAC or
          (SBAR-ADV if
            (S (NP-SBJ they)
              (VP have
                (NP water)
                (PP-LOC in
                  (NP them))))))))

E_S))
3.6 Subjectless sentences (small pro)

Original Treebank policy did not mark imperatives in any way except by the presence of an empty subject. Because speech allows the use of empty subjects in non-imperative contexts, a dash-tag IMP has been introduced to mark imperatives and unmarked sentences with an (NP *) subject indicate sentences with an empty (small pro) subject. This is used for cases in which only the subject is missing. If one or more auxiliaries are also missing, the top-level label is VP.

- Imperatives

```plaintext
# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0001_4325.prd (TOP (S-IMP (NP-SBJ *)) (VP hold (NP it) (PKT down) (ADVP-TMP (NP a little) longer)))

# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0004_4327.prd (TOP (S-IMP (NP-SBJ *)) (VP Come (PKT on)))
```

```plaintext
# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0010_4356.prd
```
Subjectless sentences

# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0003_4103.prd
(TOP (S (INTJ Well)
  
  (NP-SBJ *)
  (VP let
    (S (NP-SBJ 's)
      (VP see)))
  .
E_S))

# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0004_4327.prd
(TOP (S (INTJ Um)
  
  (NP-SBJ *)
  (VP Sounds
    (ADJP-PRED good))
  .
E_S))

# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0009_4329.prd
(TOP (S (INTJ Well)
  
  (NP-SBJ *)
  (VP thank
    (NP you))
  .
E_S))

# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0019_4104.prd
(TOP (S (INTJ Well)
  
  (NP-SBJ *)
  (VP Must
    (VP have
      (VP been
        (ADJP-PRED terrible)))))
  .
E_S))

• Top-level VP

# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0016_3389.prd
(TOP (S (INTJ Well)
  
  (NP-SBJ *)
  (VP have
    (VP been
      (ADJP-PRED terrible))))
  .
E_S))

(TOP (S (INTJ Well)
  
  (NP-SBJ *)
  (VP Think
    (NP you))
  .
E_S))

• Top-level VP
(ADVP so)
? E_S)))

# /nlbd/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0015_4877.prd
(TOP (VP Supposed)
'(she was) supposed to be ...
(S (NP-SBJ *-1)
(VP to
(VP be
(NP-PRD (NP good
,
(INTJ uh)
, recommended person)
(PP from
(NP the church)))))))
E_S))

# /nlbd/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0020_4109.prd
(TOP (VP be
'(you are going to) be one of the ...'
(NP-PRD (NP one)
(PP of
(NP (NP the last ones)
(SBAR (WHNP-1 0)
(S (NP-SBJ *T*-1)
(VP to
(VP let
(VP go)))))))
(ADVP anyway))
. E_S))

3.7 Use of the dash-tag SEZ

The dash-tag SEZ is used to mark direct speech. Quotation marks are extremely rare in Switchboard transcription so it is not always possible to distinguish direct from indirect speech. The following criteria were used to distinguish direct speech.

- changes in the pronouns

# /nlbd/parstexts/swbd/01/sw_0180_3134.prd
(TOP (S and
(NP-SBJ they)
(VP said
,
(S-SEZ (INTJ oh)
,
but
(NP-SBJ we)
(VP need
(NP more)
(PP-LOC in
(NP the middle school)))))))
changes in tense of the verb

```plaintext
# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0051_4364.prd
(TOP (S And
  (NP-SBJ I)
  (ADVP just)
  (VP said
    (S-SEZ (NP-SBJ this)
      (VP is
        (ADJP-PRD terrible)))))
  . E_S))
```

a comma following the verb
to be direct speech a sentence must sound good in context with a heavy pause between the verb and the complement

```plaintext
# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/01/sw_0114_2107.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ he)
  (VP said
    ,
    (S-SEZ (PP of
      (NP course))
      (NP-SBJ I)
      (VP love
        (NP cats))))
    . E_S))
```

the use of interjections
especially indicative are sentence introducing interjections like well boy God yeah, now, see, but also just interjections in general

```plaintext
# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/01/sw_0151_2772.prd
(TOP (S So
  (NP-SBJ I)
  (VP said
    ,
    (S-SEZ (INTJ well)
      ,
      (INTJ gee)
      ,
      (NP-SBJ this)
      (VP is
        (ADVP pretty much)
        (PP-PRD like
          (NP Texas))))
    . E_S))
```

The default is indirect speech.
The non-traditional verbs of speaking *be*, *be like*, *go* and *it's like* always introduce direct speech. *Like* in these cases is labelled INTJ.

Examples of the four types:

- *be* alone

```plaintext
# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0088_3073.prd
(TOP (S and
  (NP-SBJ the son)
  (VP was
    (PRN ,
      (S (NP-SBJ you)
        (VP know))
    ,)
    ,)
  (WHADVP-SEZ Why))
  ,)
? ,
E_S))
```

- *be like* alone

```plaintext
# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/03/sw_0325_2171.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ (NP Everybody))
  (SBAR (WHNP-1 0)
    (S (NP-SBJ I)
      (VP know
        (NP *T*-1)))))
  (VP has
    (VP been
      ,
      (S-SEZ (INTJ well)
        ,
        (NP-SBJ-1 I)
        (VP 'm
          (VP going
```
(S (NP-SBJ-2 *-1)
  (VP to
    (VP go
      (S (NP-SBJ *-2)
        (VP (VP get
            (NP a good job))
          and
            (VP make
              (NP some money))
          and
            (VP buy
              (NP a nice car))))))
  . E_S))

- be like

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0009_4329.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ I)
  (VP was
    (INTJ like)
      ,
    (SBARQ-SEZ (INTJ God)
      ,
        (WHNP-1 how much)
        (SQ were
          (NP-SBJ those bottles)
          (NP-PRD *T*-1)
          (PRN (S (NP-SBJ you)
              (VP know))))))
  ?
  E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0072_3876.prd
(TOP (S (CONJP and then)
  (SBAR-TMP (WHADVP-1 when)
    (S (NP-SBJ they)
      (VP come
        (PRT out)
        (PP with
          (NP the new things))
        (ADVP-TMP *T*-1))))
  ,
  (NP-SBJ you)
  (VP are
    (INTJ like)
      ,
    (SBARQ-SEZ (INTJ well)
      (WHADVP-2 why)
      (SQ did
        n't
(NP-SBJ you)
(VP think)
  (PP of)
    (NP that))
  (ADVP-TMP before)
  (ADVP-PRP *T*-2))
.
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/02/sw_0246_3615.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ You)
  (VP 're)
    (ADVP kind of)
    (INTJ like)
  ,
  (SBARQ-SEZ (WHNP-1 what)
    (SQ are)
    (NP-SBJ you)
    (VP talking)
      (PP about)
      (NP *T*-1))))
E_S))

• go

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0015_4877.prd
(TOP (S And)
  (INTJ well)
  ,
  (NP-SBJ she)
  (VP goes)
  ,
  (S-SEZ (NP-SBJ he)
    (VP has)
    (NP (NP the same thing)
      (SBAR (WHNP-1 that)
        (S (NP-SBJ all my kids)
          (VP have)
          (NP *T*-1)))))
  .
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0053_2184.prd
(TOP (S And)
  (NP-SBJ I)
  (ADVP just)
  (PRN ,
  (S (NP-SBJ you)
    (VP know))
The phrase *it's like* sometimes clearly introduces direct speech, but it has a number of other uses as well. The different varieties (which are not always easy to distinguish) are discussed below. In the case of direct speech, *like* is labelled INTJ as above; in the other cases, *like* is labelled PP when dominating an NP, or SBAR when dominating an S.

- *it's like* introducing direct speech

```
# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0040_2095.prd
(TOP (S so
  (NP-SBJ it)
  (VP 's
    (ADVP just)
    (INTJ like)
    (S-SEZ (INTJ well)
      (NP-SBJ that)
      (VP was
        (NP-PRD my fault)))))
  .
  E_S))
```

```
# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0048_4340.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ it)
  (VP 's
    (INTJ like)
    (INTJ-SEZ oops))
  .
  E_S))
```

```
# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/01/sw_0112_2061.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ It)
  (VP 's
    (INTJ like)
    (SBARQ-SEZ (WHNP-1 (WHADJP how much)
               paper)
      (S (NP-SBJ *T*-1)
        (VP is
          (VP going
            (ADVP-DIR in)))))))))
```
like = similar to

B.26: Any time they call me in. / {C But } I still have to figure out. / If I work too many days, then I lose all my state aid / {C and } <laughter> if I don't work enough days then I don't get enough to meet the bills / {C and } it's like a juggling act every single month. /

# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0024_4688.prd
(TOP (S and)
  (NP-SBJ it)
  (VP 's)
    (PP-PRD like
      (NP a juggling act))
    (NP-TMP every single month))
  . E_S))

B.32: {F Oh, } I can't # believe that. # /
A.33: # It was funn-, / {E I mean, } # you just really can't tell what's going to happen. /
B.34: That's hilarious. /
A.35: I know. / It's like about two weeks ago I was watching the Saints. /
B.36: Uh-huh. /
A.37: {C And } (Morton) Anderson kicked a sixty yard field goal. /

# /nl/db/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0016_3389.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ It))
  (VP 's)
    (SBAR-PRD like
      (S (ADVP-TMP (NP (QP about two weeks))))
      ago)
    (NP-SBJ I)
    (VP was
      (VP watching
        (NP the Saints))))
  . E_S))

like = as if

B: <Laughter> Yeah, / yeah, / that's true, / yeah. / No / [ I don't, + {F uh, } I don't ] have, -/ I didn't go that far / {C but, } {F uh, } yeah / I probably could do the same thing, {F uh, } {D you know, } / I don't have a storm door, / {C but } I'm sure I could rig up something. / {C But } {D you know } I don't think that that would stop people. / [ I, + it's ] like they see that word / {C and } it says go <laughter>, instead of stop. / {F Oh, } goodness. /
other examples difficult to classify

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0002_4330.prd
(TOP (S (PP In
  (NP our case))
  (NP-SBJ it)
  (VP 's
    (SBAR-PRD like
      (S (NP-SBJ they)
        (VP see
          (NP that word))))
    E_S)))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/01/sw_0112_2061.prd
(TOP (S but
  (NP-SBJ it)
  (VP 's
    (SBAR-PRD like
      (S (PP in
        (NP their commercials))
        (NP-SBJ they)
        (ADVP-TMP never)
        (VP put
          (PRT down)
          (NP any other company)
         ,
        (PRN (S (NP-SBJ you)
            (VP know))))))
   ,
  E_S)))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/01/sw_0114_2107.prd
(TOP (S (PRN (S (NP-SBJ I)
  (VP mean)))

(  (S (NP-SBJ it)
    (VP 's
      (SBAR-PRD like
        (S (NP-SBJ they)
          (VP see
            (NP that word))))
    E_S)))
(NP-SBJ it)

(VP 's

(SBAR-PRD like

(S (NP-SBJ nobody)

(VP messes

(PP with

(NP her mamma))))))

, E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/01/sw_0119_3083.prd

(TOP (S and

(NP-SBJ it)

(VP 's

(ADVP just)

(SBAR-PRD like ,

(S (NP-SBJ-1 everybody)

(VP likes

(S (NP-SBJ -*1)

(VP to

(VP blame

(NP everything)

(PP on

(NP drugs))

(ADVP-TMP now)))))))

, E_S))

Direct speech is marked with SEZ wherever it appears. This includes with other verbs than say, as the object of prepositions, etc.

- with various verbs

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0014_4619.prd

(TOP (S (NP-SBJ I)

(VP think ,

(INTJ-SEZ yeah))

, E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0052_4378.prd

(TOP (S but

(NP-SBJ I)

(VP thought ,

(FRAG-SEZ (INTJ gosh)

, (NP summer time))

(PRN ,

(S (NP-SBJ you)

(VP know))))

, E_S))
Now then, you always wonder is he just saying that.

I got as far as the thesis, and decided To hell with it.

Or uh if it's a corporation that you know,
(VP (VP harming
   (NP some individual))
 or
 (NP-ETC (NP something)
   (PP like
    (NP that)))))))))))

, (NP-SBJ they)
(VP get
  (NP-ADV very much)
 ,
 (S-SEZ (S (INTJ well)
     (PRN ,
      (S (NP-SBJ you)
        (VP know))
    ,)
  (NP-SBJ it)
  (VP 's
   (ADVP just)
   (NP-PRD a big faceless
corporation))))

, E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/01/sw_0118_3080.prd
(TOP (S and
   (S-SBJ (NP-SBJ that)
     (VP 's
      (NP-PRD the hard decision))
   ,
   (VP is
   ,
   (SBARQ-SEZ-PRD (INTJ okay)
   ,
   (SBAR-ADV if
    (S (NP-SBJ-1 I)
     (VP 'm
      (VP going
       (S (NP-SBJ -*1)
        (VP to
         (VP run
          (PP-TMP in
           (NP the mornings)))))))))
   ,
   (WHNP-2 what)
   (SQ do
    (NP-SBJ I)
    (VP trade
     (NP it)
     (PRT off)
     (PP for
(NP *T*-2))))
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/03/sw_0392_2405.prd
(S-PRP (NP-SBJ *-2)
 (VP to
   (VP show
     (PRN ,
      (S (NP-SBJ you)
        (VP know))
    ,)
   (S-SEZ (S-IMP (NP-SBJ *)
     (VP look))
   ,)
  (S (NP-SBJ-1 this)
    (VP did
     n’t
     (ADVP really)
     (VP need
      (S (NP-SBJ *-1)
        (VP to
         (VP be
          (VP changed
           (NP *))))))))))

• as the object of a preposition

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0050_4362.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ you)
  (VP can
   (ADVP-TMP always)
   (VP play
    (NP games)
    (PP with
      ,
      (INTJ uh)
    ,)
   (S-NOM (NP-SBJ *)
     (VP talking
      (PP about
        ,
        (S-IMP-SEZ (INTJ whoa)
          ,
          (NP-SBJ *)
          (VP look
           (PP at
            (NP this))))))))))

E_S))
# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/03/sw_0380_4572.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ there))
 (VP were
  (NP-PRD (NP (NP some things)
    (PP *ICH*-3))
  (SBAR (WHNP-1 that)
    (S (NP-SBJ people)
      (VP brought
        (NP *T*-1)
        (PRT up))))
 (PP-3 like
  (SBARQ-SEZ (SBARQ (INTJ well)
    (WHNP-2 what)
    (SQ (NP-SBJ *T*-2)
      (VP happens
        (SBAR-ADV if
          (NP-SBJ they)
          (VP get
            (NP a false positive)))))))
 (PRN ,
  (S (NP-SBJ you)
    (VP know))
  ,)
 (SBARQ (WHNP-4 what recourse)
  (SQ do
   (NP-SBJ you)
   (VP have
     (NP *T*-4))))))
.
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/03/sw_0392_2405.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ That))
 (VP 's

(ADVP probably)
(NP–PRD (NP one)
 (PP of
  (NP (NP the problems and frustrations)
   (SBAR (WHNP-1 that)
     (S (NP–SBJ it)
      (VP ‘s
       (VP brought
        (NP *)
       (PP about
        (NP *T*-1)))))))))

, (SBAR–PRP because
  (S (NP–SBJ people)
   (VP do
    (VP feel
     (PP like
      , (S–SEZ (INTJ Oh)
       (INTJ well)
      , (NP–SBJ we)
       (VP can
        (ADVP just)
        (VP change
         (NP it))))))))))

E_S)

• complement of that

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/03/sw_0384_2005.prd
(SBAR–TMP (WHADVP-1 when)
  (S (NP–SBJ she)
   (ADVP–TMP finally)
   (VP came
    (PP to
     (NP the realization
      (SBAR that
       (PRN ,
        (S (NP–SBJ you)
         (VP know))
       ,)
      (S–SEZ (INTJ no)
       ,
      , (NP–SBJ I)
       (VP can
        not
        (VP take
         (NP care)
         (PP of

\]
• as a complement or adjunct of an NP

(S (NP-SBJ they)
 (VP would
  (ADVP-TMP always)
  (VP have
   (INTJ like)
   (NP (NP the wonderful investigative reports)
    (PRN ,
     (S (NP-SBJ you)
      (VP know)))
   ,)
  (SQ-SEZ is
   (NP-SBJ (NP (TYPO you 're)
     (TYPO kids))
    bus driver)
  (VP smoking
   (NP crack)
   ,
   (PP-DIR on
    (NP (NP the way)
     (PP to
      (NP school)))))))
 (PRN ,
  (S (NP-SBJ you)
   (VP know))))))

(TOP (S (NP-SBJ (NP a lot)
 (PP of
  (NP people)))
 (VP have
  (NP the opinion
   (PRN (S (NP-SBJ you)
     (VP know)))
   ,)
  (S-IMP-SEZ (NP-SBJ *)
   (VP do
    n't
    (VP have
     (NP capital punishment))))))
 ,
E_S)

• in a relative clause
3.8 Double ‘is’ constructions

All “double is” constructions are treated as copular sentences with sentential subjects.

- The *That’s all he does is fight* type

```plaintext
# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0048_4340.prd
(TOP (S (INTJ Uh))
  ,
  (S-SBJ (NP-SBJ that)
    (VP ‘s
     (ADVP mostly)
     (SBAR-NOM-PRD (WHNP-1 what)
      (S (NP-SBJ I)
       (VP hear
   ))
  ))
)
```

```plaintext
# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/03/sw_0335_2589.prd
(TOP (S-IMP (NP-SBJ *)
  (VP Let
   (S (NP-SBJ ‘s)
    (VP put
     (NP him)
     (PP-PUT into
      (NP (NP a situation)
       (SBAR (WHADVP-3 where)
        ,
        (S-SEZ (S (INTJ okay)
         ,
         (NP-SBJ you)
         (VP crossed
          (NP the line)))
         ,
         (S (NP-SBJ you)
          (VP broke
           (NP the rule)))
         ,
         (S (NP-SBJ-1 you)
          (VP ‘re
           (VP going
            (S (NP-SBJ-2 *-1)
             (VP to
              (VP have
               (S (NP-SBJ-*-2)
                (VP to
                 (PP for
                  (NP it)))))))))
          (ADVP-LOC *T*-3))))))))
   ))
  ))
)
```
(NP *T*-1)))

(ADVP though)))

(VP is
(NP-PRD (S-NOM (NP-SBJ-2 people)
(VP getting
(VP ripped
(NP *-2)
(PRT off)))))

and
(S-NOM (NP-SBJ-3 things)
(VP getting
(VP stolen
(NP *-3))))

E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0059_4028.prd
(TOP (S (S-SBJ (NP-SBJ That)
(VP 's
(NP-PRD (NP the only reason)
(SBAR (WHADV-1 0)
(S (NP-SBJ I)
(VP work
(ADVP-LOC there)
(ADVP-PRP *T*-1))))))

),
(VP is
(SBAR-PRD that
(S (NP-SBJ my children)
(ADVP-TMP now)
(VP have
(VP graduated
(PP from
(NP college))))))))

E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0070_3435.prd
(TOP (S (INTJ Well)

),
(NP-SBJ I)
(VP guess
(SBAR 0
(S (S-SBJ (NP-SBJ that)
(VP 's
(SBAR-PRD (WHNP-2 what)
(S (NP-SBJ-1 I)
(VP need
(S (NP-SBJ *-1)
(VP to
A relativized example

```
# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/02/sw_0209_2102.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ (NP-SBJ That))
  (VP was
   (ADVP really)
   (NP-PRD (NP the big deal)
    (PP-LOC in
     (NP our household))))

, (VP was
  (NP-PRD-TTL the ED SULLIVAN SHOW)))
, E_S))
```

```
# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0007_4171.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ they)
  (VP 're
   (ADVP-TMP always)
   (VP (VP laying
    (NP people)
    (PRT off)))

, (SBARQ (WHNP-2 which)
   (S (S-SBJ (NP-SBJ *T*-2)
    (VP is
     (NP-PRD (NP another benefit)
      (SBAR (WHNP-1 that)
       (S (NP-SBJ you)
        (VP can
         (NP *T*-1)
         (ADVP other
```
(PP than
  (NP salary))))))))))

(VP is
  (S-PRD (NP-SBJ *))
  (VP trade
    (NP that)
    (ADVP off)
    (PP for
      (NP security))))))))

.

E_S))

- the it variant

# /nldb/parsent/s/wbd/00/sw_0051_4364.prd
(TOP (S And
  (S-SBJ (NP-SBJ it)
    (VP 's
      (NP-PRD (NP one)
        (PP of
          (NP (NP the things)
            (SBAR (WHNP-1 that)
              (S (NP-SBJ-2 it)
                (VP 's
                  (VP used
                    (NP *-2)
                    (PP for
                      (NP *T*-1))
                      ,
                      (ADVP primarily))))))))

  , (VP is
    (UCP-PRD (PP for
      (NP demographic
        ,
        (INTJ uh)
        ,
        research))

  And
  (S (NP-SBJ *))
  (VP to
    (VP get
      (NP your phone number)
      (PP-LOC on
        ,
        (INTJ uh)
        ,
        (INTJ uh)
        ,
        (NP (NP lists)
NEW SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTIONS

(PP for 
(NP phone solicitations)))))))

, E_S))

• A wh- variant

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0004_4327.prd
(TOP (S (S-SBJ (SBAR-NOM-SBJ And
(WHN-1 what)
(S (NP-SBJ they)
(VP 've
(VP done
(NP *T*-1))))))
(VP is
(S-PRD (NP-SBJ they)
(VP 've
(VP bought
(NP (NP Mercedes)
(PP after
(NP Mercedes))
(PP after
(NP Mercedes)))))
(VP is
(SBAR-NOM-PRD (WHNP-2 what)
(S (NP-SBJ they)
(VP 've
(VP done
(NP *T*-2)))))))
,
E_S))

• Past tense variant

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0070_3435.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ I)
(VP guess
(SBAR 0
(S (S-SBJ (NP-SBJ that)
(VP 's
(NP-PRD (NP the best)
(SBAR (WHNP-1 0)
(S (NP-SBJ I)
(ADVP-TMP ever)
(VP got
(NP *T*-1))))))
(VP was
(ADJP-PRD lousy))))
,
E_S))
The point is that... type is done in a similar way, except that an empty wh-operator is assumed to complete the sentential subject. Since in this type of “double is” construction the sequence is is cannot be well distinguished from a restart, most of these constructions will have been removed during dysfluency annotation.
3.9 Double ‘that’ construction

In CP recursion contexts, the complementizer that is commonly repeated after a fronted constituent. This constituent is most commonly an if clause or a PP and usually quite long, but can be an NP. The fronted constituent is positioned between the two that’s, each of which heads its own SBAR. The fronted constituent is not labelled TPC, nor traced back into the lower clause.

# /nldb/parsstxts/swbd/00/sw_0032_4333.prd
(TOP (S or
   (NP-SBJ you)
   (VP can
      (VP hope
         (SBAR that
            (SBAR-ADV if

E_S))

                      E_S))

                      E_S))

                      E_S)

                      E_S))

                      E_S))

                      E_S))

                      E_S))

                      E_S))

                      E_S))

                      E_S))

                      E_S))

                      E_S))

                      E_S))

)
(S (NP-SBJ people)
  (VP keep
    (NP their money)))
(SBAR that
  (S (NP-SBJ they)
    (VP 'll
      (VP (VP spend
             (NP more))
        and
      (VP create
        (NP jobs))
        and
      (NP-ETC whatnot)))))
.
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0008_4321.prd
(TOP (SQ (INTJ Well)
     ,
     do
     (NP-SBJ you)
     (VP think
      (SBAR that
       ,
       (SBAR-ADV if
        (S (PP-LOC in
            (NP a civil case))
          (NP-SBJ there)
          (VP was
           (NP-PRD majority rule)))))
       ,
      (SBAR that
       (S (NP-SBJ (NP it)
            (SBAR *EXP*-2))
       (VP would
        (VP be
         (ADJP-PRD easy)
         (SBAR-2 for
          (S (NP-SBJ-1 someone)
           (VP to
            (VP be
             (VP set
              (NP -*1)
              (PRT up))))))))))))
     ?
E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/03/sw_0350_3103.prd
(TOP (S And
     ,
     (INTJ uh))
(NP-SBJ I)
(VP think)
  (SBAR that)
    ,
    (INTJ uh)
    ,
    (PP-TMP in
      (NP the long term))
  (SBAR that)
    (S (NP-SBJ-1 women)
      (VP are)
        (VP going)
          (S (NP-SBJ-2 *-1)
            (VP to)
              (ADJP-PRD able
                (S (NP-SBJ *-2)
                  (VP to)
                    (VP have
                      (NP (NP the recognition)
                        (SBAR (WHNP-2 that)
                          (S (NP-SBJ they)
                            (VP deserve
                              (NP *T*-2))))))))))
  .
  E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0014_4619.prd
(TOP (SQ Do)
  (NP-SBJ you)
  (VP think)
    (SBAR that)
      (PP-LOC in
        (NP (NP the case)
          (PP of
            (NP (NP the one)
              (SBAR (WHNP-1 that)
                (S (NP-SBJ you)
                  (VP 've
                    (ADVP actually)
                    (VP had
                      (NP some experience)
                        (PP with
                          (NP *T*-1))))))))))
  ,
  (SBAR that)
    (S (NP-SBJ-3 (NP the people)
      (SBAR (WHNP-2 who)
        (S (NP-SBJ *T*-2)
          (PP with
            (NP *T*-1)))))))
  ,
  (SBAR that)
    (S (NP-SBJ-3 (NP the people)
      (SBAR (WHNP-2 who)
        (S (NP-SBJ *T*-2)
          (PP with
            (NP *T*-1)))))))
  ,
  (SBAR that)
    (S (NP-SBJ-3 (NP the people)
      (SBAR (WHNP-2 who)
        (S (NP-SBJ *T*-2)
          (PP with
            (NP *T*-1)))))))
(VP operate
  (NP it))))))

(VP seem
  (S (NP-SBJ *-3)
    (VP to
      (VP have
        ,
        (SBAR-NOM (WHNP-4 what)
          (S (NP-SBJ you)
            (VP 'd
              (VP perceive
                (PP of
                  (NP *T*-4))
                (PP as
                  (NP genuine concern))))))))))

? E_S))

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0043_4148.prd
(TOP (S (INTJ yeah)
    ,
    (NP-SBJ the difference)
    (VP could
      (VP be
        (SBAR-PRD that
          (PP for
            ,
            (INTJ uh)
            (PRN ,
              (SBAR-ADV if
                (S (NP-SBJ there)
                  (VP is
                    (NP-PRD such a thing))))
                ,)
            (NP (NP state felonies)
              (PP versus
                (NP federal felonies)))))
        (SBAR that
          (S (NP-SBJ (NP things)
            (SBAR (WHNP-1 that)
              (S (NP-SBJ *T*-1)
                (VP are
                  (PP-LOC-PRD under
                    (NP federal jurisdiction)))))
              (VP require
                (NP the unanimous vote))))))
  ,
  E_S))
3.10 Stacked complements

When verbs or other heads take multiple complements, these complements will be treated as conjoined whether or not any overt conjunction is present. This is fairly straightforward for SBARs and NPs, but for PP cases, since we don’t distinguish between complement and adjunct PPs, it is a little more difficult. PPs are stacked if (1) they are not one of the adverbial types we recognize (LOC, TMP, MNR, PRP) and (2) they are headed by the same preposition in the same meaning; and (3) they fill the same slot in relation to the verb.

- SBAR examples

```
# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0055_3156.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ I))
  (VP think
    (SBAR (SBAR 0
      (S (NP-SBJ kids)
        (VP do
          n’t
        (VP appreciate
          ,
          (ADVP maybe)
          (NP (NP the value)
            (PP of
              (NP money))))))
    ,
    (SBAR that
      (S (NP-SBJ it)
        (VP ’s
          (NP-PRD (NP (ADJP so little))
            (SBAR that
              (S (NP-SBJ they)
                (VP do
                  n’t
                (VP care))))))))
    ,
    E_S))
)

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0076_4153.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ It))
  (VP sounds
    (SBAR like
      (S *ICH*-1))
    (PP to
      (NP me))
    (S-1 (NP-SBJ your concern)
      (VP would
        (VP be
          (S-PRD (NP-SBJ *)
            (VP to
              (VP make
                )))))))
```
(S (NP-SBJ *))
  (ADJP-PRD sure
   (SBAR (SBAR that
     (S (NP-SBJ they)
       (VP are
         (NP-PRD (NP loving people)
           .
           .
           (NP Affectionate people)
     )
     (SBAR that
       (S (NP-SBJ they)
         (VP may
           (VP (VP be
             (NP-PRD (NP parents)
               (NP-ADV them)
               or
               (NP-ETC something))))))
   )
   .

E_S))

• PP examples

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/sw_0094_3315.prd
(TOP (S (INTJ Well)
  ,
  (NP-TMP today)
  (PP-LOC on
   (NP C N N))
  (NP-SBJ they)
  (VP were
   (VP talking
     (PP (PP about
       (NP (NP something)
         (PP like
           (NP this))))
       (PP about
         ,
         (INTJ uh)
         ,
         (UCP (S (NP-SBJ-1 *))
           (VP learning
             (S (NP-SBJ *-1)
               (VP to
                 (VP recognize
                   (NP voices and words and stuff)))))))

and
  (NP (NP the research)
    (SBAR (WHNP-2 that)
      (S (NP-SBJ *T*-2)
        (VP 's
          (VP going
3 NEW SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTIONS

(PRT on)
...

3.11 The ‘WH that’ construction

There are a small number of cases of relative clauses with both a wh-word and a complementizer.

# /nldb/parsxtexs/swbd/02/sw_0229_3130.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ I)
  (VP was
(ADJP-PRD amazed
  (PP at
    (SBAR-NOM (WHNP-1 (WHNP (WHADJP how many)
        cans)
      (WHNP that))
    (S (NP-SBJ we)
      (VP got
        (NP *T*-1))))))
  (X NUMBLEx))
E_S))

# /nlkb/parstexts/swbd/02/sw_0290_2851.prd
(TOP (S (INTJ Well)
      ,
      (NP-SBJ you)
    (VP have
      n't
    (VP told
      (NP me)
    ,
    (INTJ uh)
    ,
    (SBAR (WHNP-1 (WHNP what sports)
        (WHNP that))
      (S (NP-SBJ you)
        (VP are
          (ADJP-PRD active
            (PP in
              (NP *T*-1)))))))))
  E_S))

3.12 WH-comparatives

Because of the Treebank policy for comparatives (see the Treebank II manual), it is not possible to accurately bracket wh-comparatives. In general they are bracketed as free relative complements of than, with the what bracketed as WHNP, WHADVP, or WHADJP, depending on the category of the comparative.

# 02/sw_0232_3159.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ It)
      (VP was
      (PRN ,
      (S (NP-SBJ you)
        (VP know)
      ,)
    (ADVP kind of)
    (NP-PRD (NP (NP-ADV a little bit)
              more)
        (PP than
          (SBAR-NOM (WHNP-1 what)
(S (NP-SBJ I)
  (VP needed
    (NP *T*-1)))

, E_S))

# 03/sw_0336_2603.prd
(TOP (S so
  (NP-SBJ it)
  (VP 's
    (NP-PRD (NP less)
      (PP than
        (S-NOM (WHNP-2 what)
          (S (NP-SBJ-1 you)
            (VP pay
              (NP *T*-2)
              (ADVP-TMP now)
              (PP for
                (S-NOM (NP-SBJ *-1)
                  (VP going
                    (PP-DIR in
                      (ADVP there))
                      ,
                      (PP-TMP after
                        (NP all this time))))))))

. E_S))

# 01/sw_0172_2305.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ-1 it)
  (VP 's
    (ADVP actually)
    (VP turning
      (PRT out)
      (S (NP-SBJ *-1)
        (VP to
          (VP be
            (ADJP-PRD (ADJP more useful)
              (PP than
                (SBAR (WHADJP-2 what)
                  (S (NP-SBJ I)
                    (VP thought
                      (SBAR *??
                        (ADJP *T*-2)))))))))))

. E_S))

# 05/sw_0542_2782.prd
(TOP (S and
  (NP-SBJ we)
  (ADVP really)
  ,
  (INTJ uh)
  ,
(VP lessened
  (INTJ uh)
  ,
  (NP our living expenses)
  ,
  (INTJ uh)
  ,
  (ADVP (ADVP more)
    (PP than
      (SBAR-NOM (WHADVP-1 what)
        (S (NP-SBJ we)
          (VP thought
            (SBAR 0
              (S (NP-SBJ we)
                (VP would
                  (VP *??
                    (ADVP *T*-1)))))
            )
          )
        )
      )
    )
  )
).

# /nldb/parstexts/swbd/00/0006_4108.prd
( (S (ADVP-TMP too often)
    (NP-SBJ the acute hospitals)
    (VP are
      (VP sending
        (NP them)
        (ADVP-DIR out)
        (ADVP (ADVP much faster)
          (PP than
            (SBAR (WHADVP-1 what)
              (S (NP-SBJ-1 they)
                (VP 're
                  (ADVP really)
                  (ADJP-PRD able
                    (S (NP-SBJ *-1)
                      (VP to
                        (VP *??
                          (ADVP *T*-1)))))
                )
              )
            )
          )
        )
      )
    )
  )
).

# 01/sw_0123_3186.prd
(TOP (S (NP-SBJ I)
    (VP eat
      (ADVP-MNR (ADVP differently)
        (PP than
          (SBAR (WHADVP-1 what)
            (S (NP-SBJ I)
              (VP could
                (VP eat
                  (ADVP-MNR *T*-1)
                  (PP-LOC (PP at
(NP home))
or
(PP around
   (ADVP here))))))))