The Rules of Number Language (SLUNT) (Part 3)

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3.1 Simple sentences which are not statements

These notes, the first two instalments of which appeared in Newsletters 7 and 8 (11/78 and 4/79), aim at providing a comprehensive set of rules of Number Language, to be published in the Newsletter in instalments from time to time. The first two parts dealt only with statements, and then only with uncomplicated simple, compound and complex sentences. Adverb clauses were not dealt with. In this part it is proposed to deal with simple sentences which are not statements.

3.2 Fundamental Clause Types

It will be recalled that in Paragraph 1.5 it was stated that the Fundamental Clause Type code occurs in digit 7 of the first NLunit of every NLclause and that certain of the Fundamental Clause Types are as follows :

Code in digit 7	Fundamental Clause Type	Examples
0	Statement	The men are working quickly.
1	Question	Are the men working quickly?
2	Order, request, invitation, etc.	Work quickly, men!
3	Exclamation	How quickly the men are working!
4	Wish or prayer	May the men work quickly?

I will now give examples of the coding of simple sentences of Fundamental Clause Types 1-4.

3.3 Questions

The rules regarding Clause Patterns for questions are similar to those for statements although modifications are inevitable. In Number Language the word order for questions is as far as possible similar to that in statements in spite of the fact that in English and other languages questions and statements may have quite different word orders. Questions may have several different forms. The simplest is the sort which asks whether something is true as in 'Are the men working?'. In others there is a query word, which may be an interrogative pronoun (eg. who), adverb (eg. why). These query words have the same NLnumbers as the interrogative words which appear in statements. To signify that they have a different function in questions there is a special Type 2 Unit to indicate their position.

3.4 Questions - first Type 2 Unit

The first Type 2 Unit of every NLclause which is a question has digits with the following significance.

Digits	Significance		
1-2	Always 97		
3-8	The NLunit Reference Number of the query word, eg. 500808 if the query word is the 8th NLunit in the NLclause. If there is no query word the entry is 500110, 500111, 500112, etc. according as the length of the NLclause is 10, 11, 12, etc. NLunits long.		
9	Nature of query word:	1	None
		2	inter- rogative pronoun
		3	inter rogative adjective
		4	inter rogative adverb
10	Zero		

3.5 Questions - coding examples

Examples of coding simple questions in Number Language are given in this paragraph.

(a)   Is the man working?

```
        query units  the man
9904081001 9750010810 5005060080
    01         02         03

    work        the        man      to work
5007080081 0005371017 00031100005 0006080001
    04         05         06         07

(present)
8800500000
    08
```

(b)   Who is working?

```
        query unit    who
9904071001 9750050520 5005050080
    01         02         03

    work        who      to work
5006070081 0005911118 0006080001
    04         05         06

(present)
8800500000
    07
```

(c)   What work is the man doing?

```
        query unit  the man      does
9905111003 9750101030 5006070080 5008090081
    01         02         03         04

    work        the        man
5010110082 0005371017 0003110005
    05         06         07

    to do    (present)     what        work
0001520001 8800500000 0005910003 00006080005
    08         09         10         11
```

(d)   Why is the man working?

```
          query unit   the man      work
9904091001 9750090940 5005060080 5007090081
   01         02          03          04

   the       man       to work
0005371017 0003110005 0006080001
   05         06          07

 (present)    why
8800500000 0005950006
   08         09              .
```

It will be seen that the word order in the
Number Language clauses follows the same rules
as in statements. For example, 'why' in (d)
follows the verb, which is the normal position
for an adverb. The code in column 7 of NLunit
1 is 1.

3.6 Orders, requests, invitations, etc.

In English, orders, requests, invitations,
instructions, etc. usually have the same
general word order as statements, except that
the subject is often omitted, as in 'Come
in!', for example. Where it does appear, it
is often at the end, as in 'Work quickly,
men!'. In Number Language it is always at the
beginning, unless it is omitted altogether.

3.7 Orders, etc. - coding examples

Examples of coding simple orders, etc. in
Number Language are given below.

(a)   Work!

```
           work       to work     (present)
9902042001 5003040081 0006080001 8800500000
   01         02          03          04
```

(b)   Work, men!

```
           men        work
9903072001 5004050080 5006070081
   01         02          03

(no-det-pl)   men       to work     (present)
0005000127 0003110005 0006080001 8800500000
   04         05          06          07
```

It will be seen that NLunit 4 in (b) is a
no-determiner-plural, which is not to be
translated, but exists to indicate that the
noun is plural. See paragraph 1.15. The code
in column 7 of NLunit 1 is 2.

3.8 Exclamations

Exclamations have an exclaim word which may be
an adjective or an adverb. In English the
exclaim word usually begins the sentence.
Examples of exclaim words which are adjectives
and adverbs are given in the following
sentences.

(a) What good work the men are doing!
(adjective exclaim word 'what')
(b) How quickly the men are working! (adverb
exclaim word 'how')

In Number Language there is a special exclaim
unit to indicate the position of the exclaim
word in the NLclause and to state whether the
exclaim word is an adjective or an adverb.

3.9 Exclamations - first Type 2 Unit

The first Type 2 Unit of every NLclause which
is an exclamation has digits with the
following significance.

Digits	Significance	
1-2	Always 96	
3-8	The NLunit Reference Number of the exclaim word, eg. 500808 if the exclaim word is the 8th NLunit of the NLclause.	
9	Nature of exclaim word: 1	adjective exclaim word
	2	adverb exclaim word
10	Zero	

3.10 Exclamations - coding examples

Examples of coding simple exclamations in
Number Language are given below.

(a)   What good work the men are doing!

```
        exclaim unit  the men      doing
9905133001 9650111110 5006070080 5008090081
    01         02         03         04

    work       the        men
5010130082 0005371027 0003110005
    05         06         07

    to do    (present) (no-det-sing)
0001520001 8800500000 0005000117
    08         09         10

    what       good       work
0005910003 0002190003 0006080005
    11         12         13
```

(b)   How quickly the men are working!

```
        exclaim unit  the men      work
9904103001 9650090920 5005060080 5007100081
    01         02         03         04

    the        men        work
0005371027 0003110005 0006080001
    05         06         07

(present)     how        quickly
8800500000 0002490004 0004280004
    08         09         10
```

It will be seen that the code in column 7 of
NLunit 1 is 3, and that the word order in
Number Language clauses follows the same rules
as in statements. In (a) NLunit 10 is a
no-determiner-singular. See paragraph 1.15.

3.11 Wishes or prayers

Wishes or prayers can have one of two
different forms. The first begins with 'would
that' and the second with 'may'. Examples are
as follows.

(a)	Would that the men were working!
(b)	May the men work quickly!
(c)	(May) God help us!

It will be seen that 'may' can be omitted in some sentences of the type shown in (b) and (c) but not all. In Number Language it is inserted even if omitted in the English text. 'Would that' and 'may' are known as wish words and there is a special Type 2 Unit called a wish unit to indicate the position of the wish words.

3.12 Wishes or prayers - first Type 2 Unit

The first Type 2 Unit of every NLclause which is a wish or prayer has digits with the following significance.

Digits	Significance
1-2	Always 95
3-8	The NLunit Reference Number of the wish word, eg. 500808 if the wish word is the 8th NLunit of the NLclause.
9	Nature of the wish words: 1 would that 2 may
10	Zero

3.13 Wishes or prayers - coding examples

Examples of coding simple wishes or prayers in Number Language are given below.

(a)   Would that the men were working!

```
            wish unit    the men       work
9904094001 9550050510 5006070080 5008090081
    01         02         03         04

would that     the          men
0005950101 0005371027 0003110005
    05         06         07

    work       (present)
0006080001 8800500000
    08         09
```

(b)   May the men work quickly!

```
            wish unit    the men
9904104001 9550050520 5006070080
    01         02         03

    work        may         the         men
5008100081 0003210101 0005371027 0003110005
    04         05         06         07

    work     (present)    quickly
0006080001 8800500000 0004280004
    08         09         10
```

(c)   (May) God help us!

```
            wish unit     God
9905104001 9550060620 5007070080
    01         02         03

    help        us          may         God
5008090081 5010100082 0003210101 0202180195
    04         05         06         07

    help     (present)     us
0002380001 8800500000 0085131218
    08         09         10
```

It will be seer that the code in column 7 of
NLunit 1 is 4.