

Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

**EXPERIENTIAL MICROSCENES AND SEMANTIC MOVEMENTS IN  
*DEAR ABBY***

JULISSA LAINNA RIBEIRO SILVA

FLORIANÓPOLIS  
2007

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UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA  
PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM LETRAS/INGLÊS E LITERATURA CORRESPONDENTE

**EXPERIENTIAL MICROSCENES AND SEMANTIC MOVEMENTS IN  
*DEAR ABBY***

por

Julissa Lainna Ribeiro Silva

Dissertação submetida à Universidade Federal Santa Catarina em cumprimento parcial  
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MESTRE EM LETRAS

FLORIANÓPOLIS

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To  
my mother  
*Neusa,*  
my daughters  
*Maya and Mariah,*  
and my husband *Marcelo,*  
with love and gratitude

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**ABSTRACT**EXPERIENTIAL MICROSCENES AND SEMANTIC MOVEMENTS IN  
*DEAR ABBY*

JULISSA LÂINNA RIBEIRO SILVA

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA

2007

Supervising Professor: Dr. Apóstolo T. Nicolacópulos

This study focuses on the relational representation of the *experiential* semantic domain, more specifically, the representation of four semantic subdomains, namely, those which deal with sensation, cognition, communication and emotion. It also addresses the semantic movements undertaken “*between*” experiential subdomains as well as from other semantic domains towards the experiential subdomain. Data was collected from the journalistic context, more specifically an advice column, *Dear Abby*, whose sample encompassed 164 letters, sent to that column in 2005. The experiential macroscenes were analyzed and their experiential microscenes were semantically interpreted and codified. The findings were registered in tables, which illustrated the semantic representations and movements from the whole sample. This study found that experience is mostly represented by predicators in their basic sense, and these experiential predicators do not undertake significative movements intradomain. Also, sensation is neither represented by predicators undertaking intradomain semantic

movements and nor represented by predicators undertaking semantic movements from other domains. However, this subdomain originates movements undertaken towards the other subdomains. Finally, communication, cognition, and emotion are represented by predicators in their basic sense as well as by predicators undertaking intra and inter-domain semantic movements. These interdomain movements are mostly originated in the Benefactive domain, followed by the Basic and the Locative domains.

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**RESUMO****MICROCENAS E MOVIMENTOS SEMÂNTICOS DAS PREDICAÇÕES  
EXPERIMENTATIVAS EM *DEAR ABBY***

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UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA

2007

Professor orientador: Dr. Apóstolo T. Nicolacópulos

Este estudo abrange a representação relacional do domínio semântico *experimentalivo*, mais especificamente, a representação de quatro subdomínios semânticos, aqueles referentes à sensação, cognição, comunicação e emoção. Também enfoca os movimentos semânticos realizados “*entre*” os subdomínios experimentativos assim como provenientes de outros domínios semânticos em direção ao subdomínios experimentativos. Os dados foram coletados no contexto jornalístico, especificamente em *Dear Abby*, sendo que o total da amostra era composto de 164 cartas enviadas à coluna em 2005. As macrocenas experimentativas foram analisadas e suas representações semânticas foram interpretadas e codificadas. Os resultados foram expressos em tabelas, que mostram as representações e os movimentos semânticos de toda a amostra. Este estudo concluiu que a noção experimentaliva é representada na sua maioria por predicados no seu sentido básico, e estes predicados não realizam movimentos semânticos significativos intra domínio. Além disso, a noção de sensação

não é representada por predicados que realizam movimentos semânticos intra domínio e não é representada significativamente por predicados que realizaram movimentos semânticos originados em outros domínios semânticos. Entretanto, este subdomínio origina movimentos em direção aos outros subdomínios. Por último, a noção de comunicação, cognição e emoção é representada por predicatos no seu sentido básico assim como por predicados que realizam movimentos semânticos intra ou interdomínios. Estes movimentos semânticos interdomínios tem como origem principal o domínio Benefactivo, além dos domínios locativos e Básico.

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background to the study

Fillmore (1968), provided the general framework of the Case Grammar Theory in his paper *The Case for Case*. Together with Chafe's (1970) and Anderson's (1971) semantic models, his theory contributed to the grammar matrix model developed by Cook (1989).

Incorporating the best features from these models, Cook (1989) proposed his semantic interpretation system which does not have a one-to-one relationship with syntax of any language, and is considered universal.

Case Grammar deals with the predicate-argument structure, more specifically, the relationships of these arguments with the predicate. According to these relationships, the predicates may be categorized into four distinct semantic domains, namely, Basic, Experiential, Benefactive, and Locative.

Nicolacópulos et al. (1992) proposed a semantic-pragmatic model, named UFSC's Case Model, which added the Holistic and Comitative domains. Also, the Time Case which had already been proposed by Cook (1989) was added to the List of Cases.

Oliveira (1999) proposes the application of this model to journalistic contexts as an example of language in use. Also, Oliveira (1999) developed an approach which includes pragmatic and discursive components.



## **1.2. Statement of purpose**

The main objective of this research is to analyze the constitution of experiential microscenes in the context of advice letters, more specifically, in advice-seeker letters, according to the theoretical framework proposed by Oliveira (1999).

The advice-seeker letters sent to the advice column “Dear Abby” were collected from the online section of the Universal Press site, according to the statistical sample calculated. The microscenes were analyzed focusing upon (a) the basic Experiential predicators and the Experiential subdomains (b) the semantic movements undertaken by predicators from other domains towards the Experiential subdomains (c) the semantic movements undertaken intra-domain, that is, from one experiential subdomain towards another experiential subdomain.

## **1.3. Significance of the study**

The Case Grammar Theory models and concepts might provide significant insights for the language continuous semantic modifications. Moreover, this field of research can also investigate additional linguistic theories and suggest further applications, such as in the area of translation and teaching. Even technological applications, such as machine translation, might employ the possibilities raised by case grammar studies, since it may be influential for computational approaches.

Finally, it is important to highlight that the notion of experience has not been considerably researched in English encompassing the four distinct subdomains, namely, sensation, emotion, cognition and communication. Since this study calculated the sample size based on statistics, the results can be considered representative of the whole sample,

that is, represent the language in use in the year 2005 in the advice-seeker letters sent to “Dear Abby”.

#### **1.4. Organization of the thesis**

This research is organized into three more chapters. The second chapter reviews Case Grammar Theory from Fillmore (1968) to UFSC’s Model. The third chapter covers the methodological approach and the strategies used to calculate the sample, collect data, and analyze it. The fourth chapter deals with the process of analysis itself, which is based on the theoretical framework articulated in chapter 2, and with the findings. Also, the fourth chapter illustrates the relative frequency demonstrated by the predicators and their analysis. Finally, the fifth chapter provides the conclusions based on the analysis and the relative frequency, and suggestions for further research.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1. Semantics and Pragmatics**

Among the five components of the study of language systems, i.e., phonology, syntax, morphology, semantics and pragmatics, this study will specially focus on the two last ones. Since these components are the main pillars of this research, as well as their interface, special attention will be given to them.

Saeed (1997, p. 4) states that semantics is the linguistic knowledge a person has about the meaning of individual words and sentences belonging to the language spoken. Together with this knowledge, other linguistic abilities are involved, such as phonology and syntax, to account for a whole linguistic knowledge which leads to language understanding.

Rocha (2003, p.13) acknowledges the first use of the term semantics to Bréal, who intended to name the study of the change of word meanings in 1897. Nevertheless, that researcher claims Saussure to be the milestone for modern semantics due to the study of signs. This study, called semiotics, encompassed the ideas of signifier and signified, i.e., a sign and the object it represents, respectively. Concerning classification, there may be different relationships between signifier and signified, such as icon, index and symbol. An icon encompasses similarities between both, an index accounts for a clear association between signifier and signified, and a symbol exists when there is a link between them. Words may be considered verbal symbols. (Saeed, 1997, p.5)

One of the major contributions attributed to Ferdinand Saussure is the concept that “the meaning of linguistic expression derives from two sources: the language they are part of and the world they describe”. (Saeed, 1997, p.12)

Also, Brinton (2000, p.129) considers semantics the study of linguistic meaning and claims that it can be divided into three different levels: (a) lexical semantics which studies the meaning of words out of context; (b) sentence semantics which encompasses the meaning of a sentence and the relation among its parts, i.e., relational semantics; and, (c) text semantics which is the meaning of discourse, spoken or written.

Meanwhile, Green (1989, p.6) claims that it is standard “to restrict the role of semantics to explicating the meaning of a sentence in terms of conditions which must be fulfilled for it to be used to truthfully describe a situation”.

Thus, Green (1989, p.6) states that interpretations which are not related to truth conditions are outside the domain of semantics; they are part of pragmatics. What the speaker intends when producing an utterance is also important toward its understanding. These aspects cannot be dissociated in the research of meanings, since they both equally account for it.

The pragmatic dimension is clearly stated by Oliveira (1999, p.12) who claims that communication originates in the speaker’s intention. The origin of the communication process can be observed when the speaker intends to use the linguistic knowledge of a linguistic community in order to participate in a situational and circumstantial universe.

In other words, pragmatics proceeds beyond the superficial boundaries of the sentence. As Brinton (2000, p. 289) has noted

Pragmatics is the study of how language is used, how the forms of language are matched with or adapted to the functions that is serving in context, and how language is used to create discourse (discourse can be defined as a sequence of two or more sentences, either written or

spoken, that cohere in some way). Another important part of pragmatics is the study of how contextual conditions influence the form of language used; contextual factors include such things as the social positions or roles of the participants in the discourse and their interpersonal relations of intimacy and power, the psychological states of the speaker (Sp) and hearer (H), the intentions, beliefs, attitudes of Sp and H, and even the circumstances (physical and social) of speech.

It can be clearly observed that meaning is closely present in the theories related to semantics and pragmatics. Oliveira (1999, p.13) has noted that the pragmatics-discursive view encompasses meaning as “what is semantically produced when language is in use” (my translation).

Consequently, case grammar may be pointed out as a complement to the interface semantics-pragmatics-discourse, since it is valuable to the interpretation of the sense in the scenes where they are part of, based on the context it is associated with, and on the circumstances it is involved with (Oliveira, 1999, p.13).

This research is grounded on these three fundamental areas of knowledge, semantics, pragmatics and discourse, which are inter-related in the semantic analysis developed in the model suggested by Nicolacópulos et al (Nicolacópulos, 1992; Oliveira, 1999; Rocha, 2003) and applied in this study. This model is described in the following section, and it includes Fillmore’s contribution, Cook’s matrix model and covert role theory.

## **2.2. Case grammar**

Within sentence semantics, some case grammar models have been developed, encompassing distinct views.

Case grammar originated when Fillmore (1968), in response to Chomsky’s transformational grammar, developed the case grammar theory, which focuses on the deep structure of sentences (Oliveira, 1999, p. 49).

In his work, “Case Grammar Theory” (1989), Cook introduced various models developed within case theory, from Fillmore (1968) to Pike et al. (1977). After examining them, Cook (1989) considered that Charles Fillmore (1968-1971), Wallace L. Chafe (1970) and John Anderson (1971) had proposed the primary case grammar models; however, these models provided some contradictory points. Cook (1989) gathered the best features from each model and created his matrix model.

Since Fillmore’s model marks the beginning of case grammar, it will receive more attention in this research. Thus, some of its basic aspects will be introduced next. After that, Cook’s case grammar model is presented, due to the fundamental role it has in this study.

### **2.2.1. Fillmore’s Contribution (1968, 1971)**

“The Case for Case” was proposed by Charles Fillmore in 1968, claiming an association between predicators and arguments (cases or roles).

He proposed that there are

many semantically relevant syntactic relationships involving the structures that contain them , and that these case relationships are in large part covert but are empirically discoverable, form a specific finite set, and have cross-linguistic validity. (1968, p.5)

It is interesting to note that in the “The Case for Case” (1968), Fillmore mentions cases as a contribution to “syntactic universals”, i.e., this author did not consider the relationships involving the cases as semantic relationships.

Fillmore states that Case Grammar proposes a finite set of cases which are enough for all the verbs in a language, and that these cases might be universal. These cases represent the semantic role of the arguments around a predicator in the meaning of a sentence. (1977)

In the conference where Fillmore's paper "The Case for Case" was presented, it was stated that it introduced a case system essential to establish semantic-syntactic relationships in all languages. In order to accomplish such task, Fillmore (1968) stated that it was fundamental to set aside concepts such as subject and direct object, and understand the difference between surface structure and deep structure, which was not approached properly in the transformational theory (Cook, 1989).

One of Fillmore's objections to this theory is that the notion of subject in the surface structure not always applies to the real subject of a sentence. The clear distinction between surface structure and deep structure is the pillar of Fillmore's model. The surface structure comprehends the use of nouns, subjects, direct objects, indirect subjects, modifiers, and distinct adverbial adjuncts. On the other hand, the deep case system encompasses the use of these nouns in construing together the meaning of a sentence (Cook, 1998).

In "Some Problems for Case Grammar" (1971), Fillmore suggests a review of the deep structure and of the list of cases, increasing the number of cases and renaming some cases (Rocha, 2003).

Oliveira (1995, p. 21) formulated a comparative chart presenting the differences between the 1968 and 1971 models:

Figure 2.1: Comparison between Fillmore's models.

1968	1971
Agentive	Agent
Instrument	Instrument
Dative	Experiencer

Objective	Object
Locative	Location
Factive	Source
Comitative	Goal
	Time
	Benefactive

*Note.* From OLIVEIRA, M. G. A. (1995). *Predicações Polissêmicas e Metafóricas – uma Abordagem Semântico-Pragmática*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. UFSC. Florianópolis, SC, Brazil.

The following are the nine cases listed in the second model (1971), together with their definitions, according to Fillmore:

**Agent (A).** It is the animate being responsible for the action represented by the predicator.

**Instrument (I).** It is the inanimate being or object involved in the action represented by the predicator. The *wind* is mentioned as an example.

**Experiencer (E).** It is considered the cause of a psychological experience.

**Object (O).** It is the moving entity or the one that undergoes change.

**Source (S).** It is the origin of motion, when there is some kind of transfer of property, a time lapse and a change of state.

**Goal (G).** On the other hand, this is the endpoint of transfers, lapses of time, and changes of state. This case encompasses the Factive case from the first model developed by Fillmore.

**Location (L).** It describes the place where the event or object is located, encompassing only stative locations, while Source and Goal encompass directions.

**Time (T).** It indicates the time of an event, its time location.



**Benefactive (B).** Even though Fillmore stated it could be a possible case, the Benefactive case is not very clear defined. As Cook (1989) observed, property and its transfer is accounted for Location, Source and Goal cases.

This research is essentially based on the model developed at UFSC, which is primarily based on Cook's case list; as a result, the next section features an extensive description and examples of those cases.

### **2.2.2. Cook's Matrix Model and UFSC's Model**

The case grammar matrix model was proposed by Cook in a series of articles between 1970 and 1978, in order to incorporate the best views of Fillmore's, Chafe's and Anderson's models. (Nicolacópulos, 1981, p.58) His purpose was to develop a matrix according to how Fillmore considered a list of cases should be: "(1) small in number; (2) adequate for the classification of all verbs in a language; (3) universal across languages" (Cook, 1989)

As Cook (1998, p.1) has noted,

Case grammar is a semantic valence system that describes the logical form of a sentence in terms of a central predicate and a series of case labeled arguments. Case grammar does not deal with surface cases such as nominative and accusative; it deals with the meaning behind these cases. Case grammar is not a grammar, it deals only with the semantic level of a grammar, and within sentence semantics it deals only with the inner structure of a single clause. It does not deal directly with tense, mood, aspect, or negation. It does not deal directly with the interconnection of clauses. As a semantic interpretation system that is universal across languages, it is not tied to the syntax of any particular language.

Cook (1979) states that the cases may be modal, which are the cases not demanded by the semantic valence of the verb. On the other hand, propositional cases are obligatory, in other words, they are necessary for the semantic valence of the verb. The semantic valence may be understood as the arguments required by the verb when conveying meaning.

Generative semantics considers that one-, two-, and three-place predicates may be found concerning the number of required arguments. For example,

(1) Mariah is intelligent. – the predicate, BE INTELLIGENT, requires one argument, MARIAH, which is the logical subject of the sentence.

(2) Maya closed the window – the predicate, CLOSE, requires two arguments, MAYA, the logical subject and WINDOW, the direct object.

(3) Marcelo sent a letter to John. – the predicate, SEND, requires three arguments, MARCELO, the logical subject, JOHN, the indirect subject, and LETTER, the direct object.

Cook (1998) proposes a similar description for the semantic representation of sentences; however, the term “predicator” is called “verb”, and the “arguments” required are named “cases. It is important to highlight that cases are considered semantic features that derive from the meaning of the verb in that specific context.

This matrix featuring the cases considered by Cook is the following:

**Table 2.1** Case frame matrix (Cook 1989, p. 195)

Verb Types	Basic	Experiencer	Benefactive	Locative
1. State	Os be tall	E, Os like	B, Os have	Os, L be in
2. Process	O die	E, O enjoy	B, O acquire	O, L move, iv
3. Action	A, O kill	A, E, O say	A, B, O give	A, O, L put

*Note.* A=Agent; B=Benefactive; E= Experiencer; L=Locative; O=Object.

One of the classifications introduced by this matrix is the one encompassing state, process and action predicators. Nicolacópulos & Conceição (2002) also state that predicators may be state and non-state predicators. Furthermore, non-state predicators are further classified into processes (non-agentive events) and actions (agentive events). The

differences among these three distinct classifications can be roughly seen in the following sentences:

(4) The door is open.

(5) The door opened.

(6) John opened the door.

The first sentence presents a stative situation, the second sentence expresses change of state, and finally, the third sentence features an Agent who performs the action. A subscript “s” accounts for the stativity of the case, when it is represented.

Nicolacópulos & Conceição (2002) summarize some questions which can be asked in order to detect state and non-state predicators. For example, if one asks: “What happened?” example (4) does not answer the question because it features a non-event. However, examples (5) and (6) may answer the question since they express a non-state, in other words, an event.

Also, when it is asked “What happened to the door?” example 5 best answers this question since it is an example of a process (a non-agentive event). And when an action is to be detected, it is necessary to ask a question which demands an Agent in the answer: “What did John do?”. Thus, example 6 answers this question and the predicator is named Agentive.

The cases of Cook’s matrix model (1989) are described as follows:

(a) Agent – A -this is the case required by an action verb.

(b) Experiencer –E-- this is the case related to cognition, emotions, feelings and communication.

(c) Benefactive –B- this is the case required by a benefactive verb-predicator, in other words, concerning property, transfer-of-property, or possession.

(d) Object – O -is what is being described, what is moving, or undergoing a change, or even neutral. Cook states that the Object case occurs with every predicator; it must be present in every proposition. (Cook, 1998, p.14)

(e) Locative – L- is restricted to physical location or to movements from one place to another.

(f) Time – T- expresses time. Even though Cook recognizes this case, he did not include it in his matrix model (Cook, 1989).

Nicolacópulos (1995) developed a semantic-pragmatic model based on Fillmore's, Chafe's and Cook's models, and added two more cases to the model: (a) the Comitative (C) which represents the notion of companionship; and (b) the Holistic (H), encompassing the idea of a part being an element of a whole. This model encompasses the pragmatics of enunciation which accounts for the contextual dimension of the model (Oliveira, 1999, p. 71), and it was suggested to comprehend the metaphorical processes involved in the meaning changes in language in use (Bonfanti, 2006, p.10).

In order to effectively account for semantic moves, the perspectives of this approach were broadened by Nicolacópulos et al. (1995), when a refined model was developed encompassing the pragmatic dimension in the analysis and interpretation process (Bonfanti, 2006, p. 11)

It is worth mentioning the advances proposed by Nicolacópulos's model, called *UFSC's Case Model*, based on the papers written in 1992 and 1995, since this research is based on this refinement of Cook's model. Oliveira (1999) mentions the following distinct aspects:

(a) The semantic roles are parallel to the syntactic functions;

(b) The list of cases comprehends eight cases: A-E-B-O-L-T-C-H. These cases are defined in Figure 2.3;

(c) The verbs or predicators are classified into: Basic, Experiencer, Benefactive, Locative, Time, Comitative, and Holistic. Also, these predicators can be perceived as stative, process and agentive;

(d) The “O” role is not obligatory;

(e) Experiential predicators which express a deliberate action are considered agentive, unlike Cook (1979) who considers them process. For example: please, tease, charm, frighten;

(f) This model accepts the rare occurrence of mutually exclusive cases, for example, Locative and Time;

(g) It considers the possibility of a case occurring more than once in one proposition, besides the “O”;

(h) It also accepts the occurrence of more than three cases in one proposition;

(i) It proposes that cases are associated with verbs, therefore, the verb reflects this association together with the context interaction.

The following figure shows some examples of the semantic roles proposed by *UFSC's Model*:

Figure 2.2. Sample propositions to demonstrate the semantic roles A, O, E, B, L, T, C, H, as described above (arguments are highlighted).

p1. <b>John</b> opened <b>the door</b> .	
<b>A</b>	<b>O</b>
p2. <b>We</b> enjoyed <b>the party</b> .	
<b>E</b>	<b>O</b>

<p>p3. <b>I have a car.</b></p> <p><b>B</b>      <b>O<sub>s</sub></b></p>
<p>p4. <b>They went to the beach.</b></p> <p><b>A=O</b>      <b>L</b></p>
<p>p5. <b>The war lasted three months.</b></p> <p><b>O</b>                      <b>T</b></p>
<p>p6. <b>Sarah met John</b> two years ago.</p> <p><b>A=O</b>      <b>C</b></p>
<p>p7. <b>Brazil has 26 states.</b></p> <p><b>H</b>              <b>O<sub>s</sub></b></p>

Note: p=propositions

Figure 2.3. UFSC's Case Model. Description of the cases (Oliveira, 1999, p.77) (my translation)

Agent	Case which expresses action in the context of the microscene encompassing it.
Experiencer	Case which comprehends the notions of sensation, emotion, cognition and communication in the microscene encompassing it.
Benefactive	Case which expresses possession, property, leadership, gain or loss, benefit (positive or negative), transfer-of-property, and power.
Object	Together with stative predicators, this case expresses what is being described, with process predicators it expresses changes of state, and associated with agentive predicators it expresses the content of the action.
Locative	Case which expresses the location associated with the predicator.

Time	Case which expresses the time relation associated with the predicator in the microscene encompassing it.
Comitative	Case which encompasses the notion of company.
Holistic	Case which expresses a whole unit, and its relation to its parts.

This present research proposes that the experiential domain be further classified into semantic subdomains, such as sensation, emotion, cognition and communication, which are the focus of this study, together with the movements that may occur from one experiential subdomain towards the other subdomains. Also, these subdomains are essential for the analysis conducted in this research on the predicators which undertake semantic movements from other domains towards the experiential subdomains. Even though the borderline between some of these subdomains may be considerably subtle, a distinction among them in order to define the semantic representations may be essential in order to accomplish a comprehensive study. Entries of English dictionaries were chosen to describe the borders among the distinct subdomains, namely, sensation, cognition, communication and emotion. The following are the definitions followed by this study in order to interpret and represent these semantic subdomains.

1. cognition (hence marked as *Ecog*): every predicator related to the “the mental process of knowing, including aspects such as awareness, perception, reasoning, and judgment”.(American Heritage Dictionary Online)

2. sensation (hence marked as *Esens*): predicators related to the five senses, sight, hearing, taste, touch, and smelling.

3. communication (hence marked as *Ecom*): predicators related to “the exchange of thoughts, messages, or information, as by speech, signals, writing, or behavior”. (American Heritage Dictionary Online)

4. emotion (hence marked as Eemo): predicates expressing “a mental state that arises spontaneously rather than through conscious effort and is often accompanied by physiological changes; a feeling” (American Heritage Dictionary Online).

Figure 2.4. Sample propositions to demonstrate the experiential subdomains (semantic roles are highlighted).

p1. <b>Steve</b> smelled <b>something burning</b> .
<b>Esens</b> <b>O</b>
p2. <b>I</b> understood <b>the new lesson</b> .
<b>Ecog</b> <b>O</b>
p3. <b>We</b> talked <b>to the teacher about the test</b> last class.
<b>A</b> <b>Ecom</b> <b>O</b>
p4. <b>Susan and Elvis</b> hate <b>coconut</b> .
<b>Eemo</b> <b>O<sub>s</sub></b>

Cook (1989) also designed a way to represent in frames how case roles occur, i.e., the tactics used to arrange them. These tactics are the following:

(a) Each frame consists of a verb and one, two, or three cases. Therefore, the frame encompasses one-place, two-place, and three-place predicates. Cook (1989) excludes zero-place predicates and predicates with more than three arguments.

(b) Obligatory O. This case is obligatory to every case frame.

(c) Experiencer, Benefactive and Locative are mutually exclusive. In other words, a verb can belong to only one of these domains.



(d) The cases occur only once in a case frame. An exception is made for the O case which may be double for predicate nominal and three-place predicates, such as:

(7) The citizens elected him governor.

where, “him” and “governor” account for the Object.

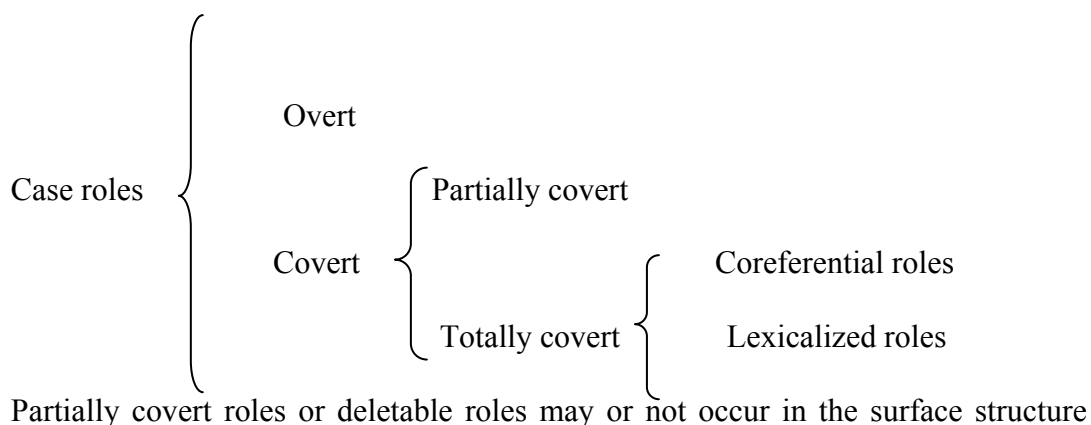
(e) Subject choice hierarchy. Cases are listed from left to right according to the subject choice hierarchy, in other words, the case which most often occurs in the subject position.

### **2.2.3. Covert Role Theory**

Since a one-to-one relationship between cases in the surface structure and in the deep structure may not always exist, the covert role theory suggested by Fillmore is adopted by Cook (Oliveira, 1995). This theory is essential to the obligatory O-hypothesis in order to interpret the O role which is not present on the surface.

Case roles required by the meaning of the predicate may be or not present in the surface structure. These roles are called overt case roles when their occurrence is always present in the surface structure in relation to a specific predicator. On the other hand, case roles which are part of the valence of the verb but may be sometimes or always missing are called covert case roles. When these roles are sometimes absent from the surface structure they are named partially covert roles, and when they are always absent from the surface structure, they are called totally covert roles.

Figure 2.5. Covert Roles (Cook, 1989)



(Cook, 1998). For example,

(8) Helen is eating salad. A,O

A      predicator      O

(9) Helen is eating . (something) A, \*O/O-del

A      predicator

In the first sentence (example 8), the Object is present on the surface structure; however, in the second sentence (example 9) the predicator is not related to an Object present in the surface. It can be seen that both sentences have the same arguments, even though in the second sentence the Object may be implicit or suggested, in other words, may be deleted. Cook (1989, p.202) suggests a test to discover deletable roles. Sentences are constructed with the omission of each case. If the sentence is acceptable without the case, then that role is deletable. As Cook states, the subject may never be deletable.

(10) Zach threw the garbage on the floor. A, O, L

(11) Zach threw on the floor. "O" is not deletable

(12) Zach threw the garbage. A, O, \*L/Ldel

Even though totally covert roles are part of the valence of the verb, they are never present in the surface structure. These roles can be: coreferential roles or lexicalized roles.

Cook (1998) states that coreferential roles “are two roles that are applied in the same noun phrase in the surface structure. The lower ranking of the two coreferential roles is never manifested in the surface structure”. (p.40)

Cook (1989, p.203) mentions coreferential roles may occur with A-O, E-O, A-E-O, and A-O-L verbs. Also, most coreferential roles encompass the Agent case.

(13) The boy is sad. E, \*Os/E=O

= The boy feels sad.

(14) The lady is kind. A, \*O/A=O

= The lady acts kindly.

(15) Susan looked at the mirror. A, \*E, O/A=E

Susan is the Agent of an action; at the same time she is the one who experiences a sensation.

(16) Janet scared the baby. A, E, \*O/A=O

Janet is the Agent of an action, and also the cause of the scare.

(17) They caught all the money. A, \*B, O/A=B

“They” deliberately acquired something for themselves.

(18) Nilton went to Iraq. A, O, \*L/A=L

Nilton is the Agent and the moving Object.

Rocha (2003, p.47) notes that one of the coreferential roles is always the Agent case while the others may be the E, B, O, L or C.

Roles which are part of the predicator and do not appear in the surface structure are lexicalized roles. These roles are incorporated into the verb. (Cook, 1998) Lexicalized roles can occur with A-O, A-E-O, A-B-O, and A-O-L verbs (Cook, 1989, p.203).

(19) Steve watered the plants. A, \*O, L/O-lex

A predicator (O-lex) L

The Object of example 19 is incorporated into the predicator, water = put water. Thus, the Object is not present on the surface, it is in the predicator, and therefore lexicalized.

If these cases appear in the surface structure, they are a copy of a role which has already been expressed in the verb.

(20) He canned the juice in recyclable cans. A, O, \*L/L-lex

The verb “can”, “to put in cans”, incorporates the locative case. Therefore, “recyclable cans” appears as a copy of this lexicalized role.

### 2.3 Causativization

Cook’s matrix vertically classifies the verbs into states, processes and actions. However, if intention is added to state or process predicates, these predicates become action.

Oliveira (1999, p.66) best summarizes the above in the formula that follows:

state or process + intention = action (my translation)

Cruse (1973) stated that state and process predicators may become agentive due to the addition of intention, in which case these predicators express actions or agentive events.

According to Cruse (1973), “this feature is present when an act of will is stated or implied. Willing is a kind of doing, whether what is willed is a state, process or action.”

Cruse (1973) gives the following example:

(21) Christ died in order to save us from our sins.

The do-interpretation of example 21 is expressed by

(22) What Christ did was die in order to save us from our sins.

This do feature is due entirely to the presence of intention.

Nicolacópulos & Conceição (2002) applied the theory of causativization to over 30,000 microscenes in news reports in Portuguese. These authors’ findings on how to detect intention differently can be summarized as follows<sup>1</sup>:

(a) In predicates such as want, have to, pretend, need, try and intend, for example,

(23) He was a great guy and I wanted so badly to be happy with him.

(b) With in order to, willing to

(24) He really loves me and I am willing to be his girlfriend. .

(c) With adverbs such as deliberately, carefully

(25) Sarah deliberately misunderstood the situation, since it would be better for her.

(d) In contexts expressing intention

(26) He went into her e-mail without her permission to see who she was chatting to.

(e) In imperative propositions, since the presence of intention is implicit.

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<sup>1</sup> The causativized predicators are underlined

(27) Imagine my surprise when he gave me that diamond ring.

Context is also essential to detect metaphorical movements, that is, movements performed by the cases from one domain to another. A displacement from one domain to another means that the first sense of the verb-predicator has been backgrounded and a different sense, according to the context, has been foregrounded. (Oliveira, 1999, p. 112). When a sense is backgrounded it does not mean it has been erased from the microscene, because it is still there. The sense intended by the speaker conveys both senses, but the focus is on the foregrounded sense.

According to Rocha (2003, p. 65), the metaphorical process initiates with the subject-enunciator's intention to communicate, presupposing the hearer's knowledge, which is responsible for the transposition of the intended meaning. This whole metaphorical process justifies the use of a semantic-pragmatic articulation in case models, since when communicating there is an articulation of context, intention together with syntax.

(28) Peter has a limousine. [B,O]

**B**                      **O<sub>s</sub>**

(29) Peter has two brothers. [O<sub>s</sub>,C]

**O<sub>s</sub>**                      **C**

Even though both examples encompass the same predicator, “to have”, it can be stated that the sense which is foregrounded in both sentences is different. As a result, their semantic representation is also distinct. Example 28 means that the limousine belongs to Peter, which accounts for the Benefactive sense. However, in example 29 the predicator “have” is not related to a Benefactive case but to a Comitative case, since it does not mean possession, property, but company. The basic sense of “have” is Benefactive, but in

example 29 this sense is backgrounded and the company sense is foregrounded, in which case the predicator “have” undertakes a semantic move from the Benefactive semantic domain towards the Comitative domain.

The concepts of “microscenes” and “macroscenes” are considerably important to the interpretation of meanings. Nicolacópulos & Steele Weickert (forthcoming) consider a microscene “to be a whole, or part of a whole utterance”. Oliveira (1999, p.115) states that each microscene comprises one verb-predicator and that a macroscene includes the whole context. Moreover, the semantic roles occurring in the microscenes according to the particular predicates presented are subcategorized into case frames (Cook, 1989, p.199) or thematic grids (Brinton, 2000, p. 274). These thematic grids are essential parts of analyses and comparative studies on case grammar, since the construction of tables and establishment of patterns are facilitated by their use.

Generally, these case frames or thematic grids or semantic representations are as the following:

*see* + [ \_\_\_\_\_ A, \*O/ A=O] ,

where the predicator analyzed is presented first, followed by \_\_\_\_\_ , which means “in the context of”, and the representation of the cases. When an asterisk is used before the case it means the presence of a covert role. Consequently there will be a slash introducing the covert role which is featured and its category: coreferential, deleted, or lexicalized.

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Definition of terms

The definitions adopted in this research to interpret, analyze and codify the predicators are the following:

##### **Predicator**

The term predicator encompasses verbs, and other parts of speech used predicatively, such as adverbs, adjectives, etc.

When the predicator is “to be”, “to get”, “to become” and it is followed by an adjective, the latter is considered the nucleus of the predicator.

##### **Basic Sense**

According to Oliveira (1999, p. 112), the basic sense is considered the first sense which is recollected in a community and, also, the sense which is the origin of a metaphorical movement. The first entry in the American Heritage Dictionary Online will be considered the basic sense.

##### **Macroscene and Microscene**

Weickert (2005) considers the microscene “to be a whole, or part of a whole, utterance”, and mentions Oliveira (1999), indicating that it “encompasses one verb-predicator... interpreted in the light of the pertinent relationship it holds with the immediate context – the macroscene”.

Roughly speaking, it can be said that a macroscene corresponds to a sentence in syntax, and the microscene corresponds to a clause, i.e., the macroscene can be divided according to the number of predicators, and each division corresponds to a microscene.



Example 29 illustrates a macroscene that can be divided into two microscenes (see examples 29a and 29b)

(29) John told me he was coming to class”

(29a) John told me

(29b) he was coming to class

The scene is the whole context encompassing macro and microscenes. The journalistic context of accounts for the scene in this research, and the advice letters account for the genre.

#### **Domain**

The predicator and its associated semantic role represent the semantic domain of a particular “family”, falling in a particular category, in opposition to “semantic field” which deals with a family of lexicalized items referring to particular terms, such as sports.

#### **Utterance**

Saeed (1997, p.13) states that “an utterance is created by speaking (or writing) a piece of language”

In other words, an utterance corresponds to a macroscene.

#### **Proposition**

Brinton (2000, p. 264) wrote “a proposition is divided into a predicate and its arguments. An argument is any of the various elements of a sentence that are set in relation to one another by the predicate, typically noun phrases”.

#### **Case Model**

The case model adopted by this research is UFSC’s Case Model. Thus, the list of eight cases mentioned in the review of literature is the one followed in the analysis and

interpretation of the microscenes. Also, the definition of cases is the one proposed by UFSC's model, which is mentioned in chapter 2, figure 1.

The definitions to distinguish the experiential subdomains are considerably relevant for this research since all the analysis is based on them. First, these definitions are essential for assigning predicators and idioms to each subdomain. Also, the analysis of the intra-domain semantic movements considers these definitions. Finally, the movements from other domains towards the experiential domain are analyzed and represented in each subdomain according to UFSC's model and the definitions mentioned below.

1. cognition: every predicator related to the “the mental process of knowing, including aspects such as awareness, perception, reasoning, and judgment”.(American Heritage Dictionary Online)

2. sensation: predicators related to the five senses, sight, hearing, taste, touch, and smelling.

3. communication: predicators related to “the exchange of thoughts, messages, or information, as by speech, signals, writing, or behavior”. (American Heritage Dictionary Online)

4. emotion: predicators expressing “a mental state that arises spontaneously rather than through conscious effort and is often accompanied by physiological changes; a feeling” ”.(American Heritage Dictionary Online)

### **Thematic roles**

The roles “assigned” by the predicator to the arguments associated with it are named thematic roles, case roles, thematic grids, or semantic roles.

### **3.2 Methodological Procedures**

The journalistic genre studied is the advice column. This kind of genre generally features a letter from a reader who needs advice and a response from the columnist whose expertise allows him to give help, i.e., the advice-seeker and the advice-giver.

This genre was chosen due to the broad reach in the United States, featuring expressive examples of language in use in a certain period of time. According to the Universal Press Syndicate the daily readership of “Dear Abby” is more than 95 million people.

In 1992, “Dear Abby” column conducted a research asking its readers who they were. Based on the answers, the Universal Press Syndicate described their target audience as 69% females, 27% between 18 and 24 years old, and 55% between 25 and 49 years old

“Dear Abby” received 1010 letters from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005, encompassing a large target population. This period of time was selected for representing the most recent example of language in use available in a whole year at the time of data collection. The total amount of letters through 2005 was calculated using an Excel sheet. Due to time constraints of a Master’s thesis, inferential statistics was selected as a means of collecting a sample which would account for the entire population.

In order to calculate the size of a representative sample, the percentage 7% was chosen as the maximum acceptable error because of time constraints, since the smaller the acceptable error, the larger the sample, and 7% is the maximum acceptable for educational researches (Fonseca, 1982). Also, a confidence level of 95% was established.

The statistical formula applied was the following:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p) \cdot N}{e^2 (N-1) + Z^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)}$$

N= size of the target population

n = sample size

Z = Z value according to the confidence level

p = parameter ratio in the population ( if it is unknown, the use of 0.5 is suggested)

( [www.uc.pt](http://www.uc.pt))

For a confidence level of 95%, we obtain Z from the StaTable, which is 1.96.

Thus, applying the formula a sample of 164 letters can be found.

$$n = \frac{3.8416 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 1010}{0.07^2 (1010-1) + 3.8416 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 0.5}$$

$$n = 164.28$$

This sample was randomly collected using a systemic sampling, which is recommended for numbered samples ([www.economicas.unisinos.br](http://www.economicas.unisinos.br)). When using Excel to calculate the total number of letters, they were all numbered from 1 to 1010. Thus, every 6 letter was collected for the sample until it totaled 164.

The semantic roles of the predicators of each microscene were firstly analyzed one by one in relation to the context in order to identify the experiential predicators, more specifically: (a) the experiential semantic predicators in their basic sense, (b) the

predicators which performed a semantic move from other semantic domains towards the experiential domain, and (c) the experiential predicators which carried out an intra-domain semantic move. These predicators were all interpreted, codified, analyzed and registered. If the predicators emerge as process, state or action will not be the focus of this research.

The analysis encompasses each different representation of the roles related to the predicator, while the recurrent representations are only counted for the frequency analyses, and are registered in the appendix named “propositions not used in the detailed analysis”. In order to accomplish such a task, a dictionary online was used to account for the basic sense of the predicators, which is the first entry of the dictionary. The dictionary chosen was The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English language, Fourth Edition, due to the availability of a recent edition (2006), whose entries are inserted in the analysis, and which was accessed through the site [www.dictionary.com](http://www.dictionary.com). This dictionary accounts for all the quotations, thus in order to avoid being repetitive, the citation only occurs when a different dictionary is used. In case the basic sense of the dictionary does not correspond to what I and my advisor think is in the community’s linguistic memory, another online dictionary is used and then cited. The aforementioned site [www.dictionary.com](http://www.dictionary.com) provides the links for the online dictionaries used in this study. If it is still not possible to determine the basic sense from the dictionaries, the researcher decides what the linguistic memory of the community considers to be the basic sense.

The appendix named “propositions not used in the detailed analysis” contains the predicators whose semantic representations have already been expressed in the detailed analysis. In order to identify these predicators, they are underlined and highlighted, which means that the other experiential predicators present in the same utterance may have been part of the detailed analysis.

Also, the semantic representations of the predicators analyzed are codified and exhibit the presence of covert roles, such as coreferential, deleted and lexicalized roles. These codifications are further included in different tables expressing semantic roles related to predicators in their basic sense, and related to predicators which have undertaken a semantic movement, either interdomains or intra-domain.

A macroscene may be expressed more than once, according to the microscenes it encompasses, since there is a sub-section in this research for each distinct subdomain. Also, there are sub-sections for the distinct metaphorical movements undertaken as well as for the movements from other domains. Thus, the same macroscene may be present in different sections of the analysis, containing the interpretation of different predicators.

In order to develop the codifications containing semantic roles, the researcher considers the predicate and the nominal arguments revolving around it. In other words, the roles associated with the predicator or idiom which are pronominalized by “who” are analyzed as deleted. For example:

(30) I like to talk to kids older than me.

This macroscene features two different microscenes: One microscene encompassing the predicator “like” and another encompassing the predicator “talk”. The arguments right around “like” are the Experiencer ( I ) and the Object (to talk to kids older than me). On the other hand, “talk” is only directly associated with the Experiencer (kids older than me), since the Agent is not right next to it ( I ). In this case, the Agent related to “talk” is considered deleted from the surface.

The semantic representation/ case frame/ thematic grid which is used in this research is as follows:

*tell* [A\*,Ecom, O/ A-del]

The predicator is in italics and the semantic roles are between brackets. The hierarchically inferior semantic role is marked with an asterisk when there is a covert role related to the predicator, and then a slash is used in order to mention the occurrence of these roles, which are symbolized as follows:

del → deleted

= → coreferential

lex → lexicalized

\* → indicates the presence of a covert role

When there is more than one covert role, a semicolon (;) separates the roles, and in case more than one role is deleted the representation –del is assigned to the hierarquically inferior role.

The metaphorical movements from other domains, and intra-domain, are expressed as follows:

L → E

This means a predicator whose basic sense is Locative has performed a semantic movement towards the Experiencer domain.

The abbreviations used in the codification are the following:

Ecom = experiential domain, communicative subdomain

Esens = experiential domain, sensation subdomain

Ecog = experiential domain, cognition subdomain

Eemo = experiential domain, emotion subdomain

After each macroscene, the number and the day of the letter are registered between parentheses. For example: (L#66, 23/01/2005), which means the macroscene to be analyzed is part of letter number 66, which was published on January 23rd, 2005.

In Appendix B, the macrosenes are followed by the letter and the day the letter was published, as previously mentioned, and by the semantic representation of the underlined predicators. In case the predicator undertook a semantic movement, this movement is represented right after the semantic role.

Appendix A encompasses the analyzed sample of 164 letters from “Dear Abby”.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSES

This analysis is based on the case grammar model as proposed by Cook and refined by Nicolacópulos et al. The entries, as previously mentioned, are from The American Heritage Dictionary Online, and in case the basic sense presented is different from a number of dictionaries, other dictionaries are used and their citation will be in the analysis. Otherwise, all the entries are from The American Heritage Online.

The data presented 818 macroscenes encompassing experiential predicators. Every macroscene encompassing a predicator possessing a different semantic representation is analyzed in this chapter. Some semantic representations are recurrent for the same predicator, thus, these predicators are included in the appendix named “Propositions which have not been detailed”. Although the recurrent semantic representations were not analyzed in details, these predicators were accounted for the frequency analysis and their semantic representation was codified.

This chapter presents the basic experiential subdomains, followed by the intradomain semantic movements and the inter-domains movements.

#### 4.1 Basic Experiential Microscenes

##### 4.1.1. Basic Emotion Experiential Microscenes

1) A professional nanny in Ohio **agonized** over whether to tell the mother of twins in her care that one of them might be hearing-impaired. (L#6, 04/01/2005)

The predicator “to agonize” expresses in its basic sense “to suffer extreme pain or anguish: be in agony”, representing emotion. It is perceived as a non-agentive event, encompassing

an Experiencer “a professional nanny”, and an Object “whether to tell the mother of twins in her care that one of them might be hearing-impaired”, which is the content of the emotion, resulting in the following semantic representation:

*agonize* [Eemo, O]

2) I like to talk to kids older than me -- 14- or- 15-year-olds. (L#18, 07/01/2005)

The underlined predicator expresses an emotional sense, “to find pleasant or attractive; enjoy”. The “I” accounts for the Experiencer, and “to talk to kids older than me” expresses the Object. This predicator is perceived statively in this microscene. Its semantic representation is the following:

*like* [Eemo, Os]

3) I'm in love with a woman 12 years my junior. (L#30, 10/01/2005)

The predicator “to be”, is a Basic stative predicator. Nevertheless, this microscene presents this predicator in association with semantic roles expressing emotion. Furthermore, it is perceived statively and codified as follows:

*be in love* [ Eemo, Os]

4) The fun is seeing who can tell the other that we love each other more, until finally one of us says, "I love you more than anyone can love anyone in the whole wide world." (L#36, 13/01/2005)

The predicator highlighted in this macrosene is interpreted as “to have a deep, tender, ineffable feeling of affection and solicitude toward (a person)”; consequently it is perceived as an emotion experiential predicator, perceived statively. The first predicator

encompasses an Experiencer, “we”, and an Object, “each other”. This same representation accounts for the other two occurrences of the predicator “to love” in this macroscene:

*love* [Eemo, O]

5) Please urge "Confused" not to make a competition out of it, and just **enjoy** the fact that he "loves her more." (L#36, 13/01/2005)

The above macroscene contains a predicator whose basic sense is “to receive pleasure or satisfaction from”, expressing an emotion experiential content. It encompasses an Experiencer coreferential with the Agent, because it has been causativized. Also, these coreferential roles are deleted. “The fact that he “loves her more” accounts for the Object. This can be codified as follows:

*enjoy* [A\*,Eemo\*, O/A=Eemo-del]

6) I see cigarette packs and lighters lying around and I **am** very **tempted** to start smoking. (L#42, 14/01/2005)

The predicator is perceived statively, and the adjective is its nucleus, meaning “attracted to”. The “I” accounts for the Experiencer and “to start smoking” accounts for the Object of the experience. This interpretation is codified as follows:

*be tempted* [Eemo, Os]

7) I have never smoked, but I'm **afraid** that I'll start soon. (L#42, 14/01/2005)

This microscene is expressed statively, and the predicator is interpreted in relation to the adjective which is its nucleus. “To be afraid” expresses emotion, “filled with fear”. The “I”

is the Experiencer and “that I’ll start soon” accounts for the Object, providing us with this representation:

*be afraid* [Eemo, Os]

8) They all know it's bad for them, but it **is hard** to quit. (L#42,14/01/2005)

The macroscene above encompasses an emotive predicator, perceived statively, which expresses the emotion the Experiencer undergoes, and the content of this experience. “To quit” accounts for the content whereas the Experiencer is deleted. This interpretation is codified as:

*be hard* [Eemo\*, O/Eemo-del]

9) He's really **messed up** and needs to talk to someone. (L#48, 17/01/2005)

This predicator is perceived statively, and its nucleus expresses emotion, “being confused”. The Experiencer being represented by “he”. The semantic representation is the following:

*be messed up* [Eemo]

10) Since Evan has finished his treatment, we've been trying to piece our life back together, but he has **been** horribly **depressed**. (L#54, 19/01/2005)

Similarly, the nucleus of the predicator “to be” expresses emotion, “low in spirits; dejected”, and the Experiencer is represented by “he”. Also, the Object is lexicalized, that is, it is incorporated in the predicator. This interpretation can be codified as:

*be depressed* [Eemo, O\*/ O-lex]

11) It is those times I **wish** I could bring myself to say something to him about it. (L#60, 21/01/2005)

This emotive predicator, whose basic sense is “to long for; want”, is expressed statively associated with an Experiencer and an Object, both present on the surface of the microscene. The “I” accounts for the Experiencer, and “I could bring myself to say something to him about it” accounts for the content of the experience, the Object, providing us with this representation:

*wish* [Eemo, Os]

12) I don't **want** my boyfriend **to be embarrassed** by his appearance, but at the same time, I don't **want** to **embarrass** him by saying anything, either. (L#60, 21/01/2005)

The predicator “to want” expresses “to desire greatly; wish for”, therefore it is an emotive predicator. The “I” is the Experiencer in the first and in the second microscenes. The Object is expressed by “my boyfriend to be embarrassed by his appearance” and “to embarrass him by saying anything, either” in the first and second microscenes, respectively. Also, “to be embarrassed” and “to embarrass” express emotion. The first predicator is related to an Experiencer deleted from the surface, and an Object, “by his appearance”, perceived as a non-agentive event. On the other hand, the second predicator “to embarrass” is related to an Agent which is coreferential with an Object since it is the agent of the action and the cause of the embarrassment; also, these coreferential roles are deleted. The “him” accounts for the Experiencer. The interpretations for “to want” are equally represented, and the other interpretations are the following:

*want* [Eemo, Os]

*be embarrassed* [ Eemo\*, O/Eemo-del]

*embarrass* [A, Eemo,O\*/A=O-del]

13) Abby, I love my husband, but I **am** very **lonely**. (L#72, 26/01/2005)

“To be lonely” is perceived statively as “to feel lonely”, and it can be interpreted as expressing emotion, where “I” accounts for the Experiencer. This interpretation can be represented as following:

*be lonely* [Eemo]

14) I would do anything to **please** him, but he'd rather fantasize over an image on paper than be with me. (L#72, 26/01/2005)

There is an emotive predicator in this macrosentence, “to please”, which means “to give enjoyment, pleasure, or satisfaction to; make glad or contented”. The Agent and the Object are coreferential and have been deleted, while “him” stands for the Experiencer. The following is the representation for this analysis:

*please* [A\*, Eemo, O\*/A=O-del]

15) Her mother -- my brother's wife -- thinks her daughter would never do anything wrong and **gets mad** at my brother if he implies otherwise. (L#78, 28/01/2005)

The adjective “mad” is the nucleus of the predicator, consequently it accounts for its basic sense “angry; resentful”. The Experiencer has been deleted from the surface while “at my brother” is the content of the Experiencer becoming angry. This analysis presents the following semantic representation:

*get mad* [Eemo\*, O/Eemo-del]

16) I **am fed up with** this. (L#126, 13/02/2005)

“To be fed up with” expresses an emotive state, and it means “unable or unwilling to put up with something any longer”. In this microscene it is related to an Object, “this”, and an Experiencer, “I”. This interpretation is codified as the following:

*be fed up with* [Eemo, Os]

17) While I wouldn't wish what I went through on my worst enemy, I'm **glad** I handled it the way I did. (L#140, 19/02/2005)

“To be glad to” is expressed statively and it is related to an Experiencer, “I”, and an Object, “I handled it the way I did”, represented as:

*be glad* [Eemo, Os]

18) I **hope** you'll print this. (L#140, 19/02/2005)

The predicator highlighted above expresses “to wish for something with expectation of its fulfillment”. It is an experiential predicator, where the “I” stands for the Experiencer whereas the “print this” accounts for the content of the experience, perceived statively. This interpretation can be codified as:

*hope* [Eemo, Os]

19) I had remained silent for decades, **hoping** he'd change as he grew older. (L#140, 19/02/2005)

This macroscene comprehends the predicator “to hope” which means “to wish for something with expectation of its fulfillment”. In this microscene encompassing it, this experiential predicator is related to an Object, “he’d change as he grew older”, and an Experiencer which has been deleted. This analysis can be represented as:

*hope*[Eemo\*, O/Eemo-del]

20) I'm unsure how to handle this. (L#152, 24/02/2005)

The nucleus of this predicator is the adjective “unsure” which expresses in its basic sense an emotive sense, “lacking confidence”. The “I” stands for the Experiencer while “how to handle this” accounts for the Object, perceived statively. The following is the representation of this analysis:

*be unsure* [Eemo, Os]

21) I am a 27-year-old woman who would like to meet and date a man who respects women. (L#158, 26/02/2005)

The underlined predicator expresses an emotional sense, “to find pleasant or attractive; enjoy”. The Experiencer is deleted, and “to meet and date a man who respects women” accounts for the Object. This predicator is perceived non-agentively in this macroscene. Its semantic representation is the following:

*like* [Eemo\*, O/Eemo-del]

22) My friends and acquaintances all say that meeting men in a bar is not a good way to find someone with whom I could be happy. (L#158, 26/02/2005)



This microscene encompasses a predicator related to an adjective expressing an emotive sense. This predicator is interpreted as “feel” due to its association to the adjective. The Experiencer is represented by “I”, and the Object is deleted. The codification for this interpretation is the following:

*be happy* [Eemo, O\*/O-del]

23) Most men I've encountered seem happy to live at home with their parents and don't **want** to start a family of their own. (L#158,26/02/2005)

This predicator expresses “to desire greatly; wish for”, therefore it is an emotive predicator. It is represented statively and it is related to an Object and an Experiencer. The Experiencer is deleted and the Object is expressed by “to start a family of their own”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*want* [Eemo\*, Os/Eemo-del]

24) Unlike my girlfriends who **are satisfied with** bar-hopping every weekend for male companionship, I want to share my life with someone and have a family. (L#158, 26/02/2005)

The nucleus of this predicator is “satisfied” which expresses an emotive sense. It comprehends an Experiencer, “my girlfriends”, and an Object, “bar-hopping every weekend for male companionship”, perceived statively, and represented as:

*be satisfied with* [Eemo, Os]

25) We **enjoyed** each other so much we started having dinner dates. (L#194, 12/03/2005)

The basic sense expressed by “to enjoy” is “to receive pleasure or satisfaction from” featuring an emotional sense. The Agent and Experiencer are coreferential, and the Object is expressed by “each other”. This analysis can be represented as the following:

*enjoy* [A, Eemo\*, O/A=Eemo]

26) After four months, I convinced him to call his wife and tell her about our relationship, figuring she would **be** so **angry** she'd divorce him. (L#194, 12/03/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a state experiential adjective related to the predicator “to be”, where this predicator is interpreted as “feel”. Thus, the Experiencer and the Object are coreferential, “she”. The codification for this interpretation is the following:

*be angry* [Eemo, O\*/ Eemo=O]

27) I would **hate** to see him develop into a needy, clingy type of man or a mama's boy. (L#206, 16/03/2005)

“To hate” is a predicator whose basic sense is emotive, “to detest”. In the microscene encompassing it, this predicator is associated with an Experiencer, “I”, and with an Object, “to see him develop into a needy, clingy type of man or a mama's boy”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*hate* [Eemo, O]

28) As a police officer who has had to waste significant time and resources following up on such reports of "suspicious behavior," I'm **surprised** you would **encourage** such an irresponsible action. (L#218, 22/03/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a state experiential adjective related to the predicator “be”, where this predicator is interpreted as “feel”. The “I” stands for the Experiencer and “you

would encourage such an irresponsible action” stands for the Object of the experience. Also, “to encourage” expresses emotion since it means “to inspire with hope, courage, or confidence; hearten”. This predicator is associated with an Agent, “you”, an Object, “such an irresponsible action”, and with an Experiencer which is deleted.

*be surprised* [Eemo, O]

*encourage* [A, Emo\*, O/ Eemo-del]

29) Recently my mom **went through** a bout of depression. (L#224, 22/03/2005)

“To go through” is an idiom whose basic sense is “to bear; experience”, therefore it expresses emotion. The Experiencer is “my mom” and the Object of the experience is “a bout of depression”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*go through* [Eemo, O]

30) People around us began clapping and Blake **was** so **embarrassed!** (L#236, 27/03/2005)

“To be embarrassed” is perceived statively as “feel embarrassed”, and it can be interpreted as expressing emotion, where “Blake” accounts for the Experiencer. This interpretation can be represented as following:

*be embarrassed* [Eemo]

31) I **appreciate** any insight you can give me. (L#242, 30/03/2005)

The emotive predicator encompassed in this macrosentence is “to appreciate” which means “to be grateful or thankful for” (Dictionary.com Unabridged). The roles associated with

this predicator are the Experiencer, “I”, and the Object, “any insight you can give me”.

This interpretation can be codified as:

*appreciate* [Eemo, O]

32) Maybe it shouldn't **bother** me so much, but it does. (L#242, 30/03/2005)

The predicator highlighted in the macrosentence above expresses emotion, since it means “to disturb or anger, especially by minor irritations; annoy”. The Experiencer of the emotion is “me”, and “it” stands the dual roles Agent and Object, both the agent and the content of the experience. This interpretation can be represented as:

*bother* [A, Eemo, O\*/ A=O]

33) My 11-year-old daughter sometimes **gets scared** at night and thinks she hears voices and someone walking near her room. (L#324, 29/04/2005)

The adjective “scared” is the nucleus of the predicator, consequently it accounts for its basic sense “frightened” (WorldNet). The Experiencer is “my 11-year-old daughter” whereas the content of the experience, the Object, is deleted. This analysis presents the following semantic representation:

*get scared* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

34) The letter about the grandmother who **was angry** because her grandson Adam didn't bring her a souvenir T-shirt when he came home on leave from Iraq left me stunned. (L#296, 19/04/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a state experiential adjective related to the predicator “to be”, in a context where this predicator can be interpreted as “feel”. The Experiencer is deleted and “because her grandson Adam didn't bring her a souvenir T-shirt when he came home on leave from Iraq” stands for the Object of the experience. The codification for this interpretation is the following:

*be angry* [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]

35) He was a great guy and I wanted so badly to **be happy**, but after six months I returned to Harlan. (L#306, 22/04/2006)

This macroscene encompasses a predicator related to an adjective expressing an emotive sense. This predicator is interpreted as “feel” due to its association with the adjective. Also, the association with “wanted” expresses intention, so this predicator is causativized. The Experiencer and the Agent are coreferential, and are deleted. The codification for this interpretation is the following:

*be happy* [A, Eemo\*/A=Eemo-del]

36) Abby, she wants to divorce my father, and she doesn't **care** that she's hurting us. (L#330, 01/05/2005)

The predicator highlighted above expresses emotion due to the sense conveyed in this macroscene, “to be concerned or interested”. The Experiencer of this emotion is “she” and the Object of the experience is “she's hurting us”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*care* [Eemo, Os]

37) This may seem like a silly question, but I'm terribly **concerned**. (L#348, 08/05/2005)

This macrosene encompasses a state experiential adjective related to the predicator “to be”, in a context where this predicator can be interpreted as “feel”. Thus, the “I” accounts for the Experiencer and the content of the experience is deleted. The codification for this interpretation is the following:

*be concerned* [Eemo, Os\*/ O-del]

38) **Love** your column, Abby. (L#372, 18/05/2005)

The predicator in this microscene is interpreted as “to have a deep, tender, ineffable feeling of affection and solicitude toward (a person)”; consequently it is perceived as an emotion experiential predicator, perceived statively. The predicator encompasses an Experiencer which is deleted, and an Object, “your column”. This analysis can be represented as:

*love* [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]

39) Roz **is** always **mad** at us -- for what, we're not sure. (L#402, 29/05/2005)

The adjective “mad” is the nucleus of the predicator, consequently it accounts for its basic sense “angry; resentful”. The Experiencer is “Roz” while “us” accounts for the content of the experience, the Object. This analysis presents the following semantic representation:

*be mad* [Eemo, Os]

40) All too often doctors and nurses are faced with a family divided on what they "think" our patient would **want** (or not **want**). (L#278, 12/04/2005)

The predicator “to want” expresses “to desire greatly; wish for”, therefore it is an emotive predicator. The “our patient” is the Experiencer in the first microscene, while the Object is deleted. On the other hand, these roles, Experiencer and Object, are deleted in the second microscene. These interpretations can be represented respectively as:

*want* [Eemo, O\*/ Odel]

*want* [Eemo\*, Os\*/ Eemo, O-del]

41) I was more than a little **put off** by your response to "Happy Face in South Dakota," who asked wedding guests to be sure that widowed friends and relatives are asked to dance. (L#318, 26/04/2005)

The predicator “to put off” is informal and it means “to confuse or perturb; disconcert; repel”, and it expresses emotion. The “I” accounts for the Experiencer while “your response” accounts for both the Agent and the Object of the experience. This analysis can be codified as:

*put off* [A, Eemo, O\*/ A=O]

42) She has never been an understanding person, and I know she'll **fly off the handle** if I tell her, but I still want to. (L#330, 01/05/2005)

The idiom encompassed by this macrosentence means “to become very agitated or angry, esp. without warning or adequate reason” which expresses emotion. The Object of the experience is “if I tell her”, and the Experiencer is “she”. This analysis can be semantically codified as:

*fly off the handle* [Eemo, O]

43) Combine this with the shock and grief these people are **experiencing**, and the situation becomes volatile. (L#278, 12/04/2005)

The predicator encompassed in this macrosentence and highlighted above means “to participate in personally; undergo”, therefore, it expresses emotion due to the roles related to it, “shock and grief”. This predicator is associated with an Experiencer, “these people”, and with an Object which is deleted. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*experience* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

44) Do teach your children to use and **appreciate** the library. (L#426, 07/06/2005)

The emotive predicator encompassed in this macrosentence is “to appreciate” which means “to be grateful or thankful for” (Dictionary.com Unabridged). The roles associated with this predicator are the Experiencer which is deleted, and the Object, “the library”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*appreciate* [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]

45) Because of you, I have been able to **experience** the never-ending joys of motherhood. (L#462, 19/06/2005)

The predicator encompassed in this macrosentence and highlighted above means “to participate in personally; undergo”, expressing emotion when associated with “joy”. This predicator is associated with an Experiencer which is deleted and to an Object which is “the never-ending joys of motherhood”. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*experience* [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]



46) She **was delighted** to hear from me and invited me over for a drink. (L#468, 22/06/2005)

The macroscene above encompasses an emotive adjective, “delighted”, which expresses the emotion the Experiencer undergoes. “To hear from me” accounts for the content whereas “she” accounts for the Experiencer. This interpretation is codified as:

*be delighted*[Eemo, O]

47) I'm **afraid** if Alex moves back, we'll get caught. (L#468, 22/06/2005) [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

This macroscene is expressed statively, and the predicator is interpreted in relation to the adjective which is its nucleus. “To be afraid” expresses emotion, “filled with fear”. The “I” is the Experiencer and the Object of this experience is deleted, which provides us with this representation:

*be afraid* [Eemo, Os\*/ O-del]

48) Unfortunately, that isn't all she needs to **be afraid** of. (L#510, 07/07/2005)

This macroscene is expressed statively, and the predicator is interpreted in relation to the adjective which is its nucleus. “To be afraid” expresses emotion, “filled with fear”. The Experiencer and the Object of this experience are deleted, which provides us with this representation:

*be afraid* [Eemo\*, Os\*/ Eemo, O-del]

49) Please warn "Lost Teen" that while she may **fear** what happens to her molester, there's always the flip side of that coin. (L#510, 07/07/2005)

The predicator highlighted in the above macroscene expresses emotion due to its basic sense, “to be afraid or frightened of”. The “she” stands for the Experiencer, and “what happens to her molester” accounts for the Object of the experience. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*fear* [Eemo, O]

50) I have told Fran I'm **worried** about the path our daughter is headed down. (L#516, 10/07/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” is “worried”, consequently the sense of this association is “to feel concerned”, which expresses emotion. The “I” accounts for the Experiencer while “the path our daughter headed down” stands for the Object of the concern. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*be worried* [Eemo, O]

51) I was **shocked**, because Mom never told us any of this. (L#522, 12/07/2005)

The macroscene above encompasses an emotive predicator “to shock” which means “to strike with great surprise and emotional disturbance”. The Experiencer is “I”, the Object of the experience is lexicalized. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*shock* [ Eemo, O\*/ O-lex]

52) But when I announced that I wanted to convert, they **had a fit**. (L#534, 18/07/2005)

According to WordNet, the idiom highlighted above means “get very angry and fly into a rage”, which expresses emotion. The “they” accounts for the Experiencer while the Object of the experience is deleted. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*have a fit* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

53) In the past, Lara's therapists have told me she directs her anger at me because "she can't **get angry** at the person she should really be angry at -- her father." (L#528, 15/07/2005)

The adjective "angry" is the nucleus of the predicator "to get"; therefore the meaning encompassed in this macrosene is "to cause to become angry". The Experiencer of this emotion is "she" and the Object of the experience is "the person she should really be angry at -- her father". This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*get angry* [Eemo, O]

54) Some of my seven children **were** so **angry** they refused to attend the wedding. (L#582, 04/08/2005)

This macrosene encompasses a state experiential adjective related to the predicator "to be", in a context where this predicator is interpreted as "feel". Thus, the Experiencer is "some of my seven children" and the Object of the experience is deleted. The codification for this interpretation is the following:

*be angry* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

55) I **dislike** them and avoid them if I can. (L#642, 26/08/2005)

The basic sense of the predicator "to dislike" is emotive and it is "to regard with distaste or aversion". The Experiencer of this emotion is "I" and the Object of this experience is "them". The representation of this semantic analysis is the following:

*dislike* [Eemo, Os]

56) I need help to get her to leave this guy because mental abuse leaves a scar on your life that causes you to **hate** and **fear** others. (L#672, 07/09/2005)

The predicators highlighted in the above macrosentence express emotion due to their basic sense. First, “to hate” which means “to dislike intensely or passionately; feel extreme aversion for or extreme hostility toward; detest”. The roles associated with this predicator are: an Agent coreferential with an Experiencer which is deleted and an Object which is deleted. Also, “to fear” is an emotive predicator which means “to be afraid or frightened of”. The Experiencer coreferential with the Agent is deleted, and “others” accounts for the Object of the experience. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*hate* [A, Eemo\*, O\*/ A=Eemo, O-del]

*fear* [A, Eemo\*, O/ A=Eemo-del]

57) My best friends **annoy** me, but if I don't hang out with them they'll **get concerned** and tell my parents about the cutting. (L#666, 05/09/2005)

“To annoy” is an emotive predicator which means “to cause slight irritation to (another) by troublesome, often repeated acts”. This predicator is associated to an Agent coreferential with an Object which is “my best friends” since they are the agent and the cause of the annoying. The “me” accounts for the Experiencer. Also, this macrosentence encompasses a state experiential adjective related to the predicator “get”, in a context where this predicator can be interpreted as “feel”. Thus, the “they” accounts for the Experiencer and the Object is deleted. The codification for this interpretation is the following:

*annoy* [A, Eemo, O\*/ A=O]

*get concerned* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

58) That should **satisfy** the mother while allowing the girl to achieve the level of modesty she **desires**. (L#702, 15/09/2005)

This macroscene encompasses two distinct emotive predicators: “to satisfy” and “to desire”. First, “to satisfy” which means “to gratify the need, desire, or expectation of”, associated to an Experiencer which is “the mother” and to “that” which stands for the Object. Second, the predicator “to desire” which means “to wish or long for; want”, associated to “she” which accounts for the Experiencer and to “the level of modesty” which stands for the Object of this desire. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*satisfy* [A, Eemo, O\*/ A=O]

*desire* [Eemo, O]

59) I was **relieved** to see her go. (L#708, 18/09/2005)

The predicator “to relieve”, is a basic process predicator which means “to free from pain, anxiety, or distress”. This predicator is associated to an Experiencer, “I”, and to the Object of the experience, “see her go”. This analysis can be semantically codified as follows:

*relieve* [Eemo, O]

60) **Worried** about the girls' safety, I told them they needed to get out and get an adult to watch them if they wanted to swim some more. (L#726, 24/09/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” is “worried”, consequently the sense of this association is “to feel concerned”, which expresses emotion. The Experiencer is deleted

while “the girls' safety” stands for the Object of the concern. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*be worried* [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]

61) Speaking as a family member of a victim, I assume the other driver **is sorry**. (L#576, 02/08/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” is “sorry”, consequently the sense of this association is “to feel sympathy, pity, or regret”, which expresses emotion. The Experiencer is “the other driver” while the Object is deleted. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*be sorry* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

62) **I'm furious** and am tempted to tell them off, but I don't want to sink to their level. (L#594, 08/08/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” in this macrosentence is “furious”, consequently the sense of this association is to feel “full of or characterized by extreme anger; raging”, which expresses emotion. The “I” stands for the Experiencer while the Object is not present in the surface structure, it is deleted. The semantic representation for this interpretation is the following:

*be furious* [Eemo,O\*/ O-del]

63) It was clear she **was** only **concerned** with her good time and how much her plane fare had cost her. (L#708, 18/09/2005)

This macrosentence encompasses a state experiential adjective related to the predicator “to be”, in a context where this predicator can be interpreted as “feel”. Thus, the “she”

accounts for the Experiencer and the “with her good time and how much her plane fare had cost her” accounts for the Object. The codification for this interpretation is the following:

*be concerned* [Eemo, O]

64) I am happy in this relationship, and I don't want to **encourage** my ex to continue trying to contact me, or trying to be friends. (L#738, 28/09/2005)

The predicator “to encourage” expresses emotion since it means “to inspire with hope, courage, or confidence; hearten”. This predicator is associated with an Agent which is deleted, to “my ex” which accounts for the Experiencer and to an Object, “to continue trying to contact me, or trying to be friends”. This interpretation can be semantically represented as the following:

*encourage* [A\*, Eemo, O/ A-del]

65) When I break it off, I **get** even more **depressed** and cut myself more. (L#666, 05/09/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to get” is an emotive adjective, “depressed”, which means “low in spirits; dejected”. The Experiencer is represented by “I” and the Object is deleted.

This interpretation can be codified as:

*get depressed* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

66) When Martha heard about it, she **went ballistic** because I didn't list with her. (L#744, 30/09/2005)

“To go ballistic” is an idiom which means “to become overwrought or irrational”. This emotive idiom is associated to an Experiencer, “she”, and to an Object, “because I didn't list with her”. The codification for this semantic analysis is the following:

*go ballistic* [Eemo, O]

67) When I told Darren, he **was jealous** and hurt. (L#612, 15/08/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” is “jealous”, consequently the sense of this association is to feel “fearful or wary of being supplanted; apprehensive of losing affection or position”. The Experiencer is “he” while the Object is deleted. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*be jealous* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

68) We were happy, but over the last few months my man has **become irritable** and lethargic. (L#660, 02/09/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to become” is “irritable” which means “easily irritated or annoyed”, expressing emotion. The Experiencer is “my man” and the Object of the experience is deleted. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*become irritable* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

69) Mom takes care of him, and every second of the day she's very **stressed**. (L#720, 22/09/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” is “stressed”, and the meaning expressed by this association is to be “subject to physical or mental pressure, tension, or strain”. The



Experiencer of this stress is “she” and the Object of the experience is deleted. The semantic representation of this analysis is:

*be stressed* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

70) They seemed to be **enjoying** the next stage of their life together. (L#720, 22/09/2005)

The above macroscene contains a predicator, “to enjoy”, whose basic sense is “to receive pleasure or satisfaction from”, expressing an emotive experiential content. It encompasses an Experiencer which is deleted. “The next stage of their life together” accounts for the Object. This analysis can be codified as follows:

*enjoy* [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]

71) Am I entitled to **be angry**, or should I let it go? (L#720, 22/09/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a state experiential adjective related to the predicator “to be”, where this predicator is interpreted as “feel”. The Experiencer and the Object of the experience are deleted. The codification for this interpretation is the following:

*be angry* [Eemo\*, O\*/ Eemo, O-del]

72) Richard **was** not **pleased**, to say the least. (L#750, 02/10/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” is “pleased”, an adjective which means “experiencing or manifesting pleasure (WordNet). The roles associated with this emotive sense are: an Experiencer, “Richard”, and an Object which is deleted. The semantic representation for this analysis is the following:

*be pleased* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

73) My wife, "Sybil," had a close friend, "Maxine," who recently **offended** her. (L#762, 06/10/2005)

The basic sense of the predicator “to offend” is an emotive sense, since this predicator means “to cause displeasure, anger, resentment, or wounded feelings in”. The Agent of the offense is deleted, the Experiencer is “her”, and the Object is lexicalized, “offense”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*offend* [A\*, Eemo, O\*/ A-del; O-lex]

74) While I have no problem with people asking when we'll be having another one (this is the most common question), I **am offended** when some people -- usually the parents of more than one -- insist on telling me that I "must" have another child. (L#768, 09/10/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” is “offended”, and this adjective means “hurt or upset” (WordNet). The Experiencer is “I”, and the Object is “when some people -- usually the parents of more than one -- insist on telling me that I "must" have another child”. This analysis can be codified as the following:

*be offended* [Eemo, O]

75) I **was shocked**. (L#774, 12/10/2005)

The macrosense above encompasses an emotive predicator “to shock” which means “to strike with great surprise and emotional disturbance”. The Experiencer is “I”; the Object of the experience is deleted. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*shock* [ Eemo]

76) I **am** extremely **uncomfortable** knowing that Tim has been seeing other women and wasn't up-front with me about it. (L#780, 15/10/2005)

The adjective “uncomfortable” is the nucleus of the predicator “to be”, and this adjective encompasses an emotive sense, “in a state of discomfort; uneasy; conscious of stress or strain” (Dictionary.com Unabridged). The Experiencer of this discomfort is “I”, and the Object of this experience is “knowing that Tim has been seeing other women and wasn't up-front with me about it”. This analysis can be codified as the following:

*be uncomfortable* [Eemo, O]

77) I **worry** myself sick over this, not only for my own kids, but for all young adults. (L#786, 17/10/2005)

“To worry” means “to feel uneasy or concerned about something; be troubled”, consequently, it expresses emotion. The “I” accounts for the Experiencer, while “this” accounts for the Object of the worry. This semantic analysis can be codified as:

*worry* [Eemo, O]

78) She claims it was a one-time thing because she **was bored**. (L#822, 28/10/2005)

The adjective “bored” is the nucleus of the predicator “to be”, and this adjective encompasses an emotive sense, “tired of the world” (WordNet). The Experiencer is “she”, and the Object of this experience is deleted. This semantic analysis can be codified as:

*be bored* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

79) Obviously, I **am** hurt and **frustrated** by their refusal to honor my decision. (L#864, 10/11/2005)

The adjective “frustrated” is the nucleus of the predicator “to be”, and this adjective encompasses an emotive sense, “disappointed; unhappy; not satisfied” (Kernerman English Multilingual Dictionary (Beta Version)). The Experiencer is “I”, and the Object of this experience is “their refusal to honor my decision”. This semantic analysis can be codified as:

*be frustrated* [Eemo, O]

80) At first, I **was overjoyed** to hear from them. (L#900, 23/11/2005)

The adjective “overjoyed” is the nucleus of the predicator “to be”, and this adjective encompasses an emotive sense, “extremely joyful” (WordNet). The Experiencer is “I”, and the Object of this experience is “to hear from them”. This semantic analysis can be codified as:

*be overjoyed* [Eemo, O]

81) He's **happy** to drive me to or from the airport, although I never ask him to. (L#936, 05/12/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a predicator related to an adjective expressing an emotive sense, “delighted, pleased, or glad, as over a particular thing” (Dictionay.com Unabridged). This predicator is interpreted as “feel” due to its association with the adjective. The Experiencer is represented by “he”, and the Object is “to drive me to or from the airport”. The codification for this interpretation is the following:

*be happy* [Eemo, O]

82) We **are** all very **excited**. (L#948, 10/12/2005)

The adjective “excited” is the nucleus of the predicator “to be”, and this adjective encompasses an emotive sense, “being in a state of excitement; emotionally aroused; stirred”. The Experiencer is “we”, and the Object of this experience is deleted. This semantic analysis can be codified as:

*be excited* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

83) But I am still hurt and **offended** by her deception. (L#972, 18/12/2005)

The basic sense of the predicator “to offend” is an emotive sense, since this predicator means “to cause displeasure, anger, resentment, or wounded feelings in”. The Agent of the offense is coreferential with the Object, “her deception”. The Experiencer is deleted, and another Object is lexicalized, “offense”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*offend* [A, Eemo, O\*, O\*/ A=O; O-lex]

84) Now she **prefers** to avoid the woman altogether. (L#762, 06/10/2005)

The meaning of the predicator highlighted above is “to set or hold before or above other persons or things in estimation; like better; choose rather than”. The roles associated with this emotive predicator are: an Experiencer, “she”, and the Object of the experience, “to avoid the woman altogether”. This semantic interpretation can be codified like the following:

*prefer* [Eemo, O]

85) It **drives** him **up the wall**, and I know it -- but I can't help myself. (L#918, 30/11/2005)

The emotive idiom (to drive someone up the wall) encompassed by this macroscene means “to make someone very angry or very bored” (TheFreeDictionary). The “him” accounts for the Experiencer, while “it” accounts for the Agent coreferential with the Object of the experience. This interpretation can be codified as the following:

*drive up the wall* [A, Eemo, O\*/ A=O]

86) I don't expect a reconciliation, but the idea to give him a call popped into my head -- and then I **got nervous**. (L#990, 25/12/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to get” is an emotive adjective, “nervous”, which means “easily agitated or distressed; high-strung or jumpy”. The Experiencer is represented by “I” and the Object is deleted. This interpretation can be codified as:

*get nervous* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

87) Every time I ask them to stop, they tell me I am the one causing the problem, and then they either **get angry** or promise not to do it again -- and then go ahead and do it. (L#864, 10/11/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a state experiential adjective related to the predicator “to get”, where this predicator is interpreted as “feel”. Thus, the “they” accounts for the Experiencer and the Object of the experience is deleted. The codification for this interpretation is the following:

*get angry* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

88) Although I promised Dave I wouldn't say anything, I feel an urgent need to **get this off my chest**. (L#942, 08/12/2005)

One of the microscenes above encompasses an emotive idiom, “get off my chest”, meaning “to relieve oneself of (problems, troubling thoughts, etc.) by revealing them to someone” (Dictionary.com Unabridged). The Agent coreferential with the Experiencer is deleted, whereas the “this” accounts for the Object. The codification for this interpretation is the following:

*get something off one's chest* [A, Eemo\*, O/ A=Eemo]

89) Not long after the divorce became final, I ran into "Tim," an old high school classmate, and **fell head over heels** for him. (L#780, 15/10/2005)

The idiom “fall head over heels” means “to be in love with someone very much, especially at the beginning of a relationship” (Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms), therefore, it expresses emotion. The Experiencer is deleted, and the Object of the experience is “him”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*fall head over heels* [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]

90) My mother-in-law, "Minerva," **became** extremely **offended** when she was not allowed to spend our wedding night here in the house with us. (L#846, 04/11/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to become” is “offended” which means “hurt or upset” (WordNet), which expresses emotion. The Experiencer is “my mother-in-law, Minerva” and the Object of the experience is “when she was not allowed to spend our wedding night here in the house with us”. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*become offended* [Eemo, O]

91) She screams at Fran all the time, **calls** her **names**, throws tantrums when she doesn't get her way, does poorly in school -- the list goes on and on. (L#516, 10/07/2005)

The idiom “call names” means “to speak to or about another in offensive terms” which expresses emotion. The Agent is deleted, and “her” accounts for the Experiencer, while the Object is “names”. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*call names* [A\*, Eemo, O/ A-del]

92) Is it wrong of me to **expect** encouragement instead of put-downs? (L#606, 13/08/2005)

The macrosentence above encompasses a microsentence which features an emotive predicator “to expect”, meaning “to look forward to the probable occurrence or appearance of”. The Experiencer is deleted, while “encouragement instead of put-downs” accounts for the Object. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*expect* [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]

93) I want her to lose weight and am **willing** to help her. (L#888, 20/11/2005)

The macrosentence above encompasses two microsentences and one of them features the predicator “to will”, which means “to decide on; choose”. This emotive predicator is associated with an Experiencer which is deleted, and an Object, which is “to help her”. This semantic analysis is represented as:

*will* [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]

94) Then she met and **fell in love** with my father. (L#522, 12/07/2005)



The idiom “to fall in love” means “to start to love someone or something very much” (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English). The Experiencer of this emotion is deleted, and the Object is “my father”. The codification of this interpretation is the following:

*fall in love* [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]

95) Finally, we both told her it **made** me **uncomfortable**, and she seemed to get the message. (L#942, 08/12/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to make” is the adjective “uncomfortable”, which means “causing discomfort or distress; painful; irritating”. The Agent coreferential with the Object is “it”, and the “me” stands for the Experiencer. This analysis can be expressed semantically as:

*make uncomfortable* [A, Eemo, O\*/ A=O]

**Table 4.1.** Emotion Experiential Predicators in the whole sample.

<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>
agonize	01	desire	01
annoy	01	dislike	01
appreciate	05	drive up the wall	01
be afraid	14	embarrass	01
be angry	07	encourage	02
be bored	01	enjoy	08
be concerned	01	expect	06
be delighted	01	experience	02

be depressed	01	fall in love	01
be embarrassed	01	fall head over heels	01
be excited	01	fear	02
be fed up with	01	fly off the handle	01
be frustrated	01	get angry	03
be furious	01	get concerned	01
be glad	02	get depressed	01
be happy	10	get mad	01
be hard	01	get nervous	01
be in love	02	get scared	01
be jealous	01	get something off someone's chest	01
be lonely	01	go ballistic	01
be mad	01	go through	01
be messed up	01	hate	05
be offended	02	have a fit	01
be overjoyed	01	hope	05
be pleased	01	like	22
be satisfied	01	love	35
be shocked	02	make uncomfortable	01
be sorry	01	offend	03
be stressed	01	please	01
be surprised	02	prefer	02
be tempted	02	put off	01
be uncomfortable	01	relieve	01
be unsure	01	satisfy	01
be worried	02	shock	01
become offended	01	want	95

become irritable	01	will	01
bother	01	wish	05
call names	01	worry	02
care	02		
$\Sigma$	79		222

#### 4.1.2. Basic Sensation Experiential Microscenes

1) There is an expression I **hear** all the time. (L#12, 05/01/2005)

“To hear” is a sensation experiential predicator, since it is related to the senses, “to perceive (sound) by the ear”. The Experiencer is accounted for, “I”, and the Object is deleted, perceived as a non-agentive event.

*hear* [Esens, O\*/O-del]

2) My mom looked into my e-mail and **saw** what I had done. (L#18, 07/01/2005)

The predicator in this macrosense can be perceived in its basic sense as a sensation predicator, and as non-agentive. The predicator “to see”, which means “to perceive with the eye”, is related to an Experiencer which is deleted and an Object, “what I had done”.

*see* [Esens\*, O/Esens-del]

3) Was she right to **look** at my e-mail? (L#18, 07/01/2005)

A sensation experiential predicator is present in this macrosense, “to look”. It occurs in its basic sense, “to employ one's sight, especially in a given direction or on a given object”.

The Experiencer and Agent which are coreferential are deleted; “at my e-mail” accounts for the Object. The semantic representation is the following:

*look* [A, Esens \*, O/ A=Esens-del]

4) I see cigarette packs and lighters lying around and I am very tempted to start smoking. (L#42, 14/01/2005)

“To see” is a basic experiential stative predicator related to an Experiencer and an Object. The “I” accounts for the Experiencer, and “cigarette packs and lighters” accounts for the Object. This interpretation can be codified as follows:

*see* [Esens, Os]

5) Ted looked to see if the gun had any bullets in it, and it didn't, so Ted put the barrel to his head and pulled the trigger. (L#48, 17/01/2005)

Both predicators express agentively a sensation experience, and are related to coreferential Experiencers and Agents. “Ted” accounts for the Agent and Experiencer coreferential roles of “to look” while “to see if the gun had bullets in it” accounts for the Object. On the other hand, “to see” is causativized and therefore it is related to an Agent and an Experiencer coreferentially. They are analyzed as deleted given that they are not present on the surface of the microscene. The Object is expressed by “if the gun had bullets in it”. They are represented respectively as:

*look* [A, Esens\*, O/A=Esens]

*see* [A, Esens\*, O/A=Esens-del]

6) Although allowing my son to go to Sean's house is out of the question, I have considered permitting Sean to come here and play where I can **keep a close eye on** him. (L#152, 24/02/2005)

This idiom expresses a sensitive meaning, “to watch over attentively; mind”. The “I” accounts for the coreferential Agent and Experiencer, whereas “on him” stands for the Object. This interpretation can be represented as:

*keep an eye on* [A, Esens\*, O/ A=Esens]

7) I don't mind staying home and **watching** movies sometimes, but men today apparently want only casual sex -- not relationships. (L#158, 26/02/2005)

The macrosentence above contains an agentive predicator “to watch” which has a sensation meaning, “to look or observe attentively or carefully; be closely observant”. The Agent and Experiencer are coreferential and are deleted. On the other hand, the content of the experience, “movies”, accounts for the Object. The analysis results in the following semantic codification:

*watch* [A, Esens\*, O/A=Esens-del]

8) As he handed it to me, I **noticed** a large crack on the side. (L#164, 28/02/2005)

The predicator highlighted in this macrosentence expresses “to take notice of; observe”. The “I” stands for the Experiencer while “a large crack on the side” accounts for the Object, expressed as a non-agentive event. This interpretation produces the following semantic representation:

*notice* [Esens, O]

9) I **pointed** it out to him and gave it back. (L#164, 28/02/2005)

This macroscene comprehends an agentive predicator whose basic sense is “identify or bring to notice”, expressing a sensitive sense. The “I” stands for the Agent, “him” stands for the Experiencer and “it” accounts for the Object. This interpretation has the following semantic representation:

*point* [A, Esens, O]

10) He tries to hide it by wearing a heavy shirt or coat, but I can **feel** it when I hug him before leaving for work. (L#242, 30/03/2005)

The predicator “to feel” features a sensitive basic sense, “to perceive through the sense of touch”. The roles associated with this predicator are the Experiencer, “I”, and the Object, “it”. The semantic representation for this analysis is the following:

*feel* [Esens, O]

11) My 11-year-old daughter sometimes gets scared at night and thinks she **hears** voices and someone walking near her room. (L#324, 29/04/2005)

“To hear” is a sensation experiential predicator, since it is related to the senses, “to perceive (sound) by the ear”. The “she” stands for the Experiencer, and the Object is “voices and someone walking near her room”. This analysis can be codified as:

*hear* [Esens, O]

12) You advised that the quilt should be taken to a dry cleaner to be packed for storage, and later it could be **displayed** in a shadow box frame as long as it isn't exposed to direct sunlight. (L#336, 03/05/2005)

This macroscene comprehends an agentive predicator, “to display”, whose basic sense is “to present or hold up to view”. Therefore, this predicator encompasses an Experiencer, which is deleted in the microscene encompassing it. The Object of the experience is “it”, and the Agent is deleted. The semantic representation of this analysis is the following:

*display* [A\*, Esens\*, O/ A, Esens-del]

13) I count my blessings every time I hug and hold my children, **hear** their voices, **see** them smile. (L#462, 19/06/2005)

The macroscene above encompasses two microscenes which present a sensitive predicator. The first predicator is “to hear”, which means “to perceive (sound) by the ear”. This predicator is associated with an Experiencer which is deleted, and with an Object, “their voices”. On the other hand, “to see” is a sensitive predicator meaning “to perceive with the eye”, and it is associated with an Experiencer which is deleted and with an Object, “them smile”. This analysis produces the following semantic representation:

*hear* [Esens\*, O/ Esens-del]

*see* [Esens\*, O/ Esens-del]

14) I'm sitting here **listening** to '80s music now. (L#474, 24/06/2005)

“To listen” is an agentive predicator whose basic sense encompasses sensation, since its meaning is “to make an effort to hear something”. The Agent and the Experiencer are coreferential and are deleted, and “80s music” stands for the Object. The codification for this interpretation is:

*listen* [A, Esens\*, O/ A=Esens-del]

15) However, I also know that interviewers often **perceive** me as shy and timid. (L#480, 26/06/2005)

The predicator “to perceive” means in its basic sense “to become aware of directly through any of the senses, especially sight or hearing”, consequently it encompasses a sensitive sense. The roles associated with this predicator are: “interviewers” which stands for the Experiencer, and “me” which accounts for the Object. The semantic representation for this analysis is the following:

*perceive* [Esens, O]

16) The other day, I **overheard** one of Mom's girlfriends ask her why I don't wear shorts, and what's wrong with my legs? (L#552, 25/07/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a microscene which features the following sensation predicator: “to overhear”. This predicator means “to hear (speech or someone speaking) without the speaker's awareness or intent”, and it is associated to an Experiencer, “I”, and to “one of Mom's girlfriends ask her why I don't wear shorts, and what's wrong with my legs” accounts for the Object. The semantic representation for this interpretation is:

*overhear* [Esens, O]

17) Then she asked, "**Aren't** you **hot** in those jeans? You should start wearing shorts." (L#552, 25/07/2005)

The experiential adjective highlighted above describes what the subject feels, due to the interpretation of “to be” which is interpreted as “to feel” The Experiencer is coreferential with the Object, which is “you”. This analysis is codified as:



*be hot* [E]<sup>1</sup>

18) When I **showed** her what I had found, she confessed. (L#822, 28/10/2005)

The predicator “to show” in its basic sense is a sensitive Experiential predicator since it means “to cause or allow to be seen; display”. This predicator is expressed agentively, thus, it is associated with an Agent which is “I”, to an Experiencer which is “her”, and to an Object, “what I had found”. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*show* [A, Esens, O]

19) The passenger should be **shown** or reminded in advance where the cruise control switch or button is, so she can turn it off if it has been activated. (L#858, 08/11/2005)

The predicator “to show” in its basic sense is a sensitive Experiential predicator since it means “to cause or allow to be seen; display”. This predicator is expressed agentively, thus, it is associated with an Agent which is deleted. Also, associated to this predicator it can be observed an Experiencer, which is “the passenger”, and an Object, which is deleted. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*show* [A\*, Esens, O\*/ A, O-del]

20) My daughter has even told her she **smells** bad and asked her to put out her cigarette. (L#930, 03/12/2005)

This macrosene encompasses a microscene which features the following sensation predicator: “to smell”. This predicator means “to have or emit an unpleasant odor; stink”,

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<sup>1</sup> “To feel hot” accounts for a sub-domain which encompasses general experiences, however, this researcher opted to include it in this part of the analysis..

and it is associated to an Experiencer which is deleted, and to an Object “she”. The semantic representation for this interpretation is:

*smell* [Esens\*, O]

21) Adele claims she shouldn't have to go outside to smoke because smoke rises, and although you can see and **smell** it, there are no chemicals left in the air to hurt us. (L#930, 03/12/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a microscene which features the following sensation predicator: “to smell”. This predicator means “to perceive the scent of (something) by means of the olfactory nerves”, and it is associated to an Experiencer which is deleted, and to an Object “it”. The semantic representation for this interpretation is:

*smell* [Esens\*, O]

22) Then, when his family comes to visit over the holidays, I'd announce that I have a "special home video" to **show**. (L#966, 15/12/2005)

The predicator “to show” in its basic sense is a sensitive Experiential predicator since it means “to cause or allow to be seen; display”. This predicator is expressed agentively, thus, it is associated to an Agent which is deleted. Also, associated to this predicator it can be observed an Experiencer and an Object which are both deleted. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*show* [A\*, Esens\*, O\*/ A, Esens, O-del]

23) I stress to them that in the business world, it **shows** not only good manners, but also consideration for others, both of which seem to be in short supply these days. (L#1002, 29/12/2005)

The predicator “to show” in its basic sense is a sensitive Experiential predicator since it means “to cause or allow to be seen; display”. This predicator is expressed agentively, thus, it is associated with an Agent, “it”. Also, associated to this predicator it can be observed an Experiencer which is deleted, and an Object “not only good manners”. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*show* [A, Esens\*, O/ Esens-del]

**Table 4.2.** Sensation Experiential Predicators in the whole sample.

<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>
be hot	01	notice	01
display	01	overhear	01
feel	01	perceive	01
hear	04	see	21
keep a close eye on	01	show	05
listen	03	smell	02
look	04	watch	04
Σ	15		36

#### 4.1.3. Basic Communication Experiential Microscene

1) A professional nanny in Ohio agonized over whether to **tell** the mother of twins in her care that one of them might be hearing-impaired. (L#6, 04/01/2005)

It can be seen the predicator “to tell” in its basic sense, “to give a detailed account of; narrate”, representing communication. This event is perceived agentively, although the

agent is deleted, the Experiencer is “the mother of twins” and the object of the communication “that one of them might be hearing-impaired”, represented as

*tell* [A\*,Ecom, O/ A-del]

2) You **advised** her to **notify** the mother immediately, and that the children's pediatrician should be **told** during their next scheduled visit. (L#6, 04/01/2005)

Another macrosentence featuring “to tell”, a predicator expressing communication in its basic sense. It is also perceived agentively and encompassing a deleted Agent. “The children’s pediatrician” accounts for the Experiencer role while the content of the experience (the Object) and the Agent are deleted.

*tell* [A\*, Ecom, O\*/A, O-del]

Similarly, the predicator “to advise” is perceived agentively as experiential communication, “to offer advice; counsel”. “You” stands for the Agent, while “her” stands for the Experiencer. The Object is incorporated into the predicator becoming a single item, “to offer advise”, encompassing a lexicalized role. Also, “to notify the mother immediately” accounts for the Object. This analysis can be semantically codified as:

*advise* [A, Ecom, O\*, O/ O-lex]

Another communication experiential predicator represented in this macrosentence is “to notify”, which means “to give notice to”. Also, it can be observed a lexicalized object. The Agent is deleted, while “the mother” stands for the Experiencer. Both predicators (advise and notify) can be perceived agentively.

*notify* [A\*, Ecom, O\*/A-del; O-lex]

3) Although I agree with your advice that the nanny should **speak** to the infant's mother, please **let** your readers **know** that there is some urgency involved. (L#6, 04/01/2005)

The predicator “to speak” means “to utter words or articulate sounds with ordinary speech modulation; talk”, and it is related to an Agent, an Experiencer and an Object in this macrosentence. “The nanny” accounts for the Agent, “the infant’s mother” accounts for the Experiencer, while the Object has been deleted. Another communicative predicator is “to let know” which means “to tell someone something” (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English). The Agent has been deleted, “there is some urgency involved” accounts for the Object, and “your readers” accounts for the Experiencer. This interpretation can be represented respectively as:

*speak* [A, Ecom, O\*/O-del]

*let know* [A\*, Ecom, O/A-del]

4) I like to **talk** to kids older than me -- 14- or- 15-year-olds. (L#18, 07/01/2005)

The predicator “to talk” is represented agentively, and its basic sense is “to articulate (words)”. The Agent and the Object have been deleted, whereas “the kids older than me” accounts for the Experiencer. This interpretation is represented as follows:

*talk* [A\*, Ecom, O\*/A, O-del]

5) A lot of the boys I've **talked** to have **asked** for my picture, so I went to Google and found a picture of a pretty blond girl around 15 years old. (L#18, 07/01/2005)

This macroscene encompasses predicators which express communication in their basic sense, “to talk” which means “to articulate (words)” and “to ask” which means “to put a question to”. Both are represented agentively. The “I” accounts for the Agent and “a lot of the boys” accounts for the Experiencer of the first predicator, and the Object is deleted. Also, the second predicator is related to an Object which is present on the surface of the microscene, and an Agent and an Experiencer which have been deleted. The “for my picture” accounts for the Object. These predicators and their semantic roles might be represented as:

*talk* [A, Ecom, O\*/O-del]

*ask* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/A, Ecom-del]

6) I have been sending this picture to all the people who have **asked** me for one. (L#18, 07/01/2005)

The predicator “to ask” represented agentively in this microscene is related to an Agent, an Object and an Experiencer. The Agent is deleted, and “for one” and “me” account for the Object and the Experiencer respectively. This interpretation is represented by:

*ask* [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]

7) We always **tell** each other we love each other when we kiss goodnight. (L#36, 13/01/2005)

This macroscene encompasses the predicator “to tell” related to three semantic roles present on the surface of the proposition. The “we” accounts for the Agent, the “each other”

accounts for the Experiencer, and “we love each other” accounts for the Object. This interpretation is codified as:

*tell* [A, Ecom, O]

8) The fun is seeing who can tell the other that we love each other more, until finally one of us **says**, "I love you more than anyone can love anyone in the whole wide world." (L#36, 13/01/2005)

This predicator “to say” encompasses an Agent , an Object, and an Experiencer which has been deleted in the above microscene. The “one of us” accounts for the Agent and "I love you more than anyone can love anyone in the whole wide world." accounts for the Object.

This interpretation is represented as follows:

*say* [A, Ecom\*, O/Ecom-del]

9) He **lied** to me -- and not for the first time. (L#54, 19/01/2005)

This microscene contains a communicative predicator that is “to lie” whose meaning is “to speak falsely or utter untruth knowingly, as with intent to deceive”. The Object is lexicalized in the predicator, the Experiencer is “me”, and “he” stands for the Agent. The codification for this interpretation is the following:

*lie* [A, Ecom, O\*/O-lex]

10) He had refused to **call** them. (L#54, 19/01/2005)

The predicator “to call” expresses a communicative sense, “to communicate or try to communicate with by telephone”. The “them” stands for the Experiencer, while the Agent is deleted and the Object is lexicalized. This interpretation is codified as:

*call* [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A-del; O-lex]

11) In fact, he has yet to **mention** that his "hair" is actually a piece. (L#60, 21/01/2005)

A basic communication predicator is expressed in this microscene, “mention” which means “to refer to, especially incidentally”. In this macroscene this predicator is related to an Agent “he”, to an Experiencer which is deleted, and to an Object, “that his hair is actually a piece”. This interpretation can be codified as the following:

*mention* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

12) It is those times I wish I could bring myself to **say** something to him about it. (L#60, 21/01/2005)

This predicator “to say” encompasses an Agent, which has been deleted in the above macroscene, an Object, and an Experiencer. The “something” accounts for the Object, and “him” accounts for the Experiencer. The semantic representation is:

*say* [A\*, Ecom, O/A-del]

13). I don't want my boyfriend to be embarrassed by his appearance, but at the same time, I don't want to embarrass him by **saying** anything, either. (L#60, 21/01/2005)

Another representation for the predicator “to say” is expressed in this microscene. The semantic role related to the predicator and present on the surface is the Object, whereas the Experiencer and the Agent are deleted. The “anything” accounts for the Object. This representation is the following:

*say* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/A, Ecom-del]



14) He **promises** to change because he loves me, but nothing changes. (L#72, 26/01/2005)

This macrosentence contains a communicative predicator “to promise”, which means “to commit oneself by a promise to do or give; pledge”. This predicator is related to an Object which is lexicalized, that is, incorporated into the predicator. Also, “to change” accounts for the Object. The Agent is represented by “he” while the Experiencer is also covert since it is deleted. This interpretation can be codified as:

*promise* [A, Ecom\*, O\*, O/ Ecom-del; O-lex]

15) My brother recently discovered that his 16-year-old stepdaughter has been **chatting** online with a man in another state, up to and including phone sex. (L#78, 28/01/2005)

The predicator “to chat” in this microscene expresses communication, since it means “to converse in an easy, familiar manner; talk lightly and casually”. It is a predicator related to an Agent, “his 16-year-old stepdaughter”, an Experiencer, “with a man in another state”, and an Object, “up to and including phone sex”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*chat* [A, Ecom, O]

16) When he confronted her about the bill, she **lied** and said she had been talking to a girlfriend. (L#78, 28/01/2005)

This microscene contains a communicative predicator that is “to lie”, whose meaning is “to speak falsely or utter untruth knowingly, as with intent to deceive”. The Object is lexicalized in the predicator, the Experiencer is deleted, and “she” stands for the Agent. The codification for this interpretation is the following:

*lie* [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom-del; O-lex]

17) Do you know if there's a task force that he could **e-mail** this information to and remain anonymous? (L#78, 28/01/2005)

This predicator “to e-mail” is a basic communicative predicator which means “to send a message to by e-mail”. As it can be seen, the Object is lexicalized since it is part of the predicator. This microscene contains another Object which is the content of the experience, “this information”. Also, “he” accounts for the Agent while the Experiencer has been deleted. This interpretation is expressed as:

*e-mail* [A, Ecom\*, O\*, O/ Ecom-del; O-lex]

18) Every time we buy something, Harvey feels the need to **comment** about how much we're spending. (L#84, 30/01/2005)

This macroscene contains a communicative agentive predicator, “to comment”, whose basic sense is “to make a comment; remark”. One Object is lexicalized, that is, it is incorporated into the predicator and it does not appear in the surface; the other Object is “how much we’re spending”. Also, the Agent and the Experiencer are covert, since they have been deleted. This analysis can be represented by:

*comment* [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*, O/A, Ecom-del; O-lex]

19) I have walked out of more than one restaurant when Harvey started **complaining** about the prices. (L#84, 30/01/2005)

The predicator “to complain” has a basic communicative sense, since it means “to express feelings of pain, dissatisfaction, or resentment”. The Agent and the Experiencer have been deleted whereas “about the prices” stands for the Object. This interpretation can be represented as:

*complain* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/A, Ecom-del]

20) He says he likes to **complain** and that I should ignore it. (L#84, 30/01/2005)

This predicator, “to complain”, has a basic communicative sense, since it means “to express feelings of pain, dissatisfaction, or resentment”. The Agent, the Experiencer and the Object have been deleted. This interpretation can be represented as:

*complain* [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*/A, Ecom, O-del]

21) And what do you **recommend** I do to stay sober and lead a happy life? (L#96, 02/02/2005)

“To recommend” is a predicator that means “to advise or counsel”, expressing communication. This macrosentence contains this predicator related to an Agent, “you” and an Object “I do to stay sober and lead a happy life”. However, the Experiencer has been deleted. This analysis can be represented by:

*recommend* [A, Ecom\*. O/Ecom-del]

22) However, one day a patient **expressed** that although she needed to talk to me, she felt terribly uncomfortable lying there "in a hospital gown with her tuchas sticking out" while I sat there in a three-piece suit. (L#102, 04/02/2005)

This macrosentence encompasses a predicator, “to express”, whose sense is communicative due to its meaning, “to set forth in words; state”. “A patient” stands for the Agent while “that although she needed to talk to me, she felt terribly uncomfortable lying there "in a hospital gown with her tuchas sticking out" while I sat there in a three-piece suit” accounts

for the Object. The Experiencer has been deleted, consequently it is not present on the surface. This analysis can be codified as:

*express* [A, Ecom\*, O/Ecom-del]

23) The minute she saw me in that gown, she brightened and relaxed enough to **open up** about all the concerns on her mind. (L#102, 04/02/2005)

The basic sense of this idiom is “to speak freely and candidly”, which comprehends an experiential communicative sense. The Experiencer and the Agent are deleted, and the Object is expressed by “about all the concerns on her mind”. This analysis can be represented as:

*open up* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]

24) One of my co-workers, "Francine," has on numerous occasions cornered my daughter and **asked** her to buy things for her, using her employee benefit. (L# 108, 06/02/2005)

The predicator “to ask” is related to an Agent, an Object and an Experiencer. However, the Agent has been deleted and only the Experiencer and Object are present on the surface. These roles are represented respectively by “her” and “to buy things for her, using her employee benefit”. This interpretation is represented by:

*ask* [A\*, Ecom, O/A-del]

25) When Francine asks me if Lisa is working on any given day, I ask her why, and she **answers**, "She's supposed to let me know when 'whatever' goes on sale." (L#108, 06/02/2005)

This macrosentence contains a predicator whose basic sense is communication. “To answer” means “to speak, write, or act as a return, as to a question”. It is a predicator which is

related to an Agent, “she”, an Experiencer, which has been deleted, and an Object, “She's supposed to let me know when 'whatever' goes on sale”. This interpretation is codified as:

*answer* [A, Ecom\*, O/Ecom-del]

26) They frequently **call** at noon, wondering why we're not up yet. (L#120, 11/02/2005)

This three-place predicator expresses communication due to its meaning, “to communicate or try to communicate with by telephone”. The “they” accounts for the Agent, the Experiencer is deleted from the surface of the microscene, and the Object is lexicalized. This analysis can be represented as:

*call* [A, Ecom\*, O\*/Ecom-del; O-lex]

27) My answering machine clearly **states** that I "work nights and sleep days, so please leave a message and I'll return the call." (L#120, 11/02/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a predicator which expresses communication, “to state”, whose basic sense is “to set forth in words; declare”. The analysis performed on this predicator results in an Agent, “my answering machine” and an Object, “that I "work nights and sleep days, so please leave a message and I'll return the call." Nevertheless, the Experiencer has been deleted. This analysis can be codified as:

*state* [A, Ecom\*, O/Ecom-del]

28) Nor did I **rave** or make a fool of myself. (L#140, 19/02/2005)

This agentive predicator which has been highlighted above means “to speak wildly, irrationally, or incoherently”. The roles related to this predicator are: “I”, which stands for

the Agent, and an Object and an Experiencer which have been deleted. This analysis produces the following codification:

*rave* [A, Ecom\*, O\*/Ecom, O-del]

29) I **confided** only in trusted individuals, not mutual friends. (L#140, 19/02/2005)

The predicator highlighted above means “to tell (something) in confidence” which expresses a communicative sense. The Agent is expressed by “I”, while “in trusted individuals, not mutual friends” accounts for the Experiencer. The Object has been deleted, that is, it is not present on the surface. This interpretation can be codified as:

*confide* [A, Ecom, O\*/O-del]

30) I'm not **asking** for an instant marriage proposal, but I would like a meaningful relationship. (L#158, 26/02/2005)

The predicator “to ask” is related to an Agent, an Object and an Experiencer. However, the Experiencer has been deleted and only the Agent and Object are present on the surface. These roles are represented respectively by “I” and “for an instant marriage proposal”. This interpretation is represented by:

*ask* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

31) "Would anyone like to ride along and keep me awake?" he **asked**. (L#236, 27/03/2005)

The predicator “to ask” is related to an Agent, an Object and an Experiencer. However, the Experiencer and the Object are deleted, only the Agent is present on the surface. This role is represented by “he”. This interpretation is represented by:

*ask* [A, Ecom\*, O\*/Ecom, O-del]

32) When he saw my reaction, he started laughing and **apologized**. (L#236, 27/03/2005)

This macroscene encompasses the predicator “to apologize” which expresses communication, according to its basic sense “to make excuse for or regretful acknowledgment of a fault or offense”. The Agent is deleted as well as the Experiencer. The Object is lexicalized, that is, it is incorporated in the predicator, “to ask apologies”. This analysis can be codified as:

*apologize* [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*/ A, Ecom-del; O-lex]

33) If they answer yes to that question, it means that if anyone calls, or comes to the hospital, we cannot even **acknowledge** that the patient is here. (L#170, 02/03/2005)

The predicator “to acknowledge” means “to admit the existence, reality, or truth of”, which expresses communication. As a three-place predicator it is associated with an Agent, “we”, an Object, “that the patient is here”, and an Experiencer which is deleted. The semantic representation of this analysis is:

*acknowledge* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

34) How do you think it would be if we started living together -- which we have **discussed**? (L#182, 06/03/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a communication predicator, “to discuss”, which means “to speak with another or others about; talk over”. The roles associated with these predicators are: an Agent, “we”, and an Object and Experiencer which are deleted. The semantic representation for this predicator is the following:

*discuss* [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom, O-del]

35) He **confided** that he and his wife hadn't made love in 10 years and were only living parallel lives. (L#194, 12/03/2005)

The predicator highlighted above means “to tell (something) in confidence” which expresses a communicative sense. The Agent is expressed by “he”, while “that he and his wife hadn't made love in 10 years and were only living parallel lives” accounts for the Object. The Experiencer is deleted, that is, not present on the surface. This interpretation can be codified as:

*confide* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

36) We **discussed** marriage, and I never really looked for work, assuming that we would be together. (L#194, 12/03/2005)

This macrosene encompasses a communication predicator, “to discuss”, which means “to speak with another or others about; talk over”. The roles associated with these predicators are: an Agent, “we”, an Object, “marriage”, and an Experiencer which is deleted. The semantic representation for this predicator is the following:

*discuss* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

37) In response to "Conversationally Speaking," a reader who complained about being eavesdropped upon in restaurants, you **suggested** that the couple engage in some "wild dialogue" for entertainment purposes, such as "how to spend their drug money" or which girl you planned to send on the next "call." (L#218, 22/03/2005)



“To suggest” means in its basic sense “to mention or introduce (an idea, proposition, plan, etc.) for consideration or possible action” (Dictionary.com Unabridged), and it expresses communication. The roles associated with this predicator are the Agent, “you”, the Experiencer which is deleted, and the Object, “that the couple engage in some "wild dialogue" for entertainment purposes, such as "how to spend their drug money" or which girl you planned to send on the next "call." This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*suggest* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

38) Our nation's homeland security is of paramount importance these days, and our governing leaders have **requested** help from the public in "remaining vigilant" and reporting suspicious behavior to the proper authorities. (L#218, 22/03/2005)

This macrosene encompasses a communication predicator, “to request”, which means “to express a desire for; ask for”. This predicator is associated with an Agent, “our governing leaders”, an Experiencer “the public”, and an Object, “help”. This interpretation can be represented as:

*request* [A, Ecom, O]

39) One night, after work, Blake **announced** that he had to pick up his sister from the airport. (L#236, 27/03/2005)

The predicator featured in this macrosene is “to announce” which means “to state; declare” (Dictionary.com unabridged). Since it is a three-place predicator, the roles expressed are the Agent, “Blake”, the Experiencer which is deleted, and the Object, “that

he had to pick up his sister from the airport”. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*announce* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

40) Twenty minutes later people were still pointing and **whispering** about the guy who had just **proposed**. (L#236, 27/03/2005)

This macroscene encompasses two distinct communication predicators: “to whisper” and “to propose”. First, “to whisper” means “to speak softly”, and it is associated with an Agent and an Experiencer which are deleted, and with an Object, “about the guy who had just proposed”. Also, “to propose” means “to form or make a proposal, especially of marriage”. The roles associated with this predicator are the Agent and the Experiencer which are deleted, and the Object, which is lexicalized since “proposal” is incorporated into the predicator “to make a proposal”. The semantic representation of this analysis is the following:

*whisper* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]

*propose* [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*/ A, Ecom-del; O-lex]

41) I don't know who to **talk** to. (L#242, 30/03/2005)

The predicator “to talk” is represented agentively, and its basic sense is “to articulate (words)”. The Agent, the Object and the Experiencer are deleted. This interpretation is represented as follows:

*talk* [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*/ A, Ecom, O-del]

42) My children have **invited** my in-laws repeatedly to come and watch them at sporting events. (L#284, 14/04/2005)

The communication is expressed in the above macrosentence by the predicator “to invite”, whose meaning is “to request the presence or participation of in a kindly, courteous, or complimentary way, esp. to request to come or go to some place, gathering, entertainment, etc., or to do something”. The “my children” stands for the Agent, “my in-laws” stands for the Experiencer, and “to come and watch them at sporting events” accounts for the Object. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*invite* [A, Ecom, O]

43) You **advised** that the quilt should be taken to a dry cleaner to be packed for storage, and later it could be displayed in a shadow box frame as long as it isn't exposed to direct sunlight. (L#336, 03/05/2005)

The predicator “to advise” is perceived agentively as an experiential communication predicator, “to offer advice; counsel”. “You” stands for the Agent, while the Experiencer is deleted. The Object is lexicalized, in other words, it is incorporated into the predicator becoming a single item, “to offer advice”. Also, “that the quilt should be taken to a dry cleaner to be packed for storage, and later it could be displayed in a shadow box frame as long as it isn't exposed to direct sunlight” accounts for the Object. This analysis can be semantically codified as:

*advise* [A, Ecom\*, O\*, O/ Ecom-del; O-lex]

44) Is it any wonder that their family doesn't **complain** of feeling unappreciated or unloved? (L#260, 05/04/2005)

This predicator, “to complain”, has a basic communicative sense, since it means “to express feelings of pain, dissatisfaction, or resentment”. The “their family” stands for the Agent, the Experiencer is deleted, whereas “of feeling unappreciated or unloved” stands for the Object. This interpretation can be represented as:

*complain* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

45) They are hurt when they tell Mother that they love her and she doesn't **answer** back. (L#330, 01/05/2005)

In this macroscene it can be perceived a predicator whose basic sense is communication. “To answer” means “to speak, write, or act as a return, as to a question”. It is a predicator which is related to an Agent, “she”, an Experiencer and an Object which are deleted. This interpretation is codified as:

*answer* [A, Ecom\*, O\*/Ecom, O-del]

46) We feel obligated to **answer** her questions out of fear for our jobs. (L#366, 15/05/2005)

In this macroscene it can be perceived a predicator whose basic sense is communication. “To answer” means “to speak, write, or act as a return, as to a question”. It is a predicator which is related to an Agent and an Object which are deleted. This interpretation is codified as:

*answer* {A\*, Ecom\*, O\*/ A, Ecom, O-del]

47) How can we avoid feeling guilty about not including her -- or should we **invite** her?  
(L#402, 29/05/2005)

The communication is expressed in the above macroscene by the predicator “to invite”, whose meaning is “to request the presence or participation of in a kindly, courteous, or complimentary way, esp. to request to come or go to some place, gathering, entertainment, etc., or to do something”. The “we” stands for the Agent, “her” stands for the Experiencer, and the Object is deleted. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*invite* [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]

48) My husband and I wanted to approach and **speak** to these young men, but we held back. (L#248, 01/04/2005)

The predicator “to speak” means “to utter words or articulate sounds with ordinary speech modulation; talk”. In the above macroscene , the roles associated with this predicator are an Agent and an Object which are deleted, and an Experiencer “these young men”. This interpretation can be represented as:

*speak* [A\*, Ecom, O\*/A, O-del]

49) Our son **e-mailed** us to say he wants to be buried, not cremated. (L#254, 03/04/2005)

This predicator “to e-mail” is a basic communicative predicator which means “to send a message to by e-mail”. As it can be seen, the Object is lexicalized since it is part of the predicator. This macroscene contains another Object which is the content of the experience, “to say he wants to be buried, not cremated”. Also, “our son” accounts for the Agent while the Experiencer is “us”. This interpretation is expressed as:

*email* [A, Ecom, O\*, O/ O-lex]

50) Sometimes she will introduce me, but then they **talk** about their churches or business that I know nothing about. (L#360, 13/05/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a predicator which expresses communication in its basic sense, “to talk”, which means “to articulate (words)”. This predicator is represented agentively. The “they” accounts for the Agent, the Experiencer is deleted, and “their churches” accounts for the Object. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*talk* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

51) She has never been an understanding person, and I know she'll fly off the handle if I **tell** her, but I still want to. (L#330, 01/05/2005)

The predicator “to tell” is seen in its basic sense, “to give a detailed account of; narrate”, representing communication in this macroscene. This event can be perceived agentively, the “I” accounts for the Agent, the “her” accounts for the Experiencer, while the Object is deleted. This interpretation can be represented as the following:

*tell* [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]

52) Please **suggest** to that man that it's possible the women he **mentioned** have now matured and realize what qualities are important in a mate, father and role model. (L#408, 31/05/2005)

One of the basic communication predicators expressed in this microscene is “to mention” which means “to refer to, especially incidentally”. In this macroscene this predicator is related to an Agent “he”, an Experiencer which is deleted, and to an Object, “the women”. Also, “to suggest” expresses communication, since it means “to mention or introduce (an

idea, proposition, plan, etc.) for consideration or possible action” (Dictionary.com Unabridged). The Agent is deleted, the “that man” accounts for the Experiencer, and the Object is “that it's possible the women he mentioned have now matured and realize what qualities are important in a mate, father and role model” The codification of this analysis is the following:

*suggest* [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]

*mention* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

53) Every night at the dinner table, he **thanks** his wife for the meal she just served. (L#260, 05/04/2005)

The predicator highlighted in the macrosentence above means “to express gratitude to; give thanks to”. Therefore, it incorporates the Object, that is, the Object “thanks” is lexicalized. Also, it is associated with another Object, “for the meal she just served”, with an Agent, “he”, and with an Experiencer, “his wife”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*thank* [A, Ecom, O\*, O/ O-lex]

54) I have **spoken** to Lenny about this. (L#284, 14/04/2005)

The predicator “to speak” means “to utter words or articulate sounds with ordinary speech modulation; talk”. In the microsentence encompassing it, the roles associated with this predicator are an Agent, “I”, “this” which accounts for the Object, and “Lenny” which accounts for the Experiencer. This interpretation can be represented as:

*speak* [A, Ecom, O]

55) Should I continue to let this bother me, or should I have Lenny **say** something to them again about it? (L#284, 14/04/2005)

This predicator “to say” encompasses an Agent , an Object and an Experiencer. The “Lenny” accounts for the Agent, "something” accounts for the Object, while “them” stands for the Experiencer. This interpretation is represented as follows:

*say* [A, Ecom, O]

56) Or should I wait until I'm an adult to **talk** about what happened? (L#290, 17/04/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a predicator which expresses communication in its basic sense, “to talk”, which means “to articulate (words)”. The Agent is deleted as well as the Experiencer, and “what happened” accounts for the Object. This predicator and its semantic roles might be represented as:

*talk* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/A, Ecom-del]

57) He made me get on my knees and **beg** for my life. (L#306, 22/04/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a communication predicator “to beg” in its basic sense, “to ask earnestly for or of; entreat”. The microscene around it contains an Agent of the communication and an Experiencer which are deleted, and the Object of the communication to be “my life”. This interpretation supplies the following representation:

*beg* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]

58) When this happens, my husband will say with complete seriousness, "Perhaps there's an intruder in the house," and then **suggest** how the intruder may have entered. (L#324, 29/04/2005)



“To suggest” means in its basic sense “to mention or introduce (an idea, proposition, plan, etc.) for consideration or possible action” (Dictionary.com Unabridged), and it expresses communication. The roles associated with this predicator are the Agent which is deleted, the Experiencer which is also deleted, and the Object, “that the couple engage in some “wild dialogue” for entertainment purposes, such as “how the intruder may have entered” This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*suggest* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]

59) I am now in my 30s, and he still **comments** on my breast size, etc. (L#342, 07/05/2005)

This macroscene contains a communicative agentive predicator, “to comment”, whose basic sense is “to make a comment; remark”. The Object is lexicalized, that is, it is incorporated into the predicator and it does not appear in the surface. The Agent is “he”, while the Experiencer is deleted. Also, “my breast size” accounts for the Object. This analysis can be represented by:

*comment* [A, Ecom\*, O\*, O/ Ecom-del, O-lex]

60) Abby, Chloe does nothing all day long but interrogate the three of us about our personal lives, and as soon as she finds out anything, she goes back into her office and **calls** her friends and relatives to tell them what she has found out. (L#366, 15/05/2005)

The predicator highlighted in the macroscene above expresses communication. “To call” is a communication predicator which means “to communicate or try to communicate with by telephone”. The roles associated with this predicator in the microscene encompassing it are an Agent which is deleted, an Experiencer which is “her friends and relatives” an Object

which is lexicalized and “to tell them what she has found out” which stands for another Object. These predicators semantic interpretation can be codified as:

*call* [A\*, Ecom, O\*, O/ A-del; O-lex]

61) How can I **let** my mother **know** how much she's hurting me? (L#330, 01/05/2005)

Another communicative predicator is “to let know” which means ““to tell someone something” (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English)”. “My mother” accounts for the Experiencer, the “I” stands for the Agent, while “how much she’s hurting me” accounts for the Object. This interpretation can be represented as:

*let know* [A, Ecom, O]

62) I begged her to reconsider, **promised** to spend more time with her, and insisted that I loved her. (L#468, 22/06/2005)

The macroscene above encompasses one microscene expressing communication. The predicator “to promise” presents a communication sense, “to commit oneself by a promise to do or give; pledge”. This predicator is associated with an Agent and an Experiencer which are deleted, with an Object which is lexicalized, and with an Object which is present in the surface, “to spend more time with her”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*promise* [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*, O/ A, Ecom-del; O-lex]

63) She was delighted to hear from me and **invited** me over for a drink. (L#468, 22/06/2005)

The communicative sense is expressed in the above macroscene by the predicator “to invite”, whose meaning is “to request the presence or participation of in a kindly,

courteous, or complimentary way, esp. to request to come or go to some place, gathering, entertainment, etc., or to do something”. The Agent is deleted, “me” stands for the Experiencer, and “for a drink” accounts for the Object. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*invite* [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]

64) What can I do to **assure** her that she's safe here, that we love her and want her here? (L#498, 02/07/2005)

The predicator highlighted above means “to inform positively, as to remove doubt” which expresses communication. As a communicative predicator, it is associated with three arguments: an Agent which is deleted, an Experiencer, “her”, and an Object, “that she’s safe here”. The semantic representation for this analysis is the following:

*assure* [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]

65) She is afraid of the repercussions the perpetrator will suffer if the secret is **revealed**. (L#510, 07/07/2005)

Communication is expressed in the above macrosene by the predicator “to reveal” whose basic sense is “to make known (something concealed or secret)”. As a three-place predicator, the roles associated with it are: an Agent and an Experiencer which are deleted, and an Object, which is “a secret”. This semantic representation can be codified as:

*reveal* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]

66) Please **warn** "Lost Teen" that while she may fear what happens to her molester, there's always the flip side of that coin. (L#510, 07/07/2005)

This communicative predicator means in the basic sense “to give notice, advice, or intimation to (a person, group, etc.) of danger, impending evil, possible harm, or anything else unfavorable” (Dictionary.com Unabridged). The Agent of the communication is deleted, the Experiencer is “Lost Teen” and the Object of this communication is “while she may fear what happens to her molester, there's always the flip side of that coin”. This analysis can be semantically represented as the following:

*warn* [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]

67) I have considered holding these events and **inviting** both of them, and letting them know I want both of them to be part of my life. (l#522, 12/07/2005)

The communicative sense is expressed in the above macrosense by the predicator “to invite” whose meaning is “to request the presence or participation of in a kindly, courteous, or complimentary way, esp. to request to come or go to some place, gathering, entertainment, etc., or to do something”. The Agent is deleted, “both of them” stands for the Experiencer, while the Object is also deleted. This interpretation can be codified as:

*invite* [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A, O-del]

68) The guests were all **speaking** fluent Spanish and I could barely understand a word they were saying. (L#570, 31/07/2005)

The predicator “to speak” means “to utter words or articulate sounds with ordinary speech modulation; talk”, and it is related to an Agent, which is “the guests”, to an Experiencer which is deleted, and to an Object, “fluent Spanish”. This predicator and its semantic roles can be represented like the following:

*speak* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

69) Your readers have a history of **responding** enthusiastically to the good advice you share with them. (L#414, 02/06/2005)

The predicator highlighted above expresses communication in its basic sense due to its meaning, “to make a reply; answer”. The roles associated to it are: an Agent which is deleted, an Experiencer which is also deleted and an Object which is lexicalized, response. This analysis can be codified as:

*respond* [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*/ A, Ecom-del; O-lex]

70) Two of them have made reference to the incident, but neither has **apologized**. (L#444, 13/06/2005)

This macroscene encompasses the predicator “to apologize” which expresses communication, according to its basic sense, “to make excuse for or regretful acknowledgment of a fault or offense”. The “neither” accounts for the Agent and the Experiencer is deleted. The Object is lexicalized, that is, it is incorporated in the predicator, “to ask apologies”. This analysis can be codified as:

*apology* [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom-del; O-lex]

71) I **discussed** the incident with a female co-worker who is in a supervisory position over these men. (L#444, 13/05/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a communication predicator, “to discuss”, which means “to speak with another or others about; talk over”. The roles associated with this predicator

are: an Agent, “I”, an Object which is “the incident” and an Experiencer which is “with a female co-worker”. The semantic representation for this predicator is the following:

*discuss* [A, Ecom, O]

72) She was livid and **recommended** I report it as sexual harassment. (L#444, 13/06/2005)

The macroscene above encompasses one microscene presenting a communicative predicator: “to recommend”. This predicator means “to advise or counsel”. This predicator is linked to an Agent and an Experiencer which are deleted, and to an Object, “I report it as sexual harassment”. The codification of this interpretation is the following:

*recommend* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A-del; Ecom-del]

73) Whenever I bring up the subject, he becomes agitated and **argues** that he hasn't made up his mind about it, but is "leaning toward no." (L#450, 15/06/2005)

“To put forth reasons for or against; debate” is the meaning expressed by “to argue” in the macroscene above. The roles linked to this predicator are: an Agent and an Experiencer which are deleted, and an Object “he hasn’t made up his mind about it”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*argue* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]

74) It's time to **thank** the men who donate their sperm for artificial insemination. (L#462, 19/06/2005)

The predicator highlighted in the macroscene above means “to express gratitude to; give thanks to”. Therefore, the Object “thanks” is lexicalized. Also, it is associated with an

Agent which is deleted, and with an Experiencer, “the men who donate their sperm for artificial insemination”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*thank* [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A-del; O-lex]

75) In your reply to the writer, you failed to **mention** the most dangerous complications of such behavior, infection with potentially fatal diseases such as hepatitis B, hepatitis C or AIDS. (L#492, 30/06/2005)

A basic communication predicator is expressed in this macroscene, “to mention” which means “to refer to, especially incidentally”. This predicator is related to an Agent and an Experiencer which are deleted, and to an Object, “the most dangerous complications of such behavior, infection with potentially fatal diseases such as hepatitis B, hepatitis C or AIDS that his hair is actually a piece”. This interpretation can be codified as the following:

*mention* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A-del; Ecom-del]

76) Maude's hearing isn't so good, and I'm constantly being misunderstood and having to **repeat** myself with every conversation. (L#498, 02/07/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a communication predicator which is “to repeat”. This predicator means “to say again”, and it is associated with an Agent and an Experiencer which are deleted, and with “myself” which accounts for the Object. This interpretation can be represented as:

*repeat* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]

77) Basically, I cannot discipline my own child because every time I try, Fran and I **argue** until I get so weary I give in. (L#516, 10/07/2005)

“To put forth reasons for or against; debate” is the meaning expressed by “to argue” in the macroscene above. The roles linked to this predicator are: an Agent which is “Fran and I”, an Experiencer and an Object which are deleted. This interpretation can be codified as:

*argue* [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom, O-del]

78) I didn't **bring out** these allegations on my own. (L#510, 07/07/2005)

The phrasal verb “to bring out” means “to reveal or expose” which expresses communication. The “I” stands for the Agent, the “allegations” accounts for the Object and the Experiencer is deleted. This semantic analysis can be represented as:

*bring out* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

79) Ralph was wondering why nobody **called** to congratulate him the minute we heard. (L#600, 10/08/2005)

The predicator “to call” expresses a communicative sense, “to communicate or try to communicate with by telephone”. The “nobody” stands for the Agent, the Experiencer is deleted, the Object is lexicalized, and “to congratulate him” also stands for the Object of the communication. This interpretation is codified as:

*call* [A, Ecom\*, O\*, O/ Ecom-del; O-lex]

80) **Speaking** as a family member of a victim, I assume the other driver is sorry. (L#576, 02/08/2005)

The predicator “to speak” means “to utter words or articulate sounds with ordinary speech modulation; talk”. In the microscene encompassing it, the roles associated with this



predicator are an Agent, an Experiencer and an Object which are deleted. This interpretation can be represented as:

*speak* [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*/A, Eemo, O-del]

81) Because we disagree on the proper etiquette, I told him I'd **write** you to find out what that is. (L#600, 10/08/2005)

This communicative predicator means “to communicate by correspondence”, and it is associated with the following roles: an Agent which is “I”, “you” which accounts for the Experiencer and “to find out what that is” which stands for the Object. The codification for this semantic analysis is the following:

*write* [A, Ecom O]

82) I forgave him, but now Lucy **calls** him at 3:30 every morning, and he gets out of bed to talk. (L#654, 31/08/2005)

This three-place predicator expresses communication due to its meaning, “to communicate or try to communicate with by telephone”. The “Lucy” accounts for the Agent, the “him” accounts for the Experiencer and the Object is lexicalized. This analysis can be represented as:

*call* [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-lex]

83) My brother recently **confided** to me my parents were sowing their wild oats then because Dad knew he was getting sick. (L#720, 22/09/2005)

The predicator highlighted above means “to tell (something) in confidence” which expresses a communicative sense. The Agent is expressed by “my brother”, while “me”

accounts for the Experiencer. The “my parents were sowing their wild oats then because Dad knew he was getting sick” accounts for the Object of the communication. This interpretation can be codified as:

*confide* [A, Ecom, O]

84) I am curious about what he wants to say, but I don't want to disrespect my new beau by going to meet my ex-fiance. (L#738, 28/09/2005)

This predicator, “to say”, means “to utter aloud; pronounce”. The arguments associated with this predicator are not present in the surface structure, in other words, the Agent, Experiencer and Object are deleted. This interpretation is represented as follows:

*say* [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*/ A, Ecom, O-del]

85) So why does he keep suggesting otherwise? (L#606, 13/08/2005)

“To suggest” means in its basic sense “to mention or introduce (an idea, proposition, plan, etc.) for consideration or possible action” (Dictionary.com Unabridged), and it expresses communication. The roles associated with this predicator are the Agent, the Object, and the Experiencer which are deleted. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*suggest* [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*/ A, Ecom, O-del]

86) I had to respond to "Sleepy in New York." (L#618, 18/08/2005)

The predicator highlighted above expresses communication in its basic sense due to its meaning, “to make a reply; answer”. The roles associated with it are: an Agent which is

deleted, an Experiencer which is “Sleepy in New York” and an Object which is lexicalized, response. This analysis can be codified as:

*respond* [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A-del; O-lex]

87) When I asked the jeweler why he asked, he **informed** me that the sapphire was synthetic and the "diamonds" were, in fact, cubic zirconia. (L#648, 29/08/2005)

One of the microscenes encompassed by the macroscene above, presents a communicative predicator, “to inform”, whose basic sense is “to impart information to; make aware of something”. The roles associated with this predicator are: an Agent, “he”, an Experiencer, “me”, and two Objects, one of them is lexicalized, “information” and the other is “the sapphire was synthetic and the "diamonds" were, in fact, cubic zirconia”. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*inform* [A, Ecom, O\*, O/ O-lex]

88) Silence is golden, I **say**. (L#678, 08/09/2005)

Another representation for the predicator “to say” is expressed in this macroscene. The semantic role related to the predicator and present in the surface is the Agent, whereas the Experiencer and the Agent are deleted. The “I” accounts for the Agent. This representation is the following:

*say* [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom, O-del]

89) And that goes for **telling** marriage secrets outside the home. (L#672, 07/09/2005)

It can be seen in the macroscene above the predicator “to tell” in its basic sense, “to give a detailed account of; narrate”, representing communication. Even though this event can be perceived agentively, the agent is deleted, as well as the Experiencer, and only the Object of the communication is present in the surface, “marriage secrets outside the home”. This interpretation is represented as the following:

*tell* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]

90) Last night, Marla called and **announced** that she's coming back next month, so I should "mark my calendar." (L#708, 18/09/2005)

The predicator featured in this macroscene is “to announce” which means “to state; declare” (Dictionary.com unabridged). Since it is a three-place predicator, the roles encompassed are the Agent and the Experiencer which are deleted, and the Object, “she's coming back next month”. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*announce* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]

91) If I **complained**, they said they were "having a life now" because raising kids had taken all their time. (L#720, 22/09/2005)

This predicator, “to complain”, has a basic communicative sense, since it means “to express feelings of pain, dissatisfaction, or resentment”. The “I” stands for the Agent while the Experiencer and the Object are deleted. This interpretation is represented as:

*complain* [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom, O-del]

92) My former fiance has recently begun **calling** and asking me to meet him for dinner at a fancy restaurant. (L#738, 28/09/2005)

The predicator “to call” expresses a communicative sense, “to communicate or try to communicate with by telephone”. The Experiencer and the Agent are deleted, and the Object is lexicalized. This interpretation is codified as:

*call* [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*/ A, Ecom-del; O-lex]

93) He's happy to drive me to or from the airport, although I never **ask** him to. (L#936, 05/12/2005)

The predicator “to ask” represented in this macrosentence is related to an Agent, and an Experiencer, and to an Object which is deleted. The Agent and the Experiencer are represented respectively by “I”, and “him”. This interpretation is represented by:

*ask* [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]

94) He **replied**, "Well, you don't actually consider yourself an athlete, do you?" (L#774, 12/10/2005)

The macrosentence above encompasses the communicative predicator “to reply” which means “to give an answer in speech or writing”. The “he” accounts for the Agent of the communication, while the Experiencer is deleted. Also, the “well, you don't actually consider yourself an athlete, do you?” stands for the Object. The codification for this semantic analysis is the following:

*reply* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

95) What should I **say** to him? (L#870, 14/11/2005)

This predicator (to say) encompasses an Agent , and an Experiencer in the above microscene. The “I” accounts for the Agent and "him" accounts for the Experiencer. This interpretation is represented as follows:

*say* [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]

96) Every time we **speak**, I'm reminded of the horrible events that occurred when we were younger. (L#900, 23/11/2005)

The predicator “to speak” means “to utter words or articulate sounds with ordinary speech modulation; talk”. In the microscene encompassing it, the roles associated with this predicator are “we” which accounts for the Agent, and an Object and an Experiencer which are deleted. This interpretation is represented as:

*speak* [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom, O-del]

97) I am considering looking him up, but now I'm **questioning** my motives. (L#990, 25/12/2005)

The above macroscene encompasses the communicative predicator “to question”, which means “to put a question to”. The Agent of this communication is “I”, the Object is lexicalized, the Experiencer is deleted, and there is a second Object, “my motives”. This analysis can be codified as:

*question* [A, Ecom\*, O\*, O/ Ecom-del; O-lex]

98) On a recent business trip to LA, I decided to **give** Alex **a call** for old time’s sake. (L#468, 22/06/2005)

The idiom “to give someone a call” means “to telephone (someone)”( Kernerman English Multilingual Dictionary). The Agent of the communication is deleted, “call” accounts for the Object, and the Experiencer is “Alex”. This analysis is semantically represented as:

*give a call* [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]

99) We aren't "in your face" with our lifestyle, but to **deny** our partnership is to deny our son his family. (L#816, 25/10/2005)

The predicator “to deny” is a communicative predicator whose meaning is “to declare untrue; contradict”. The first microscene encompassing “to deny”, features an Agent and an Experiencer which are deleted, and “our partnership” which accounts for the Object. The semantic representation for this interpretation is the following:

*deny* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]

100) When I asked her about it, she **denied** it. (L#822, 28/10/2005)

The predicator “to deny” is a communicative predicator whose meaning is “to declare untrue; contradict”. The roles associated with this predicator in the macrosene above are: an Agent, “she”, an Experiencer, which is deleted, and “it” which accounts for the Object of the communication. This interpretation is codified as the following:

*deny* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

101) Mary is **promising** him a lot of material things, like a big-screen TV, a recliner and two cars. (L#834, 02/11/2005)

This microscene contains a communicative predicator “to promise”, which means “to commit oneself by a promise to do or give; pledge”. This predicator is related to an Object

which is lexicalized, that is, incorporated into the predicator, and to “a lot of material things, like a big-screen TV, a recliner and two cars”. Also, the Agent is represented by “Mary” while “him” accounts for the Experiencer. This interpretation can be codified as:

*promise* [A, Ecom, O\*,O/ O-lex]

102) That husband must have other problems going on -- like retirement boredom, as you **suggested**. (L#840, 03/11/2005)

“To suggest” means in its basic sense “to mention or introduce (an idea, proposition, plan, etc.) for consideration or possible action” (Dictionary.com Unabridged), and it expresses communication. The roles associated with this predicator are the “you”, which accounts for the Agent, the Object and the Experiencer which are deleted. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*suggest* [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ E-com, O-del]

103) I **repeated** the insulting comment to my husband, who has never supported me in this nor attended my races. (L#774, 12/10/2005)

The predicator highlighted above means “to say again”, expressing communication. The “I” accounts for the Agent, “my husband” accounts for the Experiencer of the communication, and the Object of the communication is “the insulting comment”. This interpretation can be semantic represented as the following:

*repeat* [A, Ecom, O]

104) I have called and **begged** them to stop doing it. (L#864, 10/11/2005)



This macroscene encompasses a communication predicator “to beg” in its basic sense, “to ask earnestly for or of; entreat”. The microscene around it encompasses an Agent which is deleted, an Experiencer which is “them”, and the Object of the communication to be “to stop doing it”. This interpretation supplies the following representation:

*beg* [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]

105) When I try to **talk** to her about her bad habits, she gets defensive and angry. (L#888, 20/11/2005)

The predicator “to talk” is represented agentively, and its basic sense is “to articulate (words)”. The Agent is deleted, whereas “her” accounts for the Experiencer, and “her bad habits” accounts for the Object of the communication. This interpretation is represented as follows:

*talk* [A\*, Ecom, O/A-del]

106) We have now been **communicating** for 10 years, and it has been nothing but pure hell. (L#900, 23/11/2005)

Communication is expressed in the macroscene above by the predicator “to communicate” whose basic sense is “to give or interchange thoughts, feelings, information, or the like, by writing, speaking”. The Agent associated with this predicator is “we”, whereas the Experiencer and the Object of the communication are deleted. The semantic representation for this interpretation is the following:

*communicate* [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom, O-del]

107) Then Jane began **confiding** in Dave. (L#942, 08/12/2005)

The predicator highlighted above means “to tell (something) in confidence” expressing a communicative sense. The Agent and the Object are deleted, while “David” accounts for the Experiencer. This interpretation is codified as:

*confide* [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A, O-del]

108) Dawn has asked us not to **tell** anyone. (L#972, 18/12/2005)

The predicator “to tell” can be seen in the macroscene above in its basic sense, “to give a detailed account of; narrate”, representing communication. Even though this event can be perceived agentively, the Agent is deleted, as well as the Object. The “anyone” accounts for the Experiencer. The semantic representation for this interpretation is the following:

*tell* [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A, O-del]

109) Some years ago, I **responded** to your Operation Dear Abby program. (L#978, 21/12/2005)

The predicator highlighted above expresses communication in its basic sense due to its meaning, “to make a reply; answer”. The roles associated with it are: an Agent which is “I”, an Experiencer which is “your Operation Dear Abby program”, and an Object which is lexicalized, “response”. This analysis is codified as:

*respond* [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-lex]

110) I have tried simply saying, "I'm placing the child for adoption," but then people have the nerve to start **questioning** my judgment! (L#984, 23/12/2005)

The above macroscene encompasses the communicative predicator “to question”, which means “to put a question to”. The Agent of this communication is deleted, the Object is

lexicalized, and the Experiencer is deleted. Also, “my judgement” accounts for the Object.

This analysis is codified as:

*question* [A\*, Ecom\*, O, O\*/ A, Ecom-del; O-lex]

111) **Thanks** for setting him straight. (L#840, 03/11/2005)

This macroscene contains an elliptical predicator “to give” which encompasses an Agent which is deleted, and an Experiencer which is also deleted, and the Object “thanks”, and a second Object, “for setting him straight”. This semantic analysis can be represented as:

*thank* [ A\*, Ecom\*, O, O/ A, Ecom-del]

The following table presents these interpretations:

**Table 4.3** Communication Experiential Predicators in the whole sample

<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>
01) acknowledge	02	25) lie	06
02) advise	04	26) mention	11
03) announce	06	27) notify	01
04) answer	05	28) open up	01
05) apologize	02	29) promise	09
06) argue	04	30) propose	01
07) ask	45	31) question	03
08) assure	02	32) rave	01
09) beg	05	33) recommend	03
10) bring out	01	34) repeat	02
11) call	12	35) reply	03
12) chat	01	36) respond	03

13) comment	03	37) request	01
14) communicate	01	38) reveal	01
15) complain	06	39) say	83
16) confide	04	40) speak	13
17) deny	02	41) state	01
18) discuss	07	42) suggest	09
19) email	01	43) talk	20
20) express	01	44) tell	110
21) give a call	02	45) thank	05
22) inform	03	46) warn	01
23) invite	06	47) whisper	01
24) let know	06	48) write	01
Σ	130		291

#### 4.1.4. Basic Cognition Experiential Microscenes

1) Although I **agree** with your advice that the nanny should speak to the infant's mother, please let your readers know that there is some urgency involved. (L#6, 04/01/2005)

“To agree” means “to grant consent; accede”, expressing an experiential cognitive sense. The “I” accounts for the Agent coreferential with the Experiencer, and “with your advice” accounts for the Object. This analysis is codified as:

*agree* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]

2) If any caregiver **suspects** hearing loss in an infant, that child's hearing should be tested as soon as possible. (L#6, 04/01/2005)

This microscene presents a predicator, “suspect”, expressing a basic experiential cognition sense, since the basic meaning is “to surmise to be true or probable; imagine”, which are intellectual processes. “Any caregiver” accounts for the Experiencer and “hearing loss in

an infant” accounts for the Object perceived statively. The semantic representation is the following:

*suspect* [Ecog, Os]

3) I **believe** the expression should be, "My wife is pregnant, and we are expecting a baby."  
(L#12, 05/01/2005)

This microscene features an experiential predicator that expresses cognition, “to believe”, whose basic sense is “to accept as true or real”. It is a state experiential predicator; consequently it is related to an Experiencer and an Object. The “I” accounts for the Experiencer and the “the expression should be, "My wife is pregnant, and we are expecting a baby.” accounts for the Object. Thus its representation is the following:

*believe* [Ecog, Os]

4) My mom **looked into** my e-mail and saw what I had done. (L#18, 07/01/2005)

This phrasal verb expresses cognition since it means “to investigate”. The roles related to it are: the coreferential Agent and Experiencer, “my mom”, and an Object, “my e-mail”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*look into* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]

5) We both **understand** each other's needs, but that doesn't **solve** the dilemma. (L#30, 10/01/2005)

This macroscene encompasses two cognition experiential predicators in their basic sense: “to solve”, which means “to find a solution to”, and “to understand”, which also has a basic cognition experiential sense, “to perceive and comprehend the nature and significance of; grasp”. This latter is expressed statively; however, “to solve” is expressed agentively. In relation to “to understand”, “we” accounts for the Experiencer and “each other’s needs” accounts for the Object. Concerning “to solve”, “that” accounts for the Agent, “the dilemma” accounts for the Object, and the Experiencer has been deleted. This interpretation can be codified as:

*understand* [ Ecog, Os]

*solve* [ A, Ecog\*, O/Ecog-del]

6) We broke up recently, and I miss her so much it hurts; however, I still can't **imagine** raising more children unless they're my grandkids. (L#30, 10/01/2005)

A basic emotion experiential predicator, “to imagine”, which means “to form a mental picture or image of”, is represented statively in this microscene in relation to an Experiencer and an Object, “I” and “raising more children unless they're my grandkids”, respectively. This representation is the following:

*imagine* [Ecog, Os]

7) They all **know** it's bad for them, but it is hard to quit. (L#42,14/01/2005)

This macroscene contains a basic cognition predicator, expressed statively, “to know”, which means “to perceive directly; grasp in the mind with clarity or certainty”. The “they” accounts for the Experiencer, and “it’s bad for them” accounts for the Object. The following representation codifies this interpretation:

*know* [Ecog, Os]

8) He said it **reminded** him too much of how things used to be. (L#54, 19/01/2005)

The basic sense of the predicator highlighted above is related to cognition, “to cause to remember; put in mind”. This predicator is perceived agentively; thus, it is related to an Agent, “it”, an Experiencer, “him”, and an Object, “how things used to be”. This interpretation can be expressed as:

*remind* [A, Ecog, O]

9) I often **wonder** if he **thinks** I'm an idiot for not **realizing** it isn't real. (L#60, 21/01/2005)

In this macroscene, three different cognitive predicators can be observed, namely, “to wonder”, “to think” and “to realize”, which mean respectively, “to feel curiosity or be in doubt about”, “to have or formulate in the mind” and “to comprehend completely or correctly”. The state predicator, “wonder”, is related to an Experiencer and an Object, “I” and “if he thinks I'm an idiot for not realizing it isn't real”, respectively. The predicator “to think” is related to an Experiencer, “he”, and an Object, “I'm an idiot for not realizing it isn't real”. Also, “to realize” encompasses an Experiencer, which is deleted, and an Object, “it isn't real”. This interpretation is semantically represented as the following:

*wonder* [Ecog, Os]

*think* [Ecog, Os]

*realize* [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]

10) I find it reprehensible that you **assume** we had slept together or that we **intend** to. (L # 66, 23/01/2005)

The predicators in this macroscene express cognition in their basic sense and are stative predicators. The predicator “to assume” means “to take for granted or without proof; suppose; postulate; posit”( Dictionary.com Unabridged). It is a stative predicator related to an Experiencer, “you”, and an Object, “we had slept together or that we intend to”. Concerning “to intend”, which means “to have in mind; plan”, it is related to an Experiencer, “we”, and an Object which is deleted. This interpretation is codified as the following:

*assume* [Ecog, Os]

*intend* [Ecog, Os\*/Os-del]

11) I would do anything to please him, but he'd rather **fantasize** over an image on paper than be with me. (L#72, 26/01/2005)

Cognition is expressed by the predicator “to fantasize” in the macroscene above. This predicator is causativized, thus it is represented agentively, related to a coreferential Agent

and Experiencer, “he”. The content of this experience is “over an image on paper”, which is the Object. This interpretation is represented as:

*fantasize* [A, Ecog\*, O/A=Ecog]

12) My brother recently **discovered** that his 16-year-old stepdaughter has been chatting online with a man in another state, up to and including phone sex. (L#78, 28/01/2005)

This cognitive predicator expresses “to notice or learn, especially by making an effort”, and is related to an Experiencer and an Object in this macrosentence, perceived as a non-agentive event. The “my brother” stands for the Experiencer while “that his 16-year-old stepdaughter has been chatting online with a man in another state, up to and including phone sex” stands for the Object. This interpretation is indicated as the following:

*discover* [Ecog, O]

13) He **went into** her e-mail without her permission to see what was going on after she ran up a \$300 phone bill. (L#78, 28/01/2005)

This macrosentence contains an idiom, “to go into”, whose basic sense is cognitive since it means “to discuss or investigate”. It can be perceived from the context that the sense expressed by the idiom in this macrosentence is “to investigate”. The “he” stands for the coreferential Agent and Experiencer, while “her e-mail” stands for the Object of the experience. This analysis is codified as:

*go into* [A, Ecog\*, O/A=Ecog]

14) I tell him it takes the enjoyment out of an otherwise pleasant experience, but he doesn't **seem** to get it. (L#84, 30/01/2005)

The predicator highlighted above means “to give the impression of being; appear” and is related to an Experiencer which has been deleted from the surface “to me”. The following representation clarifies this analysis: It seems to me he doesn't get it. Consequently, “to me” accounts for the Experiencer and is deleted while “he doesn't get it” accounts for the Object. The following is the representation of this analysis:



*seem* [Ecog\*, Os/Ecog-del]

15) We have an anniversary coming up, and I know Harvey will want to take me out to dinner, but I can't **look forward** to it because I know what will happen, and I won't have a good time. (L#84, 30/01/2005)

This macroscene contains an idiom, “to look forward to”, which means “to think of (a future event) with pleasurable, eager anticipation”. The Agent and the Experiencer are coreferential, “I”, and “it” is the Object. This analysis presents the following semantic representation:

*look forward* [A, Ecog\*, Os/ A=Ecog]

16) When I first trained as a chaplain, I was **taught** to make my hospital rounds in full dress -- wearing a suit and tie, with my jacket buttoned. (L#102, 04/02/2005)

This macroscene contains a predicator whose basic sense expresses cognition, “to teach”, “to impart knowledge or skill to”. In this macroscene this agentive predicator is related to an Agent which is deleted, an Experiencer expressed by “I” and an Object, “to make my hospital rounds in full dress -- wearing a suit and tie, with my jacket buttoned”. This analysis is represented as:

*teach* [A\*, Ecog, O/A-del]

17) I was laughing so hard I **forgot** to hold the back of the gown as I headed back down the hall -- so I was exposed. (L#102, 04/02/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a process predicator, “to forget”, which means “to be unable to remember (something)”. The roles related to this predicator are: “I”, which accounts for

the Experiencer, and “to hold the back of the gown” which accounts for the Object. This interpretation is codified as:

*forget* [Ecog, O]

18) I **learned** an important lesson on creativity that day. (L#102, 04/02/2005)

This process predicator means “to gain knowledge, comprehension, or mastery of through experience or study”. The roles related to this predicator in the above microscene are: “I”, which accounts for the Experiencer, and “an important lesson on creativity”, which accounts for the Object. This analysis can be codified as the following:

*learn* [Ecog, O]

19) But I also learned that two hospital gowns are better than one -- if you **remember** to put one on backward. (L#102, 04/02/2005)

“To remember” is a process cognitive predicator which means “to recall to the mind with effort; think of again”. The “you” accounts for the Experiencer whereas “to put one on backward” stands for the Object. This interpretation is represented as:

*remember* [ Ecog, O]

20) People who don't work nights cannot seem to **understand** the need for us to get our sleep during the day. (L#120, 11/02/2005)

Here, there is a cognition experiential predicator in its basic sense, “to understand”, which means “to perceive and comprehend the nature and significance of; grasp”. The Experiencer is not present on the surface while “the need for us to get our sleep during the day” accounts for the Object. This analysis is represented as:

*understand* [ Ecog\*, Os/Ecog-del]

21) They frequently call at noon, **wondering** why we're not up yet. (L#120, 11/02/2005)

“To wonder” is a predicator which means “to feel curiosity or be in doubt about”. It is related to an Experiencer, which has been deleted, and an Object, “why we're not up yet”, perceived as a non-agentive event. This interpretation can be codified as:

*wonder* [Ecog\*, O/Ecog-del]

22) These people need to **know** that noon is just like midnight for people who work the day shift. (L#120, 11/02/2005)

This macroscene contains a basic cognition predicator, “to know”, which means “to perceive directly; grasp in the mind with clarity or certainty”. The Agent coreferential with the Experiencer, due to causativization, is deleted, while “that noon is just like midnight for people who work the day shift” stands for the Object. The following representation codifies this interpretation:

*know* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog-del]

23) She **agrees**, but says nothing to him. (L#126, 13/02/2005)

“To agree” means “to grant consent; accede”, it expresses a cognitive experiential sense. The “she” accounts for both the Agent and the Experiencer, and the Object has been deleted from the surface. This interpretation can be represented as:

*agree* [A, Ecog\*, O\*/ A=Ecog; O-del]

24) What do you **think**? (L#132, 16/02/2005)

This microscene contains a predicator, “to think”, which means “to have or formulate in the mind”. It is a predicator related in this microscene to an Experiencer, “you”, and to an Object deleted from the surface. This analysis is codified as:

*think* [Ecog, Os\*/ O-del]

25) But when I'm at home or with close friends, they **know** differently. (L#146, 21/02/2005)

This macroscene contains a basic cognition predicator, expressed statively, “to know”, which means “to perceive directly; grasp in the mind with clarity or certainty”. The “they” accounts for the Experiencer while the Object has been deleted. This analysis can be codified as:

*know* [Ecog, Os\*/Os-del]

26) Although allowing my son to go to Sean's house is out of the question, I have **considered** permitting Sean to come here and play where I can keep a close eye on him. (L#152, 24/02/2005)

This macroscene encompasses the predicator “to consider” whose basic sense is “to think carefully about”. The Agent coreferential with the Experiencer is the “I”. Also, this predicator is related to an Object which is “permitting Sean to come here and play where I can keep a close eye on him”. This interpretation is represented as:

*consider* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]

27) Would I **be wrong** to allow Adam to invite him over? (L#152, 24/02/2005)

The nucleus of this predicator is the adjective “wrong”, “not in conformity with fact or truth; incorrect or erroneous”, which expresses a cognitive sense. The “I” stands for the Experiencer while “to allow Adam to invite him over” stands for the Object. This analysis is codified as:

*be wrong* [Ecog, O]

28) I have contacted local parishes to **find out** about weekend retreats and charity functions, but dating men I met there didn't bring any better results. (L#158, 26/02/2005)

The idiom “to find out” means “to discover or ascertain through observation, experience, or study”. The roles related to this predicator are the coreferential Agent and Experiencer, since there is intention expressed, are deleted from the microscene encompassing them, and the Object is “about weekend retreats and charity functions”. These relations are expressed as:

*find out* [A, Ecog\*, O/A=Ecog-del]

29) Abby, I'm not **sure** how the pitcher was handled during the four-minute car ride to my home. (L#164, 28/02/2005)

The adjective is the nucleus of the predicator and accounts for its basic cognitive sense, “impossible to doubt or dispute; certain”. The “I” stands for the Experiencer while “how the pitcher was handled during the four-minute car ride to my home” stands for the Object. The codification for this representation is the following:

*be sure* [Ecog, Os]

30) So please, Abby, **remind** your readers about the privacy laws. (L#170, 02/03/2005)

The macroscene above encompasses a cognition predicator which is “to remind”. The basic sense of this predicator is “to cause to remember; put in mind”. The Agent is deleted, “your readers” accounts for the Experiencer, and “the privacy laws” accounts for the Object. This semantic analysis is represented as:

*remind* [A\*, Ecog, O/ A-del]

31) After four months, I **convinced** him to call his wife and tell her about our relationship, **figuring** she would be so angry she'd divorce him. (L#194, 12/03/2005)

There are two experiential predicators expressing cognition in this macroscene. “to convince” which means “to bring by the use of argument or evidence to firm belief or a course of action”. This predicator is associated with three arguments: “I” which accounts for the Agent, “him” which accounts for the Experiencer, and, “to call his wife” which encompasses the Object. Also, “to figure” is a predicator which expresses cognition, since it means “to conclude, believe, or predict”. This predicator is associated with an Object “she would be so angry she'd divorce him”, and the Experiencer is deleted. The codification for this analysis is:

*convince* [A, Ecog, O]

*figure* [Ecog\*, O/Ecog-del]

32) We discussed marriage, and I never really looked for work, **assuming** that we would be together. (L#194, 12/03/2005)

The predicator highlighted in this macroscene expresses cognition in its basic sense. The predicator “to assume” means “to take for granted or without proof; suppose; postulate;

posit” (Dictionary.com Unabridged). It is a predicator related to an Experiencer which is deleted, and to an Object, “that we would be together”. This interpretation is represented as:

*assume* [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]

33) In response to "Conversationally Speaking," a reader who complained about being eavesdropped upon in restaurants, you suggested that the couple engage in some "wild dialogue" for entertainment purposes, such as "how to spend their drug money" or which girl you **planned** to send on the next "call." (L#218, 22/03/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a cognition predicator which is “to plan”. The basic sense of this predicator is “to formulate a scheme or program for the accomplishment, enactment, or attainment of”. The roles associated with this predicator in this macroscene are the Agent coreferential with the Experiencer, “you”, and an Object “to send on the next “call””. This interpretation is semantically represented as:

*plan* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]

34) There is a policy in hospitals that the public does not **understand**, and it has caused more than a few problems. (L#170, 02/02/2005)

Here, there is a cognition experiential predicator in its basic sense, “understand”, which means “to perceive and comprehend the nature and significance of; grasp”. The Experiencer is “the public” while the Object of the experience is deleted. This analysis is represented as:

*understand* [Ecog, Os\*/ O-del]

35) Fifty lashes with a wet noodle to you for failing to **consider** the consequences of your ill-advised recommendation. (L#218, 22/03/2005)

“To consider” is a cognitive predicator which means “to think carefully about”. The Agent is coreferential with the Experiencer associated with this predicator is deleted, and the “the consequences of your ill-advised recommendation” stands for the Object of the experience. This interpretation is codified as:

*consider* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog-del]

36) I am 13, but I **realize** that I am already an abuser and I don't know how to stop. (L#224, 23/03/2005)

The predicator “to realize” means “to comprehend completely or correctly”, and it expresses cognition in its basic sense. The “I” stands for the Experiencer, while the Object is “that I am already an abuser”. This interpretation is codified as:

*realize* [Ecog, Os]

37) My 11-year-old daughter sometimes gets scared at night and **thinks** she hears voices and someone walking near her room. (L#324, 29/04/2005)

This macroscene contains a predicator, “to think”, which means “to have or formulate in the mind”. It is a predicator related in this macroscene to an Experiencer which is deleted, and to an Object “she hears voices and someone walking near her room”. This analysis is codified as:

*think* [Ecog\*, Os/ Ecog-del]

38) Roz is always mad at us -- for what, we're not **sure**. (L#402, 29/05/2005)



The adjective is the nucleus of the predicator and accounts for its basic cognitive sense, “impossible to doubt or dispute; certain”. The “we” stands for the Experiencer while the Object is deleted. The codification for this representation is the following:

*be sure* [Ecog, Os\*/O-del]

39) No one wakes up in the morning **planning** to have an accident, a heart attack or some other life-threatening condition. (L#278, 12/04/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a cognition predicator which is “to plan”. The basic sense of this predicator is “to formulate a scheme or program for the accomplishment, enactment, or attainment of”. The roles associated with this predicator in this macroscene are the Agent coreferential with the Experiencer which is deleted, and an Object “to have an accident, a heart attack or some other life-threatening condition”. This interpretation is semantically represented as:

*plan* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog-del]

40) What can I do to make my daughter **understand** that stealing from me won't be tolerated and that living at home means sharing the housework? (L#312, 24/04/2005)

The predicator “to understand” is a cognition experiential predicator, which means “to perceive and comprehend the nature and significance of; grasp”. This predicator is a basically stative predicator, but due to the intention added in the microscene encompassing it, an Agent coreferential with an Experiencer is associated with the predicator. The “my daughter” accounts for the coreferential Agent and Experiencer, and the Object is “that stealing from me won't be tolerated and that living at home means sharing the housework”.

This analysis is represented as:

*understand* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]

41) The method he suggests is always related to something I have done wrong earlier -- like leaving the back door open too long or **forgetting** to shut a window. (L#324, 29/04/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a process predicator, “to forget”, which means “to be unable to remember (something)”. The roles related to this predicator are: “to shut a window”, which accounts for the Object, and the Experiencer which is deleted. This interpretation is codified as:

*forget* [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]

43) I have told only one of my friends about it, and he told me it was up to me to **decide** whether or not to tell my parents. (L#290, 17/04/2005)

The predicator “to decide” means “to settle conclusively all contention or uncertainty about”. The Experiencer coreferential with the Agent is deleted, and “whether or not to tell my parents” stands for the Object. This analysis is represented as:

*decide* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog-del]

44) Abby, Chloe does nothing all day long but interrogate the three of us about our personal lives, and as soon as she **finds out** anything, she goes back into her office and calls her friends and relatives to tell them what she has **found out**. (L#366, 15/05/2005)

The idiom “to find out” means “to discover or ascertain through observation, experience, or study”. The roles related to this predicator are the “she” which stands for the Experiencer and “anything” which stands for the Object, concerning the first highlighted

idiom. As to the second idiom, “she” accounts for the Experiencer and “what” accounts for the Object. Consequently, both predicators present the same analysis and semantic representation which is the following:

*find out* [Ecog, O]

45) I begged her to **reconsider**, promised to spend more time with her, and insisted that I loved her. (L#468, 22/06/2005)

The predicator highlighted in the above macrosene expresses cognition due to the meaning it presents: “to consider again, especially with intent to alter or modify a previous decision”. This predicator is associated with the following arguments: an Agent coreferential with an Experiencer and an Object, which are deleted. This semantic analysis is represented as:

*reconsider* [A, Ecog\*, O\*/ A=Ecog, O-del]

46) Whether they're managing their medications, looking for ways to minimize their risk of heart attack or **learning** about menopause -- they'll find some great advice in our Women's Health Information Kit. (L#414, 02/06/2005)

This process predicator means “to gain knowledge, comprehension, or mastery of through experience or study”. The roles related to this predicator in the above macrosene are: the Agent coreferential with an Experiencer which are deleted, and “about menopause”, which accounts for the Object. This analysis is codified as the following:

*learn* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog-del]

47) I just finished the letter from "Saturated in Atlanta," whose in-laws allow their dog, "Liebchen" (who, **believe** me, is NOT "darling," according to his description), to mark his territory in her house, causing damage in several places. (L#432, 09/06/2005)

This macroscene features an experiential predicator which expresses cognition, “to believe”, whose basic sense is “to accept as true or real”. It is a state experiential predicator which is causativized in this macroscene due to the imperative, consequently it is related to an Agent coreferential with an Experiencer which are deleted, and to an Object, “me”. Thus its semantic representation is the following:

*believe* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog-del]

48) Even though you remain a nameless and faceless biological father, I want you to **know** that you helped to create two beautiful children who today are caring and loving adults. (L#462, 19/06/2005)

This macroscene contains a basic cognition predicator, which is causativized, “to know”, which means “to perceive directly; grasp in the mind with clarity or certainty”. The “you” accounts for the Agent coreferential with an Experiencer due to the intention added by the previous microscene. Also, an Object, “that you helped to create two beautiful children who today are caring and loving adults” is associated with this predicator. The following representation codifies this interpretation:

*know* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]

49) On a recent business trip to LA, I **decided** to give Alex a call for old times' sake. (L#468, 22/06/2005)

The predicator “to decide” means “to settle conclusively all contention or uncertainty about”. The Agent is coreferential with the Experiencer is “I”, and “to give Alex a call for old times' sake” stands for the Object. This analysis is represented as:

*decide* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]

50) Maude's hearing isn't so good, and I'm constantly being **misunderstood** and having to repeat myself with every conversation. (L#498, 02/07/2005)

The predicator “to misunderstand” means basically “to understand incorrectly; misinterpret”. This cognitive predicator is associated with the following roles in the microscene encompassing it: an Experiencer which is deleted and an Object which is “I”. This interpretation is semantically represented as:

*misunderstand* [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]

51) The answer I was given by my own mother was: "He's now so old and fragile, he doesn't **remember**. His time on Earth is limited, so why bring up horrible things that can only cloud what days he has left?" (L#510, 07/07/2005)

“To remember” is a process cognitive predicator which means “to recall to the mind with effort; think of again”. The “he” accounts for the Experiencer coreferential with an Agent and the Object is deleted. This interpretation is represented as:

*remember* [A, Ecog\*, O\*/ A=Ecog; O-del]

52) I was in therapy, and just coming to the realization that "something awful might have happened," when I got a phone call asking me straight out if I **recalled** any kind of abuse by my father. (L#510, 07/07/2005)

The cognitive predicator encompassed by one of the microscenes above is “to recall”, whose meaning is “to bring back from memory; recollect; remember” (Dictionary.com Unabridged). The roles associated with this predicator are the Experiencer, “I”, and “any kind of abuse by my father”, which is the Object of the recalling, that is, of the cognitive experience. This semantic interpretation is codified as:

*recall* [Ecog, O]

53) Whenever I bring up the subject, he becomes agitated and argues that he hasn't **made up his mind** about it, but is "leaning toward no." (L#450, 15/06/2005)

The idiom highlighted above expresses cognition in its basic sense since it means “to decide between alternatives; come to a definite decision or opinion”. This idiom is correlated to an Agent coreferential with an Experiencer, which is “he”, that is the one who hasn’t decided, and to an Object of the decision, “it”. This analysis is semantically represented as:

*make up one’s mind* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]

54) Should I force him into telling me once and for all what the deal is, or wait to see if maturity **changes his mind** (as my peers have urged me to do)? (L#450, 15/06/2005)

“To reverse a previously held opinion or an earlier decision” is the meaning expressed by the idiom highlighted in the macrosentence above, featuring a cognitive sense. The roles correlated to this idiom are an Object which is deleted and an Agent, “maturity”. Also, “his mind” can be metonymically interpreted as the Experiencer. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*change one’s mind* [A, Ecog, O\*/ O-del]

55) It's not that I want to commit suicide, but it's like I have **forgotten** how to be happy. (L#666, 05/09/2005)

This macrosentence encompasses a process predicator, “to forget”, which means “to be unable to remember (something)”. The roles related to this predicator are: “how to be happy”,

which accounts for the Object, and “I” which accounts for the Experiencer. This interpretation is codified as:

*forget* [Ecog, O]

56) Jack either **ignores** my requests or gives me reasons why I "don't need" keys. (L#588, 06/08/2005)

This cognition predicator means “to refuse to pay attention to; disregard”. The Agent is coreferential with the Experiencer, “Jack”, and the Object of the experience is “my requests”. The semantic representation of this analysis is the following:

*ignore* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]

57) Because we **disagree** on the proper etiquette, I told him I'd write you to find out what that is. (L#600, 10/08/2005)

“To disagree” means “to fail to agree; differ”, and it expresses an experiential cognitive sense. The Agent is coreferential with the Experiencer, “we” and “on the proper etiquette” accounts for the Object. This analysis is represented by:

*disagree* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]

58) I'm not **certain** whether or not to tell my husband. (L#648, 29/08/2005)

The adjective is the nucleus of the predicator and it accounts for its basic cognitive sense, “free from doubt or reservation; confident; sure” (Dictionary.com Unabridged). The “I” accounts for the Experiencer and “whether or not to tell my husband” accounts for the content of the experience, the Object. The codification for this representation is the following:

*be certain* [Ecog, Os]

59) She wants her mother there because of the woman's experience birthing four children and having **coached** other women through childbirth. (L#690, 13/09/2005)

The predicator “to coach” expresses cognition since it means “to train or tutor or to act as a trainer or tutor”. The Agent of this experience is deleted, the Experiencer is “other women”, and the Object of the experience is deleted. This semantic analysis is represented as:

*coach* [A\*, Ecog, O\*/ A, O-del]

60) **Imagine** my surprise when she showed up on my doorstep last Easter. (L#708, 18/09/2005)

A basic cognition experiential predicator, “to imagine”, which means “to form a mental picture or image of”, is represented agentively in this macrosentence due to the intention added by the imperative. This predicator is associated with an Experiencer coreferential with an Agent which is deleted, while the Object of the experience is “my surprise”. This representation is the following:

*imagine* [A, Ecog\*, Os/ A=Ecog-del]

61) Didn't I have the right to **know**? (L#720, 22/09/2005)

This macrosentence contains a basic cognition predicator, “to know”, which means “to perceive directly; grasp in the mind with clarity or certainty”. The Experiencer and the Object are not present in the surface structure, in other words, these arguments are deleted. The following representation codifies this interpretation:



*know* [Ecog\*, O\*/ Ecog, O-del]

62) I started **getting suspicious** when she called him one night when the two of us were in bed. (L#654, 31/08/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator, “suspicious”, accounts for the meaning this predicator encompasses in the macroscene above, “tending to suspect; distrustful”. The roles associated with this predicator are an Experiencer and an Object which are deleted. This analysis is codified as:

*get suspicious* [Ecog\*, O\*/ Ecog, O-del]

63) The passenger should be shown or **reminded** in advance where the cruise control switch or button is, so she can turn it off if it has been activated. (L#858, 08/11/2005)

The basic sense of the predicator highlighted above is related to cognition, “to cause to remember; put in mind”. This predicator is perceived agentively; thus, it is related to an Agent which is deleted, to an Experiencer which is also deleted, and to an Object, “where the cruise control switch or button is”. This interpretation is expressed as:

*remind* [A\*, Ecog\*, O/ A, Ecog-del]

64) I **disagree**; first, because in time my wife's wounds may heal and her relationship with Maxine may resume. (L#762, 06/10/2005)

“To disagree” means “to fail to agree; differ”, and expresses an experiential cognitive sense, featured as an action in its basic sense in relation to the other arguments. The “I” accounts for the Agent and the Experiencer, and the Object is deleted, in other words, it is not present on the surface. This analysis is be codified as:

*disagree* [A, Ecog\*, O\*/ A=Ecog; O-del]

65) You **decide!** (L#762, 06/10/2005)

The predicator “to decide” means “to settle conclusively all contention or uncertainty about”. The Experiencer is coreferential with an Agent, “you”, which accounts for these coreferential roles. The Object is deleted. This analysis is represented as:

*decide* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog; O-del]

66) Bystanders who might **judge** my cell phone use do me a great disservice, and likewise people in other professions. (L#894, 22/11/2005)

The predicator “to judge” expresses cognition since it means “to form an opinion or estimation of after careful consideration”. The Agent coreferential with the Experiencer is “bystanders”, and the Object of the judgment is “my cell phone use”. This interpretation is semantically represented as:

*judge* [Ecog, O]

67) Please **consider** that when you are a bystander, you might not know the "rest of the story." (L#894, 22/11/2005)

This macrosene encompasses the predicator “to consider” whose basic sense is “to think carefully about”. The Experiencer is coreferential with an Agent and is deleted. The “when you are a bystander, you might not know the "rest of the story” accounts for the Object of consideration. This interpretation is represented as:

*consider* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog-del]

68) **Am I wrong?** (L#948, 10/12/2005)

The nucleus of this predicator is the adjective “wrong”, “not in conformity with fact or truth; incorrect or erroneous”, expressing a cognitive sense. The “I” stands for the Experiencer while the Object is deleted. This analysis is codified as:

*be wrong* [Ecog, Os\*/ Os-del]

69) She's **aware** of the incestuous relationship and vents a lot of anger at me for the rough time we've had. (L#528, 15/07/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” is the adjective “aware”, which means “having knowledge or cognizance”, expressing a cognitive sense. The “she” accounts for the Experiencer, while “the incestuous relationship” accounts for the Object of the experience. This analysis is semantically represented as:

*be aware* [Ecog, Os]

70) Not only will this prevent the problem of the person **wondering** who is calling, it's just common sense and good manners. (L#1002, 29/12/2005)

“To wonder” is a predicator which means “to feel curiosity or be in doubt about”. It is related to an Experiencer, “the person”, and an Object, “who’s calling”. This interpretation is codified as:

*wonder* [Ecog, O]

71) My friends think that I'm **crazy** to keep him around, but there is no better person here to take care of our children -- and changing my hours is not an option. (L#906, 25/11/2005)

The nucleus of this predicator is the adjective “crazy”, which means “senseless; impractical; totally unsound”, expressing a cognitive sense. The “I” stands for the Experiencer while the Object is “to keep him around”. This analysis is codified as:

*be crazy* [Ecog, Os]

72) I can't **trust** her, particularly from over here. (L#822, 28/10/2005)

The predicator “to trust” expresses a cognitive sense, “to believe”. The Agent coreferential with the Experiencer is “I”, while the Object of the experience is “her”. This interpretation is codified as:

*trust* [A, Ecog, O/ A=Ecog]

73) I want to **trust** her, but what should I do? (L#822, 28/10/2005)

The predicator “to trust” expresses a cognitive sense, “to believe”. The Experiencer coreferential with an Agent is deleted, while the Object of the experience is “her”. This interpretation is codified as:

*trust* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog-del]

74) You missed a golden opportunity to **educate** your readers on proper phone manners! (L#1002, 29/12/2005)

The predicator “to educate” means “to provide with knowledge or training in a particular area or for a particular purpose”. The Agent is deleted, the “your readers” accounts for the Experiencer and the Object is “proper phone manners”. This analysis is represented as:

*educate* [A\*, Ecog, O/ A-del]

75) **Am I justified** in avoiding her? (L#972, 18/12/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator is the adjective “justified”. The “I” accounts for the Experiencer, and the Object is “avoiding her”. This analysis is semantically represented as:

*be justified* [Ecog, Os]

76) She's built like a model, so it **confuses** me that he says these things. (L#342, 07/05/2005)

The predicator “to confuse” means “to cause to be unable to think with clarity or act with intelligence or understanding; throw off”. This predicator is associated with a coreferential Agent and Object, “it”, since it is the agent and the content of the experience. Also, “me” accounts for the Experiencer. This analysis is semantically represented as:

*confuse* [A, Ecog, O\*/ A=O]

77) I **am curious** about what he wants to say, but I don't want to disrespect my new beau by going to meet my ex-fiance. (L#738, 28/09/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” is “curious”, consequently the sense of this association is “to feel eager to learn more”. The Experiencer is “I” while the Object is “what he wants to say”. This analysis is semantically represented as:

*be curious* [Ecog, Os]

78) While I share some of "Marian the Librarian's" concerns, I couldn't help but **notice** that her pointers for library etiquette were comprised almost entirely of "don'ts.". (L#426, 07/06/2005)

The predicator highlighted in one of the microscenes above expresses “to take notice of; observe”. The Experiencer is deleted while “that her pointers for library etiquette were comprised almost entirely of "don'ts” accounts for the Object. This interpretation produces the following semantic representation:

*notice* [Ecog, O/ Ecog-del]

79) I **explained** that it had arrived damaged and that I was not responsible. (L#164, 28/02/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a cognitive predicator, “to explain”, which means “to make plain or comprehensible”. It is a predicator which is related to “I”, standing for the Agent, and “that it had arrived damaged and that I was not responsible”, accounting for the Object. The Experiencer is deleted. This analysis can be represented by:

*explain* [A, Ecog\*, O/Ecog-del]

80) I find this situation even more upsetting because I have **explained** to my in-laws that my children's father does not visit them, nor do my parents. (L#284, 14/04/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a cognitive predicator, “to explain”, which means “to make plain or comprehensible”. It is an agentive predicator which is related to “I”, which represents the Agent, and “that my children's father does not visit them, nor do my parents”, which represents the Object, while “my in laws” accounts for the Experiencer. This analysis is represented by:

*explain* [A, Ecog, O]

81) When I try to **explain** to Shelby that there are consequences for her actions -- such as grounding or taking away privileges -- she starts screaming and crying, which instantly draws the ire of her mother. (L#516, 10/07/2005)

This macroscene encompasses a cognitive predicator, “to explain”, which means “to make plain or comprehensible”. It is an agentive predicator which is related to an Agent which is deleted, and to “Shelby”, which accounts for the Experiencer, while “that there are consequences for her actions -- such as grounding or taking away privileges” accounts for the Object. This analysis is represented by:

*explain* [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]

82) When I showed her what I had found, she **confessed**. (L#822, 28/10/2005)

The predicator “to confess”, which means “to disclose (something damaging or inconvenient to oneself); admit”, is represented agentively, thus it is related to an Agent, an Experiencer and an Object. The Experiencer and the object of the cognition are deleted, and the “she” accounts for the Agent. This interpretation is represented by the following codification:

*confess* [A, Ecog\*, O\*/ Ecog, O-del]

83) I remained a lady through it all, so that if he **came to his senses** and realized our marriage was worth saving, I'd have no regrets about my actions. (L#140, 19/02/2005)

This macroscene encompasses the idiom “to come to one’s sense” which means “to regain one's good judgment or realistic point of view; become reasonable” (Dictionary.com Unabridged). The “he” accounts for the Experiencer, and “his sense” accounts for the Object. This analysis is codified as:

*come to one's senses* [Ecog, O]

84) My dictionary **defines** "wallflower" as a girl who watches at a dance because of shyness or lack of a partner. (L#318, 26/04/2005)

This predicator, "to define", expresses a cognitive sense since it means "to state the precise meaning of". The roles associated with this predicator are the Agent coreferential with the Experiencer, "my dictionary", and the Object, "wallflower". This interpretation is semantically represented as:

*define*[A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]

The following table summarizes these representations:

<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>
01) agree	06	28) get suspicious	01
02) assume	05	29) go into	01
03) be aware	01	30) ignore	01
04) be certain	01	31) imagine	03
05) be crazy	01	32) intend	02
06) be curious	01	33) judge	01
07) be justified	01	34) know	77
08) be sure	08	35) learn	04
09) be wrong	04	36) look forward to	01
10) believe	09	37) look into	01
11) change one's mind	01	38) make up one's mind	01
12) coach	01	39) misunderstand	01
13) come to one's senses	01	40) notice	01



14) confess	02	41) plan	04
15) confuse	01	42) realize	08
16) consider	13	43) recall	01
17) convince	02	44) reconsider	01
18) decide	07	45) remember	02
19) define	01	46) remind	10
20) disagree	03	47) seem	13
21) discover	03	48) solve	01
22) educate	01	49) suspect	05
23) explain	08	50) teach	04
24) fantasize	01	51) think	46
25) find out	05	52) trust	02
26) figure	01	53) understand	15
27) forget	04	54) wonder	10
$\Sigma$	92		217

## 4.2. Semantic Movements

### 4.2.1. Semantic Movements from other semantic domains towards the experiential domain:

1) A lot of the boys I've talked to have asked for my picture, so I went to Google and found a picture of a pretty blond girl around 15 years old. (L#18, 07/01/2005)

“To go” is a basic locative predicator whose meaning is “to move or travel; proceed”. Nevertheless, this macroscene expresses a different sense since “go to google” does not mean physical motion. In fact, the foregrounded sense is to do research on google. The “I” accounts for both the Agent and Experiencer whereas “google” accounts for the Object.

This interpretation is represented as:

*go* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]

**Locative → Ecog**

2) How can I **make** the right decision? (L#42, 14/01/2005)

The semantic movement which is observed in the macrosene above originates in the Basic domain since the basic sense of the predicator “to make” is “to cause to exist or happen; bring about; create”. However, this is not the sense expressed by this predicator in the microscene encompassing it. In fact, the sense perceived is “to form in the mind”, a cognitive sense. This predicator is expressed agentively, therefore it is related to an Agent and an Experiencer in a coreferential relationship. Also, it is related to an Object, “the right decision”. These roles are represented as the following:

*make* [A, Ecog\*, O/A=Ecog]

**Basic → Ecog**

3) I **find** it reprehensible that you assume we had slept together or that we intend to. (L#66, 23/01/2005)

The predicator “to find” is a Benefactive predicator which means “to come upon, often by accident; meet with”; however, this is not the sense perceived in this microscene. This sense has been backgrounded, and the foregrounded sense is “to perceive to be, after experience or consideration”. Thus, it can be inferred that there is a semantic movement from the Benefactive domain to the Experiential cognitive subdomain. The roles related to this stative predicator are the Experiencer, “I”, and the Object, “that he had stopped going to class a long time ago”. These relations are expressed as:

*find* [ Ecog, Os]

**Benefactive → Ecog**

4) I tell him it takes the enjoyment out of an otherwise pleasant experience, but he doesn't seem to **get** it. (L#84, 30/01/2005)

The sense expressed by the predicator highlighted in the macrosentence above is “to gain or have understanding of”. However, this is not the basic sense of this predicator which is “to come into possession or use of; receive”. The semantic movement perceived above is from the Benefactive domain towards the Experiential cognitive domain. The roles related to this predicator are: an Experiencer which has been deleted and an Object, “it”. The following is the representation for this analysis:

*get* [Ecog\*, O/Ecog-del]

**Benefactive → Ecog**

5) I've **had** a bad drug problem ever since my best friend overdosed in my hotel room. (L#96, 02/02/2005)

“To have” is a Benefactive predicator which means “to be in possession of”. Nevertheless, this macrosentence does not express physical possession but it expresses the existence of an inner experience, “have a problem”. The “I” stands for the Experiencer of this problem while “a bad drug problem” stands for the content of this experience. There is a semantic movement from the Benefactive domain towards the Experiential emotion subdomain. This analysis is represented as:

*have* [Eemo, Os]

**Benefactive → Eemo**

6) After reading the letters about hospital gowns, I thought I'd **share** my story. (L#102, 04/02/2005)

The basic sense of “to share” is “to divide and parcel out in shares; apportion”; however, the foregrounded sense is “to relate (a secret or experience, for example) to another or

others”, expressing an experiential communicative sense. There is a semantic movement from the Benefactive domain towards the Experiencer communicative subdomain. The “I” accounts for the Agent, the “my story” accounts for the Object, and the Experiencer has been deleted. This analysis is codified as:

*share* [A, Ecom\*, O/Ecom-del]                      **Benefactive → Ecom**

7) My answering machine clearly states that I "work nights and sleep days, so please leave a message and I'll return the call." (L#120, 11/02/2005)

Both predicators illustrate a semantic movement from the Locative domain towards the Experiential domain. The predicator “to leave” means “to go out of or away from” , although the sense perceived in the above macrosense is “to give or deposit, as for use or information, upon one's departure or in one's absence”, that is, a communicative sense. Likewise, “return” encompasses a locative sense “to go or come back, as to an earlier condition or place”. However, the perceived sense is “to answer or respond”, a communicative sense. The predicator “to leave” comprehends an Agent and an Experiencer which have been deleted, and an Object, “a message”. Similarly, the predicator “to return” comprehends an Agent, “I”, “the call” which stands for the Object, and an Experiencer which has been deleted. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*leave* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/A, Ecom-del]                      **Locative → Ecom**

*return* [A, Ecom\*, O/Ecom-del]                      **Locative → Ecom**

8) Your column is widely read, and I'm certain that a good number of other night-shift workers would appreciate it if you could **spread** the word: Those of us who work nights need the same amount of sleep that people who work days do. (L#120, 11/02/2005)

A semantic movement from the Locative domain towards the Experiential domain takes place since the basic sense of the predicator “to spread” has been backgrounded. Its basic sense is “to open to a fuller extent or width; stretch”. However, the foregrounded sense is “to cause to become widely seen or known; scatter or disseminate”, expressing a communicative sense. The “you” stands for the Agent, the “word” stands for the Object, and the Experiencer has been deleted. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*spread* [A, Ecom\*, O/Ecom-del]      **Locative → Ecom**

9) Nor did I rave or **make** a fool of myself. (L#140, 19/02/2005)

The analysis of this microscene indicates there is a semantic movement from the Basic domain towards emotive Experiential domain, since the basic sense of “to make” is “to cause to exist or happen; bring about; create” is not foregrounded in this microscene. The intended sense is “to cause to be or become” a fool. The Agent has been deleted, the “fool” accounts for the Object, and the “myself” stands for the Experiencer. This analysis can be expressed semantically as:

*make* [A\*, Eemo, O/A-del]      **Basic → Emotion**

10) I am ambitious, a voracious reader and can **carry on** an intelligent conversation. (L#158, 26/02/2005)

The phrasal verb highlighted above encompasses means “to manage; conduct”; however, the sense which is foregrounded in this macroscene is the one of conducting a

conversation, expressing a communicative sense. The Experiencer and the Agent have been deleted, and “an intelligent conversation” stands for the Object. This analysis can be expressed semantically as:

*carry on* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]      **Basic → Ecom**

11) **Have** you any suggestions? (L#158, 26/02/2005)

“To have” is not expressed in its basic sense which has been backgrounded, “to be in possession of.” The foregrounded sense is “to hold in the mind; entertain”, carrying a cognitive sense. The “you” is the Experiencer while “any suggestions” accounts for the Object. This analysis can be codified as:

*have* [Ecog, Os]      **Benefactive → Ecog**

12) One went on to say that their company ships items through the mail daily, where products are exposed to outside temperatures, and still **had** no complaints from customers about receiving broken items. (L#164, 28/02/2005)

The semantic analysis of this macrosene reveals a semantic movement from the Benefactive domain towards the Experiential domain. The predicator “to have” means “to be in possession of”, but a “complain” can not be possessed. In fact, the sense which is foregrounded is communicative, receiving a complaint. Although communicative predicators are generally agentive, “to have” is perceived as a process predicator in the microscene encompassing it, since the Agent is expressed in the modality, “from customers”. “Complaints” stands for the Object, and the Experiencer has been deleted. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*have* [Ecom\*, O/Ecom-del]

**Benefactive → Ecom**

13) Not surprisingly, this often **upsets** friends and family members. (L#170, 02/03/2005)

“To upset” means basically “to cause to turn or tip over; capsize” which expresses a spatial sense; however, the foregrounded sense in this macrosense is “to distress or perturb mentally or emotionally”. This interpretation accounts for a semantic movement from the Locative domain towards the Experiencer emotion subdomain. “This” accounts for both the Agent and the Object of the emotional experience, and “friends and family members” accounts for the Experiencer.

*upset* [A, Eemo, O\*/ A=O]

**Locative → Eemo**

14) I, too, enjoy this very much, and when he says, "Oh, Mommy, I love you so much," as he often does, my heart **melts**. (L#206, 16/03/2005)

Although the basic sense of “to melt” is “to be changed from a solid to a liquid state especially by the application of heat”, this is not the sense which is foregrounded in this microscene. In fact, the foregrounded sense is “to become softened in feeling”, featuring a semantic movement of this predicator from the Basic domain towards the experiential domain, more specifically towards the emotion subdomain.

*melt* [Eemo]

**Basic → Eemo**

15) I love the occasional "how we met" stories in your column, and would like to **share** mine. (L#236, 27/03/2005)

The basic sense of “to share” is “to divide and parcel out in shares; apportion”. The foregrounded sense in this macrosense is “to relate (a secret or experience, for example) to

another or others”, expressing an experiential communicative sense. There is a semantic movement from the Benefactive domain towards the experiential communicative domain. The Agent is deleted, the “mine” accounts for the Object, and the Experiencer has been deleted. This analysis can be codified as:

*share* [A\*, Eemo\*, O/ A, Eemo-del]                      **Benefactive** → **Ecom**

16) I appreciate any insight you can give me. (L#242, 30/03/2005)

The semantic movement perceived in this macrosentence is from the Benefactive domain towards the Experiencer domain, more specifically the cognition subdomain. Although the basic sense of “to give” is Benefactive, the foregrounded sense here is the one associated with cognition since the meaning of “insight” is “an instance of apprehending the true nature of a thing, esp. through intuitive understanding”. The roles associated with this predicator are the Agent, “you”, the Experiencer, “me”, and the Object which is deleted. This analysis can be codified as:

*give* [A, Ecog, O\*/O-del]                                      **Benefactive** → **Ecog**

17) Whenever we have an argument, he says, "Go back to Paul -- maybe he can make you happy." (L#182, 06/03/2005)

The semantic analysis of this macrosentence reveals a semantic movement from the Benefactive domain towards the Experiential domain. The predicator “to have” means “to be in possession of”, but an “argument” can not be possessed. In fact, the foregrounded sense is communicative, “performing a discussion”. This analysis can be semantically represented as:



*have* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

**Benefactive → Ecom**

18) What would the parishioners think if they knew their preacher was **delivering** his sermon while wearing a bra? (L#242, 30/03/2005)

The metaphorical movement which can be observed in this macroscene encompasses the predicator “to deliver”. This predicator means “to bring or transport to the proper place or recipient; distribute” in its basic sense; however, the foregrounded sense in the microscene around this predicator is “to express in words; declare or utter” due to the association with the noun “sermon”. Thus, this predicator undertakes a movement from the Locative domain towards the Experiencer domain, more specifically the communication subdomain. The roles related to this predicator are the Agent, “their preacher”, the Object, “his sermon”, and the Experiencer which is deleted. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*deliver* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

**Benefactive → Ecom**

19) Everybody else **takes** their problems to their minister, but my husband IS one. (L#242, 30/03/2005)

Although the predicator “to take” expresses a spatial sense, the foregrounded sense here is the communicative one. When a problem is taken, it is communicated to somebody. The roles related to this predicator are the Agent, “everybody else”, the Experiencer, “their minister, and the Object, “their problems”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*take* [A, Ecom, O]

**Locative → Ecom**

20) Punishing a student for **having** a different political opinion sounds more like North Korea than the U.S.A. (L#230, 24/03/2005)

The predicator “to have” is a Benefactive predicator in its basic sense; however, the foregrounded sense in this macrosense is associated with cognition. An opinion can not be possessed but held in mind. The roles associated with this predicator in this metaphorical movement are the Experiencer which is deleted and the Object, “a different political opinion”. This semantic interpretation can be represented as:

*have* [Ecog\*, Os]

**Benefactive → Ecog**

21) There are 20 million quilters in the USA, and I bet you will hear from a lot of them about the answer you **gave** "Krista in Salt Lake City," who asked what she should do with an heirloom quilt. (L#336, 03/05/2005)

The semantic movement perceived in this macrosense is from the Benefactive domain towards the Experiencer domain, more specifically the communication subdomain. Although the basic sense of “to give” is Benefactive, the foregrounded sense here is the one associated with communication due to the relation with “answer”. The roles related to this predicator are: the Agent, “you”, the Experiencer, “Krista in Salt Lake City”, and the Object “the answer”. This analysis can be codified as:

*give* [A, Ecom, O]

**Benefactive → Ecom**

22) The letter about the grandmother who was angry because her grandson Adam didn't bring her a souvenir T-shirt when he came home on leave from Iraq **left** me stunned. (L#296, 19/04/2005)

The metaphorical movement observed in this macroscene encompasses a predicator whose basic sense is Locative, “to go out of or away from”. However, the foregrounded sense “to cause or permit to be or remain” due to the association to the adjective “stunned”, which means “filled with the emotional impact of overwhelming surprise or shock” (WordNet). This interpretation can be codified as:

*leave* [Eemo, O]

**Locative → Eemo**

23) Abby, she wants to divorce my father, and she doesn't care that she's **hurting** us. (L#330, 01/05/2005)

Although the predicator “to hurt” expresses a basic action, “to cause physical damage or pain to; injure”, the foregrounded sense in this macroscene is emotive. The foregrounded sense is “to cause mental or emotional suffering to; distress”. The movement which occurs is from the Basic domain towards the Experiencer domain. The roles associated with the predicator are: “she” which accounts for the coreferential Agent and Object, and the Experiencer is “us”. This analysis can be semantically represented by:

*hurt* [A, Eemo, O\*/ A=O]

**Basic → Eemo**

24) I'm sure you **got** a lot of responses to that letter. (L#296, 19/04/2005)

The predicator “to get” expresses a Benefactive sense; however, due to its association with “responses” the Benefactive sense is backgrounded while the communicative sense is foregrounded. The “you” accounts for the Experiencer, and the Object is “a lot of responses”.

*get* [Eemo, O]

**Benefactive → Ecom**

25) Neil expects Alex to be able to drive to his house or out to see a movie, and **gets upset** if she can't. (L#272, 09/04/2005)

The adjective “upset” is the nucleus of the predicator, consequently it accounts for the sense of the predicator associated with it. However, the basic sense of “upset”, “having been overturned” is backgrounded in this macroscene. The foregrounded sense is “in a state of emotional or mental distress; distraught”. Thus, a metaphorical movement from the Locative domain towards the Experiencer domain can be perceived. The roles associated with the predicator are the Experiencer which is deleted and the Object of the experience “if she can't”. This analysis presents the following semantic representation:

*get upset* [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]                      **Locative → Eemo**

26) Please **give** that woman a message for me: "Grandma, you DID get something. You got two weeks with your grandson, and you messed it up with your immaturity! Grow up and get a life!" (L#296, 19/04/2005)

In the above macroscene a metaphorical movement from the Benefactive domain towards the Experiencer domain takes place, more specifically to the communication subdomain. Although “to give” means “to present voluntarily and without expecting compensation; bestow” (Dictionary.com Unabridged), the foregrounded sense in this macroscene is “to impart or communicate”. The Agent is deleted, the Experiencer is “that woman” and the Object is “a message”. This interpretation is codified as:

*give* [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]                      **Benefactive → Ecom**

27) I **lost** the hearing in my left ear and had severe headaches for months afterward. (L#306, 22/04/2005)

The basic sense of “to lose” is Benefactive since this predicator means “to be unsuccessful in retaining possession of; mislay”. However, this predicator is associated with “the hearing” which is not something to be possessed. Thus, the meaning encompassed by this predicator in this macrosense is “to fail to hear, see, or understand”, and it is a sensation Experiencer sense. There is a metaphorical movement from the Benefactive domain towards the Experiencer domain. The roles associated with this predicator are “I” which accounts for the Experiencer and “the hearing in my left ear” which accounts for the Object. This interpretation is interpreted as:

*lose* [Esens, O]

**Benefactive → Esens**

28) On our way out, Tim made it clear that we were not happy with their rudeness, but only one of them had the courtesy to **offer** an apology for the remark. (L#444, 13/06/2005)

The predicator highlighted in the above macrosense expresses a Benefactive sense since it means “to present for acceptance or rejection; proffer”. Nevertheless, the foregrounded sense is communicative, “to put forward for consideration; propose”, due to the association with “apology”. The Agent and the Experiencer are deleted, while the Object is “apology”.

This semantic analysis can be codified as:

*offer* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]

**Benefactive → Ecom**

29) While I **share** some of "Marian the Librarian's" concerns, I couldn't help but notice that her pointers for library etiquette were comprised almost entirely of "don'ts.". (L#426, 07/06/2005)

The basic sense of “to share” is “to divide and parcel out in shares; apportion”; however, this sense has been backgrounded by “to participate in, use, enjoy, or experience jointly or

in turns”, expressing an experiential emotive sense. There is a semantic movement from the Benefactive domain towards the Experiencer emotive subdomain. The Experiencer of the emotion is “I”, while the Object is “some of "Marian the Librarian's" concerns”. This analysis can be codified as:

*share* [Eemo, O]

**Benefactive → Eemo**

30) Teach him to search the catalog, and he'll have information for a lifetime." (L#426, 07/06/2005)

The Benefactive sense encompassed by “to have” is due to its basic meaning that is “to be in possession of”. However, the foregrounded sense in this macrosense is a cognitive sense, since the meaning it expresses is “to hold in the mind; entertain”. The “he” stands for the Experiencer, while “information” accounts for the Object of the experience. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*have* [Ecog, O]

**Benefactive → Ecog**

31) A short while later, one of them approached us and said, "Don't take this the wrong way, but the guys and I were taking a survey, and we'd like to know what size bra you wear." (L#444, 13/06/2005)

Although the predicator “to take” expresses a Benefactive sense, since it means “to get into one's possession by force, skill, or artifice”, the foregrounded sense here is the cognitive sense. The sense encompassed by “to take” in this macrosense is “to consider; assume”. The roles related to this predicator are the Agent coreferential with an Experiencer which is deleted, and an Object which is “this”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*take* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog-del]

**Locative → Ecog**

32) When I think about the fun we had, I **break down** and cry. (L#540, 20/07/2005)

The basic sense of the phrasal verb highlighted above is “to cause to collapse; destroy”, however, the foregrounded sense in the microscene encompassing this phrasal verb is an emotive sense, “to become or cause to become distressed or upset”. Consequently, a semantic movement from the Basic domain towards the Experiencer domain is observed. The Experiencer which accounts for this emotion is “I”. This semantic interpretation can be represented as:

*break down* [Eemo]

**Basic → Eemo**

33) Your readers have a history of responding enthusiastically to the good advice you **share** with them. (L#414, 02/06/2005)

The basic sense of “to share” is “to divide and parcel out in shares; apportion”; however, this sense has been backgrounded by “to relate (a secret or experience, for example) to another or others”, expressing an experiential communicative sense. There is a semantic movement from the Benefactive domain towards the Experiencer communicative domain. The “you” accounts for the Agent, the “good advice” accounts for the Object, and the Experiencer is “them”. This analysis can be codified as:

*share* [A, Ecom, O]

**Benefactive → Ecom**

34) Whenever I bring up the subject, he becomes agitated and argues that he hasn't made up his mind about it, but is "**leaning** toward no." (L#450, 15/06/2005)

The predicator highlighted above is basically Locative, “to bend or slant away from the vertical”. However, the foregrounded sense in this macroscene is “to have a tendency or preference”. Consequently, a movement from the Locative domain towards the Experience domain is observed. The Experiencer of the preference is deleted, and the Object of the preference is “no”. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*lean* [Ecog\*, O]

**Locative → Ecog**

35) She **screams** at Fran all the time, calls her names, throws tantrums when she doesn't get her way, does poorly in school -- the list goes on and on. (L#516, 10/07/2005)

The basic sense of the predicator “to scream” is basic since this predicator means in the basic sense “to utter a long loud piercing cry, as from pain or fear”. Nevertheless, the foregrounded sense is the communicative sense, due to the meaning this predicator presents in the microscene encompassing it, i.e., “to speak or write in a heated hysterical manner”. The roles associated with this predicator are an Agent, “she”, an Experiencer, “Fran”. This semantic analysis is codified as:

*scream* [A, Ecom]

**Basic → Ecom**

36) I have seen these men every day and **had** work-related discussions with them. (L#444, 13/06/2005)

The semantic analysis of this macroscene reveals a semantic movement from the Benefactive domain towards the Experiential domain. The predicator “to have” means “to be in possession of”, but a “discussion” can not be possessed. In fact, the foregrounded sense is communicative, “performing a discussion”. The Agent of the discussions is



deleted, the Experiencer is “them”, and the Object of the communication is “work related discussions”. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*have* [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]

**Benefactive → Ecom**

37) We **had** no contact other than Christmas and birthday cards. (L#468, 22/06/2005)

Similar to the previous analysis, another movement is performed by the predicator “to have” towards the communicative domain, due to the association to “contact” which means “connection or interaction; communication”. The Agent of the communication is “we”, the Experiencer is deleted, and the Object is “contact”. This semantic analysis can be represented as:

*have* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

**Benefactive → Ecom**

38) I was in therapy, and just **coming** to the realization that "something awful might have happened," when I got a phone call asking me straight out if I recalled any kind of abuse by my father. (L#510, 07/07/2005)

The predicator highlighted above is a Locative predicator in its basic sense since it means “to advance toward the speaker or toward a specified place; approach”. Nevertheless, the foregrounded sense in the macrosense above is “to arrive at or reach a particular state or condition”, and also, due to the word “realization” the cognitive sense is foregrounded. The Experiencer is deleted, and the Object is “realization”. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*come* [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]

**Locative → Ecog**

39) Do you **have** any idea what it is, and how I can get rid of it? (L#558, 27/07/2005)

The predicator “to have” is a Benefactive predicator in its basic sense; however, the foregrounded sense in this macrosene is associated with cognition. An idea can not be possessed but held in mind. The roles associated with this predicator in this metaphorical movement are the Experiencer, “you” and the Object, “any idea what it is”. This semantic interpretation can be represented as:

*have* [Ecog, O] **Benefactive → Ecog**

40) We **exchanged** greetings and I introduced them to Tim. (L#444, 13/06/2005)

The Benefactive predicator “to exchange” means “to give in return for something received; trade”. This sense is backgrounded in the macrosene above due to the association with “greetings”. Thus, the meaning encompassed by this predicator above is “to give and receive reciprocally; interchange”. The “we” stands for Agent, the Experiencer is deleted, and the “greetings” accounts for the Object of the communication. This analysis can be codified as:

*exchange* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] **Benefactive → Ecom**

41) Dad had **admitted** it while in psychiatric care before he was placed in a nursing home. (L#510, 07/07/2005)

“To admit” is a Benefactive power predicator which performs a movement towards the cognitive Experiential domain. The basic sense of this predicator expresses power, “to permit to enter”, however, the foregrounded sense in this macrosene is associated with another sense, “to grant to be real, valid, or true; acknowledge”. The Agent coreferential

with the Experiencer is “Dad”, and the Object of the communication is “it”. This semantic interpretation can be represented as:

*admit* [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]                      **Benefactive → Ecog**

42) Whatever peace they may have **attained** so far (if any) will be **shattered** and their emotions inflamed. (L#576, 02/08/2005)

The macroscene above encompasses two microscenes which present a predicator performing a semantic movement. First, “to attain”, which is a Benefactive predicator due to its basic sense, “to gain as an objective; achieve”. However, this predicator is associated with “peace”, which in this context means “serenity”; consequently the foregrounded sense is “to arrive at, as by virtue of persistence or the passage of time”. The “they” stands for the Experiencer of the serenity reached, and “peace” accounts for the Object. Also, “to shatter” performs a metaphorical movement, since the basic sense “to cause to break or burst suddenly into pieces, as with a violent blow” is backgrounded. The foregrounded sense is “to damage seriously; disable” due to the association with “peace” which expresses emotion. The Experiencer is deleted as well as the Object. The representation of this analysis is the following:

*attain* [Eemo, O]                      **Benefactive → Eemo**

*shatter* [Eemo\*/ Eemo-del]                      **Basic → Eemo**

43) Todd **refuses** to even consider being married in a Catholic church and, because he won't, I won't get married in his. (L#630, 22/08/2005)

The predicator “to refuse” features a Benefactive basic sense since it means “to decline to accept (something offered)” (Dictionary.com Unabridged). However, the foregrounded sense in the microscene encompassing it is “to express a determination not to (do something)” (Dictionary.com Unabridged). The roles associated with this predicator are: “Todd” which accounts for the Agent coreferential with the Experiencer, and “to consider being married in a Catholic church” which accounts for the Object. This semantic analysis can be represented as:

*refuse* [A, Eemo\*, O/ A=Eemo]                      **Benefactive → Eemo**

44) I know I would **be upset** if the tables were turned. (L#738, 28/09/2005)

The adjective “upset” is the nucleus of the predicator, consequently it accounts for the sense of the predicator associated with it. However, the basic sense of “upset”, “having been overturned” is backgrounded in this macroscene. In fact, the foregrounded sense is “in a state of emotional or mental distress; distraught”. Thus, a metaphorical movement from the Locative domain towards the Experiencer domain can be perceived. The roles associated with the predicator are the Experiencer, “I”, and the Object of the experience “if the tables were turned”. This analysis presents the following semantic representation:

*be upset* [Eemo, O]                                      **Locative → Eemo**

45) He has high morals and **claims** to be a Christian. (L#588, 06/08/2005)

Even though the basic sense of “to claim” is a Benefactive sense due to its meaning, “to demand, ask for, or take as one's own or one's due”, the sense which is foregrounded in this macroscene is a communicative sense. In fact, the meaning this predicator encompasses

above is “to state to be true, especially when open to question; assert or maintain”. The roles associated with this predicator are: an Agent and an Experiencer which are deleted, and an Object, “to be a Christian”. The semantic representation for this interpretation is the following:

*claim* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]      **Benefactive → Ecom**

46) I have also told him he should go out with other women if he gets the chance, but he refuses. (L#612, 15/08/2005)

The predicator “to refuse” features a Benefactive basic sense since it means “to decline to accept (something offered)” (Dictionary.com Unabridged). However, the foregrounded sense in the microscene encompassing it is “to express a determination not to (do something)” (Dictionary.com Unabridged), an emotive sense. The roles associated with this predicator are: “he” which accounts for the Agent coreferential with the Experiencer, and the Object which is deleted. This semantic analysis can be represented as:

*refuse* [A,Eemo\*, O\*/ A=Eemo; O-del]      **Benefactive → Eemo**

47) There is this woman, "Lucy," he claims is only a friend, who lives about 70 miles from us. (L#654, 31/08/2005)

Even though the basic sense of “to claim” is a Benefactive sense due to its meaning, “to demand, ask for, or take as one's own or one's due”, the foregrounded sense in this macroscene is a communicative sense. In fact, the meaning this predicator encompasses above is “to state to be true, especially when open to question; assert or maintain”. The roles associated with this predicator are: an Agent which is “he”, an Experiencer which is



Even though the predicator “to hurt” expresses a basic action, “to cause physical damage or pain to; injure”, the foregrounded sense in this macroscene is emotive. The foregrounded sense is “to cause mental or emotional suffering to; distress”. The movement undertaken is from the Basic domain towards the Experiencer domain. The roles associated with the predicator are: an Agent, which is deleted, “her feelings” which accounts for the Experiencer, and the Object, which is also deleted. This analysis can be semantically represented by:

*hurt* [ A\*, Eemo, O\*/ A, O-del]                      **Basic → Eemo**

51) Please give me some advice -- and hurry! (L#708, 18/09/2005)

The macroscene above encompasses the predicator “to have” in association with “advice”, consequently the Benefactive sense is backgrounded. The meaning expressed by this predicator in the microscene encompassing it is communicative. The Agent is deleted, the “me” accounts for the Experiencer, and “some advice” accounts for the Object of the communication. This semantic interpretation can be represented as:

*give* [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]                      **Benefactive → Ecom**

52) Jack either ignores my requests or gives me reasons why I "don't need" keys. (L#588, 06/08/2005)

Similar to the previous macroscene, the association of the Benefactive predicator “to give” with “reasons” expresses a communicative meaning. The Agent of the communication is deleted, the Experiencer is “me”, and the Object of the communication is “reasons”. This interpretation can be codified as:

*give* [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]

**Benefactive → Ecom**

53) Should I **share** this information with him or **keep** my mouth shut? (L#648, 29/08/2005)

The macroscene above encompasses two microscenes featuring predicators which have undertaken a semantic movement towards the communication experiential subdomain. First, “to share” whose basic sense is “to divide and parcel out in shares; apportion”; however, this sense is backgrounded and the foregrounded sense is “to relate (a secret or experience, for example) to another or others”. The Agent of the experience is “I”, the “him” accounts for the Experiencer of the communication, and the Object is “this information”. Also, “to keep” which means “to retain possession of”, whose communication sense is foregrounded. The meaning encompassed by this predicator associated with “mouth shut” is “to remain in a state or condition; stay”. This communicative sense in a negative way is associated with an Agent which is deleted, an Object “my mouth”, and an Experiencer, which is deleted. The codification for this semantic interpretation is the following:

*share* [A, Ecom, O]

**Benefactive → Ecom**

*keep* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]

**Benefactive → Ecom**

54) When I told Darren, he **was** jealous and **hurt**. (L#612, 15/08/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” is the adjective “hurt”. The basic sense of this adjective is “something that hurts; a pain, injury, or wound”; however, the foregrounded sense in this macroscene is the emotive sense “mental suffering; anguish”. The “he”



accounts for the Experiencer and the Object is deleted. This analysis can be represented as:

*be hurt* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

**Basic → Eemo**

55) I can't seem to get my brother-in-law to stop making vulgar comments to me. (L#342, 07/05/2005)

The analysis of this macroscene indicates there is a semantic movement from the Basic domain towards the communication Experiential domain, since the basic sense of “make”, which is “to cause to exist or happen; bring about; create” is not foregrounded in the microscene encompassing it. In fact, the foregrounded sense is “to deliver, utter, or put forth”. The Agent is deleted, the “vulgar comments” accounts for the Object, and the “me” stands for the Experiencer. This analysis can be expressed semantically as:

*make* [A\*, Ecom, O/A-del]

**Basic → Ecom**

56) When he started dating my sister, I was right out of high school, and he would make comments and I'd just laugh them off. (L#342, 07/05/2005)

The analysis of this macroscene indicates there is a semantic movement from the Basic domain towards the communication Experiential domain, since the basic sense of “make”, which is “to cause to exist or happen; bring about; create” is backgrounded. In fact, the foregrounded sense is “to deliver, utter, or put forth”. The “he” stands for the Agent, the “comments” accounts for the Object, and the Experiencer is deleted. This analysis can be expressed semantically as:

*make* [A, Eemo\*, O/ Ecom-del]

**Basic → Ecom**

57) When Don and I **have** the rare quarrel, he goes running off to Marsha for advice. (L#378, 20/05/2005)

The semantic analysis of this macroscene reveals a semantic movement from the Benefactive domain towards the Experience domain. The predicator “to have” means “to be in possession of”, but a “quarrel” can not be possessed. In fact, the foregrounded sense is communicative, “performing a discussion”. The “Don and I” accounts for the Agent, the Experiencer is deleted, and the Object is “quarrel”. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*have* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]      **Benefactive → Ecom**

58) The only other concern I **have** about my ex is being paid for our services, as I have been burned by her in the past. (L#396, 27/05/2005)

The semantic analysis of this macroscene reveals a semantic movement from the Benefactive domain towards the Experience domain. The predicator “to have” means “to be in possession of”, but a “concern” can not be possessed. In fact, the foregrounded sense is emotive, “to hold in the mind; entertain” since “concern” means “a troubled or anxious state of mind arising from solicitude or interest”. The “I” accounts for the Experiencer, and the Object is “the only other concern”. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*have* [ Eemo, O]      **Benefactive → Eemo**

59) Your response was that people should "**pay** attention to the wallflowers." (L#318, 26/04/2005)

The Benefactive predicator “to pay” means “to give money to in return for goods or services rendered”; however, this sense is backgrounded in this macroscene. The sense

which is expressed in the macroscene above is “to give or render (attention, respects, compliments, etc.), as if due or fitting” (Dictionary.com Unabridged), thus the foregrounded sense is cognitive. The “people” accounts for the Agent coreferential with the Experiencer, while “attention” and “wallflowers” account for the Object of the experience. This analysis can be represented as:

*pay* [ A, Ecog\*, O, O/ A=Ecog]                      **Benefactive → Ecog**

60) They **are hurt** when they tell Mother that they love her and she doesn't answer back. (L#330, 01/05/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” is the adjective “hurt”. The basic sense of this adjective is “something that hurts; a pain, injury, or wound”; however, the foregrounded sense in this macroscene is the emotive sense “mental suffering; anguish”. The Experiencer is “they”, and the Object is deleted. This analysis can be represented as:

*be hurt* [ Eemo, O\*/ O-del]                      **Basic → Eemo**

61) Furthermore, these comments can **be** especially **hurtful** to those who are physically unable to have more than one child. (L#768, 09/10/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” is the adjective “hurtful”. The basic sense of this adjective is “causing injury or suffering”. The foregrounded sense in this macroscene is the emotive sense, thus, the Experiencer is “those who are physically unable to have more than one child”, and the “these comments” accounts for the Agent coreferential with the Object. This analysis can be represented as:

*be hurtful* [ A, Eemo, O/ A=O]                      **Basic → Eemo**

62) I wouldn't have **been upset**, but she lied to me -- besides, the profile presented her as single. (L#822, 28/10/2005)

The adjective “upset” is the nucleus of the predicator, consequently it accounts for the sense of the predicator associated with it. However, the basic sense of “upset”, “having been overturned” is backgrounded in this macrosense. In fact, the sense which is foregrounded is “in a state of emotional or mental distress; distraught”. Thus, it can be observed a metaphorical movement from the Locative domain towards the Experiencer domain. The roles associated with the predicator are the Experiencer, “I”, and the Object of the experience which is deleted. This analysis presents the following semantic representation:

*be upset* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

**Locative → Eemo**

63) Not long afterward they separated, and Jane **was devastated**. (L#942, 08/12/2005)

The predicator “to devastate” expresses basically a Basic sense since it means “to lay waste; destroy”. Nevertheless, the foregrounded sense in the macrosense above is an emotive sense, “to overwhelm; confound; stun”. The roles associated with this predicator are: an Experiencer, “Jane”, and the Object of the experience which is deleted. This semantic analysis can be codified as:

*devastate* [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]

**Basic → Eemo**

64) I have always stressed to my teenagers, and their friends, that when they **make** a phone call, they should identify themselves first, then ask for the person they wish to speak to, as in, "Hello, this is John. May I please speak to Kenny? (L#1002, 29/12/2005)



66) Would it **give** him false hope if we were to move into his father's home? (L#750, 02/10/2005)

The semantic movement perceived in this macrosentence is from the Benefactive domain towards the Experiencer domain, specifically the emotive subdomain. Even though, the basic sense of “to give” is Benefactive, the foregrounded sense here is the one associated with emotion since the meaning of “hope” is “a wish or desire accompanied by confident expectation of its fulfillment”. The roles associated with this predicator are the Agent, “it”, the Experiencer, “him”, and the Object which is “false hope”. This analysis can be codified as:

*give* [A, Eemo, O]

**Benefactive → Eemo**

67) I disagree; first, because in time my wife's wounds may **heal** and her relationship with Maxine may resume. (L#762, 06/10/2005)

The predicator “to heal” is a Basic predicator which means “to restore to health or soundness; cure”. However, “wound” does not express its basic sense in this macrosentence, “an injury, especially one in which the skin or another external surface is torn, pierced, cut, or otherwise broken”. The foregrounded sense of “wound” is “an injury to the feelings”, therefore the emotive Experience sense is foregrounded. The roles associated with this predicator are: Experiencer which is deleted. The codification of this interpretation is the following:

*heal* [ Eemo]

**Basic → Eemo**

68) I **got** the surprise of my life three years ago when my husband of 28 years asked for a divorce. (L#780, 15/10/2005)

The predicator “to get” expresses a Benefactive sense; however, due to its association with “surprise” the Benefactive sense is backgrounded while the emotive sense is foregrounded. The Experiencer is “I” and the Object is “the surprise of my life”. This analysis can be expressed semantically as:

*get* [Eemo, O]

**Benefactive → Eemo**

69) We generally refer to each other as "my partner," which I think is an inoffensive term, but even that can send some people into a snit. (L#816, 25/10/2005)

The macrosense above encompasses a predicator which performs a semantic movement from the Locative domain towards the Experience domain. The predicator “to send” expresses basically a Locative sense, “to cause to be conveyed by an intermediary to a destination”. However, the foregrounded sense in this macrosense is “to put or drive into a given state or condition”. The Agent of the experience is “that”, the “some people” accounts for the Experiencer, and the Object is “snit”. This semantic interpretation can be codified as:

*send* [A, Eemo, O]

**Locative → Eemo**

70) It's tearing me up inside. (L#822, 28/10/2005)

The idiom “to tear up” means “to tear to pieces”. However, the context and the arguments associated with it foreground the emotive sense instead of this basic sense. The “it” accounts for the Agent coreferential with an Object, while the “me” accounts for the Experiencer. This analysis can be codified as the following:

*tear up* [A, Eemo, O\*/ A=O]

**Basic → Eemo**

71) I wonder if he **drove** his former co-workers nuts, too? (L#840, 03/11/2005)

This macroscene contains a Locative predicator, “to drive”, whose meaning is “to push, propel, or press onward forcibly; urge forward”. Nevertheless, the foregrounded sense in the microscene encompassing it is emotive since it means “to impel; constrain; urge; compel”. The Agent of the experience is “he”, the Experiencer is “his former co-workers”, and “nuts” accounts for the Object. This interpretation can be semantically represented as the following:

*drive* [A, Eemo, O]

**Locative → Eemo**

72) Of course, I **made** contact with my birth mother after that. (L#900, 23/11/2005)

The analysis of this macroscene indicates there is a semantic movement from the Basic domain towards the communication Experience domain, since the basic sense of “to make”, which is “to cause to exist or happen; bring about; create”, is not foregrounded in the microscene encompassing it. In fact, the sense which is expressed is “to carry out; perform”. The communicative sense is foregrounded due to the association with “contact”, which accounts for the Object of the experience. Also, the Agent is “I”, and the Experiencer is “my birth mother”. This analysis can be expressed semantically as:

*make* [A, Ecom, O]

**Basic → Ecom**

73) During the flight I **got** into a wonderful conversation with one of the flight attendants. (L#1008, 31/12/2005)

The predicator “to get” expresses a Benefactive sense; however, due to its association with “conversation” the Benefactive sense is backgrounded while the communicative sense is foregrounded. The Agent is “I”, the Object is “a wonderful conversation”, and the “one of





This macroscene encompasses a predicator “to fill” which performs a semantic movement. This predicator expresses a Locative basic sense, “to put into (a container, for example) as much as can be held”, however, the foregrounded sense in this macroscene is associated with emotion due to “problems”. The Experiencer is “their marriage”, while the Object is “financial, emotional and infidelity problems”. This semantic analysis can be represented as:

*fill* [Eemo, O]

**Locative → Eemo**

77) **Have** you any advice? (L#990, 25/12/2005)

“To have” is not expressed in its basic sense which has been backgrounded, “to be in possession of.” The foregrounded sense is “to hold in the mind; entertain” and it expresses cognition. The “you” is the Agent, the Experiencer is deleted, while “advice” accounts for the Object. This analysis can be codified as:

*have* [ A, Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]

**Benefactive → Ecog**

78) Who's **right** here? (L#762, 06/10/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” is “right” whose basic sense is “conforming with or conformable to justice, law, or morality”. However, the foregrounded sense is related to the following meaning: “in accordance with fact, reason, or truth; correct”. This adjective performs a semantic movement from the Basic domain towards the cognitive Experience domain. The “who” accounts for the Experiencer while the Object is deleted. This semantic analysis can be codified as

*be right* [Ecog, O\*/ O-del]

**Basic → Ecog**

79) You were absolutely right that the call could have been made by a kid. (L#996, 27/12/2005)

The nucleus of the predicator “to be” is “right” whose basic sense is “conforming with or conformable to justice, law, or morality”. However, the foregrounded sense is related to the following meaning: “in accordance with fact, reason, or truth; correct”. This adjective performs a semantic movement from the Basic domain towards the cognitive Experience domain. The “you” accounts for the Experiencer while the Object is “the call could have been made by a kid”. This semantic analysis can be codified as

*be right* [Ecog, O]

**Basic → Ecog**

78) Whatever peace they may have attained so far (if any) will be shattered and their emotions inflamed. (L#576, 02/08/2005)

This macrosene encompasses a Basic predicator, which is “to inflame”. The basic meaning of this predicator is “to catch fire”. However, the foregrounded sense in the microscene encompassing this predicator is “to arouse to passionate feeling or action”. This predicator is associated with an Experiencer “their emotions”. This semantic interpretation can be codified as:

*inflame* [Eemo]

**Basic → Eemo**

80) We have worked hard to instill compassion and generosity in our daughter. (L#768, 09/10/2005)

“To instill” means “To cause to enter drop by drop” (The Merriam Webster Dictionary). Nevertheless, the foregrounded sense in the microscene encompassing it is “to infuse slowly or gradually into the mind or feelings; insinuate; inject” (Dictionary.com

Unabridged). This predicator is associated with an Agent which is deleted, with an Object which is “compassion and generosity”, and with an Experiencer which is “our daughter”.

This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*instill* [A\*, Eemo, O/ A-del]

**Locative → Eemo**

**Table 4.5.** Predicators and Semantic Movements Undertaken Towards the Experiential Subdomains

<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Semantic Movement</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Semantic Movement</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>
01) admit	Benefactive → Ecog	02	23) heal	Basic → Eemo	01
02) attain	Benefactive → Eemo	01	24) hurt	Basic → Eemo	10
03) be devastated	Basic → Eemo	01	25) inflame	Basic → Eemo	01
04) be hurt	Basic → Eemo	04	26) instill	Locative → Eemo	01
05) be hurtful	Basic → Eemo	01	27) keep	Benefactive → Ecom	01
06) be right	Basic → Ecog	02	28) lean	Locative → Ecog	01
07) be upset	Locative → Eemo	03	29) leave	Locative → Ecom	01
08) break down	Basic → Eemo	01		Locative Eemo	01
09) carry on	Basic → Ecom	01	30) lose	Benefactive → Esens	01
10) cease	Benefactive → Ecom	01	31) make	Basic → Ecog	02

11) claim	Benefactive → Ecom	02		Basic → Eemo	01
12) come	Locative → Ecog	01		Basic → Ecom	05
13) deliver	Benefactive → Ecom	01	32) melt	Basic → Eemo	01
14) drive	Locative → Eemo	02	33) offer	Benefactive → Ecom	01
15) exchange	Benefactive → Ecom	01	34) pay	Benefactive → Ecog	01
16) fill	Locative → Eemo	01	35) refuse	Benefactive → Eemo	04
17) find	Benefactive → Ecog	04	36) return	Locative → Ecom	01
18) get	Benefactive → Eemo	01	37) scream	Basic → Ecom	01
	Benefactive → Ecog	01	38) send	Locative → Eemo	01
	Benefactive → Ecom	03	39) share	Benefactive → Ecom	05
19) get upset	Locative → Eemo	01		Benefactive → Eemo	01
20) give	Benefactive → Ecom	05	40) shatter	Basic → Eemo	01
	Benefactive → Eemo	01	41) spread	Locative → Ecom	01
	Benefactive → Ecog	02	42) take	Locative → Ecom	01
21) go	Locative → Ecog	01		Locative → Ecog	01

22) have	Benefactive → Ecom	07	43) tear up	Basic → Eemo	01
	Benefactive → Eemo	06	44) upset	Locative → Eemo	02
	Benefactive → cog	06			
Σ		58			54

## 4.2.2. Intradomain Semantic Movements

### 4.2.2.1. Towards Cognition Subdomain

1) The fun is **seeing** who can tell the other that we love each other more, until finally one of us says, "I love you more than anyone can love anyone in the whole wide world." (L#33, 13/01/2005)

There is a semantic movement from the sensitive subdomain towards the cognitive domain. The basic sense of "to see" is "to perceive with the eye", but in the above macrosene this meaning is backgrounded. The perceived meaning is "to find out; ascertain" which is a cognitive sense. The roles related to this predicator are: the Experiencer which is deleted and the Object, "who can tell the other that we love each other more". This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*see* [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]

**Esens → Ecog**

2) Len insists that it's normal for men to **look** at these kinds of things. (L#72, 26/01/2005)

"To look" means "to employ one's sight, especially in a given direction or on a given object"; however, this sense is backgrounded in this macrosene. The foregrounded sense

is “to direct attention or consideration”, which expresses cognition. There is a semantic movement from the sensitive subdomain towards the cognition sub-domain. In this macroscene this predicator is related to a coreferential Agent and Experiencer which have been deleted, and to an Object, “these kinds of things”. This interpretation is represented as:

*look* [A, Ecog\*, O/A=Ecog-del]                      **Esens → Ecog**

3) I have been locked up for three months now, and **looking back**, I can't believe the life I was living. (L#96, 02/02/2005)

The macroscene above encompasses a predicator which performed a movement from the sensitive subdomain towards the cognitive domain. The basic sense of “to look” is “to employ one's sight, especially in a given direction or on a given object”, however, the foregrounded sense is “to review past events; return in thought”. This predicator is related to a coreferential Experiencer and Agent which has been deleted, and an Object which has also been deleted. This analysis can be represented as:

*look back* [A, Ecog\*, O\*/A=Ecog, O-del]                      **Esens → Ecog**

4) I think it would be better if they **heard** it from their mother sooner rather than from a stranger years from now. (L#132, 16/02/2005)

“To hear” is a sensation experiential predicator, since it expresses a process related to the senses, “to perceive (sound) by the ear”. However, this predicator undertakes a semantic movement towards the cognition subdomain, since the foregrounded sense is “to receive news or information; learn”. The Experiencer is present in the surface, “they”, as well as the Object “it”. This interpretation is codified as the following:

*hear* [Ecog, O]

**Esens → Ecog**

5) Matt **feels** that Ted blames him for what happened, although nobody blames him. (L#48, 17/01/2005)

The first entry in the dictionary for this predicator is “to perceive through the sense of touch”; however, the sense expressed by this predicator in this macrosense is “to believe; think” which can be perceived as a cognitive sense. This movement originates in the experiential sensitive subdomain and proceeds towards the experiential cognitive subdomain. “Matt” stands for the Experiencer while “Ted blames him for what happened” accounts for the Object. This representation is the following:

*feel* [Ecog, O]

**Esens → Ecog**

6) I can't help but **see** that Sean is an innocent child who needs a positive influence. (L#152, 24/02/2005)

Even though the basic sense of “to see” is “to perceive with the eye”, expressing a sensitive experience, this meaning is backgrounded in this macrosense. The sense expressed above is “to consider to be; regard” which can be perceived in the cognitive sense. The roles related to this predicator are: a coreferential Agent and Experiencer since the intention expressed is responsible for causativization. Also, these coreferential roles have been deleted. The Object is “that Sean is an innocent child who needs a positive influence”. This interpretation can be codified as the following:

*see* [A, Ecog\*, O/A=Ecog-del]

**Esens → Ecog**

7) She was delighted\_to **hear** from me and invited me over for a drink. (L#468, 22/06/2005)



“To hear” is a sensation experiential predicator, since it expresses a process related to the senses, “to perceive (sound) by the ear”. However, this macroscene encompasses this predicator performing a semantic movement towards the cognition subdomain, since the foregrounded sense is “to receive news or information; learn”. The Experiencer and the Object are deleted. This interpretation is codified as the following:

*hear* [Ecog\*, O\*/ Ecog, O-del]                      **Esens → Ecog**

8) This **sounds** weird, but a red bump showed up at the top of my piercing, and it seems to keep swelling. (L#558, 27/07/2005)

Even though, “to sound” basically expresses sensation since it means “to make or give forth a sound”, the foregrounded sense in the microscene encompassing it is a cognition sense. In this microscene “to sound” means “to present a particular impression”. Consequently, a semantic movement intra domain can be observed. The roles associated with this predicator are an Experiencer which is deleted, and an Object, “this is weird”. This analysis can be semantically represented as:

*sound* [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]                      **Esens →Ecog**

9) I don't **see** anything "casual" about meeting my ex in a fancy restaurant for dinner. (L#738, 28/09/2005)

Even though the basic sense of “to see” is “to perceive with the eye”, expressing a sensitive experience, this meaning is backgrounded in this microscene. The sense expressed above is “to consider to be; regard” which can be perceived as a cognitive sense. The roles related to this predicator are: “I” which accounts for the Experiencer and the

Object which is “anything "casual" about meeting my ex in a fancy restaurant for dinner”.

This interpretation can be codified as the following:

*see* [Ecog, O]

**Esens → Ecog**

10) Should I **listen** to my intuition? (L#654, 31/08/2005)

There is a semantic movement from the sensitive subdomain towards the cognitive domain. The basic sense of “to listen” is “to make an effort to hear something”, but in the above macrosene this meaning is backgrounded due to the association with “intuition”, whose meaning expresses cognition, “the act or faculty of knowing or sensing without the use of rational processes; immediate cognition”. The roles related to this predicator are: an Experiencer, “I”, and an Object, “my intuition”. The semantic representation of this analysis is the following:

*listen* [ Ecog, O]

**Esens → Ecog**

11) I wish I had **listened**, but I didn't -- and now I face a lonely future. (L#384, 22/05/2005)

There is a semantic movement from the sensitive subdomain towards the cognitive domain. The basic sense of “to listen” is “to make an effort to hear something”, but in the above macrosene this meaning is backgrounded. The foregrounded sense is “to pay attention; heed”. The roles related to this predicator are: an Agent coreferential with an Experiencer, “I”, and an Object which is deleted. The semantic representation of this analysis is the following:

*listen* [ A, Ecog\*, O\*/ A=Ecog; O-del]

**Esens → Ecog**

12) Perhaps they will **listen** to you. (L#786, 17/10/2005)

There is a semantic movement from the sensitive sub-domain towards the cognitive domain. The basic sense of “to listen” is “to make an effort to hear something”, but in the above macrosene this meaning is backgrounded. The foregrounded sense is “to pay attention; heed”. The roles related to this predicator are: an Agent coreferential with an Experiencer, “they”, and an Object, “you”. The semantic representation of this analysis is the following:

*listen* [ A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]                      **Esens → Ecog**

13) I'm happy to report that I got much more than I ever **dreamed** of. (L#978, 21/12/2005)

The basic sense of the predicator “to dream” is emotive since it means “to experience a dream in sleep”. However, the foregrounded sense in this macrosene is cognitive due to the following meaning: “to regard something as feasible or practical”. The “I” accounts for the Experiencer whereas the Object is deleted. The semantic representation for this analysis is the following:

*dream* [Ecog, O\*/ O-del]                      **Eemo → Ecog**

**Table 4.6.** Experiential Predicators Undertaking Intradomain semantic movements towards Ecog

<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Semantic movement</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>
01) dream	Eemo → Ecog	01
02) feel	Esens → Ecog	17
03) hear	Esens → Ecog	08

04) listen	Esens → Ecog	03
05) look	Esens → Ecog	01
06) look back	Esens → Ecog	01
07) see	Esens → Ecog	05
08) sound	Esens → Ecog	02
Σ		38

#### 4.2.2.2 Towards Communication Experiential Subdomain

1) I recently **learned** that Len has a stash of what he calls "glamour shots" of women. (L#72, 26/01/2005)

The basic sense of the predicator highlighted above is “to gain knowledge or mastery of thought”. However, this sense has been backgrounded while the meaning which is foregrounded is “to become informed of, find out”. Therefore, there is an intra domain movement, from Experiential cognitive towards Experiential communicative. The roles related to the predicator are: “I” which stands for the Experiencer, and “that Len has a stash of what he calls "glamour shots" of women” which accounts for the Object. This interpretation can be represented as:

*learn* [ Ecom, O]

**Ecog → Ecom**

2) I have **contacted** local parishes to find out about weekend retreats and charity functions, but dating men I met there didn't bring any better results. (L#158, 26/02/2005)

The semantic movement undertaken by this predicator is from the sensitive subdomain towards the communicative subdomain. The basic sense is “to bring or put in contact”; however, the sense which is foregrounded in this macrosense is “to get in touch with;



*bring up* [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]      **Ecog→ Ecom**

5) Whenever I **bring up** the subject, he becomes agitated and argues that he hasn't made up his mind about it, but is "leaning toward no." (L#450, 15/06/2005)

The intra domain movement observed in the above macrosene is from the cognitive experiential subdomain towards the communicative subdomain, since the basic sense of the idiom highlighted above is "to take care of and educate". However, the foregrounded sense in the microscene encompassing it is "to introduce into discussion; mention". The "I" stands for the Agent, the Experiencer is deleted, while "the subject" accounts for the Object of the communication. This interpretation can be semantically represented as:

*bring up* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]      **Ecog→ Ecom**

6) He doesn't know I know about her calling and that he's going to **contact** her. (L#654, 31/08/2005)

The semantic movement undertaken by this predicator is from the sensitive subdomain towards the communicative subdomain. The basic sense is "to bring or put in contact"; however, the sense which is foregrounded in this microscene is "to get in touch with; communicate with". The roles related to the predicator are: an Agent, "he", an Experiencer, "her", and an Object, which is lexicalized. The following is the codification for this representation:

*contact* [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-lex]      **Esens → Ecom**

7) As a labor and delivery nurse with 25 years' experience, I would like to **point out** that while delivering a baby is a joyful event, it is also difficult and stressful. (L#690, 13/09/2005)

This macroscene comprehends an agentic predicator whose basic sense is “identify or bring to notice”, expressing a sensitive sense. However, the communication sense is foregrounded in the microscene encompassing this predicator due to the meaning it presents “make or write a comment on” ( WordNet). The Agent is “I”, the Experiencer is deleted, and the Object is “that while delivering a baby is a joyful event, it is also difficult and stressful”. This interpretation can be codified as the following:

*point* [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]                      **Esens → Ecom**

**Table 4.7.** Experiential predicators undertaking Intradomain Semantic Movement Towards Ecom

<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Semantic Movement</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>
01) bring up	Ecog → Ecom	02
02) contact	Esens → Ecom	04
03) learn	Ecog → Ecom	02
04) point out	Esens → Ecom	03
Σ		11

#### 4.2.2.3. Towards the Emotion Experiential Subdomain:

1) My husband, "Len," is a good person, but he never **shows** me any affection. (L#72, 26/01/2005)

The predicator “to show” in its basic sense is a sensitive Experiential predicator since it means “to cause or allow to be seen; display”. Nevertheless, this sense has been backgrounded and the one which is perceived in this macroscene is “to manifest (an emotion or condition, for example); reveal”. As a result, it expresses a semantic movement

from the sensitive subdomain towards the emotive subdomain. The predicator is related to an Agent, an Experiencer and an Object. The “he” accounts for the Agent; the “me” accounts for the Experiencer; and, the “any affection” accounts for the Object. This representation can be codified as:

*show* [A, Eemo, O]

**Esens → Eemo**

2) Every time we buy something, Harvey **feels** the need to comment about how much we're spending. (L#84, 30/01/2005)

This macrosene contains another intra domain movement taken by the predicator “to feel”. It can be perceived that the sense encompassed by the predicator in this macrosene is not its basic sense, “to perceive through the sense of touch”. In fact, the foregrounded sense is “to undergo the experience of”. There is a semantic intra domain movement from the sensitive towards the emotive subdomain. The “Harvey” stands for the Experiencer while “the need to comment about how much we're spending” stands for the content of the experience, in other words, the Object. This interpretation can be represented as:

*feel* [Eemo, O]

**Esens → Eemo**

3) I don't **mind** staying home and watching movies sometimes, but men today apparently want only casual sex -- not relationships. (L#158, 26/02/2005)

This macrosene contains a cognitive Experiential predicator “to mind” which has taken an intradomain semantic movement. The basic sense of this predicator is “to bring (an object or idea) to mind; remember”; however, this sense has been backgrounded while the emotive sense has been foregrounded. The foregrounded sense is “to care about; be



concerned about”. The Experiencer is “I” and “staying home and watching movies sometimes” accounts for the Object of the experience. This analysis can be codified as:

*mind* [Eemo, O]

**Ecog → Eemo**

4) When I was in my 20s (and in much better shape) I was **looking** to settle down and -- hopefully -- marry someone. (L#176, 04/03/2005)

The predicator “to look” performs a metaphorical movement from the sensation subdomain towards the emotion subdomain since the foregrounded meaning in this macrosense is “to expect or hope to”. The roles associated with this predicator are the Experiencer, “I”, and the Object of the experience, “to settle down and -- hopefully -- marry someone”. The semantic representation for this interpretation can be:

*look* [Eemo, O]

**Esens → Eemo**

5) Is it any wonder that their family doesn't complain of **feeling** unappreciated or unloved? (L#260, 05/04/2005)

This microscene contains another intra domain movement taken by the predicator “feel”. The basic sense of this predicator is “to perceive through the sense of touch”, is backgrounded in this macrosense. In fact, the fifth entry in the dictionary accounts for the sense in this microscene, “to undergo the experience of”. There is a semantic intradomain movement from the sensitive to the emotive subdomain. The Experiencer is deleted while “unappreciated or unloved” stands for the content of the experience, in other words, the Object. This interpretation can be represented as:

*feel* [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]

**Esens → Eemo**

6) Our older boy will be having his bar mitzvah in two years, and already Dennis is **stressing out** about whether to include Roz or not. (L#402, 29/05/2005)

An intradomain semantic movement from the communication towards the emotion subdomain is expressed in this macrosentence. The basic sense of “to stress out” is “to place emphasis on”; however, the foregrounded sense is “to subject to physical or mental pressure, tension, or strain”, which expresses emotion. The roles associated with this predicator are the Experiencer, “Dennis”, and the Object, “to include Roz or not”. This analysis can be represented as:

*stress out* [Eemo, O]

**Ecom → Eemo**

7) How can I help her to **feel** at peace? (L#498, 02/07/2005)

This macrosentence contains another intra domain movement taken by the predicator “feel”. It can be perceived that the sense encompassed by the predicator in this macrosentence is not its basic sense, “to perceive through the sense of touch”. In fact, the foregrounded sense is, “to undergo the experience of”. There is a semantic intra domain movement from the sensitive to the emotive subdomain. The Agent coreferential with the Experiencer due to the intention added by “help her to” is deleted, and the Object of the experience is “at peace”. This interpretation can be represented as:

*feel* [A, Eemo\*, O/ A=Eemo-del]

**Esens → Eemo**

8) It is almost insulting that the person would think a written note would make me **feel** better. (L#576, 02/08/2005)

This macroscene contains another intra domain movement taken by the predicator “to feel”. It can be perceived that the sense encompassed by the predicator in this macroscene is not its basic sense, “to perceive through the sense of touch”. In fact, the foregrounded sense is, “to undergo the experience of”. There is a semantic intra domain movement from the sensitive to the emotive subdomain. The Experiencer is “me”, and the Agent coreferential with the Object is “a written note”. This interpretation can be represented as:

*feel* [A, Eemo\*, O/ A=Eemo]                      **Esens → Ecom**

9) Every time I pulled one out of my wallet those first scary days of trying my wings, I was **touched** by the underlying message, "You are not alone." (L#810, 22/10/2005)

Although the basic sense of “to touch” expresses sensation, “to cause or permit a part of the body, especially the hand or fingers, to come in contact with so as to feel”, the foregrounded sense in the macroscene above is an emotive sense. The meaning expressed by “to touch” in the microscene encompassing it is “to affect the emotions of; move to tender response”. There is an intra domain semantic movement from the sensitive Experience towards the emotive Experience sub-domain . The “I” accounts for the Experiencer, while the “the underlying message, "You are not alone.”” accounts for the Object. The semantic representation for this interpretation is the following:

touch [Eemo, O]    **Esens → Eemo**

**Table 4.8.** Experiential predicators undertaking Intradomain Semantic Movement Towards Eemo

Predicator	Semantic Movement	Absolute Frequency
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01) feel	Esens → Eemo	18
02) look	Esens → Eemo	01
03) mind	Ecog → Eemo	02
04) show	Esens → Eemo	01
05) stress out	Ecom → Eemo	01
06) touch	Esens → Eemo	01
Σ		24

### 4.3. Findings

Experience was represented in this sample by 1245 microscenes encompassing experiential predicators. As revealed by Table 4.10, experience was almost equally represented by cognition (28%) and emotion (30%) predicators, and mostly represented by communication predicators (38%). Sensation predicators accounted for only 4% of experience representation in this study.

**Table 4.9.** Amount of microscenes encompassing experiential predicators

<b>Subdomain</b>	<b>Basic experiential predicators</b>	<b>Predicators from other experiential subdomains</b>	<b>Predicators from other domains</b>	<b>Σ</b>
<b>Emotion Experiential</b>	299	24	49	372
<b>Sensation Experiential</b>	050	-	01	51
<b>Communication Experiential</b>	421	11	38	470
<b>Cognition Experiential</b>	290	38	24	352
Σ	1060	73	112	1245

As shown in Tables 4.10, 85% of experiential microscenes encompass predicators in their basic sense. Sensation is not represented by predicators undertaking intradomain semantic movements and is not represented significantly by predicators which undertook semantic movements from other domains (see Tables 4.11 and 4.12). However, this subdomain originates movements undertaken towards the other subdomains ( 89% of intradomain semantic movements). These movements are mostly undertaken towards cognition subdomain (57 %) and emotion subdomain (32%) (see Table 4.11).

As can be seen in Table 4.11, the intradomain semantic movements are mostly undertaken towards the cognition subdomain (52%), and are originated in the sensation subdomain. These intradomain semantic movements, together with the movements from other domains, account for 11% and 7% of cognition representation, respectively, in other words, 18% of cognition was represented by predicators undertaking semantic movements.

Communication experiential predicators account for 38% of the representation of experience in the sample (see Table 4.10). Communication is represented mostly by predicators in their basic sense (89%), while 11% of communication representation is by predicators which undertook semantic movements. The predicators “tell” (26%), “ask” (10%) and “say” (20%) account for 56% of the representation of communication. Similarly, two predicators, “know” and “think” account for 39% of the representation of cognition, respectively, 24% and 15%.

**Table 4.10.** Intradomain Semantic Movements

	<b>Esens</b>	<b>Ecom</b>	<b>Ecog</b>	<b>Eemo</b>	$\Sigma$
--	--------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	----------

<b>Esens</b>	-	07	37	21	65
<b>Ecom</b>	00	-	00	01	01
<b>Ecog</b>	00	04	-	02	06
<b>Eemo</b>	00	00	01	-	01
$\Sigma$	00	11	38	24	73

Table 4.11 shows that emotion only undertakes intradomain semantic movements towards the cognition subdomain, and may be represented by predicators which undertook intradomain semantic movements from sensation (88%), cognition (8%) and communication (4%) subdomains, these semantic movements account for 6% of emotion representation. On the other hand, emotion is the subdomain which encompasses most of predicators undertaking semantic movements from other domains (44%) (see Table 4.13).

**Table 4.11.** Semantic movements from other domains towards experiential subdomains

	<b>Esens</b>	<b>Ecom</b>	<b>Ecog</b>	<b>Eemo</b>	$\Sigma$
<b>Locative</b>	-	04	04	12	20
<b>Basic</b>	-	07	04	23	34
<b>Benefactive</b>	01	27	16	14	58
$\Sigma$	01	38	24	49	112

Predicators which undertook semantic movements from other domains account for only 9% of experience representation, and are mostly originated in the Benefactive domain (52%), followed by predicators originated in the Basic domain (30%) and the Locative domain (18%) (see Table 4.12). The whole sample encompassed 185 predicators undertaking semantic movements, either intra or interdomains. The predicator “have” accounts for 16% of interdomain semantic movements, and these movements are

undertaken equally towards cognition, communication and emotion subdomains. However, “feel” accounts for 18% of all the semantic movements in the sample, and it might be considered the most polysemous predicator in the sample.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSION

This study focused on the representation of experience in English in journalistic context, specifically advice letters. The data analyzed in this study showed that experience is almost equally represented by cognition (28%) and emotion (30%) predicators, and mostly represented by communication predicators (38%). Sensation predicators accounted for only 4% of experience representation in this study.

Most of the notion of experience is represented by predicators in their basic sense. Event though the notions of cognition, communication and emotion may be represented by predicators undertaking semantic movements, inter or intradomain, the notion of sensation is represented by basic predicators. On the other hand, sensation predicators may undertake semantic movements towards the other subdomains. Similarly, the notions of communication, cognition and emotion also undertake intra domain movements.

The notion of experience also encompassed predicators undertaking semantic movements from other domains towards the experiential subdomains, cognition, communication and emotion. The sensation subdomain encompassed only one predicator originated in other domains, which accounted for only 0.9% of the whole sample of the representation of sensation. The predicators which undertook semantic movements from other domains account for only 10% of experience representation, and are mostly originated in the Benefactive domain (50%), followed by predicators originated in the Basic domain (34%) and the Locative domain (16%).



### **5.1. Pedagogical Implications**

*Case Grammar Theory* and *UFSC's Model* may be important tools in arousing a semantic awareness in the students, which may lead to distinguishing the different uses of predicators, especially predicators which are morphologically similar but semantically different. This knowledge may stimulate the L1 linguistic knowledge that students already have, and then teachers could emphasize this phenomenon in the students' native language, and then the universality of this creative device in language.

In order to accomplish that, students may perform semantic judgment tasks in which they decide whether or not English microscenes encompassing predicators morphologically similar are related in meaning in journalistic context.

### **5.2. Limitations of the study and suggestions for further research**

This study chose a specific genre, namely advice column, following my intuition that this genre would encompass a high density of experiential microscenes, which was confirmed by the analysis. This study could be extended to other genres to broaden the notion of experience, and to corroborate the proposal of four distinct experiential subdomains. Although the study concentrated on the semantic-pragmatic analysis a critical discourse analysis of this genre would also be desirable to account for the discourse facet of experiential situations.

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On line resources:

<http://www.uexpress.com/dearabby/>

<http://dictionary.com>

<http://www.economicas.unisinos.br>

<http://www.uc.pt>

## **APPENDICES**

## APPENDIX A

### Letters Collected for the Sample

#### **Letter # 06 – 04/01/2005**

DEAR ABBY: A professional nanny in Ohio agonized over whether to tell the mother of twins in her care that one of them might be hearing-impaired. You advised her to notify the mother immediately, and that the children's pediatrician should be told during their next scheduled visit.

I am a pediatrician with a special interest in deafness and a trustee at the Clarke School for the Deaf in Massachusetts. Although I agree with your advice that the nanny should speak to the infant's mother, please let your readers know that there is some urgency involved. Infants should be screened at birth. If deaf infants receive hearing aids and appropriate therapy before 6 months of age, they have a good chance at normal speech and language development.

After 1 year of age, the chances for normal development begin to diminish. If any caregiver suspects hearing loss in an infant, that child's hearing should be tested as soon as possible. -- CONCERNED PEDIATRICIAN, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

#### **Letter #12 – 05/01/2005**

DEAR ABBY: There is an expression I hear all the time. It's "We are pregnant." I have never known a man to be pregnant. I believe the expression should be, "My wife is pregnant, and we are expecting a baby."

Has terminology changed since I had my children 40 years ago, or am I missing something? -- SENIOR CITIZEN IN BONITA SPRINGS, FLA.

#### **Letter # 18 – 07/01/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am a 10-year-old girl who has been playing after school on a Web site for pet lovers. I like to talk to kids older than me -- 14- or- 15-year-olds. A lot of the boys I've talked to have asked for my picture, so I went to Google and found a picture of a pretty blond girl around 15 years old. I have been sending this picture to all the people who have asked me for one.

My mom looked into my e-mail and saw what I had done. Now she won't allow me on that site or to send pictures, either my own or a stranger's, to anyone.

Was she right to look at my e-mail? Is it really dangerous to do what I did? -- GROUNDED IN ORINDA, CALIF

#### **Letter # 24 – 08/01/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I was invited to my high school reunion, and I really want to go -- but I didn't graduate with my class. What is the proper thing to do? Should I go or just stay home? -- WANTS TO GO IN CALIFORNIA

#### **Letter # 30 – 10/01/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm in love with a woman 12 years my junior. She is beautiful, caring, intelligent, but above all, she wants a baby. I am finished with babies. I raised three

children as a single parent. We both understand each other's needs, but that doesn't solve the dilemma.

We broke up recently, and I miss her so much it hurts; however, I still can't imagine raising more children unless they're my grandkids. Any ideas? -- BETWEEN A ROCK-A-BYE AND A HARD PLACE

**Letter # 36 – 13/01/2005**

DEAR ABBY: "Confused" shouldn't be offended. I have a 10-year-old son, and that is one of our standard routines at bedtime. We always tell each other we love each other when we kiss goodnight. The fun is seeing who can tell the other that we love each other more, until finally one of us says, "I love you more than anyone can love anyone in the whole wide world."

Please urge "Confused" not to make a competition out of it, and just enjoy the fact that he "loves her more." -- LOVED IN MINNESOTA

**Letter # 42 – 14/01/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am in college, and four out of five of my roommates smoke. About two-thirds of my friends are smokers, too. They all know it's bad for them, but it is hard to quit. I see cigarette packs and lighters lying around and I am very tempted to start smoking. I don't know why, because I know it's unhealthy. I have never smoked, but I'm afraid that I'll start soon. How can I make the right decision? -- NAIL-BITING IN ROCHESTER, N.Y.

**Letter # 48 – 17/01/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My fiance's best friend, "Ted," accidentally shot himself in the head in front of another friend, "Matt." Matt blames himself for the accident, even though Ted survived and is doing OK.

Matt and Ted were drinking and looking at Ted's gun. The gun has a history of not ejecting the bullet when you want it to. Ted looked to see if the gun had any bullets in it, and it didn't, so Ted put the barrel to his head and pulled the trigger.

Matt feels that Ted blames him for what happened, although nobody blames him. It was just a stupid accident. Are there any support groups out there that my fiance and I can get Matt into? He's really messed up and needs to talk to someone. -- CARING FRIEND IN MONTANA

**Letter# 54 –**

DEAR ABBY: I met "Evan," the man of my dreams, when I was 18. He was 21. We had been dating only five months when he was diagnosed with leukemia. I stayed by his side the whole time, although my friends said no one would blame me if I didn't. Evan is now finished with chemotherapy and is in remission.

I was there for him when his parents couldn't be. I gave him everything I had. I even dropped out of school so I could work full time to make ends meet. Since Evan has finished his treatment, we've been trying to piece our life back together, but he has been horribly depressed.

I have tried to help. I found a psychologist for him. He agreed to go, then canceled the appointment. He re-enrolled in school this semester. However, I found out last night that he had stopped going to class a long time ago. He said it reminded him too much of how things used to be. He lied to me -- and not for the first time.

To make matters worse, I had to tell his parents, because they had been paying for school and sending us money to help with the bills. He had refused to call them. Abby, I love Evan with all my heart. His parents are offering to get him help. I'm torn between staying and leaving to rebuild my life. If he gets help for real, is it worth trying to save our relationship? -- EXHAUSTED AND BROKENHEARTED IN K.C.

**Letter # 60 – 21/01/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My boyfriend, "Ralph," wears a toupee. We have been dating for more than three years, and I have never seen him without it. In fact, he has yet to mention that his "hair" is actually a piece. I often wonder if he thinks I'm an idiot for not realizing it isn't real.

Sometimes, when Ralph is in a hurry, it looks like he slapped it on a little crooked. It is those times I wish I could bring myself to say something to him about it. I don't want my boyfriend to be embarrassed by his appearance, but at the same time, I don't want to embarrass him by saying anything, either. I am at a loss. Please advise. -- KEEPING QUIET IN NEW JERSEY

**Letter # 66 – 23/01/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Thank you for completely debasing the act of giving my best friend a pair of diamond earrings on her retirement last year. I find it reprehensible that you assume we had slept together or that we intend to. Is it really that incomprehensible that everything in this world is not about sex? -- INFURIATED IN BELTON, MO.

**Letter 72 – 26/01/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My husband, "Len," is a good person, but he never shows me any affection. Over the past three years, we might have kissed only six times.

I recently learned that Len has a stash of what he calls "glamour shots" of women. I call them porno. Len insists that it's normal for men to look at these kinds of things. We have had many fights over it and his not wanting to be with me sexually.

I am not unattractive. I have tried everything to interest him. He promises to change because he loves me, but nothing changes. We have tried counseling -- it didn't help.

Abby, I love my husband, but I am very lonely. I would do anything to please him, but he'd rather fantasize over an image on paper than be with me. I realize that sex isn't everything, but what about me and my needs? I work, take care of the kids, cook -- everything. I feel like his roommate. -- WANTS A HUSBAND

**Letter 78 – 28/01/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My brother recently discovered that his 16-year-old stepdaughter has been chatting online with a man in another state, up to and including phone sex. He went into her e-mail without her permission to see what was going on after she ran up a \$300 phone bill.

When he confronted her about the bill, she lied and said she had been talking to a girlfriend. Her mother -- my brother's wife -- thinks her daughter would never do anything wrong and gets mad at my brother if he implies otherwise. He doesn't want to do anything about the situation for fear of her wrath.

I say, the girl's safety is more important than a fight with his wife. Do you know if there's a task force that he could e-mail this information to and remain anonymous? I would like to

see that man caught before something horrible happens to this beautiful young girl. --  
PROTECTIVE IN COLORADO

**Letter 84 – 30/01/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I love my husband, "Harvey," very much, but he is tight with money. I am not a spendthrift, and we pay our bills on time and have no large debts.

Every time we buy something, Harvey feels the need to comment about how much we're spending. This includes eating out -- which we do infrequently. I have walked out of more than one restaurant when Harvey started complaining about the prices. I tell him it takes the enjoyment out of an otherwise pleasant experience, but he doesn't seem to get it. He says he likes to complain and that I should ignore it.

We have an anniversary coming up, and I know Harvey will want to take me out to dinner, but I can't look forward to it because I know what will happen, and I won't have a good time. What should I do? -- WANTS TO EAT IN PEACE IN MAINE

**Letter # 90 – 01/02/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Your column about hospital gowns reminded me of an item that appeared in the Milwaukee Journal Green Sheet years ago.

"Did you know that hospital gowns come in three sizes?

"Short, shorter, and don't bend over!"

**Letter # 96 – 02/02/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am a 19-year-old young man who is writing you from a jail cell. None of my crimes were violent. They mainly consisted of theft and drugs. I've had a bad drug problem ever since my best friend overdosed in my hotel room. I did drugs before then, but not as much as afterward.

One thing led to another, and soon I found myself behind the wheel of other people's cars and using other people's credit cards.

I have been locked up for three months now, and looking back, I can't believe the life I was living. Is there still a chance I can turn my life into a success when I'm released? And what do you recommend I do to stay sober and lead a happy life? -- TOUGH LUCK IN CHATTANOOGA

**Letter 102 – 04/02/2005**

DEAR ABBY: After reading the letters about hospital gowns, I thought I'd share my story. I am a rabbi. When I first trained as a chaplain, I was taught to make my hospital rounds in full dress -- wearing a suit and tie, with my jacket buttoned. However, one day a patient expressed that although she needed to talk to me, she felt terribly uncomfortable lying there "in a hospital gown with her tuchas sticking out" while I sat there in a three-piece suit.

I stood up, told her I'd be back in a moment, went to the nurse's station and got a hospital gown. I took off my suit, donned the gown over my briefs and T-shirt, and headed straight back to the patient's room. The minute she saw me in that gown, she brightened and relaxed enough to open up about all the concerns on her mind.

The visit took a little longer than usual, and when I finished our session with a prayer for healing, I rose from the chair. As I did, the sound as my thighs ripped themselves from the



Naugahyde brought a huge smile to both our faces. I was laughing so hard I forgot to hold the back of the gown as I headed back down the hall -- so I was exposed.

Fortunately, the nurses had a sense of humor. One said, "Not a bad tush for a rabbi!"

I learned an important lesson on creativity that day. But I also learned that two hospital gowns are better than one -- if you remember to put one on backward. -- RABBI CRAIG H. EZRING, BOCA RATON, FLA.

**Letter 108 – 06/02/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My daughter, "Lisa," is 18 and a freshman in college, has a part-time job in a local clothing store where she receives a 15 percent employee discount. I work in a beauty salon nearby, which allows me to see Lisa during her frequent visits to the shop.

One of my co-workers, "Francine," has on numerous occasions cornered my daughter and asked her to buy things for her, using her employee benefit. This is strictly against store policy. When Francine asks me if Lisa is working on any given day, I ask her why, and she answers, "She's supposed to let me know when 'whatever' goes on sale." It's not the truth. If I confront Francine, it will cause tension, which will result in Lisa's visits being less frequent. With our busy schedules, it's the only time I get to see her some days. Is this something I should stay out of, or should I play "rescue mom" and get it over with? This has been going on for a few months now, and enough already! It's tacky and rude. Francine is a co-worker, not a friend. How should this be handled? -- FURIOUS IN LAS VEGAS

**Letter 114 – 08/02/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Why will a married man pick up a tramp and treat her like a lady, then turn around and treat his wife (who is a lady) like a tramp? – MINNIE

**Letter 120 – 11/02/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I work a night-shift job, as does my sister-in-law, who lives in my home. People who don't work nights cannot seem to understand the need for us to get our sleep during the day. They frequently call at noon, wondering why we're not up yet.

These people need to know that noon is just like midnight for people who work the day shift. Many nights I go to work on less than four hours of sleep, mainly because if people can't reach me on the house phone, they'll call my cell phone, which is the emergency number for my husband and kids.

My answering machine clearly states that I "work nights and sleep days, so please leave a message and I'll return the call."

Your column is widely read, and I'm certain that a good number of other night-shift workers would appreciate it if you could spread the word: Those of us who work nights need the same amount of sleep that people who work days do. -- SLEEPLESS IN MISSOURI

**Letter 126 – 13/02/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My wife's brother, "George," lives with us. It was my wife's suggestion because he was homeless, and she didn't want him on the streets in the cold weather. She said she wanted him to stay with us for a few months. That was more than three years ago.

I am fed up with this. George doesn't work, so he's no help with the bills. He brings women here like it's his house. He smokes dope here and gets drunk on beer. I don't do any of those things. He won't even mow the lawn in the summer.

I have told my wife that George is a 50-year-old man and has got to move elsewhere. She agrees, but says nothing to him. It has led to some serious arguments. I recently left something out in our bedroom to see if it would disappear, and yes, it did. I knew it would. I am ready to leave my own home. What should I do now? -- TIRED OF MY BROTHER-IN-LAW IN NORTH CAROLINA

**Letter 132 – 16/02/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My brother committed suicide four years ago. He had two children who are now in the fourth and sixth grades. Their mother has never told them the circumstances of their father's death.

When is it appropriate to tell children that a parent's death was due to suicide? Everyone who knew my brother knows how he died. I'm afraid someone will slip up and say something in front of them. I think it would be better if they heard it from their mother sooner rather than from a stranger years from now. What do you think? -- CONCERNED AUNT

**Letter 140 -19/02/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I hope you'll print this. Many women will face what happened to me. They should be prepared. After 36 years of marriage, I finally confronted my husband about his cheating. I had remained silent for decades, hoping he'd change as he grew older. His response? He left me and filed for divorce. He said I had been a good wife, but he wanted to start a new life.

Thank the Lord that before I confronted him, I had begun to get my affairs in order. I had been saving from my household allowance (I was a stay-at-home mother of four), knowing I'd need money to defend myself should he ever leave me. I gathered all the information I could about our finances and photographed all of our possessions. (We had numerous vehicles and RV equipment.) Had I acted differently, I would have lost my share of our assets, as he tried to hide them. Because I had prepared carefully, my attorney was able to uncover the hidden items and property.

I also got my GED certificate, took nurse's training and began looking for a job. I had already established credit in my own name, using my husband's salary because I had none. (I did it at department stores, and used the credit wisely, never overextending it.)

I did not confront my husband until I was prepared to take care of myself. Nor did I rave or make a fool of myself. Aware that my children still loved their father, even if they no longer respected him, I didn't try to destroy him. I remained a lady through it all, so that if he came to his senses and realized our marriage was worth saving, I'd have no regrets about my actions.

I also shopped around for a good lawyer. I confided only in trusted individuals, not mutual friends. I knew, above all, how important it was to be discreet.

While I wouldn't wish what I went through on my worst enemy, I'm glad I handled it the way I did. It took more than five years for me to recover. My life will never be the same. I lost my husband, my church, my last child left home, and I went through menopause -- all in one year. But if I can survive, anyone can. -- STANDING TALL IN TEXAS

**Letter 146 – 21/02/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am 13 and in the seventh grade. I am labeled as "shy" and "quiet" by my teachers and a lot of the kids at school. But when I'm at home or with close friends, they know differently.

What can I say when teachers say, "Oh, you're so quiet. Why don't you say anything?"

Abby, please let teachers know that these remarks only make matters worse. My mom and some of my friends have had the same experience.

Is there a polite response when people ask me why I'm quiet? -- ON THE SPOT IN ALABAMA

**Letter 152 – 24/02/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My son, "Adam," is 9. He's very bright and earns straight A's in school. Adam gets in trouble now and then for goofing off, but nothing serious.

Adam has become friends with a boy in his class named "Sean," who has been in trouble quite often and has even been suspended from school. I happen to know that Sean's parents have drugs in their home and have been in trouble with the law.

Although allowing my son to go to Sean's house is out of the question, I have considered permitting Sean to come here and play where I can keep a close eye on him. I can't help but see that Sean is an innocent child who needs a positive influence. Would I be wrong to allow Adam to invite him over? Or should I discourage this friendship altogether? I'm unsure how to handle this. -- PROTECTIVE MOM IN ILLINOIS

**Letter 158 – 26/02/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am a 27-year-old woman who would like to meet and date a man who respects women.

Two years ago, my husband and I were divorced. Since then my dating experiences have been disappointing.

My friends and acquaintances all say that meeting men in a bar is not a good way to find someone with whom I could be happy. I agree, because most of the men I have met in bars never call after the first date. They are unemployed, recently separated, or drop me after a few dates when I won't have sex.

I have contacted local parishes to find out about weekend retreats and charity functions, but dating men I met there didn't bring any better results.

I don't understand why dating is such a problem. I'm blonde, attractive and friendly. I work and attend college full time. I am ambitious, a voracious reader and can carry on an intelligent conversation.

Most men I've encountered seem happy to live at home with their parents and don't want to start a family of their own.

I'm looking for someone who would take me to dinner and a movie and treat me like a lady. I don't mind staying home and watching movies sometimes, but men today apparently want only casual sex -- not relationships.

Unlike my girlfriends who are satisfied with bar-hopping every weekend for male companionship, I want to share my life with someone and have a family. I'm not asking for an instant marriage proposal, but I would like a meaningful relationship. Have you any suggestions? -- DISCOURAGED IN PITTSBURGH

**Letter 164 – 28/02/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Last weekend I asked to borrow a glass pitcher from my sister for a party I was having. Her husband arrived a few minutes before the party with the pitcher in hand. As he handed it to me, I noticed a large crack on the side. I pointed it out to him and gave it back.

My sister called me later, asking, "What about my pitcher?" I explained that it had arrived damaged and that I was not responsible. She says I must replace or compensate her for it in some way, because the pitcher would not have left her house that day if I hadn't asked to borrow it!

Abby, I'm not sure how the pitcher was handled during the four-minute car ride to my home. I do know it was placed unprotected on the front seat. The temperature was very cold that day, possibly in the single digits. My sister says the extreme variation in temperature between her house and the car and then into my house caused the crack.

I consulted two well-known retailers. The customer service representatives from both companies said they had never heard of such a complaint from any of their customers. One went on to say that their company ships items through the mail daily, where products are exposed to outside temperatures, and still had no complaints from customers about receiving broken items. Who is responsible for the pitcher? -- LIZ IN E. GREENWICH, R.I.

**Letter 170 02/03/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am a nursing supervisor in a large hospital. There is a policy in hospitals that the public does not understand, and it has caused more than a few problems.

Because of privacy laws, all patients admitted to the hospital must be asked if they want to be a "privacy patient" or a "no publicity patient." If they answer yes to that question, it means that if anyone calls, or comes to the hospital, we cannot even acknowledge that the patient is here. We must say, "I don't have a patient listed by that name."

Not surprisingly, this often upsets friends and family members. So please, Abby, remind your readers about the privacy laws. We are not purposely lying to anyone; we are just following the patient's instructions and obeying the rules. Thank you. -- FRUSTRATED NURSE IN IRONTON, OHIO

**Letter # 176 – 04/03/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am 38 and have never married. When I was in my 20s (and in much better shape) I was looking to settle down and -- hopefully -- marry someone. The women at the time ignored me. I was flat out told things like, "You're nice, but boring." And, "I'll never date a poor guy again."

I have often felt, and still do, that women look for the "bad boy" or the guy with deep pockets. However, it seems that now they're past their prime and have the two kids the bad boy left them with, I am now good enough -- even though I haven't changed. I have had more female "encounters" in my 30s than I ever did in my 20s.

How do you determine the legitimate ones from the ones who just want you to help raise their kids? If I wasn't good enough for them then, why should they be good enough for me now? -- NOT THE CONSOLATION PRIZE, CHESTERTON, IND.

**Letter # 182 – 06/03/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I have known "Jerry" for four years. We met through my ex-boyfriend, "Paul." We have been dating for about nine months.

Paul and I have a child together; our daughter, "Elise," just turned 5. My ex and I rarely speak to each other, and when we do, it's only about Elise.

I love Jerry with all my heart and would never cheat on him. How can I convince him that I am no longer interested in Paul? Whenever we have an argument, he says, "Go back to Paul -- maybe he can make you happy."

Would I be out of line if I told Jerry, "If you don't like the idea of my talking to my child's father, there's the door, and don't let it hit you on your way out"? We don't even live together, and he's trying to control me. How do you think it would be if we started living together -- which we have discussed? -- ANGRY IN PENNSYLVANIA

**Letter #188 09/03/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm 16 and a sophomore in high school. I have been struggling with my weight for two years. I have tried Weight Watchers and other weight-loss programs, and I try not to eat between meals or consume a lot of junk food -- but I just can't stop.

My parents keep pressuring me to lose 40 pounds. Even my friends say I should lose weight. They say if I do, my crush would notice me more. Can you give me any tips for losing weight? -- CHUBBY IN CLEVELAND

**Letter 194 – 12/03/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am an independent VIP escort -- 48 years old, although I look 10 years younger than my age. I have grown kids who don't know what I do.

One of my clients, a married doctor, was very kind to me. He confided that he and his wife hadn't made love in 10 years and were only living parallel lives. We enjoyed each other so much we started having dinner dates. When I told him I wanted to get out of the business, he offered to help.

He leased a beautiful apartment for me not far from his office and gave me a small job I could do from home until I found work. I then saw him exclusively. We discussed marriage, and I never really looked for work, assuming that we would be together.

After four months, I convinced him to call his wife and tell her about our relationship, figuring she would be so angry she'd divorce him. Now he says he won't support me anymore and won't see me, either. They are in counseling! I want to contact him. I know he wants me because we were so good together. But I'm afraid of rejection. What should I do? -- CAST AWAY IN PATERSON, N.J.

**Letter # 200 – 14/03/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am a 69-year-old grandfather with a good sense of humor and am partly bald. I wear XXL shirts and have a 46-inch tummy, chubby cheeks and an occasional limp. I still work in an office where the love of my life, my wife of 40 years, is also employed.

My problem is the firm hired a 50ish married woman who likes men. I'll call her "Snuggles." Snuggles wants hugs, gives kisses, and demands to know all the particulars of her fellow employees' lives. I believe this to be innocent on her part, but her brazen behavior really is offensive.

Yesterday was my birthday, and she kissed me twice on the cheek. It was the fourth time in the last two weeks. And yes, I did tell her no more kisses, but I'll bet that only lasts a week or so. When I got home I washed my face and asked my wife to kiss me so that if I died in my sleep, my wife would have been the last woman with whom I shared a kiss.

Since Snuggles is a recent hire, I don't want to get her in trouble. But, golly gee, I thought I was the one to do the sexual harassing. -- HONEY BEAR IN HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

**Letter #206 – 16/03/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My son is 15 -- nearly 16. He has become a wonderful young man, a delight to be around -- but then again, I probably am biased.

When we're home and watching TV in the evening, my son often enjoys cuddling up next to me. He'll put his head on my shoulder and wants my arm around his shoulders. I, too, enjoy this very much, and when he says, "Oh, Mommy, I love you so much," as he often does, my heart melts. I should mention that he is still shorter than me, though barely. He is not the typical 15-year-old who towers over his mother.

Let me clarify a couple of things. One, he is my only child. Two, there is nothing torrid going on, no inappropriate touching by him or by me, and three, he doesn't do it when his friends are over -- although he's not afraid to hug and kiss me goodbye in front of them. Also, he loves his father very much, will hug and kiss him occasionally, and still enjoys sitting between us on the sofa, however difficult that may be on our two-person loveseat.

Until recently, I thought our closeness would help him develop into a warm, loving man; but now, I'm wondering if this is healthy for him to be doing and for me to allow. It seems like a completely natural thing to do in a loving family, but lately I've been wondering how this might affect his future relationships with women. I would hate to see him develop into a needy, clingy type of man or a mama's boy. What are your thoughts on this? -- JUST A LOVING MOM IN AUSTRALIA

**Letter #212 – 19/03/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My question is a simple one. Which way should a woman wear her engagement and wedding ring set? I wear mine so the wedding band is inside and the engagement ring is outside. My friend wears hers the opposite way. Which is correct? -- NEEDS TO KNOW, CLOVIS, N.M.

**Letter # 218 – 22/03/2005**

DEAR ABBY: In response to "Conversationally Speaking," a reader who complained about being eavesdropped upon in restaurants, you suggested that the couple engage in some "wild dialogue" for entertainment purposes, such as "how to spend their drug money" or which girl you planned to send on the next "call."

As a police officer who has had to waste significant time and resources following up on such reports of "suspicious behavior," I'm surprised you would encourage such an irresponsible action. Our nation's homeland security is of paramount importance these days, and our governing leaders have requested help from the public in "remaining vigilant" and reporting suspicious behavior to the proper authorities. Fifty lashes with a wet noodle to you for failing to consider the consequences of your ill-advised recommendation. What were you thinking? -- DAN HOFFMAN, DEPUTY CHIEF, FAIRBANKS (ALASKA) POLICE DEPT.

**Letter 224 – 23/03/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I really, really need your help. I have serious anger issues. Almost every day I lash out at my mother, and it makes her very sad. Recently my mom went through a bout of depression. She has relapses sometimes, yet I am unable to control my yelling at

her. I am 13, but I realize that I am already an abuser and I don't know how to stop. Little things set me off on a screaming frenzy at my poor mother.

Please help me. I'm afraid I will hurt her one day because of this, and I would never forgive myself. And please don't print my name and address. We live in a small town, and I don't want people to know. -- 13 AND SCARED IN VIRGINIA

**Letter 230 – 24/03/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Prejudice comes in many shapes and forms, and I applaud that student for standing up against it. Punishing a student for having a different political opinion sounds more like North Korea than the U.S.A. As it stands, these students are being cheated in their education because they are being taught about the world only through the narrow opinions of one misguided teacher. -- OUTRAGED IN DUBLIN, CALIF.

**Letter 236 – 27/03/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I love the occasional "how we met" stories in your column, and would like to share mine. "Blake" lived in the apartment below me during college. His roommates and mine would often get together casually. One night, after work, Blake announced that he had to pick up his sister from the airport. "Would anyone like to ride along and keep me awake?" he asked.

I had nothing better to do, so I volunteered. During the drive, Blake pulled out a two-carat diamond ring and said, "I know I don't know you very well, but ..." He was grinning from ear to ear, and I was hugging the door handle wondering, "Is this guy for real?" When he saw my reaction, he started laughing and apologized. The ring belonged to his sister. She was returning from her honeymoon and had asked him to keep it so it wouldn't be lost.

I'm quick-witted, so I got back at him when we reached the airport. I went first through the security checkpoint. (Those were the days when you could wait at the gate for your passenger to get off the plane.) When Blake passed through the metal detector, of course it "beeped" and he had to empty his pockets. As soon as he put the ring box on the tray, I started jumping up and down, saying loudly, "Oh, honey. Yes! Yes!" Then I threw my arms around his neck and gave him a huge hug. People around us began clapping and Blake was so embarrassed! Twenty minutes later people were still pointing and whispering about the guy who had just proposed.

From that night on, we knew we'd end up together. We're two practical jokers who still make each other laugh after 12 years and four children. -- KATE IN IDAHO FALLS

**Letter 242 – 30/03/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My husband, a middle-aged minister, can rarely perform in the bedroom without wearing women's lingerie. I have put up with it because he seems to need it.

Lately he has begun wearing a bra around the house every day. He tries to hide it by wearing a heavy shirt or coat, but I can feel it when I hug him before leaving for work. I suspect he's even worn it to church. What would the parishioners think if they knew their preacher was delivering his sermon while wearing a bra?

It's starting to affect our marriage. He rarely speaks to me lately, and when he does, it's usually in monosyllables. I know he's not gay. Until now, our marriage has been a happy one.

I know many men have this problem. Maybe it shouldn't bother me so much, but it does. I don't know who to talk to. Everybody else takes their problems to their minister, but my

husband IS one. If I go to his superiors, I'm afraid I'll get him into trouble, which I don't want to do.

Why do men wear women's clothes? Is it wrong? I appreciate any insight you can give me.

-- NEEDS TO KNOW IN THE SOUTHWEST

**Letter #248 – 01/04/2005**

DEAR ABBY: We live in the Tampa Bay area, where two V.A. hospitals are located. Many members of the military have returned from Iraq and Afghanistan with mental and physical problems. In our community, we encounter these veterans every day.

Two weeks ago, we were in a fast-food restaurant and saw a young man on crutches with two shiny metal prosthetics on each arm below the elbow. The following week, we were walking down the street and ahead of us was another young man. This one had shiny prosthetics on both legs below the hips and was walking with a cane.

My husband and I wanted to approach and speak to these young men, but we held back. We weren't sure how they would accept a stranger's attention to them.

We, as a country, made many mistakes when our veterans returned from Vietnam. Many of these wounded young veterans will be returning to their homes and communities now and in the near future. I feel the American people need some guidance on how to handle this situation. Can you help us? -- PATRICIA AND BILL, SEMINOLE, FLA.

**Letter #254 – 03/04/2005**

DEAR ABBY: We have a 60-year-old son who has been divorced for three years. He has four grown children and lives in another state.

Our son e-mailed us to say he wants to be buried, not cremated. He says that because we are his parents, we are responsible for his burial expenses if he should die before we do. He is not sick, Abby. He is living with a woman in her home, not working, and will soon be leaving for Russia to find a wife. He is angry with us for saying it is not our responsibility and that his children should be responsible for this. Are we right or is he? -- WORRIED PARENTS

**Letter #260 – 05/04/2005**

DEAR ABBY: We all hear that it's hard work maintaining a good marriage or parenting an adolescent. However, really small but loving gestures often have the most impact.

My college roommate's father is a wonderful example of that. Every night at the dinner table, he thanks his wife for the meal she just served. And every night at bedtime, he kisses the back of his daughter's hand and tells her that he loves her.

Is it any wonder that their family doesn't complain of feeling unappreciated or unloved? I feel privileged to be a part of their "second family." -- PRIVILEGED IN BALTIMORE

**Letter #266 – 07/04/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Because your column reaches so many households, you are in a position to share some much-needed tips about riding in funeral processions. Many automobile collisions occur on the way to cemeteries because mourners' vehicles travel through red lights, and other drivers unwittingly cut into the line of cars. Also, many cars get lost from the pack, causing the occupants to miss the remaining services.

I would like to offer some tips:



- First, hazard lights should be used in addition to headlights, since daytime headlights are used in various parts of the country.
- Second, a non-obstructing yellow paper with the word FUNERAL in large block letters should be hung in the window of each car to make the situation clear to motorists approaching from the sides.

Last, funeral directors should distribute photocopies of directions from the funeral home to the church and to the cemetery, so that people at the end of the line will not feel pressured into unsafe driving to avoid getting lost.

Thank you for printing this, Abby. Sign me ... WIDOWER DUE TO A FUNERAL COLLISION

**Letter #272 – 09/04/2005**

DEAR ABBY: We provided our 16-year-old daughter, "Alex," with her own car. Her 16-year-old boyfriend, "Neil," isn't driving yet. Neil expects Alex to be able to drive to his house or out to see a movie, and gets upset if she can't.

Is it right for Alex to do all the driving when they go out on a date? Shouldn't Neil's parents be doing some of the driving since he can't? -- CONCERNED PARENTS IN KENTUCKY

**Letter #278 – 12/04/2005**

DEAR ABBY: No one wakes up in the morning planning to have an accident, a heart attack or some other life-threatening condition. All too often doctors and nurses are faced with a family divided on what they "think" our patient would want (or not want). Combine this with the shock and grief these people are experiencing, and the situation becomes volatile. People should complete a living will before they need one. -- FORMER SURGICAL NURSE, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

**Letter #284 – 14/04/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I have been happily married to "Lenny" for five years. I have three children from a former marriage who live with us; Lenny has two who live with his ex three hours away. They stay with us every other weekend.

Lenny's mother will drive 3 1/2 hours just to see her grandchildren in a school concert for one hour. My children have invited my in-laws repeatedly to come and watch them at sporting events. However, my mother-in-law will come only if it takes no more than 15 minutes to get there.

This is very disappointing because my parents are not into being grandparents. I had hoped that my in-laws would love my children as they love their other grandchildren.

I have spoken to Lenny about this. He says, "I can't make them go." Because of this, I no longer feel my children should have to visit his parents on holidays if they don't want to. I find this situation even more upsetting because I have explained to my in-laws that my children's father does not visit them, nor do my parents. Do you know what Lenny's mother's response was? She said, "It will make them stronger."

Should I continue to let this bother me, or should I have Lenny say something to them again about it? -- HURT IN PENNSYLVANIA

**Letter #290 – 17/04/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I have recently turned 14. When I was 7, I was sexually abused by a close female relative. The abuse wasn't as severe as in most cases of molestation, but I know

what happened to me was wrong. I forgive this relative and do not bear the emotional scars that most victims do.

I'm wondering whether I should ever tell my family about what happened to me. If I do, I am afraid they will hate this relative for what she did. I have told only one of my friends about it, and he told me it was up to me to decide whether or not to tell my parents.

What do you think I should do, Abby? Should I take this secret to my grave? Should I tell my parents and risk them never talking to this relative again? Or should I wait until I'm an adult to talk about what happened? I don't want this to tear my family apart. Please help me. -- LOST TEEN IN L.A.

**Letter # 296 – 19/04/2005**

DEAR ABBY: The letter about the grandmother who was angry because her grandson Adam didn't bring her a souvenir T-shirt when he came home on leave from Iraq left me stunned. I can't believe a so-called adult would act that way. This young man is putting his life on the line for his country, and all she can think about is whether he brought her a souvenir?

Please give that woman a message for me: "Grandma, you DID get something. You got two weeks with your grandson, and you messed it up with your immaturity! Grow up and get a life!"

Thanks for reading this, Abby. I'm sure you got a lot of responses to that letter. -- NICOLE IN GRAYSON, GA

**Letter # 300 – 19/04/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm a flight attendant who flies these heroes to and from the conflict. Let me set the record straight on behalf of these soldiers. They are not allowed the regular checked baggage allowance set by the airlines. The armed forces allow these men and women to take only what can fit in a duffle bag, plus their weapons and safety gear. -- FLIGHT ATTENDANT IN ILLINOIS

**Letter # 306 – 22/04/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am a 24-year-old woman, married to a 44-year-old man I'll call Harlan. The abuse didn't start until six months after we were married. It didn't happen often at first, so I felt like I deserved being hit. Three years into our marriage, Harlan kicked me until I curled up in the fetal position. Then he soaked me with lighter fluid and told me he'd be right back after he ran a tub of water so he could put me out after I burned. When he left, I jumped into my car and left for the first time.

Soon after, I met someone. He was a great guy and I wanted so badly to be happy, but after six months I returned to Harlan. Harlan had promised that things would be different and, at first, they were great -- until he started drinking again.

Then one day I got in the car with him, and he said we were going for a ride. He pulled out a pistol, pointed it at my head, and told me I'd never breathe again. He made me get on my knees and beg for my life.

Then he ordered me to get into the trunk of the car. I refused, and he fired a shot. The bullet buzzed past my head. Next, he told me to get back in the car next to him. He pointed the gun in my direction and fired. I lost the hearing in my left ear and had severe headaches for months afterward.

You would think after all that I'd leave and never come back, because each time I do it gets worse. I have reported Harlan to the police and they had evidence against him, but still refuse to do anything. My heart is aching and I feel like I am to blame. Please help me. I love my husband, Abby, but I know in my heart if I don't go I'll end up badly hurt. -- HURTING IN OKLAHOMA

**Letter # 312 – 24/04/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm a divorced mother of a 19-year-old daughter, "Dawn," who still lives at home. Dawn recently graduated from high school and has a couple of college credits. Even though she lives at home, she does nothing to help me. She's always out with her friends or they're at my house while I'm at work. Dawn has no job (she says she's still looking), and she has been stealing money from my purse and using my debit card without my knowledge. I have confronted her about it and told her she has to pay me back.

What can I do to make my daughter understand that stealing from me won't be tolerated and that living at home means sharing the housework? -- WIT'S END, ALLEN, TEXAS

**Letter # 318 26/04/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I was more than a little put off by your response to "Happy Face in South Dakota," who asked wedding guests to be sure that widowed friends and relatives are asked to dance. Your response was that people should "pay attention to the wallflowers."

My dictionary defines "wallflower" as a girl who watches at a dance because of shyness or lack of a partner. The person who wrote you was not a shy, unescorted girl. She was a woman who had lost her partner through death, to whom the most basic social graces were not extended. Your use of the word "wallflower" was not only inappropriate, it was unkind. -- OFFENDED IN OKLAHOMA

**Letter # 324 – 29/04/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My 11-year-old daughter sometimes gets scared at night and thinks she hears voices and someone walking near her room. When this happens, my husband will say with complete seriousness, "Perhaps there's an intruder in the house," and then suggest how the intruder may have entered.

The method he suggests is always related to something I have done wrong earlier -- like leaving the back door open too long or forgetting to shut a window.

When I ask him to check the house for intruders (OK, I'm old-fashioned and a scaredy-cat), he says he's too tired and goes to sleep. What's going on here? Is he playing a mind game with my daughter and me, or am I overreacting? -- COWARDLY IN S.F.

**Letter # 330 – 01/05/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am 13 and thinking of running away. The reason is, my mother doesn't want me, my brothers or my dad. She's selling our house so she can go and live with her mother, and so Dad and we kids can live with my dad's mother. Abby, she wants to divorce my father, and she doesn't care that she's hurting us.

My brothers don't quite understand what's going on. They are hurt when they tell Mother that they love her and she doesn't answer back. I can't stand it!

All I want is for our family to stay together. How can I let my mother know how much she's hurting me? She has never been an understanding person, and I know she'll fly off the

handle if I tell her, but I still want to. What can I tell her? -- RUNNING AWAY IN SAN ANTONIO

**Letter # 336 – 03/05/2005**

DEAR ABBY: There are 20 million quilters in the USA, and I bet you will hear from a lot of them about the answer you gave "Krista in Salt Lake City," who asked what she should do with an heirloom quilt.

You advised that the quilt should be taken to a dry cleaner to be packed for storage, and later it could be displayed in a shadow box frame as long as it isn't exposed to direct sunlight.

Abby, that quilt should NOT be sent to a cleaners. It should NOT be stored in plastic, nor should it be hung for more than three months. -- NANCY I., SALINAS, CALIF.

**Letter # 342 – 07/05/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I can't seem to get my brother-in-law to stop making vulgar comments to me. When he started dating my sister, I was right out of high school, and he would make comments and I'd just laugh them off. I am now in my 30s, and he still comments on my breast size, etc. When he does it, I tell him how disgusting it is and he laughs.

I don't understand it. My sister and I are years apart. She's the most gorgeous woman I know. She's built like a model, so it confuses me that he says these things. He never makes the comments in front of anyone, just when I'm alone or if I happen to answer the phone. I don't know how to handle this. Should I tell my sister or my boyfriend? Please help. -- ENOUGH ALREADY IN CALIF.

**Letter # 348 – 08/05/2005**

DEAR ABBY: We have two beloved (deceased) pets -- a rabbit and a bird, buried in our back yard. Within the next two to five years, we plan to sell our house and move out of state.

What should we do about the pets we have buried in our yard? Should we leave their remains and just take along their plaques -- or take their remains and bury them at our new residence? This may seem like a silly question, but I'm terribly concerned. -- BRENDA IN LAKELAND, FLA.

**Letter # 354 – 10/05/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I bought a rubber garbage container with a tight-fitting lid. I roll my clothes so they'll take less space and fill it halfway up. On top of them I place a sheet of fabric softener or perfumed soap bars. Then I put the remaining clothes into the container, top them with another sheet of fabric softener and put on the lid. I never find any insects or critters later. I am a contemporary of "Granny Claire's" and hope she'll take my advice. -- EVONNE IN DENVER

**Letter # 360 – 13/05/2005**

DEAR ABBY: A longtime friend, "Bernice," and I attend plays, concerts and book review meetings together. We live in a smallish city. Bernice never left this city and, therefore, she has many old friends, business associates, church colleagues, etc.

I lived in a large city and only recently moved back here. Whenever Bernice and I go to a function of any kind, she knows many people. She will stop and talk to these people,

sometimes for as long as 15 minutes, while I stand and wait for her on the sidelines. Sometimes she will introduce me, but then they talk about their churches or business that I know nothing about.

This is the first time in my life I have been treated this way. Lately I have avoided going places with her. How should I handle this? -- LEFT OUT IN LAS CRUCES

**Letter # 366 – 15/05/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Our office is small. There are only four of us, but "Chloe" is considered the office manager.

Abby, Chloe does nothing all day long but interrogate the three of us about our personal lives, and as soon as she finds out anything, she goes back into her office and calls her friends and relatives to tell them what she has found out. We feel obligated to answer her questions out of fear for our jobs.

What can I do or say to discourage her from asking this stuff? It's really getting bad, and even though I love my job, I'm almost to the point of quitting to get away from her constant prying. -- TIRED OF PRYING SNOOPS IN KANSAS

**Letter # 372 – 18/05/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I have been making your pecan pie recipe for more than 10 years and have received many compliments along the way.

Several years ago, a festival was held in our small town on the courthouse lawn. Among the activities was a contest for the best pie, which I entered using your recipe. To the delight of my wife and friends, and the chagrin of the other contestants -- all ladies of the town -- I took first prize! Of course, I had to bake one for each and every one of my close friends. I think it's time you reprinted the recipe.

Love your column, Abby. -- DAVID HARPER, FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

**Letter # 378 – 20/05/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My husband, "Don," and I have been married for five years. We have two beautiful children, and Don is a terrific father. For the most part, we have a good life together and get along well.

The problem is his sister, "Marsha." Marsha has major boundary issues, and she tries to undermine my role as both mother and wife. Their mother died young, and Marsha took on the role of mother. She still hasn't let go.

When Don and I first began dating, Marsha said some extremely nasty things in an effort to break us up. For example, she said I wasn't his type (right!), that he had been promiscuous in his past (not true), and that I would never know Don as well as she knows him. (She still says it on a regular basis.)

When Don and I have the rare quarrel, he goes running off to Marsha for advice. He also spends time with her on his days off, and they discuss very personal issues in our marriage. Marsha uses this personal information as fodder for gossip and pretends to be our "counselor." Because Don knows it upsets me, he now lies about visiting her or her coming over. I am on the brink of telling him I don't want to see his sister anymore.

Other than our issues with her, our life is wonderful. Any advice regarding a worse-than-mother-in-law sister-in-law? -- SEEING RED IN MINNESOTA

**Letter # 384 – 22/05/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I have read so often about the "other woman." Your advice is always, "If he cheats on his wife, he'll cheat on you." I wish I had listened, but I didn't -- and now I face a lonely future.

For more than 30 years, I was the other woman. I was always faithful to "Hank." I changed my life around to make him happy. I knew he'd never divorce his wife, but I needed Hank in my life. He also cheated on me for 10 years, but then became faithful until three months ago.

Hank's wife died a year ago, and we continued seeing each other. A couple of weeks ago, he announced that he wanted us to be "friends." Hank said I was his special friend, but he could no longer spend every night with me because his children and grandchildren "wouldn't understand."

Last week, I learned that for the past three months, Hank has been seeing another woman. He told her that he sees an old friend "occasionally." Abby, she has been to his house and met his entire family! Hank said if I don't like it, he'll stop seeing me.

I have spent most of my adult life with this man. Now I mean nothing to him. He didn't respect me enough to be honest from the start, and now I'm left with nothing. -- CAN'T STOP CRYING IN TEXAS

**Letter # 390 – 25/05/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Back in 1975, I was given a fabulous gift -- a bottle of Elvis Presley wine. His picture is on the bottle, and it says, "Always, Elvis -- Gold Record Edition Collector's Series I." It also says Frontenac Blanc D'Oro White Wine -- Product and Vineyards of Italy, imported by International Wine Co., Detroit, Mich.

It has never been opened, but I see the wine slowly evaporating. Do you think anyone would be interested in this bottle? -- DELORES IN HUDSON, FLA.

**Letter # 396 – 27/05/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My wife and I are in the security business. My ex-wife is considering hiring us to provide security at her upcoming wedding because of some potential threats.

The problem is that my ex-wife and I have had some heated differences over the last five years. While our communication has improved greatly, there are still differences regarding our child that remain unresolved. Personally, I don't like my ex very much and I have told her so, but I'm professional in my duties and on the job, and I don't intend to let our personal conflicts get in the way of her happiness.

The only other concern I have about my ex is being paid for our services, as I have been burned by her in the past. Would it be wrong to require payment and a signed contract prior to her wedding? -- FEELING INSECURE ABOUT SECURITY IN OREGON

**Letter # 402 – 29/05/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My husband, "Dennis," and I have been happily married for 13 years and have two great sons. Our only problem is we haven't spoken to Dennis' mother, "Roz," in more than three years. Roz is always mad at us -- for what, we're not sure. It's as if we can never please her, and she has just cut us off.

Dennis has gone through years of psychotherapy to heal the emotional damage Roz has caused him, and he has come a long way. He's now a successful and happy man.

Our older boy will be having his bar mitzvah in two years, and already Dennis is stressing out about whether to include Roz or not. Having a relationship with her was strained at

best. We were constantly walking on eggshells. In Roz's eyes we could do no right. How can we avoid feeling guilty about not including her -- or should we invite her? --  
AMBIVALENT IN FLORIDA

**Letter # 408 – 31/05/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Please suggest to that man that it's possible the women he mentioned have now matured and realize what qualities are important in a mate, father and role model. Too often, young women think that a fast, wild, carefree romance is the ticket to happiness. Too often, by the time they wake up and realize the "boring," kind, stable guy was a far better choice, they have children, a broken heart, shattered dreams, and are trying to piece their lives back together.

I don't believe those women are looking for a meal ticket, but rather someone they can love, respect and trust to help raise their children in a safe, loving environment.

It's sad that man is so negative and stuck in the past instead of trying to build a future with someone. You were right, Abby. He probably will end up alone, because there ARE men who will step up to the challenge of being kind, loving stepfathers to the children, and loving husbands to women who made unfortunate choices in the past. I know, because I married one. -- HAPPY MOTHER OF FOUR IN CALIFORNIA

**Letter #414 – 02/06/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Your readers have a history of responding enthusiastically to the good advice you share with them. Because of that, I'm writing on behalf of the Food and Drug Administration's Office of Women's Health and the Federal Citizen Information Center to offer our new, free Women's Health Information Kit. It contains some of Uncle Sam's best advice on more than a dozen health topics that concern today's women.

All of these materials are part of the Take Time to Care information series. Between caring for their families and staying busy at work, women are always on the go. That is why it's more important than ever for women to "take time to care" about their own health. Whether they're managing their medications, looking for ways to minimize their risk of heart attack or learning about menopause -- they'll find some great advice in our Women's Health Information Kit.

Thanks, Abby, for always providing timely, practical and good advice to your readers. And please ask them to place their orders now, because supplies are limited. -- MARSHA HENDERSON, ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH, F.D.A.

**Letter # 420 – 04/06/2005**

DEAR ABBY: About 10 years ago, my neighbor, "John," asked if his contractor could come onto my side of the property to install a fence. I agreed, as long as I would not be held accountable should someone be hurt on my property and he would repair any damage that was caused.

When they put in the fence, the construction material was delivered to my driveway, damaging it. The wood from the old fence was piled on my lawn and some of it was never removed. They also poured gravel all over the place. None of the damage was ever repaired.

Now the fence needs to be replaced again, and John is asking me to help him out. I told him he can have permission when I'm paid for the damage that happened the last time --

plus interest. He must also put up a bond that will ensure any damage done this time will be fixed at once.

John is now going around telling everyone that I am not a good neighbor because I want to "charge him" for the right to go on my side of the fence. Any suggestions? -- FENCED-IN IN NEW CITY, N.Y.

**Letter # 426 – 07/06/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am a reference librarian at a large academic library. While I share some of "Marian the Librarian's" concerns, I couldn't help but notice that her pointers for library etiquette were comprised almost entirely of "don'ts." I am afraid her diatribe against library patrons may cause some of them not to use the library at all, for fear of committing a faux pas and incurring a librarian's wrath.

How much better it would have been had she compiled a list of library "do's" instead of library "don'ts." Example:

- Do teach your children to use and appreciate the library.
- Do check your library's policy on food, drink and cell phones. (Many allow drinks in covered containers, and cell phones set to silent mode or in specific areas.)
- Do enlist the help of the reference librarian. You might be surprised what we can find for you in a short amount of time.
- Do use your trip to the library as a learning experience. We have a saying, "Find the book for a man, and he'll have the information for only a day. Teach him to search the catalog, and he'll have information for a lifetime."

Although, like "Marian," I'm tired of the poor etiquette I see in my library, I'm equally tired of the pervasive public image of librarians as cranky, uptight and "shushing." As a librarian, my job is to help and educate patrons. "Marian's" letter made it seem as if librarians are the behavior police. -- ANTI-SHUSHER IN MIAMI

**Letter 432 – 09/06/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I just finished the letter from "Saturated in Atlanta," whose in-laws allow their dog, "Liebchen" (who, believe me, is NOT "darling," according to his description), to mark his territory in her house, causing damage in several places. Not only is this disgraceful, as you pointed out, but it's also illegal. The courts call it "failure to control your dog." "Saturated" may want to consider legal action. -- NEW HAMPSHIRE READER

**Letter # 438 – 10/06/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am 13 and in seventh grade. My best friend died three years ago, and I don't know what to do. He committed suicide when he was in fifth grade, and I was in fourth. I still talk with his mom every now and then, but his grandmother blames me. She says because I was closest to him, I could have prevented it.

Every year I go to his house after school and talk with his mom. However, his grandmother moved in, so this year I will be visiting with her as well. Having her tell me it's my fault hurts me, and I know it hurts her daughter (my friend's mom). What do you think about this? -- HURTING IN HENDERSON, NEV.

**Letter # 444 – 13/06/2005**



DEAR ABBY: My fiance, "Tim," and I were having dinner at a bar and grill one night last week when some of my male co-workers walked in. We exchanged greetings and I introduced them to Tim.

A short while later, one of them approached us and said, "Don't take this the wrong way, but the guys and I were taking a survey, and we'd like to know what size bra you wear."

Tim and I were dumbfounded at the crude remark. I told him to tell the guys it was none of their business, and he went away. On our way out, Tim made it clear that we were not happy with their rudeness, but only one of them had the courtesy to offer an apology for the remark.

I work with these men every day. We always had a good rapport. There was never any disrespect prior to this. I have seen these men every day and had work-related discussions with them. Two of them have made reference to the incident, but neither has apologized.

I discussed the incident with a female co-worker who is in a supervisory position over these men. She was livid and recommended I report it as sexual harassment. However, their actions have made things here at work very uncomfortable for me. I'm afraid if I make it a workplace issue it could be detrimental.

Should I let this go away on its own, or confront the people involved? I usually avoid socializing with co-workers where alcohol is served for this very reason. -- HURT AND OFFENDED IN DAYTON

**Letter # 450 – 15/06/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am 24 years old and two months away from moving in with the man I love. We're moving into a house he purchased but cannot afford without me. I love him and cannot imagine my life without him. We fit each other perfectly in every respect except one: I want children and he doesn't.

Whenever I bring up the subject, he becomes agitated and argues that he hasn't made up his mind about it, but is "leaning toward no."

I'm left wondering if I should take this huge step when I know if he doesn't want kids, I will have to leave. Should I force him into telling me once and for all what the deal is, or wait to see if maturity changes his mind (as my peers have urged me to do)? Won't it be harder to leave after I move in? -- SECOND THOUGHTS IN NEW YORK

**Letter # 456 – 17/06/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am a 27-year-old stay-at-home mom with three kids. Two are my fiance "Sean's"; the littlest is ours together. Sean and I have been together almost seven years.

I need help. I am a very depressed person and have been for many years. I shop excessively and spend way too much -- sometimes all of our money -- and I don't know how to stop. Shopping makes me feel happy, and when I'm depressed (which is often), I go out shopping for stuff I don't even need. I have even started shopping online for stuff. I feel horrible about this. Sean and I have tried separate bank accounts, but when I'd run low I would just tap right into his. Please help me. I don't know what to do. -- SPEND-A-HOLIC IN VENTURA, CALIF.

**Letter # 462 – 19/06/2005**

DEAR ABBY: It's time to thank the men who donate their sperm for artificial insemination.

Because of you, I have been able to experience the never-ending joys of motherhood. I count my blessings every time I hug and hold my children, hear their voices, see them smile. Each year, as I celebrate their birthdays, I know that you were the one who made it possible. Thank you for making my life complete.

Even though you remain a nameless and faceless biological father, I want you to know that you helped to create two beautiful children who today are caring and loving adults. You should be proud of them. And I think it is important for you to know that they are very proud to be a part of you.

Happy Father's Day from them, and from me. -- THANKFUL MOM IN MICHIGAN

**Letter # 468 – 22/06/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Fifteen years ago I had a years-long affair with a woman 23 years my junior. "Alex" was 17 when we first had sex. I never led her on. I told her on many occasions that I would not leave my wife and family for another woman -- even her. I told her I'd meet her secretly for as long as she wanted, but I would commit to nothing more. Alex accepted this state of affairs for several years, and we had what I considered to be the perfect affair. I loved the passionate, uninhibited sex.

Because I could offer no more than the status quo, I wasn't surprised when one night, after a particularly exhausting love-making session, Alex announced she was ending our affair and moving to Los Angeles to be closer to friends. I begged her to reconsider, promised to spend more time with her, and insisted that I loved her. She went anyway. We had no contact other than Christmas and birthday cards.

My kids are now grown and gone. On a recent business trip to LA, I decided to give Alex a call for old times' sake. She was delighted to hear from me and invited me over for a drink. It was just like old times. I wasn't there five minutes when she literally tore my clothes off. So what's my problem? Alex just told me she might move back here and take up where we left off. Abby, an affair like ours was fine 15 years ago, but I'm no longer comfortable sneaking around. My wife and I have been married 30 years and I don't want to hurt her or give her up. I'm afraid if Alex moves back, we'll get caught. I still love her, and I certainly enjoy making love to her -- but how do I tell her that it's fine for us to sleep together in LA where she lives, but not here in my hometown? -- IN A QUANDARY IN THE SOUTH

**Letter # 474 – 24/06/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am 10. I was born in 1994. My problem is I really, really wish I had lived in the '80s. I know this sounds stupid, but the style was awesome -- not skanky. The music was great -- not rap. The '80s seem awesome! I mean, they had good songs like "She Blinded Me With Science." The '80s seem so cool -- at least people are always saying so. Help, Abby, please. I'm sitting here listening to '80s music now. I wouldn't admit this to anyone else except my mom or dad. -- BORN IN THE WRONG ERA

**Letter # 480 – 26/06/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I interviewed today for my dream job and have been asked back for a second interview. My problem is, the interviewer was borderline about recommending me because I came across as timid. I know I'd be great for the job. I believe I'll be one of their best -- maybe even THE best. However, I also know that interviewers often perceive me as shy and timid. How can I come across as more sure of myself? -- HOPING AND PRAYING

**Letter # 486 – 28/06/2005**

DEAR ABBY: You advised leaving the pet's remains where they are. My husband and I couldn't bring ourselves to do it. When we moved three years ago, we exhumed our beloved schnauzer's remains (his ashes were buried in a container in our yard) and took the container and headstone with us. We find it comforting knowing he's nearby, and he now has a lovely new spot in our new yard. -- LU IN JACKSONVILLE, FLA

**Letter # 492 – 30/06/2005**

DEAR ABBY: In your reply to the writer, you failed to mention the most dangerous complications of such behavior, infection with potentially fatal diseases such as hepatitis B, hepatitis C or AIDS. There is a high incidence of these diseases among drug addicts because of the sharing of contaminated needles, and they can also be transmitted through sexual relations. -- ALEXANDER N. ZINN, M.D., WINNETKA, CALIF.

**Letter # 498 – 02/07/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Two months ago, my husband's 77-year-old aunt, "Maude," moved in with us after the loss of her husband of 20 years. She is in great health, energetic, a sweet, loving and giving woman. Maude is a little on the nervous side, though, and I'm constantly having to remind her that we love her and we want her here. She helps a little around the house, as she can. My 4-year-old son loves her.

What can I do to assure her that she's safe here, that we love her and want her here? Maude's hearing isn't so good, and I'm constantly being misunderstood and having to repeat myself with every conversation. How can I help her to feel at peace? -- LOVING NIECE IN ARIZONA

**Letter # 504 – 05/07/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Of course atheists should respect others' beliefs -- and their rituals. But believers should also respect atheists' right to reject those beliefs and their rituals. Respect goes both ways. Mutual respect is shown when atheists act as silent observers while believers go about their business, and believers resist shaming atheists for refusing to mimic them. -- NORMAN IN UPPER MONTCLAIR, N.J.

**Letter # 510 – 07/07/2005**

DEAR ABBY: "Lost Teen in L.A." asked whether to tell the family about being sexually abused at 7 by a close relative. She is afraid of the repercussions the perpetrator will suffer if the secret is revealed. (You advised her to do so.)

Unfortunately, that isn't all she needs to be afraid of. I was molested by my father at age 7, and again by my brother at 14. Unfortunately, revealing what happened put me in the position of being perceived as "the accuser," while these two family members are regarded as "innocents."

I'm the one who is "forgotten" at family reunions. I am the one not invited for Sunday dinners. Why? The answer I was given by my own mother was: "He's now so old and fragile, he doesn't remember. His time on Earth is limited, so why bring up horrible things that can only cloud what days he has left?" He wasn't old and frail when he molested a 7-year-old.

I didn't bring out these allegations on my own. I was in therapy, and just coming to the realization that "something awful might have happened," when I got a phone call asking me straight out if I recalled any kind of abuse by my father. Dad had admitted it while in psychiatric care before he was placed in a nursing home. My world crumbled in seconds.

As for my brother, no one has heard from him in three years. I'm not sure he even knows that what he did to me is now out in the open. But I listen to my mother cry for a lost son and the grandchildren she will never see again. I also listen to other relatives -- who also know what happened -- comment that "maybe one day he'll just show up," and "wouldn't that be great?"

Please warn "Lost Teen" that while she may fear what happens to her molester, there's always the flip side of that coin. The first thing counselors tell us is it wasn't our fault. But sometimes our families treat us like it is. -- LOST IN THE LAND OF THE FREE

**Letter # 516 – 10/07/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm the father of a 13-year-old daughter, "Shelby," who I'm unable to reach. When Shelby was very young, I noticed that she would be very disrespectful to her mother at times. Of course, I would explain that that kind of behavior was unacceptable, and generally it would stop. Other times, it caused an argument between my wife, "Fran," and me. Fran felt it was just a stage and required no punishment, whereas I thought it did.

Now that Shelby is older, her behavior has gotten much worse. She screams at Fran all the time, calls her names, throws tantrums when she doesn't get her way, does poorly in school -- the list goes on and on. What's more, she's now starting to raise her voice at me when she doesn't get her way.

When I try to explain to Shelby that there are consequences for her actions -- such as grounding or taking away privileges -- she starts screaming and crying, which instantly draws the ire of her mother. Fran is always making excuses for why Shelby behaves the way that she does.

Basically, I cannot discipline my own child because every time I try, Fran and I argue until I get so weary I give in. I have tried explaining that Shelby's unhappiness is due to her not having any limits. I have told Fran I'm worried about the path our daughter is headed down. I have tried to make Fran understand that if Shelby can treat us this way, she'll treat anyone this way.

Can you recommend anything or anyone that can help? -- BEATEN-DOWN DAD IN N.C.

**Letter # 522 – 12/07/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My parents divorced when I was 5, after my father was sent to prison on drug charges. He was released a couple of years ago. When we were little, Mom never talked about him. She never told us what he did that landed him in jail. After his release, my sister and I didn't want to see him.

Eventually, I met a wonderful guy I'll call "Mike." Mike's aunt is a loving woman and we have a warm relationship. Then she met and fell in love with my father.

Now that I have spent time with them, I have heard the whole story. Mom was my father's partner in dealing the drugs. My father didn't implicate her in any of the charges because he wanted her free to raise me and my sisters. I was shocked, because Mom never told us any of this.

My mother refuses to be anywhere near my father, or at any gathering where he is present. Because of this, Mike and I have postponed having a wedding, baptizing our son or giving

him a first birthday party. My father doesn't understand why, since he and Mom are both remarried, she can't just move on with her life.

We want our son to enjoy both of his grandparents. I have considered holding these events and inviting both of them, and letting them know I want both of them to be part of my life. Please tell me what to do. -- IN THE MIDDLE IN INDIANA

**Letter # 528 – 15/07/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My beautiful, intelligent 18-year-old daughter, "Lara," has just completed her first year of college. She's attending school out of state in the same city where her father, "Grant" -- my ex -- is living.

Abby, Grant left when Lara was 5 months old. He left us for his sister, with whom he had been having an affair, because she told him she was pregnant with his child. The divorce was very hard on us, and my daughter has been in counseling for years -- including at the college.

Lara spends her holidays with her father, her aunt and their two children. She's aware of the incestuous relationship and vents a lot of anger at me for the rough time we've had. In the past, Lara's therapists have told me she directs her anger at me because "she can't get angry at the person she should really be angry at -- her father."

My daughter refuses to tell her current therapist about the incestuous relationship because she's afraid it will be reported to the authorities and the children will be taken away. The sister bought Lara a car and a cell phone, and pays the phone bill, car insurance and some of Lara's other expenses. I suspect the thought of losing the car and cell phone have something to do with my daughter's hesitation to level with her therapist.

How can I get Lara to stop abusing me because of her repressed anger at her father? -- LOVING MOTHER IN ALABAMA

**Letter # 534 – 18/07/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I have wanted to convert to Judaism ever since I was 16. (I am now 19.) I was raised as a Christian by non-religious parents. But when I announced that I wanted to convert, they had a fit.

I now realize that I would like to go further than conversion, Abby. I would like to become a rabbi. When I told my parents, they became so upset they ordered me to see a psychologist. It was hurtful enough that they didn't accept my conversion -- and now this. What should I do? -- DEPRESSED IN ASHEBORO, N.C.

**Letter # 540 – 20/07/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am 15. Just 18 days before our three-month anniversary of dating, my boyfriend, "Brandon," broke up with me. He was my first love and I am heartbroken. Seeing him having fun with someone else, while I am alone and hurting, is awful. I want to be happy, but I still love Brandon and want him back.

My friends and my parents all tell me to get over him. I don't want to get over Brandon. I want to know how to get him back. I miss everything we had together. When I think about the fun we had, I break down and cry. What do I do, Abby? I'm miserable without him. How do I stop loving him? -- CRYING IN NEW JERSEY

**Letter # 546 – 22/07/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My question is simple: What causes jealousy? -- ROBERT IN CONNECTICUT

**Letter 552 – 25/07/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm 14, and I don't wear shorts because I'm self-conscious about my legs. My mother is always nagging me to wear them in the heat.

The other day, I overheard one of Mom's girlfriends ask her why I don't wear shorts, and what's wrong with my legs? The next day, Mom told me she was going to put on some shorts and how much cooler she felt. Then she asked, "Aren't you hot in those jeans? You should start wearing shorts."

Today, Mom had on some new shorts, and she said they were the most comfortable she had ever worn. Then she handed me a bag with four pairs of shorts and told me, "I got you some, too." She told me to try on a pair. I told her I wasn't wearing them. She yelled that I was being ridiculous to wear jeans in 95-degree weather.

Later, I got out of the shower and saw the shorts on my bed. All my jeans and pants were gone. Mom then came in and told me to put on the shorts. She said, "You have nice legs and look good wearing shorts. You look normal now -- and don't you feel a lot cooler?" She said she expects me to wear shorts every day for the rest of the summer. What should I do? -- NEEDS ADVICE IN TEXAS

**Letter # 558 – 27/07/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm 13 and just finished the seventh grade. I recently got my belly button pierced, and everything was fine until about a week ago. This sounds weird, but a red bump showed up at the top of my piercing, and it seems to keep swelling. I've had my belly button pierced for only a month, so I'm sure I started changing my jewelry too soon. I'm worried this bump will stay on my navel forever.

Do you have any idea what it is, and how I can get rid of it? I love my piercing and don't want to take it out. Any information would help. -- PIERCED IN MONTANA

**Letter # 564 – 29/07/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I have six sisters. We all share the same mother, but only one sister has the same father as I do. This is my only "real" sister, right? The others are my stepsisters, right? Please answer this. -- NEEDS TO KNOW, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

**Letter # 570 – 31/07/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I was recently at a party where I felt very uncomfortable. The guests were all speaking fluent Spanish and I could barely understand a word they were saying. The party was hosted by a close friend and was being held for a mutual acquaintance. How could I leave the party without ruffling anyone's feathers? -- UNEASY IN RANCHO SANTA FE

**Letter # 576 – 02/08/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I can tell you from experience that the family of that victim will not feel better after receiving a letter of apology. It will only hurt the survivors by highlighting that the young woman survived, but their child, wife, sibling, etc. did not. Whatever peace they may have attained so far (if any) will be shattered and their emotions inflamed.

Speaking as a family member of a victim, I assume the other driver is sorry. I am not interested in letting that person unburden him- or herself to me or having any personal contact with them. It is almost insulting that the person would think a written note would make me feel better. (It goes without saying that cards should not be sent to the grief-stricken family -- notes only.) Your advice should have been that any kind of communication at this time would be inappropriate without knowing more of the facts. -- STILL GRIEVING IN HOUSTON

**Letter # 582 – 04/08/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My first wife died unexpectedly in 1991. Eight months later, I married a widow I'd known for 12 years. Some of my seven children were so angry they refused to attend the wedding. That really hurt.

To make a long story short, we celebrate every month of marriage with an anniversary card that I create on my computer, flowers from the grocery store, and dinner at a nice restaurant. We just celebrated our 163rd month anniversary. Tell that man to get married! - - JOE F. IN INDIO, CALIF.

**Letter # 588 – 06/08/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I have been married to "Jack" for 25 years. Jack is not unfaithful, nor does he drink or beat me. He has high morals and claims to be a Christian. He is a stepfather to my four grown children.

Jack says that when my son was a teenager, he and some of his friends stole things from our garage and a piece of jewelry from our bedroom. (My son is now 28 and married with two children.)

We have a large bonus room in our home that contains expensive recording equipment and musical instruments. Jack keeps this room locked unless he's at home. Even when he goes out and I stay home, Jack locks the door. Jack recently bought a new, very large storage shed that has a lock on it, too -- and only one key. He also keeps a post office box for which I don't have a key.

I have asked my husband nicely for keys to these spaces. Jack either ignores my requests or gives me reasons why I "don't need" keys. This is beginning to create a wedge between us.

I work every day at a well-paying job and contribute as much as Jack does to our income. Our children are long gone, and we live alone in our home. I have given him no reason not to trust me. Help! -- LOCKED OUT IN TENNESSEE

**Letter # 594 – 08/08/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Some neighbors asked me to care for their pets while they vacationed in Europe for three weeks. The boy across the street was to do the first four days, but I was asked to do the bulk of the work.

Although I was assured that all I had to do was empty the litter box and feed the cats, I found an extensive list of chores in my mailbox the next morning. One cat has cancer; the other two also needed medication. The meds were complicated and had to be administered twice a day. The cats vomited profusely several times, and went to the bathroom every place except the litter box. I cleaned up after them, administered all the medications, and even consulted the vet at one point.

When my neighbors returned, they paid the boy \$30 for the four days he worked and didn't offer me one nickel. Worse, they paid him in front of me! I badly needed the money, but even if I didn't, don't you think they should have offered me something? I'm furious and am tempted to tell them off, but I don't want to sink to their level. What should I do? -- POOPER SCOOPER QUEEN IN NEW ORLEANS

**Letter # 600 – 10/08/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My brother "Ralph" recently became engaged. He relied on my mother to tell the rest of us (his siblings) his good news.

Ralph was wondering why nobody called to congratulate him the minute we heard. I say he should have been the one making the phone calls and telling us himself instead of Mother. It isn't like we have a lot of siblings. There are only four of us, including Ralph. Because we disagree on the proper etiquette, I told him I'd write you to find out what that is. -- UPSET SISTER, BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

**Letter # 606 – 13/08/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I have been living with "Charles" for two years. For most of that time, he has been on my case to do something with my life.

I have a job, although not a high-paying one, but I get by. At Charles' suggestion I enrolled in a vocational college. I have been doing quite well, getting A's on my tests and quizzes. I feel I'm accomplishing something and improving my future.

My problem is that Charles gives me no encouragement. He is always telling me I'm going to drop out as soon as it becomes difficult. Abby, I really like my classes and my instructors. I have never been a quitter. So why does he keep suggesting otherwise? Is it wrong of me to expect encouragement instead of put-downs? -- CONFUSED IN CALIFORNIA

**Letter # 612 – 15/08/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm a 21-year-old woman with a best friend I'll call "Darren." Darren is the sweetest guy you would ever want to meet. He'll be a good husband to someone someday.

My problem is that Darren wants a romantic relationship with me. He has wanted this ever since we met at work a year ago. Abby, I don't feel the same way about him. I have told him repeatedly that I want to be free to date whoever I want, and I don't consider going out on a "date" with him dating. I think of it as two friends hanging out. I have also told him he should go out with other women if he gets the chance, but he refuses. He says he likes only me.

I recently met a hot guy named "Mike" I really like a lot. When I told Darren, he was jealous and hurt. He asked how I could consider a "date" with Mike, but not with him.

I'm afraid if I decide to go steady with Mike it will hurt Darren, and that's the last thing I want to do. Also, what if Mike is wrong for me and I miss out on a great guy like Darren? Do you think I led him on? Am I wrong for wanting to start a relationship with someone else? Please tell me what to do. -- SOUTHERN SIREN IN NEW ORLEANS

**Letter # 618 – 18/08/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I had to respond to "Sleepy in New York." My father is also an early-to-bedder, and whenever we had company that stayed a little late, Dad would slip into his



bedroom and put on his pajamas and robe. Then he'd return to the living room, winding his alarm clock.

Everyone always laughed and took the hint. -- LISA IN PIKEVILLE, TENN.

**Letter # 624 – 20/08/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I have what I consider to be a moral dilemma. My husband's grandfather, "John," is going to marry his "girlfriend" of more than 30 years this fall. I was very close to John's wife, "Doris," who died in November of last year.

Although John has done much for our families and we would like to support him in these, his later years, I have no respect for a woman who waits in the wings for decades until her "boyfriend's" wife dies, and then expects to marry him.

My husband and I, and other family members, would rather not attend the wedding, or have "Vivian" in our homes -- let alone our lives. Your advice and opinion are greatly appreciated. What should I as an in-law do about this situation? -- CONFUSED IN L.A.

**Letter # 630 – 22/08/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am engaged to be married. The problem is that "Todd" and I come from different religions. I'm a Catholic and he is a Baptist.

Todd refuses to even consider being married in a Catholic church and, because he won't, I won't get married in his. I really want a church wedding, and my mother doesn't want me to be married in any other church. (I don't attend church on a regular basis.)

So, what do I do to get my perfect wedding? -- CONFUSED IN KENTUCKY

**Letter # 636 – 24/08/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My sister, "Emily," became engaged last week. She is planning her wedding, which will take place next year.

Emily's choice of a wedding date is causing a lot of hurt feelings among our family. She wants to be married on what would have been our father's birthday.

Daddy passed away while we were young, and it has been hard on the family. A lot of us feel she's being selfish to choose a day that belongs to our father and make it her own. Emily insists that she's trying to honor Daddy -- although some of her other actions suggest that she's acting out of spite for the rest of us. A lot of the family are saying they don't want to attend.

I would hate to see my sister heartbroken on her wedding day, but do you find her choice of date appropriate or selfish? -- ASKANCE IN SOUTHERN CALIF.

**Letter # 642 – 26/08/2005**

DEAR ABBY: How do you ask a friend not to include you in fund-raising and parties? I have never been much of a party-goer. I dislike them and avoid them if I can. But I get tired of saying no. If I go, I can hardly wait to get back home -- and sometimes I get several invites to parties for pets, jewelry, pots and pans, etc., which I neither need nor can afford. Do you have any comments on this? -- STUCK IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

**Letter # 648 – 29/08/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My husband gave me a beautiful diamond and sapphire ring for our anniversary. Because it was too large, I took it to a jeweler who has worked on many

pieces for me. After looking at the ring, he asked me where it came from. I told him it was a gift from my husband.

When I asked the jeweler why he asked, he informed me that the sapphire was synthetic and the "diamonds" were, in fact, cubic zirconia. I was shocked, and now I don't know what to do. I'm not certain whether or not to tell my husband. I don't want him to think I don't like the ring, in case he knew what he was purchasing. It is beautiful, and I will love wearing it regardless. However, if he bought the ring thinking it was the real McCoy, he may have spent a lot more on it than it is worth.

Because my husband has always given me exquisite jewelry, I suspect he doesn't know. Should I share this information with him or keep my mouth shut? -- STUCK IN STONE MOUNTAIN, GA.

**Letter # 654 – 31/08/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I have been married to "Duncan" for five years. It's my second marriage. I thought we were getting along well, but now I'm wondering if he's having an affair.

There is this woman, "Lucy," he claims is only a friend, who lives about 70 miles from us. I started getting suspicious when she called him one night when the two of us were in bed. (He immediately hung up the phone.) He gets up after I go to sleep to talk to her via the Internet.

I caught them once doing things they shouldn't have been doing. When I confronted them and threatened to leave, Duncan begged me not to go and said their friendship was "harmless." I forgave him, but now Lucy calls him at 3:30 every morning, and he gets out of bed to talk. I heard him tell her that he'd be taking a business trip in a few days and would call her back.

Now, Abby, I warned my husband I would leave if I found out they had any more contact. He doesn't know I know about her calling and that he's going to contact her.

Should I listen to my intuition? How should I handle this? -- SMELLS A RAT IN VIRGINIA

**Letter # 660 – 02/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm not some young "chiquita." I'm a mature woman in my 50s. My live-in, "Eli," and I have been together for six years. We were happy, but over the last few months my man has become irritable and lethargic.

I did some snooping and discovered that Eli is up to his neck in credit card debt. His job isn't paying well now, but he continues to live as if his income hasn't dried up. He can't seem to accept that he can no longer afford special gifts for himself, his adult children and me.

Should I tell Eli I know he's paying an ungodly amount of interest and can't pay off his credit cards, or let him continue to drown in debt? I'm financially able to help him, but I don't know how to offer, because Eli won't share his need for it. Even if I did, I wouldn't know what to expect in return if I made the offer. Please tell me what to do. -- CONCERNED FOR ELI IN KANSAS

**Letter # 666 – 05/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Please don't mention my name or town because this is a small community and people will know it's me. I'm an avid reader, and I trust only you with this.

I'm a 15-year-old sophomore in high school. I have been told I live the "perfect life." I'm popular in school and in the top 10 percent of my class of 300 and get straight A's. I have a cute boyfriend, and my parents are "cool" and let me do things. I've never had sex, done drugs or drunk alcohol.

The problem is I'm not happy. I've been cutting myself for two years. All my dad does is degrade me and tell me everything I do is wrong. We argue constantly. Mom tries to be my best friend instead of a mother, and I can't stand to be around her.

I don't feel anything toward my best friends or my boyfriend. I don't know if I really like him. We have been together on and off for two years. This is the fifth time we've tried to work things out. When I break it off, I get even more depressed and cut myself more. My best friends annoy me, but if I don't hang out with them they'll get concerned and tell my parents about the cutting. My closest friend knows I do it, but she does it too, so she can't rat me out.

Please help me. It's not that I want to commit suicide, but it's like I have forgotten how to be happy. -- SEEING GRAY, FEELING BLUE IN N.Y.

**Letter # 672 – 07/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My mother has been living with this guy for seven years. We don't live with her, but when we visit, he mentally and emotionally abuses her. Yesterday he cursed me and my brother out, and threatened to beat us up.

My mother wants to leave but she can't. I know it's none of my business because I am only 13, but my brother and I want her to get out. We don't like this guy and don't want to see him anymore. I have told my mother this. She says she'll leave, but she never does! What should I do? I need help to get her to leave this guy because mental abuse leaves a scar on your life that causes you to hate and fear others. -- MICHAEL IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

**Letter # 678 – 08/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Silence is golden, I say. And that goes for telling marriage secrets outside the home. Where they sleep is nobody's business but their own! -- BETHESDA SLEEPER

**Letter # 684 – 11/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My wife and I would appreciate your help with the following question: I am driving on the interstate; my wife is sitting next to me in the front passenger seat with her seatbelt on. We are doing 70 miles per hour and there is some traffic around us. Suddenly I collapse over the steering wheel. What should my wife do, and in the proper order? -- EDGAR IN SPRINGFIELD, MO.

**Letter # 690 – 13/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm writing regarding the letter from "Pregnant and Annoyed," the woman having her first child. She wants her mother there because of the woman's experience birthing four children and having coached other women through childbirth. The husband insists that if his mom can't also be there, no one will be there except him.

As a labor and delivery nurse with 25 years' experience, I would like to point out that while delivering a baby is a joyful event, it is also difficult and stressful. I have seen the progress of labor shut down by a woman's anxiety. This isn't a show for family entertainment. No one should be in the labor room unless the person is supportive to the laboring woman and she wants them there. Most labor and delivery nurses understand this, so all the expectant

mother needs to do is tell her nurse. The nurse will then inform the mother-in-law that visitors are restricted to two. Case closed. -- NURSE ANDREA, SANTA CLARA

**Letter # 696 – 14/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My mother, "Belle," had me when she was 16. All my life I have been her best friend. I think she made it that way so she wouldn't have to deal with having a child. Belle has always abused alcohol and drugs. She was also married several times over the years. I don't think she ever really grew up.

My childhood was spent being shuffled from one family to the next. About a year ago, Belle got into trouble (again) and had nowhere to live. I am married with two young children. We live about three hours away from her "trouble." I invited her to come and stay with me so she could have a fresh start.

Well, Belle's driver's license was suspended because of past trouble, so I cart her around everywhere. She's still up to her same old tricks, parading men in and out, drinking, drugs, etc. This has caused many fights between me and my husband. I have reached the end of my rope. I don't want to just write Belle off because she's my mother. But I really don't want anything more to do with her. All she does is cause heartache for my children and me. What do I do? -- MY MOTHER'S KEEPER, MONROE, LA.

**Letter # 702 -15/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm a college student who hasn't worn shorts in public since middle school because I don't feel attractive in them. For hot summer weather, I suggest long, flowing skirts -- which are really "in" right now -- and long sundresses. They're perfectly acceptable summerwear, and besides being better suited than jeans for hot weather, they'll cover her legs. That should satisfy the mother while allowing the girl to achieve the level of modesty she desires. -- L.B. IN S.C.

**Letter # 708 – 18/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: An old friend of mine, "Marla," moved away six years ago. Imagine my surprise when she showed up on my doorstep last Easter. I had just started a new job and was bogged down with work. Marla had always said I was welcome to come and stay at her new home "any time." So, when she mentioned she was going to try to find a hotel, I said, "Of course not! Stay with me!"

Abby, Marla knew I had to put my best foot forward at work and that I had no vacation time coming. But she insisted that I go out with her to bars and stay until they closed. When I reminded her I had to take it easy and get to bed early, she loaded on the guilt. It was clear she was only concerned with her good time and how much her plane fare had cost her. I was relieved to see her go.

Last night, Marla called and announced that she's coming back next month, so I should "mark my calendar." She did not ask if it was convenient for her to visit me. She met a guy while she was here, and I suspect that's the reason for her visit. I'm afraid she's assuming my spare room is hers again. I don't want to offer it to her. She'll drive me nuts. On the other hand, we've been friends a long time. I don't want to hurt her feelings. Please give me some advice -- and hurry! -- NOT MRS. HILTON

**Letter # 714 – 20/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: "Embarrassed" said that Harley Davidson shirts are designed for girls in their 20s, not women in their 50s. Well, I say, why should girls in their 20s have all the fun? -- CAROL IN TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

**Letter # 720 – 22/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: A few years ago, my dad was diagnosed with a fatal degenerative disease. My parents moved down South because the warmer climate helps Dad's condition. Mom takes care of him, and every second of the day she's very stressed.

My siblings and I live in the Northeast and don't get to see them as often as we'd like.

A year before Dad got sick, my parents seemed to go through a positive mid-life crisis. They lost weight, found new friends, partied every night. They rarely saw us or talked with us because they were busy. They seemed to be enjoying the next stage of their life together. If I complained, they said they were "having a life now" because raising kids had taken all their time.

My brother recently confided to me my parents were sowing their wild oats then because Dad knew he was getting sick. He knew he was on borrowed time and he'd have to sell his business and give up driving. He told no one but Mother.

I am extremely upset with my parents. While they were going out every night, we could have shared some time with him before it was too late. Although I cry every time I see Dad, I feel I maybe don't have as much sympathy as I should. Knowing he kept a secret like that has altered our relationship. When Mom calls and complains that she has no life and has to do everything by herself, I want to say she did it to herself. My siblings and I are not selfish. We would have done everything for our father.

Please tell me if I'm being overly emotional. Didn't I have the right to know? Am I entitled to be angry, or should I let it go? -- CONFUSED DAUGHTER IN PHILLY

**Letter # 726 – 24/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Please settle an argument between my husband and me. We were recently vacationing at a hotel resort with our young daughters. In the pool with our children one afternoon was a father and his two young daughters, both under the age of 10. After about 30 minutes the father left the pool and went back into the hotel, leaving his daughters playing alone in the water.

I stayed in the pool with my children for another half-hour before telling them it was time to go back to our room. There was no lifeguard on duty; signs had been posted everywhere that said children under the age of 16 needed to be supervised at all times. Worried about the girls' safety, I told them they needed to get out and get an adult to watch them if they wanted to swim some more. (The alternative was going to the front desk and reporting it.)

Back in our room, my husband informed me that I was being intrusive by saying anything at all. He said that if the father thought they were safe, I shouldn't have interfered in his parenting decision. Abby, I would have felt horrible if something happened to the children. Was I being intrusive, or did I do the right thing? -- CARING MOM, GREEN BAY, WIS.

**Letter # 732 – 26/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: For most of this year I have been battling a drug and alcohol addiction. I am only 14, but I have managed to almost completely stop both -- but on my bad days I fall right back in.

I would have the strength to stop if it wasn't for my best friend, "Stella." Stella helped me deal with my parents' divorce and a near-suicide attempt. I got her into alcohol. I have tried to stop, but she is always dragging me back into it.

Please tell me what to do. I don't want to lose Stella as a friend, but I can't keep damaging my life. -- LOST IN CONFUSION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

**Letter # 738 – 28/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My former fiance has recently begun calling and asking me to meet him for dinner at a fancy restaurant. Our relationship ended badly, and I have neither spoken to him nor seen him for almost two years. He will not explain why he wants to meet, and insists that it's just "casual."

I don't see anything "casual" about meeting my ex in a fancy restaurant for dinner. I am curious about what he wants to say, but I don't want to disrespect my new beau by going to meet my ex-fiance. (I know I would be upset if the tables were turned.) I am happy in this relationship, and I don't want to encourage my ex to continue trying to contact me, or trying to be friends.

How should I handle this with tact and grace? -- UNCOMFORTABLE IN WYOMING

**Letter # 744 – 30/09/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My close friend of 20 years, "Martha," recently obtained her real estate license. She went to work for an agency out in the suburbs about an hour from my home.

When I decided to sell my house, I listed it with a large agency that specializes in my neighborhood, with an agent I have also known for 20 years who happens to live a few blocks away. When Martha heard about it, she went ballistic because I didn't list with her. She said it was a slap in her face.

I tried to explain that listing my home with an agency out of the area that doesn't "work" this neighborhood or advertise in the local newspaper made no sense. Now I have lost a friend.

Was I wrong to list with the best agency -- which, by the way, sold my home in 10 days? Or should I have listed with Martha on the chance that the right buyer might happen to find my home for sale? -- MISERABLE IN HOUSTON

**Letter # 750 – 02/10/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I was married to "Richard," the father of my child, 12 years ago. I was pregnant and having severe mood swings when I left him, and eventually we divorced. We had no further contact until a couple of months ago.

Our son told him some things about the way we now live, and the way my current husband has treated us. Richard was not pleased, to say the least. He offered his second home in another state to us, because he rarely uses it. He also gave me the impression that he still has feelings for me.

Our son, like any child, wants his parents to be back together. I have explained to him that neither his father nor I is even considering it at this point. Would it give him false hope if we were to move into his father's home? -- NEEDS TO GO

**Letter # 756 – 04/10/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I charge my son for driving him to and from work, not because I need the money but because he needs to understand that there are costs associated with

transportation. He earns a reasonable wage, and the amount I expect is just sufficient enough to let him know that nothing is free, and therefore he should plan his expenses carefully. My time is valuable, but I give it willingly.

That niece should understand that \$5 is less than a taxi, and certainly more convenient than a bus. -- MARC L., CLEARWATER, FLA.

**Letter # 762 – 06/10/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My wife, "Sybil," had a close friend, "Maxine," who recently offended her. Now she prefers to avoid the woman altogether.

Maxine's husband and I play golf together, and Sybil feels that I am wrong to continue a relationship with him. I disagree; first, because in time my wife's wounds may heal and her relationship with Maxine may resume. Also, I have never dictated who Sybil should or should not befriend, and I feel the reverse should also be true.

Who's right here? You decide! -- "SWINGER" IN PENNSYLVANIA

**Letter # 768 – 09/10/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My husband and I have one child and are not planning on having any more. While I have no problem with people asking when we'll be having another one (this is the most common question), I am offended when some people -- usually the parents of more than one -- insist on telling me that I "must" have another child.

Some people have even gone so far as to tell me that if I don't have another, my daughter will grow up to be self-centered and selfish, or that I'm not a "real" mother until I've had more than one child.

We have worked hard to instill compassion and generosity in our daughter. Furthermore, these comments can be especially hurtful to those who are physically unable to have more than one child.

I would deeply appreciate it if you could help me get the word out that dictating how many children others should have is highly presumptuous, and it's nobody's business but the parents'. Thanks a bunch, Abby. -- LORNA IN FULLERTON

**Letter # 774- 12/10/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am a 55-year-old female who competes in triathlons for fun, fitness and health. I consulted my doctor because I was having foot pain. When I told him I was a runner and was preparing for a marathon race, his response was, "At your age, you could hardly call it a race."

I was shocked. I repeated the insulting comment to my husband, who has never supported me in this nor attended my races. He replied, "Well, you don't actually consider yourself an athlete, do you?"

I am so offended that I want to dismiss both my doctor and my husband. I just finished a race with 5,000 women. Every one of them was fabulous and serious, no matter how old or what they looked like. It was the spirit of the sport that mattered. At what age does one stop being an athlete? -- OLDER ATHLETE, EUGENE, ORE.

**Letter # 780 – 15/10/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I got the surprise of my life three years ago when my husband of 28 years asked for a divorce. Not long after the divorce became final, I ran into "Tim," an old high

school classmate, and fell head over heels for him. He stays at my house every weekend and is on his own during the week.

Last week I used Tim's e-mail account to send an e-mail. When I pulled up the account, I discovered that for the past three years, the man I'm in love with has been seeing five other women! He reminded me that he has been a bachelor for 20 years and has many female acquaintances. He sees nothing wrong with going out with them, and sees one of them once a week.

I am extremely uncomfortable knowing that Tim has been seeing other women and wasn't up-front with me about it. I was under the impression that we had an exclusive relationship. Are my feelings unreasonable? -- SHOCKED IN OHIO

**Letter # 786 – 17/10/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am the mother of four children, ages 18 to 25. A "practice" they discuss among their friends is the "rite of turning 21," which is to drink 21 shots of hard alcohol.

I'd like to think my children are intelligent and informed enough to know how dangerous this could be, but when I mention it, I get the standby, "Everyone does it" or "It's fine."

I worry myself sick over this, not only for my own kids, but for all young adults. Please shed some light on this practice. Perhaps they will listen to you.

I'm not naive enough to think they won't drink, but 21 shots is not the best birthday gift to themselves. -- WORRIED MOM, MISSOULA, MONT.

**Letter # 792 – 18/10/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Please remind every bike rider to wear reflective clothing, and ensure that their bike has front and back lights. Most important, they need to observe the rules of the road. A bike is just like a car and needs to stop at lights and signs. It will help that 13-year-old ensure her own safety. -- WALTER J., SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

**Letter # 798 – 19/10/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am 20 and have never had a boyfriend. All of my girlfriends and guy friends have told me that I'm attractive.

My dating history is zero because every chance I've had to date someone, I turned him down for absurd reasons. Either his hair was the wrong style, or I decided I didn't like the way he walked, or the way he laughed, etc.

There is a guy at school who is interested in starting a relationship with me. He's a nice guy, and I think I might be interested as well. But I get sick to my stomach when I think about it.

People tell me I have intimacy problems. I don't want to ruin this, Abby. Please tell me how to be better. -- WEEPING IN W.VA.

**Letter # 804 – 20/10/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Both girls should take a hard look in the mirror and admit their own guilt. They are both lucky to be alive and that no innocent people were maimed or killed because of their foolishness. -- RECOVERING IN MINNESOTA

**Letter # 810 – 22/10/2005**

DEAR ABBY: When I finally summoned the strength and fortitude to leave my abusive husband, I received the blessing of anonymous help, which was a tremendous comfort. The



hugs and "Let me know if I can do anything" comments were thoughtful and no doubt heartfelt, but there was nothing that compared to the relief of coming home and finding a sack of goodies outside my door, or a gift card to the grocery store in my mailbox.

One angel-in-disguise sent me and the kids amusement park tickets, which thrilled us all. Another unknown Samaritan mailed me 50 \$2 bills. Every time I pulled one out of my wallet those first scary days of trying my wings, I was touched by the underlying message, "You are not alone." -- GLAD I MADE IT IN CINCINNATI

**Letter # 816 – 25/10/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am a 35-year-old lesbian. I have a wonderful partner and we have an amazing 10-year-old son. My problem is, we seem to offend people when we refer to ourselves as a "family." I have had people correct me, sometimes even suggesting that I refer to my family as "my friend and my son" or "my friend and her son" (depending on who they think is the biological mother).

Abby, this woman is more than my friend. She's my partner, my life mate, my support and my co-parent. We try to be sensitive to people's beliefs and not call each other "wife" or refer to our union as a "marriage," but how far do we have to take this? We are a family. Our son calls us both "Mom."

We aren't "in your face" with our lifestyle, but to deny our partnership is to deny our son his family. We generally refer to each other as "my partner," which I think is an inoffensive term, but even that can send some people into a snit.

How should we handle people who want to redefine us? Why is it so hard for them to acknowledge that, untraditional though we may be, we are a family? -- TRYING NOT TO OFFEND IN TEXAS

**Letter # 822 – 28/10/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm an American soldier serving in Iraq. When I went on leave for two weeks to see my family, I found out that my wife had posted a profile in a chat room on a public Web site. When I asked her about it, she denied it. When I showed her what I had found, she confessed.

I wouldn't have been upset, but she lied to me -- besides, the profile presented her as single. It included a picture and information about how she looks and what she's "looking for." This has really put a dent in our marriage. I can't trust her, particularly from over here. She claims it was a one-time thing because she was bored.

I don't want to leave her and my three daughters, but now I have no trust in her whatsoever. It's tearing me up inside. Everything she does I question, and it's wrecking our marriage. I want to trust her, but what should I do? Please help me. -- SSG HURTING IN IRAQ

**Letter # 828 – 30/10/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My parents are planning a family vacation -- it's an annual tradition in my family. The problem is my sister-in-law has been inviting members of her family without consulting my parents beforehand.

This is supposed to be a special event that both my parents and I feel should be limited to only our side of the family, not hers. We feel helpless to stop her from inviting everyone in her family, because we don't know how to tell her, "Please stop because this is not an open invitation event."

She has done this before with other events, and the results were chaotic. The last thing we want is to have this vacation in chaos, but if her family is there it will be inevitable.

What can we do to stop this without stirring up a hornet's nest? Or must we all smile through gritted teeth all throughout this vacation? -- GRITTING AWAY IN SAN JOSE

**Letter # 834 – 02/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: "Homer" and I have been married for more than 40 years. Last year he started sneaking around with "Mary," his girlfriend from high school who lives out of town. She came into town for a visit last year. This year, on the very same weekend, he went there.

Last year Mary told Homer he should divorce me and marry her. (She has buried two husbands already.) I spoke with Mary, and she told me that what the two of them have is "Untouchable! No one can touch it!" But he's still living here.

Homer keeps saying he's going to leave because Mary is a Christian woman. Abby, Homer doesn't even go to church. I do! It doesn't seem Christian to me to run around with a married man. Mary is promising him a lot of material things, like a big-screen TV, a recliner and two cars. He keeps coming home with things Mary has bought him: a watch, cuff links, a pair of shoes, a wallet, sweater and pants.

Is she trying to buy his love? -- LOYAL WIFE, MIAMI GARDENS, FLA.

**Letter # 840 – 03/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm a nurse, but you don't have to be a nurse to know that a few dead skin cells aren't harmful. For someone with dry skin, a daily bath can do more harm than good. That husband must have other problems going on -- like retirement boredom, as you suggested. I wonder if he drove his former co-workers nuts, too? Thanks for setting him straight. -- KOKOMO, IND., R.N.

**Letter # 846 – 04/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My husband and I were married in our new home. My mother-in-law, "Minerva," became extremely offended when she was not allowed to spend our wedding night here in the house with us.

This is my husband's second marriage, and Minerva was within earshot of my husband and his first wife on their wedding night.

I say, cut the cord and respect our right to be alone on our special night. What do you say, Abby? -- NEW BRIDE IN PITTSBURGH

**Letter # 852 – 06/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I was a soldier serving in Iraq. Last April, I was in a vehicular accident while part of a military convoy and was MEDEVACed to the nearest medical treatment facility.

When you're a trauma patient in the United States, you're put in a cubicle in an emergency room, blocked off from the rest of the patients. That is not the case in the military during a war.

I didn't mind sharing the trauma room with the Marine who had arrived there before me. He had been shot three times in the face. While I was in the room with this brave Marine, the trauma crew fought valiantly to save his life. He flatlined seven times in just the short period after I got there. The nurses, doctors and medics worked tirelessly on him, not

giving up. Finally, the doctor told them it was over, and they covered him up. I never knew his name. I lay on my litter while they started to work on my arm, which had been pinned under the truck during my accident and crushed, crying silently for the life that had been lost.

I'm writing this to you, Abby, to let that Marine's parents and friends know how hard the doctors and crew fought to save his life. Besides the medical crew, I'm the only one who knows. He wasn't just a face, or a name on a memorial to them. He was a life, and many people tried hard to keep him alive. If he had been my child, I would want to know. -- ANOTHER SOLIDER, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

**Letter # 858 – 08/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: The passenger should be shown or reminded in advance where the cruise control switch or button is, so she can turn it off if it has been activated. -- NANCY IN ERIE, PA.

**Letter # 864 -10/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I have been married three years. After the wedding, I chose to keep my maiden name for both personal and professional reasons. Everyone in my life has honored my decision with one glaring exception -- my parents.

On my wedding announcements, my son's birth announcement, legal documents -- even plane reservations -- they have either given me my husband's last name or hyphenated my name. I have called and begged them to stop doing it. (It caused problems with the plane tickets, and all of my wedding announcements and birth announcements were wrong.)

Every time I ask them to stop, they tell me I am the one causing the problem, and then they either get angry or promise not to do it again -- and then go ahead and do it.

Obviously, I am hurt and frustrated by their refusal to honor my decision. How should I handle this without causing a huge family fight? -- STILL "JANE SMITH"

**Letter # 870 – 14/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm a junior in high school. My father has been unemployed for almost two years. My mom is deceased, and Dad constantly mentions how the money is running short. However, he hasn't gotten a new job nor has he explained why. I think it is a bit out of line to tell him to get his life back in order, since I'm his son and because I don't know much about the workplace.

I'm going to college next year, and I'm afraid that I won't be able to go somewhere good because my dad can't afford it. I'm sure other relatives will help out, and there's financial aid, but my dad's happiness matters, too. He has told me that the jobs he finds don't pay nearly as much as his previous job did, but wouldn't ANY money be better than NO money?

I don't understand what he's thinking. What should I say to him? How can I help him get his life back in order? -- CONFUSED IN NEW JERSEY

**Letter # 876 – 16/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm disabled and have a dog trained to accompany me in public places. How should I deal with the nosy, sometimes hostile reactions I get from people who assume that only Seeing Eye dogs are allowed in public?

Many disabled people stop taking their medically necessary dogs in public because of this problem. -- MARY IN NORTH HILLS, CALIF.

**Letter # 882 – 17/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: That letter reminded me of a similar question that appeared in your column years ago. The writer was a man who had remarried after his first wife died. He said he wanted to be buried between the two wives, "but tilt me toward Tillie." -- BETTY J., EUGENE, ORE.

**Letter # 888 – 20/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am a teenage girl with an obese mother. She doesn't exercise much. She started going to the gym about a month ago, but since has stopped. She's what you'd call a habitual snacker. At night she'll finish eating one unhealthy food and then begin eating another. (She often eats more than 1,500 calories in one of her nightly "snacks.") To make matters worse, she eats in front of the TV and makes me fetch her food rather than walking to the kitchen herself. When I try to talk to her about her bad habits, she gets defensive and angry. I want her to lose weight and am willing to help her. How can I confront my mom about her problem? -- HUNGRY FOR HELP IN NORFOLK, VA.

**Letter # 894 – 22/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'm writing about cell phone conversations in a public eatery. Granted, most of the time it can be avoided -- and should be. However, there are exceptions, and bystanders should not be so judgmental. I'm a hospice nurse and am often on call, yet not at the office. I must take the calls I receive and often work through complex problems on the phone, no matter where we are or what we are doing. Sometimes the calls are quite lengthy; sometimes there are none at all.

Bystanders who might judge my cell phone use do me a great disservice, and likewise people in other professions. My family is just glad that I can go out and enjoy time with them, even when I'm "working." They appreciate what I do and are proud that I give these worthy patients attention when they need it. Please consider that when you are a bystander, you might not know the "rest of the story." -- NURSE IN ADA, OKLA.

**Letter # 900 – 23/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: When I was 4, my two older siblings and I were taken from our mother and her live-in boyfriend by Social Services. All three of us had been victims of molestation. We had also been exposed to illicit drugs. If that wasn't enough, I later learned that our grandfather was also our father. I spent half my childhood in three different foster homes until, finally, at the age of 8, I was adopted by a caring family.

Eleven years went by, and I never heard from any of them. Then one day, my father received a call from one of my sisters. The two of them had been looking for me. He told them where I could be found. At first, I was overjoyed to hear from them. Of course, I made contact with my birth mother after that.

We have now been communicating for 10 years, and it has been nothing but pure hell. Every time we speak, I'm reminded of the horrible events that occurred when we were younger. So much so, that it has affected my sex life with my husband.

I don't want to subject my family to this anymore. How can I tell them I want to cease all contact with them without causing a huge uproar? Please help me. -- MISERABLE IN THE MIDWEST

**Letter # 906 – 25/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My husband, "Kirk," accompanied me overseas for an extended military tour. He has been an excellent care provider for my two children, ages 2 and 7. He does all kinds of activities with them that I cannot because of my work schedule.

I recently found out that Kirk has been having an affair and stealing from me to fund his activities. Initially, he lied about the whole thing in counseling, but when cornered he confessed. Kirk has since promised to end the affair, and I have taken precautions with my finances.

We have agreed to stay together until we get back to the states (about six months), and then we will file for divorce. My friends think that I'm crazy to keep him around, but there is no better person here to take care of our children -- and changing my hours is not an option. We never argue in front of the kids and are actually on amicable terms. Am I crazy? -- HURTING OVERSEAS

**Letter # 912 – 27/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My husband's son is planning a wedding for next year. I am not very close to him or his fiancée.

My problem is my husband wants all of his out-of-state family to stay with us in the new home that we just moved into a few months ago. They'll be staying for one week.

I feel we'll be very busy and stressed at that time. Also, the house is not quite ready for overnight guests. Would I be out of line to ask everyone to stay in a nearby motel? My husband thinks it would be rude; however, he will make his decision based on your answer. -- WORRIED IN WILMINGTON

**Letter # 918 – 30/11/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I need advice on how to stop picking at my boyfriend. It drives him up the wall, and I know it -- but I can't help myself. If he has a blemish, I pick at it. If he has a whisker out of place, I want to pull it out. It's a horrible habit I have gotten myself into. I have tried to stop, but it drives me crazy. Please help me. -- SWEET MONKEY IN SEATTLE

**Letter # 924 – 01/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: In my hometown, a man took his son to the local bowling alley on his 21st birthday and proceeded to buy him 21 shots of liquor. Two hours later, the "birthday boy" was dead and his father was in jail. There's no way the human body can process that much alcohol in a few hours. -- DOUG FROM SACRAMENTO

**Letter # 930 – 03/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My mother, "Adele," never misses your column, so I'm hoping this will get her attention. She has smoked for most of my 28 years of life, with the exception of when she "quit" from 2000 to 2003. (Her mother died of lung cancer.) I beg her not to smoke around me or my 3- and 4-year-olds. My daughter has even told her she smells bad and asked her to put out her cigarette.

Adele claims she shouldn't have to go outside to smoke because smoke rises, and although you can see and smell it, there are no chemicals left in the air to hurt us. Adele says the reason she doesn't want to quit is she read somewhere that quitting "cold turkey" increases your chance of complications from smoking. She refuses to believe she's hurting anyone. Would you please tell her that not only is it inconsiderate and selfish to tell us to leave the house or get out of the car if we don't want to breathe in the smoke, it's also hurting her and putting her grandchildren at risk? -- CAN'T GET THROUGH, OZARK, ARK.

**Letter # 936 – 05/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I have a problem with my boyfriend, "Don," that we can't settle. We both travel for work. He's happy to drive me to or from the airport, although I never ask him to. He feels it's a romantic gesture that couples do for each other when one is away for more than a few days.

Personally, I prefer getting to and from the airport by taxi, bus or subway -- by myself. I don't care if he meets me at the airport, although he wants to.

Don travels three or four times a year, but he often arrives at night. Driving to the airport is a stressful burden for me even during the day. I absolutely hate driving at night.

Don was recently gone for two weeks. I refused to meet him because he was landing at night and he lives closer to the airport than I do. (Three subway stops and a cab ride.) He said it was the principle of the thing, and if I didn't want to drive, it would mean a lot to him if I took a cab or the subway and met him at the baggage claim.

How do I handle this in the future and not feel like a bad person, because I strongly disagree with my boyfriend on this subject. -- STRESSED-OUT CITY DRIVER

**Letter # 942 – 08/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: About a year ago, my fiance, "Dave," and I befriended a neighbor of his I'll call Jane. We didn't know her very well. I tried to talk with her once when she joined us outside, but her focus was solely on her husband. Not long afterward they separated, and Jane was devastated. Their marriage had been filled with financial, emotional and infidelity problems, but she loved him.

Jane gravitated to Dave and me for emotional support. She needed cash, so I hired her to watch my girls twice a week so Dave and I could go out.

Things were fine for a while, but then she began showing up all the time. On nights that I worked, Jane would hang out at Dave's. Finally, we both told her it made me uncomfortable, and she seemed to get the message. She found another part-time job, became involved with church, and began reading books about boundaries, emotional strength and spirituality. I was happy for her.

Then Jane began confiding in Dave. She'd tell him about the men she was meeting at work, exposing herself to them for money, sex for money, intimate relations with married men, wanting to get tattoos in places I won't mention. When Dave told me, he made me promise not to say anything to Jane because he didn't want problems in the neighborhood. I ended my social relationship with her. She still baby-sits for me because it's hard finding help for my disabled girls. But our relationship is strictly business.

I would like to tell Jane how angry I am that she discussed her sexual behavior with my fiance while pretending to be my friend. Then again, I have the situation at home and I do need time off. Jane is asking Dave why I don't visit with her anymore. He makes up

excuses. Although I promised Dave I wouldn't say anything, I feel an urgent need to get this off my chest.

Now, when and what do I say to someone who has shown no respect for me, my relationship with my fiance or our friendship? -- FURIOUS IN FLORIDA

**Letter # 948 – 10/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My sister is due to give birth any minute. We are all very excited. My brother-in-law, "Lyle," started a "pool" where he works, choosing the date of birth and weight of the baby. It's \$20 to get in the pool. When I gave Lyle my \$20 last night, I said, "I hope I win. I could really use a new refrigerator." He replied, "No. Everyone else is either giving us all or half the money, and that's the rule."

This may seem petty, Abby, but I really need a new refrigerator. Of course, if I won I would give them SOME money, but to have my brother-in-law demand it seems rude and selfish. Am I wrong? If I win, Lyle will be upset and I don't want any rifts during this wonderful time. But it seems to me that he's actually collecting money because my sister is having a baby. I'll abide by your decision. Am I being selfish? -- NEEDS A FRIDGE IN ST. PETE

**Letter # 954 – 13/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am 8 years old, and I have a question that has bothered me for months. Is Santa Claus a real person, and if not, why does everyone say he is? And if Santa Claus ISN'T real, where do all the letters go? -- CONFUSED IN KINGSTON, N.Y.

**Letter # 960 – 15/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My father also did that, and I turned out just fine. I'm female, 37, happily married with no emotional scars. Unless the wife has reason to think he's a predator, she should relax. Americans -- and I am one -- are far too hung up on nudity. -- BETTINA IN CROSSVILLE, TENN.

**Letter # 966 – 15/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I'd get a video camera and film him without his knowledge. Then, when his family comes to visit over the holidays, I'd announce that I have a "special home video" to show. Maybe when everyone has seen him like that, her husband will make an appointment with a surgeon to have those hemorrhoids removed. -- BERNIE IN AYLETT, VA.

**Letter # 972 – 18/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: These will be the first holidays for my husband and me since we discovered that his sister, "Dawn," embezzled more than \$200,000 from our business. It happened over a period of three years, when Dawn was our bookkeeper. Actually, our overall losses were even greater, because of her frivolous spending, "company write-offs" and bad management.

We knew something was terribly wrong. We just didn't know it was Dawn until she was caught.

She has since gotten another job in another state and is slowly paying us back. However, it will be a couple of decades before we're fully repaid -- if ever. Dawn has asked us not to

tell anyone. She got off easy, and I don't believe that she's fully aware of the depth of the damage she left behind.

Fortunately, since Dawn's departure, there is peace in the office and the business is going well once again. But I am still hurt and offended by her deception.

I think I deserve a happy holiday season. Am I justified in avoiding her? Or should I just "grin and bear it" at the upcoming family get-together? -- STILL ANGRY IN MARYLAND

**Letter # 978 – 21/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: Some years ago, I responded to your Operation Dear Abby program. I thought it would be neat to have a pen pal while I was in high school. I'm happy to report that I got much more than I ever dreamed of.

I began writing to Karl, and we corresponded for more than a year before we were able to meet in person. When we did meet, we both felt an immediate attraction to each other -- but as fate would have it, he was stationed overseas again and I was leaving for college. Fortunately, we reconnected and began to date exclusively.

To make a long story short, we recently celebrated our 15th wedding anniversary. We are each other's best friend and feel blessed to have three beautiful children. Thank you, Abby, for bringing us together. -- KATHY K., ROANOKE, VA.

**Letter # 984 -23/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am a 28-year-old single mother of two, pregnant with my third child. Because of my current circumstances, I have decided the best thing to do is place this child up for adoption. I have a lot of support in this, including my other children.

My problem is with strangers. People I don't know constantly ask questions about the upcoming birth, including name choices and gender. How do I stop all the questions without going into detail about my plans? I have tried simply saying, "I'm placing the child for adoption," but then people have the nerve to start questioning my judgment! -- PEEVED AND PREGNANT

**Letter # 990 – 25/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: I am going to a conference in a city where an old flame lives. I haven't seen him in nearly 10 years. I am considering looking him up, but now I'm questioning my motives. I'm single, and don't know what his status is. I don't expect a reconciliation, but the idea to give him a call popped into my head -- and then I got nervous. I'd love to see him. Have you any advice? -- TEMPTED IN AUSTIN, TEXAS

**Letter # 996 – 27/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: You were absolutely right that the call could have been made by a kid. Years ago, when most women were homemakers, I would look up names and numbers in the phone book, and when the woman would answer I'd say, "Is 'Harry' home?" When she replied that she was his wife, I'd say, "Oh! He never said he was married!" As a high school girl, I thought it was very funny. As an adult, I realize I could have caused irrevocable harm. -- SORRY NOW IN BALTIMORE, CONN.

**Letter # 1002 – 29/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: You missed a golden opportunity to educate your readers on proper phone manners! I have always stressed to my teenagers, and their friends, that when they make a



phone call, they should identify themselves first, then ask for the person they wish to speak to, as in, "Hello, this is John. May I please speak to Kenny?" Not only will this prevent the problem of the person wondering who is calling, it's just common sense and good manners. I stress to them that in the business world, it shows not only good manners, but also consideration for others, both of which seem to be in short supply these days. -- WELL-MANNERED IN WASHINGTON STATE

**Letter # 1008 – 31/12/2005**

DEAR ABBY: My wife passed away a little over a year ago from cancer. I am a widower now. My question concerns how I should refer to my wife in conversation. I don't want to say "my dead wife." It seems a bit insensitive or maybe a little off-putting.

I was recently on an airplane going back east to visit my former brother- and sister-in-law. During the flight I got into a wonderful conversation with one of the flight attendants. She seemed really interested in me -- until I told her the reason for my trip. Then it was like an invisible barrier went down between us. The minute I mentioned my wife had died, the "connection" was over. Can you help me? -- DANNY IN PHOENIX

## Appendix B:

### Propositions which have not been analyzed

Propositions containing predicators which have already been analyzed in Chapter 4 since they are recurrent:

- 1) We always tell each other we **love** each other when we kiss goodnight. (L#36, 13/01/2005) [Eemo, O\*/Eemo=O]
- 2) Please urge "Confused" not to make a competition out of it, and just enjoy the fact that he "**loves** her more." (L#36, 13/01/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 3) The fun is seeing who can **tell** the other that we love each other more, until finally one of us says, "I love you more than anyone can love anyone in the whole wide world." (L#36, 13/01/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 4) I don't **know** why, because I **know** it's unhealthy. (L#42,13/01/2005) [Ecog, Os] [Ecog, Os]
- 5) Matt and Ted were drinking and **looking** at Ted's gun. (L#48, 17/01/2005) [A, Esens\*, O/A=Esens-del]
- 6) He's really messed up and needs to **talk** to someone. (L#48, 17/01/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A, O-del]
- 7) Abby, I **love** Evan with all my heart. (L#54, 19/01/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 8) I stayed by his side the whole time, although my friends **said** no one would blame me if I didn't. (L#54, 19/01/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 9) He **agreed** to go, then canceled the appointment. (L#54, 19/01/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 10) He **said** it reminded him too much of how things used to be. (L#54, 19/01/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 11) To make matters worse, I had to **tell** his parents, because they had been paying for school and sending us money to help with the bills. (L#54, 19/01/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 12) We have been dating for more than three years, and I have never **seen** him without it. (L#60, 21/01/2005) [Esens, O]
- 13) He promises to change because he **loves** me, but nothing changes. (L#72, 26/01/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 14) Abby, I **love** my husband, but I am very lonely. (L#72, 26/01/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 15) I **realize** that sex isn't everything, but what about me and my needs? (L#72, 26/01/2005) [Ecog, Os]
- 16) I work, take care of the kids, cook -- everything. I **feel** like his roommate. (L#72, 26/01/2005) [ Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 17) I would **like** to **see** that man caught before something horrible happens to this beautiful young girl. (L#78, 28/01/2005) [Eemo, O] [A,Esens\*, O/A=Esens-del]
- 18) He went into her e-mail without her permission to **see** what was going on after she ran up a \$300 phone bill. (L#78, 28/01/2005) [A, Esens\*, O/A=Esens-del]
- 19) When he confronted her about the bill, she lied and **said** she had been **talking** to a girlfriend. (L#78, 28/01/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]
- 20) I **say**, the girl's safety is more important than a fight with his wife. (L#78, 28/01/2005)[A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 21) Her mother -- my brother's wife -- **thinks** her daughter would never do anything wrong and gets mad at my brother if he implies otherwise. (L#78, 28/01/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 22) Do you **know** if there's a task force that he could e-mail this information to and remain anonymous? (L#78, 28/01/2005) [Ecog, Os]

- 23) I **love** my husband, "Harvey," very much, but he is tight with money. (L#84, 30/01/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 24) I **tell** him it takes the enjoyment out of an otherwise pleasant experience, but he doesn't seem to get it. (L#84, 30/01/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 25) He **says** he likes to complain and that I should ignore it. (L#84, 30/01/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 26) We have an anniversary coming up, and I **know** Harvey will want to take me out to dinner, but I can't look forward to it because I **know** what will happen, and I won't have a good time. (L#84, 30/01/2005) [Ecog, Os] [Ecog, Os]
- 27) Your column about hospital gowns **reminded** me of an item that appeared in the Milwaukee Journal Green Sheet years ago. (L#90, 01/02/2005) [A, Ecog, O]
- 28) "Did you **know** that hospital gowns come in three sizes? (L#90, 01/02/2005) [Ecog, Os]
- 29) I have been locked up for three months now, and looking back, I can't **believe** the life I was living. (L#96, 02/02/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 30) The minute she **saw** me in that gown, she brightened and relaxed enough to open up about all the concerns on her mind. (L#102, 04/02/2005) [Esens, O]
- 31) However, one day a patient expressed that although she needed to **talk** to me, she **felt** terribly uncomfortable lying there "in a hospital gown with her tuchas sticking out" while I sat there in a three-piece suit. (L#102, 04/02/2005) [A\*, Ecom. O\*/ A, O-del] [Eemo, O] Esens → Eemo
- 32) I stood up, **told** her I'd be back in a moment, went to the nurse's station and got a hospital gown. (L#102, 04/02/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 33) One **said**, "Not a bad tush for a rabbi!" (L#102, 04/02/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 34) After reading the letters about hospital gowns, I **thought** I'd share my story. (L#102, 04/02/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 35) But I also **learned** that two hospital gowns are better than one -- if you remember to put one on backward. (L#102, 04/02/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 36) Fortunately, the nurses **had** a sense of humor. (L#102, 04/02/2005) [Eemo, O] Benefactive → Eemo
- 37) When Francine **asks** me if Lisa is working on any given day, I **ask** her why, and she answers, "She's supposed to **let** me **know** when 'whatever' goes on sale." (L#108, 06/02/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [A, Ecom, O] [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 38) She **said** she **wanted** him to stay with us for a few months. (L#126, 13/02/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [Eemo, O]
- 39) I have **told** my wife that George is a 50-year-old man and has got to move elsewhere. (L#126, 13/02/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 40) She agrees, but **says** nothing to him. (L#126, 13/02/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 41) It was my wife's suggestion because he was homeless, and she didn't **want** him on the streets in the cold weather. (L#126, 13/02/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 42) I **knew** it would. . (L#126, 13/02/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 43) Their mother has never **told** them the circumstances of their father's death. (L# 132, 16/02/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 44) When is it appropriate to **tell** children that a parent's death was due to suicide? (L# 132, 16/02/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 45) I'm afraid someone will slip up and **say** something in front of them. (L#132, 13/02/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]
- 46) Aware that my children still **loved** their father, even if they no longer respected him, I didn't try to destroy him. (L#140, 19/02/2005) [Eemo, O]

- 47) While I wouldn't **wish** what I went through on my worst enemy, I'm glad I handled it the way I did. (L#140, 19/02/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 48) He **said** I had been a good wife, but he **wanted** to start a new life. (L#140, 19/02/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [Eemo, O]
- 49) I had been saving from my household allowance (I was a stay-at-home mother of four), **knowing** I'd need money to defend myself should he ever leave me. (L#140, 19/02/2005) [Ecog\*, O/Ecog-del]
- 50) I **knew**, above all, how important it was to be discreet. (L#140, 19/02/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 51) I remained a lady through it all, so that if he came to his senses and **realized** our marriage was worth saving, I'd have no regrets about my actions. (L#140, 19/02/2005) [Ecog\*, O/Ecog-del]
- 52) What can I **say** when teachers **say**, "Oh, you're so quiet. Why don't you **say** anything?" (L#146, 21/02/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 53) Abby, please **let** teachers **know** that these remarks only make matters worse. (L#146, 21/02/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 54) Is there a polite response when people **ask** me why I'm quiet? (L#146, 21/02/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 55) I happen to **know** that Sean's parents have drugs in their home and have been in trouble with the law. (L#152, 24/02/2005) [Ecog\*, Os/Ecog-del]
- 56) My friends and acquaintances all **say** that meeting men in a bar is not a good way to find someone with whom I could be happy. (L#158, 26/02/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 57) I don't mind staying home and watching movies sometimes, but men today apparently **want** only casual sex -- not relationships. (L#158, 26/02/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 58) Unlike my girlfriends who are satisfied with bar-hopping every weekend for male companionship, I **want** to share my life with someone and have a family. (L#158, 26/02/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 59) I **agree**, because most of the men I have met in bars never call after the first date. (L#158, 26/02/2005) [Ecog, O\*/O-del]
- 60) I don't **understand** why dating is such a problem. (L#158, 26/02/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 61) Most men I've encountered **seem** happy to live at home with their parents and don't **want** to start a family of their own. (L#158, 26/02/2005) [Ecog\*, O/Ecog-del] [Eemo\*, O/Eemo-del]
- 62) The customer service representatives from both companies **said** they had never **heard** of such a complaint from any of their customers. (L#164, 28/02/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 63) My sister called me later, **asking**, "What about my pitcher?" (L#164, 28/02/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]
- 64) She **says** I must replace or compensate her for it in some way, because the pitcher would not have left her house that day if I hadn't asked to borrow it! (L#164, 28/02/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 65) My sister **says** the extreme variation in temperature between her house and the car and then into my house caused the crack. (L#164, 28/02/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 66) One went on to **say** that their company ships items through the mail daily, where products are exposed to outside temperatures, and still had no complaints from customers about receiving broken items. (L#164, 28/02/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]

- 67) I do **know** it was placed unprotected on the front seat. (L#164, 28/02/2005) [Ecog, Os]
- 68) Because of privacy laws, all patients admitted to the hospital must be **asked** if they **want** to be a "privacy patient" or a "no publicity patient.". (L#170, 02/03/05) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A-del; Ecom-del] [Eemo, O]
- 69) If they **answer** yes to that question, it means that if anyone **calls**, or comes to the hospital, we cannot even acknowledge that the patient is here. (L#170, 02/03/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom-del; O-del] [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom-del; O-del]
- 70) We must **say**, "I don't have a patient listed by that name." (L#170, 02/03/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 71) We are not purposely **lying** to anyone; we are just following the patient's instructions and obeying the rules. (L#170, 02/03/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-lex]
- 72) I have often **felt**, and still do, that women look for the "bad boy" or the guy with deep pockets.(L#176, 04/03/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 73) I was flat out **told** things like, "You're nice, but boring." (L#176, 04/03/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 74) How do you determine the legitimate ones from the ones who just **want** you to help raise their kids? (L#176, 04/03/2005) [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]
- 75) However, it **seems** that now they're past their prime and have the two kids the bad boy left them with, I am now good enough -- even though I haven't changed. (L#176, 04/03/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 76) I **love** Jerry with all my heart and would never cheat on him. (L#182, 06/03/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 77) Would I be out of line if I **told** Jerry, "If you don't **like** the idea of my **talking** to my child's father, there's the door, and don't let it hit you on your way out"? (L#182, 06/03/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [Eemo, O] [A, Ecom\*, O/Ecom-del]
- 78) My ex and I rarely **speak** to each other, and when we do, it's only about Elise. (L#182, 06/03/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]
- 79) How can I **convince** him that I am no longer interested in Paul? (L#182, 06/03/2005) [A, Ecog, O]
- 80) Whenever we have an argument, he **says**, "Go back to Paul -- maybe he can make you happy." (L#182, 06/03/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 81) How do you **think** it would be if we started living together -- which we have discussed? (L#182, 06/03/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 82) .Even my friends **say** I should lose weight. (L#188, 09/03/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 83) After four months, I convinced him to **call** his wife and **tell** her about our relationship, figuring she would be so angry she'd divorce him. (L#194, 12/03/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A, O-del] [A\*, Ecom, O/A-del]
- 84) But I'm **afraid** of rejection. (L#194, 12/03/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 85) When I **told** him I **wanted** to get out of the business, he offered to help. (L#194, 12/03/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [Eemo, O]
- 86) Now he **says** he won't support me anymore and won't see me, either. (L#194, 12/03/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 87) I **want** to contact him. (L#194, 12/03/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 88) I have grown kids who don't **know** what I do. (L#194, 12/03/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 89) I **know** he **wants** me because we were so good together. (L#194, 12/03/2005) [Ecog, O] [Eemo,O]

- 90) My problem is the firm hired a 50ish married woman who **likes** men. (L#200, 14/03/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 91) Snuggles **wants** hugs, gives kisses, and demands to **know** all the particulars of her fellow employees' lives. (L#200, 14/03/2005) [Eemo, O] [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 92) And yes, I did **tell** her no more kisses, but I'll bet that only lasts a week or so. (L#200, 14/03/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 93) When I got home I washed my face and **asked** my wife to kiss me so that if I died in my sleep, my wife would have been the last woman with whom I shared a kiss. (L#200, 14/03/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 94) I **believe** this to be innocent on her part, but her brazen behavior really is offensive. (L#200, 14/03/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 95) Since Snuggles is a recent hire, I don't **want** to get her in trouble. (L#200, 14/03/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 96) But, golly gee, I **thought** I was the one to do the sexual harassing. (L#200, 14/03/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 97) When we're home and **watching** TV in the evening, my son often **enjoys** cuddling up next to me. (L#206, 16/03/2005) [A, Esens\*, O/A=Esens-del] [Eemo, O]
- 98) I, too, **enjoy** this very much, and when he **says**, "Oh, Mommy, I **love** you so much," as he often does, my heart melts. (L#206, 16/03/2005) [Eemo, O] [A, Ecom\*, O/Ecom-del] [Eemo, O]
- 99) Two, there is nothing torrid going on, no inappropriate touching by him or by me, and three, he doesn't do it when his friends are over -- although he's not **afraid** to hug and kiss me goodbye in front of them. (L#206, 16/03/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 100) Also, he **loves** his father very much, will hug and kiss him occasionally, and still **enjoys** sitting between us on the sofa, however difficult that may be on our two-person loveseat. (L#206, 16/03/2005) [Eemo, O] [A, Eemo\*, O/ A=Eemo-del]
- 101) I would hate to **see** him develop into a needy, clingy type of man or a mama's boy. (L#206, 16/03/2005) [Esens\*, O/ Esens-del]
- 102) I should **mention** that he is still shorter than me, though barely. (L#206, 16/03/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 103) He'll put his head on my shoulder and **wants** my arm around his shoulders. (L#206, 16/03/2005) [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]
- 104) Until recently, I **thought** our closeness would help him develop into a warm, loving man; but now, I'm **wondering** if this is healthy for him to be doing and for me to allow. (L#206, 16/03/2005) [Ecog, O] [Ecog, O]
- 105) It **seems** like a completely natural thing to do in a loving family, but lately I've been **wondering** how this might affect his future relationships with women. (L#206, 16/03/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del] [Ecog, O]
- 106) In response to "Con conversationally Speaking," a reader who **complained** about being eavesdropped upon in restaurants, you suggested that the couple engage in some "wild dialogue" for entertainment purposes, such as "how to spend their drug money" or which girl you planned to send on the next "call." (L#218, 22/03/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A-del; Ecom-del]
- 107) What were you **thinking**? (L#218, 22/03/2005) [Ecog, O\*/ O-del]
- 108) I am 13, but I realize that I am already an abuser and I don't **know** how to stop. (L#224, 23/03/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 109) We live in a small town, and I don't **want** people to know. (L#224, 23/03/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 110) I **have** serious anger issues. (L#224, 23/03/2005) [Eemo, O] Benefactive → Eemo

- 111) As it stands, these students are being cheated in their education because they are being **taught** about the world only through the narrow opinions of one misguided teacher. (L#230, 24/03/2005) [A\*, Ecog, O/ A-del]
- 112) I **love** the occasional "how we met" stories in your column, and would **like** to share mine. (L#236, 27/03/2005) [Eemo, O] [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]
- 113) "Would anyone **like** to ride along and keep me awake?" he **asked**. (L#236, 27/03/2005) [Eemo, O] [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom, O-del]
- 114) When he **saw** my reaction, he started laughing and apologized. (L#236, 27/03/2005) [Esens, O]
- 115) During the drive, Blake pulled out a two-carat diamond ring and **said**, "I **know** I don't know you very well, but ..." (L#236, 27/03/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del] [Ecog, O]
- 116) She was returning from her honeymoon and had **asked** him to keep it so it wouldn't be lost. (L#236, 27/03/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 117) He was grinning from ear to ear, and I was hugging the door handle **wondering**, "Is this guy for real?" (L#236, 27/03/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 118) From that night on, we **knew** we'd end up together. (L#236, 27/03/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 119) If I go to his superiors, I'm **afraid** I'll get him into trouble, which I don't **want** to do. (L#242, 30/03/2005) [Eemo, O] [Eemo, O]
- 120) He rarely **speaks** to me lately, and when he does, it's usually in monosyllables. (L#242, 30/03/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]
- 121) I **suspect** he's even worn it to church. (L#242, 30/03/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 122) What would the parishioners **think** if they **knew** their preacher was delivering his sermon while wearing a bra? (L#242, 30/03/2005) [Ecog, O] [Ecog, O]
- 123) I **know** he's not gay. (L#242, 30/03/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 124) I **know** many men have this problem. (L#242, 30/03/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 125) I have put up with it because he **seems** to need it. (L#242, 30/03/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 126) Two weeks ago, we were in a fast-food restaurant and **saw** a young man on crutches with two shiny metal prosthetics on each arm below the elbow. (L#248, 01/04/2005) [Esens\*, O/ Esens-del]
- 127) My husband and I **wanted** to approach and speak to these young men, but we held back. (L#248, 01/04/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 128) We **weren't sure** how they would accept a stranger's attention to them. (L#248, 01/04/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 129) I **feel** the American people need some guidance on how to handle this situation. (L#248, 01/04/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 130) He **says** that because we are his parents, we are responsible for his burial expenses if he should die before we do. (L#254, 03/04/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 131) Our son e-mailed us to **say** he **wants** to be buried, not cremated. (L#254, 03/04/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del] [Eemo, O]
- 132) He **is angry** with us for **saying** it is not our responsibility and that his children should be responsible for this. (L#254, 03/04/2005) [Eemo, O\*/ Eemo=O] [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A-del; Ecom-del]
- 133) I **feel** privileged to be a part of their "second family." (L#260, 05/04/2005) [Eemo, O] Esens → Eemo
- 134) And every night at bedtime, he kisses the back of his daughter's hand and **tells** her that he **loves** her. (L#260, 05/04/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del] [Eemo, Os]
- 135) We all **hear** that it's hard work maintaining a good marriage or parenting an adolescent. (L#260, 05/04/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog

- 136) I would **like** to offer some tips. (L#266, 07/04/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 137) Last, funeral directors should distribute photocopies of directions from the funeral home to the church and to the cemetery, so that people at the end of the line will not **feel** pressured into unsafe driving to avoid getting lost. (L#266, 07/04/2005) [Eemo, O] Esens → Eemo
- 138) Neil **expects** Alex to be able to drive to his house or out to **see** a movie, and gets upset if she can't. (L#272, 09/04/2005) [Ecog, Os] [Esens\*, O/ Esens-del]
- 139) All too often doctors and nurses are faced with a family divided on what they "**think**" our patient would want (or not want). (L#278, 12/04/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 140) He **says**, "I can't make them go." (L#284, 14/04/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 141) I **find** this situation even more upsetting because I have explained to my in-laws that my children's father does not visit them, nor do my parents. (L#284, 14/04/2005) [Ecog, O] Benefactive → Ecog
- 142) She **said**, "It will make them stronger." (L#284, 14/04/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 143) Because of this, I no longer **feel** my children should have to visit his parents on holidays if they don't **want** to. (L#284, 14/04/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]
- 144) Do you **know** what Lenny's mother's response was? (L#284, 14/04/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 145) I had **hoped** that my in-laws would **love** my children as they **love** their other grandchildren. (L#284, 14/04/2005) [Eemo, Os] [Eemo, Os] [Eemo, Os]
- 146) My children have invited my in-laws repeatedly to come and **watch** them at sporting events. (L#284, 14/04/2005) [A, Esens\*, O/ A=Esens-del]
- 147) Should I **tell** my parents and risk them never **talking** to this relative again? (L#290, 17/04/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del] [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A, O-del]
- 148) I have **told** only one of my friends about it, and he **told** me it was up to me to decide whether or not to **tell** my parents. (L#290, 17/04/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [A, Ecom, O] [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A-del; O-del]
- 149) I'm **wondering** whether I should ever **tell** my family about what happened to me. (L#290, 17/04/2005) [Ecog, O] [A, Ecom, O]
- 150) What do you **think** I should do, Abby? (L#290, 17/04/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 151) I don't **want** this to tear my family apart. (L#290, 17/04/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 152) If I do, I **am afraid** they will **hate** this relative for what she did. (L#290, 17/04/2005) [Eemo, O] [Eemo, O]
- 153) I'm **sure** you got a lot of responses to that letter. (L#296, 19/04/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 154) I can't **believe** a so-called adult would act that way. (L#296, 19/04/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 155) This young man is putting his life on the line for his country, and all she can **think** about is whether he brought her a souvenir? (L#296, 19/04/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 156) It didn't happen often at first, so I **felt** like I deserved being hit. (L#306, 22/04/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 157) Then he soaked me with lighter fluid and **told** me he'd be right back after he ran a tub of water so he could put me out after I burned. (L#306, 22/04/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 158) Harlan had **promised** that things would be different and, at first, they were great - - until he started drinking again. (L#306, 22/04/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O\*, O/ Ecom-del; O-lex]
- 159) Then one day I got in the car with him, and he **said** we were going for a ride. (L#306, 22/04/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]



- 160) He pulled out a pistol, pointed it at my head, and **told** me I'd never breathe again. (L#306, 22/04/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 161) Next, he **told** me to get back in the car next to him. (L#306, 22/04/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 162) My heart is aching and I **feel** like I am to blame. (L#306, 22/04/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens→ Ecog
- 163) You would **think** after all that I'd leave and never come back, because each time I do it gets worse. (L#306, 22/04/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 164) He was a great guy and I **wanted** so badly to be happy, but after six months I returned to Harlan. (L#306, 22/04/2006) [Eemo, O]
- 165) I **love** my husband, Abby, but I **know** in my heart if I don't go I'll end up badly hurt. (L#306, 22/04/2005) [Eemo, O] [Ecog, O]
- 166) I have confronted her about it and **told** her she has to pay me back. (L#312, 24/04/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 167) I was more than a little put off by your response to "Happy Face in South Dakota," who **asked** wedding guests to **be sure** that widowed friends and relatives are **asked** to dance. (L#318, 26/04/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del] [Ecog, O] [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]
- 168) My dictionary defines "wallflower" as a girl who **watches** at a dance because of shyness or lack of a partner. (L#318, 26/04/2005) [A, Esens\*, O\*/ A=Esens, O-del]
- 169) The method he **suggests** is always related to something I have done wrong earlier - like leaving the back door open too long or forgetting to shut a window. (L#324, 29/04/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 170) When I **ask** him to check the house for intruders (OK, I'm old-fashioned and a scaredy-cat), he **says** he's too tired and goes to sleep. (L#324, 29/04/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 171) When this happens, my husband will **say** with complete seriousness, "Perhaps there's an intruder in the house," and then suggest how the intruder may have entered. (L#324, 29/04/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 172) Abby, she **wants** to divorce my father, and she doesn't care that she's hurting us. (L#330, 01/05/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 173) They are hurt when they **tell** Mother that they **love** her and she doesn't answer back. (L#330, 01/05/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [Eemo, O]
- 174) I am 13 and **thinking** of running away. (L#330, 01/05/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 175) My brothers don't quite **understand** what's going on. (L#330, 01/05/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 176) All I **want** is for our family to stay together. (L#330, 01/05/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 177) She has never been an understanding person, and I **know** she'll fly off the handle if I tell her, but I still **want** to. (L#330, 01/05/2005) [Ecog, O] [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]
- 178) What can I **tell** her? (L#330, 01/05/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 179) How can I let my mother know how much she's **hurting** me? (L#330, 01/05/2005) [A, Eemo, O\*/ A=O] Basic → Eemo
- 180) There are 20 million quilters in the USA, and I bet you will **hear** from a lot of them about the answer you gave "Krista in Salt Lake City," who **asked** what she should do with an heirloom quilt. (L#336, 03/05/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]
- 181) I can't **seem** to get my brother-in-law to stop making vulgar comments to me. (L#342, 07/05/2005) [Ecog\*, O/Ecog-del]

- 182) He never **makes** the comments in front of anyone, just when I'm alone or if I happen to answer the phone. (L#342, 07/05/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] Basic → Ecom
- 182) I don't **understand** it. (L#342, 07/05/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 183) I don't **know** how to handle this. (L#342, 07/05/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 184) She's built like a model, so it confuses me that he **says** these things. (L#342, 07/05/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 185) When he does it, I **tell** him how disgusting it is and he laughs. (L#342, 07/05/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 186) Should I **tell** my sister or my boyfriend? (L#342, 07/05/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]
- 187) This may **seem** like a silly question, but I'm terribly concerned. (L#348, 08/05/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 188) Within the next two to five years, we **plan** to sell our house and move out of state. (L#348, 08/05/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 189) I am a contemporary of "Granny Claire's" and **hope** she'll take my advice. – (L#354, 10/05/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 190) Sometimes she will introduce me, but then they talk about their churches or business that I **know** nothing about. (L#360, 13/05/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 191) She will stop and **talk** to these people, sometimes for as long as 15 minutes, while I stand and wait for her on the sidelines. (L#360, 13/05/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A, O-del]
- 192) We **feel** obligated to answer her questions out of fear for our jobs. (L#366, 15/05/2005) [Eemo, O] Esens → Eemo
- 193) It's really getting bad, and even though I **love** my job, I'm almost to the point of quitting to get away from her constant prying. (L#366, 15/05/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 194) Abby, Chloe does nothing all day long but interrogate the three of us about our personal lives, and as soon as she finds out anything, she goes back into her office and calls her friends and relatives to **tell** them what she has found out. (L#366, 15/05/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 195) I **think** it's time you reprinted the recipe. (L#372, 18/05/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 196) Because Don **knows** it **upsets** me, he now **lies** about visiting her or her coming over. (L#378, 20/05/2005) [Ecog, O] [Eemo, O] Locative → Eemo [A, Ecom, O\*/ Ecom-del; O-lex]
- 197) I am on the brink of **telling** him I don't **want** to see his sister anymore. (L#378, 20/05/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del] [Eemo, O]
- 198) When Don and I first began dating, Marsha **said** some extremely nasty things in an effort to break us up. (L#378, 20/05/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 199) For example, she **said** I wasn't his type (right!), that he had been promiscuous in his past (not true), and that I would never know Don as well as she knows him. (L#378, 20/05/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 200) She still **says** it on a regular basis. (L#378, 20/05/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 201) He also spends time with her on his days off, and they **discuss** very personal issues in our marriage. (L#378, 20/05/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 202) I **wish** I had listened, but I didn't -- and now I face a lonely future. (L#384, 22/05/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 203) Hank **said** if I don't **like** it, he'll stop seeing me. (L#384, 22/05/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [Eemo, O]
- 204) I **knew** he'd never divorce his wife, but I needed Hank in my life. (L#384, 22/05/2005) [Ecog, O]

- 205) A couple of weeks ago, he **announced** that he **wanted** us to be "friends." (L#384, 22/05/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [Eemo, O]
- 206) Hank **said** I was his special friend, but he could no longer spend every night with me because his children and grandchildren "wouldn't **understand**." (L#384, 22/05/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [Ecog, O\*/ O-del]
- 207) He **told** her that he sees an old friend "occasionally." (L#384, 22/05/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 208) Last week, I **learned** that for the past three months, Hank has been seeing another woman. (L#384, 22/05/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del] Ecog → Ecom
- 209) It has never been opened, but I **see** the wine slowly evaporating. (L#390, 25/05/2005) [Esens, O]
- 210) Do you **think** anyone would be interested in this bottle? (L#390, 25/05/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 211) Personally, I don't **like** my ex very much and I have **told** her so, but I'm professional in my duties and on the job, and I don't **intend** to let our personal conflicts get in the way of her happiness. (L#396, 27/05/2005) [Eemo, O] [A, Ecom, O] [Ecog, O]
- 212) My ex-wife is **considering** hiring us to provide security at her upcoming wedding because of some potential threats. (L#396, 27/05/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 213) How can we avoid **feeling** guilty about not including her -- or should we invite her? (L#402, 29/05/2005) [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del] Esens → Eemo
- 214) Our only problem is we haven't **spoken** to Dennis' mother, "Roz," in more than three years. (L#402, 29/05/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]
- 215) Please suggest to that man that it's possible the women he mentioned have now matured and **realize** what qualities are important in a mate, father and role model. (L#408, 31/05/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 216) I don't **believe** those women are looking for a meal ticket, but rather someone they can **love**, respect and trust to help raise their children in a safe, loving environment. (L#408, 31/05/2005) [Ecog, O] [Eemo, O]
- 217) Too often, young women **think** that a fast, wild, carefree romance is the ticket to happiness. (L#408, 31/05/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 218) Too often, by the time they wake up and **realize** the "boring," kind, stable guy was a far better choice, they have children, a broken heart, shattered dreams, and are trying to piece their lives back together. (L#408, 31/05/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 219) I **know**, because I married one. (L#408, 31/05/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 220) And please **ask** them to place their orders now, because supplies are limited. – (L#414, 02/06/2005) [A\*, Ecom O/ A-del]
- 221) About 10 years ago, my neighbor, "John," **asked** if his contractor could come onto my side of the property to install a fence. (L#420, 04/06/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 222) Now the fence needs to be replaced again, and John is **asking** me to help him out. (L#420, 04/06/2005) [A, Ecom O]
- 223) I **told** him he can have permission when I'm paid for the damage that happened the last time -- plus interest. (L#420, 04/06/2005) [A, Ecom O]
- 224) I **agreed**, as long as I would not be held accountable should someone be hurt on my property and he would repair any damage that was caused. (L#420, 04/06/2005) [Ecog, O\*/ O-del]
- 225) John is now going around **telling** everyone that I am not a good neighbor because I **want** to "charge him" for the right to go on my side of the fence. (L#420, 04/06/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del] [Eemo, O]

- 226) I **am afraid** her diatribe against library patrons may cause some of them not to use the library at all, for fear of committing a faux pas and incurring a librarian's wrath. (L#426, 07/06/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 227) We have a saying, "Find the book for a man, and he'll **have** the information for only a day." (L#426, 07/06/2005) [Ecog, O] Benefactive→ Ecog
- 228) **Teach** him to search the catalog, and he'll have information for a lifetime." (L#426, 07/06/2005) [A\*, Ecog, O/ A-del]
- 229) Although, like "Marian," I'm tired of the poor etiquette I **see** in my library, I'm equally tired of the pervasive public image of librarians as cranky, uptight and "shushing." (L#426, 07/06/2005) [Esens, O\*/ O-del]
- 230) Do **teach** your children to use and appreciate the library. (L#426, 07/06/2005) [A\*, Ecog, O/A-del]
- 231) "Saturated" may **want** to **consider** legal action. (L#432, 09/06/2005) [Eemo, O] [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 232) I still **talk** with his mom every now and then, but his grandmother blames me. (L#438, 10/06/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]
- 233) She **says** because I was closest to him, I could have prevented it. (L#438, 10/06/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 234) Every year I go to his house after school and **talk** with his mom. (L#438, 10/06/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A, O-del]
- 235) My best friend died three years ago, and I don't **know** what to do. (L#438, 10/06/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 236) Having her **tell** me it's my fault **hurts** me, and I **know** it **hurts** her daughter (my friend's mom). (L#438, 10/06/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [A, Eemo\*, O/ A=Eemo] Basic → Eemo [Ecog, O] [A, Eemo\*, O/ A=Eemo] Basic → Eemo
- 237) What do you **think** about this?. (L#438, 10/06/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 238) I **told** him to **tell** the guys it was none of their business, and he went away. (L#444, 13/06/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 239) A short while later, one of them approached us and **said**, "Don't take this the wrong way, but the guys and I were taking a survey, and we'd **like** to **know** what size bra you wear." (L#444, 13/06/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del] [Eemo, O] [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 240) On our way out, Tim made it clear that we **were** not **happy** with their rudeness, but only one of them had the courtesy to offer an apology for the remark. (L#444, 13/06/2005) [Eemo, O\*/ Eemo=O]
- 241) I **'m afraid** if I make it a workplace issue it could be detrimental. (L#444, 13/06/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 242) Should I force him into **telling** me once and for all what the deal is, or wait to **see** if maturity changes his mind (as my peers have urged me to do)? (L#450, 15/06/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del] [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog-del] Esens → Ecog
- 243) We fit each other perfectly in every respect except one: I **want** children and he doesn't. (L#450, 15/06/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 244) I'm left **wondering** if I should take this huge step when I **know** if he doesn't **want** kids, I will have to leave. (L#450, 15/06/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del] [Ecog, O] [Eemo, O]
- 245) I am 24 years old and two months away from moving in with the man I **love**. (L#450, 15/06/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 246) I **love** him and cannot **imagine** my life without him. (L#450, 15/06/2005) [Eemo, O] [Ecog, O]
- 247) I **feel** horrible about this. (L#456, 17/06/2005) [Eemo, O] Esens → Eemo

- 248) I shop excessively and spend way too much -- sometimes all of our money -- and I don't **know** how to stop. (L#456, 17/06/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 249) I don't **know** what to do. (L#456, 17/06/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 250) Shopping makes me **feel** happy, and when I'm **depressed** (which is often), I go out shopping for stuff I don't even need. (L#456, 17/06/2005) [Eemo, O] Esens → Eemo [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]
- 251) **Thank** you for making my life complete. (L#462, 19/06/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A-del; O-lex]
- 252) Each year, as I celebrate their birthdays, I **know** that you were the one who made it possible. (L#462, 19/06/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 253) Even though you remain a nameless and faceless biological father, I **want** you to know that you helped to create two beautiful children who today are caring and loving adults. (L#462, 19/06/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 254) And I **think** it is important for you to **know** that they are very proud to be a part of you. (L#462, 19/06/2005) [Ecog, O] [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 255) I **told** her on many occasions that I would not leave my wife and family for another woman -- even her. (L#468, 22/06/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 256) Alex just **told** me she might move back here and take up where we left off. (L#468, 22/06/2005) [A, Ecom O]
- 257) I **told** her I'd meet her secretly for as long as she **wanted**, but I would commit to nothing more. . (L#468, 22/06/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]
- 258) My wife and I have been married 30 years and I don't **want** to **hurt** her or give her up. (L#468, 22/06/2005) [Eemo, O] [A, Eemo, O\*/ A=O] Basic → Eemo
- 259) I **loved** the passionate, uninhibited sex. (L#468, 22/06/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 260) Because I could offer no more than the status quo, I **wasn't surprised** when one night, after a particularly exhausting love-making session, Alex **announced** she was ending our affair and moving to Los Angeles to be closer to friends. (L#468, 22/06/2005) [Eemo, O] [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 261) I **begged** her to reconsider, promised to spend more time with her, and insisted that I **loved** her. (L#468, 22/06/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [Eemo, O]
- 262) I still **love** her, and I certainly **enjoy** making love to her -- but how do I **tell** her that it's fine for us to sleep together in LA where she lives, but not here in my hometown? (L#468, 22/06/2005) [Eemo, O] [A, Eemo\*, O/ A=Eemo] [A, Ecom, O]
- 263) The '80s **seem** so cool -- at least people are always **saying** so. (L#474, 24/06/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del] [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 264) My problem is I really, really **wish** I had lived in the '80s. (L#474, 24/06/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 265) I **know** this **sounds** stupid, but the style was awesome -- not skanky. (L#474, 24/06/2005) [Ecog, O] [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del] Esens→ Ecog
- 266) I interviewed today for my dream job and have been **asked** back for a second interview. (L#480, 26/06/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]
- 267) I **know** I'd be great for the job. (L#480, 26/06/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 268) I **believe** I'll be one of their best -- maybe even THE best. (L#480, 26/06/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 269) However, I also **know** that interviewers often perceive me as shy and timid. (L#480, 26/06/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 270) You **advised** leaving the pet's remains where they are. (L#486, 28/06/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom-del; O-lex]

- 271) We **find** it comforting **knowing** he's nearby, and he now has a lovely new spot in our new yard. (L#486, 28/06/2005) [Ecog, O] Benefactive → Ecog [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 272) Maude is a little on the nervous side, though, and I'm constantly having to **remind** her that we **love** her and we **want** her here. (L#498, 02/07/2005) [A\*, Ecog, O/ A-del] [Eemo, O] [Eemo, O]
- 273) My 4-year-old son **loves** her. (L#498, 02/07/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 274) What can I do to assure her that she's safe here, that we **love** her and **want** her here? (L#498, 02/07/2005) [Eemo, O] [Eemo, O]
- 275) She **is afraid** of the repercussions the perpetrator will suffer if the secret is revealed. (L#510, 07/07/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 276) But I **listen** to my mother cry for a lost son and the grandchildren she will never see again. (L#510, 07/07/2005) [A, Esens\*, O/ A=Esens]
- 277) I also **listen** to other relatives -- who also **know** what happened -- **comment** that "maybe one day he'll just show up," and "wouldn't that be great?" (L#510, 07/07/2005) [A, Esens\*, O/ A=Esens] [Ecog\*. Os/ Ecog-del] [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*/A, Ecom-del, O-lex]
- 278) The answer I was **given** by my own mother was: "He's now so old and fragile, he doesn't remember. His time on Earth is limited, so why bring up horrible things that can only cloud what days he has left?" (L#510, 07/07/2005) [A, Ecom, O] Benefactive → Ecom
- 279) I was in therapy, and just coming to the realization that "something awful might have happened," when I got a phone call **asking** me straight out if I recalled any kind of abuse by my father. (L#510, 07/07/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 280) I'm not **sure** he even **knows** that what he did to me is now out in the open. (L#510, 07/07/2005) [Ecog, O] [Ecog, O]
- 281) "Lost Teen in L.A." **asked** whether to **tell** the family about being sexually abused at 7 by a close relative. (L#510, 07/07/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 282) You **advised** her to do so. (L#510, 07/07/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 283) The first thing counselors **tell** us is it wasn't our fault. (L#510, 07/07/2005) [A, Ecom O]
- 284) Of course, I would **explain** that that kind of behavior was unacceptable, and generally it would stop. (L#516, 10/07/2005) [A, Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 285) I have **told** Fran I'm worried about the path our daughter is headed down. (L#516, 10/07/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 286) Fran **felt** it was just a stage and required no punishment, whereas I **thought** it did. (L#516, 10/07/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog [Ecog, O]
- 287) I have tried to make Fran **understand** that if Shelby can treat us this way, she'll treat anyone this way. (L#516, 10/07/2005) [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]
- 288) Can you **recommend** anything or anyone that can help? (L#516, 10/07/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 289) I was shocked, because Mom never **told** us any of this. (L#522, 12/07/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 290) We **want** our son to **enjoy** both of his grandparents. (L#522, 12/07/2005) [Eemo, O] [A\*, Eemo\*, O/ A=Eemo-del]
- 291) Now that I have spent time with them, I have **heard** the whole story. (L#522, 12/07/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 292) After his release, my sister and I didn't **want** to see him. (L#522, 12/07/2005) [Eemo, O]

- 293) My father didn't implicate her in any of the charges because he **wanted** her free to raise me and my sisters. (L#522, 12/07/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 294) My father doesn't **understand** why, since he and Mom are both remarried, she can't just move on with her life. (L#522, 12/07/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 295) I have **considered** holding these events and inviting both of them, and **letting** them **know** I **want** both of them to be part of my life. (L#522, 12/07/2005) [Ecog, O] [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del] [Eemo, O]
- 296) When we were little, Mom never **talked** about him. (L#522, 12/07/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 297) She never **told** us what he did that landed him in jail. (L#522, 12/07/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 298) Please **tell** me what to do. (L#522, 12/07/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 299) He left us for his sister, with whom he had been having an affair, because she **told** him she was pregnant with his child. (L#528, 15/07/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 300) In the past, Lara's therapists have **told** me she directs her anger at me because "she can't get angry at the person she should really **be angry** at -- her father." (L#528, 15/07/2005) [A, Ecom O] [Eemo, O]
- 301) My daughter refuses to **tell** her current therapist about the incestuous relationship because she's **afraid** it will be reported to the authorities and the children will be taken away. (L#528, 15/07/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del] [Eemo, O]
- 302) I **suspect** the thought of losing the car and cell phone have something to do with my daughter's hesitation to level with her therapist. (L#528, 15/07/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 303) I have **wanted** to convert to Judaism ever since I was 16. (L#534, 18/07/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 304) But when I **announced** that I **wanted** to convert, they had a fit. (L#534, 18/07/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [Eemo, O]
- 305) I now **realize** that I would **like** to go further than conversion, Abby. (L#534, 18/07/2005) [Ecog, O] [Eemo, O]
- 306) When I **told** my parents, they became so upset they ordered me to see a psychologist. (L#534, 18/07/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]
- 307) I **want** to be happy, but I still **love** Brandon and **want** him back. (L#540, 20/07/2005) [Eemo, O] [Eemo, O] [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]
- 308) I don't **want** to get over Brandon. (L#540, 20/07/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 309) I **want** to **know** how to get him back. (L#540, 20/07/2005) [Eemo, O] [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=E-del]
- 310) When I **think** about the fun we had, I break down and cry. (L#540, 20/07/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 311) My friends and my parents all **tell** me to get over him. (L#540, 20/07/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 312) The other day, I overheard one of Mom's girlfriends **ask** her why I don't wear shorts, and what's wrong with my legs? (L#552, 25/07/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 313) The next day, Mom **told** me she was going to put on some shorts and how much cooler she felt. (L#552, 25/07/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 314) Later, I got out of the shower and **saw** the shorts on my bed. (L#552, 25/07/2005) [Esens\*, O/ Esens-del]
- 315) Then she **asked**, "Aren't you hot in those jeans? You should start wearing shorts." (L#552, 25/07/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 316) She **said**, "You have nice legs and look good wearing shorts. You look normal now -- and don't you feel a lot cooler?" (L#552, 25/07/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

- 317) She **said** she **expects** me to wear shorts every day for the rest of the summer. (L#552, 25/07/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [Eemo, O]
- 318) Today, Mom had on some new shorts, and she **said** they were the most comfortable she had ever worn. (L#552, 25/07/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 319) Then she handed me a bag with four pairs of shorts and **told** me, "I got you some, too." (L#552, 25/07/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 320) She **told** me to try on a pair. (L#552, 25/07/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 321) I **told** her I wasn't wearing them. (L#552, 25/07/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 322) Mom then came in and **told** me to put on the shorts. . (L#552, 25/07/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 323) I'm **worried** this bump will stay on my navel forever. (L#558, 27/07/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 324) I **love** my piercing and don't **want** to take it out. (L#558, 27/07/2005) [Eemo, O] [Eemo, O]
- 325) This sounds weird, but a red bump showed up at the top of my piercing, and it **seems** to keep swelling. (L#558, 27/07/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 326) I've had my belly button pierced for only a month, so I'm **sure** I started changing my jewelry too soon. (L#558, 27/07/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 327) Please **answer** this. (L#564, 29/07/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A-del; Ecom-del]
- 328) The guests were all speaking fluent Spanish and I could barely **understand** a word they were **saying**. (L#570, 31/07/2005) [Ecog, O] [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 329) I was recently at a party where I **felt** very uncomfortable. (L#570, 31/07/2005) [Eemo, O] Esens → Eemo
- 330) I can **tell** you from experience that the family of that victim will not **feel** better after receiving a letter of apology. (L#576, 02/08/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [Eemo, O] Esens → Eemo
- 331) Speaking as a family member of a victim, I **assume** the other driver is sorry. (L#576, 02/08/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 332) It is almost insulting that the person would **think** a written note would make me feel better. (L#576, 02/08/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 333) Your advice should have been that any kind of communication at this time would be inappropriate without **knowing** more of the facts. (L#576, 02/08/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 334) It will only **hurt** the survivors by highlighting that the young woman survived, but their child, wife, sibling, etc. did not. (L#576, 02/08/2005) [A, Eemo, O\*/ A=O] Basic → Eemo
- 335) Some of my seven children were so angry they **refused** to attend the wedding. (L#582, 04/08/2005) [Eemo, O] Benefactive → Eemo
- 336) **Tell** that man to get married! (L#582, 04/08/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 337) Jack **says** that when my son was a teenager, he and some of his friends stole things from our garage and a piece of jewelry from our bedroom. (L#588, 06/08/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 338) I have **asked** my husband nicely for keys to these spaces. (L#588, 06/08/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 339) Some neighbors **asked** me to care for their pets while they vacationed in Europe for three weeks. (L#594, 08/08/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 340) The boy across the street was to do the first four days, but I was **asked** to do the bulk of the work. (L#594, 08/08/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]



- 341) Although I was **assured** that all I had to do was empty the litter box and feed the cats, I found an extensive list of chores in my mailbox the next morning. (L#594, 08/08/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 342) I badly needed the money, but even if I didn't, don't you **think** they should have offered me something? (L#594, 08/08/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 343) I'm furious and **am tempted** to tell them off, but I don't **want** to sink to their level. (L#594, 08/08/2005) [Eemo, O] [Eemo, O]
- 344) He relied on my mother to **tell** the rest of us (his siblings) his good news. (L#600, 10/08/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 345) I **say** he should have been the one making the phone calls and **telling** us himself instead of Mother. (L#600, 10/08/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 346) Because we disagree on the proper etiquette, I **told** him I'd write you to **find out** what that is. (L#600, 10/08/2005) [A, Ecom O] [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog-del]
- 347) Ralph was **wondering** why nobody called to congratulate him the minute we **heard**. (L#600, 10/08/2005) [Ecog, O] [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 348) Abby, I really **like** my classes and my instructors. (L#606, 13/08/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 349) He is always **telling** me I'm going to drop out as soon as it becomes difficult. (L#606, 13/08/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 350) I **feel** I'm accomplishing something and improving my future. (L#606, 13/08/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 351) Abby, I don't **feel** the same way about him. (L#612, 15/08/2005) [Eemo, O] Esens → Eemo
- 352) When I **told** Darren, he was jealous and hurt. (L#612, 15/08/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]
- 353) I have also **told** him he should go out with other women if he gets the chance, but he refuses. (L#612, 15/08/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 354) Please **tell** me what to do. (L#612, 15/08/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 355) Darren is the sweetest guy you would ever **want** to meet. (L#612, 15/08/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 356) My problem is that Darren **wants** a romantic relationship with me. (L#612, 15/08/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 357) He has **wanted** this ever since we met at work a year ago. (L#612, 15/08/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 358) I have **told** him repeatedly that I **want** to be free to date whoever I **want**, and I don't **consider** going out on a "date" with him dating. (L#612, 15/08/2005) [A, Ecom O] [Eemo, O] [Eemo, O\*/ O-del] [Ecog, O]
- 359) I **think** of it as two friends hanging out. (L#612, 15/08/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 360) He **asked** how I could **consider** a "date" with Mike, but not with him. (L#612, 15/08/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [Ecog, O]
- 361) Do you **think** I led him on? (L#612, 15/08/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 362) Am I wrong for **wanting** to start a relationship with someone else? (L#612, 15/08/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 363) He **says** he **likes** only me. (L#612, 15/08/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [Eemo, O]
- 364) I recently met a hot guy named "Mike" I really **like** a lot. (L#612, 15/08/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 365) I'm **afraid** if I **decide** to go steady with Mike it will **hurt** Darren, and that's the last thing I **want** to do. (L#612, 15/08/2005)[Eemo, O] [Ecog, O] [Emo, O]  
Basic → Eemo [Eemo, O]

- 366) I have what I **consider** to be a moral dilemma. (L#624, 20/08/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 367) Although John has done much for our families and we would **like** to support him in these, his later years, I have no respect for a woman who waits in the wings for decades until her "boyfriend's" wife dies, and then **expects** to marry him. (L#624, 20/08/2005) [Eemo, O] [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]
- 368) Todd refuses to even **consider** being married in a Catholic church and, because he won't, I won't get married in his. (L#630, 22/08/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 369) I really **want** a church wedding, and my mother doesn't **want** me to be married in any other church. (L#630, 22/08/2005) [Eemo, O] [Eemo, O]
- 370) Emily insists that she's trying to honor Daddy -- although some of her other actions **suggest** that she's acting out of spite for the rest of us. (L#636, 24/08/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ A-del]
- 371) A lot of the family are **saying** they don't want to attend. (L#636, 24/08/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 372) She **wants** to be married on what would have been our father's birthday. (L#636, 24/08/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 373) I would **hate** to **see** my sister heartbroken on her wedding day, but do you **find** her choice of date appropriate or selfish? (L#636, 24/08/2005) [Eemo, O] [Esens\*, O/ Esens-del] [Ecog, O] Benefactive → Ecog
- 374) A lot of us **feel** she's being selfish to choose a day that belongs to our father and make it her own. (L#636, 24/08/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 375) How do you **ask** a friend not to include you in fund-raising and parties? (L#642, 26/08/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 376) I **told** him it was a gift from my husband. (L#648, 29/08/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 377) When I **asked** the jeweler why he **asked**, he informed me that the sapphire was synthetic and the "diamonds" were, in fact, cubic zirconia. (L#648, 29/08/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom-del; O-del]
- 378) I **was shocked**, and now I don't **know** what to do. (L#648, 29/08/2005) [Eemo] [Ecog, O]
- 379) However, if he bought the ring **thinking** it was the real McCoy, he may have spent a lot more on it than it is worth. (L#648, 29/08/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 380) Because my husband has always given me exquisite jewelry, I **suspect** he doesn't **know**. (L#648, 29/08/2005) [Ecog, O] [Ecog, O\*/ O-del]
- 381) After **looking** at the ring, he **asked** me where it came from. (L#648, 29/08/2005) [A, Esens\*, O/ A=Esens-del] [A, Ecom, O]
- 382) I don't **want** him to **think** I don't **like** the ring, in case he **knew** what he was purchasing. (L#648, 29/08/2005) [Eemo, O] [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del] [Eemo, O] [Ecog, O]
- 383) It is beautiful, and I will **love** wearing it regardless. (L#648, 29/08/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 384) He gets up after I go to sleep to **talk** to her via the Internet. (L#654, 31/08/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A-del; O-del]
- 385) When I confronted them and threatened to leave, Duncan **begged** me not to go and **said** their friendship was "harmless." (L#654, 31/08/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A-del; Ecom-del]
- 386) Now, Abby, I warned my husband I would leave if I **found out** they had any more contact. (L#654, 31/08/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 387) I **thought** we were getting along well, but now I'm **wondering** if he's having an affair. (L#654, 31/08/2005) [Ecog, O] [Ecog, O]

- 388) I forgave him, but now Lucy calls him at 3:30 every morning, and he gets out of bed to **talk**. (L#654, 31/08/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*/ A, Ecom, O-del]
- 389) He doesn't **know** I **know** about her calling and that he's going to **contact** her. (L#654, 31/08/2005) [Ecog, O] [Ecog, O] [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-lex] Esens → Ecom
- 390) I **heard** him **tell** her that he'd be taking a business trip in a few days and would **call** her back. (L#654, 31/08/2005) [Esens, O] [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del] [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 391) We **were happy**, but over the last few months my man has become irritable and lethargic. (L#660, 02/09/2005) [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]
- 392) Should I **tell** Eli I **know** he's paying an ungodly amount of interest and can't pay off his credit cards, or let him continue to drown in debt? (L#660, 02/09/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [Ecog, O]
- 393) I'm financially able to help him, but I don't **know** how to offer, because Eli won't **share** his need for it. (L#660, 02/09/2005) [Ecog, O] [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] Benefactive → Ecom
- 394) Even if I did, I wouldn't **know** what to **expect** in return if I made the offer. (L#660, 02/09/2005) [Ecog, O] [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]
- 395) Please **tell** me what to do. (L#660, 02/09/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 396) The problem is I'm not **happy**. (L#666, 05/09/2005) [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]
- 397) I don't **know** if I really **like** him. (L#666, 05/09/2005) [Ecog, O] [Eemo, O]
- 398) It's not that I **want** to commit suicide, but it's like I have **forgotten** how to **be happy**. (L#666, 05/09/2005) [Eemo, O] [Ecog, O] [Eemo\*, O\*/ Eemo-del; O-del]
- 399) My best friends annoy me, but if I don't hang out with them they'll get concerned and **tell** my parents about the cutting. (L#666, 05/09/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 400) Please don't **mention** my name or town because this is a small community and people will **know** it's me. (L#666, 05/09/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del] [Ecog, O]
- 401) My closest friend **knows** I do it, but she does it too, so she can't rat me out. (L#666, 05/09/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 402) I have been **told** I live the "perfect life.". (L#666, 05/09/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 403) All my dad does is degrade me and **tell** me everything I do is wrong. (L#666, 05/09/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 404) We **argue** constantly. (L#666, 05/09/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom, O-del]
- 405) I don't **feel** anything toward my best friends or my boyfriend. (L#666, 05/09/2005) [Eemo, O] Esens → Eemo
- 406) We don't **like** this guy and don't **want** to see him anymore. (L#672, 07/09/2005) [Eemo, O] [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]
- 407) My mother **wants** to leave but she can't. (L#672, 07/09/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 408) I **know** it's none of my business because I am only 13, but my brother and I **want** her to get out. (L#672, 07/09/2005) [Ecog, O] [Eemo, O]
- 409) I have **told** my mother this. (L#672, 07/09/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 410) She **says** she'll leave, but she never does! (L#672, 07/09/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 411) My wife and I would **appreciate** your help with the following question: I am driving on the interstate; my wife is sitting next to me in the front passenger seat with her seatbelt on. (L#684, 11/09/2005) [Eemo, O]

- 412) I have **seen** the progress of labor shut down by a woman's anxiety. (L#690, 13/09/2005) [Esens, O]
- 413) She **wants** her mother there because of the woman's experience birthing four children and having coached other women through childbirth. (L#690, 13/09/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 414) No one should be in the labor room unless the person is supportive to the laboring woman and she **wants** them there. (L#690, 13/09/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 415) Most labor and delivery nurses **understand** this, so all the expectant mother needs to do is **tell** her nurse. (L#690, 13/09/2005) [Ecog, O] [A\*, Ecom O\*/ A, O-del]
- 416) The nurse will then **inform** the mother-in-law that visitors are restricted to two. (L#690, 13/09/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*, O/ O-lex]
- 417) I **think** she made it that way so she wouldn't have to deal with having a child. (L#696, 14/09/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 418) I don't **think** she ever really grew up. (L#696, 14/09/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 419) For hot summer weather, I **suggest** long, flowing skirts -- which are really "in" right now -- and long sundresses. (L#702, 15/09/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 420) I'm **afraid** she's **assuming** my spare room is hers again. (L#708, 18/09/2005) [Eemo, O] [Ecog, O]
- 421) I was relieved to **see** her go. (L#708, 18/09/2005) [Esens, O]
- 422) Abby, Marla **knew** I had to put my best foot forward at work and that I had no vacation time coming. (L#708, 18/09/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 423) When I **reminded** her I had to take it easy and get to bed early, she loaded on the guilt. (L#708, 18/09/2005) [A, Ecog, O]
- 424) She met a guy while she was here, and I **suspect** that's the reason for her visit. (L#708, 18/09/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 425) I don't **want** to offer it to her. (L#708, 18/09/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 426) I don't **want** to hurt her feelings. (L#708, 18/09/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 427) Marla had always **said** I was welcome to come and stay at her new home "any time." (L#708, 18/09/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 428) So, when she **mentioned** she was going to try to find a hotel, I said, "Of course not! Stay with me!" (L#708, 18/09/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 429) Last night, Marla **called** and announced that she's coming back next month, so I should "mark my calendar." (L#708, 18/09/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom, O-del]
- 430) She did not **ask** if it was convenient for her to visit me. (L#708, 18/09/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 431) "Embarrassed" **said** that Harley Davidson shirts are designed for girls in their 20s, not women in their 50s. (L#714, 20/09/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 432) Well, I **say**, why should girls in their 20s have all the fun? (L#714, 20/09/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 433) My brother recently confided to me my parents were sowing their wild oats then because Dad **knew** he was getting sick. (L#720, 22/09/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 434) He **knew** he was on borrowed time and he'd have to sell his business and give up driving. (L#720, 22/09/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 435) **Knowing** he kept a secret like that has altered our relationship. (L#720, 22/09/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 436) When Mom **calls** and **complains** that she has no life and has to do everything by herself, I **want** to **say** she did it to herself. (L#720, 22/09/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom, O-del] [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del] [Eemo, O] [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]

- 437) They rarely saw us or **talked** with us because they were busy. (L#720, 22/09/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A, O-del]
- 438) If I complained, they **said** they were "having a life now" because raising kids had taken all their time. (L#720, 22/09/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 439) He **told** no one but Mother. (L#720, 22/09/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]
- 440) Please **tell** me if I'm being overly emotional. (L#720, 22/09/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 442) Although I cry every time I see Dad, I **feel** I maybe don't have as much sympathy as I should. (L#720, 22/09/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 443) They **seemed** to be enjoying the next stage of their life together. (L#720, 22/09/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 444) I **am** extremely **upset** with my parents. (L#720, 22/09/2005) [Eemo, O] Locative → Eemo
- 445) Worried about the girls' safety, I **told** them they needed to get out and get an adult to **watch** them if they **wanted** to swim some more. (L#726, 24/09/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [A, Esens\*, O/ A=Esens-del] [Eemo, O]
- 446) He **said** that if the father **thought** they were safe, I shouldn't have interfered in his parenting decision. (L#726, 24/09/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [Ecog, O]
- 447) I stayed in the pool with my children for another half-hour before **telling** them it was time to go back to our room (L#726, 24/09/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 448) Back in our room, my husband **informed** me that I was being intrusive by **saying** anything at all. (L#726, 24/09/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*, O/ O-lex] [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]
- 449) Abby, I would have **felt** horrible if something happened to the children. (L#726, 24/09/2005) [Eemo, O] Esens → Eemo
- 450) Please **tell** me what to do. (L#732, 26/09/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 451) He will not **explain** why he **wants** to meet, and insists that it's just "casual." (L#738, 28/09/2005) [A, Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del] [Eemo, O]
- 462) I am curious about what he **wants** to say, but I don't **want** to disrespect my new beau by going to meet my ex-fiance. (L#738, 28/09/2005) [Eemo, O] [Eemo, O]
- 463) I **know** I would be upset if the tables were turned. (L#738, 28/09/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 464) I **am happy** in this relationship, and I don't **want** to encourage my ex to continue trying to **contact** me, or trying to be friends. (L#738, 28/09/2005) [Eemo, O\*/ O-del] [Eemo, O] [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A-del; O-del] Esens → Ecom
- 465) My former fiance has recently begun calling and **asking** me to meet him for dinner at a fancy restaurant. (L#738, 28/09/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 466) Our relationship ended badly, and I have neither **spoken** to him nor seen him for almost two years. (L#738, 28/09/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]
- 467) When I **decided** to sell my house, I listed it with a large agency that specializes in my neighborhood, with an agent I have also known for 20 years who happens to live a few blocks away. (L#744, 30/09/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 468) **Was I wrong** to list with the best agency -- which, by the way, sold my home in 10 days? (L#744, 30/09/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 469) She **said** it was a slap in her face. (L#744, 30/09/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 470) I tried to **explain** that listing my home with an agency out of the area that doesn't "work" this neighborhood or advertise in the local newspaper made no sense. (L#744, 30/09/2005) [A, Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 480) When Martha **heard** about it, she went ballistic because I didn't list with her. (L#744, 30/09/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog

- 481) Our son **told** him some things about the way we now live, and the way my current husband has treated us. (L#750, 02/10/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 482) Our son, like any child, **wants** his parents to be back together. (L#750, 02/10/2005) [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]
- 483) I have **explained** to him that neither his father nor I is even **considering** it at this point. (L#750, 02/10/2005) [A, Ecog, O] [Ecog, O]
- 484) Richard was not pleased, to **say** the least. (L#750, 02/10/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]
- 485) We **had** no further contact until a couple of months ago. (L#750, 02/10/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] Benefactive → Ecom
- 486) I charge my son for driving him to and from work, not because I need the money but because he needs to **understand** that there are costs associated with transportation. (L#756, 04/10/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 487) He earns a reasonable wage, and the amount I **expect** is just sufficient enough to **let** him **know** that nothing is free, and therefore he should **plan** his expenses carefully. (L#756, 04/10/2005) [Eemo, O] [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del] [Ecog, O]
- 488) That niece should **understand** that \$5 is less than a taxi, and certainly more convenient than a bus. (L#756, 04/10/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 489) Maxine's husband and I play golf together, and Sybil **feels** that I **am wrong** to continue a relationship with him. (L#762, 06/10/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog [Ecog, O]
- 490) Also, I have never dictated who Sybil should or should not befriend, and I **feel** the reverse should also be true. (L#762, 06/10/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 491) Maxine's husband and I play golf together, and Sybil **feels** that I am wrong to continue a relationship with him. (L#762, 06/10/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 492) While I **have** no problem with people **asking** when we'll be having another one (this is the most common question), I am offended when some people -- usually the parents of more than one -- insist on **telling** me that I "must" have another child. (L#768, 09/10/2005) [Eemo, O] Benefactive → Eemo [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 493) Some people have even gone so far as to **tell** me that if I don't have another, my daughter will grow up to be self-centered and selfish, or that I'm not a "real" mother until I've had more than one child. (L#768, 09/10/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 494) I would deeply **appreciate** it if you could help me get the word out that dictating how many children others should have is highly presumptuous, and it's nobody's business but the parents'. (L#768, 09/10/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 495) He replied, "Well, you don't actually **consider** yourself an athlete, do you?" (L#774, 12/10/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 496) I **am so offended** that I **want** to dismiss both my doctor and my husband. (L#774, 12/10/2005) [Eemo, O] [Eemo, O]
- 497) When I **told** him I was a runner and was preparing for a marathon race, his response was, "At your age, you could hardly call it a race." (L#774, 12/10/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 498) He **reminded** me that he has been a bachelor for 20 years and has many female acquaintances. (L#780, 15/10/2005) [A, Ecog, O]
- 499) When I pulled up the account, I **discovered** that for the past three years, the man I'm **in love** with has been seeing five other women! (L#780, 15/10/2005) [Ecog, O] [Eemo, O]
- 500) I am extremely uncomfortable **knowing** that Tim has been seeing other women and wasn't up-front with me about it. (L#780, 15/10/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]

- 501) He **sees** nothing wrong with going out with them, and sees one of them once a week. (L#780, 15/10/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 502) I'd **like** to **think** my children are intelligent and informed enough to **know** how dangerous this could be, but when I **mention** it, I get the standby, "Everyone does it" or "It's fine." (L#786, 17/10/2005) [Eemo, O] [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del] [Ecog\*, O] [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 503) I'm not naive enough to **think** they won't drink, but 21 shots is not the best birthday gift to themselves. (L#786, 17/10/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 504) A "practice" they **discuss** among their friends is the "rite of turning 21," which is to drink 21 shots of hard alcohol. (L#786, 17/10/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 505) Please **remind** every bike rider to wear reflective clothing, and ensure that their bike has front and back lights. (L#792, 18/10/2005) [A\*, Ecog, O/ A-del]
- 506) He's a nice guy, and I **think** I might be interested as well. (L#798, 19/10/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 507) But I get sick to my stomach when I **think** about it. (L#798, 19/10/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 508) I don't **want** to ruin this, Abby. (L#798, 19/10/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 509) Either his hair was the wrong style, or I **decided** I didn't **like** the way he walked, or the way he laughed, etc. (L#798, 19/10/2005) [Ecog, O] [Eemo, O]
- 510) All of my girlfriends and guy friends have **told** me that I'm attractive. (L#798, 19/10/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 511) People **tell** me I have intimacy problems. (L#798, 19/10/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 512) Please **tell** me how to be better. (L#798, 19/10/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 513) I have had people correct me, sometimes even **suggesting** that I refer to my family as "my friend and my son" or "my friend and her son" (depending on who they **think** is the biological mother). (L#816, 25/10/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del] [Ecog, O]
- 514) We generally refer to each other as "my partner," which I **think** is an inoffensive term, but even that can send some people into a snit. (L#816, 25/10/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 515) How should we handle people who **want** to redefine us? (L#816, 25/10/2005) [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]
- 516) Why is it so hard for them to **acknowledge** that, untraditional though we may be, we are a family? (L#816, 25/10/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]
- 517) My problem is, we **seem** to **offend** people when we refer to ourselves as a "family." (L#816, 25/10/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del] [A\*, Eemo, O\*/ A-del; O-lex]
- 518) I don't **want** to leave her and my three daughters, but now I have no trust in her whatsoever. (L#822, 28/10/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 519) I wouldn't have been upset, but she **lied** to me -- besides, the profile presented her as single. (L#822, 28/10/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-lex]
- 520) When I **asked** her about it, she denied it.. (L#822, 28/10/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 521) Everything she does I **question**, and it's wrecking our marriage. (L#822, 28/10/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom-del; O-lex]
- 522) This is supposed to be a special event that both my parents and I **feel** should be limited to only our side of the family, not hers. (L#828, 30/10/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 523) The last thing we **want** is to have this vacation in chaos, but if her family is there it will be inevitable. (L#828, 30/10/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 524) The problem is my sister-in-law has been **inviting** members of her family without consulting my parents beforehand. (L#828, 30/10/2005) [A, Ecom O\*/ O-del]

- 525) We feel helpless to stop her from **inviting** everyone in her family, because we don't **know** how to **tell** her, "Please stop because this is not an open invitation event." (L#828, 30/10/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A, O-del] [Ecog, O] [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A, O-del]
- 526) Last year Mary **told** Homer he should divorce me and marry her. (L#834, 02/11/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 527) I **spoke** with Mary, and she **told** me that what the two of them have is "Untouchable! No one can touch it!" (L#834, 02/11/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del] [A, Ecom O]
- 528) Homer keeps **saying** he's going to leave because Mary is a Christian woman. (L#834, 02/11/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]
- 529) I'm a nurse, but you don't have to be a nurse to **know** that a few dead skin cells aren't harmful. (L#840, 03/11/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 530) I **say**, cut the cord and respect our right to be alone on our special night. (L#846, 04/11/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 531) What do you **say**, Abby? (L#846, 04/11/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom, O-del]
- 532) I never **knew** his name. (L#852, 06/11/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 533) Besides the medical crew, I'm the only one who **knows**. (L#852, 06/11/2005) [Ecog\*, O\*/ Ecog, O-del]
- 534) If he had been my child, I would **want** to **know**. (L#852, 06/11/2005) [Eemo, O] [Ecog\*, O\*/ Ecog, O-del]
- 535) Finally, the doctor **told** them it was over, and they covered him up. (L#852, 06/11/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 536) I didn't **mind** sharing the trauma room with the Marine who had arrived there before me. (L#852, 06/11/2005) [Eemo, O] Ecog → Eemo
- 537) Obviously, I **am hurt** and frustrated by their refusal to honor my decision. (L#864, 10/11/2005) [Eemo, O\*/ O-del] Basic → Eemo
- 538) I have **called** and begged them to stop doing it. (L#864, 10/11/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom-del; O-lex]
- 539) Every time I **ask** them to stop, they **tell** me I am the one causing the problem, and then they either get angry or **promise** not to do it again -- and then go ahead and do it. (L#864, 10/11/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [A, Ecom, O] [A\*, Ecom, O\*, O/ A, Ecom-del; O-lex]
- 540) I'm going to college next year, and I'm **afraid** that I won't be able to go somewhere good because my dad can't afford it. (L#870, 14/11/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 541) I **think** it is a bit out of line to **tell** him to get his life back in order, since I'm his son and because I don't **know** much about the workplace. (L#870, 14/11/2005) [Ecog, O] [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del] [Ecog, O]
- 542) My mom is deceased, and Dad constantly **mentions** how the money is running short. (L#870, 14/11/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 543) However, he hasn't gotten a new job nor has he **explained** why. (L#870, 14/11/2005) [A, Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 544) I don't **understand** what he's **thinking**. (L#870, 14/11/2005) [Ecog, O] [Ecog, O\*/ O-del]
- 545) I'm **sure** other relatives will help out, and there's financial aid, but my dad's happiness matters, too. (L#870, 14/11/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 546) He has **told** me that the jobs he finds don't pay nearly as much as his previous job did, but wouldn't ANY money be better than NO money? (L#870, 14/11/2005) [A, Ecom, O]



- 547) How should I deal with the nosy, sometimes hostile reactions I get from people who **assume** that only Seeing Eye dogs are allowed in public? (L#876, 16/11/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 548) That letter **reminded** me of a similar question that appeared in your column years ago. (L#882, 17/11/2005) [A, Ecog, O]
- 549) He **said** he **wanted** to be buried between the two wives, "but tilt me toward Tillie." (L#882, 17/11/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [Eemo, O]
- 550) When I try to talk to her about her bad habits, she **gets** defensive and **angry**. (L#888, 20/11/2005) [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]
- 551) I **want** her to lose weight and am willing to help her. (L#888, 20/11/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 552) My family **is** just **glad** that I can go out and **enjoy** time with them, even when I'm "working." (L#894, 22/11/2005) [Eemo, O] [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]
- 553) They **appreciate** what I do and are proud that I give these worthy patients attention when they need it. (L#894, 22/11/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 554) Please consider that when you are a bystander, you might not **know** the "rest of the story." (L#894, 22/11/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 555) At first, I was overjoyed to **hear** from them. (L#900, 23/11/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del] Esens → Ecog
- 556) He **told** them where I could be found. (L#900, 23/11/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 557) I don't **want** to subject my family to this anymore. (L#900, 23/11/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 558) How can I **tell** them I **want** to cease all contact with them without causing a huge uproar? (L#900, 23/11/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [Eemo, O]
- 559) If that wasn't enough, I later **learned** that our grandfather was also our father. (L#900, 23/11/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 560) Every time we speak, I'm **reminded** of the horrible events that occurred when we were younger. (L#900, 23/11/2005) [A\*, Ecog, O/ A-del]
- 561) Eleven years went by, and I never **heard** from any of them. (L#900, 23/11/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 562) We have **agreed** to stay together until we get back to the states (about six months), and then we will file for divorce. (L#906, 25/11/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 563) Initially, he **lied** about the whole thing in counseling, but when cornered he **confessed**. (L#906, 25/11/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom-del; O-lex] [A, Ecog\*, O\*/ Ecog, O-del]
- 564) Kirk has since **promised** to end the affair, and I have taken precautions with my finances. (L#906, 25/11/2005) [A, Ecom \*, O\*, O/ Ecom-del; O-lex]
- 565) We never **argue** in front of the kids and are actually on amicable terms. (L#906, 25/11/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O\*/ Ecom, O-del]
- 566) My friends **think** that I'm crazy to keep him around, but there is no better person here to take care of our children -- and changing my hours is not an option. (L#906, 25/11/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 567) My problem is my husband **wants** all of his out-of-state family to stay with us in the new home that we just moved into a few months ago. (L#912, 27/11/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 568) My husband **thinks** it would be rude; however, he will **make** his decision based on your answer. (L#912, 27/11/2005) [Ecog, O] [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog] Basic → Ecog
- 569) Would I be out of line to **ask** everyone to stay in a nearby motel? (L#912, 27/11/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]

- 560) I **feel** we'll be very busy and stressed at that time. (L#912, 27/11/2005) [Ecog, O]  
Esens → Ecog
- 570) I have tried to stop, but it **drives** me crazy. (L#918, 30/11/2005) [A, Eemo, O]  
Locative → Eemo
- 571) It drives him up the wall, and I **know** it -- but I can't help myself. (L#918, 30/11/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 572) Adele claims she shouldn't have to go outside to smoke because smoke rises, and although you can **see** and smell it, there are no chemicals left in the air to hurt us. (L#930, 03/12/2005) [Esens, O\*/ O-del]
- 573) My mother, "Adele," never misses your column, so I'm **hoping** this will get her attention. (L#930, 03/12/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 574) Adele **says** the reason she doesn't **want** to quit is she read somewhere that quitting "cold turkey" increases your chance of complications from smoking. (L#930, 03/12/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [Eemo, O]
- 575) She **refuses** to **believe** she's **hurting** anyone. (L#930, 03/12/2005) [Eemo, O]  
Benefactive → Eemo [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog-del] [A, Eemo, O\*/ A=O]  
Basic → Eemo
- 576) Would you please **tell** her that not only is it inconsiderate and selfish to **tell** us to leave the house or get out of the car if we don't **want** to breathe in the smoke, it's also hurting her and putting her grandchildren at risk? (L#930, 03/12/2005) [A, Ecom, O]  
[A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del] [Eemo, O]
- 577) I **beg** her not to smoke around me or my 3- and 4-year-olds. (L#930, 03/12/2005)  
[A, Ecom, O]
- 578) My daughter has even **told** her she smells bad and **asked** her to put out her cigarette. (L#930, 03/12/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 579) I don't **care** if he meets me at the airport, although he **wants** to. (L#936, 05/12/2005) [Eemo, O] [Eemo, O\*/ O-del]
- 580) I absolutely **hate** driving at night. (L#936, 05/12/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 581) Personally, I **prefer** getting to and from the airport by taxi, bus or subway -- by myself. (L#936, 05/12/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 582) He **said** it was the principle of the thing, and if I didn't **want** to drive, it would mean a lot to him if I took a cab or the subway and met him at the baggage claim. (L#936, 05/12/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ A-del] [Eemo, O]
- 583) How do I handle this in the future and not **feel** like a bad person, because I strongly **disagree** with my boyfriend on this subject. (L#936, 05/12/2005) [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del] Esens → Eemo [A, Ecog\*, O/ A=Ecog]
- 584) He **feels** it's a romantic gesture that couples do for each other when one is away for more than a few days. (L#936, 05/12/2005) [Ecog, O] Esens → Ecog
- 585) Their marriage had been filled with financial, emotional and infidelity problems, but she **loved** him. (L#942, 08/12/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 586) I **was happy** for her. (L#942, 08/12/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 587) I would **like** to **tell** Jane how **angry** I **am** that she **discussed** her sexual behavior with my fiancée while pretending to be my friend. (L#942, 08/12/2005) [Eemo, O]  
[A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del] [Eemo, O] [A, Ecom, O]
- 588) She'd **tell** him about the men she was meeting at work, exposing herself to them for money, sex for money, intimate relations with married men, **wanting** to get tattoos in places I won't **mention**. (L#942, 08/12/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [Eemo\*, O/ Eemo-del]  
[A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

- 589) Now, when and what do I **say** to someone who has **shown** no respect for me, my relationship with my fiance or our friendship? (L#942, 08/12/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [A-del, Esens, O]
- 590) When Dave **told** me, he made me **promise** not to **say** anything to Jane because he didn't **want** problems in the neighborhood. (L#942, 08/12/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [A, Ecom\*, O\*/O/ Ecom-del, O-lex] [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del] [Eemo, O]
- 591) . I tried to **talk** with her once when she joined us outside, but her focus was solely on her husband. (L#942, 08/12/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A, O-del]
- 592) Jane is **asking** Dave why I don't visit with her anymore. (L#942, 08/12/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 593) Although I **promised** Dave I wouldn't **say** anything, I **feel** an urgent need to get this off my chest. (L#942, 08/12/2005) [A, Ecom, O\*, O/ O-lex] [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [Eemo, O] Esens → Eemo
- 594) Finally, we both **told** her it made me uncomfortable, and she **seemed** to **get** the message. (L#942, 08/12/2005) [A, Ecom, O] [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del] [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del] Benefactive → Ecom
- 595) If I win, Lyle will **be upset** and I don't **want** any rifts during this wonderful time. (L#948, 10/12/2005) [Eemo, O\*/ O-del] Locative → Eemo [Eemo, O]
- 596) When I gave Lyle my \$20 last night, I **said**, "I **hope** I win. I could really use a new refrigerator." (L#948, 10/12/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ A-del] [Eemo, O]
- 597) He **replied**, "No. Everyone else is either giving us all or half the money, and that's the rule." (L#948, 10/12/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 598) Is Santa Claus a real person, and if not, why does everyone **say** he is? (L#954, 13/12/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 599) Unless the wife has reason to **think** he's a predator, she should relax. (L#960, 15/12/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 600) Then, when his family comes to visit over the holidays, I'd **announce** that I have a "special home video" to show. (L#966, 15/12/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 601) Maybe when everyone has **seen** him like that, her husband will make an appointment with a surgeon to have those hemorrhoids removed. (L#966, 15/12/2005) [Esens, O]
- 602) But I **am** still **hurt** and offended by her deception. (L#972, 18/12/2005) [Eemo, \*/ O-del] Basic → Eemo
- 603) These will be the first holidays for my husband and me since we **discovered** that his sister, "Dawn," embezzled more than \$200,000 from our business. (L#972, 18/12/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 604) We **knew** something was terribly wrong. (L#972, 18/12/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 605) We just didn't **know** it was Dawn until she was caught. (L#972, 18/12/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 606) She got off easy, and I don't **believe** that she's fully aware of the depth of the damage she left behind. (L#972, 18/12/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 607) I **think** I deserve a happy holiday season. (L#972, 18/12/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 608) Dawn has **asked** us not to tell anyone. (L#972, 18/12/2005) [A, Ecom, O]
- 609) I'm **happy** to report that I got much more than I ever dreamed of. (L#978, 21/12/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 610) When we did meet, we both **felt** an immediate attraction to each other -- but as fate would have it, he was stationed overseas again and I was leaving for college. (L#978, 21/12/2005) [Eemo, O] Esens → Eemo
- 611) I **thought** it would be neat to have a pen pal while I was in high school. (L#978, 21/12/2005) [Ecog, O]

- 612) **Thank** you, Abby, for bringing us together. (L#978, 21/12/2005) [A\*, Ecom, O\*/ A-del; O-lex]
- 613) We are each other's best friend and **feel** blessed to have three beautiful children. (L#978, 21/12/2005) [Eemo\*, O] Esens → Eemo
- 614) Because of my current circumstances, I have **decided** the best thing to do is place this child up for adoption. (L#984, 23/12/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 615) People I don't know constantly **ask** questions about the upcoming birth, including name choices and gender. (L#984, 23/12/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 616) I have tried simply **saying**, "I'm placing the child for adoption," but then people have the nerve to start questioning my judgment! (L#984, 23/12/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]
- 617) I'd **love** to see him. (L#990, 25/12/2005) [Eemo, O]
- 618) I am **considering** looking him up, but now I'm questioning my motives. (L#990, 25/12/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 619) I'm single, and don't **know** what his status is. (L#990, 25/12/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del]
- 620) I don't **expect** a reconciliation, but the idea to **give** him a **call** popped into my head -- and then I got nervous. (L#990, 25/12/2005) [Eemo, O] [A\*, Ecom, O/ A-del]
- 621) As a high school girl, I **thought** it was very funny. (L#996, 27/12/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 622) As an adult, I **realize** I could have caused irrevocable harm. (L#996, 27/12/2005) [Ecog, O]
- 623) Years ago, when most women were homemakers, I would look up names and numbers in the phone book, and when the woman would answer I'd **say**, "Is 'Harry' home?" (L#996, 27/12/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 624) When she **replied** that she was his wife, I'd **say**, "Oh! He never **said** he was married!" (L#996, 27/12/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del] [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]
- 625) I have always stressed to my teenagers, and their friends, that when they make a phone call, they should identify themselves first, then **ask** for the person they **wish** to **speak** to, as in, "Hello, this is John. May I please **speak** to Kenny?" (L#1002, 29/12/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del] [Eemo, O] [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*/ A, Ecom, O-del] [A, Ecom, O\*/ O-del]
- 626) Not only will this prevent the problem of the person wondering who is **calling**, it's just common sense and good manners. (L#1002, 29/12/2005) [A\*, Ecom\*, O\*/ A, Ecom, O-del]
- 627) I don't **want** to **say** "my dead wife." (L#1008, 31/12/2005) [Eemo, O] [A\*, Ecom\*, O/ A, Ecom-del]
- 628) She **seemed** really interested in me -- until I **told** her the reason for my trip. (L#1008, 31/12/2005) [Ecog\*, O/ Ecog-del] [A, Ecom, O]
- 629) The minute I **mentioned** my wife had died, the "connection" was over. (L#1008, 31/12/2005) [A, Ecom\*, O/ Ecom-del]

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