How to read various charts at this website
このウェブサイトに掲載されている表の読み方

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1. Introduction　はじめに

Language Faculty Science discusses a number of Experiments but the information of those Experiments is provided only partially in the book due to the space considerations. This website provides the design, Examples, and results of every Experiment discussed in the book. Those who have a copy of the book can make use of the basic information provided here regarding how to read various charts at this website. For the illustration, we refer to charts for EPSA [31]-4, which is the *Main-Experiment* discussed in Chapter 6.[1] See Ch. 5: section 3 for how the Examples are presented to the informants on-line.

『言語機能科学（Language Faculty Science）』では多くの実験が議論されていますが、紙幅の関係で、それらの実験に関する情報の一部にしか触れられていません。このウェブサイトには、本の中で議論されているすべての実験に関して、そのデザイン、例文、結果が掲載されています。本をお持ちの方は、このウェブサイトの様々な表の読み方に関して、ここに記してある基本的な情報を利用していただけたらと思います。例として、EPSA [31]-4 の表を取り上げることにします。これは、第 6 章で議論されている主実験です。[1] 例文がどのようにインフォーマントに提示されるかについては、第 5 章第 3 節を参照してください。

Those who do not have a copy of the book but wish to learn about experimental aspects of what is presented in *Language Faculty Science* may find it useful to consult with the Glossary provided at the "Top page" of this website before going over the following.

本を持ってはいないが『言語機能科学』で提示されている内容の実験的側面について学びたいと考えている方は、この文書を読み進む前に、このウェブサイトのトップページに掲載されている「用語集（Glossary）」をご覧いただくとよいと思います。

The illustration given in each section below is in relation to an actual chart, which can be viewed by clicking first "EPSA [31]-4 (=[31]-11)" under "English Experiments" under "Menu" and then a particular clickable part of that page you see. The illustration below goes from the top to the bottom of that page.

以下の各セクションにおける解説は、実際の表に関するものです。その表は、Menu の中の English Experiments の中にある EPSA [31]-4 (=[31]-11)をクリックして開いたページに掲載されているリンクをクリックすることで見ることができます。以下では、そのページを上から下まで順番に説明していきます。

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[1] The references to (a section of) a chapter below are all to the CUP book, unless otherwise specified.

以下の説明で、章や節への参照は、断りがない限りはすべて、『言語機能科学（Language Faculty Science）』のものです。

2. Design　デザイン

The Design page of EPSA [31]-4 looks like (1).
EPSA [31]-4 のデザインに関するページは、(1)のようになっています。

(1)
Experiment No.4

schema design	**Schema Group #1** WCO in Schema B	
	Schema A1	ok NP V [... B ...]　(Under BVA(NP, B))
	Schema B1	* [... B ...] V NP　(Under BVA(NP, B))
	Schema C1	ok [... B ...] V NP　(With B being referential)
	Schema Group #2	Reconstruction effects in Schema A, with Schema B continuing to be about WCO
	Schema A2	ok [... B ...] NP V　(Under BVA(NP, B))
	Schema B2	* [... B ...] V NP　(Under BVA(NP, B))
	Schema C2	ok [... B ...] V NP　(With B being referential)
	Schema Group #3	Schema B involves local disjointness effects, but that is not the main point of this EPSA.
	Schema A3	ok NP V [... B ...]　(Under BVA(NP, B))
	Schema B3	* NP V B　(Under BVA(NP, B))
	Schema C3	ok NP V B　(With B being referential)
example design	**Lexical Group #1** every boy **Lexical Group #2** no boy	
test design	accept until 2014/02/22	
	Yes-or-No (in sets)	Included　Times shown = 1　The number of Example tokens = 18
	Yes-or-No (one each)	Included　Times shown = 1　The number of Example tokens = 18
	Five-ranking (in sets)	Excluded　Times shown = 1　The number of Example tokens = 18
	Five-ranking (one each)	Excluded　Times shown = 1　The number of Example tokens = 18

The Examples of our Experiment are constructed, and hence classified, by the following three dimensions:[2]
実験の中の例文は、次の３つの側面に基づいて作成され、分類されています。[2]

(2)　a.　Schema types (Schema A, Schema B, and Schema C)
スキーマ・タイプ（スキーマ A、スキーマ B、スキーマ C）

[2] See the Glossary entries for "Schema A," "Schema B," "Schema C," "Schema group," and "Lexical group."

用語集の Schema A, Schema B, Schema C, Schema group, Lexical group の項を参照のこと。

b. Schema groups
スキーマ・グループ
c. Lexical groups
語彙グループ

The "schema design" makes reference to Schema types and Schema groups and the "example design" to Lexical groups. The number of the Schema types is always 3 (Schema A, Schema B, and Schema C). EPSA [31]-4 has three SGs and 2 LGs. It thus consists of 3x3x2=18 Examples as indicated in (3).
「スキーマのデザイン」はスキーマ・タイプとスキーマ・グループを、「例文のデザイン」は、語彙グループを指します。スキーマの種類は常に 3 つです（スキーマ A、スキーマ B、スキーマ C）。EPSA [31]-4 には、3 つのスキーマ・グループと 2 つの語彙グループがあります。そのため、(3)に示されている通り、3x3x2 で 18 個の例文から構成されることになります。

3. Examples　例文

(3)

a.　EPSA [31] #4 : list of example sentences (lexically grouped)

EPSA [31] #4 : 例文リスト（語彙に基づくグループ分け）

1	A1-1	ok	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.
2	B1-1	*	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.
3	C1-1	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.
4	A2-1	ok	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") His father, every boy praised.
5	B2-1	*	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.
6	C2-1	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.
7	A3-1	ok	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.
8	B3-1	*	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised himself") Every boy praised him.
9	C3-1	ok	(With *him* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) Every boy praised him.

10	A1-2	ok	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.

11	B1-2	*	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.
12	C1-2	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.
13	A2-2	ok	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") His father, no boy praised.
14	B2-2	*	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.
15	C2-2	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.
16	A3-2	ok	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.
17	B3-2	*	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised himself") No boy praised him.
18	C3-2	ok	(With *him* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) No boy praised him.

b. EPSA [31] #4 : list of example sentences (configurationally grouped)

EPSA [31] #4 : 例文リスト（形式に基づくグループ分け）

1	A1-1	ok	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.
2	A1-2	ok	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.
3	A2-1	ok	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") His father, every boy praised.
4	A2-2	ok	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") His father, no boy praised.
5	A3-1	ok	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.
6	A3-2	ok	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.

7	B1-1	*	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.
8	B1-2	*	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.
9	B2-1	*	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.

10	B2-2	*	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.
11	B3-1	*	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised himself") Every boy praised him.
12	B3-2	*	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised himself") No boy praised him.

13	C1-1	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.
14	C1-2	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.
15	C2-1	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.
16	C2-2	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.
17	C3-1	ok	(With *him* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) Every boy praised him.
18	C3-2	ok	(With *him* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) No boy praised him.

SG3 is not directly relevant to the issues addressed in the CUP book, the result charts for EPSA [31]-4 do not consider informant judgments that involve SG3. We could have given (4) instead of (1), indicating that SG3 is excluded.

スキーマ・グループ 3 は、本で扱われている問題には直接、関係はありませんので、EPSA [31]-4 の結果をまとめた表には、スキーマ・グループ 3 に関するインフォーマントの容認性判断は含まれていません。なお、上の(1)の代わりに以下の(4)を掲載して、スキーマ・グループ 3 が除外されていることを明示することも可能でした。

(4)

Experiment No.4

schema design	**Schema Group #1**	WCO in Schema B
	Schema A1	ok NP V [... B ...] (Under BVA(NP, B))
	Schema B1	* [... B ...] V NP (Under BVA(NP, B))
	Schema C1	ok [... B ...] V NP (With B being referential)
	Schema Group #2	Reconstruction effects in Schema A, with Schema B continuing to be about WCO
	Schema A2	ok [... B ...] NP V (Under BVA(NP, B))
	Schema B2	* [... B ...] V NP (Under BVA(NP, B))
	Schema C2	ok [... B ...] V NP (With B being referential)
	Schema Group #3	**Excluded** Schema B involves local disjointness effects, but that is not the main point of this EPSA.
	~~Schema A3~~	~~ok NP V [... B ...] (Under BVA(NP, B))~~

	~~Schema B3~~ ~~* NP V B —(Under BVA(NP, B))~~ ~~Schema C3~~ ~~ok NP V B —(With B being referential)~~
example design	**Lexical Group #1** every boy **Lexical Group #2** no boy (**examples change**)
test design	accept until 2014/10/22 **Yes-or-No (in sets)** Included Times shown = 1 The number of Example tokens = 12 **Yes-or-No (one each)** Included Times shown = 1 The number of Example tokens = 12 **Five-ranking (in sets)** Included Times shown = 1 The number of Example tokens = 12 **Five-ranking (one each)** Included Times shown = 1 The number of Example tokens = 12

If (4) were chosen, the list of Examples would be 3x2x2=12 Examples, as indicated in (5), which does not show the Examples of SG3.

もし(4)が選択されたなら、(5)に示されている通り、例文一覧には、3x2x2 で 12 個の例文が出てきます。なお、(5)では、スキーマ・グループ 3 の例文は表示されていません。

(5)

a. EPSA [31] #4 : list of example sentences (lexically grouped)

EPSA [31] #4 : 例文リスト（語彙に基づくグループ分け）

1	A1-1	ok	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.
2	B1-1	*	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.
3	C1-1	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.
4	A2-1	ok	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") His father, every boy praised.
5	B2-1	*	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.
6	C2-1	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.

7	A1-2	ok	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.

8	B1-2	*	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.
9	C1-2	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.
10	A2-2	ok	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") His father, no boy praised.
11	B2-2	*	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.
12	C2-2	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.

b. EPSA [31] #4 : list of example sentences (configurationally grouped)

EPSA [31] #4 : 例文リスト（形式に基づくグループ分け）

1	A1-1	ok	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.
2	A1-2	ok	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.
3	A2-1	ok	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") His father, every boy praised.
4	A2-2	ok	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") His father, no boy praised.

5	B1-1	*	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.
6	B1-2	*	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.
7	B2-1	*	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.
8	B2-2	*	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.

9	C1-1	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.
10	C1-2	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.

11	C2-1	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.
12	C2-2	ok	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.

Both in (3) and (5), the list of Examples in EPSA [31]-4 is repeated twice, but organized differently. Consider the list under "lexically grouped" in (5a). The numbers in the first column represent the serial numbers of the Examples. The letter-number combination in the second column (which we can call "Example ID") expresses, for each Example, its Schema type, its Schema group (SG) and its Lexical group (LG) *in that order*. It uniquely identifies an Example in an Experiment, as indicated in (6).

(3)においても(5)においても、EPSA [31]-4 の例文リストは 2 回繰り返されていますが、グループ分けが異なります。(5a)の「語彙に基づくグループ分け」のリストを見てみましょう。最初の列に出てくる数字は、例文の通し番号を表しています。2 列目に出てくる文字と数字の組み合わせ（例文 ID と呼ぶことにします）は、それぞれの例文に関して、そのスキーマ・タイプとスキーマ・グループ（SG）、語彙グループ（LG）をこの順番で示しています。(6)に示されているように、これは実験における例文を一意的に特定するものです。

(6) Example IDs in EPSA [31]-4 (as given in (5a)):

（(5a)にある通りの）EPSA [31]-4 の例文 ID

Serial number	Example ID	Predicted Judgment	What Schema type, SG, and LG the Example is made of
1	A1-1	Yes answer	Schema A, SG1, LG1
2	A1-2	Yes answer	Schema A, SG1, LG2
3	A2-1	Yes answer	Schema A, SG2, LG1
4	A2-2	Yes answer	Schema A, SG2, LG2
5	B1-1	No answer	Schema B, SG1, LG1
6	B1-2	No answer	Schema B, SG1, LG2
7	B2-1	No answer	Schema B, SG2, LG1
8	B2-2	No answer	Schema B, SG2, LG2
9	C1-1		Schema C, SG1, LG1
10	C1-2		Schema C, SG1, LG2
11	C2-1		Schema C, SG2, LG1
12	C2-2		Schema C, SG2, LG2

"ok" and "*" that follow the "Example IDs" in (5) represent the predicted judgments in the case of A1-1 to A2-2 and B1-1 to B2-2, as indicated in (6). The informant judgments in the case of C1-1 to C2-2 are expected, though not predicted, to be a Yes answer. Hence the cells for C1-1 to C2-2 under "Predicted Judgments" are left blank in (6).[3, 4]

[3] See the Glossary entries for "Yes answer" and "No answer."

用語集の Yes answer と No answer の項を参照のこと。

[4] In the Raw Data charts, to be given below, Schema A, Schema B, and Schema C are represented as 1, 2, and 3 in the first column, instead A, B, and C, respectively. See section 8 below.

(5)において例文 ID の後に出てくる「ok」と「*」は、(6)に示されているように、A1-1 から A2-2 と、B1-1 から B2-2 の場合は、（仮説から）予測される容認性判断を示しています。C1-1 から C2-2 の場合、被験者の容認性判断は Yes であることが予期されるものの、それは（仮説から）予測されるわけではありません。従って、C1-1 から C2-2 の「予測される判断」は、(6)では空欄になっています。[3, 4]

4. Summary (of the result)　（結果の）まとめ

The Summary chart of EPSA [31]-4 is as given in (7) although only the judgments by the first eight informants out of the 179, are given here. Because SG3 is excluded, the chart in (7) does not refer to the informant judgments on Examples of SG3. I will now explain various parts of the chart by adding footnotes, starting footnote 5.

EPSA [31]-4 のまとめは(7)の通りですが、179 名のインフォーマントのうち、最初の 8 名のインフォーマントによる判断のみを掲載しています。スキーマ・グループ 3 が除外されていますので、(7)の表では、スキーマ・グループ 3 の例文についてのインフォーマントの判断には触れられていません。以下では、表の様々な部分について、注 5 からの脚注で解説していきます。

(7)

EPSA [31] : BVA in English
Experiment #4 -- Summary

The values for the Examples of the Schema groups and/or Lexical groups that are "Excluded" are not shown.

participant list : **pers-r2.lst**[5]

straight file : **s20.lst** | Yes-or-No (in sets) | Yes-or-No (one each) | --- | --- [6]

以下に示す生データの表では、Schema A、Schema B、Schema C はそれぞれ、最初の列に A, B, C ではなく、1, 2, 3 と表示されています。この文書の第 8 節を参照のこと。

[5] The "participant list : **pers-r2.lst**" means that this chart represents judgments by the informants classified as "r2," which is native speakers of English according to what is reported during the EPSA registration; see Ch. 5: section 5.2.

"participant list : **pers-r2.lst**"は、この表が r2 と区分されたインフォーマントによる判断を扱っているという意味です。r2 とは、EPSA 登録時に英語の母語話者であると申請したインフォーマントのことです。第 5 章第 5.2 節を参照のこと。

[6] This means that the informant judgments considered in this chart are the results of the Yes/No test type. There are two Yes/No test types: (i) the one where the informant sees a set of three Examples at a time (corresponding to the three Schema types) and (ii) the one where the informant sees one Example at a time; see Ch. 5: section 3.1. The result charts at this website all combine the two Yes/No test types, except when the justification of combining the results of the two Yes/No test types is addressed; see the part of English EPSAs [31]-1, [31]-4, [31]-7 and Japanese EPSAs [3]-7, [10]-10, and [33]-9, starting with "**The one-sentence-at-a-time test type vs. the three-sentences-at-a-time test type**."

これは、この表で取り上げられているインフォーマントの判断が、Yes か No かで答えるテストにおける結果であることを示して

EPSA [31]-#4 < english > (Total 179 participants[7] ; 3237 answers[8]) ... as of May/15/2014[9]			
	Schema A	**Schema B**	**Schema C**
% of YES Answers[10]	**54 %**	**22 %[11]**	**82 %**

います。このタイプのテストには、次の 2 種類があります。(i)（３つのスキーマ・タイプに対応する） 3 つの例文が一度にインフォーマントに提示されるものと、(ii) 例文が 1 つずつインフォーマントに提示されるものです。第 5 章第 3.1 節を参照のこと。このウェブサイトに掲載されている結果の表は、2 種類の Yes/No テストの結果を統合したものです。ただし、その 2 種類の Yes/No テストの結果を統合することの正統性が議論される場合は除きます。英語の EPSA [31]-1, [31]-4, [31]-7 と日本語の EPSA [3]-7, [10]-10, [33]-9 における「**1 度に 1 文を提示するテスト形式と 1 度に 3 文を提示するテスト形式について**」で始まる部分を参照のこと。

[7] If an informant reports a judgment on at least one Example, her/his reported judgments are considered in the result charts. For EPSA [31]-#4 (=[31]-4), there are 179 such informants (who are native speakers of English), as of May/15.2014.

もしインフォーマントが、少なくとも 1 つの例文についての判断を報告した場合、そのインフォーマントの判断は、結果の表に含まれます。EPSA [31]-#4 (=[31]-4)では、2014 年 5 月 15 日現在、そのようなインフォーマント（英語母語話者）が 179 名います。

[8] This is the total number of the reported judgments, counting each reported judgment on an Example. The informants are allowed to return to the Experiment as many times as they wish. Furthermore, the informants are allowed to take different test types that are made available to them. (See Ch. 5: sections 3.1 and 3.3.) In the case of a small number of Experiments, the Examples are shown to the informants twice. Therefore, the number in question can include more than one reported judgments on one Example by the same informant.

これは報告された判断の総数で、当該例に関して報告された判断すべてを算入したものです。インフォーマントは、何度でも実験に参加することが可能ですし、また、選択できるテスト形式が複数ある場合は、異なるテスト形式で受けることも可能です。（第 5 章第 3.1 節と第 3.3 節を参照のこと。） 数は多くありませんが、同一の例文がインフォーマントに 2 回提示される実験もあります。したがって、1 つの例文に関して、1 人のインフォーマントが複数回報告した判断が、当該数値に含まれている可能性もあります。

[9] This is the date when the chart was created, not the date when the last judgment was reported in EPSA [31]-4. As of 6/13/2014, the last reported judgment in EPSA [31]-4 was made on 2/22/2014.

これは、図が作成された日付です。EPSA [31]-4 に関して、最後の判断が報告された日付ではありません。2014 年 6 月 13 日現在で、EPSA [31]-4 に関する判断が最後に報告されたのは、2014 年 2 月 22 日です。

[10] This is the percentage of the Yes Answers among all the answers given on the Examples instantiating the Schema in question. See the Glossary entry for "Yes answer."

これは、当該スキーマに属する例文に関して報告されたすべての回答の中で、Yes の回答が占める割合です。用語集の Yes answer の項目を参照のこと。

[11] This %(Y), which is the %(Y) on Schema B, is for the group of 179 informants under consideration. It is the percentage of Yes Answers among all the reported judgments (1081) on the Examples instantiating Schema B (B1-1,

Number of Answers	1087	1081	1069	

codename	Schema A	Schema B	Schema C	A＝0% B＞0%	A＞0% B＞0%	A＝0% B＝0%	0%＜A A＜25% B＝0%	A≧25% B＝0%	(where A≧50% B＝0%)
I1334104779nE[12]	100[13], 100, 100, 100,	0, 0, 0, 100,	100, 100, 100, 100,		[14]				

B1-2, B2-1, and B2-2). In this sense, the %(Y) in question is for a *multiple-informant experiment*. If a particular choice of SG or LG makes a big difference, the %(Y) on a Schema type, therefore, may not be particularly meaningful unless we differentiate the results, depending upon the choice of SG or LG. That is why we also consider Schema-group-based result charts and Lexical-group-based result charts, as we will see below.

この%(Y)は、ここでは Schema B に関する%(Y)ですが、これは対象となる 179 名のインフォーマントのグループにおけるものです。つまり、Schema B (B1-1, B1-2, B2-1, and B2-2)に属する例文に関して報告されたすべての判断（1081 件）の中で Yes の回答が占める割合です。この意味で、当該の%(Y)は、複数インフォーマント実験のものです。もしスキーマ・グループないしは語彙グループの特定の選択が大きな違いをもたらすのであれば、スキーマ・グループないしは語彙グループの選択に基づいて結果を区別しない限りは、あるスキーマ・タイプの%(Y)は特に意味をもたないことになります。このような理由により、以下に見るように、スキーマ・グループに基づく結果の表と、語彙グループに基づく結果の表もあわせて考察します。

[12] What is given in this row is about the judgments reported by the informant whose code name is given here. What is indicated in each row is thus the result of a *single-informant experiment.*

この行は、そこにコード名が記されたインフォーマントによって報告された判断に関するものです。したがって、それぞれの行に示されているのは、単独インフォーマント実験の結果です。

[13] Each numerical figure in this cell represents the %(Y), for *each* informant, on an Example instantiating Schema A in the order of A1-1, A1-2, A2-1, and A2-2, which is in accordance with the order of the Examples in the list of Examples in (5b) (i.e., under "configurationally grouped"). If the chart included SG3, there would be two more figures and the six figures in the cell would represent the %(Y) on A1-1, A1-2, A2-1, A2-2, A3-1, and A3-2 *in that order*. The numbers in the cell under Schema B represent the %(Y)'s on B1-1, B1-2, B2-1, and B2-2, *in that order*. Likewise, the numbers in the cell under Schema C represent the %(Y)'s on C1-1, C1-2, C2-1, and C2-2, *in that order*. If an informant reports just one judgment on one Example, it is either a Yes answer or a No answer; see the Glossary. If it is a Yes answer, the %(Y) on the Example is 100%. If it is a No answer, the %(Y) is 0%.

このセルの中のそれぞれの数字は、Schema A に属する例文における当該インフォーマントの%(Y)を、A1-1, A1-2, A2-1, A2-2 の順番で示しています。これは、(5b)の例文リスト（つまり、「形式に基づいたグループ分け」）における例文の順番に対応しています。もしその表がスキーマ・グループ 3 も含んでいたら、さらに数字が 2 つ加わり、そのセル内には、A1-1, A1-2, A2-1, A2-2, A3-1, A3-2 の%(Y)が 6 つ、この順番で並ぶことになります。Schema B の下にあるセル内の数字は、B1-1, B1-2, B2-1, B2-2 の%(Y)をこの順番で示しています。同様に、Schema C の下にあるセル内の数字は、C1-1, C1-2, C2-1, C2-2 の%(Y)をこの順番で示しています。もし、1 人のインフォーマントが 1 つの例文に対して 1 回だけ判断を報告していたら、それは Yes の回答か No の回答かのいずれかです。用語集を参照のこと。もし回答が Yes であれば、その例文の%(Y)は 100%ということになります。もし回答が No であれば、%(Y)は 0%となります。

[14] For each informant, one of the 5 boxes under (i)-(v) is shaded, indicating which of these categories the informant's reported judgments belong to.

J1334108643aE	100, 100, 0, 0,	100, 100, 100, 100,	100, 100, 100, 100,						
G1334109581rE	100, 100, 0, 0,	0, 0, 0, 0,	100, 100, 100, 100,						[15]
J1334125186eE	0, 0, 0, 50[16],	0, 0, 0, 0,	100, 100, 100, 100,						

(i) A=0%, B>0%: the %(Y) on Schema A is 0% and the %(Y) on Schema B is larger than 0%
(ii) A>0%, B>0%: the %(Y) on Schema A and the %(Y) on Schema B are both larger than 0%
(iii) A=0%, B=0%: the %(Y) on Schema A and the %(Y) on Schema B are both 0%
(iv) 0%<A, A<25%, B=0%: the %(Y) on Schema A is larger than 0% and smaller than 25%, and the %(Y) on Schema B is 0%
(v) A≧25%, B=0%: the %(Y) on Schema A is 25% or larger, and the %(Y) on Schema B is 0%
All the Examples instantiating each Schema type are considered here. Because we consider a combination of the %(Y) on Schema A and the %(Y) on Schema B, none of the boxes under (i)-(v) will be shaded for an informant if that informant only reports a judgment on Examples of Schema A or Schema B (and not on any Example instantiating the other Schema) or if the informant does not report any judgments on any Example instantiating Schema A or Schema B while reporting a judgment on an Example instantiating Schema C.
インフォーマントごとに、(i)から(v)の下の 5 つのセルのうちの 1 つが網掛けになっていますが、これは、その 5 つのカテゴリーのうちのどのカテゴリーに、そのインフォーマントによって報告された判断が属するかを示しています。

(i) A=0%, B>0%: Schema A の%(Y)が 0%で、かつ、Schema B の%(Y)が 0%よりも大きい。
(ii) A>0%, B>0%: Schema A の%(Y)と Schema B の%(Y)がともに 0%よりも大きい。
(iii) A=0%, B=0%: Schema A の%(Y)と Schema B の%(Y)がともに 0%である。
(iv) 0%<A, A<25%, B=0%: Schema A の%(Y)が 0%より大きく、25%より小さい。かつ、Schema B の%(Y)が 0%である。
(v) A≧25%, B=0%: Schema A の%(Y)が 25%以上で、かつ、Schema B の%(Y)が 0%である。

All the Examples instantiating each Schema type are considered here. Because we consider a combination of the %(Y) on Schema A and the %(Y) on Schema B, none of the boxes under (i)-(v) will be shaded for an informant if that informant only reports a judgment on Examples of Schema A or Schema B (and not on any Example instantiating the other Schema) or if the informant does not report any judgments on any Example instantiating Schema A or Schema B while reporting a judgment on an Example instantiating Schema C.
ここでは、各スキーマ・タイプに属するすべての例文が考慮されています。Schema A の%(Y)と Schema B の%(Y)の組み合わせが考慮されているため、あるインフォーマントが（もう一方のスキーマに属する例文の判断をまったく報告せずに）Schema A または Schema B のいずれか一方のスキーマ・タイプに属する例文だけの判断を報告した場合、あるいは、あるインフォーマントが Schema A や Schema B に属する例文の判断をまったく報告せずに、Schema C に属する例文の判断だけを報告した場合、そのインフォーマントの(i)から(v)の下のセルのいずれも網掛けされません。

[15] The box under (vi) is shaded to indicate that the informant's reported judgments belong to the category in (vi).
(vi) (where A≧50%, B=0%): the %(Y) on Schema A is 50% or larger and the %(Y) on Schema B is 0%
It is only lightly shaded to indicate that this category is a subset of the category in (v) above.
(vi)の下のセルが網掛けされている場合は、インフォーマントが報告した判断が(vi)のカテゴリーに属していることを示しています。
(vi) (where A≧50%, B=0%): （Schema A の%(Y)が 50%以上で、かつ、Schema B の%(Y)が 0%である場合）
(vi)の下のセルの網掛けが薄いのは、このカテゴリーが上で述べた(v)のカテゴリーの部分集合となっていることを示すためです。

[16] The %(Y) on an Example being 50% means that the informant has reported judgments on the Example twice or more times (which must be an even number) and 50% of those answers were Yes answers.

R1334166330nE	50, 50, 50, 100,	100, 100, 50, 0,	100, 50, 100, 50,						
L1334180602iE	100, 100, 100, 0,	0, 0, 0, 0,	0, 0, 0, 100,						
P13341818651E	100, 100, 0, 0,	0, 0, 0, 0,	100, 100, 100, 100,						
C1334186019iE	100, 100, 0, 33[17],	66, 100, 100, 33,	100, 66, 100, 66,						
…									
				A＝0% B＞0%	A＞0% B＞0%	A＝0% B＝0%	0%＜A A＜25% B＝0%	A≧25% B＝0%	(where A≧50% B＝0%)

ある例文の%(Y)が 50%であるということは、そのインフォーマントが 2 回以上（の偶数回）、その例文の判断を報告し、その報告の 50%が Yes であったということを意味します。

[17] The %(Y) on an Example being 33% means that the informant has reported judgments on the Example three times or more and 33% of those answers were Yes answers. 1/3 is rounded down to 33%. Similar rounding takes place elsewhere, which sometimes results in a situation where we do not obtain the "expected" 100% by adding various % figures.

ある例文の%(Y)が 33%であるということは、そのインフォーマントが 3 回以上、その例文の判断を報告し、その報告の 33%が Yes であったということを意味します。「3 分の 1」は、小数点以下を切り捨てて 33%となります。他の個所でも、同様の切り捨てが行われ、その結果、全部の割合を足しても、「予期されるような」100%にはならないこともあります。

Number of informants	3[18]	77[19]	10[20]	2[21]	85[22]	(73)
Percentage	1.6%[23]	43.5%	5.6%	1.1%	48%	

[18] The number of informants whose reported judgments belong to the category in (i) in footnote 14 is 3, which is about 1.6 % of the informants under consideration.

注 14 の(i)のカテゴリーに属する判断を報告したインフォーマントは 3 名で、これは、対象となるインフォーマントの約 1.6%に当たります。

[19] The number of informants whose reported judgments belong to the category in (ii) in footnote 14 is 77, which is about 43.5 % of the informants under consideration.

注 14 の(ii)のカテゴリーに属する判断を報告したインフォーマントは 77 名で、これは、対象となるインフォーマントの約 43.5%に当たります。

[20] The number of informants whose reported judgments belong to the category in (iii) in footnote 14 is 10, which is about 5.6 % of the informants under consideration.

注 14 の(iii)のカテゴリーに属する判断を報告したインフォーマントは 10 名で、これは、対象となるインフォーマントの約 5.6%に当たります。

[21] The number of informants whose reported judgments belong to the category in (iv) in footnote 14 is 2, which is about 1.1 % of the informants under consideration.

注 14 の(iv)のカテゴリーに属する判断を報告したインフォーマントは 2 名で、これは、対象となるインフォーマントの約 1.1%に当たります。

[22] The number of informants whose reported judgments belong to the category in (v) in footnote 14 is 85, which is about 48 % of the informants under consideration. If we add the numbers on this row (excluding 73 in the category in (vi) in footnote 15), we get 3+77+10+2+85=177, instead of 179. That is because there are two informants for whom we do not have both %(Y) on Schema A and %(Y) on Schema B. See the last sentence in footnote 14.

注 14 の(v)のカテゴリーに属する判断を報告したインフォーマントは 85 名で、これは、対象となるインフォーマントの約 48%に当たります。（注 15 の(vi)のカテゴリーの属する 73 名を除いて）この行の数字を足すと、3+77+10+2+85 で 177 になり、179 にはなりません。これは、Schema A の%(Y)と Schema B の%(Y)のいずれかが欠けているインフォーマントが 2 名いるためです。注 14 の最後の文を参照のこと。

[23] %(I) is the percentage of the informants in a given experiment who have reported Yes on **at least one** of the **Examples* under consideration while at the same time reporting a judgment on an *[ok]Example* corresponding to Schema A. See the Glossary. The %(I) in EPSA [31]-4, including all the native speakers of English, is therefore 1.6+43.5=45.1, which is given as 45% in the book. See footnote 17.

%(I)は、ある実験で、Schema A に対応する [ok]Example で判断を報告し、かつ、対象となる*Examples の少なくとも 1 つで Yes と回答したインフォーマントの割合です。用語集を参照のこと。したがって、EPSA [31]-4 における、すべての英語母語話者を含む%(I)は、1.6+43.5 で 45.1 となり、これは本では 45%となっています。注 17 を参照のこと。

5. Schema-group-based (result)　スキーマ・グループに基づいた（結果）

When the choice of a SG makes a big difference, it is useful to consider the results of an Experiment, focusing on different SGs, as in our Schema-group-based-result chart in (8) below. This is based on the same set of reported judgments as (7). The information in (8) is therefore already contained in (7).
スキーマ・グループの選択が大きな違いをもたらす場合、以下の(8)のスキーマ・グループに基づいた結果の表にあるように、異なるスキーマ・グループに焦点を当てて実験結果を考察することが有益です。この表は、(7)と同様の報告された判断の集合に基づいています。したがって、(8)にある情報は既に(7)に含まれています。

(8)

EPSA [31] : BVA in English
Experiment #4 -- Results of Each Schema Group

The values for the Examples of the Schema groups and/or Lexical groups that are "Excluded" are not shown.

participant list : **pers-r2.lst**

straight file : **s20.lst** | Yes-or-No (in sets) | Yes-or-No (one each) | --- | --- |

EPSA [31]-#4 < english > (Total 179 participants ; 3237 answers) ... as of Jul/29/2014				
Schema Group 1	WCO in Schema B			
	Schema A 1	% of YES Answers	**81 %**[24]	ok NP V [... B ...] (Under BVA(NP, B))
		Number of Answers	548	
	Schema B 1	% of YES Answers	**21 %**	* [... B ...] V NP (Under BVA(NP, B))
		Number of Answers	544	
	Schema C 1	% of YES Answers	**80 %**	ok [... B ...] V NP (With B being referential)
		Number of Answers	536	
Schema Group 2	Reconstruction effects in Schema A, with Schema B continuing to be about WCO			
	Schema A 2	% of YES Answers	**26 %**[25]	ok [... B ...] NP V (Under BVA(NP, B))
		Number of Answers	539	

[24] This is the %(Y) on Schema A of SG1, in the *multiple-informant experiment*. It combines the two LGs. Similarly, "21%" and "80%" below are the %(Y) on Schema B of SG1 and the %(Y) on Schema C of SG1, respectively.

これは、複数インフォーマント実験における、スキーマ・グループ 1 の Schema A の%(Y)で、2 つの語彙グループを合わせたものです。同様に、その下の 21%と 80%はそれぞれ、スキーマ・グループ 1 の Schema B の%(Y)と、スキーマ・グループ 1 の Schema C の%(Y)です。

[25] This is the %(Y) on Schema A of SG2, in the *multiple-informant experiment*. It combines the two LGs. Similarly, "22%" and "83%" below are the %(Y) on Schema B of SG2 and the %(Y) on Schema C of SG2, respectively.

これは、複数インフォーマント実験における、スキーマ・グループ 2 の Schema A の%(Y)で、2 つの語彙グループを合わせたものです。同様に、その下の 22%と 83%はそれぞれ、スキーマ・グループ 2 の Schema B の%(Y)と、スキーマ・グループ 2 の Schema C の%(Y)です。

	Schema B 2	% of YES Answers	**22 %**	* [... B ...] V NP (Under BVA(NP, B))
		Number of Answers	537	
	Schema C 2	% of YES Answers	**83 %**	ok [... B ...] V NP (With B being referential)
		Number of Answers	533	

codename	Schema Group 1									Schema Group 2								
	Schema A 1	**Schema B 1**	**Schema C 1**	A = 0% B > 0%	A > 0% B > 0%	A = 0% B = 0%	0% < A A < 25% B = 0%	A≧25% B = 0%	(where A≧50% B = 0%)	**Schema A 2**	**Schema B 2**	**Schema C 2**	A = 0% B > 0%	A > 0% B > 0%	A = 0% B = 0%	0% < A A < 25% B = 0%	A≧25% B = 0%	(where A≧50% B = 0%)

I133410477 9nE	100[26], 100[27],	0[28], 0[29],	100[30], 100[31],							100[32], 100[33],	0[34], 100[35],	100[36], 100[37],						

[26] This is the %(Y) on A1-1 for the informant whose codename appears in this row. The qualification "for the informant whose codename appears in this row" also applies to the following 11 footnotes.

これは、この行にコード名が表示されているインフォーマントの例文 A1-1 の%(Y)です。「この行にコード名が表示されているインフォーマントの」という制限は、以下の 11 個の注についても当てはまります。

[27] This is the %(Y) on A1-2.

これは、例文 A1-2 の%(Y)です。

[28] This is the %(Y) on B1-1.

これは、例文 B1-1 の%(Y)です。

[29] This is the %(Y) on B1-2.

これは、例文 B1-2 の%(Y)です。

[30] This is the %(Y) on C1-1.

これは、例文 C1-1 の%(Y)です。

[31] This is the %(Y) on C1-2.

これは、例文 C1-2 の%(Y)です。

[32] This is the %(Y) on A2-1.

これは、例文 A2-1 の%(Y)です。

[33] This is the %(Y) on A2-2.

これは、例文 A-2-2 の%(Y)です。

[34] This is the %(Y) on B2-1.

これは、例文 B2-1 の%(Y)です。

[35] This is the %(Y) on B2-2.

これは、例文 B2-2 の%(Y)です。

[36] This is the %(Y) on C2-1.

これは、例文 C2-1 の%(Y)です。

J1334108643aE	100, 100,	100, 100,	100, 100,							0, 0,	100, 100,	100, 100,						
G1334109581rE	100, 100,	0, 0,	100, 100,							0, 0,	0, 0,	100, 100,						
J1334125186eE	0, 0,	0, 0,	100, 100,							0, 50,	0, 0,	100, 100,						
R1334166330nE	50, 50,	100, 100,	100, 50,							50, 100,	50, 0,	100, 50,						
L1334180602iE	100, 100,	0, 0,	0, 0,							100, 0,	0, 0,	0, 100,						
P13341818651E	100, 100,	0, 0,	100, 100,							0, 0,	0, 0,	100, 100,						
C1334186019iE	100, 100,	66, 100,	100, 66,							0, 33,	100, 33,	100, 66,						
…																		
	Schema Group 1		A = 0% B > 0%	A > 0% B > 0%	A = 0% B = 0%	0% < A A < 25% B = 0%	A≧25% B = 0%	(where A≧50% B = 0%)	**Schema Group 2**		A = 0% B > 0%	A > 0% B > 0%	A = 0% B = 0%	0% < A A < 25% B = 0%	A≧25% B = 0%	(where A≧50% B = 0%)
		Number of informants	5	61	13	0	98	(97)		Number of informants	34	28	69	1	42	(34)
		Percentage	2.8%	34.4%	7.3%	0%	55.3%			Percentage	19.5%	16%	39.6%	0.5%	24.1%	

6. Lexical-group-based (result)　語彙グループに基づいた（結果）

When the choice of an LG makes a big difference, it is useful to consider the results of an Experiment, focusing on different LGs, as in our Lexical-group-based-result chart in (9) below. This is based on the same set of reported judgments as (7). The information in (9) is therefore already contained in (7), as in the case of (8).

語彙グループの選択が大きな違いをもたらす場合は、以下の(9)の語彙グループに基づいた結果の表にあるように、異なる語彙グループに焦点を当てて実験結果を考察することが有益です。この表は、(7)と同様の報告された判断の集合に基づいています。したがって、(9)にある情報は、(8)の場合と同様、既に(7)に含まれています。

(9)

1. EPSA [31] : BVA in English
Experiment #4 -- Results of Each Example Group

The values for the Examples of the Schema groups and/or Lexical groups that are "Excluded" are not shown.

participant list : **pers-r2.lst**

straight file : **s20.lst** | Yes-or-No (in sets) | Yes-or-No (one each) | --- | --- |

---

[37] This is the %(Y) on C2-2.

これは、例文 C2-2 の%(Y)です。

EPSA [31]-#4 < english > (Total 179 participants ; 3237 answers) ... as of May/15/2014				
Lexical Group 1	every boy			
	A	% of YES Answers	**56 %**[38]	ok (Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.
		Number of Answers	541	
	B	% of YES Answers	**21 %**	* (Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.
		Number of Answers	538	
	C	% of YES Answers	**85 %**	ok (With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.
		Number of Answers	539	
Lexical Group 2	no boy			
	A	% of YES Answers	**51 %**[39]	ok (Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.
		Number of Answers	546	
	B	% of YES Answers	**22 %**	* (Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.
		Number of Answers	543	
	C	% of YES Answers	**78 %**	ok (With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.
		Number of Answers	530	

codename	**Lexical Group 1**									**Lexical Group 2**									
	A	**B**	**C**	A = 0% B > 0%	A > 0% B > 0%	A = 0% B = 0%	0% < A < 25% B = 0%	A≧25 % B = 0%	(where A≧50 % B = 0%)	**A**	**B**	**C**	A = 0% B > 0%	A > 0% B > 0%	A = 0% B = 0%	0% < A < 25% B = 0%	A≧25 % B = 0%	(where A≧50 % B = 0%)

[38] This is the %(Y) on Schema A of LG1, in the *multiple-informant experiment*. It combines the two SGs. Similarly, "21%" and "85%" below are the %(Y) on Schema B of LG1 and the %(Y) on Schema C of LG1, respectively.

これは、複数インフォーマント実験における、語彙グループ 1 の Schema A の%(Y)で、2 つのスキーマ・グループを合わせたものです。同様に、その下の 21%と 85%はそれぞれ、語彙グループ 1 の Schema B の%(Y)と、語彙グループ 1 の Schema C の%(Y)です。

[39] This is the %(Y) on Schema A of LG2, in the *multiple-informant experiment*. It combines the two SGs. Similarly, "22%" and "78%" below are the %(Y) on Schema B of LG2 and the %(Y) on Schema C of LG2, respectively.

これは、複数インフォーマント実験における、語彙グループ 2 の Schema A の%(Y)で、2 つのスキーマ・グループを合わせたものです。同様に、その下の 22%と 78%はそれぞれ、語彙グループ 2 の Schema B の%(Y)と、語彙グループ 2 の Schema C の%(Y)です。

I1334104779nE	100[40], 100[41],	0[42], 0[43],	100[44], 100[45],							100[46],	0[48], 100[49],	100[50], 100[51],							

[40] This is the %(Y) on A1-1 for the informant whose codename appears in this row. The qualification "for the informant whose codename appears in this row" also applies to the following 11 footnotes.

これは、この行にコード名が表示されているインフォーマントの例文 A1-1 の%(Y)です。「この行にコード名が表示されているインフォーマントの」という制限は、以下の 11 個の注についても当てはまります。

[41] This is the %(Y) on A2-1.

これは、例文 A2-1 の%(Y)です。

[42] This is the %(Y) on B1-1.

これは、例文 B1-1 の%(Y)です。

[43] This is the %(Y) on B2-1.

これは、例文 B2-1 の%(Y)です。

[44] This is the %(Y) on C1-1.

これは、例文 C1-1 の%(Y)です。

[45] This is the %(Y) on C2-1.

これは、例文 C2-1 の%(Y)です。

[46] This is the %(Y) on A1-2.

これは、例文 A1-2 の%(Y)です。

[48] This is the %(Y) on B1-2.

これは、例文 B1-2 の%(Y)です。

[49] This is the %(Y) on B2-2.

これは、例文 B2-2 の%(Y)です。

[50] This is the %(Y) on C1-2.

これは、例文 C1-2 の%(Y)です。

[51] This is the %(Y) on C2-2.

										100[47],								
J1334108643aE	100, 0,	100, 100,	100, 100,							100, 0,	100, 100,	100, 100,						
G1334109581rE	100, 0,	0, 0,	100, 100,							100, 0,	0, 0,	100, 100,						
J1334125186eE	0, 0,	0, 0,	100, 100,							0, 50,	0, 0,	100, 100,						
R1334166330nE	50, 50,	100, 50,	100, 100,							50, 100,	100, 0,	50, 50,						
L1334180602iE	100, 100,	0, 0,	0, 0,							100, 0,	0, 0,	0, 100,						
P13341818651E	100, 0,	0, 0,	100, 100,							100, 0,	0, 0,	100, 100,						
C1334186019iE	100, 0,	66, 100,	100, 100,							100, 33,	100, 33,	66, 66,						
…																		
	Lexical Group 1		A = 0% B > 0%	A > 0% B > 0%	A = 0% B = 0%	0% < A A < 25% B = 0%	A≧25 % B = 0%	(where A≧50 % B = 0%)	**Lexical Group 2**		A = 0% B > 0%	A > 0% B > 0%	A = 0% B = 0%	0% < A A < 25% B = 0%	A≧25 % B = 0%	(where A≧50 % B = 0%)
		Number of informants	4	52	16	0	104	(96)		Number of informants	4	62	14	2	94	(87)
		Percentage	2.2%	29.5%	9%	0%	59%			Percentage	2.2%	35.2%	7.9%	1.1%	53.4%	

7. Informant List　インフォーマント・リスト

(10)

EPSA [31] : BVA in English
Experiment #4

これは、例文 C2-2 の%(Y)です。

[47] This is the %(Y) on A2-2.

これは、例文 A2-2 の%(Y)です。

pers-r2-x82-x83.lst[52] [created: Jun/22/2014 (12:19)[53]] 75[54]人
English Natives; [31]-#1 (Every: A=25+; B=0); [31]-#1 (No: A=25+; B=0);

s/n	codename	familiarity
239	**I1334104779nE**	not familiar[55]
240	X1334106255oC	so-so
241	J1334108643aE	not familiar

---

[52] The informant classification here for EPSA [31]-4 is based on the result of EPSA [31]-1, focusing on the informants whose %(Y)'s on Schema A and Schema B are [25% or higher] and 0%, respectively, both with SG1 (BVA(every boy, his)) and with SG2(BVA(no boy, his)). As will be noted in footnote 54, the informants whose codenames are shaded in grey are excluded from consideration here because their reported judgments are not in accordance with what is indicated above. See Ch. 6: section 3.3.2. We are only considering native speaker of English; see Ch. 5: section 5.2.

EPSA [31]-4 におけるインフォーマントの分類はここでは、EPSA [31]-1 の結果に基づいています。つまり、スキーマ・グループ 1（BVA(every boy, his)）とスキーマ・グループ 2（BVA(no boy, his)）の両方において、Schema A の%(Y)が 25%以上でかつ Schema B の%(Y)が 0%であるインフォーマントに絞っています。注 54 で見るように、コード名がグレーで網掛されているインフォーマントは、ここでは考慮の対象から除外されています。これは、彼らが報告した判断が上で述べたことから外れているためです。第 6 章第 3.3.2 節を参照のこと。また、英語のネイティブ・スピーカーだけが考慮の対象となっています。第 5 章第 5.2 節を参照のこと。

[53] The date here is when this file was created. See footnote 9.

このデータは、この文書が作成された当時のものです。注 9 を参照のこと。

[54] The shaded "informants" in the list are those whose judgments are excluded in result charts that are based on this informant classification. There are 75 informants whose judgments are considered in the result charts that are based on this informant classification.

リスト中の網掛けされた「インフォーマント」は、このインフォーマントの分類に基づいた結果の表から、判断が除外された人たちです。このインフォーマントの分類に基づいた結果の表には、75 名のインフォーマントの判断が含まれています。

[55] The informants are classified into three groups in accordance with what they report during EPSA registration as to whether they understand (i) how "bound readings" and "bound variable anaphora" are used in linguistic discussion and (ii) what is meant by "A takes wide scope over B" in linguistic discussion. If they report they understand neither, they are classified as "not familiar." If they report they understand one but not the other, they are classified as "so-so." If they report they understand both, they are classified as "familiar."

インフォーマントは、EPSA 登録の際の次の 2 点に関する申告に基づいて、3 つのグループに分類されます。(i) 言語学の議論で、bound readings と bound variable anaphora という用語がどのような意味で使用されているか、(ii) 言語学の議論で、「A が B より広いスコープを取る」というのがどのような意味であるか、の 2 点を理解しているかどうかです。もし、インフォーマントがどちらもわからないと報告した場合は、そのインフォーマントは not familiar（知らない）に分類されます。もしインフォーマントが 2 つのうち 1 つのみを理解していると報告した場合は、そのインフォーマントは so-so（ある程度知っている）に分類されます。もしインフォーマントがどちらも理解していると報告した場合は、そのインフォーマントは familiar（知っている）と分類されます。

242	G1334109581rE	so-so
243	J1334125186eE	not familiar
244	Y1334130439aC	so-so
245	J1334141810hK	not familiar
246	R1334166330nE	not familiar
247	**L1334180602iE**	not familiar
248	**P13341818651E**	so-so
252	C1334186019iE	not familiar
…		
767	**Pi1391084617E**	not familiar
732	Ax1390455942K	not familiar
756	**La1390781458E**	so-so
811	Me1393119886K	so-so
782	Tr1391673096K	not familiar
729	Sg1390362538K	so-so

Serial numbers of informants are supplied in some informant-classification lists but not in some others, for a technical reason.
技術的な理由から、インフォーマント分類リストには、インフォーマントの通し番号が掲載されているものもあれば、掲載されていないものもあります。

8. Raw Data　生データ

(11)

9536 answers

EPSA [31] : BVA in English
Experiment #4 [Straight List of Raw Data]

The answers are listed as they have been reported.
The blue boxes are for okExamples; the light pink boxes are for *Examples.
The value in the box under β represents the reported judgment; when it is not 0 for a *Example, the box is marked yellow.

codename	example	β	time	test type

I1334104779nE	1[56]	2[57]	2[58]	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") His father, no boy praised.[59]	100[60]	2012.04.10 (17:47)[61]	Yes-or-No (in sets)[62]
I1334104779nE	2	2	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.	100	2012.04.10 (17:47)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	3	2	2	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.	100	2012.04.10 (17:47)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	1	3	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.	100	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	2	3	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised himself") Every boy praised him.	0	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	3	3	1	(With *him* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) Every boy praised him.	100	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	1	1	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.	100	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	2	1	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.	0	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	3	1	1	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.	100	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)

---

[56] This stands for Schema type A. The number in this column represents the Schema type of the Example. "2" stands for Schema type B, and "3" for Schema type C.

これはスキーマ・タイプ A を意味します。この列の数字は例文のスキーマ・タイプを表しています。2 はスキーマ・タイプ B を、3 はスキーマ・タイプ C を意味します。

[57] This stands for SG2.

これはスキーマ・グループ 2 を表します。

[58] This stands for LG2.

これは語彙グループ 2 を表します。

[59] The ID of this Example is A2-2. See (6).

この例文の ID は、A2-2 です。(6)を参照のこと。

[60] The Yes answer is recorded as 100. Since we are here addressing the reported informant judgment on each Example, the %(Y) on the Example is either 100 or 0.

Yes の回答は 100 として記録されています。ここではそれぞれの例文に関してインフォーマントによって報告された判断を扱っていますので、例文の%(Y)は 100 または 0 になります。

[61] This indicates when the judgment was recorded.

これは判断がいつ記録されたかを示しています。

[62] This indicates what test type was chosen; see Ch. 5: section 3.1.

これはどのテスト形式が選択されたかを示しています。第 5 章第 3.1 節を参照のこと。

I1334104779nE	1	1	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.	100	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	2	1	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.	0	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	3	1	2	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.	100	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	1	3	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.	100	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	2	3	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised himself") No boy praised him.	0	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	3	3	2	(With *him* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) No boy praised him.	100	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	1	2	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") His father, every boy praised.	100	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	2	2	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.	0	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
I1334104779nE	3	2	1	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.	100	2012.04.10 (17:48)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
X1334106255oC	2	3	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised himself") No boy praised him.	0	2012.04.10 (18:13)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
X1334106255oC	3	3	2	(With *him* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) No boy praised him.	100	2012.04.10 (18:13)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
X1334106255oC	2	1	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.	0	2012.04.10 (18:14)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
X1334106255oC	3	1	1	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.	100	2012.04.10 (18:14)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
X1334106255oC	1	2	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") His father, no boy praised.	0	2012.04.10 (18:16)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
…							
J1334125186eE	3	1	1	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.	100	2012.04.11 (00:09)	Yes-or-No (one each)
J1334125186eE	3	2	2	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.	100	2012.04.11 (00:09)	Yes-or-No (one each)
J1334125186eE	2	1	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.	0	2012.04.11 (00:09)	Yes-or-No (one each)
J1334125186eE	1	2	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") His father, every boy praised.	0	2012.04.11 (00:09)	Yes-or-No (one each)
J1334125186eE	3	3	1	(With *him* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) Every boy praised him.	100	2012.04.11 (00:09)	Yes-or-No (one each)
J1334125186eE	2	3	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised himself") Every boy praised him.	0	2012.04.11 (00:09)	Yes-or-No (one each)
J1334125186eE	2	3	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised himself") No boy praised him.	0	2012.04.11 (00:09)	Yes-or-No (one each)
J1334125186eE	1	1	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.	0	2012.04.11 (00:09)	Yes-or-No (one each)
J1334125186eE	1	1	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.	0	2012.04.11 (00:09)	Yes-or-No (one each)
J1334125186eE	3	2	1	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.	100	2012.04.11 (00:09)	Yes-or-No (one each)
J1334125186eE	2	2	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.	0	2012.04.11 (00:09)	Yes-or-No (one each)
J1334125186eE	3	1	2	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.	100	2012.04.11 (00:09)	Yes-or-No (one each)
J1334125186eE	3	3	2	(With *him* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) No boy praised him.	100	2012.04.11 (00:09)	Yes-or-No (one each)
J1334125186eE	1	3	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.	25	2012.04.11 (00:11)	Five-ranking (in sets)

J1334125186eE	2	3	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised himself") No boy praised him.	25	2012.04.11 (00:11)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	3	3	2	(With *him* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) No boy praised him.	100	2012.04.11 (00:11)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	1	2	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") His father, no boy praised.	25	2012.04.11 (00:11)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	2	2	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.	0	2012.04.11 (00:11)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	3	2	2	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.	100	2012.04.11 (00:11)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	1	3	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.	50	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	2	3	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised himself") Every boy praised him.	0	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	1	1	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.	25	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	2	1	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.	0	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	3	1	1	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.	100	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	1	2	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") His father, every boy praised.	25	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	2	2	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.	25	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	3	2	1	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.	100	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	1	1	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.	25	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	2	1	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.	25	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	3	1	2	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.	100	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (in sets)
J1334125186eE	2	1	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.	25	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	1	3	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.	25	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	3	2	1	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.	100	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	2	1	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.	25	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	3	3	1	(With *him* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) Every boy praised him.	100	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	1	1	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.	25	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	2	3	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised himself") Every boy praised him.	25	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	1	2	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") His father, every boy praised.	0	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	3	1	2	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.	100	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	1	1	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.	50	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	3	2	2	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.	100	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	1	2	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") His father, no boy praised.	25	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)

J1334125186eE	3	1	1	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.	100	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	2	3	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised himself") No boy praised him.	0	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	1	3	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.	50	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	3	3	2	(With *him* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) No boy praised him.	100	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	2	2	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.	25	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
J1334125186eE	2	2	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.	0	2012.04.11 (00:12)	Five-ranking (one each)
Y1334130439aC	1	2	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") His father, no boy praised.	0	2012.04.11 (01:11)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	2	2	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.	0	2012.04.11 (01:11)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	3	2	2	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.	0	2012.04.11 (01:11)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	1	3	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.	100	2012.04.11 (01:12)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	2	3	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised himself") No boy praised him.	0	2012.04.11 (01:12)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	3	3	2	(With *him* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) No boy praised him.	100	2012.04.11 (01:12)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	1	1	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy praised his own father") No boy praised his father.	100	2012.04.11 (01:13)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	2	1	2	(Under the interpretation "No boy was praised by his own father") His father praised no boy.	0	2012.04.11 (01:13)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	3	1	2	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised no boy.	0	2012.04.11 (01:13)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	1	1	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.	100	2012.04.11 (01:13)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	2	1	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.	0	2012.04.11 (01:13)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	3	1	1	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.	100	2012.04.11 (01:13)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	1	3	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") Every boy praised his father.	100	2012.04.11 (01:14)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	2	3	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised himself") Every boy praised him.	0	2012.04.11 (01:14)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	3	3	1	(With *him* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) Every boy praised him.	100	2012.04.11 (01:14)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	1	2	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy praised his own father") His father, every boy praised.	0	2012.04.11 (01:14)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	2	2	1	(Under the interpretation "Every boy was praised by his own father") His father praised every boy.	100	2012.04.11 (01:14)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
Y1334130439aC	3	2	1	(With *His* referring to a specific boy, Mike, for example) His father praised every boy.	100	2012.04.11 (01:14)	Yes-or-No (in sets)
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