

# On the interpretation of indefinite noun phrases in English: a corpus-based study

Claire-Emeraude Filtz  
Student number: 2747383  
c.a.filtz@umail.leidenuniv.nl

A thesis presented for the degree of  
Master of Arts (Linguistics)



**Universiteit  
Leiden**  
The Netherlands

Faculty of Humanities  
Linguistics (M.A.)  
Specialisation: Language and Communication  
first reader: Prof. dr. M. Terkourafi  
second reader: Dr. L. Pablos Robles  
academic year 2022-2023

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Background</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Earlier Accounts</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1	Three semantic features . . . . .	19
<b>4</b>	<b>Current study</b>	<b>21</b>
4.1	Research Questions and Methodology . . . . .	21
4.2	Methodology and Description of Target Items . . . . .	25
4.3	Annotation Guidelines . . . . .	27
<b>5</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Discussion</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>40</b>
	<b>References</b>	<b>41</b>
	Appendix A	
	Appendix B	

# 1 Introduction

Grice first remarks in *Logic and Conversation* in 1975 that participants of a conversation usually have a general common purpose or set of purposes and are cooperating with each other. The common purpose is summarized in the Cooperative Principle. This Cooperative Principle and the 4 Maxims of Conversation allow for possible inferences that a hearer can draw from a speaker's utterance. In more detail, Grice explains the main difference between what he calls "what is said", the truth-conditional content, and "what is implicated", a further proposition that is conveyed by an utterance (Grice 1975). In his theory, the latter can further be divided into Particularized Conversational Implicatures (PCI), which are implicatures derived by taking the context and the utterance as a whole into account, and Generalized Conversational Implicatures (GCI), which are triggered by the "use of a certain form of words [...] in the absence of special circumstances" (Grice 1975: 37). Grice's theory presents a systematic pattern to inferences, which shows that certain linguistic expressions give rise to inferences across different contexts. Due to their systematicity, such inferences can be predicted and calculated. Such Generalized Conversational Implicatures are explained by Grice with the following example of the use of the indefinite article "a" in English. A person uttering (1a) usually implicates that the person who X is meeting is not X's wife, mother, sister or even close platonic friend as shown in (1b): (from Grice 1975: 37)

- (1) a. X is meeting a woman this evening.
- b. +> X is meeting someone other than X's wife, mother, sister or even close platonic friend.

The reason for the generated inference here is that the use of the indefinite article "a" implicates that the speaker, following the Maxim of Quantity, was not in a position to be more specific. According to Grice, a speaker using the form *an X*, "implicates that the X does not belong to or is not otherwise closely connected with some identifiable person" (Grice 1975: 38), because the speaker did not use a more specific form than *an X* (= *a woman*).

Neo-Griceans, such as Horn (1984) and Levinson (1995, 2000) recast Grice's 4 Maxims of Conversation into a few more basic principles or heuristics in order to

explain GCIs. Horn (1984) introduces a two-pronged schema, reducing the four maxims into a hearer-based Q-Principle and a speaker-based R-Principle. Similarly, Levinson (1995, 2000) reduces Grice's theory and Maxims into three heuristics: the Q[quantity], I[nformativeness] and M[anner]-heuristics. Consider the first two heuristics: Q1 and Q2/I (from Levinson 1995: 97)

**Q1: 'What is not said is not the case'**

Constrained to expression-alternates

**Q2 (1995)/ I (2000): 'What is simply described is stereotypically and specifically exemplified'**

Constraint: only of unmarked, minimal expressions

(Horn 1984)

According to Levinson, these heuristics have default application, which means that they are applied unless the context or the content of the message indicates that they should not be (Levinson 1995: 96). As mentioned above, Levinson's heuristics and Horn's Principles are closely related, with Levinson's Q-heuristic corresponding to Horn's Q-Principle and the I-heuristic corresponding to Horn's R-Principle. For the purpose of this study, I will be moving forward with testing Levinson's theory.

Let us now look at some examples to see how the Q-and I-heuristics work. Taking a noun phrase containing an indefinite article like in (1a), we can see that Levinson seems to make two different predictions about the generated inference attributed to the use of the indefinite article. When the Q-heuristic is applied, there is an appeal to the Horn scale ⟨the, a⟩ and (2b) is Q-implicated from (2a):

(2) a. John entered a house.

1st step: not **the** house = John did not enter a uniquely specifiable house

2nd step: "the" I-implicates +> his own (because of I-heuristic)

b. +> John entered a house other than his own.

Because a speaker is expected to give as much information as they can (given the Q-Principle), one can expect that they were as informative as they can in (2a).

Given that there is an entailment scale ⟨the, a⟩, in which ‘a’ is the informationally weaker item of the scale, in the sense that ‘the’ entails ‘a’ but not vice versa, an inference arises that suggests that the speaker used ‘a’ because they were not in a position to use the informationally stronger term ‘the’. In the first step of deriving the inference, it can be said that because the speaker did not use the definite article, the house being spoken of is not a uniquely specifiable house that is salient in the discourse. This does not yet say anything about whether the house belongs to John or not. To arrive at the more informative interpretation in (2b), the I-heuristic must also be applied. Due to the I-heuristic, using the definite article in the NP ‘the house’ I-implicates that a stereotypical relationship holds between John and the house, i.e. it is the house of John. However, because the speaker did not choose the definite article, it is implicated in (2b) that the house which John entered is not his own. A Q-GCI therefore arises, which states that John did not enter his own house. Note that while one would expect there to be a scale of the type ⟨my, a⟩, this scale cannot exist because a possessive determiner and the indefinite article do not form a semantic entailment relationship (Levinson et al. 2000: 91).

In the case of the I-heuristic, the use of an NP containing the indefinite article can lead to strengthening to the stereotype, such that from (3a), (3b) is implicated.

- (3) a. John broke a finger.  
 b. +> John broke *his own* finger.

Here, there is no appeal to any scale, but (3a) is strengthened to the stereotype. Levinson explains that a sentence such as (3a) simply implicates that “it was no unique, otherwise salient finger (say, the one I cut before) that suffered” (2000: 92). This means that an inference arises, which states that the finger belongs to John, compared to a less stereotypical reading in which John broke the finger of some other person. While not going into much detail, Grice himself had already noticed that there seems to be an unresolved issue in inferences of possession or non-possession with regard to the indefinite article in English. As Neo-Griceans such as Levinson (2000: 91-92) explain with the Q- and I-heuristics, Grice detects that while for (2a) the inference suggests non-possession, (3a) engenders an inference showing possession (= the finger that was broken belongs to John) (Grice 1975: 56).

According to Levinson's theory, in both (2) and (3) it is the use of the indefinite article that should be responsible for the engendered GCI. However, in that case, it seems like the indefinite article can trigger two contradicting results: either a Q-GCI or an I-GCI. In (2) it is Q-implicated that the stronger alternative of the scale does not apply. Therefore, a Q-GCI arises stating that the house that John entered is not his own. On the other hand, due to the application of the I-Principle in (3), which states that the speaker should not say more than is required, there is an inference to the stereotype – the stereotypical situation being that the finger is John's and not somebody else's.

If the GCI is only dependent on the use of the indefinite article, it seems unclear why some uses of it are accounted for under the Q-heuristic, while other uses are accounted for under the I-heuristic. It might therefore be helpful to look at other features of the example sentences (2) and (3) to see what other phenomena are taking place here, which might not be explicable by only looking at the indefinite article and Levinson's Q-and I-heuristics. Previous studies have suggested that certain semantic features of the noun accompanying the indefinite article have a role to play in the interpretation of the indefinite noun phrase and the generated GCI. This will become the topic of this work. In this thesis, a corpus study will be carried out, looking at GCIs associated with the use of the indefinite article, in order to find out the degree to which such implicatures are influenced by lexical (semantic) features of the noun accompanying the indefinite article. In chapter 1, I have introduced the Gricean and Neo-Gricean theory and their predictions about implicatures associated with the use of the indefinite article. Chapter 2 starts by looking at the differences between the indefinite and definite article. Previous relevant studies about possession implicatures will be reviewed in chapter 3 in order to identify important features of the noun accompanying the indefinite article. In chapter 4 the specifics of the current study, the research question and methodology are discussed. After a description of the results in chapter 5, chapter 6 contains a discussion and interpretation of the results.

## 2 Background

In (2) we have seen that the reason for a Q-GCI to arise here is the use of the indefinite article and it being on an entailment scale ⟨the, a⟩ with the definite article. Consider the following example from chapter 1:

(2) John entered a house.

+> John entered a house other than his own.

Let us start by looking at why the definite and indefinite article can form a Horn scale. The articles form an entailment scale, because they are lexicalized and moreover align with the criteria for Horn scales of standing in an entailment relationship with regard to their informativeness. This means that the definite article “*the*” entails the indefinite article “*a*”, but not vice versa. According to the definition of Horn scales, we expect a use of the informationally weaker term of the scale to implicate that the speaker was not in a position to use an informationally stronger term of the given scale (Horn 1984). In the case of ⟨the, a⟩, using the indefinite article therefore implicates that the use of the definite article was not appropriate according to the speaker.

The difference between indefiniteness and definiteness and even more so how exactly to define the features of definiteness has long been debated and various approaches have been taken to explain it (Russel 1905, Prince 1981, Hawkins 1991, Gundel et al. 1993, Ward 2006, Abbott and Horn 2011). For the purpose of this study, I will briefly review relevant theories of (in)definiteness before moving on to previous experimental studies carried out on the topic of Q- and I-GCIs associated with the use of the indefinite article in English.

To further explain an example such as (2), Levinson argues that in the use of “*an X*” the X “seems to be associated with the presumption of nonuniqueness” (Levinson et al. 2000: 92). This means that using the form ‘*an X*’ implicates that the referent X is not a unique entity in the context, such as in “A senator resigned” (from Levinson et al. 2000: 92). In contrast, the definite article ‘*the*’ encodes a uniqueness of the referent feature. Only in cases in which the context (or a semantic condition) cancels out the nonuniqueness feature of ‘*an X*’, such as in “France has a capital” (p. 92),

the Horn scale ⟨the, a⟩ does not apply and there is no inference to nonuniqueness from the use of the indefinite article.

Levinson’s remark about non-uniqueness is a follow-up to Hawkins’ (1991) analysis of the definite article in English. On the basis of Prince (1981), who had argued for a hierarchy of anaphoric expressions in English, Hawkins (1991) introduced the feature of nonuniqueness to describe definiteness. According to him, if a speaker could have used the definite article ‘*the*’, but chose the indefinite ‘*a*’ instead, then nonuniqueness is conversationally Q-implicated. Furthermore, uniqueness is only definable “relative to a set” (Hawkins 1991: 408), by which he means that there is some association set, which is known by the members of the relevant linguistic community. Nonuniqueness means that there is at least one entity that satisfies the description of the indefinite NP. In sum, this means that using ‘*an X*’ Q-implicates the negation of uniqueness and that the indefinite article (together with a noun) cannot be used to refer to a unique individual.

Another approach to describe occurrences like Grice’s example in (1) has been proposed by Andrew Kehler and Gregory Ward (2006). Kehler and Ward describe a subset of Grice’s implicature in (1) and call these *nonfamiliarity implicatures*. The concept of familiarity used in their theory is taken from a previously worked out definition by Gundel et al.: “The addressee is able to uniquely identify the intended referent because he already has a representation of it in memory [. . .]” (Gundel et al. 1993: 278). Distinct from Hawkins’ uniqueness feature, Kehler and Ward (2006) explain that “a speaker’s failure to use a referring expression that indicates hearer-familiarity conversationally implicates that the referent is in fact nonfamiliar to the hearer” (Ward 2006: 6). In response, Abbott and Horn (2011) later reviewed both theories and came to the conclusion that Hawkins’ nonuniqueness implicatures and Kehler and Ward’s nonfamiliarity implicatures are not challenged by each other and can even co-exist. Furthermore, a new subset of definite descriptions was discovered, which seem to “come with an assumption of addressee familiarity” (Abbott and Horn 2011: 8). By this they mean that in the cases where the use of definite descriptions presumes addressee familiarity, a corresponding indefinite description conveys that the number of entities described by the NP is not relevant. Consider the following example (from Hawkins 1991: 422):



(4) A movie that Mary was watching last night was really interesting.

Hawkins explains that in an example such as (4) nothing is conveyed about number, meaning that it is not clear whether there were other movies that Mary was watching last night. Compared to an example like (5), where our world knowledge tells us that there are many professors who exist in our world, in (4) we have no such expectation about other movies that exist in this world that Mary was watching last night.

(5) I met a professor yesterday.

Hawkins calls this a situation, in which an indefinite description is “neutral” with respect to uniqueness. Abbott and Horn point out that if we replace the indefinite article in (4) with the definite article, it is now suggested that the addressee already knows about the movie that is being referred to. Consider example (6), in which the indefinite has been replaced with a definite description (from Hawkins 1991: 422):

(6) The movie that Mary was watching last night was really interesting.

Here, addressee familiarity is implicated. Presumably, these types of examples are cases in which the definite article implicates addressee familiarity and the definite article can be replaced by the indefinite article (as in example (4)) without any assumption that there is “more than one such entity”, meaning that the indefinite description is neutral to uniqueness (Abbott and Horn 2011: 8). In contrast, in contexts where uniqueness is important, the indefinite description does not convey addressee familiarity.

As mentioned above, Kehler and Ward had used the definition of familiarity, which comes from Gundel et al.’s (1993) Givenness Hierarchy. To further explain Prince’s (1981) original idea of a scale of anaphoric expressions, Gundel et al. introduced a Givenness Hierarchy showing a scale of referring expressions listed up according to the cognitive status of the addressee in natural language discourse. The six-level entailment hierarchy is as follows (Gundel et al. 1993: 275):

(7) in focus > activated > familiar > uniquely identifiable > referential > type identifiable  
 {it} {that} {that N} {the N} {indefinite this N} {a N}

Because of the entailment relationship between the cognitive statuses, a speaker using a form of reference such as *uniquely identifiable* assumes that their addressee has

met the cognitive statuses of both *referential* and *type identifiable*. This means that a speaker referring to a referent with the form “the N” (belonging to the type *uniquely identifiable*), assumes that the addressee is able to “identify the speaker’s intended referent on the basis of the nominal alone” (Gundel et al. 1993: 277). Identifiability can either be assured by a previous mentioning of the referent or can be encoded in the nominal itself, such as in “I couldn’t sleep last night. The dog next door kept me awake.” (Ibid). Even if the addressee did not know beforehand that the speaker’s neighbor has a dog, the use of “the dog” is felicitous because of the ‘*next door*’ part accompanying the NP ‘*the dog*’ (Gundel et al. 1993: 277). It is important to note that in English different uses of the type identifiable referent (*a N*) can be found, which can also have a non-referential reading. As an example, “A student in the syntax class cheated on the final exam” can have a non-referential reading of the form: The set of students in the syntax class who cheated on the final exam is not empty (Gundel et al. 1993: 277). In the present paper, non-referential uses and existential quantifier uses of ‘*an X*’ (as in “A man walked into the pub” or “Italy has a capital”) will be excluded.

To summarize, we have now seen various accounts on how to characterize definiteness and moreover, what is implicated by the use of the indefinite article. I will now turn to previous accounts on Q-and I-GCI possession and non-possession implicatures.

### 3 Earlier Accounts

Due to most research in experimental pragmatics being focused on the investigation of scalar implicatures, very few studies can be found researching solely possession/non-possession implicatures such as (2b) and (3b). In the following section, the relevant studies and their shortcomings will be described. After that, we will take a closer look at the consequences for our current study and propose definitions of characteristics of a noun accompanying the indefinite article, which will later be investigated by using a corpus-based study.

An early study by Gibbs and Moise (1997) investigated English native speaker's intuitions about the distinction between what speakers say and what they implicate (Grice's "what is said" and "what is implicated"). In their experiment, five types of GCIs were tested, one of them being possession inferences, meaning nouns preceded by the indefinite article. Such possession inferences are expected to trigger possession implicatures as we have seen above in (3a). In the experiment, participants were presented with an utterance and were then asked to choose which of the two paraphrases best reflects what each sentence "said". The first utterance presented to the participant corresponds to what Gibbs and Moise call the "minimal meaning", while the second utterance corresponds to a speaker's "enriched intention". For a sentence like "*Jane has three children*", the speaker's minimal meaning would be: "*Jane has at least three children, but may have more than three*" and the enriched meaning would be "*Jane has exactly three children*". The difference between the two is that for a hearer to arrive at the speaker's enriched meaning of "*Jane has exactly three children*", the use of pragmatic information is needed to determine this meaning. Consider the following example of a possession inference from Gibbs and Moise's experiment 1 (1997: 70):

(8) **Possession sentences**

*Robert broke a finger last night.*

- a) Robert broke a finger, either his own or someone else's last night.
- b) Robert broke his own finger.

(8a) represents the speaker's *minimal meaning*, while (8b) shows the *enriched meaning* of (8). Gibbs and Moise explain that if speakers use pragmatic information to determine the meaning of an utterance, then the results should show that participants will rather choose the enriched intention paraphrase (8b). While the overall results showed that participants did choose the enriched paraphrases of what was said for each type of sentence, possession implicatures behaved differently and the proportion of participants who chose the enriched version was significantly lower than in the other four types of GCIs.

A possible reason for the differing results with possession implicatures compared to the other four categories of GCIs has been pointed out by Nicolle and Clark (1999). When looking closer at the stimuli for possession implicatures, they found that out of the five possession sentences used by Gibbs and Moise, only one expressed a relation of inalienable possession (*a finger*) and the other four expressed alienable possession (*a car, a dog, a house, a garden*). This could explain the differing results compared to the other four types of GCIs, because only inalienable possession relations are expected to give rise to enriched explicatures. In response to the deficiencies found in Gibbs and Moise's study, Nicolle and Clark (1999) decided to replicate some of the experiments, including experiment 1, and altered it by only using nouns which express inalienable possession relations. Their results showed no significant difference compared to the other four types of GCIs now that inalienable possession relations were used. Similar results were obtained by Bezuidenhout and Cutting (2002), who examined whether minimal propositions play a role in utterance understanding. In their experiments, they followed Nicolle and Clark (1999) by also only testing for inalienable nouns, and got results supporting Nicolle and Clark's findings. Overall, they conclude that minimal and contextually enriched interpretations are constructed in parallel and that there is a bias towards enriched interpretations. Considering the purpose of this research, these three studies tell us that the (in)alienability feature of the noun accompanying the indefinite article might have a role to play in the interpretation of the NP. For that reason, (in)alienability will become one lexical semantic feature that will be examined further in this study. We will take a closer look at (in)alienability and how to define it in the end of this section.

Turning back to the examples above, examples (2) and (3) had shown us that the

use of the indefinite article makes two different predictions when applying Levinson's Q-and I-heuristics. In one case we get a resulting Q-GCI and in the other case an I-GCI. A previous analysis by Birner (1987) had suggested that certain features of the noun accompanying the indefinite article have a role to play in the interpretation of the NP, such as the NPs from our examples above: *a house*, *a finger*. In a paper about differences between possessives and indefinites (1987), Birner suggests that there are several semantic (and contextual) factors of an NP that affect the inferences associated with the use of the indefinite article. By analyzing the choice of a speaker between the indefinite article (*a*) and the possessive determiner (*my*), she notices that in an NP referring to body parts (e.g., legs, teeth, ligaments), there is an increasing preference for the indefinite article over the possessive determiner. Presumably, the choice between *my* and *a* depends on the following factors (Birner 1987: 2):

- 1) the number of X: X being the noun of the NP (cardinality)
- 2) prior mentioning of the noun (discourse familiarity)
- 3) shared knowledge of both speakers (e.g., by a visible cast on an arm)

Consider Birner's following examples (from Birner 1987: 3):

- (9)
- a. I bumped {my/#a} nose.
  - b. I broke {my/ ?an} arm.
  - c. I broke {my/a} finger.
  - d. I tore {?my/a} ligament.
  - e. I burst {#my/a} blood vessel.

Birner showed in (9) that the higher the number of body parts, the more acceptable the use of the indefinite article becomes. As humans have only one nose, the use of the possessive determiner is more acceptable in (9a), while the NP *blood vessel*, which humans have hundreds of in their body, makes the choice of determiner go towards the indefinite article in (9e). Thus, there seems to be a systematic pattern in the choice of determiner, which can be explained by the influence of semantic features of the noun accompanying the determiner in the NP. Here, the semantic feature is the cardinality of the X denoted by the NP. It might therefore be worth investigating further into the influence of the cardinality of the X denoted by the indefinite NP.

Another presumably influential factor is the syntactic construction, more specifically we can see the same pattern as in (9) with the constructions “A N(oun) V(erb)” and “My N(oun) V(erb)”. In (10), the same pattern as for (9) holds, where the higher the number of body parts, the more acceptable the use of the indefinite article becomes. However, in this case the indefinite article does not even reach acceptability with a high cardinality unlike in (9). Consider the following example (from Birner 1987: 4):

- (10) a. {My/A} finger is broken.  
b. {?My/?A} ligament tore.  
c. {My/?A} blood vessel burst.

Birner explains that the reason why a sentence like “A tooth hurts” is infelicitous is that there is no identifiable “anchor” for the body part (1987: 6). Without prior mentioning of the agent, it is not determinable who the owner of the tooth is. In contrast, in a sentence like “I broke a bone” an “anchor” is identifiable (here= I). For this situation, Birner explains that the hearer appeals to a stereotypical situation to interpret the utterance. In the stereotypical situation one breaks their own bone rather than somebody else’s bone. This will then result in an interpretation of the utterance in which it is the speaker’s bone which was broken and not somebody else’s.

Another factor presumably influencing the choice between the indefinite article and the possessive determiner is the context, more precisely a prior mentioning of the noun or visible shared knowledge of both speaker and hearer, e.g. a cast on an arm. Consider the following example, in which A is already aware of the fact that B tore a ligament (from Birner 1987: 5):

- (11) A: Too bad you can’t be in the big race tomorrow.  
B: Yeah, I had hoped to win – but that was before I tore my ligament.

Because A already knows that B tore their ligament and therefore the ligament had already been mentioned prior to the conversation, the use of the possessive determiner is acceptable in the context of (11).

In sum, Birner's study has shown that there is much more affecting resulting implicatures with the indefinite article (and the possessive determiner) than is predicted by Grice and Neo-Griceans. Birner's account might therefore help explain our example sentences (2a) and (3a) in a way that certain features of the noun of the NP, such as cardinality, also affect the generated GCI. Following her account about the influence of the number of the X mentioned, it might be interesting to take a closer look at cardinality in this study. The two other factors discourse familiarity and shared knowledge of both speakers will be excluded due to the nature of this study being a corpus study. To check for discourse familiarity one would have to review not a sentence taken from a corpus, but the entirety of the text, from which such sentence comes. The search of the NP will therefore be limited to NPs which are novel entities in the immediate context and familiarity will be excluded as a possible influencing factor. Furthermore, shared knowledge of both speaker and hearer (e.g. a visible cast on an arm), the second factor named by Birner, will also be excluded from this study as it relies on non-linguistic information which is not retrievable from a corpus. Therefore, out of Birner's three factors, only the cardinality of the noun of the NP will be included in the current study.

To sum up, so far we have seen that there are two factors which have been shown to have influence on the generated GCI, which are: the cardinality of the X denoted by the noun and (in)alienability. After having looked more closely at cardinality with Birner's study, let us now take a closer look at the (in)alienability feature.

As has been shown by Gibbs and Moise (1997) and Nicolle and Clark (1999) , whether the noun of the NP refers to a possession or non-possession relation seemed to affect the resulting implicature. The distinction between alienable and inalienable possession relations will now shortly be introduced and discussed.

The terms alienability and inalienability refer to possessive relations and describe a relationship between one substance to another substance. The one substance is called the *possessor* and the other substance is usually called the *possessum* (Seiler 1983). The difference between alienable and inalienable can then be described as the type of relationship that holds between the possessor and the possessum. An inalienable possession relationship is one where the possessum is necessarily possessed by the

possessor, while an alienable possession refers to a relation in which the possessum can be “detached” from the possessor (Hyman et al. 1970). Usually, an inalienable possession describes a part-whole relation, such as “*a table and its legs*” or “*a bird and its wings*” (Van Valin et al. 1997: 190). It is therefore often described as a possessum that is “necessarily” possessed, because the possessum is “naturally” attached to its possessor in some way. An alienable possession on the other hand describes a “contingent possession” such as “*a man and his car*” or “*a boy and his toy*” and does not represent a part-whole relation (ibid). Van Valin differentiates between alienable, inalienable and a third type called kin-possession (1997). Whether a term is categorized into an alienable relation or inalienable relation depends on the language and the culture of that linguistic group. While one can also apply the distinction between alienable and inalienable relations in English, it is not grammaticalized in the language. Furthermore, in English the third category of kin-possession is not distinct from the other two categories and is usually counted as an inalienable possession. In a large number of languages around the world, inalienable possession relations can be found in terms for body parts and kinship. Other examples are spatial relations or cultural items (e.g., arrows, domestic animals) (Hyman et al. 1970, Chappell and McGregor 1996).

Nevertheless, as Fox (1981) and Hyman (1977) have pointed out, the concept of alienability for body part terms is not sufficient and not necessary to describe the phenomenon. Fox explains that body-part nouns “can be explained cross-linguistically as an outgrowth of the fact that body parts are physically contiguous with their possessor” (Fox 1981: 340). Body parts are therefore not necessarily possessed, but rather contiguous to their possessor and stand in relation to their possessor.

For the purpose of this study, I will follow van Valin and LaPolla’s (1997) characterization of alienable and inalienable relations. Inalienable possession relations will be defined as relations describing part-whole relationships, while alienable possessions are cases of contingent possession (e.g. a man and his car). Furthermore, as suggested by the literature, kinship will be counted towards inalienable possession.

Another interesting factor included in this discussion is the feature of animacy. As mentioned by Seiler (1983), possessors are prototypically animate, while possessum are either animate or inanimate. When looking at a phenomenon called “Possessor



Ascension”, we can further see that whether a possessor is animate or inanimate plays an important role. Possessor Ascension describes a “construction in which the possessor NP is ‘promoted’ to the status of a direct object and the possessed NP is ‘demoted’ to the status of an oblique phrase.” (Fox 1981: 323). Consider the following example from English (ibid):

- (12) I kicked him in the leg.  
I kissed him on the cheek.

Here, the possessor (him) gets the role of a direct object and the possessed NP (the leg, the cheek) becomes a secondary/oblique phrase. Possessor Ascension can be explained by the fact that body parts are physically attached to their possessor and therefore also affected by an action carried out on their possessor. When an action is being carried out on the possessum, the possessor is also necessarily affected and will therefore be viewed as a “full participant in the action”, a direct object (Fox 1981: 326). Here, it is important whether the possessor is animate or inanimate. Hyman (1977) explains that there is what he calls a “personal hierarchy” or “natural person hierarchy”, which indicates a higher position of animate entities over inanimate entities. Consider the following hierarchy (from Hyman 1977: 875):

- (13) 1st pers. > 2nd pers. > 3rd pers. human > 3rd pers. animal > 3rd pers.  
inanimate

This suggests that within the distinction between inalienable and alienable possession relations, the animacy feature should also be kept in mind. Therefore, animacy will become one of the factors that will be looked at in this study.

Further important insights in the topic can be found in a study by Ning and Terkourafi (2014). Inspired by Birner’s (1987) findings, in that study, Ning and Terkourafi sought to find out whether interpretations of English indefinite noun phrases are generated by default or are influenced by the local context and lexical semantics of the noun accompanying the indefinite article. Supposedly, these two features could have influence on whether a Q-implicature or an I-implicature is generated. The results of their experiments show that the interpretation of ‘*a/an* X’ as “specific or non-specific” depends on both the local context and lexical factors,

especially inalienability and cardinality (Ning and Terkourafi 2014: 22). Even though these two features did not always consistently play an important role in the determination of the direction of inference, Ning and Terkourafi claim that inalienable nouns (regardless of animacy and cardinality) take an I-enriched interpretation by default. These results therefore provide preliminary experimental support for Birner’s findings. Both studies and results motivated me to conduct further research in the topic and approach the problem from a different angle, namely with a corpus-based study. More specifically, from there comes the motivation to investigate the influence of the three lexical semantic features animacy, cardinality, and (in)alienability examined in their study.

To sum up, this chapter started out by looking at studies which dealt with possession implicatures. Starting with Gibbs and Moise’s (1997) experimental study and Nicolle and Clark’s (1999) replication of their experiments, we have seen that the feature of (in)alienability had an effect on their results. This suggested that the interpretation of utterances containing nouns referring to alienable possession relations was different from utterances containing nouns referring to inalienable possession relations. The distinction between alienable and inalienable possession relations has therefore been established in more detail in this section. We have also seen that within the alienability and inalienability distinction, animacy is an important factor to consider as there is a “personal” hierarchy, which indicates that animate entities are ranked higher than inanimate entities. Furthermore, Birner (1987) has shown that several other factors can influence the GCIs obtained from indefinite noun phrases. Among these are the cardinality of X, which means: the number of X denoted by the NP, discourse familiarity, shared knowledge of the speaker and hearer and lastly the syntactic construction. These studies together with Ning and Terkourafi’s (2014) experimental approach on Q- and I-GCIs motivate me to investigate this topic further. Looking at all previous studies related to the topic, my hypothesis is that lexical semantic features of the noun accompanying the indefinite article influence the generated GCI and, even more so, can help determine the direction of the GCI. This means that knowing the lexical features of the noun could already tell us beforehand whether a Q- or an I-GCI will be generated. For these reasons, this study will investigate the influence of the three following features

of the noun accompanying the indefinite article in a noun phrase:

- 1 the cardinality of the X denoted by the NP
- 2 animacy
- 3 (in)alienability

While there might be more semantic features influencing the resulting implicature associated with the use of the indefinite article, this study will be restricted to the above three semantic features. As has been mentioned above, the two other factors discourse familiarity and shared knowledge of speaker and hearer will be excluded because these rely on non-linguistic information that is not available in a corpus. It is up to further studies to look in more detail at more semantic features or other factors influencing the resulting GCI. I will now set three definitions of the semantic features which will be used for the corpus study.

### 3.1 Three semantic features

Cardinality will be defined as the number of X denoted by the NP. The X denoted by the NP can be seen as a set, meaning a group or collection of objects. The cardinality of X then describes the size of that specific set. The sets are defined by how they appear in the real world, more specifically how many a person stereotypically owns or are attached in some way to the person. The X can be a person, an object or a body part. For example, humans have one nose, one head and one forehead. The nouns *nose*, *head* or *forehead* would then be defined as nouns with a cardinality of one. A cardinality of two will apply to nouns that usually come in pairs, such as *legs*, *hands*, *shoes* or *gloves*. The last category is the category of 2+, which defines nouns that usually appear in contexts in which it is assumed that a person owns more than two of them. Examples are *nails*, *teeth*, *fingers*, *CDs* or *books*. This gives us three different categories within cardinality:

1. X has a cardinality of 1 = [1]
2. X has a cardinality of 2 = [2]
3. X has a cardinality of 2 or more = [2+]

The animacy feature will be divided up into two categories: animate [+AN] or inanimate [-AN]. Alienability will also be divided into two categories: alienable [+AL] and inalienable [-AL]. As mentioned above, the distinction between alienable and inalienable possession relations will follow van Valin and LaPolla's (1997) definition. Inalienable possession relations describe part-whole relationships (e.g., a bird and its wings), while alienable possessions describe contingent possession (e.g., a man and his car). Kinship will be counted towards inalienable possession. The possible combinations of the three lexical features and how they are being used for this study will be discussed in chapter 4.

## 4 Current study

As mentioned previously, while a lot of research has been done in the field of scalar implicatures, a study focusing on indefinite noun phrases has yet to be carried out. Given the results of Ning and Terkourafi’s study (2014) on the interaction of lexical semantics in the interpretation of indefinite noun phrases, it is worth conducting further research in this field. From here comes the motivation to conduct a study investigating the influence of the noun (and its features) accompanying the indefinite article.

Let us turn back to the examples (2) and (3) from above.

2. John entered a house.

+> John entered a house other than his own.

3. John broke a finger.

+> John broke his own finger.

We have seen that the Q- and I-heuristics seem to make two different predictions when it comes to the use of the indefinite article. On the one hand, it is Q-implicated in (2) that the stronger alternative of the scale does not apply. This suggests a GCI stating that the house that John entered is not his own. On the other hand, the application of the I-heuristic and the inference to the stereotype in (3) engenders a GCI stating that the finger that was broken belongs to John. If GCIs are generated automatically and only by “the use of a certain form of words” (Grice 1975: 37) as initially suggested by Grice, then the indefinite article poses a problem for Neo-Griceans, because it makes two predictions with two different outcomes. It remains unclear why some occurrences are accounted for under the Q-heuristic, while other uses are accounted for under the I-heuristic.

### 4.1 Research Questions and Methodology

As the previous analyses (Abbott and Horn 2011, Birner 1987, Hawkins 1991, Gibbs and Moise 1997, Nicolle and Clark 1999, Bezuidenhout and Cutting 2002, Ning and Terkourafi 2014) have suggested, the above examples cannot be explained by solely looking at Levinson’s Q- and I-heuristics. Moreover, the semantic features of the

noun accompanying the indefinite article seem to have an important effect on which of the two GCIs arise. The present study will therefore aim to answer the following research questions:

1. How do the three semantic features of a noun accompanying the indefinite article in an NP influence the arising GCI?
2. Can the semantic features of the noun help in determining whether a Q-GCI or an I-GCI arises?

To answer these questions, a corpus study using the Corpus of Contemporary American (COCA) has been carried out. The COCA consists of more than one billion words of data from 1990 to 2019. In 2020 the COCA was expanded and now contains data in the eight genres spoken, fiction, magazines, newspapers, academic journals, blogs and other web pages, and TV/Movie subtitles. To extract the data from the corpus, the web-based interface of the COCA has been used (<https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/>), in which one can search for either phrases or strings of words.

In this study, the search will be limited to the two genres *spoken* and *TV/Movies* as those categories represent the most conversational types of language use. In the previous study done on this topic by Ning & and Terkourafi (2014), results were obtained by carrying out an experimental study. As we would like to find how the Q and I-GCI are generated in spontaneous speech, the two genres *spoken* and *TV/Movies* are matching categories. The COCA documentation explains that studies have proven the genre *TV/Movies* to be even more colloquial than the data of *spoken* (Davies 2008-2020).

As mentioned above, I will be looking at three semantic features of the noun that is accompanying the indefinite article in the NP. My hypothesis is that the three different semantic features animacy, alienability and cardinality are the *independent variable* and can explain whether a Q- or an I-GCI (the *dependent variable*) will be generated. The three features and their categories are as follows:

1. Animacy [+AN, -AN]
2. Alienability [+AL, -AL]

### 3. Cardinality [1, 2, 2+]

The definitions of each feature and category have been established in chapter 3.1 and will be taken for this research study. Combining the three features in all possible ways results in the following 12 combinations:

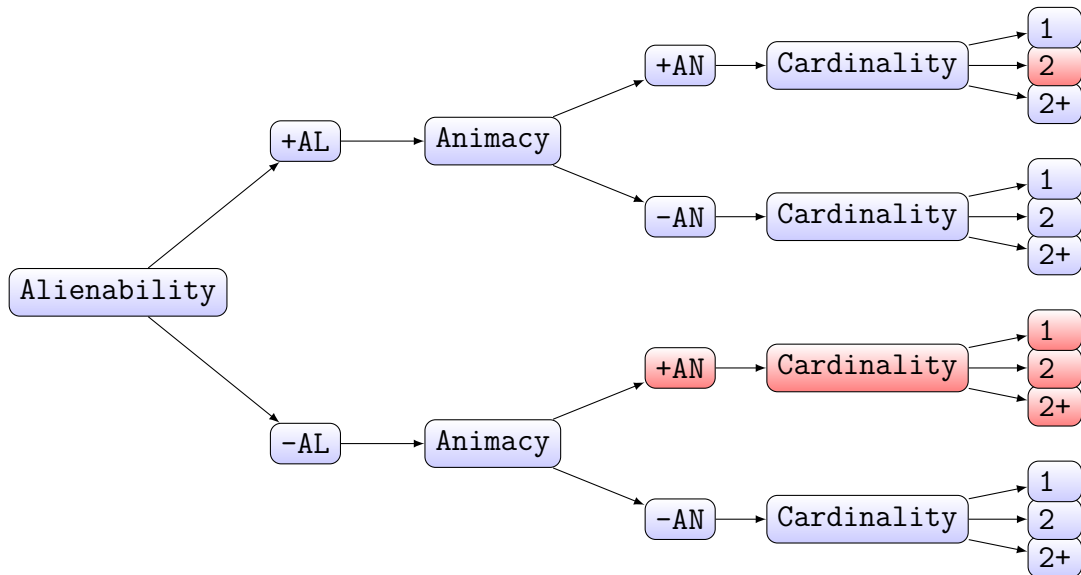


Figure 1: Possible combinations of the three lexical factors

Figure 1 represents the possible combinations of the three semantic features animacy, alienability and cardinality. However, due to certain combinations not being possible in the real world, some categories will be left out. These combinations are marked in red. For example, in English, a combination of inalienable and animate feature is not possible, because inalienable entities, such as *a head*, *fingers* or *arms* are not considered animate in the English language. Nevertheless, this only counts for English and the combination could be possible in other languages. Furthermore, alienable and animate entities (such as a lawyer or a manager, which people usually have one of) that come in pairs are hard to find in our real world. For this reason, this combination will also be excluded. We are therefore left with eight possible combinations. For each of the eight combinations, 5 target nouns have been chosen and a list with all 40 nouns has been created. As mentioned above, Ning and Terkourafi (2014) had conducted an experimental study focusing on the same three

semantic categories. The target items have partly been taken from their experiment and have been extended. The full set of target nouns can be found in Appendix A.

Taking out the four categories that are not possible or hard to find in the real world, we are left with the following 8 combinations of the three features. These eight combinations will be used for the current study:

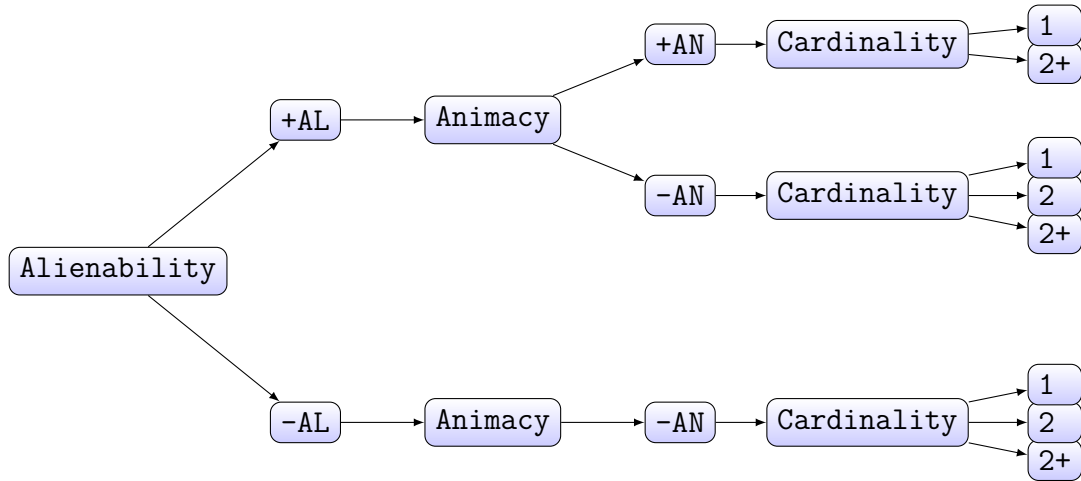


Figure 2: Possible combinations of the three lexical factors in the real world

Given the results of previous literature on the topic, I have constructed a set of research hypotheses, which I will aim to prove by means of this corpus study. My predictions will now be described and explained with the help of the previous studies introduced in chapter 3. Consider the following figure, which shows the predictions for each type of target item.

	Cardinality:[1]	Cardinality:[2]	Cardinality:[2+]
[+AL, +AN]	Q-enriched	-	Q-enriched
[+AL, -AN]	Q-enriched	I-enriched	Q-enriched
[-AL, -AN]	I-enriched	I-enriched	I-enriched

Table 1: Predictions



According to Levinson (2000) and Ning and Terkourafi’s (2014) experimental study results, I expect inalienable nouns to take an I-enriched interpretation by default. This prediction can also be supported by Gibbs and Moise’s (1997) study, who predicted that only inalienable relations are expected to give rise to enriched explicatures. On the other hand, I expect nouns referring to alienable possession relations to take a Q-enriched interpretation. Ning and Terkourafi (2014) have pointed out that alienable nouns with a cardinality of 2 would form an exception. Because these nouns, which usually come in pairs (e.g., earrings, gloves, socks) are “physically closer to their bearer than [e.g.] book” (Ning and Terkourafi 2014: 8), they should favor I-GCIs rather than Q-GCIs.

## 4.2 Methodology and Description of Target Items

The study has been carried out using the Corpus of Contemporary American and for extraction of the data, the web-based interface has been used (<https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/>). As stated previously, we will be looking at the noun accompanying the indefinite article in an NP in order to find out how the semantic features of the noun affect the generated GCI and how the features can help in predicting which of the Q- or I-GCI will be generated. For this task, a list of target items to be used for this analysis has been created. According to the eight categories (cf. figure 2), 40 target nouns corresponding to the categories have been found. For each target an average of 8 passages (7 to 9 examples) of the COCA containing the target item have been taken, resulting in an overall number of 310 extracted text passages.

The text passages were found by inserting the target items in the web-based interface of the COCA. The annotation of the data was done twice by the researcher on two different occasions, with a temporal break of 2-3 months. The first round of annotation resulted in the production of a set of guidelines or a reasoning scheme that were applied a second time several months later, to discover to what extent they delivered similar results as the first time. With the help of such reasoning scheme, the extracted results, that is, text sequences containing the target nouns were annotated according to whether a Q- or a I-GCI is generated. As mentioned previously, the discourse familiarity, such as information that was given in previous parts of the entire text,

from which the target sentence was taken, cannot be taken into account as it is not accessible in a corpus-based study. Therefore, we will only look at the local context of the target item, which is defined as three sentences before and three sentences after the one, in which the target noun can be found. For example, if we take the category of [-AL, -AN, Cardinality 2+] and take the target item '*a finger*', the occurrences of *a finger* will be looked at individually to identify whether the utterance is Q- or I-enriched. Only the local context (= the three sentences before and after) is used to determine the direction of the GCI. This will then show us whether there is an overall preference of either Q- or I-GCIs and furthermore, if the predictions shown in table 1 apply to the extracted data from the COCA. For the representation of the results of the extracted corpus data, the *Python* libraries *Pandas* and *Matplotlib* have been used.

I will now describe the examples which will be *excluded* from this study. As mentioned in chapter 2, non-referential uses and existential quantifier uses of “*an X*” will be excluded from the search, as these do not have a referential reading and therefore are not expected to trigger possession/non-possession GCIs. The indefinite NP needs to be either the subject or the object of the phrase. Furthermore, the target noun cannot be part of a prepositional phrase, such as in the following sentences with the target noun *lawyer*:

- (14) “I can hardly walk into [a lawyer]’s office”

Examples where the NP was previously mentioned using the possessive determiner *my* will also be excluded from the study. Consider the following example:

- (15) “Yes, I’ve got my cat, it’s just gone out, yeah I’ve got [a cat], yes he’s a lovely little cat I’ve got”

In such cases, the possession has already been established in the first part of the phrase (“Yes, I’ve got **my** cat”). Therefore, the possession is already clear and does not need to be inferred again in a later sentence.

Other examples that will be excluded are idiomatic expressions, in which the target item can be found. For instance, the expressions “break a leg, lay a finger on somebody” or “lift a finger” will be excluded, as they are idioms in English. Furthermore, the target noun needs to be the head noun of the noun phrase. For

instance, if we are looking at the target item “*a nose*” a sentence containing the NP “*a nose job*” cannot be used, as *nose* is not the head noun.

As explained previously, if the semantic features of the noun have an influence on the direction in which the GCI goes, then this would contradict with the Neo-Gricean prediction about the use of the indefinite article. According to Neo-Griceans such as Levinson, the GCI is only generated by one single word, here: the indefinite article. If the noun of the indefinite noun phrase does have influence on the generated GCI, then this would mean that it is not a single word triggering the GCI, but rather the entire noun phrase. The implicature would thus be generated by the noun phrase as a whole rather than attached to the indefinite article alone.

### 4.3 Annotation Guidelines

In the following, the reasoning scheme that was used to identify whether the target noun triggers a Q-GCI or I-GCI, is described. Two examples from the extracted data will be used for this purpose. Both examples can be found in the Appendix B under their corresponding ID number.

As mentioned previously, the target item, that is, the noun phrase, should be a novel entity in the immediate context or what we called the “local context” in chapter 4.2. Let us look at the following example, in which *a teacher* is the target item.

*Teachers need to be retrained, and one of the things I think a lot of people walked away from this research saying is teachers need to see videotapes or see real live teachers teaching the way that they should be teaching. It's very hard to change the way they are teaching, just like it's hard to change the way that you're parenting. So teachers need to see real life examples. They need to see [a teacher] in front of them, doing it the right way. But the other thing that was really distressing – ELIZABETH-FARNSWOR: I'm afraid we have to go. PAT-WINGERT: Oh, sorry.*

(target sentence ID 66, *Appendix B*)

First, I checked whether there was anything in three sentences before and after the target sentence that made reference to a possession of the target noun (to another entity). In the above example, the speaker is talking about teachers needing to be trained and shown how to teach. The local context makes it clear that the teachers do not need to see their own teachers in front of them. Rather, they need to see how other teachers (e.g. their colleagues) do their lessons in order to learn from them.

Looking back at the Q-heuristic, it predicts that the stronger alternative (*the*) of the scale ⟨the, a⟩ can be considered to not be applicable in the specific context, because otherwise the speaker would have used it instead of using “a”. In turn, this means that the stronger alternative (*the*) of the scale could not have been used in this specific context, because it is not a specific teacher or their own teacher that they need to see as an example. In result, a Q-GCI would be generated.

When it comes to I-GCIs, the I-heuristic states that an indefinite NP is interpreted in a more specific way, to refer to a known or easily identifiable person and there is an inference to the stereotype. Consider the following example, in which *a neighbor* is the target item:

*And I was told, "Well, if you don't pay your debt, we'll call anybody we want." We don't even know our neighbor and so for them to do that is like going and announcing it in a city newspaper STOSSEL: It's also illegal. Federal law says you may not tell [a neighbor] about someone's debt. Some states have passed even stricter laws that make it especially hard to collect from debtors. Texas, for example, where the Hergenbahns live and where Rick worked - but instead of protecting consumers, these stricter laws, because they leave bill collectors little legal recourse, have inspired them to bully and intimidate. STEVE GARDNER, Assistant Attorney General, Dallas.*

(target sentence, ID 62, *Appendix B*)

In this example, there is no reason (in the local context) to assume that the neighbour alluded to is not one's own neighbor. The context makes it clear that somebody told their neighbor about their own or somebody else's debt, which caused problems. Therefore an I-GCI is generated and the target sentence alludes to telling one's own neighbor and not somebody else's neighbor.

With this type of reasoning scheme, I identified whether a noun triggered a Q-GCI or an I-GCI. The full set of target sentences, their local contexts and which GCI was triggered by it can be found in Appendix B. We will now move forward with the results of the corpus analysis.

## 5 Results

In this section, the results of the corpus analysis will be presented. Let us start by looking at the first category of nouns, which are nouns that are both alienable and animate and have a cardinality of either 1 or 2+. Examples of such nouns are: *a doctor, a cat, a lawyer* (for the cardinality of 1) and *a professor, a student, a teacher* (for the cardinality of 2+). This group of nouns amounts to 78 examples. My prediction was that these would take a Q-enriched interpretation.

The results show that for nouns with a cardinality of 1, 61% of the examples triggered Q-GCIs, while nouns with a cardinality of 2+ resulted in 58% of inferences being I-GCIs. Consider figure (3) with the cardinality on the x-axis and the amount of examples on the y-axis. The numbers in the bar plot represent the percentage of I vs. Q-enriched interpretations.

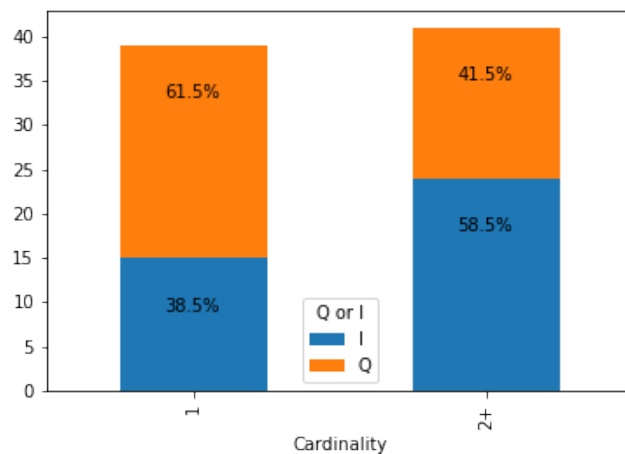


Figure 3: [+AL, +AN, 1 and 2+]

When looking at the specific distribution of I versus G depending on the noun, we can see that certain nouns were very consistent in their direction of GCIs. For example, sentences with the noun *doctor* only triggered Q-GCIs, while only I-GCIs were generated with the noun *neighbor*. In turn, the noun *cat* has equal distribution of the two GCIs. Figure (4) shows the distribution of I vs. Q separated by nouns.

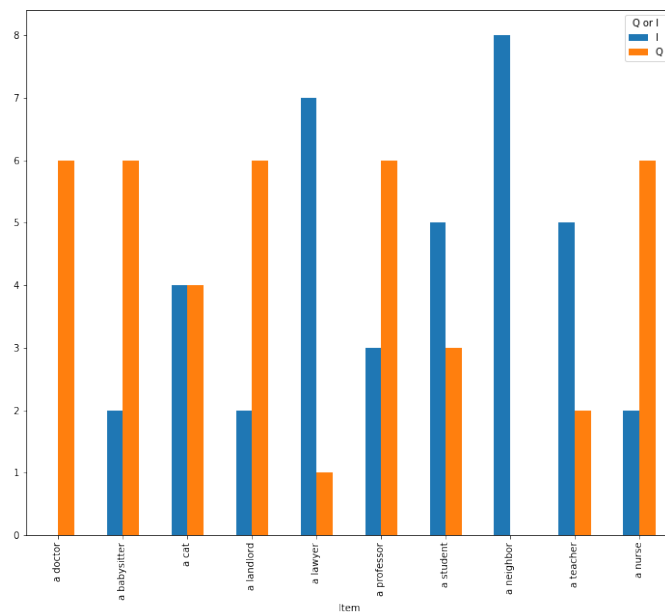


Figure 4: distribution for each noun

The next category of examples with a total of 117 examples belong to the category of alienable and inanimate nouns [+AL, -AN] with a cardinality of 1, 2 and 2+. Examples of such nouns are *a house*, *a school*, *a car* (cardinality= 1), *a shoe*, *a sock*, *an earring* (cardinality=2) and *a book*, *a handbag*, *a pen* (cardinality=2+). Consider the following figure with the distribution for the three cardinalities.

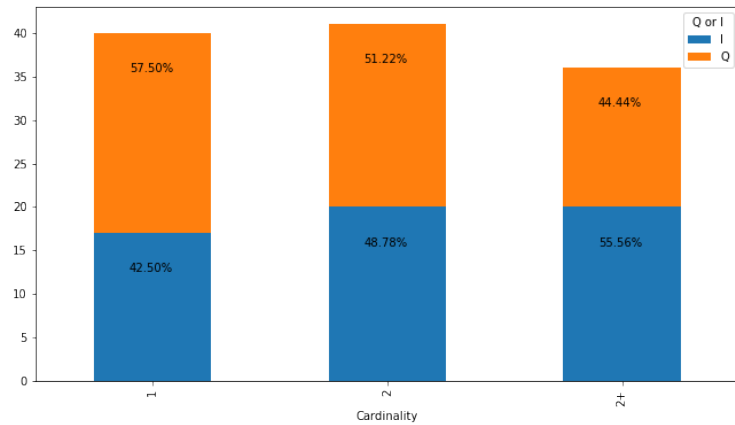


Figure 5: [+AL, -AN, 1, 2 and 2+]

Figure 5 shows that for a cardinality of 1, a slight dominance of Q-GCIs holds with 57%. Meanwhile, the distribution of Q and I-GCIs is almost equal for nouns with a cardinality of 2. In this group, 51% are Q-GCIs and 48% are I-GCIs. For the cardinality of 2+, there is a slight preference for I-GCIs over Q-GCIs with 55%.

In the last category of nouns with a total of 115 examples, we can see clearer trends than in the previous two categories. This category are inalienable and inanimate nouns with a cardinality of 1, 2 and 2+. According to my predictions from table (1) in chapter 4.1, these nouns should be I-enriched by default.



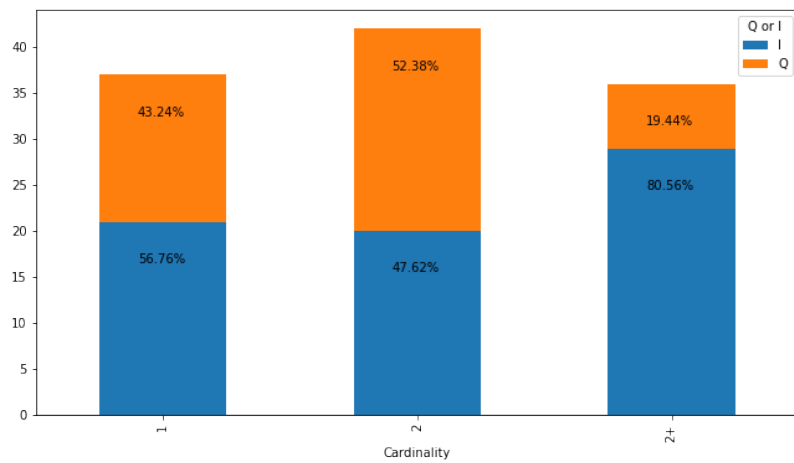


Figure 6: [-AL, -AN, 1, 2 and 2+]

With a cardinality of 1, 56% of the examples were I-enriched, while Q-GCIs make 52% for nouns with a cardinality of 2. Nouns with a cardinality of 2+ show a very clear preference for I-inferred interpretations with 80% and only 19% of Q-GCIs.

Furthermore, it might be interesting to look at all alienable nouns, regardless of whether they are animate or not. The results of this category are displayed in the following figure:

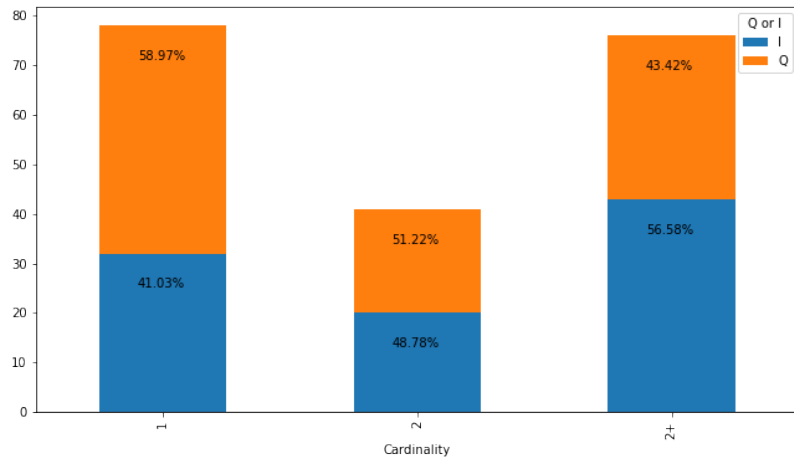


Figure 7: [+AL, +AN and -AN, 1, 2 and 2+]

For nouns with a cardinality of 1, Q-enriched interpretations were in a slight majority with 58%. Examples containing nouns with a cardinality of 2 had an almost equal distribution (51% vs. 48%) and 2+ had a bit more I-GCIs, with 56% of I-GCIs and 43% of Q-GCIs.

## 6 Discussion

The purpose of this study was to find out how the three semantic features alienability, animacy and cardinality of a noun influence the generated GCI. Furthermore, I wanted to find out whether the results suggest that such semantic features can help in determining whether a Q-GCI or an I-GCI arises.

Overall, the results of this study do not consistently correspond to the expected predictions shown in table (1). Nevertheless, some small trends can be found and two categories of nouns (inalienable and inanimate nouns with a cardinality of 1 and 2+) seem to be in line with the literature. For alienable and animate nouns, cardinality seemed to have a minor effect, where for the cardinality of 1, Q-enriched interpretations were preferred (61%) while I-enriched interpretations were preferred for nouns with a cardinality of 2 (58%). No clear trends could be found for alienable and inanimate nouns. In this category, only for nouns with a cardinality of 1, Q-enriched interpretations slightly dominated with them being generated 57% of the time. The category of inalienable and inanimate nouns (e.g. *a nose*, *a hand* or *a finger*) was most significant, especially with a cardinality of 2+, whereby I-GCIs were inferred 80% of the time. Furthermore the context seemed to play an important role. In sum, the most influential factor appears to be inalienability with a cardinality of 2+.

Before going into the more detailed interpretation of the results, it is important to consider the limitations of this study. As mentioned in chapter 3, based on findings from Birner (1987), Gibbs and Moise (1997) and Nicolle and Clark (1999), I wanted to find out whether and to which extent the three lexical semantic features could have an influence on the direction of the generated GCI. More specifically, the results of Ning and Terkourafi's (2014) experimental study motivated me to approach the problem from a different angle by conducting a corpus-based analysis. The first shortcoming of this study is the limited size of dataset (310 examples) due to the study being a master thesis and restricted in length. Furthermore, while Ning and Terkourafi made sure to create neutral contexts, this can not be done in a corpus study as the context is already given. This results in the context possibly playing a very significant role

in the direction of Q-or I-enriched interpretation. Therefore, although comparisons between Ning and Terkourafi's study and the present study will be drawn in this chapter, it is important to keep in mind that the context influences the generated GCIs, which might result in different outcomes. Nevertheless, a positive aspect of a corpus-based study is that the examples can be considered quite natural as they are from the genres *spoken* and *TV/Movies* from the COCA, which have been proven to be the most colloquial data of the corpus. Another important shortcoming comes from the fact that the annotation was done by myself, necessarily resulting in a bias as both the context of study and the background literature is known to me. This differs from experimental studies in which non-linguists participate and rate the data.

While the categories of alienable and animate nouns (e.g. *a student*) and alienable and inanimate (e.g. *a book*) nouns do not show very significant results, we can still find some microtrends in the data. When looking at the distribution of Q and I for each noun (c.f. figure 4), we can see that the nouns *doctor*, *nurse*, and *landlord* were predominantly Q-enriched and the nouns *lawyer* and *neighbor* were I-enriched more times. When looking back at the examples with the nouns *doctor* and *nurse*, I found that most of them were placed in the context of a patient being treated in a hospital and requiring consultation or help from a doctor or a nurse. Because the number of doctors and nurses in hospital is high and patients are likely to see several doctors and nurses in such situation, it might explain why most examples were not I-enriched. For the noun *doctor*, I had expected more situations which do not take place in a hospital, but rather somebody talking about their visit to a specific doctor, such as their general practitioner or what their doctor had prescribed them. Therefore, this might also put into question if *doctor* should belong to the category of nouns with a cardinality of 2+ rather than to the group of nouns with a cardinality of 1, since people go see different types of doctors or are treated by several doctors at the same time in the context of a hospital.

The noun *neighbor* is also an interesting case as 100% of the examples were I-enriched. Furthermore, 80% of examples containing the noun *lawyer* got I-enriched interpretations. A possible explanation for these results are that contrary to doctors and nurses, people are in some way "closer" to their neighbors and have more contact

to such groups of person. When looking at the contexts of examples with the target item *lawyer*, we can see that in most cases it refers to a situation, where one is talking about a lawyer that the speaker or another person hired for a specific case, causing the examples to be I-enriched. The same applies to the target noun *neighbor*, where the extracted data shows situations, in which a speaker talks about their own neighbor and what the neighbor did for them or how they were invited over by them.

Such microtrends can also be found in alienable and inanimate nouns. In this category, examples of nouns that predominantly generate Q-GCIs are *house*, *car*, *shoe*, *pen* and *cup*. This falls in line with the literature, which states that alienable possession relations should take a Q-enriched interpretation. Ning and Terkourafi had expressed that they would expect alienable nouns with a cardinality of 2 to form an exception due to such items being physically closer to their bearer. Interestingly, in this category only the nouns *sock* and *earring* follow this prediction. Furthermore, following this pattern, *shoe* should also be I-enriched, but the results show that it generated Q-GCIs in all cases. Overall, the category of such alienable and inanimate nouns do not show very significant trends and are difficult to interpret. In turn, this could also be explained as inanimacy not having much influence on the direction of the GCI. Nevertheless, it could be interesting to look at this category of nouns when it comes to different cultures. One could for example imagine that depending on the significance of the object or concept denoted by the noun to the cultural group, the direction of generated inferences would change more towards one or the other side.

The last and most interesting category when it comes to the effect of lexical semantic features is the one containing inalienable and inanimate nouns. Overall, the present results are somewhat consistent with Ning and Terkourafi's (2014) results who had concluded that based on their findings one could claim that inalienable nouns are I-enriched by default, while inferences for alienable nouns were inconsistent. They had found that when the cardinality was 2 and 2+, the sentences were I-enriched over 80% of the time and 60% of the time when the cardinality was 1. Previous literature had also suggested that only inalienable relations would give rise to enriched explicatures, that is I-enriched interpretations. The results of the present study tie well with these studies wherein the most significant effect seems to be inalienability

(when the cardinality 2+ and 1). Surprisingly, nouns that have a cardinality of 2 behaved inconsistently and showed slightly more Q-enriched interpretations (52%) than I-GCIs. When looking at specific examples of this category, one can however notice that the context had a strong effect on the resulting inferences. Consider the distribution of Q-and I for each noun in this category:

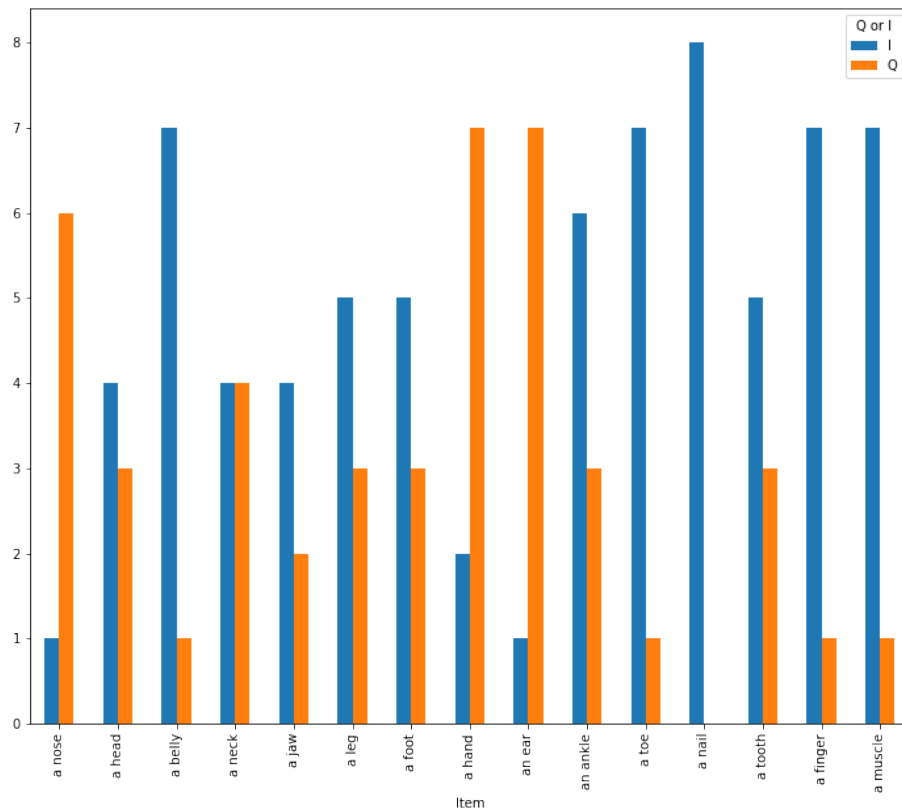


Figure 8: distribution of Q and I for body parts

In figure 8, we can see that the nouns *belly*, *finger* and *muscle* seem to follow the expectations as they are I-enriched most times. The two nouns *hand* and *ear* behave the opposite way. When looking at the examples of these two nouns, one can see that a lot of examples are part of criminal investigation contexts. This led to a

lot of examples being Q-enriched, as it in such cases there was no inference to the stereotype, in which the body part belongs to the referee of the phrase.

Even though the inalienable and inanimate nouns with a cardinality of 2 do not behave according to my predictions, the results seem to support the findings of Ning and Terkourafi's experimental study. If we look back at Birner's (1987) findings on the cardinality of body parts, the present results would also explain why more sentences are I-enriched when the cardinality is 2+. Birner had suggested that the higher the number of body parts, the more acceptable the use of the indefinite article becomes. In turn, this would also explain why in the present results when the cardinality is higher, an I-enriched interpretation is more likely. What could therefore be interesting, is to look further into this category, by conducting either an experimental or corpus-based study which only looks at body parts.

To sum up, while the two first groups of nouns (*alienable + animate* and *alienable + inanimate*) did not show any significant effect of the lexical semantics of the noun on the generated inference, some microtrends could be found and interpreted. The combination of alienable and inanimate nouns seemed to show the least effect on the preference of one GCI over the other. The most important factor appeared to be inalienability, especially when the cardinality is higher than 2. Therefore, I conclude that in response to my research questions, both cardinality and inalienability can influence the resulting GCI in a way that if the noun accompanying the indefinite article is inalienable and has a high cardinality, it is more likely to be I-enriched. In conclusion, this proves that contrary to what Grice and Neo-Griceans claimed, namely that GCIs are generated by one single word (here: the indefinite article), the generated implicature is in fact influenced by the entire noun phrase. This could suggest that the implicature is triggered not only by the use of the indefinite article, but rather the noun phrase as a whole. The results suggest that within the noun phrase, the lexical semantic feature of inalienability has the most effect on the direction of interpretation. Nevertheless, it is worth keeping in mind that this study is limited in size. Furthermore, we cannot evaluate the full effect of context in the examples. It is up to further studies, possibly with a combination of experimental and corpus study, to dive deeper into the influence of lexical semantic features on the generated implicature.

## 7 Conclusion

As discussed above, the semantic feature that seems to have most effect on the direction of the inference is inalienability. If the cardinality is 1 or 2+, the probability of the noun being I-enriched is higher than the probability of the noun being Q-enriched. Due to the scope and nature of this study, no generalisable results can be drawn from it. Nevertheless, I argue that cardinality and inalienability can possibly help in identifying whether a Q or I-GCI will be generated. Moreover, the local context might have an important impact on the direction of the inference, which however, could not be analyzed further in this research. Further experimental and corpus studies with more focus on inalienability and the context should help in making more generalisable findings.



## References

- Abbott, B. and L. R. Horn (2011). “Nonfamiliarity and indefinite descriptions”. In: *LSA Annual Meeting Extended Abstracts*. Vol. 2, pp. 17–1.
- Bezuidenhout, A. and J. C. Cutting (2002). “Literal meaning, minimal propositions, and pragmatic processing”. In: *Journal of Pragmatics* 34.4, pp. 433–456.
- Birner, B. (1987). “Possessives vs. Indefinites: Pragmatic Inference and Determiner Choice.” In.
- Chappell, H. and W. McGregor (1996). *The grammar of inalienability: A typological perspective on body part terms and the part-whole relation*. De Gruyter Mouton.
- Davies, M. (2008-2020). *The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)*. [Online]. URL: <https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/>.
- Fox, B. A. (1981). “Body part syntax: Towards a universal characterization”. In: *Studies in Language. International Journal sponsored by the Foundation “Foundations of Language”* 5.3, pp. 323–342.
- Gibbs, R. W. and J. F. Moise (1997). “Pragmatics in understanding what is said”. In: *Cognition* 62.1, pp. 51–74.
- Grice, H. P. (1975). “Logic and conversation”. In: *Speech acts*. Brill, pp. 41–58.
- Gundel, J. K. et al. (1993). “Cognitive status and the form of referring expressions in discourse”. In: *Language*, pp. 274–307.
- Hawkins, J. A. (1991). “On (in) definite articles: implicatures and (un) grammaticality prediction”. In: *Journal of linguistics* 27.2, pp. 405–442.
- Horn, L. (1984). “Toward a new taxonomy for pragmatic inference: Q-based and R-based implicature”. In: *Meaning, form, and use in context: Linguistic applications* 11, p. 42.
- Hyman, L. et al. (1970). “Inalienable possession in Igbo”. In: *Journal of West African Languages* 7.2, pp. 85–101.
- Hyman, L. M. (1977). “The syntax of body parts”. In: *Haya grammatical structure*, pp. 99–117.

- Levinson, S. C. (1995). “Three levels of meaning”. In: *Grammar and meaning: Essays in honour of Sir John Lyons*. Cambridge University Press, pp. 90–115.
- Levinson, S. C. et al. (2000). *Presumptive meanings: The theory of generalized conversational implicature*. MIT press.
- Nicolle, S. and B. Clark (1999). “Experimental pragmatics and what is said: A response to Gibbs and Moise”. In: *Cognition* 69.3, pp. 337–354.
- Ning, L.-H. and M. Terkourafi (2014). “Generating Implicatures from English Indefinite Noun Phrases: An Experimental Approach”. unpublished.
- Prince, E. F. (1981). “Towards a taxonomy of given-new information”. In: *Radical pragmatics*.
- Seiler, H. (1983). “Possessivity, subject and object”. In: *Studies in Language. International Journal sponsored by the Foundation “Foundations of Language”* 7.1, pp. 89–117.
- Van Valin, R. D. et al. (1997). *Syntax: Structure, meaning, and function*. Cambridge University Press.
- Ward, G. (2006). “Referring expressions and conversational implicature”. In: *Drawing the Boundaries of Meaning: Neo-Gricean studies in pragmatics and semantics in honor of Laurence R. Horn* 80, p. 177.

## Appendix A - Target Items

Alienability	Animacy	Cardinality	Noun
+AL	+AN	1	doctor
+AL	+AN	1	babysitter
+AL	+AN	1	cat
+AL	+AN	1	landlord
+AL	+AN	1	lawyer
+AL	+AN	2+	professor
+AL	+AN	2+	student
+AL	+AN	2+	neighbor
+AL	+AN	2+	teacher
+AL	+AN	2+	nurse
+AL	-AN	1	house
+AL	-AN	1	car
+AL	-AN	1	bike
+AL	-AN	1	school
+AL	-AN	1	apartment
+AL	-AN	2	shoe
+AL	-AN	2	sock
+AL	-AN	2	glove
+AL	-AN	2	boot
+AL	-AN	2	earring
+AL	-AN	2+	book
+AL	-AN	2+	dress
+AL	-AN	2+	handbag
+AL	-AN	2+	cup
+AL	-AN	2+	pen
-AL	-AN	1	nose
-AL	-AN	1	head
-AL	-AN	1	belly
-AL	-AN	1	neck
-AL	-AN	1	jaw
-AL	-AN	2	leg
-AL	-AN	2	foot
-AL	-AN	2	hand
-AL	-AN	2	ear
-AL	-AN	2	ankle
-AL	-AN	2+	toe
-AL	-AN	2+	nail
-AL	-AN	2+	tooth
-AL	-AN	2+	finger
-AL	-AN	2+	muscle

# Appendix B

ID	Alienability	Animacy	Cardinality	Item	Year	Genre	Text Passage	Q or I
1	+AL	+AN	1	a doctor	2009	MOV	Ah, the Soviet Union worked. You pathetic little shit. (Mikhail) He's lost too much blood. He needs <b>a doctor</b> . He needs a coffin. Upstairs on the main stage. Take the TV bitch and the video crew, get all this on tape.	Q
2	+AL	+AN	1	a doctor	1993	SPOK	Dr. HEALY: It says that you will not get reimbursed for a mammogram in your 40's. I can tell you some- many women need mammograms in their 40's. Sen. ROCKEFELLER: If <b>a doctor</b> , on a mammogram, decides that a woman needs perhaps to have more than- tests earlier than 50 and maybe more than twice every other year- Dr. HEALY: Look at page 22, Senator. Sen. ROCKEFELLER: -then the doctor can decide that.	Q
3	+AL	+AN	1	a doctor	2018	MOV	A month. A month? I just about spent everything I had getting here. Listen, we need <b>a doctor</b> . We've lost many to the plague, including Mrs. Danielson just two days ago. How about I work in a housing arrangement and some store credit? All right.	Q
4	+AL	+AN	1	a doctor	1991	TV	Of course. What can I do for you? Nothing? You don't need <b>a doctor</b> ? I - I asked that question specifically' cause I noticed you don't talk. Nothing wrong with your voice? Are you deaf?	Q
5	+AL	+AN	1	a doctor	1995	SPOK	Our Agenda reporter is Carole Simpson. CAROLE SIMPSON, ABC News: voice-over By some estimates, as many as 1,800 women are forcibly raped in this country every day. The victims - those who report the crime to police - are usually brought to busy, sometimes impersonal, hospital emergency rooms. They may wait hours until <b>a doctor</b> is free to conduct the difficult examination. DEBBIE ROLLO, Rape Victim: I felt extremely dirty. There was ejaculation running down the full left side of my leg and halfway down the right side of my leg. By the time I got back home to take a shower, it was, I guess, about five hours or so.	Q
6	+AL	+AN	1	a doctor	2012	SPOK	BONO-MACK: Well, you have absolutely hit the nail on the head here. And first of all, I think prescriber education is something that we should focus on. Any doctor who wants to prescribe these powerful narcotics needs to have a basic education as to the abuse prevalence, as to, you know, all that's happening. I think the question on why <b>a doctor</b> would give, you know, Whitney Houston Xanax when she was clearly an addict, you know, there are a lot of questions to be answered. Also, I want to look at the supply chain. Why is it that 958,000 pounds of pills were taken back by the DEA in only three days? 958,000 pounds of pills taken back - I mean, we are overprescribed, America is clearly overprescribed by physicians.	Q
7	+AL	+AN	1	a babysitter	2008	MOV	I'm thinking I was probably maybe about 22, 23 when he came up here, and, you know, it was hard. We didn't have any money, you know. We were college students, and to bring a child into our lives, we just couldn't do some of the things that a 22-year-old college student would do. We had to stay home some nights when friends of ours had invited us out, or we had to find <b>a babysitter</b> or something like that. - Well, Will, what you think? - I like it. - Were you surprised?	Q
8	+AL	+AN	1	a babysitter	2010	TV	I'm tired, I'm cranky. I'm just sick of being taken for [Bleep] granted by the girls. You all right, Trevor? If I want <b>a babysitter</b> , I'll hire you. I don't know what his problem is. Maybe he's on his period or something. Somebody's using my pot for a spoon.	Q
9	+AL	+AN	1	a babysitter	2009	SPOK	Ms-BARRYMORE: (As Casey) No... Mr-JACKSON: (As Phone Voice) Come on. It's your favorite scary movie, remember? He had a white mask, he stalked <b>a babysitter</b> ... Ms-BARRYMORE: (As Casey) I don't know... Mr-JACKSON: (As Phone Voice) Come on, yes you do. Ms-BARRYMORE: (As Casey) No... please. Mr-JACKSON: (As Phone Voice) What's his name?	Q
10	+AL	+AN	1	a babysitter	2014	MOV	So, we try to kinda even things out, but she does play a lot, maybe a little bit too much. (ballsouncing) Michael and I, we used to play at home. Once in a while, we would go to the club to play. When she's about seven, we didn't have <b>a babysitter</b> for her, so we took her with us. And she was playing with the coach and the coach said, " Wow, what a genius! " Then we found out, probably, she said that to every kid. Wait, what are we doing today?	I

11	+AL	+AN	1	a babysitter	1993	SPOK	Hello. 7th CALLER: Boulder, Colorado Yes, Senator Brown, haven't you and virtually every member of Congress violated the law by hiring a babysitter and paying her more than \$ 50 at a quarter and failing to file a W-4 form and failing to pay social security tax? KING: Did you ever do that, Hank? Sen. BROWN: Well, it's been a little while since we've had children of the age where you'd have <b>a babysitter</b> , so I don't think so. But I think your point is well made. My guess is the threshold is so low now, with the changes in the tax law, that a lot of people have violated it KING Also, you weren't appointed Attorney General.	I
12	+AL	+AN	1	a babysitter	2002	TV	That's probably something we can talk about. I asked around today, I didn't find anyone but I'm not done, there are more people I'm asking tomorrow. I'll take you home now. - I don't need <b>a babysitter</b> . - I'm sorry? I said, I don't need a babysitter, bitch. Are you deaf?	Q
13	+AL	+AN	1	a babysitter	2015	MOV	Men, you have served this nation with distinction, in combat zones, in every nook and cranny of this godforsaken world, defeating every enemy they've thrown at you. Hey, what's up? Brenner? - I couldn't get <b>a babysitter</b> . - Oh. The President has brought in these two civilian Arcaders who we are required to listen to for 120 seconds, starting... I can't do this. - You can do this	Q
14	+AL	+AN	1	a babysitter	2005	MOV	No, Jack he rodeos, mostly. We was fishin' buddies. " You bet " Maybe we could get <b>a babysitter</b> . Take your friend to the Knife and Fork... Jack ain't the restaurant type. We're more likely just go out and get drunk. If he shows.	Q
15	+AL	+AN	1	a cat	2005	TV	Hey, Bowie. - Hey, Tess. What you got there? Well... Mommy got tired of Ryan hugging her, so she gave me 200 bucks to buy him <b>a cat</b> . - Watcha think? - That's a nasty cat. You paid 200 bucks for that?	I
16	+AL	+AN	1	a cat	1999	SPOK	JACK HANNA: I keep telling myself that. CHARLES GIBSON: Now we have one more cat. JACK HANNA: Right. CHARLES GIBSON: But this is not really <b>a cat</b> . JACK HANNA: Right. This is a genettes. It's a genet.	Q
17	+AL	+AN	1	a cat	2002	MOV	That's me. - - Listen, pup - - - Patch. Pooch - - whatever. You've got to understand, sometimes danger and I like to dance alone! Good gracious gravy, look at that! <b>A cat</b> is stuck up in that tree! He is? Oh, my heart goes out to the poor, helpless creature. Now, if I were me, what would I do?	Q
18	+AL	+AN	1	a cat	1997	MOV	Are you kidding me? Because I have this cat and it shits on everything. - I was about to give it to the pound. - I only have dogs, couldn't you take <b>a cat</b> ? She's great. You'll love her. She shits on everything.	I
19	+AL	+AN	1	a cat	1997	MOV	What's the problem? I couldn't stand it. I couldn't breathe for shit. - What, did he have <b>a cat</b> ? - A cat? Yeah. I had an uncle who died' cause he was allergic to cats.	I
20	+AL	+AN	1	a cat	2005	TV	Thank God for the all night vet. The cat went out on to our balcony and PS, we're on the third floor so I figure, she's not gon na jump - The cat jumped? - Worse She fell How stupid does <b>a cat</b> have to be for that? What happened to yours? I think someone got into our apartment - Went after King -	Q
21	+AL	+AN	1	a cat	2002	MOV	That's what you called me when I was sick. She was a little girl just like you. She's in heaven now. I have <b>a cat</b> in heaven. Were you her daddy? She was my family and my friend. She died two years ago.	I
22	+AL	+AN	1	a cat	2018	SPOK	The cat is not doing a damn thing, but the dog is like, " What the heck is going on? I know something's up. " His spidey senses, little pug senses, going, " There's <b>a cat</b> behind me. " I don't know. And you know what, there he goes. And you know, it just goes to show you, Claire -- (BEGIN-VIDEO-CLIP GUTFELD)	Q
23	+AL	+AN	1	a landlord	2015	TV	I can't take money from a neighbor, although business at the Leftorium's been pretty slow since that big chain store came to town. You've got a big house, Ned. If you need extra money, why don't you rent out a room? Well, it might be fun to be <b>a landlord</b> . Land fella! There's only one lord. I need a place to stay away from my mom's drying out.	Q
24	+AL	+AN	1	a landlord	2005	SPOK	GERRI WILLIS, HOST: Hello, and welcome to CNN OPEN HOUSE. I'm Gerri Willis. From buying and selling to renovation and design, we show you how to make your home your best investment. This week, we're taking a look at becoming <b>a landlord</b> . What's the best way to do it? What are the potential pitfalls? Check out this young landlord who's facing a very steep learning curve.	Q
25	+AL	+AN	1	a landlord	1993	TV	Don't forget to rewind the tape. Well, the boy seemed distressed. You know, it's possible that you weren't the worse landlord that ever lived. But you were <b>a landlord</b> and I never liked landlords. Maybe I went a bit too far with that pre-payment penalty. Whenever I get my hands around a man's throat, or even a woman's, I find it difficult to let go. - You want some fruit punch?	Q

26	+AL	+AN	1	a landlord	2004	SPOK	Then I went to the Small Business Association. I wrote a couple letters, I didn't get a response. So I started to go from landlord to landlord. It took me six months, and I found <b>a landlord</b> in Hoboken, New Jersey. The place was completely wrecked, and he agreed to let me and my brothers come in and clean out the whole place in exchange for two and a half months of free rent. Before I opened up, I had to get the heavy bags. And -- and I found out that to buy it filled is going to be \$100 more than to have it filled on my own.	I
27	+AL	+AN	1	a landlord	1997	SPOK	He works at Gallaudet University, the internationally-renowned school for the deaf. But the owner of this Maryland apartment complex wanted nothing to do with Jack when he came looking for a place to live. The landlord refused to rent, saying there were no "handicapped facilities" available for Jack. (Jack-Wright-at-hom) HOCKENBERRY: If <b>a landlord</b> somewhere doesn't want to have a strange looking guy named Jack in his own apartment building and doesn't want to rent to him, what do you say to argue with him? (Jack-Wright's-comm) Mr-JACK-WRIGHT: I would tell that landlord, if you're going to be that stubborn and not accept me, I'm going to go find an attorney. HOCKENBERRY: (Voiceover) Wright sued the Maryland landlord. It turns out he doesn't need and never asked for any "handicapped facilities."	Q
28	+AL	+AN	1	a landlord	2003	TV	We'll need the rental application, credit report, any other papers. Sorry, my secretary called in sick. I don't know where she keeps those files. <b>A landlord</b> who can't find a lease? Hey, I'm a busy man. I got better things to do than listen to a cop crack wise. I've got calls to make.	Q
29	+AL	+AN	1	a landlord	1998	TV	Tim, let me ask, if I was renting from you, would you make me sign a lease? Well... yeah. Probably let you skip the... the fingerprinting and the blood samples. Tim, <b>a landlord</b> doesn't have to do that. They don't have to do that. When I do something new, I like to go at it full strength! Like the time you brought home the riding mower.	Q
30	+AL	+AN	1	a landlord	2016	TV	We don't know why the guy doesn't like Trump. We don't know if it's because they think he's a racist or he doesn't, maybe he's a Mexican man. We don't know. No, but I'm just saying we - there's that thought out there that Trump is exclusionary and now you have <b>a landlord</b> being exclusionary. It's like the pot calling the kettle black. SUNNY-HOSTIN# Look how divided our country is because of this, where someone doesn't want to, you know, let someone live in our... Schadenfreude, which we're getting to here. But that's what that is, being able to take someone down.	I
31	+AL	+AN	1	a lawyer	1993	SPOK	Mr-KENNEDY: Mm-hmm. SAFER: That sounds like exploitation. You don't write out how much money a man's going to get for a consideration. I mean, you're a judge, <b>a lawyer</b> . Isn't that vague? A consideration could be anywhere from a dollar a year to a million. Mr-KENNEDY: Well, the interesting thing about that, Mr. Safer, is, number one, there were never any T-shirts produced.	Q
32	+AL	+AN	1	a lawyer	1993	TV	We did nothing wrong. [Telephone_ringing] I want to see my husband. You can't keep us here like this. Well, you can always have <b>a lawyer</b> . We don't need a lawyer. You can't be as stupid as you sound, Mr. Fischer. Kidnapping's just like murder.	I
33	+AL	+AN	1	a lawyer	1991	TV	I heard they also searched your home. Oh my God. I don't understand what they're doing. You should be very careful, Elizabeth. Get yourself <b>a lawyer</b> . And never forget, as much as you help us, we can help you. Mr. Palnick, it's the police. Excuse me?	I
34	+AL	+AN	1	a lawyer	2007	TV	Especially since there's no reason for it. Well, I mean... But you have to finish what you started, right? What I started? Yes, when you hired <b>a lawyer</b> . Well, I had to hire a lawyer. It was the only way I could see my kid. I mean, come on.	I
35	+AL	+AN	1	a lawyer	2017	MOV	Steve, you're gon na have to start pushing these people now,' cause it's getting a little ridiculous, as far as I'm concerned. At the age of 39, Donald Trump has become one of America's best known and most successful builders. And, not surprisingly, he has an ego almost as big as his empire. I had <b>a lawyer</b> , who was a very good lawyer, tough lawyer, named Roy Cohn. He introduced me, at one point, to Roger Stone. Roy thought Roger was a very tough guy. Roy knew some very tough guys, I will tell you that, but Roy always felt that Roger was not only tough, but a smart guy and very political.	I
36	+AL	+AN	1	a lawyer	2005	TV	Admire you even. I suppose I'm not feeling that. I hesitate to admit this... but when I was seven years old... I was a fatty. During my parents' divorce, my mother had <b>a lawyer</b> . She was thin, smart, secure, confident in mind and body. And I said to myself, "That's what I'm going to be when I grow up." And I did grow up to be her... or so I thought. I haven't been feeling very secure lately, Denny... either in mind or body.	I

37	+AL	+AN	1	a lawyer	2004	SPOK	Would a guilty man be so brazen as to try that? Absolutely, the family said. And by then, they'd had enough. The family got <b>a lawyer</b> , Jorge Borron. And together they went after Michel Escoto. JORGE-BORRON# And we believed he was the killer. (Law suit document; empty courtroom; empty desktop and judge seat) DENNIS-MURPHY- (voi# Two years after the murder, the family filed a wrongful death suit against Michel.	I
38	+AL	+AN	1	a lawyer	2019	SPOK	(CROSTALK GIULIANI) : What did I tell you about -- what did I tell you about the FBI? For a year and a half, they were trying to get these -- this information to the FBI. But the FBI wasn't interested, turning them back. They even hired <b>a lawyer</b> in America. They even gave it to several U.S. attorneys. When I first got this, I was -- I said to my colleague and -- that this is a really sad day. I don't know who to trust here.	I
39	+AL	+AN	2+	a professor	2017	TV	But when your food label's off by 20%, your fitness tracker's off by 40%, and your body's so complex that you have no idea how many you actually need, well, you can think you got all the math right and still gain weight. (buzzer) Oh, no, my equation. (fitness tracker beeping) Sorry, Sam, it's true. Sam, this is Marion Nestle, <b>a professor</b> of nutrition at NYU, and she literally wrote the book on calories. So here's the problem with calories. They're just almost impossible to estimate. You can't see them, taste them, feel them.	Q
40	+AL	+AN	2+	a professor	2011	SPOK	It's essentially an enormous think engine, robustly engineered with quality data. Boy, that's an inspiring vision. (Soundbite-of-laugh DAVIES: But, you know, I'm a generation older and I remember the excitement of being in a classroom where people were having a conversation and ideas are arcing across the room. That seemed to me like learning, and I always did feel like when <b>a professor</b> had taken a lot of material from a wide variety of sources and organized it in a coherent way, I was getting something special. I don't know, something - this to me sounds like a little gimmicky. Mr-CHEN: I completely understand. I mean most people are still teaching classes the way that you just described.	I
41	+AL	+AN	2+	a professor	1998	MOV	THESE TEACHER-STUDENT AFFAIRS ALWAYS END IN DISASTER. BUT IF YOU FEEL THE NEED TO SLUT AROUND -- SLUT AROUND? OH, OH. [TIRES SCREECH] LISTEN HERE, IF I WANT TO BAG <b>A PROFESSOR</b> FROM ONE OF MY CLASSES, I WILL, BUT NOBODY -- AND I DO MEAN NOBODY -- CALLS ME A SLUT. SO THE NEXT TIME YOU FEEL LIKE CASTING ASPERSIONS ON MY CHARACTER, TRY REMEMBERING THAT THIS QUOTE-UNQUOTE SLUT IS DRIVING YOUR JUDGMENTAL ASS ALL THE WAY TO DES MOINES, SO A LITTLE DECENCY WOULD BE IN ORDER. GOT IT? GOOD. LOOK, I'M, UH... I'M NOT EVEN THREATENING YOUR AIRLINE WITH A LAWSUIT.	I
42	+AL	+AN	2+	a professor	2003	MOV	This is great. - How did you land this place? I don't know, it was pretty easy, actually. <b>A professor</b> lived here for, like, 30 years, and then he died. That's awesome! That's awesome. A little housewarming.	Q
43	+AL	+AN	2+	a professor	1990	SPOK	This is Jim Laurie for Nightline, in Moscow SAWYER And when we return, we will be joined from Moscow by a Soviet expert on inter-ethnic relations with an Azerbaijani background, Gassam Gusseinov, and by Raffi Hovannisian, who heads the offices in Soviet Armenia of an organization of Armenian-Americans concerned about their homeland. Commercial break SAWYER: Joining us in our Moscow bureau is Gassam Gusseinov, <b>a professor</b> of literature with the Soviet Academy of Sciences who is also a lecturer on inter-ethnic relations. In recent days he has been in constant contact with people in Soviet Azerbaijan. Raffi Hovannisian is an international law specialist, educated at Georgetown University, who is currently director of the offices in Yerevan, Soviet Armenia, of the Armenian Assembly of America. That's an organization based in Washington.	Q
44	+AL	+AN	2+	a professor	2009	SPOK	To Catch a Predator " is now branching out. It was a hugely successful program. Producers are working on a new series aimed at -- brace yourself -- war criminals living here in the United States. The " New York Times " reports this last week that at least one instance, producers travel to a college campus with a prostitute out of Rwanda to confront <b>a professor</b> on charges of genocide. The Department of Homeland Security has concerns about this and, in a statement, they say, " We have significant concerns that a program of this kind could negatively impact law enforcement's ability to investigate and bring cases against the perpetrators of these horrible crimes. " The network's response, " NBC News is engaged in an independent investigation of alleged war criminals and terrorists living in the United States and elsewhere.	I

45	+AL	+AN	2+	a professor	2007	SPOK	JAMAL-ALBAUGHOUTI.: Well, first, to answer your question, what I was doing in that area, I was going to talk to my adviser on a -- who was in a building just next to Norris, where all of this happened. When I was approaching that building, a gentleman started shouting and it's the first time I'm going to say it, but he was using the " F " word and he was telling us to get off the ground. And when <b>a professor</b> starts to use this language, you would know that there is something really serious. I thought there was another bomb threat in Patton Hall because in the last week we've got -- we received two of these, which, at the end, we discovered that they were not serious. But I just left the building and went back. While I was walking, I saw a cop running around.	Q
46	+AL	+AN	2+	a professor	2006	TV	Looks great when it's dirty. The oil gives it a kind of sheen and gloss. Parents' weekend is for lame-o parents whose kids hate them, so they need a school-sanctioned event so they all spend time together. <b>A professor</b> of geology is giving a tour of the Peabody Museum. My kid likes me. I can go to Yale any time I want. 51 weekends of the year is my parents' weekend. "	Q
47	+AL	+AN	2+	a professor	2018	SPOK	There is an executive director of the D.C.-based Republican Jewish Coalition. He told CNN that Trump's condemnation of anti-Semitism was, quote, " very powerful and strong. ". And also, Steve, I attended community service at Carnegie Mellon University, not far from where the shooting took place in Squirrel Hill. I <b>met a professor</b> , Professor Joel Greenhouse, who was cautiously optimistic that the president could be a consoler in chief. Have a listen. JOEL-GREENHOUSE) : I don't feel as if he can actually contribute to the healing process. If he could, that would be really inspirational.	Q
48	+AL	+AN	2+	a student	1998	SPOK	STEWART: Well, Mark, you know, Kew Gardens is not just for tourists and visitors. It's also a place to learn. A lot of students come here. And, in fact, a handful are chosen each year to work in the gardens right here at Kew. And I can't imagine a more beautiful place to be <b>a student</b> . I'd like to come here myself. McEWEN: Take me with you, Martha. I always want to go to all the places that you go to.	Q
49	+AL	+AN	2+	a student	2000	MOV	Huh, okay. I got one for you here. I know what I'm doing. Something's opened up the gates again I can't control it, so I'm rushing in Here comes a mermaid and a little girl Some open drawers from around the world I got some medals hanging on my chest I've seen some good one's, but I missed the best Lady Luck, don't you turn on me I'm just a student of your history I'm just <b>a student</b> of your history Slowpoke, I'm gon na run with you. Wear all your clothes and do what you do Slowpoke, we got some things to find. When I was faster, I was always behind. When I was faster, I was always behind Someone's pulling back the curtain again.	I
50	+AL	+AN	2+	a student	2007	TV	Spartacus. - Kirk Douglas! - Yes. See if there's <b>a student</b> named Kirk. The registrar gave me access to all their files. It's perfectly normal, you know. - What is? - The anxiety of being in charge.	Q
51	+AL	+AN	2+	a student	1996	SPOK	Early evaluations show higher attendance rates and a decrease in youth-related crime. President Clinton has declared the new approach to truancy as a model for the nation. Chris Arnold sp reports. CHRIS ARNOLD, Reporter: The idea behind the new truancy policy is pretty simple - if a police officer catches <b>a student</b> cutting school, they write a ticket. In Los Angeles, a first offense is \$135, and for repeat offenders the penalty goes as high as \$675. But the students don't have to pay if they go back to school and keep a perfect attendance record for 60 straight days. At Hollywood High School in Los Angeles, some kids are confused about how the truancy ordinance works.	Q
52	+AL	+AN	2+	a student	2007	SPOK	We were talking about this in our meeting yesterday that when we were in high school and college, they just scared the bejeezers out of you about HIV and AIDS. And you wouldn't even think about approaching anyone without - for almost being in a body condom it felt like for a while. Has that changed? Prof-MILSTEIN: Actually, <b>a student</b> asked me yesterday in class if we need to talk about this because there was a cure for HIV, which, again, not true. BURBANK: That's what I'm wondering about. You know you're happy for Magic Johnson that he's healthy. Prof-MILSTEIN: Right.	I
53	+AL	+AN	2+	a student	2006	MOV	You're not gon na b.... Listen to me! I don't want you to hear this from anybody else. What? <b>A student</b> has filed a complain against you. Shit. A flag do? God, well, what did you expect?	I
54	+AL	+AN	2+	a student	2012	MOV	Who cares? Someone... - Who were you talking to you? <b>A student</b> . What was he talking about that? What did he want?! I don't know Dave he's new he was just saying " hello ".	I
55	+AL	+AN	2+	a student	2006	MOV	Isn't there some way I can make up the credit? Oh, I'm, uh... I'm sure we can work something out. Please, why don't you come on in? You know, some might consider it a trifle inappropriate... <b>a student</b> visiting a professor in his cabin. Oh, yeah? Well, I wonder what they would say about... this? That's a good start on your extra credit.	I



56	+AL	+AN	2+	a neighbor	2010	SPOK	But how far would most of us go, really, to do that? Would we fight, sacrifice, challenge the powers that be, even loved ones - for years if necessary? Betty Anne Waters did just that. Her older brother Kenny was convicted of murdering <b>a neighbor</b> and sentenced to life without parole. Convinced of his innocence, Betty Anne worked for 18 years to clear his name, a struggle that led her to get her college degree and then a law degree. And now her story is being told by a woman with a knack for bringing a deep authenticity to roles about real women with profound struggles that many of us can only imagine, that is, until she brings those roles to life. We're talking about two-time Academy Award winner Hilary Swank.	I
57	+AL	+AN	2+	a neighbor	2017	TV	I'd hate to think I was holding you back. You haven't... ever. Thing is, Dad, I'm... damn proud of my bar stools. Any given day, I can stop a robbery, prevent a murder... take a gun off the street, save a life... steer a kid straight, and, you know, help out <b>a neighbor</b> I don't know. Hell, I even get to... deliver a baby once and a while. It's funny how all cops love that one.	I
58	+AL	+AN	2+	a neighbor	1999	SPOK	Well, I was thinking there was no way we were going to get this thing out of the river. It would have probably taken 30 men to pull the thing out of the river if we could get a rope around its neck, if it didn't die before we could do that... (Moose-struggling-i) Mr-GREEN:... and if somebody didn't fall through the ice. MORRISON: (Voiceover) Which was about to become a real possibility. <b>A neighbor</b> donned a survival suit, launched a canoe, and put his own life at serious risk for a moose. (Man-getting-in-can) Mr-GREEN: He started skidding it out on the ice to get as close as he possibly could to the moose. MORRISON: (Voiceover) Doug Green has been fishing in the Kenai River for most of his life. So the next thing he did came rather naturally.	I
59	+AL	+AN	2+	a neighbor	2010	SPOK	He's back from Zimbabwe. 800-989-8255. Email us: talknpr.org Jennifer(ph) is on the line from Raleigh. JENNIFER-1Caller: Hi. I had <b>a neighbor</b> who lived in Zimbabwe for 25 years, and had actually - I guess the political system was more informal. She'd actually had dinner at Mugabe's mansion or house. And she was a real fan of his early work and how - that he was a freedom fighter and that he really negotiated for the country with the British. And she talked about the British renegeing on contracts they had made with them.	I
60	+AL	+AN	2+	a neighbor	2010	MOV	What are you doing on this side of town anyway, Bobby? I thought you were a family man now. I don't want to be down here. <b>A neighbor</b> invited Dawn and I to a club and I got into some trouble. What kind of trouble? You know this guy Seth? - Bordas?	I
61	+AL	+AN	2+	a neighbor	1994	SPOK	What are you going to- I mean, people say the puppy-dog look. This old man needed help. Norm needed help. There was- Patricia, <b>a neighbor</b> , a friend of mine, she's 32. She needed help. What were they going to do? Someone had to do something, and fortunately, again, some of the guys in the complex, we were calm and we just did what we had to do at the time that we had to do it.	I
62	+AL	+AN	2+	a neighbor	1991	SPOK	And I was told, " Well, if you don't pay your debt, we'll call anybody we want. " We don't even know our neighbor and so for them to do that is like going and announcing it in a city newspaper STOSSEL It's also illegal. Federal law says you may not tell <b>a neighbor</b> about someone's debt. Some states have passed even stricter laws that make it especially hard to collect from debtors - Texas, for example, where the Hergenbahns live and where Rick worked - but instead of protecting consumers, these stricter laws, because they leave bill collectors little legal recourse, have inspired them to bully and intimidate. STEVE GARDNER, Assistant Attorney General.	I
63	+AL	+AN	2+	a neighbor	2012	MOV	And then he says nothing. The TV in the room is always on mute, and behind his uncle's head, Bill watches a superhero quietly melt a monster's face. His doctor visits and asks if Bill might be more comfortable at home for a few days under family care until the final results come in. (door_opening) (keysclicking) <b>A neighbor</b> must have put these groceries in his apartment for him, which was a very nice gesture. It's kind of a really nice day. He decides to walk around the block. On the side of the road, he sees a woman's tennis shoe filled with leaves and it fills him with inexplicable sadness.	I

64	+AL	+AN	2+	a teacher	1997	SPOK	I think, some of the -- the kind of animosity that we see. There's no magic. There is one -- one case where there was a student in California, she was the only Asian- American in that school, and she was so harassed, they called her " demon chink girl, " they put slurs on her truck, on her locker, she was actually, literally hounded out of school. When she went to tell <u>a teacher</u> , the teacher kind of squinted her eyes -- squinted -- the teacher's eyes, and made fun of her. And that's when she finally -- her parents decided, well, we have no recourse, and they just took her out of school. SUAREZ So that would seem to fly against Roger's proposal that maybe discrimination is experienced in a different way at the group level, in a different way at the personal level, you're saying it can get pretty rough at the personal level too	I
65	+AL	+AN	2+	a teacher	2019	TV	He could be done. When Abraham Lincoln was a young man... He's not done... he said, " Someday, I shall be president. " Dear God, I hope he doesn't wan na be president. He'd be a big improvement. And I have <u>a teacher</u> who helps me believe that I can grow up to be whatever I wan na be. And if you have one person who believes in you, that's enough to have success. Why? Because you don't wan na disappoint them.	I
66	+AL	+AN	2+	a teacher	1996	SPOK	Teachers need to be retrained, and one of the things I think a lot of people walked away from this research saying is teachers need to see videotapes or see real live teachers teaching the way that they should be teaching. It's very hard to change the way they are teaching, just like it's hard to change the way that you're parenting. So teachers need to see real life examples. They need to see <u>a teacher</u> in front of them, doing it the right way. But the other thing that was really distressing -- ELIZABETH-FARNSWOR: I'm afraid we have to go. PAT-WINGERT: Oh, sorry.	Q
67	+AL	+AN	2+	a teacher	1998	SPOK	LISA McREE: I'm sorry. 223171 THIS-IS-A-RUSH-TRA: And in this morning's edition of TLC, that's tender loving care, for years Dr. T. Berry Brazelton has been at the forefront of the battle to protect our nation's kids. His hard work has never seemed more necessary than it does right now, in light of this week's shooting in Jonesboro, Arkansas, that saw four young girls and <u>a teacher</u> killed. This weekend, Dr. Brazelton, professor emeritus of pediatrics at Harvard Medical School, will be holding a conference in Washington, DC, moderated by our very own Dr. Nancy Snyderman, who addressed the dangers in which America's kids are finding themselves these days. And Dr. Nancy and Dr. Brazelton join us now. We're glad to have you both here.	Q
68	+AL	+AN	2+	a teacher	2014	SPOK	NELL-BERNSTEIN# It varies from state to state. But often there is a lot of latitude. For instance, the 10 year old I told you about, expected to be there for a couple of years. he had stabbed <u>a teacher</u> with a pencil. He was there for six years because of the fights. So your behavior in this very unnatural environment can extend your stay. And that was a pretty big challenge.	I
69	+AL	+AN	2+	a teacher	2019	SPOK	This play is like a love letter to my mom that took me a very long time to write. LUNDEN) : Her mother and grandmother both suffered abuse. And her mother testified against her stepfather. SCHRECK) : I remember she wrote a letter to the editor when I was in high school supporting a girl who would come out to accuse <u>a teacher</u> of sexually abusing her. And this is in the' 80s. She wrote a letter, talked about her own abuse. And I just - you know, 30 years later, I now fully apprehend the incredible bravery it took for her to testify against a sexual abuser at age 14.	I
70	+AL	+AN	2+	a teacher	2005	SPOK	Is that what you're saying? PATRICIA: Yes, exactly. And then a lot of people nowadays -- also, one of your guests mentioned -- they expect teachers to entertain the students. So if <u>a teacher</u> can't make math exciting and fun such that the kids are jumping up and down about it, they think that the teacher's not doing a good job. And, you know, kids kind of pick up on that from their parents. And so they think that math is boring or math is hard. And a lot of parents.	I
71	+AL	+AN	2+	a nurse	2004	SPOK	Like the mother in the film, Fran Sheridan had a premature baby in New York. and a hospital bill the family couldn't afford. (Excerpt-from- " In-A BRAVER: (Voiceover) In real life, it wasn't a neighbor like Mateo who paid the Sheridans' bill, but... Ms-K-SHERIDAN: A nurse. Ms-N-SHERIDAN: Yeah, <u>a nurse</u> . My mom actually sent her a thank-you card to say,' Thanks a million.' The woman called up my mom and said,' I have not received a thank-you card in 20 years and I'm now -- this bill is now paid. So she found some kind of loophole or something.	Q

72	+AL	+AN	2+	a nurse	2007	SPOK	Do you like e-mails? Do you like phone calls? Also, Who in your office should I talk to instead? There's <b>a nurse</b> , there's a guidance counselor. There may be somebody else that you also have a different relationship with that may make it easier afterwards to kind of then do the follow-up. SMITH: All good resources. And in just a few moments left, one of -- one of the other tips that I liked is that you should team up.	Q
73	+AL	+AN	2+	a nurse	2011	MOV	We... set up a picnic table in my back yard and we got food and everything for all of you. - That's a great idea. The day wagon come, we'll leave a note... and tell' em we'll be down the street at a picnic. 4415050 Michael Jackson's LA Residence June 25, 2009 (FIREPARAMEDICSPEAKING) (ALBERTOALVAREZSPEAKING) I arrived at the hospital Frank Dileo JACKSON'S MANAGER 1984-89, 2009 and the lady came out maybe 20 minutes later, <b>a nurse</b> . I stood up. She said, " Who are you? " " I'm Frank Dileo, I manage Michael. " Is he okay?	I
74	+AL	+AN	2+	a nurse	1999	TV	RATHER: (Voiceover) And Bray approves of the tactics of Eric Rudolph, a fugitive who is suspected of bombing a clinic near Atlanta and then allegedly setting off a second bomb after police arrived. Rudolph is one of the most wanted men in America. Authorities have been searching for him for months in the mountains of North Carolina. They believe Rudolph is also responsible for the bombing of an Alabama clinic which killed a police officer and maimed <b>a nurse</b> , Emily Lyons. When you saw her picture on television recently, did you have any sympathy for her at all? Rev-BRAY: Well, immediately, I did. And then I disciplined my mind to -- to focus upon the daily butchering of children that she was engaged in.	Q
75	+AL	+AN	2+	a nurse	1996	TV	Which leaves us a window of 59 minutes. LISA: What do you mean you don't know who gave you the pills? What pills? Was it a doctor, <b>a nurse</b> , a janitor? (chuckles) Mom, Mom... I want you to meet Roadkill. (laughing) Who? Roadkill... this is my mom. Mom... this is Roadkill.	Q
76	+AL	+AN	2+	a nurse	2015	TV	I'm good at this. What? Options. He was in surgery, and <b>a nurse</b> picked it up. They pick up our phones all the time. Hmm. He was in the lab, and a research assistant picked it up.	Q
77	+AL	+AN	2+	a nurse	2011	TV	Now remember everyone, let's be cheerful,' cause Thanksgivings are very hard for them.' Cause Joe can't walk? No.' Cause his bum doesn't open up to poo anymore, and <b>a nurse</b> has to go digging up there to get up after his stuff? (laughs) Oh, my God! (laughs) I know. That was told to me in confidence.	I
78	+AL	+AN	2+	a nurse	1998	MOV	It could ruin my career. - We can get a nurse and I will come home every weekend. - A nurse? We're not getting <b>a nurse</b> . Your mother didn't get a nurse when you had chicken pox. A nurse. You know she won't tolerate having strangers in this house.	Q
79	+AL	-AN	1	a house	2009	TV	Don't make me come find you. Hey, Ballard? We got a call. A couple kids found <b>a house</b> in the woods all made of candy and gingerbread. Thought that might be up your alley. Oh, my God, that's hilarious. Where'd this come from?	Q
80	+AL	-AN	1	a house	2009	SPOK	They were talking a little bit about some of the special products, the derivatives and credit-default swaps that were created, and the good that some people thought they would do and the problems that they ended up creating. Something else that was created within this whole system of the derivatives and the credit-default swaps were shell companies with names like SPV, special purpose vehicles, and SIV, special investment vehicles. Would you explain the purpose of these shell companies and what they are? Ms. TETT: Well, the best way to explain it is probably to imagine <b>a house</b> with a garage, and inside the house you have all of the nice bits that you like to live with. That's what people regard as actually being the house. But imagine you've got a garage as well in which you stuff things you just kind of don't want sitting inside the house. So maybe you've got a bit of junk.	Q
81	+AL	-AN	1	a house	1994	MOV	How about that? I don't like it. It's probably temporary. In a year or so, [Danny] and I will buy <b>a house</b> . I won't like it. He's great, isn't he? He's like corn that gets stuck in your teeth.	Q
82	+AL	-AN	1	a house	2001	TV	WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE ME TO SAY? ANYTHING. ALL RIGHT. HOW ABOUT, " I HAVE <b>A HOUSE</b> FULL OF UNEATEN COLD CUTS AND AN UNCIRCUMCISED SON. " HOW'S THAT? OH, LOOK, BRIAN'S GOING TO TAKE OUT THE INSURANCE POLICY. AT LEAST HE'S AGREED TO DO THAT.	I
83	+AL	-AN	1	a house	1992	SPOK	You wandered around... Vila: I was building houses back in Panama back in the late' 60s. Zahn: Is that where you started, in the Peace Corps? Vila: I was a Peace Corps volunteer in the early -- in the late' 60s, and I actually built <b>a house</b> that remains as a community center. But I went to architecture school and I followed Dad around with a hammer since I was five, you know. He was a great do-it-yourselfer. And... Zahn: Not -- not by trade.	Q

84	+AL	-AN	1	a house	1995	TV	Well, we've had plenty of that ourselves. Conspiracies of silence because the larger ideals have to be protected. But you can't have larger ideals if the smaller ones get compromised. It's like building <b>a house</b> without a foundation, Deleenn. It can't stand! You know that as well as I do. Come with me.	Q
85	+AL	-AN	1	a house	1996	SPOK	SIMON: (Voiceover) But Jonathan Kuttab says Eskimos would have an easier time buying property in Jewish West Jerusalem than Palestinians. Let's say that you sold your house in the Old City of Jerusalem and went to West Jerusalem to buy a house. What would happen? Mr-KUTTAB: Well, actually, my family has <b>a house</b> in West Jerusalem for which I still hold the deed. The apartment where my grandmother still has the key which she locked in 1948 -- double-locked, she said -- is still there. SIMON: In Jerusalem? Mr-KUTTAB: In Jerusalem -- in West Jerusalem.	I
86	+AL	-AN	1	a house	2005	TV	Oh, yeah? Zach. No, no, no, just please just do what I told you, okay? God, remodeling <b>a house</b> is such a pain in the ass. Why don't you hire an interior decorator? They handle these details for you. Yeah, you're right, that's a good idea.	Q
87	+AL	-AN	1	a car	2018	MOV	Come on, hurry, hurry, hurry! Flare. Jen, just start the car. You try starting <b>a car</b> with your hands tied! Okay, I know. I know it's hard, but just... you got ta focus, you've got to do this, Jen. Uh, okay.	Q
88	+AL	-AN	1	a car	2014	TV	Now that I'm a grown-up, the next girl I meet, If she fits the criteria, it's on. I'm going to marry her. And what are the criteria, pray tell? Nice smile, mentally stable, and a cool set of wheels because I need <b>a car</b> now. Oh, darling boy, even if you did meet the right girl, I don't believe you'd marry her. You want to bet? Hm?	Q
89	+AL	-AN	1	a car	2014	TV	We have nothing to hide, and fighting him makes it look like we do. That's what I said to Jessica. You know what she said to me? " A cop follows <b>a car</b> long enough, " he's gon na find a busted taillight. And even if he doesn't, he's gon na bust it himself. " [Sighs] Speaking of Jessica, you never told me how she felt about me coming back. Find a way to beat Cahill, and then ask me that again.	Q
90	+AL	-AN	1	a car	2004	SPOK	How long could I go on accepting one failure after another? " Shortly after writing this entry, Tauzer had his answer. ! UNIDENTIFIED-MALE: Initially, the call came out of a green Ford Focus that had been stolen from the Kentucky Fried Chicken. ! MORIARTY: On August 7, 2002, Lance Hillis, after failing another rehab program, stole <b>a car</b> outside this Kentucky Fried Chicken. ! UNIDENTIFIED-FEMAL: He was doing at least 65 or 70. I slammed on my brakes. ! MORIARTY: Therese Rawlins (ph) was on the road that night.	Q
91	+AL	-AN	1	a car	2004	SPOK	According to court transcripts, a United Auto Group training manual says: " Prospects will try and interrupt your presentation by asking questions about price, payments, interest rates, et cetera. Memorize the following script: Im glad you brought that up. What Id like to do is not only get you the best price available, but also find out about the down payment and the best terms that are available. ! KROFT: If a salesman says to you youre buying <b>a car</b> . Im going to get you the best possible deal in financing, what does that mean to you? ! RITCHEY: The best deal, the best rate, the best price, the best trade-in, is the best that you and the dealership can agree on. ! KROFT: To me, that means youre going to get him the best possible rate. That does nt mean that youre going to add on 2 or 3 percentage points for yourself.	Q
92	+AL	-AN	1	a car	1995	SPOK	LAGATTUTA: (Voiceover) ATF agent Cynthia Beebe investigated the Kagan case. Ms-BEEBE: But Richard Kagan was the reason that this bombing occurred. He was the one who wanted Margaret dead. (Footage-of-commute)LAGATTUTA: (Voiceover) Her lucky break: A commuter saw an unusual looking man sitting in <b>a car</b> the day of the bombing. And the license plate was traced to... Ms-BEEBE: Ron Petkus. (Footage-of-Petkus; LAGATTUTA: (Voiceover) Petkus was arrested and began to cooperate with authorities. Mr-GEORGE-STRICKLA: Mr. Petkus made admissions that, number one, he was the one who bombed the car; number two, Richard Kagan's the one who hired him to do it.	Q

93	+AL	-AN	1	a car	1995	TV	Friendly place. Oh, doctor? Will he be all right? For a guy hit by <b>a car</b> he's pretty good. - Can I see him and apologize? - Yeah, wait right here. - This isn't a race, John.	Q
94	+AL	-AN	1	a car	2007	SPOK	I remember how peoples bath -- had one bathroom in their house. They had one phone in their house. They had one car. Some of them did nt have <b>a car</b> at all. They carried their lunches to work. They did nt go out to eat. If they went on a vacation, it was to some crummy, rented cottage at a crummy, rented lake, you know, in a crummy part of Michigan, you know, for a week.	I
95	+AL	-AN	1	a bike	2015	MOV	Shoot Roger too while you're at it. You said... You said you were gon na whisk me away like the Prince of Monaco. That's a fine son you've got, Roger. You teach him to play baseball and ride <b>a bike</b> and maybe snap a neck? I made a mistake, Janet. It happened years ago. When I was your age, boy, I was snapping three necks a week for a buck twenty-five an hour.	I
96	+AL	-AN	1	a bike	2004	MOV	In my bag. How'd your first day go? Great! We went into the city, and I got <b>a bike</b> . I almost placed my first Book of Mormon. Great. Were you scared?	I
97	+AL	-AN	1	a bike	2015	SPOK	ABC News " Nightline, " brought to you by... DAN-HARRIS# (Off-camera) Finally tonight, it's safe to say that most of us don't turn to " Keeping up with the Kardashians " for explorations of weighty cultural issues, but new video out tonight shows this celebrity family navigating a sensitive new reality. I couldn't ask for a better dad. Like, he taught me how to ride <b>a bike</b> and be the tomboy that I am. DAN-HARRIS#(Voiceover) Today, a first glimpse into those intimate moments, Bruce Jenner's family reacting to his bombshell news he is transitioning into life as a woman. Your feet are actually way more feminine than I ever would have imagined. Thank you.	I
98	+AL	-AN	1	a bike	1990	TV	This is a classic Harley Sportster 1957, 55 cubic inches, overhead valves. Sam, you're styling. Don't tell me you were a biker too? Er, well my first car was <b>a bike</b> . I had a' 48 Harley Knucklehead. Named after you? I'll pretend you didn't say that.	I
99	+AL	-AN	1	a bike	1996	SPOK	Mr-O'KEEFE: (Voiceover) Try to break down some of those barriers. Unidentified Woman 2: Do you know how to get to 68th between Columbus and Amsterdam. Mr-O'KEEFE: Have you heard about the Yellow Bikes to help you get you there? Take <b>a bike</b> . (Footage-of-bicycle)SCHLESINGER: (Voiceover) It is not long before the first customer. Mr-O'KEEFE: They're all free. Woman 2: Free?	Q
100	+AL	-AN	1	a bike	2017	SPOK	Helmet. You've got to have a helmet for sure. And -- and the thing is, when you're looking for a bike that maybe does everything, right? So you want <b>a bike</b> that -- that is kind of forward leaning a little bit, something where the handlebars are a little bit out there so you can get some, like, a little bit of a workout in. And yeah, so that's kind of what you're looking for. And then when you get kids involved, this is another thing that's really important, you've got to have a helmet early on. AL ROKER: Right.	Q
101	+AL	-AN	1	a bike	2011	TV	He even used his kickstand to prop up his bike. You wouldn't have it any other way. You terrorized Eric about using that bike responsibly. And you knew, didn't you, that once he had <b>a bike</b> that he would beg his mother to let him ride it to camp and that she would give in and let him ride it out of her sight... That for a few minutes every morning, Eric would be free and unsupervised, and something terrible could happen to him. This is all Tina's fault. She took everything.	I
102	+AL	-AN	1	a bike	1995	SPOK	One of the cooking schools, in Pennsylvania, went back and looked at a very old Sears Roebuck catalog, I think from the 1920s, if I'm correct. And what they did was to look at the toys that were being sold and then to make those toys, as part of the ornaments which they created. So you've got an old Brownie camera, for example. You've got <b>a bike</b> and a hobby horse- a saxophone, which apparently was in the catalog, I'm told. LARRY KING: Wonder where that came from. HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON: I don't know. LARRY KING: A train-	I
103	+AL	-AN	1	a school	2006	TV	[Syeda]: Faith And Good Works -- The Path To Salvation, As The Koran Says. I Hear You're Applying To College, Rashid. What Are Your Top Choices? I Was Hoping To Find <b>A School</b> Close To Home. [Rashid's_Father]: Not Too Close, I Hope. The Way He Eats, We Can't Afford Him. [Laughing] [Walt]: Mr. Mahmud... We'll Find Who Did This To Your Son.	Q

104	+AL	-AN	1	a school	1993	SPOK	This- the actual church building was built in 1914. The congregation itself was established in a little log schoolhouse over on Billy Creek. Most of them came from Venus sp at Norway. And when Norwegians come into an area, it was common that the first thing that they established was <b>a school</b> and then a church PASTOR You may be seated. We will receive your offering at this time. organ played in background Ms. ANDERSON: We're at the foothills of the Crazy Mountains, and the big stream that runs by here is the Sweetgrass.	I
105	+AL	-AN	1	a school	1997	MOV	But it was the flicker of projectors and the images on movie screens that truly enraptured her. She and her sister Nora loved the glamorous, plot-driven films of Cecil B. DeMille, and the expressionistic Siegfried by her favorite German director, Fritz Lang, became a glowing source of inspiration to her. [dramatic_music] Movies like The Mark of Zorro, The Oyster Princess, The Indian Tomb, and The Isle of Lost Ships had a sense of adventure with self-reliant heroes accomplishing great feats. After graduating from college in the fall of 1924, she entered <b>a school</b> for Screenwriters, called the Cinema Institute. The first year at the Institute was focused on acting, and Ayn diligently studied the art of performing for the silent screen. With an insatiable appetite for anything abroad, Ayn would sit through two shows of a movie just to catch a glimpse of the New York skyline in a scene. Like a shot in the arm and a life-saving transfusion, and it was wiping Russia as a world out of her consciousness and inciting her to write stories of her ow.	I
106	+AL	-AN	1	a school	2016	SPOK	you don't have the ability to take enforcement through the Department of Education, because the judge has said you can't enforce this directive. Previously, a transgender student could go to the department and say: I feel like my civil rights are being violated. Right now, that has been put on hold through this order. Transgender students say that bathrooms are not their only concern in school, sort of feeling safe and a sense of belonging, but they say that they do matter, because when <b>a school</b> doesn't allow them to use the restroom of their choice or requires them to use a single stall or staff restroom, they say that it feels like the school isn't respecting their gender transition. And that can stigmatize them or bring other school climate concerns with their classmates. WILLIAM-BRANGHAM# So, there's a lot of different legal cases going on, in Texas, and Virginia and other places. Is your sense, is the legal analysis here that this is ultimately going to end up at the Supreme	Q
107	+AL	-AN	1	a school	2013	SPOK	I can't wait to have kids. GUILFOYLE# You need major counseling. GUTFELD# Eric, it's kind of a small story in a way. It's <b>a school</b> in wherever. PERINO# Ipswich. GUTFELD# What? PERINO# Ipswich.	Q
108	+AL	-AN	1	a school	2006	MOV	Hey, man, these are serious charges, all right? Wait a second, you just said that disrupting the school is a misdemeanor. They didn't charge them with disrupting <b>a school</b> . The charged them with the conspiracy to disrupt a school. - A conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor? - Exactly. Wait a minute, that doesn't sound so bad.	Q
109	+AL	-AN	1	a school	2003	SPOK	Well, should it just be given to them with no strings attached and have them do with it what they will? Mr-LOEB: I would argue that it should for the simple reason that they are spending this money effectively even though, you know, there isn't some bureaucratic paper trail. You know, it's not like they're giving, you know, \$27.5 million to a sheik, you know, to build a new hospital. They're giving \$500 to this guy, a hundred dollars to this guy, \$5,000 to rebuild <b>a school</b> . These are very small amounts of money to the US mind, to Washington, but to an Iraqi, this is extraordinary. BRAND: And conversely, are the Saddam loyalists able to also spend money -- who knows where they're getting it from -- to win the hearts and minds of ordinary Iraqis? Mr-LOEB: Well, I don't think they're necessarily spending money to win the hearts and minds of ordinary Iraqis.	Q
110	+AL	-AN	1	a school	2016	SPOK	We can focus on one sound bite, though. LEMON# Go ahead. MCCAUGHEY# And let's point out the real racist candidate in this presidential contest is Hillary Clinton. She has crisscrossed the nation telling African-American audiences that they're the victims of systemic racism and actually accusing public school teachers of creating <b>a school</b> to prison \$ pipeline when they suspend or discipline African-American students. Why is that racist? Because it's obvious that Hillary Clinton thinks that African-American students can expect to behave in school, to perform in school, to succeed in school. LEMON# But lieutenant governor, just looking at the data here, is looking at the data.	Q

111	+AL	-AN	1	an apartment	2019	TV	We've got laws that do that. We prevent them from drinking, smoking, gambling. Minors aren't allowed to vote, open a bank account. Rent <b>an apartment</b> . Rent a car. Buy fireworks. Sign a contract.	I
112	+AL	-AN	1	an apartment	2001	MOV	Good. How are you? I'm good. I meant to call you last week... because I found <b>an apartment</b> through a buddy of mine. So I'm not gon na need to look at any more spaces. Well, you know, what's up? Well, I was just wondering -- I had this really great apartment that I really wanted to show you.	I
113	+AL	-AN	1	an apartment	2018	TV	With the stipulation of regular mental health evaluations. So... Justice was served. Hope so. My dad rented <b>an apartment</b> for us. I have to keep seeing a psychiatrist, and do community service. Cody's going to volunteer with me. I think I'm going to like helping people.	Q
114	+AL	-AN	1	an apartment	2018	MOV	Now that's a bitch. You just said that she was clean. I meant she was clean enough to go to your house. See, cause you got <b>an apartment</b> . You don't have any copper. Mom, but I do have a toaster. Well, then lock your shit up, or that bitch will take everything.	I
115	+AL	-AN	1	an apartment	2014	SPOK	MATT-GUTMAN# (Off-camera)... to rob banks with them? ABBY-CATT# Yeah. And then, the next day, my dad just basically laid it all out. You know, " I'll buy you a new car and I'll get you <b>an apartment</b> ." MATT-GUTMAN# (Off-camera) Could you have asked, " Well, why don't you just give me the money? Why do I have to be a bank robber with you? " ABBY-CATT# No, I never asked.	Q
116	+AL	-AN	1	an apartment	2004	SPOK	I mean, he was making about \$500,000 a year, even more, even more. MORIARTY-I on-came: From his photographs. G-SIPAGHOLU: Yes, from his photographs, yes. MORIARTY-I voice-o: Andanson, seen here in a French documentary, spent his money on this chateau in the Loire Valley in central France, kept <b>an apartment</b> in Paris, and drove an expensive BMW. But what brought him to the attention of French authorities was another car he owned: a white Fiat Uno. The question? Was it the Fiat Uno sideswiped by the Mercedes in the tunnel the night Diana died?	I
117	+AL	-AN	1	an apartment	2007	TV	That fits perfectly. Explains why he travels on trains. We have a home address? He had <b>an apartment</b> in Astoria about ten years ago, but a neighbor said he disappeared after Kobe was born and then Gina moved out two weeks after that. That fits the timetable of Jason's adoption. Yeah, and since we don't know the identity of his birth parents, it's possible that Kobe is Jason Taylor. You should bring in his sister, see if she can confirm it.	I
118	+AL	-AN	1	an apartment	2003	TV	No, that's what you are. So do you intend to stay in touch? No, i... I intend to do more than that. I... Now that i have a job and <b>an apartment</b> . I want him to come and live with me. And of course, i know it won't be easy and... I'm sure he's very angry, But i intend to make it up to him. It's an interesting tape... But what i would like to know Is why you brought it to us, Considering your former position in jim stockwell's campaign. I've always had a deep and abiding regard for the truth, Especially where politicians are concerned.	I
119	+AL	-AN	2	a shoe	1995	TV	Who's Luke Ventura? He's some guy who used to work with me at Gary's Shoes. He was always sucking up to the boss and brownnosing. He worked overtime, he was polite to the customers and he actually sold <b>a shoe</b> from time to time. Yeah. But look at the luck the SOB is having. Peg, that should be my picture in there.	Q
120	+AL	-AN	2	a shoe	1994	SPOK	Inside the barn, sheriff's deputies were sticking these long prods into the ground. At best, it was a shot in the dark. They'd already searched dozens of places and found nothing. Then, one of the sheriff's deputies hit something. It was <b>a shoe</b> . Three bodies were buried here. All of the men had been shot in the back of the head. They were Paul Cowart, Jimmy Harvey and John Freeman, all drifters.	Q
121	+AL	-AN	2	a shoe	1994	SPOK	Det-FUHRMAN: There was drops up until there was steps going in -- into a trough area that was a few feet wide and then steps that came out of that trough area up into the sidewalk at the same level as the front of the residence, and then there was more drops seen, but no footprints. Ms-CLARK: Now these -- these footprints, are these bare feet that you're seeing? Det-FUHRMAN: No. Ms-CLARK: What are they? Det-FUHRMAN: It appeared to be <b>a shoe</b> with a sole and a heel, not one continuous shoe print. Ms-CLARK: And how was it that you were able to see these prints? Det-FUHRMAN: They were imprinted in red onto the pavement of the sidewalk. Ms-CLARK: Did it appear to be in blood?	Q
122	+AL	-AN	2	a shoe	2012	TV	We better check it out. I don't see them anymore. It went in this direction. There's <b>a shoe</b> right there. What? Oh! It's a damn foot!	Q
123	+AL	-AN	2	a shoe	2010	MOV	You don't want those shoes. You want new shoes. We want a person. You want <b>a shoe</b> . But you're morally superior. I'm sure I'll get that some day but... But, you know... Okay. I'll get to you later.	Q

124	+AL	-AN	2	a shoe	2017	MOV	Certainly not the setting. While I was waiting, a cockroach this big tried to steal my shoe. Yeah. They'll take <b>a shoe</b> . Honestly, this? This godforsaken mosquito ranch was a conscious choice? I could drop you back off at the airport.	Q
125	+AL	-AN	2	a shoe	2010	SPOK	An Oscar for George Kennedy. And that's one of those solo meals we were talking about. CONAN: So Murray, if you had a favorite to pick, what would your favorite be? Mr. HORWITZ: This is a tough one, Neal, but I have to say in the classic Charlie Chaplin feature " The Gold Rush, " where he and Mack Swain are starving and they sit down to eat <b>a shoe</b> . It's just one of the great, great movie scenes of all time. CONAN: Do you think that someone - of course we don't have a clip, it was a silent movie. But you'd think somebody eating a shoe would do so reluctantly.	Q
126	+AL	-AN	2	a shoe	1990	MOV	Don't worry. Try again. What're you doing here? I'm picking up <b>a shoe</b> for someone. Shoe? I think you came to steal milk. No, I'm not!	Q
127	+AL	-AN	2	a sock	2004	TV	Do I get to be rude then? Hi. What's this? That's <b>a sock</b> . It's a man's sock. I found it under our bed. It's not mine.	Q
128	+AL	-AN	2	a sock	1993	TV	Wait, I don't think she wants... - Yes, she does. - I'll get the coats. Tell him I have all his cashmere socks... and if he's not home by 6:00 tonight, I'll start shredding <b>a sock</b> an hour. Okay. Sock an hour. I got it.	Q
129	+AL	-AN	2	a sock	1994	TV	I go there thinking this is my big chance. - But it's a trap. - Scanlon set you up. I spent the night tied up to a tree wearing - nothing but <b>a sock</b> . - A sock? I was humiliated. I became the phantom of Camp Hi-de-ho.	I
130	+AL	-AN	2	a sock	2018	TV	You're all a bunch of garbage! Hey, Barry, dial it back a little bit. Bevy, we are really sorry for excluding you, but you are the only one who can help us! Put <b>a sock</b> in it, Kremp! We both saw this day coming. Come on! Hit me!	I
131	+AL	-AN	2	a sock	2004	MOV	Maggie, may I be frank? Only if you let me wear the hat. Ahem. Lowbrow remarks may work for you... but we prefer the gentle approach. Well, she better stick <b>a sock</b> in it soon. The vultures are starting to circle. Hey, she's not dying! You sure?	I
132	+AL	-AN	2	a sock	2018	TV	Just taking a walk. Mm-hmm. And what's in your pocket? Is that... Oh, <b>a sock</b> ? Were you gon na put a sock on the cockpit door? Yeah. I'm doing it for all of you.	I
133	+AL	-AN	2	a sock	2011	TV	Morgan and Alex have the living room. What do you mean " have "? You know, like, in college, when you got to hang a sock on the door...? <b>A sock</b> ? Why would you do that? You know what? Doesn't matter.	I
134	+AL	-AN	2	a sock	2012	TV	I'm getting another blanket. It gets kind of cold in here. There's a hole in the wall behind the dresser. I usually shove <b>a sock</b> in, but I needed the sock yesterday, so... We should probably talk about this. Okay. Are you robbing me? When I was six, a spider crawled into my ear while I was sleeping, and, uh, it laid eggs.	I
135	+AL	-AN	2	a glove	2019	MOV	Alright, fine. Alright. God! Use <b>a glove</b> . Careful. Have we learned nothing today? Fuck.	Q
136	+AL	-AN	2	a glove	2019	TV	From what? Clothing? I don't know. It could be <b>a glove</b> , but judging by their notes, Westminster doesn't know either. That's the whole Westminster file? Mm-hmm. It's huge.	Q
137	+AL	-AN	2	a glove	2013	TV	Did you finally get a new haircut? I'm missing an eyebrow, Sherlock! That's what it is. Word to the wise: when you got <b>a glove</b> glued to your face, don't tell your wife to just yank it off. You should've let her yank off the other one. You look weird this way. Believe me, we debated about that for a long time, and this is where we landed.	Q
138	+AL	-AN	2	a glove	2000	TV	I've got my eye on a little black comb. Calm down, everyone. There are enough non-monetary incentives for all of you. Hey, I'm missing <b>a glove</b> ! [HUMMING] Do you think this is too ostentatious? I mean, it's a lot for one person. It's fine.	I
139	+AL	-AN	2	a glove	1995	SPOK	JACK HANNA: She works great with these birds, though. And this owl- believe it or not, Larry, this owl can actually kill a small deer, 30, 40 pounds. That's how powerful you see the talons are right there. That's why she wears <b>a glove</b> . Isn't it gorgeous? LARRY KING: It doesn't blink. JACK HANNA: It will blink.	I
140	+AL	-AN	2	a glove	1993	SPOK	PILLARSDORF: My belief has always been that that- it was the match to that glove, to tell you the truth. Mr. ARONWALD: Okay SAWYER voice-over The critical question, would a jury be influenced by such new evidence? We spoke to two of the jurors who convicted Warmus. interviewing What Gary Pillarsdorf, Paul Solomon's attorney, has said, and it has been recorded, is that <b>a glove</b> was seen outside, and it was given to the police. The police say it never happened. Does that bother you? SUSAN TIMMS, Juror: That would bother me a lot.	Q



141	+AL	-AN	2	a glove	2009	SPOK	It's that sinking in your stomach and it's that -- it's that heart-racing panic. (Man-on-short-wave-) Ms-BLAND: And I just thought, what on earth am I going to tell his mum? JAMES: (Voiceover) Coming up, Pete is missing and the clues indicate disaster. (Photo-of-Pete; -arc Mr-WATSON: All I could see down the slope is <b>a glove</b> , his glove in the snow. (Announcements) JAMES: (Voiceover) Pete and Jules lives were turned inside out in one big flash of white. The horrible news came in an early morning phone call to the farm. (Photo-of-Bland-fam) Ms-BLAND: (Voiceover) I had a bad feeling.	I
142	+AL	-AN	2	a glove	2016	TV	From the approach we could see the female victim, and there was a great deal of blood in the cracks of the tiled walkway. Officer Riske used his flashlight to point out several items. And what did he point out to you, sir? Well, the male victim, for one, and an area where he said there was a knit cap and also <b>a glove</b> . We entered the scene from the rear, as there was so much blood. Not disturbing the evidence was paramount. It's a very careful process, isn't it... dealing with a scene like this?	Q
143	+AL	-AN	2	a boot	1998	SPOK	Ms-HOSTETTER:... they're really lightweight. MITCHELL: Yeah, these are nice. They feel really good. Ms-HOSTETTER: You can tell a little bit about how much support <b>a boot's</b> going to give you by flexing it in the store. This boot is a very stiff boot. Usually a stiff boot like this... MITCHELL: Mm-hmm.	Q
144	+AL	-AN	2	a boot	1993	SPOK	The young guy is tough. JONES: (Voiceover)... is starting to worry. Mr-FOWLER: Wiring harnesses, we've got a couple of problems with the colors and straps. Man 5: In early 1963, there was <b>a boot</b> that slid over that to keep it watertight. JONES: (Voiceover) And while they are trying to add up the judge's score... Mr-GENCO: It's 265 going into the... Mr-McKAYE: Oh, we're getting close.	Q
145	+AL	-AN	2	a boot	1994	MOV	No. " Don't put your eggs in one basket. " Now that, I said. - So I have <b>a boot</b> for you. - A boot? And the other one's twice as heavy. Bret, that's my boy.	I
146	+AL	-AN	2	a boot	2006	TV	Did you get the boot? I gave back the boot, along with most of my dignity. I gave up on dignity once Paula broke up with me. Kind of wish you had put it in that context when you advised me to get <b>a boot</b> signed. Hey, wait. What? Seriously, is this hard?	I
147	+AL	-AN	2	a boot	1994	MOV	Hmm. I been thinkin'. We got but one choice tomorrow. I think we ought <b>a boot</b> on over to the police station. Let them handle it. I must say... they've done a fine job with this steak. I don't understand why they gift-wrap these little lemons... but the steak is mighty tasty.	Q
148	+AL	-AN	2	a boot	2005	MOV	Yeah, but fifth doesn't go to sectionals. Skate a clean program tonight, you can move up. Knock me out of fourth. Casey, you almost lost <b>a boot</b> out there. - I know, it's giving out. - I think you'd better come with me. - How do they feel?	I
149	+AL	-AN	2	a boot	1999	MOV	I don't know what's wrong with it. [Arf] It keeps making barking noises. Yeah. [Arf] Shh. You want <b>a boot</b> in your butt? Not you, the phone guy. Yeah, uh, he's here, too. The, uh... I don't know what's wrong with it.	Q
150	+AL	-AN	2	an earring	1997	MOV	I'm sorry, that was a cheap joke, and I'm better than that. No, I'm not. Well, I only ask for a specific reason, don't mean to embarrass anybody. See, I once wore <b>an earring</b> , and I'm wondering if the climate is still the same for people who take a chance. And I don't know, I guess it's a little different now, this was 10 or 12 years ago. It can't be quite the same. But, uh, when you wear <b>an earring</b> , certain things, I noticed certain things.	I
151	+AL	-AN	2	an earring	1994	SPOK	And I got to thinking -- you know, that's. I mean, look, this is a very -- in -- in these times it's a very risky things -- thing to say, and it may be rather idiotic given the trouble she's in. But from her generation I'm sure she's being accurate. She's just -- that -- you know -- she's -- she's a certain age and wearing <b>an earring</b> back when she was young, that's probably what it meant that somebody was a fruity person. And she's just still locked in -- in those days, which is totally understandable. But -- but at the same time, too, sit there and say her comments will be investigated. I mean, that just doesn't sound like America to me.	I
152	+AL	-AN	2	an earring	1998	TV	You're right. So I'll have a beer. OK. I think I lost <b>an earring</b> . There it is, by my foot. There you go. Thanks.	I
153	+AL	-AN	2	an earring	2015	MOV	The police dropped a bomb at the briefing. They found one of Mamie's earrings in [Melanie] Clark's car. Where is she going? Roe, what are you... Did you know Mamie's body was missing <b>an earring</b> ? No, they hadn't released that information until just now. Bankston! Bankston... Did you know the police --	I
154	+AL	-AN	2	an earring	2003	TV	Is anybody down here? Mr. Ford. Let me guess. You lost <b>an earring</b> . No. I'm here to tell you something. What's that?	I

155	+AL	-AN	2	an earring	1998	TV	An earring. How rebellious. In a conformist sort of way. What on earth possessed you to get <b>an earring</b> ? - Milhouse has one. - If Milhouse jumped off a cliff-Milhouse jumped off a cliff? I'm there.	I
156	+AL	-AN	2	an earring	2018	TV	I've been on flights with royalty. Hollywood royalty. Elizabeth Taylor. She threw <b>an earring</b> at a baby. Okay. And of all those destinations, Las Vegas is the most enchanting place there is. A place where tigers are liberated from their dirty jungles, and acrobats can make a living.	I
157	+AL	-AN	2	an earring	2006	SPOK	But there is a story in the AP about a woman who actually found her iPod, people recovering stuff online. We just were looking on the New York City lost and found board this morning, a wallet, a cell phone, an iPod, an Air Canada flight, a Blackberry. Here's something that was actually found... S-O'BRIEN: <b>An earring</b> . SERWER: Some earrings -- <b>an earring</b> at 53rd Street. A camera, a Winnie the Pooh in Grand Central Station. A computer.	Q
158	+AL	-AN	2	an earring	2003	TV	You did a murder in the course of a robbery. That's a death penalty. - I didn't rob nobody. - You took <b>an earring</b> off the woman. Didn't Dempsey tell you not to mess with the bling-bling? I'm telling you, I don't even know DP. Your brother Luther spent time with him up in Greenhaven.	I
159	+AL	-AN	2	an earring	2016	MOV	If Dr. Fishman has tattoos, I'd go get 'em. He didn't have a tattoo, but there's somethin' else that he had. Oh, yeah! I'll get <b>an earring</b> . I don't care. You don't put this in your ear. Where does it go? Kickin' ass and takin' names, baby!	Q
160	+AL	-AN	2+	a book	2001	SPOK	It's a children's book format, but it's not really a children's book. I mean, it's not inappropriate for children, but it's really a -- a book about transition. ROKER: And -- and yet you -- you talk about transition in a way almost using your son Keith as -- as -- as part of this. Ms-BOYNTON: Well, that actually -- the publisher had been asking me a number of years to do <b>a book</b> about transition and sort of theoretical from someone to someone and I really had no idea until my son was graduating a year ago, and then I knew how to write the book, because it was from me to him. It was a much easier assignment than generic moving on book. ROKER: In fact, we've got some pictures and you use a number of the characters that we've seen throughout your career. The bear.	I
161	+AL	-AN	2+	a book	2015	SPOK	Hillary, it is going to be fascinating to see. She is going to do it very gradually, very slowly, and which is wise, but she's got a lot of interesting choices to make. The first choice is whether to be interesting at all. She wrote <b>a book</b> and just now she's released an afterward to that book which was not exactly that interesting. So is she willing to take a risk or is she going to sort of coast? Second, how is she going to deal with some of the splits in the party that have emerged since her husband was in office? Economically, the party has shifted left.	I
162	+AL	-AN	2+	a book	1999	SPOK	How did you get started on this odyssey? How did you hear about these? FRED ALBERT: I published a book about 10 years ago, I'm a home-design writer. The first thing that happens after you publish <b>a book</b> everybody says, so, you're working on another book? I went to the bookstore and saw everybody was writing about rooms in the house, bathrooms, kitchens, and bedrooms. I thought, what room hasn't been done? The doghouse.	I
163	+AL	-AN	2+	a book	2003	SPOK	The result, temporary dots where the laser did its job. KAREN-CASCADDEN-# Remember the lady, the design lady that said polka dots are in in New York? CHARLES-GIBSON-# (Off-Camera) Joining us are our identical twins, Kathy Fitch and Karen Cascadden(PH). We're also joined by their doctors, Dr. Howard Sobel(PH) used what is called the cool-touch laser on Karen and Dr. Michelle Copeland who has written <b>a book</b> on this topic, and is, she's using what we call a rejuvenation combination technique with Cathy. And I appreciate all of you being here. So, Cathy, look at Karen. Does she look different to you?	I
164	+AL	-AN	2+	a book	2007	SPOK	And I don't know that they necessarily plan to make French food, say, when they married. Well, but they could tell their cook what to make, so that's always quite nice. But... CONAN: And you were there as a journalist. You want to write about food and, well, now you've written <b>a book</b> so - your self-fulfilling prophecy. But nevertheless, a lot of people were there to write it from that angle too. Ms-FLINN: Yeah. I met a - there's another gentleman who was there from Tokyo, and he was also a journalist.	I

165	+AL	-AN	2+	a book	2009	SPOK	Finally, every so often we like to have conversations with ordinary people who do extraordinary things. It's a segment we like to call Ordinary Oprahs. Today we speak with author and human rights activist Greg Mortenson. Since 1993, Greg Mortenson has dedicated his life to building schools in remote areas in Pakistan and Afghanistan, with a focus on schools for girls. Despite hate mail, kidnappings, even attacks by the Taliban, Greg Mortenson has built nearly 80 schools and runs four dozen others. To chronicle his life's work, he published <b>a book</b> in 2006 called " Three Cups of Tea: One Man's Mission to Promote Peace... One School at a Time. " The book spent more than 100 weeks on the New York Times bestseller list, and now he's come out with a children's version of that book, as well as a picture book called " Listen to the Wind " that illustrates the way of life for children in Afghanistan and Pakistan. And Mr. Mortenson joins us now to talk about his work.	I
166	+AL	-AN	2+	a book	1996	MOV	What you got in the bag? What do you boys plan on doing with these guns? Oh, we're gon na take the town over, brah. You writing <b>a book</b> ? No, I'm closing one. What the fuck? This isn't ammunition.	I
167	+AL	-AN	2+	a book	2009	SPOK	ANDY-COHEN) : Wow. HODA-KOTB) : Her name is Naan. She is there. The kids from Apple Montessori like literally drew <b>a book</b> full of beautiful pictures and things -- ANDY-COHEN) : Wow. HODA-KOTB) : -- and the teachers brought it. ANDY-COHEN) : That's nice.	Q
168	+AL	-AN	2+	a dress	1992	MOV	I didn't get this. I'm in Spain. If I didn't get it, I didn't open it. Did I have <b>a dress</b> like this? I shouldn't buy anything this tarty. - Did you give me it? - Never should have touched it!	I
169	+AL	-AN	2+	a dress	2011	TV	Well, I was in the moment, okay? She was looking good. She was wearing a dress. You had sex with a cop because she wore <b>a dress</b> ? Well, it had flowers on it. I mean, look, we were just two people doing what people do. - And then she slapped me.	I
170	+AL	-AN	2+	a dress	2008	SPOK	Some scientists suggest that a hormone imbalance in their mother's womb gives these children's brains the wrong gender imprint. After the diagnosis, the Jennings explained the situation to their other children. In their home, they came to accept Jazz as a girl. There he could wear <b>a dress</b> or dance as a ballerina. But in public, they kept his look more ambiguous or gender neutral, especially at preschool. RENEE-JENNINGS-1J# But this child wouldn't give up, was not happy until she could express herself indoors and outdoors. BARBARA-WALTERS-1# (Voiceover) Every day became a struggle.	I
171	+AL	-AN	2+	a dress	1995	MOV	LET'S TALK ABOUT SECRETS, HUH? CONGRATULATIONS, HONEY. MAY YOU AND YOUR HUSBAND LIVE HAPPILY EVER AFTER, MRS. GORDON, OR WHATEVER YOU CALL YOURSELF NOW, OR HE DOES. DID YOU WEAR <b>A DRESS</b> ? DID YOU WEAR A WHITE VEIL OR A BLUE GARTER BELT? WHAT ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT? YOU MAKE AS MUCH SENSE -- NO SHIT.	I
172	+AL	-AN	2+	a dress	1999	MOV	The Daemon Ritus. - I'm me again. - Yippee for you. Man, like, why am I wearing <b>a dress</b> ? Everyone remain calm. Velma, what the heck's going on? If I am correct due to the instability of protoplasm in the proximity of the Daemon Ritus we're going to continue randomly changing bodies until... Jinkies!... until the protoplasm realigns with the correct bodies.	I
173	+AL	-AN	2+	a dress	2009	TV	I've answered enough of your questions. Now it's your turn to answer one. What is it? Why you don't want to wear <b>a dress</b> ? Because I don't want to look like Haley and her stupid friends. I wear dresses, and I don't look like Haley. You are Haley, just... 40 years older.	I
174	+AL	-AN	2+	a dress	2016	TV	I told you about this, like, weeks ago. No, you didn't. Jesus yourself, no-notice-giving little shit. Max, do you have <b>a dress</b> from, like, the 1940s - or something for Frankie? - Jesus. Mom, she already went into my room without asking and threw everything around in my closet! Oh, God, is that my shirt?	Q
175	+AL	-AN	2+	a dress	1991	MOV	Boy and girl meet. They fall in love. He buys a ring. She buys <b>a dress</b> . They say, " I do. " I was wrong. That's getting married.	Q
176	+AL	-AN	2+	a handbag	2016	TV	First of all, it is such an honor to meet you, Miss Davingsly. 18, 17... We're not only a handbag line, we are a brand experience that conveys intention, confidence, - and subtle superiority. - Price point? I believe <b>a handbag</b> should be accessible. Mine start at 2,900. Now, what can I do to get " The Shipley " to be " Bag of the Week? " I'm just a girl from Muncie, Indiana, and I told my mom that for my first trip here, I want the quintessential New York experience.	Q

177	+AL	-AN	2+	a handbag	2013	SPOK	JOHN-BLACKSTONE#Agent 88 was created by writer/director Digger Mesch. He was inspired by this surveillance video of an actual jewelry store heist in North Hampton, England, foiled by an elderly grandmother. DIGGER-MESCH# These moppet hooligans came up and they were smashing on these windows to get these jewels. KAY-D'ARCY# Suddenly, you see this little figure in a red coat bouncing down the road swinging <b>a handbag</b> and she knocks one off his bike, he falls in the gutter. DIGGER-MESCH# She speaks every language on the face of the planet: French, Russian-- JOHN-BLACKSTONE# Mesch wrote a script about an agent avenging angel then tried selling the story to Hollywood. DIGGER-MESCH# And I realized I was going to have a problem.	I
178	+AL	-AN	2+	a handbag	2012	SPOK	Nothing. All right. So if you plan on buying something for yourself instead, they say that there's one item that offers women a special level of satisfaction more than any other. And that's when you buy <b>a handbag</b> , a purse. And it's because you use it every day, you see it every day. It's an-- it's just an everyday item. Other things you might use once a week or once a month, that goes with you.	I
179	+AL	-AN	2+	a handbag	2011	TV	Paisley gave you a counterfeit bag. Like, I was humiliated. Totally... humiliated. So it wasn't just <b>a handbag</b> . It was... symbolic of betrayal. It would only be natural to seek revenge. For <b>a handbag</b> .	I
180	+AL	-AN	2+	a handbag	2010	TV	You just offered him 2,000 dollars. Okay, listen. I'm gon na level with you. I'm just a white guy trying to buy my wife <b>a handbag</b> . Oh, my God. Oh, my God! Oh, my God!	Q
181	+AL	-AN	2+	a handbag	2003	MOV	Can you help me? - I doubt it. No, wait! I... I'm looking for a girl, and she has <b>a handbag</b> , and I need to -- How many people know about the frickin' bag?! I don't know! I got ta get the hell out of here.	I
182	+AL	-AN	2+	a cup	1993	SPOK	David's story was immensely popular, so we asked him to be on the show again. The latest installment from his diary deals with the problems of being a smoker in a nonsmoking world. DAVID SEDARIS, Commentator: August 12th, 1992. I rode my bike to the boat pond in Central Park where I bought myself <b>a cup</b> of coffee and sat down on a bench to read. I lit a cigarette and was enjoying myself when the woman seated 12 feet away, on the other side of the bench, began waving waving her arms in front of her face. I thought she was fighting off a bee. She waved her arms and called out, 'Excuse me, do you mind if we make this a nonsmoking bench?'	Q
183	+AL	-AN	2+	a cup	2014	TV	I thought you were here to do the books at your desk. I love our workplace banter. Okay, I'm gon na walk into my office and not trip. Janice, would you bring me <b>a cup</b> of Joyce's fancy coffee to celebrate? [Sighs] [Elevator bell dings] - Hey. - Oh, what's up? How terrible was Richard Metzger's student council speech?	Q
184	+AL	-AN	2+	a cup	1991	MOV	Why don't you come in? You can leave your things there. Am I supposed to lie down on the couch, or are we gon na make polite chitchat? How about <b>a cup</b> of coffee? Oh, we're gon na make polite chitchat first. Was that yes or no to the coffee? It's a yes, ma'am.	Q
185	+AL	-AN	2+	a cup	1999	TV	Yes! - Oh, no. - In case you get hungry. I put <b>a cup</b> of hot tea by your bunk. You should get some rest. - It has been a long day. - You're telling me.	Q
186	+AL	-AN	2+	a cup	1996	SPOK	The images captured by the stores cameras may not be pleasant, but they make an important point. As Deborah Roberts discovered, convenience stores may seem to have everything you need except security. DEBORAH ROBERTS: voice-over Most of us love convenience stores because they're fast. You can grab a gallon of milk or <b>a cup</b> of coffee and be out the door in just minutes. But customers are not the only ones taking advantage of these quick markets. So are robbers. Watch how quickly these two brothers stage a hold up at the convenience store in Texas.	Q
187	+AL	-AN	2+	a cup	1994	TV	COME IN. JUST TRYING ON MY WEDDING DRESS. HEY, JEWEL, I JUST WANTED TO COME AND CHECK, YOU KNOW, AND SEE IF THERE'S ANY LAST-MINUTE THINGS YOU NEEDED. YOU KNOW, <b>A CUP</b> OF COFFEE, A BLOOD TEST. ACTUALLY, I THOUGHT I'D SEE IF YOU COULD LIVE UP TO YOUR TITLE -- YOU KNOW, BEST MAN. OH, WHAT'D YOU HAVE IN MIND? COULD YOU HELP ME WITH THIS?	Q
188	+AL	-AN	2+	a cup	2001	TV	Dude, I'm already there. Sweet. This could take a while. You want to grab <b>a cup</b> of coffee? Sure. Okay. You know, the way you found that print back there, you think like a cop.	Q
189	+AL	-AN	2+	a cup	1997	MOV	It was a boy, Matty. Are you okay? Can I get you something? May I have <b>a cup</b> of coffee? I loved you in your last movie. You're one of my favorite actors. Is your name Annie?	Q
190	+AL	-AN	2+	a pen	2005	MOV	Good night. - Oh, okay, okay, okay. Well, let me give you my number. Have you got <b>a pen</b> ? Oh. Yeah. I do.	I

191	+AL	-AN	2+	a pen	2003	MOV	Yeah, which means we're probably not gon na find anything. Wh's that? That is... that is a pen. It's <b>a pen</b> . Can not believe I didn't find this. The barrel is a smooth, printable surface. You use the same two fingers when you're writing - - forefinger and thumb in opposing positions.	Q
192	+AL	-AN	2+	a pen	2019	TV	Because it was full of cops, who were also trying to shoot me. And, guys, those were warning shots. I mean, if I really wanted to kill you... you'd be dead. You got <b>a pen</b> ? I want to write this guy a thank-you letter. Do the math. If I blew up a building full of people, I would have covered every inch of my body in sweet, sweet scars.	I
193	+AL	-AN	2+	a pen	2018	TV	And these are more purchase-requisition forms. Charge Nurse, dial 80. Charge Nurse, dial 80. Find me <b>a pen</b> . Excuse me, Doctor. I'm Ava Krug, Arthur's mom.	Q
194	+AL	-AN	2+	a pen	2018	TV	He's choking. Oh, God. I can't clear it. Em, see if you can find <b>a pen</b> . What? Why? He's not breathing.	Q
195	+AL	-AN	2+	a pen	2012	MOV	What? The temperature is dropping rapidly, so get your helmets on and stay warm... until the storm passes. Captain... can you get a message to the scientist and his zealot girlfriend? You got <b>a pen</b> nearby? No. No, I think we got it. Tell them I said... themselves.	I
196	-AL	-AN	2+	a pen	2008	MOV	Right where we always said she'd be. Oh... Prove it. Excuse me, excuse me, you have a pen, paper? Anybody got <b>a pen</b> , pencil, paper, anything? Your uselessness is epic. What does that mean? Here we go.	I
197	-AL	-AN	2+	a pen	2013	MOV	This wedding, it's risky. I guess I'm just looking for some advice. Someone to talk to super quick, to figure out how to survive the next few months. I can absolutely recommend somebody, if I could find <b>a pen</b> . Yeah? Well, I thought you, just because you know the whole backstory. But I'm not a therapist.	Q
198	-AL	-AN	1	a nose	2005	SPOK	BODARKY: Even though she doesn't need the health-care credits, Cassells is still lending her talents to Woodhull. She's creating a mural of smiling faces for the pediatric unit. If Cassells is looking for inspiration for her mural, she might want to peek in on visual artist Betsy Kelleher's sock puppet session. Ms-KELLEHER: How could we make <b>a nose</b> ? What about all these things in here? Do you see anything you might be able to make a nose out of? BODARKY: Despite their ailments, the children are smiling.	Q
199	-AL	-AN	1	a nose	2002	SPOK	LARSON: If a fighter aircraft is a -- is a sports car, what's a P-3? Lt-OSBORN: A P-3 flies like a Greyhound bus drives in bad weather. LARSON: (Voiceover) And that morning, over the south China sea, it was almost as if the other driver had road rage. (Photo-of-Chinese-p) Lt-OSBORN: Next thing I know, I see <b>a nose</b> right out my window. And he's flying up underneath my wing. LARSON: Now when you say " underneath your wing, " you don't mean off your wing? I mean, you mean, literally.	Q
200	-AL	-AN	1	a nose	2019	MOV	Go! Against the wall. Go. (m) (m) Nailed <b>a nose</b> before... Where's our money? Where's the money? Where's the money? I don't know.	Q
201	-AL	-AN	1	a nose	1998	SPOK	That's not my question. I'm saying if we see the miracle of birth and we see the miracle of conception and we can, through a sonogram... ELDERS: I think... HANNITY: No, let me finish -- see these perfectly formed hands and feet and a brain and <b>a nose</b> and a mouth. You can see that at 17 weeks, Dr. Elders. I still have the sonogram picture my pocket. I'm just asking, should we as a society not put value on that, because if you're saying a woman has a choice to terminate that, you're saying there is no value to that?	Q
202	-AL	-AN	1	a nose	2009	MOV	Come on. Get it on. Get it on. We need <b>a nose</b> . - Mom, nose. - Nose. - Nose!	Q
203	-AL	-AN	1	a nose	2016	MOV	An angel. See, it's simple. She had two eyes. <b>A nose</b> . And a small dimple when she smiled. But only on one side. Give it time.	I
204	-AL	-AN	1	a nose	1993	MOV	This happens to be a manhunt. And no talking around in circles is gon na fix that. - And what will? - Us having <b>a nose</b> like a blue tick..... that's a medullawithanantenna, and a lot of coffee. We got a handful of caps, and you're shooting water tanks. He's a smart guy, huh, Phillip? Goddamn!	I
205	-AL	-AN	1	a nose	2006	MOV	Christmas came early this year, baby. I got a present for you. Remember my friend Doc? Now Abe wasn't a nosy fella, but he had <b>a nose</b> . And right below his nose was his mouth. Do you remember Gloria the hooker? Well, Gloria's got this friend Doc who's got a line on a doped-up racehorse.	I
206	-AL	-AN	1	a head	2010	TV	And leave our boyfriends behind This was a great idea. (chuckles) I mean, look at him. I'm just <b>a head</b> on the beach! (laughs) Hey, Andy, come over here And pretend to hike me like a football. Whoo-hoo! 24!	I
207	-AL	-AN	1	a head	1994	MOV	We can recite Crossing the Bar along the way. What do you think? - I can't sleep worth sour apples. I keep seeing these little... hands and feet... and <b>a head</b> full of curly hair, just like Charlie's. God is standing over me, in a doctor's jacket... shaking his long rubber-gloved finger. That's very phallic, don't you think? But I-I... can't understand what God is saying, because he's got a mask over his face.	Q

208	-AL	-AN	1	a head	2018	TV	I'm a magician. Spent a month in Budapest learning how to catch a bullet, so just prepare to be amazed. Now, take your time. I prefer <b>a head</b> shot if at all possible. (GUNSHOT (GRUNTS Oh. (GRUNTS (SIREN-WAILING (GROANS (BREATHING-HEAVILY You can't catch a bullet. Of course I can't.	Q
209	-AL	-AN	1	a head	2004	SPOK	did nothing other than show the picture prior to Mr. Berg getting his head cut off. " The Drudge Report, " you know, which is sort of the dirty secret of every journalist showed three still photos. And I suppose some enterprising people could find the Arabic Web sites that showed the entire videotape. BURNS: Well, and also, Jane, " The Dallas Morning News, " in an editorial, showed a photo of Mr. Berg after he had been beheaded -- it -- just talking about this, you want to apologize -- holding up <b>a head</b> . But the head was blacked out in the photo. Now, obviously, people who do this kind of thing are trying to make the point that this was a ghastly act. Those of you in our audience have a right to know how ghastly it was.	Q
210	-AL	-AN	1	a head	2019	TV	Make way, ladies. Let her come through. That's it, my dear. Now, that is as lovely <b>a head</b> of hair as I've seen in a long while. Let it all down, my dear. Are you selling, dear? How much?	I
211	-AL	-AN	1	a head	2019	TV	Oh! So he could be a little intimidating to sit across from with no guard, no sidearm, no cuffs. But you have to develop a level of trust. One day, we brought a pizza in and had lunch with him. We're dividing slices while he's telling us how hard it is to sever <b>a head</b> . And this guy has hands like catcher's mitts, and he's sitting three feet away. How did he do it? How did he kill' em?	Q
212	-AL	-AN	1	a head	2018	TV	Oh, stop. It's gon na happen. I mean, look at you. It's like a dollop of whipped cream grew <b>a head</b> . Just don't undercut yourself; that's all I'm saying. So you called this lunch. What do you want to talk about?	I
213	-AL	-AN	1	a belly	2016	TV	You might find some evidence in there. Gosh, you're so crazy. I can see you haven't been behaving yourself. You've got <b>a belly</b> full of dicks there, young lady. Oh, God! - Sam, you must stop. - Sorry.	I
214	-AL	-AN	1	a belly	2015	MOV	You know, all this sort of stuff. But that isn't essentially something you can put into a great visual set piece. I mean, the whole idea of McGuffin just doesn't make any difference what they're chasing after... MAN: He has stolen one half of a CIA NOC list, record of all our deep cover agents working in Eastern... Our little treasure here has <b>a belly</b> full of microfilm. DE PALMA:... before we can get them moving. Oh, Mount Rushmore! What a great place to have a chase scene! How do I get them to Mount Rushmore?	I
215	-AL	-AN	1	a belly	2015	SPOK	You are so funny in that show. I started watching the show when you were coming on the now famous pants thing, and every time, the scene doesn't even start and you're sitting in that chair in your underwear and I start laughing. I mean, it's... I'm glad it's funny.... one of my favorite shows. JOY-BEHAR# You have nice legs, you know, if you have good legs you can have <b>a belly</b> , in my opinion. If you're a man. Oh, my God, are we back on his body? JOY-BEHAR# Yeah.	I
216	-AL	-AN	1	a belly	2014	TV	He never keeps his on. And I was just passing by, so I... Man, that was something yesterday. How you holding up? I didn't get <b>a belly</b> full of lead. Yeah, well, I've got to head back. So, good to see you. Yeah, I'll tell Hood you were looking for him.	I
217	-AL	-AN	1	a belly	2014	TV	You're not her mother, I'm her mother. I think right now you're more like her aunt. Uh-uh, no. I didn't get me <b>a belly</b> full of stretch marks to be no fucking t? a. Look, relax, she came to me, I helped her out. She's comfortable with me. Yeah, too comfortable.	I
218	-AL	-AN	1	a belly	2013	TV	And I put out rat poison for him, and I'm like, he probably just calls it poison. Too smart for the room. Well, Dee Dee, I have to tell you, that meat loaf was okay. But now that I've got <b>a belly</b> full of garbage, I'm going to get home and kill that rat. The kids and I have been here for two days. Just call an exterminator. In this economy?!	I
219	-AL	-AN	1	a belly	2013	TV	Mmm. And there's a baby growing inside. Right there in your belly. I got <b>a belly</b> , too, and you can touch it, but I warn you... I'm very ticklish... and shaved. (Goldielaughs) I'm sure people tell you this all the time, but you are very good-looking, and yes, I know that you're gay. My point is... This is a very confusing moment for me. Man, being so close to human life like this... everything else seems... pointless.	I
220	-AL	-AN	1	a belly	2014	TV	Oh, no! The giant is waking up! (all screaming) Oh, God. We're in <b>a belly</b> . Everyone, take off your shoes. (YELLING) How do we get out? Your baby has to press the red " evacuate " button.	Q
221	-AL	-AN	1	a neck	2019	TV	There's nothing I can't do. You went from " we " to " I " pretty fast there, honey. Rorry. Would you rather have <b>a neck</b> like a turtle or aneck like a giraffe? I don't feel like playing. Are you in a bad mood because Mr. Poplovic put a bag over your head until you cried? Yes.	I
222	-AL	-AN	1	a neck	2017	TV	Focus. An ambush requires focus. [whispers] [Dixon], [Dixon]. Go for the small one. Butchy's got <b>a neck</b> like a telephone pole. I'm ready. Abort. Abort.	I

223	-AL	-AN	1	a neck	2016	MOV	I hope to fuck he's not dead. No, he's just paralyzed for a couple of hours. It's a... Thing. It's <b>a neck</b> ... Whatever. Awesome. So what's the deal with your baby? False alarm. Well, since you're here, want your old job back?	Q
224	-AL	-AN	1	a neck	2015	MOV	Shoot Roger too while you're at it. You said... You said you were gon na whisk me away like the Prince of Monaco. That's a fine son you've got, Roger. You teach him to play baseball and ride a bike and maybe snap <b>a neck</b> ? I made a mistake, Janet. It happened years ago. When I was your age, boy, I was snapping three necks a week for a buck twenty-five an hour.	Q
225	-AL	-AN	1	a neck	2015	MOV	That's enough, Roger! Best to be practical. Roger's son will take care of everything. Snap <b>a neck</b> and it's all over with. Should I be flattered, Gordy? You'd kill an innocent girl just to spare my fragile feelings? Do I mean that much to you?	Q
226	-AL	-AN	1	a neck	2011	TV	Stand back, everyone,' cause Tory's ready to take his brutal saw disc for a spin. Dude, that looks like it worked great. All right, well, it cut through foam. I wonder what it's gon na do to <b>a neck</b> . Meanwhile, Kari's pondering process is paying off, too. What I've come up here with now is a kitchen knife on top of a saw blade that's at an angle, sort of like a traditional French guillotine... two out of three headless frenchmen say it's the best... that will work on either a spring load or a really good yank. To test the cigar cutter, Kari's rigged a rubber leg in a vise to see if she can get a clean cut.	Q
227	-AL	-AN	1	a neck	2006	TV	Today it was this guy cut me off on the 405. I mean, didn't have a neck. I mean, actually smiled at me when he did it. He didn't have <b>a neck</b> ? Yeah, you know that- that meatloaf look, hovering over the wheel looking uphill even though there's no fucking hill within miles. Just looking at him pissed me off. Meatloaf look.	I
228	-AL	-AN	1	a neck	2006	TV	Even the phone doesn't work! Look at this! And the body is still warm! Someone with the skill to slice <b>a neck</b> ... without breaking a sweat! Could have hidden the body. I don't know... he's got to show off... What kind of vehicle would this punk be drivin'? " Relaxation Service " Shake it up, shake the bed up!	Q
229	-AL	-AN	1	a jaw	2019	MOV	He would twist his wrists as he would make contact. Also you need to stop leading with your head, okay? You're not Arturo Gatti. He had <b>a jaw</b> made of granite. And you have a pretty face, so try and protect it. Anything else? Not at the moment, but I see some improvement.	I
230	-AL	-AN	1	a jaw	2012	TV	Didn't say that. Nothing happened. I thought Shaggy was you, Fred. Yeah, and I thought I was you, too. Like, it was so cool having muscles and <b>a jaw</b> and a chin. Like, a real chin! It's still not working. What if their minds are permanently gone?	I
231	-AL	-AN	1	a jaw	2000	TV	It might even be that stud that drove out of here in that Mustang. - Did you see him? - Yes. - What <b>a jaw</b> . - Right. He's got a great jaw. - How is he in the sack?	I
232	-AL	-AN	1	a jaw	1994	SPOK	STAMBERG So this time, the second time, it was radiation, no more surgery? Ms. WILSON: No more surgery. But then I've had a lot of reconstructive surgery. I've had <b>a jaw</b> that was oh, titanium mesh, packed with the marrow from my hip and I broke that eating a frozen Milky Way Bar. That was nice STAMBERG Oh great. Ms. WILSON: I didn't know it was frozen	I
233	-AL	-AN	1	a jaw	1994	TV	How about some little injury, like a broken finger or a toe? How about a finger and a toe? And why stop there? She's got <b>a jaw</b> I'd like to plant one on too. Whatever it takes to make her miss a few rehearsals. Of course, you'll have to make it look like an accident. Laura.	I
234	-AL	-AN	1	a jaw	2008	MOV	But it is a skill, speed and accuracy. It is my style. They challenge me weak skill and it does not. People do not know how difficult it is to break <b>a jaw</b> or the eye cavity. They think that it is a strength, but it is accurate. Each blow to hit damn fast. She wept there.	Q
235	-AL	-AN	2	a leg	1999	MOV	My son's in the barn. Is he grown? He was. Gave up <b>a leg</b> at Wilson's Creek. I keep him hid away. Union Jayhawkers would kill him. He should ride with us.	I
236	-AL	-AN	2	a leg	2001	MOV	Are nt you Addie Holden? - No! Heave him over, Just put him in the chair, Try to put him in the chair, - Here, grab a leg, grab <b>a leg</b> . - Grab anything, Call 911, Tony! Goodbye, Tony, my love, And my very best, You were the best I ever had, darling, Oh, God, Spare us, Grieve in your room, Addie, please, this is ridiculous. Go upstairs!	Q
237	-AL	-AN	2	a leg	1995	TV	His wife will be furious. [STAMMERING] His face. He looked like a clown. [GRUNTING] [SNORING] [MUMBLING] Na... And a dog and <b>a leg</b> on a tree. On a tree, the dog is leashed... Leashed. I say, pardon me, old chap. Hello?	Q

238	-AL	-AN	2	a leg	1995	MOV	But mark my words, Wiggins. When King James sees the gold these peasants unearth... success will be mine at last. - Wake up! Shake <b>a leg!</b> - Top off the yardarm! - It's incredible! - And it's all ours.	I
239	-AL	-AN	2	a leg	2005	TV	Your breath is disgusting. Do you see what I'm doing, and you're complaining about? I will go brush my teeth as soon as I'm done. We are gathered here today to pay tribute to... <b>a leg</b> . A leg that saved me. But also kicked me, and stomped on my toes a lot. But that wasn't your idea.	I
240	-AL	-AN	2	a leg	1991	SPOK	All I'm saying is two or three years from now, if a wonderful person comes into a businessman's office and says, 'I'm a veteran just out of the service,' he should get the first priority for any available jobs. Let's move on from there: the wounded. The wounded are the absolute first priority. I can't tell you how it hurts a young man to lose an arm, lose <b>a leg</b> , lose his eyes, or what-have-you. But I can also tell you that those will be some of the most productive people you'll ever put on your payroll, because they will really do a brilliant job KING Have you discovered that personally? Mr. PEROT: Absolutely.	I
241	-AL	-AN	2	a leg	2003	MOV	No, no! Stop! This is your doing, ain't it? You could break <b>a leg</b> doing that. I got two. Let's go get paid. Yes, sir.	I
242	-AL	-AN	2	a leg	1997	SPOK	And I was thrown out. And of course, they had told us when we joined that we always had to wear parachutes in those days. And they said, " If anything should happen -- of course it won't -- but if it should, you put your hand on the rip cord, then you step out of the airplane, then you count to 10 so you're free of the debris. And then, just before you hit the ground, you grab the shroud lines and bend your knees so you don't break <b>a leg</b> when you hit the ground. " Well, see of course, I was thrown out. I knew I had to get the rip cord. I didn't know where it was.	I
243	-AL	-AN	2	a foot	1995	TV	This isn't a hand. It's a foot! Just once, say something besides, " This isn't a hand. It's <b>afoot!</b> " Say it's an ankle, say it's a leg, a bladder. This isn't a hand. It's a bladder.	Q
244	-AL	-AN	2	a foot	2014	TV	I'll go to the gym tonight. Hmm? Ever since you read that story on shower fungus, you've been terrified of the gym. You could lose <b>a foot</b> . - Thank you. - Thanks for caring. Now that your paperwork is processed, you'll be evaluated to determine the next step.	I
245	-AL	-AN	2	a foot	2017	TV	Some little kid choke on a hairball and die. So then you toss him in the soup. I was making money hand over foot, literally. Somebody lost a hand or <b>a foot</b> , I'd toss it in the soup. Well, that's all a lie. Uh, there was no soup. Nope.	I
246	-AL	-AN	2	a foot	1990	MOV	Each of you go for an hour and then turn 135 degrees due west. When you meet, go north another half hour, Where we'll meet you. Leave those explosives and the tools. Anything here blow off an arm or <b>a foot</b> ? No, but, you might try these. Just combine the red and the blue. It may not do much damage, but there's a possibility F blowing off a toe or two.	Q
247	-AL	-AN	2	a foot	1990	MOV	Larry, calm down. You didn't shoot a cop. You shot a foot, OK? Just <b>a foot</b> . Maybe only a shoe. Turgeon Auto. I hear you're having a sale.	Q
248	-AL	-AN	2	a foot	2019	MOV	Okay, uh, that was a good first try. That felt a little more like a kick than a punch though. It felt like a kick to me too. Your whole life, you've known that <b>a foot</b> can only kick. You've known that a foot can not punch. Forget everything that you know. Much better.	Q
249	-AL	-AN	2	a foot	1994	MOV	Okay, love, Mommy's going to help others who need her for a few years, and you're going with Daddy, as I explained. Look at me. Don't step in the street alone. You don't want to lose <b>a foot</b> . Remember the story I told you. Now if someone ever comes up and offers you candy, you scream for the police immediately. Stranger, danger, Jeannie.	I
250	-AL	-AN	2	a foot	2010	SPOK	It looks like this group of bodies was just brought here and bulldozed, pushed to the side. What I didn't realize when I first got here is that this entire mound is already filled with bodies. As you walk you come across a hand sticking out from the dirt. You see <b>a foot</b> sticking out. (voice-over) There is a bulldozer here, but no one is in it. This is not a place where the living stay long. (on-camera) You cover your nose as best you can.	Q
251	-AL	-AN	2	a hand	2019	TV	Nothing up here. See? You described that exact moment to me. You said that <b>a hand</b> was reaching out to grab you. We just didn't know that the hand was your own. We have to stop for today. Please, don't send me back to the cell.	Q



252	-AL	-AN	2	a hand	2009	MOV	You should be all right. Look, man. I don't wan na sound like some psycho Hollywood scientologist or something, but whatever caused that shot... it ain't got nothing to do with the mag jamming, like I said. It's some freak thing, man. It's like... It's like one time I actually had <b>a hand</b> , right, a palm, show up in the middle of a shot. Exterior wide of a field, right? Daytime... nobody in it. And then this freakin' palm shows up, out of nowhere, <b>right</b> in the middle of the frame when we print.	Q
253	-AL	-AN	2	a hand	1997	MOV	Spritzer, Left? - Later, maybe. Look at this hand. This ain't <b>a hand</b> . This is a fucking deformed Creature from the Black Lagoon's claw I got here. Hey, Left. - You throwing that down?	Q
254	-AL	-AN	2	a hand	2007	SPOK	Mr-FLAY: Harry, let me just give you a technique. SMITH: Yeah. Mr-FLAY: Just put... SMITH: What, you want -- put <b>a hand</b> on top of there like that and... Mr-FLAY: Perfect, gorgeous. SMITH:... voila. Mr-FLAY: You're a chocolate pancake expert.	I
255	-AL	-AN	2	a hand	1994	SPOK	MARCIA CLARK: To the south, which would be to the left of the bloody shoe print? Det. TOM LANGE: Yes. SYLVIA CHASE: voice-over To the left side, where a bleeding left hand might have dripped blood, <b>a hand</b> exposed to injury during the murders by an attacker leaving behind that left-handed glove. Add to that the bloodstain found on O.J. Simpson's Bronco, on the driver's side door, the left door. Then, Clark asked about O.J. Simpson's hands. MARCIA CLARK: When you made contact with him, did you notice anything unusual about either of his hands?	Q
256	-AL	-AN	2	a hand	2005	MOV	I live in the jungle, and in the jungle you either eat or be eaten. But, in the spirit of business, here is the guarantee. Ten minutes past the deadline, if the money doesn't arrive, I send a finger. 20 minutes, <b>a hand</b> . 30 minutes, a foot. Sounds like we have a deal. You have a deal. Could we please speak to our son?	Q
257	-AL	-AN	2	a hand	2004	MOV	How madly generous of you. (Charles) And London was full of your mischief, Julia. (Julia) Was it? It sounds as if you needed <b>a hand</b> to hold. Are you through the worst? I think my vanity was more wounded than my heart. I'm so sorry, Julia, sorry that you've suffered.	Q
258	-AL	-AN	2	a hand	1992	TV	Please. - What's wrong? - Everything. Every time I think about this war, our mission, I feel panic, like <b>a hand</b> closing around my throat. You're never gon na feel good about this war. But we must complete our mission. I've been doing a little research about William T Riker.	Q
259	-AL	-AN	2	a hand	1998	TV	Then? She invites me back to her place for coffee. She's dropping sexual entdres like bread crumbs. We kiss, <b>a hand</b> goes here, a hand goes there. Suddenly she slaps me. Then what? Well, I slapped her back.	Q
260	-AL	-AN	2	an ear	2012	TV	No. No? Let me tell you about Theo Tonin. The man carries <b>an ear</b> in his pocket. He carries a human ear in his pocket. And when he wants to talk to somebody, he wants to get their attention, he reaches into his pocket, takes out the ear, and he speaks directly into it. What does he say?	Q
261	-AL	-AN	2	an ear	2005	TV	I've run the numbers ten different ways, and you're not gon na make it if you don't ramp up that patient load. Well, that's kinda tough to do with two other doctors in town. You used to rake it in with those cosmetic peels and micro-dermabrasions. Pin <b>an ear</b> back now and then. Do a little lipo. Eh, doubt there'd be much interest for that kind of stuff around here. You kidding me?	Q
262	-AL	-AN	2	an ear	2006	TV	Does it hurt when you sew that thing on him? No. We implant a tiny ear-shaped scaffold, filled with donor tissue into our guy's back. His blood nourishes the growing cells, and in about 6 weeks, you have <b>an ear</b> . I forwarded Dr. Kaplar your blood work, so he picked this mouse based on the results. You'll also be given a heavy dose of anti-rejection drugs to aid the process. Even then, there's still a 20% chance that your body will reject the tissue.	Q
263	-AL	-AN	2	an ear	1995	MOV	You all right? Let me out of here. What is that? It's <b>an ear</b> . A rotted-off human ear. Yeah, but my ear? Look!	Q
264	-AL	-AN	2	an ear	2006	TV	I tried to walk home. A lot of hungry deer walking around at this hour. Here's where the story gets fun. You may have noticed I'm missing <b>an ear</b> . Managed to pull it out of the deer's mouth and put it in some ice I got at a 7-Eleven. When you're ready to apologise, just talk into this cup. - Brian, this is inexcusable.	I
265	-AL	-AN	2	an ear	1999	TV	Talk to you later. I'll never get used to this. One day she's at the Friendship Ceremony, and the next day, she's on the news. The coroner's office said she was missing <b>an ear</b> . So I'm thinking maybe we're looking for a witch. There are some great spells that work much better with <b>an ear</b> in the mix. That's one fun little hobby you've got there, Will.	Q
266	-AL	-AN	2	an ear	2006	TV	I'm not sure how people go about doing these things but here. You should be there for your daughter's birthday. I can't take that. Come on... I can't even Botox <b>an ear</b> with this. Oh. Would everyone please watch this? Because nobody, but nobody, cries like Sammy.	Q

267	-AL	-AN	2	an ear	1990	TV	Catch you later, Pops. Colonel Brewster. My son's heroes are Stokely Carmichael and Abby Hoffman. Find myself shelling out four grand a year for college tuition, so that he can tell me that, uh... my career sucks, and he can march on Washington. He cut <b>an ear</b> off a dead NVA. It's not his first trophy. Are we the problem, colonel, or is the Army to blame for making us the way we are? INVESTIGATOR: State your name, rank, grade and organization for the record.	Q
268	-AL	-AN	2	an ankle	2019	MOV	Kobe is not dead. You wanted to work with guys the level of your cousin before he... Look, Ray, you can not take a cut of your commission. It's my commission. Besides, it's what the players are asking for - a larger cut of the gross for that day when the court ain't dry and they lose <b>an ankle</b> or they piss off a coach or... The owners will cave. How much are they making... Not enough. So, you're on the side of the players?	I
269	-AL	-AN	2	an ankle	2018	SPOK	Did you feel like you were cherishing your moment? TAYLOR) : Yes. I felt it was a race against the clock. I was always aware of that, especially starting late as I did. GROSS) : You had broken <b>an ankle</b> , and then another ankle started splintering. And in - I think it was your last performance on stage, you ended up performing in a pool of blood from your shattered ankle. TAYLOR) : (Laughter) Yeah. GROSS) : Do you feel like you needed for that to happen in order to stop dancing? TAYLOR) : Yes.	I
270	-AL	-AN	2	an ankle	2018	SPOK	an African-American cop who infiltrated the Ku Klux Klan by joining it, as chronicled in Spike Lee's blistering social comedy, " Black KKKlansman. " Ethan Hawke is harrowing as a troubled priest in " First Reformed. " Viola Davis is a force to be reckoned with in " Widows. " And an aging action franchise had its best outing in a while, with Tom Cruise apparently taking its title, " Mission: Impossible - Fallout, " literally, falling out of planes, helicopters and buildings, and breaking <b>an ankle</b> in the process. (SOUNDBITE-OF-FILM- REBECCA-FERGUSON) : (As Ilsa) What the hell is he doing? SIMON-PEGG) : (As Benji) I find it best not to look. MONDELLO) : Kids tried not to look as their parents contemplated divorce in the moody, low-budget film, " We The Animals " and also in the bigger-budget drama, " Wildlife, " with Jake Gyllenhaal and Carey Mulligan.	I
271	-AL	-AN	2	an ankle	1991	TV	Bungee jumping. You tie an elastic cord around your ankle, and then you jump off a bridge. You see, Frank, I have grown really, really tired of contact sports. I mean, sure, you can break <b>an ankle</b> , you can tear up a knee, but can you die? Can you die? Where is the fun in it all if defeat is nothing more than six months in traction?? [Continues] - Have you two discussed the future?	I
272	-AL	-AN	2	an ankle	1992	TV	Sixty-three degrees. Right. We were trailing Cal by a touchdown. Psychologically, we were beaten... and just before halftime, Arthur Dworkin twisted <b>an ankle</b> ... and that's when they moved me over to first trombone. Hey, you know, maybe we could double for New Year's. - Yeah, well, we'll see. - Great.	I
273	-AL	-AN	2	an ankle	1992	MOV	From the ground? Hold on. A couple stories. Well, if one were to hang by their hand before jumping... We might only break <b>an ankle</b> . It wasn't me I was talking about, Kaufman. Isha. You called me?	I
274	-AL	-AN	2	an ankle	1994	TV	You better be in order on your housekeeping on this contract. If anybody but Zeppo was out to hurt her, I will come after you. Didn't know she was your family. Don't care if she steps off the curb and twists <b>an ankle</b> . I don't care if she breaks a nail. I will come after you. Understand?	I
275	-AL	-AN	2	an ankle	1995	TV	Yeah. Yeah, you don't wan na rush it. - No, I don't wan na rush it. When I was playing ball and I'd rip a knee or twist <b>an ankle</b> , the coach would be so jacked up to get my butt back in there that I'd never heal. Why is it you guys are always using sports to explain life? I du n no. Maybe it's cos we don't sew! -	I
276	-AL	-AN	2	an ankle	1997	TV	It's okay to want things, Ray. - No, you're wrong. Right now, my expectations are right here, this high. When I fall from here... I sprain <b>an ankle</b> . I limp away. That's all. If I fall from where you're talking about... splat. I'm Splat, the loser.	I
277	-AL	-AN	2+	a toe	2019	MOV	Did you hear that? Hear what? I don't hear anything. There was <b>a toe</b> in the stew. A freaking toe. What does the book say happens next? " August got very scared. "	Q
278	-AL	-AN	2+	a toe	2019	TV	Would you say that last part one more time? My... == sync, corrected by elderman == 6674712 Ooh, it's freezing out here. Would you like me to... heat things up? No, I want to get in the hot tub before I lose <b>a toe</b> . Oh. That is bright! Yeah, a new neighbor put in floodlights.	I
279	-AL	-AN	2+	a toe	2019	TV	I'm gon na get the beer funnel. Please. I've only waited in line once... December 1, 1974. Bills-Colts tickets. It was so cold, my sister Donna lost <b>a toe</b> . May she rest in peace. Okay, so which one is Dwayne? Hold up.	I

280	-AL	-AN	2+	a toe	1996	TV	Nah. You best bring' em back where from you got' em. - Okay. Back you go... to waits for a woman of less discriminating' tastes. Most folk'll never lose <b>a toe</b> and then again, some folk'll Like Cletus the Slack-Jawed Yokel Hey. You know what? I could call my ma while I'm up here. Hey, Ma!	I
281	-AL	-AN	2+	a toe	2002	MOV	Oh, yeah. - Did you ever break a bone? - Well, when I was a kid. Couple of arms, three fingers and <b>a toe</b> , I think. - Are you serious? - Well, not all at once. However, our doctor did eventually quit medicine and became a bigtime plasterer.	I
282	-AL	-AN	2+	a toe	2002	MOV	I renounce fish. I vow never to set foot in that ocean again. That's how much " fuck fish. " That was 17 years ago, and I have never since stuck <b>a toe</b> in that ocean. And I love the ocean. But why? Done with fish.	I
283	-AL	-AN	2+	a nail	2019	TV	You're gon na let him go? Sometimes you just have to let things cool off, or you'll end up making them worse. God damn it! I broke <b>a nail</b> . You know, I can not believe we let ourselves get talked into this. And for what? To celebrate Roxy?	I
284	-AL	-AN	2+	a nail	2019	TV	You're relentless. Pot, kettle, black, baby girl. God damn. Broke <b>a nail</b> . I've envied your powers, but never the P.I. stuff. Stalking out suspects for weeks on end? Like watching paint dry.	I
285	-AL	-AN	2+	a nail	2014	TV	It hurts like hell. [Pills_rattling] Vicodin, I thought you said you gave this stuff up. I am. So, what - - you chip <b>a nail</b> , and you've fallen off the wagon again? Is that it? I'll tell you, you got one hell of a commitment to sobriety, sweetheart. Okay, you might want to shut up right about now.	I
286	-AL	-AN	2+	a nail	2015	MOV	No! (Whimpering) (Screams, thuds) (Laughs) I think it's safe to say That you won't be putting your hands on anyone any time soon. (Laughsmaniacally) (Sighs) Damn it. I broke <b>a nail</b> . Ah, fuck it. I got ta go. Where are you going?	I
287	-AL	-AN	2+	a nail	2005	MOV	Though I'd really rather not. Looks quite perilous. Don't bother. You might break <b>a nail</b> or something. Just take the stairs. # Diddle-I diddle-I Diddle-I see you cryin' # Stairs? Trellis would have been easier.	I
288	-AL	-AN	2+	a nail	1990	TV	Darn, I don't believe it. - It's all right, it's all right. No, it isn't. I broke <b>a nail</b> . We still have a chance. Duke is up. - Time out, please.	I
289	-AL	-AN	2+	a nail	2009	MOV	Extend your fingers and follow all the way through. Use all your strength. Ow! God, I think I broke <b>a nail</b> . You broke a nail? You need blood. We have a lot of work to do.	I
290	-AL	-AN	2+	a nail	2003	TV	Right behind you. Oh! Ow! I broke <b>a nail</b> . Pinky? I don't even care. Yes, you do.	I
291	-AL	-AN	2+	a nail	1999	MOV	I don't know about that. Killer save. Are you okay? Yeah, I broke <b>a nail</b> , but it was worth it. - Great game, guys. Nice save, Em. - Thanks.	I
292	-AL	-AN	2+	a tooth	2019	TV	And Halley, bless her heart, wanted to bring him his boo-boo bear, so she climbed over the safety rail and took a little tumble down the stairs. She fell down the stairs?! (stammers She rolled down the stairs, laughing the whole time. (chuckles Anyway, when she got to the bottom, there was <b>a tooth</b> missing. Oh, Stuart! She's fine! She thought it was funny.	I
293	-AL	-AN	2+	a tooth	2019	TV	We were incompatible. When Moclans break up, is there, like, all that stabbing, like with the divorce? No. Each Moclan extracts <b>a tooth</b> and leaves it with his former mate. Yeah. I knew it had to be something like that. Do you still have the tooth?	Q
294	-AL	-AN	2+	a tooth	2008	SPOK	911 OPERATOR: And do you know who did it? UNIDENTIFIED-FEMAL: Yes, I do. UNIDENTIFIED-FEMAL: She's got blood in her mouth, and she's got a big ol knot on her left eye. And we think that she's got <b>a tooth</b> broke. (END-AUDIO-CLIP) VAN-SUSTEREN: More on that later in this news show, including how the victim says she was lured into that home. Plus, there is more. Another, yes, another vicious teen beating caught on tape, a different one.	I
295	-AL	-AN	2+	a tooth	2004	SPOK	The first wave, the tide came up. In the second one, it just entered the hotel and then everywhere. UNIDENTIFIED-MALE: My leg injured, my arms. Missing <b>a tooth</b> . So there are people down there a lot worse off than me. (END-VIDEO-CLIP) GIBSON: We continue now with tonight's lead story, the killer tsunamis in southern Asia. Officials in Asia now admitting they failed to issue public warnings following the undersea earthquake.	I
296	-AL	-AN	2+	a tooth	2019	TV	Jack, what are you doing here? I came to ask Theodore for my job back. I can't lose my dental. When you slapped me, you knocked <b>a tooth</b> loose. I swallowed it on my bus ride home. What are you doing here? Well, I work here.	Q
297	-AL	-AN	2+	a tooth	2011	TV	It's some kind of glass splinters. But there was no broken glass on the roof. The bone chip isn't bone. It's <b>a tooth</b> . It's really discolored. Well, tetracycline does that. Yes.	Q

298	-AL	-AN	2+	a finger	2009	MOV	See you later, boy. Okay, just take it back a little. Playing out to one. Jeez, who steals <b>a finger</b> ? Oh, yeah. Oh, fuck. That's the emergency line.	Q
299	-AL	-AN	2+	a finger	1991	MOV	It also has plenty of hirudin. Nature's own anticoagulant. You know, my mother still doesn't believe me... that they use leeches in modern microsurgery. Yeah, well, let her lose <b>a finger</b> she'll become a believer. Just slap this little mouth right on to any reattached limb... and watch them do the housework. Vacuuming up all that used blood so it doesn't cause gangrene. Which explains why there was no bruising on Dara Winters.	I
300	-AL	-AN	2+	a finger	2006	TV	Avast, ye lubbers! (Giles) Dane, let's get him ready. - You think it's a pirate? - It's <b>a finger</b> from the left hand of a male. - That's all I'm sure of so far. - Worth killing for? I worked a case once where a woman was killed, dismembered and burned because her friend thought she'd taken her slippers.	I
301	-AL	-AN	2+	a finger	1994	TV	[Gaal] didn't do anything. It was all my fault. [True], you let me handle this. Now, don't you move, not a muscle, not <b>a finger</b> , because I will kill you. [True] No, Daddy, please. You would kill me in cold blood... in front of your daughter? No.	I
302	-AL	-AN	2+	a finger	2013	MOV	[CACKLING] BEA LADY, MRS.NUSSBAUM! [CACKLING] BEA LADY, MRS.NUSSBAUM! SHE'SGOTAFINGERINMY ASS! BEA LADY, MRS.NUSSBAUM! SHE'SGOTAFINGERINMY ASS! SHE'S GOT <b>A FINGER</b> IN MY ASS, SHE'SGOTAFINGERINMY ASS! SHE'S GOT A FINGER IN MY ASS, AND IT HURTS SO BAD! SHE'S GOT A FINGER IN MY ASS, AND IT HURTS SO BAD! BADGRANDMA!	I
303	-AL	-AN	2+	a finger	2016	MOV	There's like four good zoos in the country, that's it. That's it: San Diego, they got a reptile in Miami, they got - that's it! All the rest of them, we got bum fucking animals. You ever go to the zoo with your kid, the gorilla's whacking off, he's got <b>a finger</b> in his butt, smelling it and shit. The assistant has to cut the banana up for him. And he looks at it like it's a fucking, you know... Go to China! Go to a zoo in China!	I
304	-AL	-AN	2+	a finger	2007	TV	Now you can dry up in Sing Sing. Wait a minute. I'm really gon na go to prison? - <b>A finger</b> ? - Yep. And judging from the size and bone cells, we're probably looking at a digit from a bird, rodent or reptile. It was covered in denatured alcohol, a bone preservative.	Q
305	-AL	-AN	2+	a muscle	2017	TV	Please be very careful with this. GCPD! Nobody... Go get Bruce! Don't move <b>a muscle</b> . Obviously, I surrender. You know where to take it. Bruce!	I
306	-AL	-AN	2+	a muscle	2009	TV	How could anybody hate me? I'm literally bleeding for you guys. Ow! That's <b>a muscle</b> . Aim for the blue lines. Sorry. I don't knowate me?	I
307	-AL	-AN	2+	a muscle	2005	MOV	You don't have to kill me. I'll be a good rug. I'll just lie real flat. - I won't move <b>a muscle</b> all winter. - Pathetic. Little high, Little low. - Little hey, Little ho.	I
308	-AL	-AN	2+	a muscle	2018	SPOK	So like George, when most people have chest pain they think they're having a heart attack. And, in fact, right now this week between Christmas and New Year is the number one time in the year to have a heart attack. But there's a lot of causes of chest pain that -- that aren't heart attack. So, for example, if you're getting a jump on your New Year's resolution going to the gym more often and you pull <b>a muscle</b> in your chest, you know, if you move your body around or raise your arm and that causes chest pain, there's probably nothing to worry about. DANA-JACOBSON) : But the serious sign is what? What's the you should go to that sign? DR.--CHRISTOPHER-KELL: Yeah.	I
309	-AL	-AN	2+	a muscle	2001	MOV	In here! [Roaring] [Loud_panting] I think we lost him. [Insects_buzzing] It's okay, it's dead. [Growling] Nobody move <b>a muscle</b> . [Screaming] [Snarling and roaring] [Cracking] No, no! Please, don't! Stop, please.	I
310	-AL	-AN	2+	a muscle	1991	MOV	What? - We take them to the police station and we give them the huggy torture! Hey, girls. I think I pulled <b>a muscle</b> in my leg this morning. - You should smoke one of these. - Why? Well, I haven't got a pulled muscle.	I