The meanings of the verb roots have a special format and syntax aimed at the on-the-spot formulation of "natural-language" expressions. Examples of such verb root meanings are:

to come home

to file s.t.; to use a file on s.t.

(1) to be unable to or incapable of doing s.t. (2) to not work, to be out of order

to /bite s.t.

[-R]to /suck s.t. in

[-R](1) /charger qqn (avec une intention hostile) (2)/attraper qqch. en sautant

The grammar goes like this:

expr ::= simple\_expr | modal\_expr

simple\_expr ::= senses

modal\_expr ::= mode simple\_expr | mode simple\_expr modal\_expr

mode ::= '[' '-'? mode\_indicator ']'

mode\_indicator ::= 'R' | 'T' | 'P'

senses ::= simple\_sense | multiple\_senses

multiple\_senses ::= '(' digit ')' sense | '(' digit ')' sense multiple\_senses

sense ::= intransitive\_sense | transitive\_sense [[1]](#endnote-1)

intransitive\_sense ::= <string of characters>

transitive\_sense ::= transitive\_proposition | transitive\_proposition ';' transitive\_sense

transitive\_proposition ::= 'to'? verb\_part object\_part

verb\_part ::= '/' verb ('-' preposition)?

object\_part ::= <string of characters without semi-colon>? object <string of characters without semi-colon>?

object ::= 's.o. or s.t.' | 'qqn ou qqch.' | 's.o.' | 's.t.' | 'qqn' | 'qqch.'

1. Transitive senses may appear only in certain modes. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)