**Semantic primes (English exponents) (Goddard & Wierzbicka 2014).**

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| i, you, someone, something~thing, people, body | substantives |
| kinds, parts | relational substantives |
| this, the same, other~else | determiners  |
| one, two, some, all, much~many, little~few | quantifiers |
| good, bad | Evaluators |
| big, small | Descriptors |
| know, think, want, don’t want, feel, see, hear | mental predicates  |
| say, words, true | speech |
| do, happen, move | actions, events, movement |
| be (somewhere), there is, be (someone/something) | location, existence, specification  |
| (IS) mine | possession |
| live, die | life and death |
| when~time, now, before, after, a long time, a short time, for some time, moment | time |
| where~place, here, above, below, far, near, side, inside, touch | place |
| not, maybe, can, because, if | logical concepts |
| very, more | augmentor, intensifier |
| like | similarity |

Notes: Exponents of primes can be polysemous, i.e. they can have other, additional meanings.   Exponents of primes may be words, bound morphemes, or phrasemes.  They can be formally, i.e., morphologically, complex.  They can have combinatorial variants or allolexes (indicated with ~).  Each prime has well-specified syntactic (combinatorial) properties.