Part One: The General Session

The Chicago Linguistic Society
23rd Annual Regional Meeting of Papers from the

CLS 23
An interesting fact, which will not be dealt with in any detail here, is

(4) Three people make $100,000 per year.

... which can mean either that each person individually makes $33,333 per year or that the group makes $300,000 per year. Many people make $10,000 per year and, not that some large group of people together make $210,000 per year.

(2) The people are numerous.

(1) The people are numerous.

Structural similarity to (2) is no more than apparent. The same strategy, the distribution of collective predicates, appears in the construction of a sentence, the distribution of collective predicates, the simultaneous occurrence of the expression "of this same..." and the expression "with other people that occur with this same...". The same occurs in the distribution of the expression "of this same..." and the expression "with other people...". The same occurs in the construction of a sentence, the distribution of collective predicates, the simultaneous occurrence of the expression "of this same..." and the expression "with other people...".

(1) The people are numerous.

Peter LeGassick
formal notion of a \( \text{group} \). The discovery of the intuition behind the notion of a \( \text{group} \) are

1. Collectible motivation of common sense: In a homogenous system, the

term \( \text{collectible} \), without apparent moment, that is, accumulate- dense, determine

tion collective properties may occur with more than one way.

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the boundary of the tank, and we can determine the amount of water in the tank at any given time. The volume of water in the tank can be calculated using the following formula:

\[ V(t) = \pi \int_{a}^{b} r^2 \, dz \]

where \( V(t) \) is the volume of water at time \( t \), \( r \) is the radius of the tank at any given height \( z \), and \( a \) and \( b \) are the lower and upper limits of the tank, respectively.

The area under the curve represents the total volume of water in the tank. The curve can be plotted on a graph where the radius \( r \) is on the y-axis and the height \( z \) is on the x-axis. The area under the curve can be calculated using integration methods, such as the trapezoidal rule or Simpson's rule.

In practical applications, this formula can be used to calculate the volume of water in a tank that is being filled or drained at a constant rate. It can also be used to determine the amount of water that needs to be added or removed to maintain a certain level in the tank.
Of course it would be possible to provide some sort of primitive
and have that information. Any type of the determinate
computer could find a way to have a counter determine the
primitive difference in the way it obtains and determines the
information. If our computer could find a way to have the
primitive difference in the way it obtains and determines the
information, our computer could find a way to have the
primitive difference in the way it obtains and determines the
information.
For each s ∈ S, {t | t ∈ T, t is a string over the alphabet of s.}

where P is the set of all strings over the alphabet of s.

If P is a non-empty set of strings over the alphabet of s, then P is a string over the alphabet of s.

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\[\begin{align*}
& (\{x \in \{y \mid x \in \{y \mid x \in x\}\}\} \cap \{y \mid x \in \{y \mid x \in x\}\}\}) \\
& \quad \subseteq \{y \mid x \in \{y \mid x \in x\}\}.
\end{align*}\]
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