Sentences of this form ...:	**... are encoded as a SNePS network representing this proposition:**
x is *P* ; i.e., NP is Adj; e.g., "Fido is brown"	*x* is an object with property *P*[37]
x is a *P*; i.e., NP_{indiv} is an NP_{common}[38] e.g., "Fido is a dog."	*x* is a member of the class *P*
a *P* is a *Q*; i.e., An NP_{common} is an NP_{common} e.g., "A dog is an animal."	*P* is a subclass of the superclass *Q*
x is *y*'s *R*; i.e., NP is NP's NP e.g., "This is Fido's collar."	*x* is an object that stands in the *R* relation to possessor *y*[39]
x does *A* (with respect to *z*) e.g., Fred reads (a book)	agent *x* performs the act of: doing action *A* (with respect to object *z*)
x stands in relation *R* to *y* e.g., Fido is smaller than Dumbo	relation *R* holds between first object *x* and second object *y*
A causes *B*	*A* is the cause of effect *B*
x is a part of *y*	*x* is a part of whole *y*
x is a *PQ* e.g., "Fido is a brown dog."	*x* is a member of the class *P* & *x* is a member of the class *Q*
x is a *PQ* e.g., "This is a toy gun." (cf. §6.1), "This is a small elephant." "This is a fire hydrant."	*x* is a member of the class whose class modifier is *P* and whose class head is *Q*
x is (extensionally the same as) *y* e.g., "Superman is Clark Kent."	*x* and *y* are equivalent[40]
x is a synonym of *y*	*x* and *y* are synonyms

Table 1: Basic SNePS Propositions

[37]More precisely, "*x* is an object with property *P*" is represented by a network of the form: The English word *x* expresses an object with a property expressed by the English word *P*.
[38]I.e., a sentence consisting of a noun phrase representing an individual, followed by 'is a', followed by a common-noun phrase.
[39]For more information on the possessive "*x* is *y*'s *R*", see Rapaport 2006b.
[40]Shapiro & Rapaport 1987.