**TextLink Training School Background Reading and other instructions**

**The documents can be downloaded at:** http://textlink.ii.metu.edu.tr/node/749

**Coherence relations and DRD identification: theory and analysis**

Trainers: Ted Sanders (Universiteit Utrecht) / Wilbert Spooren (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen)

Background reading

Sanders, T & W. Spooren & L. Noordman (1992). Toward a taxonomy of coherence relations. *Discourse Processes,* 15: 1-35.

Sanders, T & W. Spooren (2015) Causality and subjectivity in discourse: The meaning and use of causal connectives in spontaneous conversation, chat interactions and written text. *Linguistics* 2015; 53(1): 53 – 92

Scholman, M., Evers-Vermeul, J. & Sanders, T & W. Spooren (2010) A step-wise approach to discourse annotation: Towards a reliable categorization of coherence relations. *Dialogue and Discourse* 1 (2010) 1-100.

van Enschot, R. et al (in progress) Taming our wild data: On intercoder reliability in discourse research.

**Cross-linguistic variation on DRD**

Trainer: Jacqueline Visconti (University of Genoa)

Background reading (optional)

Visconti, J. (2003). From temporal to conditional: Italian *qualora* vs English *whenever*”, in K. M. Jaszczolt & K. Turner (a cura di), *Meanings in Contrast: The Cambridge Papers*, John Benjamins, Amsterdam/Philadelphia, 151-173.

**Cross-linguistic variation: DRD identification and annotation**

Trainers: Liesbeth Degand (Université catholique de Louvain) / Sandrine Zufferey (University of Fribourg)

Background reading (before the session)

Zufferey, Sandrine & Degand, Liesbeth (in press). Representing the meaning of discourse connectives for multilingual purposes.  *Corpus Linguistics and Linguistic Theory*.

Cartoni, B., Zufferey, S. & Meyer, T. (2013). Annotating the meaning of discourse connectives by looking at their translation. The translation spotting method. *Dialogue & Discourse* 4(2), 65-86.

**Corpus exploration of discourse relations in RST**

Trainer: Mikel Iruskieta (University of the Basque Country)

Background reading (before the session)

Mikel Iruskieta et al (2013). The RST Basque TreeBank: an online search interface to check rhetorical relations. *Anais do IV Workshop “A RST e os Estudos do Texto",* 40-49, Fortaleza, CE, Brasil, Outubro 21-23, Sociedade Brasileira de Computaçao

Mikel Iruskieta, Iria da Cunha, nMaite Taboada (2015). A qualitative comparison method for rhetorical structures: identifying different discourse structures in multilingual corpora. *Lang Resources & Evaluation* (2015) 49:263–309

**Methodological issues on DRDs dictionary construction: The case of the DPDE**

Trainer: Salvador Pons Bordería (Universitat de València)

This session will focus on some of the difficulties involved in the lexicographical definition of DRS. It will be based on the experience of the Spanish *Diccionario de partículas discursivas del español* (DPDE. www.dpde.es ) and will follow its guidelines.

In order to achieve a better understanding of this language-dependent activity, during this session all students will be encouraged to develop their own definition of one DRD in their language (if two or more students share language, groups will be formed). To do so, students are required to do the following:

Choose one DRD.

Follow the template of the DPDE attached below.

Select two sources for the corpus in your language: one for oral examples, another one for written examples (you don’t need to bring them to the session; the link will suffice).

Think.

During the session, the teacher will reflect upon what does it mean to define a DRD, how to deal with the polysemy/monosemy issue, when two formally related variants can be considered two distinct DRDs, and so on.

TEMPLATE

Name Surname

Definition

**DRD** presents the discourse member it belong to as .....

<Example> first discourse member. *italics*, second discourse member. (in *Publication*, dd/mm/aaaa, p.)

FIRSTLY SAID

first discourse member

SECONDLY SAID

**DRD**, second discourse member

<Explanation> The writer presents/joins/ stresses/hedges....

the discourse member…

with *DRD*

as a consequence/ an opposition/ a reformulation of…

Sound

More examples

1. oral:

Example

Explanation

2. written: (...)

Example

Explanation

Prosody and punctuation:

Example

Other usages: usage 1:

Example

Remarks on usage 1

Example

usage 2:

Example

Position: it can be found in the initial position of the discourse member that hosts it:

Example

Also, inside its discourse member:

Example

Not found in final position.

Sintax: the discourse member that hosts xxx is a sentence, but also a phrase.

A verbal phrase:

Example

A nominal phrase:

Example

The sentence that hosts the DRD xxx can be independent:

Example

coordinated:

Example

subordinated:

Example

Register: formal/ informal register.

Formal variants:

Conversational formulae:

**Conversational formula1**

Example

**Conversational formula2**

Example

**Conversational formula3**

Example

Near-synonyms.

Not a DRD in: Not a DRD in *example*, where *xxxx* is a verb/ a substantive/ an adjective meaning *xxxxx*.