



Approaching Discourse Markers in Present-day English. A Corpus-based Study

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SOLICITO a aprobación do seguinte título e resumo:

Título: Approaching Discourse Markers in Present-day English. A Corpus-based Study

The main aim of this work is the study of discourse or pragmatic markers in present-day written and spoken English by means of a corpus-based methodology which will allow me to analyse data extracted from two main corpora.

Thus, this work will be organised into two different parts: a theoretical and a further practical one. On the one hand, in the theoretical part, an overview of their main linguistic features shaped by definition, depiction and formal characteristics will be supplied. Attention will be paid to syntactic, semantic and pragmatic features of members of this category of lexical items. On the other hand, the practical part will be devoted to the analysis of a selection of discourse markers, those more characteristic of spokenness and those more characteristic of writtenness, by means of two central corpora: BNC (*British National Corpus*), and COCA (*Corpus of Contemporary American English*). It is to consider that relevant variation will be found in their frequency of appearance depending on whether they are used in spoken or written language and also according to the variety of English in question, British English versus American English. This dissertation will conclude with a number of reflections on the basis of data analysed which will hopefully make a contribution to this particular field of study.

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Abstract

This dissertation is a bid to clarify the status of discourse markers, DMs from now onwards, a tough task due to the large diversity and opposing approaches regarding this field of study. In the last 30 years, the research of discourse markers experienced an ever increasing interest; thus, under the same body of research we find various labels to refer to the members of this category, including discourse connectives, discourse operator, discourse markers, discourse particles, pragmatic expressions, pragmatic markers and pragmatic particles among others. In line with this, the main aim of this paper is the study of discourse markers in present-day written and spoken English with particular attention to one of the most frequent ‘well’ in written and spoken English.

Most scholars do agree on the idea that discourse markers are words or expressions that relate and organise discourse. However, there is little agreement as to how they are to be defined or what their primary functions are. In order to shape a coherent definition and a proposal of their syntactic and semantic properties, I will rely on various approaches provided by different scholars, on previous theoretical research.

All things considered, I define discourse markers as multifunctional linguistic items that occur within discourse, yet they are not part of the propositional content of the message and do not contribute to the meaning of the proposition. In addition, they are seen as free morphemes that occur in initial position, even though they can be also found in medial and final position, and they are used to mark the relationship within discourse. Moreover, they must follow the sequence S1-DM-S2, where S1 and S2 are understood as discourse segments; in some cases, the elision of the DM may have taken place, an issue to take into account in the analysis.

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Chapter 1

DMs: General overview

1.0. Introduction

Not too long ago, linguistic items such as *oh, because, you know, you see, uh huh, o.k., really, anyway, mind you, well, so, right, I mean, like or actually* were “merely considered ‘fillers’ used in spoken language, or optional items empty of lexical meaning that were assumed not to contribute anything to the proposition of the utterance or sentence in which they occur” (Callies, 2009: 29-30).

During the last 30 years, around the decade of the 1990s, the research of what is broadly referred to as DMs experienced an ever increasing interest concerning theoretical and practical approaches, generating a vast body of research (Callies, 2009: 29-30). As a result of a steady growth on the study of discourse markers, there is a good deal of relevant books in this area, namely Schiffrin (1987), Fraser (1990), Brinton (1996), Jucker & Ziv (1998), Lenk (1998), Hansen (1998), Schourup (1999), Andersen & Fretheim (2000), Fischer (2000), Aijmer & Simon (2006), to mention some of the most relevant and widely known. It is to point out that the study of discourse markers is a field of linguistics inquiry, that is to say, the study of discourse markers belongs to the field of linguistics.

Bearing in mind the sources just mentioned, I shall set forth herein what seems to be, in my humble opinion, a coherent and constructive definition of what discourse markers are.

On the one hand, in Chapter 1, I will review previous theoretical works fully devoted to their theoretical particularities; in other words, I will provide an overview of their main linguistic features regarding their definition, depiction and formal characteristics. Following this, attention will be paid to the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic features of the members of this category.

On the other hand, Chapter 2 will be of a practical nature and it will be fully devoted to the analysis of the discourse marker *well*, aiming at closely examining whether it is more frequent in spoken or written language, the ways it functions in both contexts, and the similarities and differences between its use in British and American English. This analysis is carried out analysing material extracted from two central corpora: BNC (*British National Corpus*), and COCA (*Corpus of Contemporary American English*). It is to consider that relevant variation will be found in their frequency of appearance depending on whether they are used in spoken or written language, and also according to the variety of English in question, British English versus American English. This dissertation will conclude with a number of reflections on the basis of data analysed which will hopefully make a contribution to this particular field of study.

2.0. Primary hardships of the field

2.1. Theoretical framework

The wide load of research works in this area of analysis, as previously listed above, is the result of the study of DMs under several and different frameworks, among them; discourse analysis, relevance theory, argumentation theory, empirical analysis, etcetera, as suggested by Aijmer & Simon (2006: 1).

Nonetheless, despite such an extensive body of research, a general model was not established and consensus was not reached among scholars (Aijmer & Simon, 2006: 1). After all, a general framework concerning theory is currently lacking and, as a consequence, the recognition of what is meant by discourse markers results in an arduous task. This implies that difficulties are encountered in the definition and classification of DMs, mainly their classification at the semantic

and pragmatic stages (Aijmer & Simon, 2006: 1-2). Likewise, issues are also found in the identification of the various functions of these linguistic items.

In this respect, it is to mention that Jucker & Ziv (1998: 1) refer to some of the functions of the members of this category as “discourse connectors, turn-takers, confirmation-seekers, intimacy signals, topic switchers, hesitation markers, boundary markers, fillers, prompters, repair markers, attitude markers and hedging devices.”

Therefore, in order to provide a general framework with reference to DMs, some concerns such as what is considered by discourse markers as well as the dimensions of their context need to be solved (Aijmer & Simon, 2006: 1-2). Thus, these issues will be dealt with over the course of my dissertation. However, especial attention will be paid in Chapter 1 since it is fully devoted to a theoretical framework, as a result, these matters will be tackled in close detail.

2.2. Terminology

In the current section of my dissertation I will discuss the lack of general agreement on terminology and, by the same token, I will provide a justification for the use of the term ‘discourse marker’ instead of any of the others presented in the list below.

As mentioned above, the study of DMs, in spite of being a recent field of study, has been a main subject matter, leading to a good deal of studies during the last 30 years. In fact, the existence of diverse terms in order to refer to this category is prompted by the existence of a wide range of varied frameworks previously specified, an extensive number of studies together with a high number of approaches (see section 2.1).

As a result of this, a vast number of different terms were coined depending on the purpose or perspective adopted in the study in question. More to the point, a sample of the terms used in

different works with different purposes, expanded from the original list by Brinton (1996: 29), are illustrated hereafter: *comment clause, connective, continuer, discourse connectives, discourse-deictic item, discourse operator, discourse markers, discourse particle, discourse-shift maker, discourse word, filler, fumble, gambit, hedge, initiator, insert, interjection, marker, marker of pragmatic structure, phatic connectives, parenthetical phrase, pragmatic connective, pragmatic expression, pragmatic markers, pragmatic particle and reaction signal.*

Due to the little consensus on terminology, the initiative of choosing a suitable term among the listed before, already in use, may end up in a fuzzy or puzzle-solving task. The term I shall propose and use over the course of this paper is that of *discourse marker*, there, I will refer to some of the principles I have considered to come to this final decision.

According to Aijmer & Simon (2006: 2-3), the terms ‘pragmatic markers’, ‘discourse markers’, ‘pragmatic particle’ and ‘discourse particle’ are used by some scholars as synonyms although some others disagree as they claim these terms partly overlap categories. She also suggests that “the diversity of terms may reflect different linguistic approaches of the markers” (Aijmer & Simon 2006: 2-3).

Firstly, it is to notice that a discrepancy arouses among the use of whether marker or particle; yet, according to Brinton (1996: 29), the term marker is advisable to either word or particle since she suggests that the use of marker, instead, covers either single-words items such as *so* as well as phrases i.e. *you know*. What is more, Brinton (1996: 29) maintains that particle is a term used for ‘modal particles’ and may describe a different syntactic class.

Secondly, another issue that raises concern is whether the term discourse or pragmatic should be used to refer to the members of this category of DMs. Following the guidelines provided by Brinton (1996: 30), both of these terms are suitably broad, that is to say, items which denote a function on a level above the syntax of the individual clause and not to a particular function as is the case of filler, for instance.

At this stage, therefore, the arguments just mentioned led me to the conclusion that marker is the most suitable term, covering a wide extent of concepts under the same umbrella. However, at this point, there is an issue that raises concern; both pragmatic and discourse seem to be suitable terms to refer to this category of linguistic items, I have already chosen one of the two terms though.

As a consequence, I shall shed some light hereafter on the theories that let me come to this conclusion, more accurately, to the choice of discourse upon pragmatic. In order to choose one of these two terms, I relied on the argument provided by Jucker & Ziv (1998: 2) who claim that “one with the widest currency and the least restricted range of application: one that enables us to include a broad variety of elements under a single conceptual umbrella, being discourse marker a versatile and convenient cover term”.

Furthermore, for Schourup (1999: 242), “the term discourse marker typically refers to a more or less open class of syntactically optional, non-truth-conditional connective expressions”, where there seems to be a certain degree of approval as to the defining criteria. Moreover, Schiffrin (1987: 41) defines DMs as verbal and non-verbal devices, not restricting the term to only lexical items but also non-lexical ones. On that basis, the term discourse marker does not imply a pejorative connotation as, for instance, the words fumble or gambit (Aijmer & Simon, 2006: 2-3).

Once the choice was made, this enables me to sub-classify discourse markers according to detailed functional and formal characteristics.

3.0. Conceptual background

3.1. Discourse markers: definition

It is necessary to mention, beforehand, the little agreement as to what is the finest and most accurate definition of the members of this category, hence, the following collection of definitions hold little resemblance to one another (Brinton, 1996: 30). Opposite to Fraser (2009: 298), I shall refer to discourse markers as linguistic items as it is, to my knowledge, a more inclusive and versatile category than lexical items. However, in spite of the fact that Fraser (2009: 298) refers to this set of items as lexical ones, he further maintains that discourse markers do not only consist of lexical expressions. In my view, Fraser's approach regarding lexical items excludes "syntactic structures, prosodic features such as stress, pauses, and intonation, and non-verbal expressions such as a grunt or a shrug." (Fraser, 2009: 298). In this respect, conversely, Schiffrin (1987: 41) approaches DMs as "discourse markers [...] members of a functional class of verbal and (non-verbal) devices", however, it is also to point out that she did not supply a non-verbal discourse marker.

Once we reach the section 3.3, all these differences will become more clear since I will be dealing with the wide range of the functions of discourse markers, including here those which are considered to be primary.

Therefore, in order to proceed to a definition, I shall display a list based on Brinton's one (1996: 30). Such a list will be divided into five different approaches as to what the main functions of discourse markers are. Likewise, each and every of the approaches gathers together different pieces of evidence listed (A-O). Nevertheless, the major amount of scholars came to the same conclusion, the range (A-E) of functions are seen as primary, therefore, they forge a broad-based consensus on the definition. For this simple reason, these functions will be tackled at the very beginning in this following listing.

- Discourse markers express a relation or relevance between the preceding utterance or context and the current utterance or context in which they occur, that is to say, DMs are:
 - A. Expressions used in order to indicate the relevant dependence of one discourse segment on another (Blakemore, 1987: 125).
 - B. Expressions used to signal the relationship of an utterance to the immediate context (Redeker, 1990: 372) with the primary function of bringing to the listener's attention a particular sort of linkage of the forthcoming utterance with the immediate discourse context (Redeker, 1991: 1168).
 - C. Marking devices that demonstrate the speaker's understanding of the contribution's sequential relation or relevance to the information set as established by the immediately preceding contributions (Goldberg, 1980: 141).
 - D. Devices that signal a sequential discourse relationship as well as how the speaker intends the message that follows to relate to the previous discourse (Fraser, 1988: 21; 1990: 387-392).
 - E. Sequentially dependent elements which bracket units of talk (Schiffrin, 1987: 31), in other words, elements that work on a discourse level, not on smaller units of talk that conform discourse.
- Discourse markers are primarily structural as the central function, that implies:
 - F. Certain set of signals in the talker's speech used to introduce level shifts within the conversation or to prepare listeners for the next turn in the logical argument (Keller, 1979: 220).
 - G. Expressions that help the speaker divide the message into chunks of information and hence helping the listener decode the information units (Erman, 1986: 146).
 - H. Vehicles for demarcation and concatenation which specifically express organisational relations both locally and formally (Even- Zohar, 1982: 179-170).
- Discourse markers seen as response signals, in other words:

- I. They constitute the range of conventionalised responses in English mediating between the covert thinking of participants and displayed verbal behaviour (Schourup, 1985: 3).
- J. They indicate, quite often in very complex ways, how the utterance that contains discourse markers is a response to, or a continuation of, some portion of the previous discourse (Levinson, 1983: 87-88).
- Discourse markers as a means to achieve conversational continuity, which entails:
 - K. They are conventionalised ways of plugging potential gaps, reducing those gaps to such an extent that these are not even perceived by the interlocutor (Edmondson, 1981: 154).
 - L. They are used to maintain the continuity of discourse (Crystal & Davy, 1975: 88-91).
 - M. They fill the silence and maintain the speaker's right to speak while they organise the information they want to say (Brown, 1977: 109).
 - Discourse markers should be regarded as 'essentially interactive' (Stubbs, 1983: 70); that means,:
 - N. Markers which implicitly anchor the act of communication to the speaker's attitudes towards aspects of the on-going interaction (Östman, 1981: 5; 1982: 152).
 - O. Vehicles for the establishment and maintenance of interpersonal relations between interlocutors (James, 1983: 193).

3.2. Discourse markers: main features

Hereafter, I shall provide a numbered list, for ease of reference, that includes some of the main and common features or characteristics of discourse markers. The fact that there is not a consensus, in relation to such characteristics of discourse markers, led me to gather together the most remarkable ones suggested by different authors.

Taking Schiffrin's 1987 work as a referential point in the light of the effect she caused on this field of study of discourse markers, I shall start this list of common features focusing on the ones supplied by this author.

As Schiffrin suggests, the magnitude of such an approach does not only request knowledge of the shared characteristics of a vast and, most importantly, varied group of expressions, but also analysis across different languages in order to find out other linguistic resources as to what makes a certain expression a discourse marker.

On top of it all, Schiffrin (1987: 328) makes a tentative suggestion as to what specific linguistic conditions allow a particular word or expressions to be used as a marker, that is, the delimitation of discourse markers as to what sorts of words or expressions are considered to be markers. Thus, according to Schiffrin (1987: 328):

I. A discourse marker has to be syntactically detachable from a sentence; in other words, separable from the clause. Consider, for example, the following:

(1) **In other words**, lack of financial resources can contribute to homelessness
(BNCF87S_meeting)¹

II. It has to be commonly used in the initial position of an utterance although it can also be found medially and in final position.

(2) The rest, **of course**, is history. (BNCCH1W_newsp_tabloid)

III. It has to have a range of prosodic contours (e.g. tonic stress and followed by a pause, phonological reduction). Obviously, this feature can only be applied to speaking contexts.

(3) They will have to pick us up **cos** our pass is not valued till eight o' clock.
(BNCD95S_meeting)

¹ The examples here included have all been extracted from the British National Corpus and they have been referenced according to the codes provided by this corpus. S stands for spoken where W represents writing.

IV. It has to be able to operate at both local and global levels of discourse as well as on different planes of discourse.

(4) The traditional forces for voting, **namely** party loyalty and social class (BNCW_ac-Polit_law-Edu)

V. It either has to have no meaning, a vague meaning, or to be reflexive (of the language, of the speaker).

(5) Client reports **and things** like that. (BNCFUKS_meeting)

Zwicky (1985: 303-304), prior to Schiffrin, suggested that DMs tend to occur at the beginning of sentences to serve as a mechanism for continuing conversation. Moreover, he also argues that DMs are prosodically separated from their surrounding context by means of pauses and intonation breaks. However, Zwicky notes they are usually monomorphemic, yet morphologically complex and syntactically isolated; in other words, they are isolated from the sentence or context in which they occur.

In addition, Schiffrin makes a generalisation, noting that any expression that operates within at least one discourse component has the particularity of being able to become a marker that operates within other discourse components, simply due to the integration among components. In order to support her own approach, the author provides the reader with a brief explanation of what she means by this. She says that those expressions by means of which speakers show their orientation toward a proposition, “e.g. an adverb such as *surely*, an interjection such as *God*, a polarity term such as *yeh*”, have the particularity of being able to become markers of other discourse components. Likewise, some other expressions such as those used by speakers either to organise action and exchange structures or to structure ideas and information states, also share this particularity of being able to become markers (Schiffrin, 1987: 329).

Jucker & Ziv (1998: 3) condense the conditions provided, previously, by Hölker (1991: 78-79) as to what a discourse marker entails. One aspect to bear in mind, as pointed out by Jucker & Ziv (1998: 3), is the fact that Hölker (1991: 78-79) approached these linguistic items as pragmatic markers, an event that reinforces the idea of such a fuzzy terminology tackled previously (see section 2.2). Hölker (1991: 78-79) applied the following features to discourse markers:

VI. They do not affect the truth conditions of an utterance.

(6) Well, I think that er, **you know**, just didn't happen like that. (BNCD95S_meeting)

VII. They do not add anything to the propositional content of an utterance, for instance, *well* in the previous example.

VIII. They are related to the speech situation and not to the situation talked about.

(7) **Of course**, we haven't got there yet. (BNCW_fic_drama)

IX. They have an emotive expressive function rather than a referential, denotative, or cognitive function.

(8) **Wow**, it's working. (BNCW_Newsp_other_report)

Jucker & Ziv (1998: 3) go a step further, categorising the features VI and VII as semantic in nature, the VIII as pragmatic and, last but not least, the IX as functional.

Jucker & Ziv (1998: 3) were responsible for the adaptation and abbreviation of Brinton's (1996) list, a longer one including the basic features of DMs. However, it may lead to confusion due to no further explanation, in this case, I shall not stick to Jucker & Ziv (1998: 3) as I consider their proposal vague regarding some of the characteristics of discourse markers. For the purpose of offering a clarifying list that allows a better understanding of such features, I shall adopt the division illustrated by Jucker & Ziv, a reordered list which gathers together features that belong to the same level of linguistic description, going back to some particular features originally provided in Brinton's whole list.

- Phonological and lexical features:

X. They are short and often phonologically reduced.

XI. They form a separate tone group with falling-rising or rising intonation. (see section 5.0)

XII. They are marginal forms and hence difficult to place within a traditional word class.

- Syntactic features:

XIII. They are said to be restricted to sentence-initial position, or may always occur sentence initially. However, as Brinton (1996: 33) points out, basing herself on different studies of individual markers, they frequently appear sentence medially and finally as well.

XIV. They occur outside the syntactic structure or they are only loosely attached to it and hence have no clear grammatical function.

XV. They are optional rather than obligatory features. Schiffrin (1987: 55) claims that ‘the structure and the meaning of an argument can be preserved even without markers’.

- Semantic features:

XVI. They have little or no propositional meaning, or at least difficult to be difficult to specify lexically. Brinton (1996: 33) relied on Schiffrin’s meaning-minimalist view (see section 3.2. V) in order to propose this characteristic.

- Functional features:

XVII. They are multifunctional, operating on several linguistic levels simultaneously such as on the local (i.e., morphophonemic, syntactic, and semantic) and on the global (i.e., pragmatic), as well as on different planes within the pragmatic component.

- Sociolinguistic and stylistic features:

XVIII. They are a feature of oral rather than of written discourse and are associated with the informality of oral discourse and the grammatical ‘fragmentation’ caused by the lack of planning time characteristic of spoken contexts (Östman, 1982: 169).

XIX. They appear with high frequency in oral discourse.

XX.They are stylistically stigmatised and negatively assessed owing to their high frequency and oral nature, especially in written or formal discourse. They are regarded as a cue of non-fluency and carelessness. This feature is closely related to (see section 3.2. XVIII; XIX), features characteristic of spokenness.

XXI.They are gender specific and more typical of women's speech. For instance, Östman (1981: 72; 75-76) finds *you know* to be more frequent in women's than in men's speech. However, Holmes (1986: 4) finds *you know* as frequent in women's than in men's.

In my mind, the clarification that Jucker & Ziv (1998: 4) make concerning Britton's list is highly relevant, claiming that not all the features displayed in Britton's are equally diagnostic. More precisely, as they propose, the three first levels (phonological/lexical, syntactic/textual and semantic) are those which provide the litmus tests as to what is considered to be as discourse marker or not.

Likewise, Jucker & Ziv (1998: 4) suggest that those features mentioned on the functional and on the sociolinguistic/stylistic levels are primarily descriptive. Moreover, Jucker & Ziv (1998: 4) point out that sociolinguistic and stylistic distribution can only be applied once an item has been identified as a discourse marker. In addition, Jucker & Ziv (1998: 4) assert that occurrence either in oral or written contexts is not particularly helpful for the purpose of diagnosis and classification of DMs.

Andersen & Fretheim (200: 40) also illustrate a list of characteristics of DMs taking as a reference the model introduced by Britton (1996: 32-35), a more diffuse one than the one reorganised and abbreviated by Jucker & Ziv (1998: 4). Conversely, Andersen & Fretheim (2000: 40) deal with the importance rendered to non-propositionality as an essential feature of discourse markers, yet, they claim that this feature should be considered as usual but not as essential.

As a conclusion, relying on the perspective adopted by Jucker & Ziv (1998: 4), the list previously provided above is a suggestive proposal of the range of properties discourse markers may display. Jucker & Ziv (1998:4) further argue that discourse markers may fulfil all of these characteristics or just a single one, yet, the higher the number of features is manifested by a certain discourse marker, the higher the possibility to consider such an item as a member of this class.

3.3. Discourse markers: main functions

With regard to the features previously mentioned, we come to the conclusion that DMs are grammatically optional since they do not disrupt the grammatical correctness in both spoken and written contexts.

However, where discourse markers are not present, the hearer has no lexical clue as to the relationship intended between the two segments (Fraser, 1999: 944). Nevertheless, Fraser also discusses that *since*, *while*, *whereas* and *because*, among others, are cases of DMs in which there are syntactic reasons why discourse markers cannot be deleted nor omitted.

Furthermore, they are semantically empty, that is to say, as we previously assumed, DMs do not contribute to the proposition of the utterance or sentence in which they occur. However, they are not pragmatically optional or unnecessary, as they do contribute to a largely range of pragmatic functions (Brown, 1977: 107; Svartvik 1980; Erman, 1987: 2). In this respect, according to Brinton (1996: 35), a bid to omit such markers will not have an effect on grammar, that is, the discourse will be grammatically acceptable, conversely, this event will lead to an “‘unnatural’, ‘awkward’, ‘disjointed’, ‘impolite’, ‘unfriendly’, or ‘dogmatic’” communicative context. When discourse markers are missing within the communicative context, the factor of comprehension for the listener

might be compromised, and highly affected in the case of the speaker (Svartvik, 1985: 352), leading to a high likelihood of breakdown within the communicative context (Fraser, 1990: 390).

Thus, according to Even-Zohar (1982: 180), DMs aid participants of a communicative context to navigate along a certain discourse, both encoder and decoder. Conversely, Ötsman (1982: 153) claims that DMs are to be solely and exclusively pragmatic in function, that is to say, their function is to hook the propositional content. The latter idea held by Ötsman (1982: 153) sheerly opposes one of the main features listed above (see section 3.2. XVII), as well as to the quintessential character of discourse markers previously admitted, multifunctionality (see section 2.1).

3.3.1. Set of functions

Determining the functions of discourse markers is a complex and challenging task. As a result, in order to provide a set of functions of such linguistic items, it is necessary to focus on previous studies, preferably on those that adopt a general approach, setting aside those studies whose main centre of attraction is just a single discourse marker, as they may lead us astray, sticking out from our purpose.

The reason why studies of individual markers are avoided is that these studies attribute a vast range of meanings to a single discourse marker and, as a consequence, some of these meanings might overlap. Therefore, I shall present a reorganised and abbreviated list, divided into textual and interpersonal functions, based on the proposal made by Brinton (1996: 35-40):

- Textual functions, for instance, used:
 1. To initiate and close discourse, including claiming the attention of the addressee.
 2. To help the addressor in acquiring or relinquishing the floor.

3. To serve as a delaying tactic used to maintain discourse or hold the floor. This is characteristic of spokenness.
4. To mark topic shifts, that is, to mark a boundary between utterances or sentences, to indicate the introduction of a new topic, a partial shift in topic (correction, elaboration, specification, expansion), or to resume a previous topic (after an interruption or digression).
5. To designate either new information (Erman, 1987: 201; Schiffrin 1987) or old information (Quirk et al., 1985: 1482; Schiffrin 1987).
6. To mark 'sequentially dependent' elements (Schiffrin, 1987: 31), to restrict the importance of one clause upon the preceding one by making explicit the conversational implicatures relating such clauses, or to indicate how an utterance matches cooperative principles of conversation by means of conversational implicatures (Levinson, 1983: 128-129, 162-163).
7. To repair either one's own or others' discourse.
 - Interpersonal functions, for instance, utilised:
8. Subjectively, to express a response or a reaction to the preceding discourse or attitude towards the following discourse, including also 'back-channel' signals.²
9. Interpersonally, to reach cooperation, sharing, or intimacy between addressor and addressee, including confirming shared assumptions, checking or expressing understanding, requesting confirmation, expressing deference, or politeness.

This appreciation regarding the division into two different categories, textual and interpersonal, as well as each and every of the functions, is based on Brinton's approach (1996: 38), as mentioned above. Likewise, in order to shape these two set of functions, Brinton (1996: 38) relied on two modes or functions of language proposed by Halliday (1970; 1979), and they will be dealt with in the following section (see section 3.3.2).

² Back channel signal: "A signal given by the listener to show that he or she is paying attention. Back-channel signals may be simple noises, such as mm, uhuh, words or phrases such as *quite*, *of course*, *I see*, or merely nods and facial expressions. (*The Social Art: Language and Its Uses*, 1994: 210)

3.3.2. Textual and interpersonal functions

For the purpose of explaining the reason why the previous set of functions was gathered together into two different sub-set of functions, I will take Brinton as a reference, who claims that it is clear that either the 'subjective' and the 'interpersonal' functions are framed within Halliday's interpersonal component.

"The 'interpersonal' mode is the expression of the speaker's attitudes, evaluations, judgments, expectations, and demands, as well as of the nature of the social exchange, the role of the speaker and the role assigned to the hearer. The interactive mode consists in the speaker's intrusion into the speech event" (Brinton, 1996: 38).

As regards the textual functions, they are defined as follows:

"In the 'textual' mode, the speaker structures meaning as text, creating cohesive passages of discourse; it is 'language relevance', using language in a way that is relevant to context. [...] To understand functions (1-7) as 'textual' one needs a more global conception of the textual component than Halliday uses, one which moves beyond the level of the sentence to the structure of the entire discourse; one requires as well a recognition of the different text-structuring requirements of oral conversation and written discourse, particularly narrative (Brinton, 1996: 38-39).

Thus, after having gone through the whole set of functions as well as the definition of 'textual' mode illustrated above, I came to the conclusion that every function included under the cover of 'textual functions' has a common feature, they give coherence and cohesion to the text whether in written or spoken contexts as well as they serve as structural and reformulating elements, we can then understand why functions (1-7) belong to the textual component of language (Brinton, 1996: 38-39). The dual function of discourse markers regarding textual and interpersonal domains is recognised by Ötsman and Schiffrin, despite some differences (Brinton, 1996: 39). Although, to my knowledge, they are not relevant enough to be tackled within this dissertation.

4.0. Discourse markers: taxonomy

Considering the pieces of evidence previously mentioned, it is assumed that it is not an easy task to find a suitable definition for these linguistic items since there is little consensus regarding primary functions and main characteristics.

As a conclusion, it is impossible to provide a list containing each and every discourse marker, especially, owing to the lack of agreement as to what sorts of linguistic items should be included under the category of DMs in Present-day English. Brinton (1996: 32-33) points out that the items included in the same category may broadly differ depending on one's definition of discourse markers.

“Fraser (1988: 26-27, 1990: 388, 392) restricts membership severely, excluding *oh* because it is an interjection, *because* because it is a subordinating conjunction expression content, and two of the most frequently cited expressions, *y'know* and *I mean*, because they are separate utterances signaling “a speaker attitude of solidarity”. Östman ((1982: 153) excludes aspectual particles (*just, now, too*), hedges (*kinda*), conjunctive particles (*but*), and modal particles (*I suppose, maybe*). In fact, Östman's core list, *I mean, you know, like, well, oh, ah, uh, say, blood, man, and I guess* (1982: 155), has only *well* and *say* in common with Fraser's” (Brinton, 1996: 32).

In my mind, this event clearly proves the different views maintained by scholars in this respect, regarding the primary functions and features of discourse markers tackled above.

According to Brinton (1996: 32), she suggests that in order to determine which markers should be members included in the category of discourse markers we might get to a general agreement, perhaps, by focusing on those that were studied in previous works, that is, those to which scholarly attention was paid. As a result, Brinton (1996:32) provided the following inventory of DMs in English, result from a compilation of diverse studies:

ah	if	right/all right/ that's right
actually	I mean/ think	so
after all	just	say
almost	like	sort of/kind of
and	mind you	then
and {stuff, things} like that	moreover	therefore

anyway	now	uh huh
basically	oh	well
because	o.k.	yes/ no
but	or	you know (y'know)
go 'say'	really	you see

(Brinton, 1996: 32).

If we pay close attention to the list, we will realise that not all of the items displayed correspond to the definition of lexical items. For this simple reason, I consider linguistic item as a more suitable and inclusive term that lets us classify a large range of items under the same umbrella.

Nevertheless, it is not clear what kind of words or expressions should be included under the term DMs. Because of this, to determine it I shall discuss a pattern proposed by Fraser (2009: 297): “S1+DM+S2, where S1 and S2 are discourse segments, each representing an Illocutionary Act, although elision may have occurred.” Without further ado, I will point out that this idea provided by Fraser is closely linked to the one proposed by Schiffrin (see section 3.1. E).

In addition, Fraser (2009: 297) further discusses that for an expression to be considered as a discourse marker it must fulfil three essential conditions detailed hereafter:

“Condition 1: A DM is a *lexical expression*, for example, *but*, *so*, and *in addition*.

Condition 2: In a sequence of discourse segments S1-S2, a DM must occur as a part of the second discourse segment, S2.

Condition 3: A DM does not contribute to the semantic meaning of the segment but signals a specific semantic relationship which holds between the interpretation of the two Illocutionary Act segments, S1 and S2.” (Fraser, 2009: 299).

It should be borne in mind that the first of these conditions is just partially true owing to the restrictive way Fraser approached DMs (see section 3.1). As previously mentioned, by approaching DMs as lexical items we automatically exclude “syntactic structures, prosodic features such as stress, pauses, and intonation, and non-verbal expressions such as a grunt or a shrug” (Fraser, 2009: 298); however, I decided to stick to Schiffrin’s approach as she includes “discourse markers [...] members of a functional class of verbal and non-verbal devices.” (Schiffrin, 1987: 41)

Nonetheless, Fraser (2009: 300) proposes a wide list of DMs which is, in my mind, highly useful as it gathers together a vast number of DMs and a further classification into three different classes. On the one hand, it makes DMs more appreciable and so easily recognisable. On the other hand, such a classification is interesting regarding their uses as these are devices that are present in our everyday language use. It is to bear in mind that this list only includes lexical items, the way Fraser decided to approach DMs, a more restrictive way than the approach followed throughout this dissertation:

- “CONTRASTIVE MARKERS (CDMS) where a CDM signals a direct or indirect contrast between S1 and S2 (*but, alternatively, although, contrariwise, contrary to expectations, conversely, despite (this/that), even so, however, in spite of (this/that), in comparison (with this/that), in contrast (to this/that), instead (of this/that), nevertheless, nonetheless, (this/that point) notwithstanding, on the other hand, on the contrary, rather (than this/that), regardless (of this/that), still, though, whereas, yet...*).
- ELABORATIVE MARKERS (EDMs), where an EDM signals an elaboration in S2 to the information contained in S1 (*and, above all, after all, also, alternatively, analogously, besides, by the same token, correspondingly, equally, for example, for instance, further(more), in addition, in other words, in particular, likewise, more accurately, more importantly, more precisely, more to the point, moreover, on that basis, on top of it all, otherwise, rather, similarly, ...*).
- INFERENCE MARKERS (IDMs), where IDM signals that S1 provides a basis for inferring S2 (*so, all things considered, as a conclusion, as a consequence (of this/that), as a result (of this/that), because (of this/that), consequently, for this/that reason, hence, it follows that, accordingly, in this/that/ any case, on this/that condition, on these/those grounds, then, therefore, thus*).” (Fraser, 2009: 300-301).

Fraser (2009: 301) also suggests that the first of the markers provided at the beginning of each class is the one that holds the broadest meaning of all the markers that belong to that particular class of DMs. Likewise, Blakemore (1992) also claims that DMs fall into three classes or groups, closely linked to the ones proposed by Fraser (2009).

5.0. Context of occurrence and importance of intonation in speech

This kind of devices is found in both speaking and written contexts, even though it is certain they are more likely to occur in spokenness than in writtenness. If we return to the issue in question, as I suggested over the course of this paper basing myself on several authors, many of the characteristics

are only applicable to speaking contexts; however, those that are applied to written do not exclude speaking contexts. In other words, those features characteristic of discourse markers in spokenness do not negate the occurrence in writtenness, but we cannot say this does work the same the other way around, an idea that suggests their highly presence in speaking contexts. Moreover, according to Aijmer & Simon (2006: 155), the number of studies devoted to the analysis of DMs is steadily growing owing to their crucial importance in spoken interaction, a piece of evidence that supports the important role they play in speech.

Despite the fact that this analysis of DMs is fully devoted to the way certain expressions are used in order to structure and organise conversational interaction, it is important to bear in mind the role of intonation. The effect a certain expression may entail to in a certain conversational interaction closely depends on the way it is said, in other words, the way an utterance is performed may have an impact on the meaning of such an utterance in such a context (Schiffrin, 1987: iv).

“For example, oh with a rising intonation might be interpreted as a request for confirmation, as in: A: I think the party’s called for six o’clock.

B: Oh?

But the same expression with a falling intonation might be interpreted not as a request for confirmation, but as an acknowledgement:

A: I think the party’s called for six o’clock.

B: Oh.”” (Schiffrin, 1987: ix).

Fraser (2009: 298) further argues that DMs count on an intonation contour that separates it prosodically from the rest of the segment of discourse in which they occur, but this is an issue that depends on the DMs in question as well as on the linguistic context.

Taking for granted that DMs are highly likely to appear in spoken contexts in comparison to written contexts, the role intonation plays in conversational interactions is an aspect that must be included. Apart from this, there is barely anything else to point out in terms of intonation for the purpose of this analysis.

Chapter 2

The DM *well*: analysis

6.0. Empirical Study

6.1. Introductory remarks

Section 6 aims to study in close detail a particular discourse marker: *well* in Present-day English in line with the description made in the first part of this dissertation. The afore-mentioned DM was chosen as a basis for this research due to its wide range of functions and its high frequency of appearance in everyday language use. Therefore, attention will be paid to its context of occurrence and its degree of spokenness or writtenness. I will also study up to what extent this discourse marker is more closely associated with a particular genre and its general frequency in British and American English on the basis of the analysis of comparable corpora samples.

Regarding *well*, a total of 400 examples, 200 taken from BNC (*British National Corpus*) and 200 from COCA (*Corpus of Contemporary American English*), were first selected in terms of their possible interpretation. The collected data were entered in a data-based (see Appendix A; B) and classified into three main categories, *frame marker*, *mitigator* and *pause filler* (Jucker, 1997). I will refer to each of them in detail below.

The results were calculated and discussed accordingly in order to discover some linguistic regularities typical of the members of this category of linguistic items.

6.2. Methodology

As mentioned above, this investigation is fully based on the data retrieved by means of online computer software, which was later on gathered together and stored by means of Microsoft Excel in order to be, subsequently, closely analysed. This means that this is a corpus-based study. The BNC (*British National Corpus*) and COCA (*Corpus of Contemporary American English*) were both crucial for collecting and categorising the range of real language examples. Such examples were accommodated according to their respective categories; function, level and label. It is to bear in mind that those samples in which *well* displays the functions of adverb, adjective, noun or verb were disregarded in the analysis as they are not considered to be DMs but false positives. Apart from raw frequencies, normalised frequencies were also provided. Since the number of tokens in each corpus and genre varies significantly from one to another, as we will see in the two upcoming sections, normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words were calculated to make the corpora and all the samples comparable.

6.2.1. British National Corpus (BNC)

BNC was, as explained on its website, “originally created by Oxford University Press in the 1980s - early 1990s, and it contains 100 million words of texts from a wide range of genres (e.g. spoken, fiction, magazines, newspapers, and academic)”. Furthermore, the original idea was to design a corpus which could be regarded as representative of the British English from the later part of the 20th century, both spoken and written. Although the accomplishment of the corpus took 3 years, from 1991 to 1994, and no new texts have been added after its completion, it was slightly revised prior to the release of the second edition of the BNC World (2001) and the latest edition, the *BNC XML Edition* which was released in 2007.

The BNC, according to its website, meets the following characteristics: 1) it is a monolingual corpus, in other words, although the corpus tackles only modern British English used in Britain, it also contains some non-British English as well as foreign language words. 2) It is synchronic, this means that it does not focus on the historical development of British English but on the late twentieth century. 3) It is general, that is, it contains many different styles and varieties, not being constrained to a certain subject field, genre or register. Furthermore, it includes examples of both spokenness and writtenness. 4) Samples of 45,000 words extracted from single-author texts (excerpts), and shorter than 45,000 words extracted from multi-author texts (magazines, newspapers, etc.) in full version.

It is a very useful source of data for tracking down the contemporary use of a chosen linguistic element in British English and provides the chance of retrieving and analysing an amount of data otherwise inaccessible. In fact, sampling allows for a wider coverage of texts within the 100 million limit, and avoids over-representing idiosyncratic texts.

BNC is as large as any other structured corpus of contemporary English and it contains real language examples collected within the time period of the late twentieth century. The corpus allows to retrieve a chosen number of randomly selected samples, a pivotal feature in the following investigation. Due to the vastness of the data available in this corpus (141,317 tokens of *well*), I decided to select 200 randomised tokens of this DM in particular, providing examples of the way it is represented in the corpus. Having gathered 200 real language examples from BNC, in total, was done automatically by means of the corpus utility.

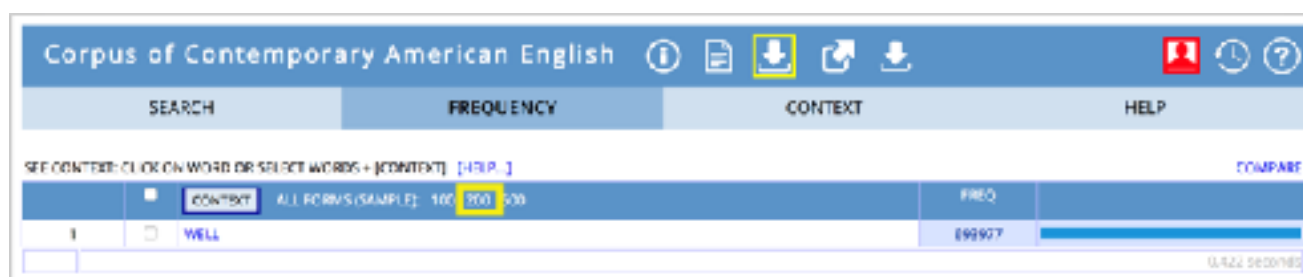
Figure 1 and 2 show how the data was accessed.

academic texts. The corpus most recent addition of texts dates from January 2016, and it was accomplished in December 2017.

COCA is certainly a very useful tool that allows us to trace the use of a certain linguistic element in contemporary American English. Furthermore, it helps you recover and analyse such an extent of data which would be otherwise inaccessible. The COCA can be regarded as the largest structured corpus of contemporary American English and it contains real language examples collected within the time period of 1980-2017. The corpus is a systematic collection of texts stored on computer, thus, provides a vast number of randomly selected samples, specifically (693,977 tokens of *well*). As a consequence of this and for the purposes of this study, I selected a second set of examples of 200 randomised tokens for the DM *well*, gathered together automatically by means of the corpus utility. Both corpora were accessed through BYU (Brigham Young University).³

Figure 3 and 4 show how the data was accessed.

Figure 3: Screenshot of the general search of *well* in COCA



³ BNC-BYU: <<https://corpus.byu.edu/bnc/>>, last access 25/06/18.
COCA-BYU: <<https://corpus.byu.edu/coca/>>, last access 25/06/18.

Figure 4: First ten examples of a random list of *well* in COCA

ID	Year	Source	Title	Context
1	2017	SPDK	FBS: PBS NewsHour	A B C or doesn't take about collusion between the Trump campaign and the Russians? SCHIFF: Well, when I have said is that there evidence of coordination or
2	2017	SPDK	CBS: Face The Nation	A B C n't that have raised red flags, just from a national security standpoint? SCHIFF: Well, look, Doc Jr., you know, addressed that, saying if the
3	2017	SPDK	NBC: TODAY SHOW	A B C BENE: JAMES WITH AISE: EIGHT AND NIT-PATTY. THAT'S DOING FINE. really well! SE - HUGH: BUT ISF: CRAV. ALL RIGHT. RAISED-LID: BUT HOW ARE YOU DOING
4	2017	SPDK	NBC: Today Show	A B C I liked seeing how they make it. I thought it was cool. SHONELUC: JOHNSA: Well, it was really cool having you guys in. All the best. I
5	2017	FC	EkGrovePredictions	A B C parade. That gives us their A toast, my dear! #All well and good - but are we on the seas, or the desert? Who
6	2017	FC	EkGroveTide	A B C " We all have work to do, ain't so? " #Well, Sallie's excused from ridding up the kitchen this mornin', " Marnie
7	2017	FC	New England Review	A B C on and libe he is giving him advice, good advice, advice he would do well to take. #Strike two, fouled off. Long pass, flags the
8	2017	NWD	As Techrise	A B C for summaries and control of the battlefields, actual operations and more, as well as to respond to threats of cyber, air, sea, land, and space. To
9	2017	NEWS	BaltimoreStar	A B C . # On Saturday, many fingers waited hours, forming a line that stretched well over a block outside. They filed into a large area holding a few hundred
10	2017	ALAU	...SOCIETY: FIBRATIONS OF THE...	A B C Let failure of Darwin's work or emotional expression to have the influence it so well deserved... " as is unfortunate given the deeply sympathetic an

6.3.1. *Well*: introduction

Despite the fact that *well* sometimes displays the functions of a noun, an adverb, an adjective or a verb, it is difficult to characterise its uses basing the analysis on any of these classes. Thus, this points out that the use of *well* is not only based on semantic or grammatical status, however, it goes a step further (Schiffrin, 1987). Therefore, there are many studies on the use of *well* that have been observed, one of them is investigated by Schiffrin (1987: 102). In her study she approached *well* from the perspective of a response marker, hence, *well* is described from the point of view of the interlocutor's answer in a conversation. In addition, this is a research study in which she further argues that *well* "anchors its user in an interaction when the upcoming contribution is not fully consonant with prior coherence options [...] it functions in the participation framework".

Likewise, De Klerk (2005: 1190) finds out and explains the tendency for *well* to start utterances in a natural way "since discourse markers typically act as a guide to addressees as to how to react to what is about to be said".

In fact, the next important study on discourse markers is carried out by Biber et al. (1999:1086) and suggest that *well* is “a versatile discourse marker, but appears to have the general function of a ‘deliberation signal’ indicating the speaker’s need to give (brief) thought or consideration to the point at issue”. What is more, Biber et al. (1999:1096) also provide the frequency of *well* in English conversation, confirming that *well* is more frequent than, for instance, *you know* and *I mean*, either in British and American English.

Fung (2007) claims that the DM *well* is of a great importance and that it has a great impact on someone’s own use of language. In addition, they suggested that as speakers improve their fluency in English, generally, we can expect them to use *well* both to take the turn and to signal a break in the utterance.

However, Jucker (1997) approached the discourse marker *well* in the history of English, trying to condense each and every of the uses of *well* as a discourse marker, concentrating on the occurrence in written texts and on the diversity of forms and functions. He proposes that the distinct uses of *well* can be properly accommodated into four different categories depending on the use at issue: 1) as a *frame marker* which either introduces a new topic or prefaces direct reported speech; 2) as a *qualifier marker* that prefaces a reply which is only a partial answer to a question; 3) as a *face-threat mitigator marker* that prefaces a disagreement; 4) as a *pause filler* that bridges the interactional silence. (See examples for each of these below in my analysis). For the purpose of this investigation, I will rely on Jucker’s proposal as I consider it to be the most adequate and comprehensive, hence, it will be developed into close detail. Nevertheless, I will suggest a slight variation from Jucker’s proposal as is sheerly based on written texts, and it might mislead the purpose of this study, since he suggested some categories attending the uses of *well* either on-stage and off-stage, in literary works.

6.3.2. *Well*: functions

As mentioned above, although there are many different existing categories of *well* in modern English, for the purpose of this dissertation, I will rely on Jucker's (1997: 93) proposal, who claims that in contemporary English it can be classified under the following categories:

Function	Level	Label
Adverb, adjective	Propositional	—
Discourse marker	Textual	Frame marker
Discourse marker	Interpersonal	Face-threat mitigator
Discourse marker	Interpersonal	Qualifier
Discourse marker	Interpersonal	Pause filler

(Jucker, 1997: 92).

Jucker 1997 work suggests that on the propositional level, *well* can be used as an adverb or an adjective as in *well-educated* or *everything is well*. He further argues that under no circumstance can *well* be considered as a discourse marker in these cases as it lacks textual and interpersonal functions (see section 3.3) since it clearly functions as a lexical item typical of the adjectival or adverbial category. In this respect, I must say that I fully concur with Jucker, but I must add a slight objection; *well* can be also used as a noun as in “By this time all the *wells* had run dry”⁴ with the meaning of pit or in contrast to woe,⁵ or as a verb as in “As she read the letter tears welled in her eyes”⁶ with the meaning of the emergence of a liquid,⁷ hence, it is also at the propositional level, thus, it does not meet the functions to be considered as a discourse marker either. In this respect, I

⁴ Example taken from the Cambridge Dictionary.

⁵ The OED records for example the following: "Most ethicists point out that personal matters have moral importance not just because they give people power over each other, for well or for woe". <<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/226979?rskey=6Ay4y0&result=2&isAdvanced=false#eid>>, last access 25/06/18.

⁶ Example taken from the Cambridge Dictionary.

⁷ The Cambridge Dictionary records for example the following: “(of a liquid) to come to the surface or into view”. <<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/well>>, last access 25/06/18.

must make clear that I will not take into consideration those uses of *well* in which it does not strictly work as a discourse marker and they will thus be addressed as false positives.

Interpersonal and *textual* functions are not mutually exclusive, which means they do not occur separately, both are present in each and every discourse marker. However, one of the functions is usually predominant over the other, that is, one of them gains importance at the expense of the other. Jucker (1997) discusses that this particular feature makes it easier for us to classify these linguistic items into the four different uses afore-mentioned. Nonetheless, depending on the approach taken, the outcome might result biased or deviated, that is why some of the data could be interpreted in different ways, hence, the final outcome should be understood as guidance notes and not as universal truths.

The first of the uses is *frame marker*, which means that *well* is used whether to indicate a change in the topic or to introduce reported speech. Svartvik (1980) and Jucker (1997) contend that in both cases *well* is operating at the textual level as a means of text-structure device. (Examples provided in the analysis).

The second of the uses of *well* is *face-threat mitigator* and, as Jucker (1997) explains, it shows some insufficiencies on the interpersonal level. According to Owen (1981, 1983), *well* is an indicator and a mitigator of some kind of confrontation between the addressor and the addressee. For example, this might be the case in which an assessment is followed by disagreement rather than agreement. (Examples provided in the analysis). As we can notice, these are situations in which the image of the participants is being threatened and needs to be saved, hence, this common practice forms the second of the uses. In this respect, I would like to add that the use of *well* as a *face-threat mitigator* is an indicator of politeness,⁸ that is, it is used in order to save the face either of the addressor, of the addressee, or of both of them. In accordance to Jucker's proposal, I strongly

⁸ See Brown and Levinson (1987).

believe that the use of *well* in such cases indicates, on a regular base, a denial, a refusal or any sort of objections to a given utterance.

The third of the uses of *well* is that of a *qualifier*,⁹ in other words, as Jucker (1997) points out, it may indicate the existence of a problem on the content level of the current utterance or of the previous one. Furthermore, Lakoff (1973) tackled the discourse marker *well* in the context of questions and answers, and noted that it is used in those cases in which respondents are aware that they are not providing directly the information that the questioner required (1973: 458), that is to say, in those situations in which they sense some sort of insufficiency in their answers (1973: 463). This insufficiency in their answers is due to the fact that addressors leave it to the addressees to add the information missing, or because the addressors want to add some additional information themselves (Jucker, 1997: 94).

With regard to the latter ideas previously mentioned, it seems to me that these two labels namely *face-threat mitigator* and *qualifier* overlap one another. Consequently, I would briefly like to argue my proposal. For this purpose, I will rely on Schiffrin (1987: 102-127) who notes that *well* tends to be used in those situations in which the answer supplied does not fit the context or it is not coherent with the preceding question because the respondent cannot provide the information requested by the questioner. This does not mean that the respondent does not know the right answer; however, they avoid it, an event that actually leads to the use of *well* with the aim to mitigate, in other words, to save one own's face or to avoid threatening someone else's image. In the case of a respondent providing such a response, it could lead them to compromise the interaction, to threaten the image of one or more of the interlocutors and to add a certain tension to the interaction activity. It is to bear in mind that the tone of the interaction can be elevated already, hence, providing a response might result in a conflict.

⁹ "This term, which denotes a very different concept in syntactic studies, has been used by both Svartvik (1980) and Carlson (1984: ch.5) for the discourse marker *well* [...] and there is little danger of confusion with syntactic qualifiers". (Jucker, 1997: 94)

As a consequence, I came to the conclusion that they try to avoid such an event by means of breaking one or more of Grice's maxims.¹⁰ In this respect, in what I consider a crucial piece of evidence for the acceptance of the proposal previously announced, Schiffrin (1987: 102-127) further debates that when the respondent does not provide the missing element of a *wh*-question, or a clear confirmation or denial to a *yes/no* question *well* is likely to occur; however, when a respondent does follow the response options given by the question, they are unlikely to use *well*. In the light of the above, these two categories suggested by Jucker (1997) could, in my view, be merged together into a single category to which I will henceforth refer to as *mitigator*. To my mind, this is possible since both of the labels that Jucker (1997) proposed work exactly on the same level, for this reason, no sort of disruption is caused.

The fourth of the uses of *well* suggested by Jucker (1997) is that of a *pause filler*, which will be treated as the third and the last of the uses of *well* over the course of this investigation. He explains that it is used to bridge interactional silence. However, although Jucker (1997) claims that the DM *well* works on the "interpersonal" level, I do believe it works on the textual level as well. This previous assumption is based on the explanation displayed in the section 3.3.2, backed up by Brinton's (1996: 38) contribution. (Examples provided in the Discussion section, 6.5).

As a conclusion, for the purpose of this dissertation, based on the evidence afore-mentioned, I will suggest a simplified categorisation for the members of this category of linguistic items:

Function	Level	Label
Adverb, adjective	Propositional	False Positive
Discourse marker	Textual	Frame marker
Discourse marker	Interpersonal	Mitigator
Discourse marker	Textual	Pause filler

¹⁰ Grice's maxims: 1) Quantity: Make your contribution as informative as required; 2) Quality: Do not say what you do not certainly know it is true, or it is false; 3) Relevance: Be relevant; 4) Manner: Avoid to be obscure or ambiguous, be brief and orderly (Grice, 1975: 45-47).

6.3.3. *Well*: BNC evidence and analysis

6.3.3.1. *Well*: data scrutiny and analysis

Taking into consideration the wide range of examples taken from BNC (200), this first set of examples was subjected to scrutiny. As a result, a number of 104 examples in which *well* does work as a DM will be studied in close detail. For this reason, in order to make my study as objective and trustful as possible, I will take into account the different genres provided by the corpus in which examples are classified.

6.3.3.2. *Well*: spokenness

The analysis of *well* in spoken contexts will be carried out within two different sections. The first of these two sections will tackle frequencies, while the second one, the types of the DM at issue. Therefore, at a first stage, I will display in Table 1 the outcome of the spoken data analysed, providing general frequencies in each of the spoken genres. Likewise, in order not to deviate the findings in my analysis, I will also provide the normalised frequencies (per 1,000,000) in those cases in which *well* works as a DM. Accordingly, at a second stage, I will deal with the pragmatic functions of the DM in question.

6.3.3.2.1. *Well*: frequencies in spokenness

Table 1 below shows the frequencies of *well* in the spoken data of the BNC:

Table 1: Frequency of *well* as DM in spoken English (BNC)

Context Genre	Samples Retrieved	DMs NF*	False Positives	Unclear
• Spoken Conversation	53	43 10.15	9	1
• Spoken Interview Oral History	7	5 6.07	2	0
• Spoken Meeting	13	10 7.18	3	0
• Spoken Classroom	6	6 13.83	0	0
• Spoken Lecture Humanities Arts	1	1 19.41	0	0
• Spoken Consult	2	0 -	2	0
• Spoken Broadcast	13	9 11.81	4	0
• Spoken Speech Unscripted	4	3 6.38	1	0
• Spoken Unclassified	3	2 4.70	1	0
Total (Spoken)	102	79 79.53	22	1

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words

To begin with, I will deal with false positives since I will not study them in close detail, I will just mention those particularities that I consider relevant.¹¹

(9) Yeah but they were we-- like they shot Catholics (unclear) (SP:PS03W) Yeah.
 (SP:PS03Y) as well! (SP:PS03W) (laughing) That's right. Yeah I know. (SP:PS03Y) (laugh)
 (SP:PS03W) Yeah. (BNCKBDS_conv)

In extract (9), *well* is used as an adverb, hence, it is not relevant for the purpose of this dissertation since it works on the propositional level. Nonetheless, after having observed the way in which *well*

¹¹ The examples here included has been extracted from the British National Corpus and it has been referenced according to the codes provided by this corpus. S stands for spoken.

works, an event that drew my attention is that 11 out of 22 of the cases of *well* as a false positive, in spoken contexts, corresponds particularly to the collocation illustrated above. In the light of the previous assumption, another event that called my attention is that 10 out of these 11 collocations are found at the end of an utterance.

Setting false positives aside, and moving on to my analysis, the data retrieved shows that 79 out of 102 are cases in which *well* works as a discourse marker, a percentage of around 77%. This is an event that should, at least, from my point of view, draw our attention. Likewise, this premise points out that *well* is likely to work as a DM when happening in speaking contexts. However, contrary to what I had expected, my data shows that *well* as a discourse marker in spoken contexts is more frequent in (lecture, humanities, arts) which stands first, followed by (classroom) that stands second, (broadcast) third, and (conversation) that stands fourth. At the very beginning of my analysis, I expected *well* to be more frequent in conversation rather than in any other genre, notwithstanding, my data opposes this assumption.

6.3.3.2.2. *Well*: pragmatic functions in spokenness

Albeit *well* meets the function of DM, does it work on the same level? In order to answer this question, I will base my analysis on the proposal previously suggested, (see section 6.3.2). As a consequence, I aim at displaying in Table 2 the data regarding the types of this DM, in the spoken component of the BNC. Likewise, I will also provide the normalised frequencies for each of the genres.

Table 2: Types of *well* by genre (BNC)

	DM Type						
	Pause Filler	NF*	Frame Marker	NF*	Mitigator	NF*	Total DMs
• Spoken Conversation	24	5.66	5	1.18	14	3.30	43
• Spoken Interview Oral History	3	3.64	2	2.43	0	-	5
• Spoken Meeting	7	5.03	0	-	3	2.15	10
• Spoken Classroom	3	6.91	2	4.61	1	2.30	6
• Spoken Lecture Humanities Arts	1	19.94	0	-	0	-	1
• Spoken Consult	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
• Spoken Broadcast	7	9.19	0	-	2	2.62	9
• Spoken Speech Unscripted	1	2.12	1	2.12	1	2.12	3
• Spoken Unclassified	2	4.70	0	-	0	-	2
Total (type)	48	 57.19	10	 10.34	21	 12.49	79

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words.

Taking into consideration the data retrieved and analysed, I believe that the primary level in which *well* operates is on the *textual* one (see section 3.3.2), since it consists of both *pause filler* and *frame marker*. However, the reason why I studied the normalised frequencies is that I aimed at answering the following question: which of the three labels, hence, types into which *well* was classified is the most prevailing one depending on the genre? After having analysed my data, this points out that *pause filler* is the most predominant type, of this DM at issue, since it is mainly found in all the different genres but one (spoken, speech, unscripted), being the use of *well* as *pause filler*, in this particular genre, equal to the two remaining types, *frame marker* and *mitigator*. Therefore, I

contend that in spoken contexts the prevailing type of *well* is that of a *pause filler*. As a result, in line with what has been said above, considering *well* more likely to occur as a *frame marker* than as a *mitigator*, just because they belong to the *textual* and *interpersonal* levels, respectively, may lead to a biased assumption, hence, this is a practice to be avoided.

6.3.3.3. *Well*: writtenness

As before, the analysis of the written component of the BNC will be tackled in two different sections. In the first one, I will display in Table 3 the outcome of the written data analysed and the general frequencies of *well*, while in the second one, the types of the DM in question. Besides, in order to maintain the findings of my analysis as trustful and objective as possible, I will also provide the normalised frequencies (per 1,000,000).

6.3.3.3.1. *Well*: frequencies in writtenness

Table 3 below shows the frequencies of *well* in the written data of the BNC:

Table 3: Frequency of *well* as DM in written English (BNC)

<u>Context Genre</u>	<u>Samples Retrieved</u>	<u>DMs NF*</u>	<u>False Positives</u>	<u>Unclear</u>
• Written Fiction Prose	30	18 1.12	12	0
• Written Fiction Drama	1	1 21.69	0	0
• Written News Script	1	0 -	1	0
• Written Newspaper	6	0 -	6	0
• Written Pop	11	1 0.13	10	0

• Written Academic	12	0	-	12	0
• Written Non-Academic	14	1	0.29	13	0
• Written Religion	1	0	-	1	0
• Written Biography	4	0	-	4	0
• Written Commerce	3	0	-	3	0
• Written Miscellaneous	15	4	0.43	11	0
Total (Written)	98	25	 23.66	73	0

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words.

The data retrieved shows that only 25 out of 98 are the cases in which *well* works as a discourse marker. The first question that comes to my mind is: whether *well* is likely or not to happen in written contexts. The second one is whether there any written genre in which *well* is more likely to occur. The answer to the first question, based on the data retrieved, leads to a premise which claims that *well* is unlikely to happen in written contexts, an assumption that I truly expected from the very beginning. The answer to the second question, yet, requires a detailed examination of the data retrieved. During the course of my analysis, I came across a wide range of genres such as newspapers and academic, in which a large number of samples were retrieved, and in none of them *well* functions as a DM. Nevertheless, this is not what certainly draws my attention since they are false positives. What truly interests me are those cases of *well* in written contexts in which it works as a DM, as they constitute the subject matter of my dissertation.

Until the analysis had been accomplished, I have got no clue about the fact that the DM *well*, in spoken contexts, is more frequent in (fiction) which stands first, followed by (miscellaneous) that stands second and (non-academic) that stands third. In my view, it is of interest that all those uses of *well* as a DM are mainly registered within the same genre, fiction.

These questions that come to my mind, at this point, will be displayed in the next section, where, when possible, I will try to provide an answer to all of them.

6.3.3.3.2. *Well*: pragmatic functions in writtenness

Having already answered the first set of questions, a new one emerged: what is the most prevailing pragmatic value of *well*? For this purpose, I will tackle the written component of the BNC in Table 4, displaying the classification of the uses of *well* by genre into the three different types aforementioned (see section 6.3.2). Likewise, I will also provide the normalised frequencies for each of the genres.

Table 4: Types of *well* in writtenness by genre (BNC)

	DM Type						
	Pause Filler	NF*	Frame Marker	NF*	Mitigator	NF*	Total DMs
• Written Fiction Prose	3	0.18	9	0.56	6	0.37	18
• Written Fiction Drama	0	-	1	2.16	0	-	1
• Written News Script	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
• Written Newspaper	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
• Written Pop	1	0.13	0	-	0	-	1
• Written Academic	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
• Written Non- Academic	0	-	1	0.29	0	-	1
• Written Religion	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
• Written Biography	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
• Written Commerce	0	-	0	-	0	-	0

• Written							
Miscellaneous	3	0.32	1	0.10	0	-	4
Total (type)	7	 0.63	12	 3.11	6	 0.37	25

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words

At this stage, we may claim that the prevailing use of *well*, in fiction, is that of a *frame marker*. However, it is also to be borne in mind its use as *pause filler*, since they both function on the *textual* level. Therefore, I contend that the main level in which *well* operates, in fiction, is on the *textual* one. Thus, the question is: is this assumption applicable to any other genre within writtenness? Indeed, based on the results provided by Table 4 above, I confirm that the prevailing use of *well* in all the genres analysed within the written component is that of *frame marker*,

Due to the fact that the predominant use of *well* is, in written contexts, that of *frame marker*, I aim at examining whether they are used in order to indicate either a change in the topic of the conversation or to preface direct reported speech. Correspondingly, my data confirms that the most predominant use of *well* in written contexts as a *frame marker*, is to preface direct reported speech.

6.3.3.4. ***Well*: comparing spokenness vs writtenness in BNC**

In this section, I briefly aim to illustrate the differences and similarities, regarding the uses of *well*, between spokenness and writtenness in British English. In Table 5 I show the outcome of spoken and written data submitted to analysis.

Table 5: Frequency of *well* as DM in spoken and written English (BNC)

<u>Contexts</u>	<u>Samples Retrieved</u>	<u>DMs NF*</u>	<u>False Positives</u>	<u>Unclear</u>
• Spoken	102	79 7.87	22	1
• Written	98	25 0.28	73	0
TOTAL	200	104 8.15	95	1

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words

One of the main aims that this dissertation pursues is to get to know the variation in the frequency of occurrence of the DM *well*, depending on the media of expression, that is, speech versus writing. The data obtained clearly indicated that the DM *well* is more likely to appear in spoken contexts. However, this does not mean that it is a DM that exclusively occurs in spoken contexts although here its frequency drops significantly.

In spite of the fact that *well* is more likely to appear in spokenness than in writtenness, particularities were noticed by tackling each of the genres in close detail. Table 6 shows the classification of *well* by genre into the three different types afore-mentioned.

Table 6: Types of *well* in spoken and written contexts by genre (BNC)

	<u>DM Type</u>							
	<u>Pause Filler NF*</u>	<u>Frame Marker NF*</u>	<u>Mitigator NF*</u>	<u>Total DMs NF*</u>				
Spoken	48 4.78	10 0.99	21 2.09	79 7.86				
Written	7 0.08	12 0.13	6 0.06	25 0.27				
Total (type)	55 4.86	22 1.12	27 2.15	104 8.13				

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words

Despite the fact that *well* is much more likely to occur in spoken contexts, my data indicates that it also appears in written ones, nonetheless, there are slight differences in its uses. In both media of expression, *well* takes place at the *textual* level. Thus, this is a feature that does not vary depending

on the context of occurrence. Nonetheless, as previously suggested, the way in which *well* behaves depending on whether it occurs in spokenness or writtenness varies. The main use of the DM *well* is to bridge interactional silence, and everything that this entails, a characteristic extensible to all of the genres in spokenness and writtenness but fiction (writtenness), which deviates this use of *well* to a particular use, *frame marker*, that implies the addition of direct reported speech.

6.3.4. *Well*: COCA evidence and analysis

6.3.4.1. *Well*: data scrutiny and analysis

Due to the wide variety of samples taken from COCA (200), this list of randomly chosen examples was scrutinised. Thus, once the scrutiny of the data was accomplished, the outcome is a list that consists of 98 examples in which *well* does work as a DM. As well as with the data taken from BNC, I will take into consideration the different genres provided by the corpus into which examples are classified. This classification is made into different genres in comparison to the ones provided in the BNC. COCA supplies in regard to spokenness, just spoken, and regarding writtenness, fiction, news, magazines and academic. There are then clear differences in this respect.

6.3.4.2. *Well*: spokenness

Once again, the analysis of *well* in spoken contexts will be carried out within two different sections. The first section will be devoted to frequencies, while the second one to the different types of the DM at issue. To begin with, I will display in Table 7 the outcome of the spoken data analysed. Since there is no distinction among genres, regarding the spoken component, as in the BNC, I will only

display a table that shows the frequencies of *well*, in spoken contexts in general. As before, normalised frequencies (per 1,000,000) will be provided since the examples corresponding to the different media of expression and genre are different. Accordingly, at a second stage, I will tackle the pragmatic functions of the DM in question.

6.3.4.2.1. *Well*: Frequencies in spokenness

Table 7 below shows the frequencies of *well* in the spoken data of the COCA:

Table 7: Frequency of *well* as DM in spoken English (COCA)

<u>Context/</u>	<u>Samples Retrieved</u>	<u>DMs NF*</u>	<u>False Positives</u>	<u>Unclear</u>
Spoken	104	75 0.64	29	0
Total (Spoken)	104	75 0.64	29	0

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words

At this point, once the data have been presented, I will proceed to analyse and comment on everything that, in my view, is of interest to my analysis. To get started, I will deal with an example of a false positive:¹²

(10) water in rural Belarus. " My mom had gotten some water out of the **well**, and she suspected that the water wasn't very good. So she would. (COCA2015NEWSAustin)

Regarding false positives, it is to mention that, in this occasion, contrary to the data extracted from the BNC, I did find uses of *well* as a noun as in extract (10).

Moving on, and leaving false positives aside, the data retrieved indicates that 75 out of 104 are the cases in which *well* works as a DM, that is, a percentage of around 72%. This is a fact that

¹² The example here included has been extracted from the Corpus of Contemporary American English and it has been referenced according to the codes provided by this corpus.

points out that *well* is highly likely to occur in speaking contexts as a DM. A premise expected from the very beginning. Since there is no spare genre to study as in the BNC, it is time to move on to the next section.

6.3.4.2.2. *Well*: pragmatic functions in spokenness

Albeit *well* meets the function of DM, does it work on the same level? In order to answer this question, in Table 8 I aim at displaying the data regarding the types of this DM in the spoken component of the COCA. Nonetheless, it is to be borne in mind that one of the examples that I consider as a DM, hence it is counted, is unclear in terms of its classification. Thus, in order not to deviate my analysis, the column ‘unclear’ is added.

Table 8: Types of *well* in spokenness (COCA)

	DM Type							
	<u>Pause Filler</u>	<u>NF*</u>	<u>Frame Marker</u>	<u>NF*</u>	<u>Mitigator</u>	<u>NF*</u>	<u>Unclear</u>	<u>Total DMs</u>
Spoken	44	0.37	9	0.07	21	0.17	1	75
Total (type)	44	 0.37	9	 0.07	21	 0.17	1	75

NF* Normalised Frequencies per 1,000,000 words.

At this point the exhibition of data has been accomplished, consequently, I will proceed to analyse and comment on everything that, in my view, is of interest to my analysis. To get started, I will deal with the unclear example:¹³

(11) Thank you. Thank you very much, folks. Thank you. Okey-doke. **Well**, thanks so much. Please be seated. Make yourselves at home. This (COCA1995SPOKInd_Limbaugh)

¹³ The example here included has all been extracted from the Corpus of Contemporary American English and it has been referenced according to the codes provided by this corpus.

I consider extract (11) unclear because the turns of the interlocutors were not included in this excerpt, hence, I discard it. Additionally, I will also discard the 29 cases of *well* as a false positive, as for instance example (10) above.

Getting into the analysis, my data points out that the primary type of *well* is that of a *pause filler* that stands first, *mitigator* would stand second and, last but not least, *frame marker* would occupy the third position. Thus, I contend that the main level in which *well* works is on the *textual* one since it may function not only as a *pause filler* but also as a *frame marker*. However, although the *interpersonal* level consists of just the *mitigator* function, this does not mean that *well* is more likely to occur as a *frame marker* rather than as a *mitigator*.

6.3.4.3. *Well*: writtenness

In order to analyse the written component of the COCA, it will be tackled, as before, in two different sections. Firstly, I will display in Table 9 the outcome of the written data analysed and the general frequencies of *well* and, secondly, the types of the DM in question. Furthermore, I will also provide the normalised frequencies (per 1,000,000).

6.3.4.3.1. *Well*: frequencies in writtenness

Table 9 below shows the frequencies of *well* in the written data of the COCA:

Table 9: Frequency of *well* as DM in written English (COCA)

<u>Context Genre</u>	<u>Samples Retrieved</u>	<u>DMs NF*</u>	<u>False Positives</u>	<u>Unclear</u>
• Written News	17	3 0.02	14	0
• Written Fiction	35	14 0.12	20	1
• Written Academic	16	1 0.00	15	0
• Written Magazines	28	5 0.04	22	1
Total (Written)	96	23 0.18	71	2

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words

My data shows that only 23 out of 96 are the cases in which *well* works as a discourse marker, that is, a percentage of about 20%. Therefore, this event indicates that *well* is unlikely to occur in written contexts, a presumption expected from the very beginning. However, there is a genre in which it seems to be slightly used, fiction. Although *well* does not work as a DM in a large number of cases, those in which it does will be analysed. Once again, I did not expect *well* to be mainly used in written contexts, in fiction. Nevertheless, the fact is that fiction stands first, followed by magazines that stands second and news that stand third and academic that stands fourth.

6.3.4.3.2. *Well*: pragmatic functions in writtenness

Again the question is: what is the most predominant type of *well*? For this purpose, I will tackle the written component of the COCA in Table 10, showing the classification of the uses of *well* by genre. Likewise, I will also provide the normalised frequencies for each of the genres.

Table 10: Types of *well* in writtenness by genre (COCA)

	DM Type						Total DMs
	Pause Filler	NF*	Frame Marker	NF*	Mitigator	NF*	
• Written News	1	0.00	2	0.01	0	-	3
• Written Fiction	4	0.03	5	0.04	5	0.04	14
• Written Academic	0	-	1	0.00	0	-	1
• Written Magazines	4	0.03	1	0.00	0	-	5
Total (type)	9	 0.06	9	 0.05	5	 0.04	23

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words

At this stage, although the major proportion of the uses of *well*, in written contexts, were registered in fiction, I cannot find a clear difference that lets me assert which of the three types is the prevailing one since differences are minimal. The only hypothesis we can extract from these data is that the main level in which *well* operates, in fiction, is on the *textual* one. In this vein, it is to mention that this DM mainly works on the textual level in all of the genres. However, this particular type of *well* in written contexts is connected with its use as a *frame marker*, either to introduce a new topic in the conversation or to preface direct reported speech. Unfortunately, this is a feature that I could not achieve to know since their frequencies at both uses of the DM *well* as *frame marker* are rather similar.

6.3.4.4. *Well*: spokenness vs writtenness (COCA)

In this section, I aim to illustrate the differences and similarities, regarding the uses of *well*, between spokenness and writtenness. In Table 11 I will show the outcome of spoken and written data submitted to analysis.

Table 11: Frequency of *well* as DM in spoken and written English (COCA)

<u>Contexts</u>	<u>Samples Retrieved</u>	<u>DMs NF*</u>	<u>False Positives</u>	<u>Unclear</u>
• Spoken	104	75 0.64	29	0
• Written	96	23 0.05	73	2
TOTAL	200	96 0.69	102	2

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words

One of the target that this dissertation seeks was to get to know the frequency of appearance of the DM *well*, depending on whether it is used in spokenness or writtenness. Thus, basing my analysis on the data extracted from the COCA (*Corpus of Contemporary American English*), it can be gathered that the DM *well* is more prone to appear in spoken than in written contexts. Yet, this does not mean that it is a DM that exclusively fits in spoken contexts.

Whereas *well* is more likely to appear rather in spokenness than in writtenness, peculiarities were observed by dealing with each and every genre in close detail. Table 12 shows the classification of the different types of *well* in spoken and written contexts

Table 12: Types of *well* in spoken and written contexts by genre (COCA)

	<u>DM Type</u>			
	<u>Pause Filler NF*</u>	<u>Frame Marker NF*</u>	<u>Mitigator NF*</u>	<u>Total DMs NF*</u>
Spoken	44 0.37	9 0.07	21 0.17	75 0.64
Written	9 0.01	9 0.01	5 0.01	23 0.05
Total (type)	53 0.38	18 0.08	26 0.18	98 0.69

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words

To begin with, I will explain why in the event of summing up the row of the spoken component, that is, *pause filler* (44), *frame marker* (9) and *mitigator* (21), the figure obtained does not coincide with the total (75). Likewise, the total sum of the all the types, *pause filler* (53), *frame marker* (18),

and *mitigator* (26), does not either coincide with the total (98). The reason why these two sums do not coincide with their respective totals is given by the fact that I identified one of the cases of *well* as a DM, but I could not classify it under any of the categories used since turns in conversation are missing in the transcription.

Although *well* is much highly probable to occur in spoken language, my data also shows that it also appears in writing; however, the frequency of appearance drops dramatically and there are slight differences in its uses. Regarding the main level on which *well* takes place is on the textual in both contexts, spoken and written. Thus, this is a feature that does not vary depending on the context of appearance. *Well* seems to be mostly used in order to bridge interactional silence, a feature extensible to spokenness and writtenness. However, it is to notice that, in fiction, the uses of *well* steadily increase going from a general use as *pause filler* to a particular use as *frame marker*, which entails either a new topic in conversation or direct reported speech.

6.4. *Well*: BrE vs AmE comparison

In this section, I seek to display the differences and similarities of *well* in British and American English. For this purpose, both contexts, spoken and written, will be tackled. This comparison will be carried out in two different sections, the first one devoted to spokenness and the second one to writtenness. Likewise, the frequencies of *well* and its pragmatic functions will also be dealt with. I will advance, from the very beginning, that I could not find any example of *well* as a verb, neither in spokenness nor in writtenness.

6.4.1. *Well*: frequencies in spokenness (BNC) vs (COCA)

In this section, I display the differences and similarities of *well*, between British and American English. Table 13 shows the outcome of spoken data submitted to analysis.

Table 13: Frequency of *well* as DM in spoken British (BNC) and American English (COCA)

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Samples Retrieved</u>	<u>DMs NF*</u>	<u>False Positives</u>	<u>Unclear</u>
• British	102	79 7.92	22	1
• American	104	75 0.64	29	0
TOTAL	206	154 8.56	51	1

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words

This dissertation aims to know the variation in the frequency of occurrence of the DM *well* in spoken language, depending on whether it is used in British or American English. Since the COCA has far more words than the BNC, 560 million and 100 million respectively, these normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 may lead us astray. It is not the same to find 79 cases in 100 million words than 75 in 560. Thus, I cannot assert in which of the two varieties of English, the DM *well* is more likely to occur. Therefore, based on the data randomly retrieved from the BNC (*British National Corpus*) and the COCA (*Corpus of Contemporary American English*), I can just mention that the raw frequencies show that *well* was slightly more frequent in British English than in American English.

As I mentioned above, contrary to what I expected after having looked up in the OED, I did not find any use of *well* as a verb in any of the two varieties of English.

6.4.2. *Well*: Pragmatic functions in spokenness (BNC) vs (COCA)

Taking for granted that *well* meets the function of DM I aim to know whether it works on the same level in both British and American English. Table 14 shows the data regarding the types of this DM, in the spoken component of the BNC and the COCA. Besides, I will also supply the normalised frequencies for each of the types.

Table 14: Types of *well* in spoken British and American English (BNC) vs (COCA)

Variety	DM Type						Total DMs
	Pause Filler	NF*	Frame Marker	NF*	Mitigator	NF*	
• British	48	4.81	10	1.00	21	2.10	79
• American	44	0.37	9	0.07	21	0.17	75
Total (type)	92	 5.18	19	 1.07	42	 2.27	154

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words.

Firstly, I must make it clear why when summing up each of the types within the row of American English, the total is 75 instead of 74. The reason why this sum does not coincide is given by the fact that I could not classify one of the examples of *well* under any of these categories although it clearly functioned as a DM.

Taking into consideration the data analysed, I believe that the primary level in which *well* operates is on the *textual* one since it consists of both *pause filler* and *frame marker*. However, the reason why I studied the normalised frequencies is that I aimed at answering the following question: which of the three labels, hence, types is the most prevailing one depending on the genre? My data reveals that that of the *pause filler* is the most predominant type in spoken contexts in both British and American English. Still, thinking of *well* to be more likely to appear as a *frame marker* than as a

mitigator, because they work on the *textual* and *interpersonal* levels, respectively, may lead to a biased presumption, hence, this is to take into account.

6.4.3. *Well*: frequencies in written (BNC) vs (COCA)

6.3.4.3.1. *Well*: frequencies in writtenness

Table 15 below shows the frequencies of *well* in the written data of the BNC and the COCA:

Table 15: Frequency of *well* as DM in written British and American English (BNC) vs (COCA)

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Samples Retrieved</u>	<u>DMs NF*</u>	<u>False Positives</u>	<u>Unclear</u>
• British	98	25 0.28	73	0
• American	96	23 0.05	71	2
Total (Written)	194	48 0.33	144	2

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words

My data indicates that only 48 out of 194 are the cases in which *well* works as a discourse marker in written British and American English, that is, a percentage of about 25% of the total. Therefore, this event points out that *well* is unlikely to happen in written contexts, a presumption expected from the very beginning. However, based on my data I cannot assert that there is a difference in frequency of appearance between British and American English. However, although my raw frequencies are truly low, it does not seem to be a great difference in frequency between British American English.

6.4.4. *Well*: pragmatic functions in written (BNC) vs (COCA)

What is the most prevailing type of *well*? In this section, the written component of the BNC and the COCA will be tackled. Table 16 shows the classification of the uses of *well* by type in written British and American English. In addition, I will also supply the normalised frequencies for each of the types in both varieties.

Table 16: Types of *well* in written British and American English (BNC) vs (COCA)

	DM Type						
	Pause Filler	NF*	Frame Marker	NF*	Mitigator	NF*	Total DMs
• British	7	0.08	12	0.13	6	0.06	25
• American	9	0.01	9	0.01	5	0.01	23
Total (type)	16	 0.09	21	 0.14	11	 0.07	48

NF* Normalised frequencies per 1,000,000 words

At this stage, I cannot state which is the major type of *well* in written contexts since the difference is minimal. However, it seems that as a *frame marker* it stands first, *pause filler* as second and *mitigator* as third. As regards the function of *well* as *frame marker*, it was not possible to determine whether it is used to introduce a new topic in conversation or to preface direct reported speech in American English. However, as previously mentioned, my data shows that in written British English *well* is mainly used as a device to preface direct reported speech. Nonetheless, my data shows that in both British and American English, the most prevailing level in which *well* works is on the *textual* one, formed by its use as *pause filler* and *frame marker*.

6.5. Discussion

After having analysed the data from the BNC and the COCA, the question that comes to my mind is: do these categories shape an absolute categorisation of the DM *well*? Can we talk about subtypes within these three categories depending on the purpose for which they are used? As I explained before, the structure of my dissertation, regarding the classification of *well*, is based on Jucker's (1997) proposal. His proposal, as well as mine, does not deny the existence of any other sort of approach such as *well* as a response marker, as an initiation marker, turn initiator or as a pre-closing device. However, what I mean to do, following these three types suggested, is to propose the different ways, or subtypes, in which, in my view, *well* functions.

To get started, I will deal with the categories that I consider to work on the *textual* level, *pause filler* and *frame marker*, but they both have different functions that I will comment on.

In those cases of *well* used as a *frame marker*, we may find it; either to introduce a new topic in conversation or to preface direct reported speech:

(12) originally. (SP:PS03S) Well they don't look like there's, the boots (SP:PS03T) Well they're damn clean! Now, nip all that up and eat it.¹⁴ (BNCKBBS_Conv)

(13) her friend died in the (unclear)2. (SP:KBEPSUNK) (unclear) (SP:KBEPSUNK) Listen me Blanche she said, well I knew the truth she said (unclear) was a friend to me. (SP:KBEPSUNK) Yeah. (BNCKBES_Conv)

In line with this, I have nothing else to add apart from what Jucker (1997: 93) suggested. In extract (12), *well* marks the introduction of a new topic brought into the conversation. As we can observe in this example, *well* has little to do with the previous utterance, hence, it is used in order to move onto a new topic in conversation. The speaker may need to change or shift the present topic for various reasons, but this may lead to incoherency, for this reason, *well* is introduced in order to indicate a

¹⁴ SP:[...] stands for a particular speaker in a particular conversation.

switch in the topic and to keep the coherency in the conversation, in other words, to avoid the switch to be abrupt. In my opinion, this way of using *well* may overlap, to some extent, with the function of *mitigator*, as I will explain later on. Witness the following:

(14) the door open with it. (SP:PS535) Yeah. (SP:PS532) My feet ache. (SP:PS532) Well I can't cook cos I've got (SP:PS535) Well my feet ache as well. (BNCKCAS_Conv)

To my mind, this event makes the classification of *well* as a DM difficult, especially taking into account that these functions work on different levels.

However, despite sharing the label *frame marker*, in extract (13) we find a different use. As Jucker (1997: 93) claims, it introduces direct reported speech separating the reported speech from the immediately preceding reporting clause “she said”. Furthermore, he argues that this practice implies a deictic reorientation (Jucker, 1997: 93). In my view, this happens due to the action of reporting a speech, which entails a reformulation of the original utterance, not due to the presence of *well*. It is to be borne in mind that *well* in these cases is likely to occur preceded by reporting verbs such as “said” or “suggested”.

In those cases in which *well* is used as a *pause filler*, it implies a use that suggests bridging interactional silence:

(15) they're always mucky! (pause) I think they're horrible they are! (SP:PS03S) Well they look mucky in the shops! And that's (SP:PS03T) Well no they do. (BNCKBBS_Conv)

Based on Jucker (1997: 95), *well* as a *pause filler* is used in order to bridge interactional silence, further arguing that it signals a speaker's claim to the floor. I do believe, as well, that the main purpose of using *well* as a *pause filler* is claiming the floor, however, its particular purpose may differ from one situation to another. In extract (15) the speaker is just claiming the floor because there is something else to be added to the conversation. Therefore, *well* signals the switch of turns between speakers and who is the one who holds the floor at a specific time. Analysing the data retrieved from both corpora, I came to the conclusion that, in these cases, *well* is likely to appear,

for instance, followed by I think, I suppose or I believe. Whether these collocations are present or not, *well*, in my view, is used with the aim to add a personal opinion, as in (15) and (16).

(16) found she couldn't get anything better. That's probably nearer the truth (SP:PS4BU)

Well I think, I've got ta say that I think it might be ha—. (BNCJN7S_meeting)

However, something that called my attention was that there are also instances where we find *well* followed by, for instance, I think, I suppose and I believe, in which it functions as a *mitigator*, therefore, this will later on explained.

Although *well* is used in order to claim the floor, there are also instances in which it does not work, in other words, it does not fulfil its initial function:

(17) next year. (SP:PS27U) Mhm. (SP:PS27T) Have we decided for next year? (SP:PS27R)

Well (SP:PS27S) Well I think we are round to any other business I suppose. (SP:G59PSUNK). (BNCG59S_meeting)

In extract (17), we can clearly see that the use of *well* in this situation does not work as it is intended to, since the speaker is not allowed to say anything else, on the contrary, the interaction is interrupted by another speaker.

(18) that subsidy should continue? (SP:PS5VG) Well, whether I think it should or (SP:PS5VF) **Well**, but I ask you that one. (SP:PS5VG) Whether I think it should or. (BNCKRKS_brdrast_discussn)

Extract (18) can be considered as a good example of how *well* may be used in order to claim the floor and interfere in a conversation while somebody else is speaking. The speaker (SP:PS5VG) uses *well* as a way to claim the floor and interact in the conversation, however, the exchange is interrupted by the other speaker, (SP:PS5VF). The latter of the speakers uses *well* in order to interrupt the person who is speaking. This event is, to my mind, an illustrative example since the speaker (SP:PS5VG) cannot finish the utterance at a time, and finishes it once (SP:PS5VF) has intervened.

These two are not, in my opinion, the two single ways of using *well* as a *pause filler*, as in my estimation, another way of claiming the floor while using *well* is as follows.

(19) just because of promises either, you know, not generally. (SP:PS03W) No. Well no, I mean, a-- (pause) tha-- even tha-- that one the other day. (BNCKBDS_Conv)

In extract (19) what the speaker is trying to do is to claim the floor but, actually, what I believe is that *well* is used in order to keep the floor in situations of hesitation. The speaker is, then, looking for something to say or searching the right words. To my knowledge, the speaker is trying to bridge the silence as Jucker proposes, but the reason why *well* is used is that the conversation needs to be reorientated. This occurs since we are tackling spoken contexts, a context in which participants do not have time to think about what they are going to say. This event prompts the appearance of *well*, in these cases, accompanied by many other DMs such as *I mean*, as we can see in the example, *actually* or *yeah*, filling up the gaps within the conversation. Furthermore, it is also probable to find it followed or preceded by several repetitions, which point out the lack of time, hesitation, and the reorientation of the utterance. Likewise, it is highly probable to find *well* surrounded by pauses, as the one in the example above.

On the other hand, I will deal with the category of *mitigator* that, to my mind, works on the *interpersonal* level (see section 3.3.2). On this level, *well* can be used as a way to save someone own's face or someone else's face, with the purpose of being polite, as in the following extracts:

(20) which they are funded and (SP:PS5VF) Do you think that subsidy should continue?

(SP:PS5VG) Well, whether I think it should or (SP:PS5VF) Well, but I ask you that

In extract (20) I believe that *well* is used with the purpose of mitigating, of not compromising someone own's face. The answer to a *yes/no*-question is avoided by breaking Grice's maxims, above mentioned. The speaker in this extract tries to avoid to answer by using *well* and replying with something that is not to be expected from such a question.

(21) firm and I think that you have a feather one haven't you? (SP:PS1F2) Well I always have a feather one and I, I have (SP:PS1F1) Yeah (SP:PS1F2) two. (BNCKCSS_Conv)

In extract (21), yet, *well* is used with the purpose of mitigating, but in this case, the speaker (SP:PS1F2) tries not to compromise someone else's face, the face of the speaker (SP:PS1F1), indeed. The speaker (SP:PS1F2) not wanting to attack the image of the others uses *well* and asserts that not only one, but two feathers. Furthermore, the absence of *well*, in this case, would lead to impoliteness by the speaker (SP:PS1F2). This event, made me reflect upon the absence of *well* in those cases in which, in the event of being missing, it would lead to impoliteness:

(22) are! (SP:PS03S) Well they look mucky in the shops! And that's (SP:PS03T) Well no they don't, not originally. (SP:PS03S) Well they don't look like. (BNCKBBS_Conv)

This extract illustrates that in the event that *well* had been missing, it would have led to an impolite behaviour. I consider this assumption relevant since it is likely to happen in those cases in which one of the speakers is opposing any other speaker in the conversation, for instance, invitations that result in rejections. In other words, the absence of *well* in such cases would lead to changes in the politeness level of the utterance or even of the conversation.

As a conclusion, I believe that the two ways of using *well* as a *mitigator* are bounded to the event of adding strain or taking it away from the conversation. Thus, they are supposed to happen since they mitigate any kind of bad feeling, misunderstanding, disagreements, refusals, rejections and clashes within a conversation, keeping the image of all the participants safe and avoiding the tone of the conversation to be elevated.

To put an end to my analysis, I will show one of the examples that I previously mentioned, in which I notice, a certain degree of overlap between the two categories, *mitigator* and *pause filler*:¹⁵

¹⁵ The example here included (23) has been extracted from the Corpus of Contemporary American English and it has been referenced according to the codes provided by this corpus.

(23) TAVIS-SMILEY-1HOS# Those persons are Africans, though. We should point that out.
GRETA-VAN-SUSTEREN# Well, yes, but the thing is that, also, I should say -.
(COCA2012SPOKABC_ThisWeek)

In extract (23), I consider *well* to be used as a mitigator, however, it was difficult to determine whether it was *pause filler* or *mitigator*. Likewise, it could also be interpreted as *pause filler*, yet, as in many other cases, everything I could do was to resort to the context in order to conclude its use. Thus, in a wide number of occasions, I had to rely on the context in order to classify the uses of such a versatile DM, *well*.

7.0. Summary and concluding remarks

The main purpose of this dissertation was to study the nature and function of discourse markers in present-day written and spoken English, with particular attention to one of the most frequent in both contexts, ‘well’. This means to present a proposal that may clarify the complex status of these items. DMs have been investigated in this dissertation by considering the work of some linguists who over the last few years have shed some light on this topic. Thus, the first chapter reviewed the main theories and research studies conducted to clarify the status of these words.

First of all, I relied on the arguments provided by Jucker (1998), Schourup (1999), and Schiffrin (1987) that let me make a choice as regards terminology, ‘discourse marker’. Taking Brinton’s 1996 work as a starting-point, in order to shape a definition of DMs, I displayed a general list divided into five different approaches as to what the main functions of discourse markers could be. As I pointed out above (see section 3.1), the range (A-E) of this list is regarded as the primary set of functions by a wide amount of scholars. Section 3.2, taking Schiffrin’s 1987 and Juckers’ 1998 works as a referential point in the light of the effect they caused on this field of study of discourse markers, presented the main features of DMs. Section 3.3 was devoted to the discussion of the main functions based mainly on the arguments supplied by Brinton (1996) and Fraser (1999). The latter gained importance in section 4.0 where the taxonomy of discourse markers was dealt with. Finally, section 5.0, based on what Schiffrin pointed out in her 1987 work, was devoted to the contexts of occurrence broadly speaking, and to the importance of intonation in speech.

After this brief review of the theoretical background, I analysed in close detail the ‘well’ as a DM in spoken and written British and American English. For this purpose, I selected two main corpora, the BNC (*British National Corpus*) and COCA (*Corpus of Contemporary American English*) (see section 6.2).

Their different registers in both spoken and written language seemed highly suitable for this in-depth analysis given that the main objective was to observe up to what extent *well* is used in present-day British and American English, according to the context of occurrence.

After a general review of the DM *well*, all the potential occurrences of this selected DM in the BNC and COCA were examined and contrasted (see section 6.3.3; 6.3.4). The second step was to separate those hits that could not be considered as actual cases of DM. Therefore, they were addressed to as false positives, separated from those that represent true cases of this DM, hence, not taken into consideration in my analysis. The classification of the uses of *well* was carried out relying on Jucker (1997); however, discrepancies were found and commented in section 6.3.2.

One of the most immediate conclusions drawn from the analysis of *well* in BNC and COCA is that it is far more frequent in spokenness rather than in writtenness. A reasonable explanation could be that DMs are, to some extent, more characteristic of spoken language and related to a certain degree of informal registers. Another issue that my data shows and, thus, undeniable is that *well* as a DM works on the textual level and that applied to both media of expression, speech and writing. For further observations see Discussion section, 6.5, where I discuss the different uses of *well* in particular instances.

Nevertheless, the data used for this dissertation, although useful to obtain a glimpse of the behaviour of the DM *well* in spoken and written British and American English may be insufficient to make solid statements about their use in present-day English. It would be very interesting to carry out further research by expanding the sample selected and by using other types of corpora that may contain meta-information about the speakers. Attention could also be paid to how *well* is used in ELF instances and whether they are used in the same way a native speaker does.

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Appendix A: well in BrE

N°	Genre	Text	Function	Level	Label	Remarks
1	KBB S_conv	they're always mucky! (pause) I think they're horrible they are! (SP:PS03S) Well they look mucky in the shops! And that's (SP:PS03T) Well no they do	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
2	KBB S_conv	are! (SP:PS03S) Well they look mucky in the shops! And that's (SP:PS03T) Well no they don't, not originally. (SP:PS03S) Well they don't look like	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	It is not polite just saying no.
3	KBB S_conv	! And that's (SP:PS03T) Well no they don't, not originally. (SP:PS03S) Well they don't look like there's, the boots (SP:PS03T) Well they're damn	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
4	KBB S_conv	originally. (SP:PS03S) Well they don't look like there's, the boots (SP:PS03T) Well they're damn clean! Now, nip all that up and eat it.	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic
5	KBB S_conv	that! (SP:PS03T) It's not. French do it all the time! (SP:PS03S) Well we're not French. (SP:PS03T) Ah! You want to eat more bread you	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Politeness
6	KBC S_conv	's (pause) fine now. No problems. He's great! He's sleeping well. (SP:PS1A9) Yeah. Elaine said (SP:PS1AD) Altogether (SP:PS1A9) he had a nightmare last night	False Positive	Propositional	-	
7	KBD S_conv	just because of promises either, you know, not generally. (SP:PS03W) No. Well no, I mean, a-- (pause) tha-- even tha-- that one the other day	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
8	KBD S_conv	Yeah but they were we-- like they shot Catholics (unclear) (SP:PS03W) Yeah. (SP:PS03Y) as well! (SP:PS03W) (laughing) That's right. Yeah I know. (SP:PS03Y) (laugh) (SP:PS03W)	False Positive	Propositional	-	
9	KBE S_conv	her friend died in the (unclear)2. (SP:KBEPUNK) (unclear) (SP:KBEPUNK) Listen me Blanche she said, well I knew the truth she said (unclear) was a friend to me.	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech. Precedes she said.
10	KBG S_conv	(SP:PS051) (unclear) (SP:PS052) Funny that in n it? (SP:PS051) (laughing) Andrew? (SP:PS052) Well well (laugh) sort out what's like worried him. (pause) I never rememb--	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Even 2 well's + pause (laugh)
11	KBK S_conv	certain point but they were always making a loss in the past and (unclear) (SP:PS05X) Well their, their accounting was cock-eyed in commercial terms Lynda. It, it really	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Face saving
12	KBK S_conv	think it's a bit dubious what they do with the profits after. (SP:PS05X) Well. Oh that, that's a different matter. That is a (pause) surely	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
13	KBL S_conv	(SP:PS06A) And she can't afford anything for freebies definitely! (SP:PS06G) Freebies? (SP:PS06A) Well I mean any sort of food or anything. (SP:PS06G) She's said I'm	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
14	KBL S_conv	Typical man! (SP:PS06G) (unclear) (SP:PS06A) Expecting her to cook for you food! (SP:PS06G) Well if I'm there and I'm a guest (pause) if she cooked for her	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
15	KBW S_conv	on a Sunday (SP:PS08P) And (SP:PS087) afternoon. (SP:PS08P) you've been before? (SP:PS087) Well we've never been this place before, but we've been on a similar	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Someone's own face
16	KBW S_conv	been on a similar do. (SP:PS08P) And what do you do then? (SP:PS087) Well, we have (SP:PS08P) Yeah. (SP:PS087) all sorts of things organised (SP:PS08P) Yeah,	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech. Well +
17	KC0 S_conv	that phrase used but I don't know what it's for. (SP:PS096) Oh well it's, it's where (pause) they say (pause) say a sequence of underground	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
18	KC4 S_conv	Beefeaters. (SP:PS1EB) Did he? Oh yeah. (SP:PS1E4) The Tower of London. (SP:PS1EB) Well I knew, when I was in, when we were at Donnington, living	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
19	KCA S_conv	always thought for a, a woman who wears (pause) really loads of make-up (SP:PS0DP) Well (clears-throat) (SP:PS0DN) and then they sleep with a fella right, honestly (SP:PS0DP) And	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor + pause (by means
20	KCA S_conv	fella right, honestly (SP:PS0DP) And they wake up and it's terrible. (SP:PS0DN) Well I mean that fella must (SP:PS0DP) And they (SP:PS0DN) look around and think (pause) it	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	I mean, reformulates.
21	KCA S_conv	's like a land-- but Barry (----) is a landscape (SP:PS0DL) (unclear) (SP:PS0DP) gardener as well isn't he? (SP:PS0DL) (unclear) a coalman, a landscape gardener you name it	False Positive	Propositional	-	
22	KCF S_conv	(SP:PS1ES) Well (pause) I've tried it occasionally. (pause) Might be Conservative (unclear)2. (SP:PS1ET) Well (unclear) usually comes. (pause) A-- (pause) at er (pause)	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
23	KCF S_conv	(pause) And I didn't canvas for him, I just marked up. (SP:PS1EP) Well this (SP:PS1EN) Oh well this was only for the local! (SP:PS1EP) Who did you	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
24	KCF S_conv	n't canvas for him, I just marked up. (SP:PS1EP) Well this (SP:PS1EN) Oh well this was only for the local! (SP:PS1EP) Who did you canvas for? (SP:PS1EN)	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
25	KCH S_conv	the butter? Thank you. I must admit I'm very hungry. (SP:PS1BT) Well so you should be. Working at the garden. (pause) Like you've had	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
26	KCN S_conv	Which is the one nearest Cockney's? (SP:PS0FF) Electric. (SP:PS0FG) Electric. (pause) Well the people going in and out there as well. (SP:PS0FF) They're paying their	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic
27	KCN S_conv	Electric. (SP:PS0FG) Electric. (pause) Well the people going in and out there as well. (SP:PS0FF) They're paying their bills, they're (pause) but there's nothing	False Positive	Propositional		
28	KCS S_conv	(SP:PS1F3) You do get a lot of fibre now (SP:PS1F2) yes, the, yeah well, well it's like a spongy now (SP:PS1F3) Yeah yeah (SP:PS1F1) Yeah (SP:PS1F2) We	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
29	KCS S_conv	do get a lot of fibre now (SP:PS1F2) yes, the, yeah well, well it's like a spongy now (SP:PS1F3) Yeah yeah (SP:PS1F1) Yeah (SP:PS1F2) We have two	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
30	KCS S_conv	firm and I think that you have a feather one haven't you? (SP:PS1F2) Well I always have a feather one and I, I have (SP:PS1F1) Yeah (SP:PS1F2) two	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Not just 1, but 2. Saving someone
31	KCS S_conv	me head (SP:PS1F1) Yeah I think feathers are more yielding aren't they? (SP:PS1F3) Well I've er, I've er fibre I've a fibre underneath and a	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech. Doubting
32	KCT S_conv	ta work all day Saturday you see? (SP:PS0GA) Yeah you said that. (SP:PS0FP) Well that's something to do with they're working this Saturday and then they break	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Sb telling you that you said sth so
33	KCT S_conv	Oh I see, yeah. (SP:PS0FP) Something like that, so (pause) I said well that's a (pause) good job I'm going this Saturday in n it really	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Linked to I said
34	KCW S_conv	We'll do that picture! Straight after registration we're doing it? (SP:PS0H8) Well I'm not. I've got a, I've got (SP:PS12C) I am.	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Negation
35	KD0 S_conv	that, do they have those in Scotland? (SP:PS0HM) (unclear) (SP:PS0HN) (unclear) may as well (SP:PS0HM) Word of warning, I'll give you a word of warning, I	False Positive	Propositional		
36	KD1 S_conv	, erm what other ones do you learn? (SP:PS0JB) I don't know (SP:PS0JA) Well you're the ones that go to playschool I don't (SP:PS0JB) the one that	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	You are the ones going there, you
37	KD5 S_conv	I haven't done anything have I Colin? (SP:PS0K0) Yeah, eat my dinner well. (SP:PS0JX) (unclear)2. (SP:PS0K0) (unclear)2. (SP:PS0JX) Cos (unclear) do it. (SP:PS0K0) (unclear)2.	Unclear			

N°	Genre	Text	Function	Level	Label	Remarks
38	KD8 S_conv	do that then? (SP:PS0LK) The full turn in (pause) count. (SP:PS0LT) Suppose, well (pause) supposing we count ins and outs and the (SP:PS0LK) Yeah. (SP:PS0LT) sample.	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech. Well +
39	KDB S_conv	and you're just adding bits (SP:PS0KY) No. (SP:KDBPSUNK) to it or something. (SP:PS0KY) Well no I did it last week and one of the references I couldn't remember	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	+Negation
40	KDJ S_conv	minds up (SP:PS0N4) That's right (SP:PS0N3) er and I sort of, I thought well you know, I mean, I sort of went of that erm and I	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	+DMs
41	KDJ S_conv	, right, and, and if you actually knew what you were doing and well aware of what you're doing you would do it a hundred times better and	False Positive	Propositional		
42	KDN S_conv	were a new one. (SP:PS1HP) What are all those different colours for? (SP:PS1HN) Well it's (pause) blue. (SP:PS1HP) Mm. (singing) Doo be doo doo. (pause) You	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech. Well +
43	KE0 S_conv	lot of this then? (SP:PS0SX) Wednesday. Wednesday, it must have Thursday, well (pause) he sat in the store as they called him (unclear)2. (laugh) (SP:PS0SY) Mm. (SP:PS0SX)	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech. Well +
44	KE6 S_conv	to bits, try to move everything in here that she wouldn't chew (SP:PS0X9) Well you couldn't (SP:PS0X8) you couldn't do it could you? (SP:PS0X9) No.	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	+Negation
45	KP0 S_conv	get bust and erm (SP:KP0PSUNK) He'll sit on them. (laugh) (SP:KP0PSUNK) (unclear) (SP:KP0PSUNK) Well no but if I do bust 'em (SP:KP0PSUNK) Whether or not they are	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	+Negation
46	KP9 S_conv	the door open with it. (SP:PS535) Yeah. (SP:PS532) My feet ache. (SP:PS532) Well I can't cook cos I've got (SP:PS535) Well my feet ache as well	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic. It could also be seen as a mitigator as I'm sorry to let you know that
47	KP9 S_conv	My feet ache. (SP:PS532) Well I can't cook cos I've got (SP:PS535) Well my feet ache as well. I, my legs as well. (SP:PS532) Twenty	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	
48	KP9 S_conv	Well I can't cook cos I've got (SP:PS535) Well my feet ache as well. I, my legs as well. (SP:PS532) Twenty past twelve we finished last	False Positive	Propositional		
49	KP9 S_conv	've got (SP:PS535) Well my feet ache as well. I, my legs as well. (SP:PS532) Twenty past twelve we finished last night. (SP:PS535) That's what I	False Positive	Propositional		
50	KPG S_conv	(SP:PS6R3) So what's the difference between black (unclear) and (pause) Malcolm X? (SP:PS555) Well actually I like Margaret Thatcher cos she's a (SP:PS55A) Well there's more	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
51	KPG S_conv	Malcolm X? (SP:PS555) Well actually I like Margaret Thatcher cos she's a (SP:PS55A) Well there's more violence in it. (SP:PS555) white dude! (SP:PS55A) And th--	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Interfere in somebody else's
52	KST S_conv	yes? (SP:PS6RG) Yeah. (SP:PS6TH) Sh-- She told me er (SP:PS6RG) She might as well be a (unclear)2. (SP:PS6TH) Don't know. (SP:PS6RG) Why? (SP:PS6TH) She doesn't	False Positive	Propositional		
53	KST S_conv	you not got (unclear)? Oh I don't understand that! Oh! (SP:PS6TH) Well she says (unclear) (SP:PS6RG) Oh! (SP:PS6TH) now (unclear) (SP:PS6RG) Oh! Oh dear!	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Face saving. She is saying that that
54	GYU S_interview_oral_history	was the m-- the president of the area council, myself and the secretary. Well we er (unclear) duly arrived down at quarter to ten as (unclear) twenty six of	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic
55	GYU S_interview_oral_history	meet you until eleven o'clock. An-- an-- (unclear) of course and naturally I says well why, why is he getting (unclear)? Is he in the building? No	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech
56	H5G S_interview_oral_history	(cough) (SP:PS22C) You remember Cliff Quay being developed? (SP:PS22D) I remember it yes. Well before I went to Hemel Hempstead, my father was dredging the first part of	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
57	HDM S_interview_oral_history	Mm. (SP:PS22P) he had a way with him and he was, got on very well with Mr (----) and er he told us afterwards that erm the whole trouble was	False Positive	Propositional		
58	J8G S_interview_oral_history	Harlow that sold (SP:PS1N4) Oh yes at one time erm after the New Town got well started, after The Stow was built got to the, goes up to The	False Positive	Propositional		
59	J8G S_interview_oral_history	built got to the, goes up to The Stow and be-- beyond er, well it's just, going on into erm, er, towards the swimming bath	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
60	K6M S_interview_oral_history	e-- in given that there weren't many women at that time er in (SP:K6MPS000) Well (SP:PS5M1) a manual working environment if you like. (SP:K6MPS000) At (----) aye and	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
61	F7C S_meeting	door (SP:PS1LL) The blind people respond really (SP:PS1LK) wanted to come back, yeah (SP:PS1LL) well to somewhere they've been (SP:PS1LJ) Yeah (SP:PS1LK) That's right	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
62	G59 S_meeting	next year. (SP:PS27U) Mhm. (SP:PS27T) Have we decided for next year? (SP:PS27R) Well (SP:PS27S) Well I think we are round to any other business I suppose. (SP:G59PSUNK)	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
63	G59 S_meeting	(SP:PS27U) Mhm. (SP:PS27T) Have we decided for next year? (SP:PS27R) Well (SP:PS27S) Well I think we are round to any other business I suppose. (SP:G59PSUNK)	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
64	HYF S_meeting	se-- extend that er, later in the season. So, it's going well. (SP:HYFPSUNK) Erm, I seem to remember that when we met earlier in the	False Positive	Propositional		
65	HYF S_meeting	right and I remember it correctly, whether that's still the view? (SP:PS303) Well, I think that I bore people endlessly by saying that erm, the first	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
66	J3T S_meeting	mean, otherwise one assumes simply that people don't know. (SP:PS3NV) Mm, well th-- the answer to the first question is that, no we don't have	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech. Doubting
67	JJG S_meeting	plus an Annual General Meeting of it's full council. (SP:PS45S) Miss (----) (SP:JJGPSUNK) Well, I mean, I think, er from, I mean certainly I do	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
68	JN7 S_meeting	found she couldn't get anything better. That's probably nearer the truth (SP:PS4BU) Well I think, I've got to say that I think it might be ha--	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
69	JNK S_meeting	'm very much looking forward to being a member of N C V O as well as being a consumer of its excellent services, and while I've got the	False Positive	Propositional		
70	JS9 S_meeting	rather hope they do, it'll be a little while yet, we could well see a change in the security of tenure issue, which might make it easier	False Positive	Propositional		

N°	Genre	Text	Function	Level	Label	Remarks
71	KLV	S_meeting not back till after Easter anyway. (SP:PS3SK) So when's that happening? (SP:PS3SF) Well I'll leave that (pause) problem for Marv to sort out. But it.	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
72	KLV	S_meeting what do we do? Now (SP:PS3SH) Sorry what reports are they? (pause) (SP:PS3SF) Well Phil knows what they are. (SP:PS3SL) Well we've (pause) we're gon na	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
73	KLV	S_meeting what reports are they? (pause) (SP:PS3SF) Well Phil knows what they are. (SP:PS3SL) Well we've (pause) we're gon na spend it now anyway. No I mean	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech. Well +
74	FM5	S_classroom you could say what it looked like and what was happening and then say, Well I'm not quite sure what the convention is for writing them (SP:PS1SC) Right.	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech
75	FM5	S_classroom quite sure what the convention is for writing them (SP:PS1SC) Right. (SP:PS1SB) down. Well that's fine. I mean the convention is (pause) each of these ex-- I	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
76	FMJ	S_classroom and they said I want to work out this angle. (SP:PS1T2) Mhm. (SP:PS1T1) Well there's your right angle that's still the hypotenuse which one would be the	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
77	G3W	S_classroom you come across the one that (SP:PS1VN) Erm (pause) instrument that I know. (SP:PS1VM) Well that, that you might know. (pause) It's not actually a percussion one	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
78	JJS	S_classroom Coming together. They're coming together. That's also in six, oh well then so the two boys raced down the harbour (SP:PS47L) With the (SP:PS47K) Where the	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
79	JSU	S_classroom (cough)2. (SP:PS4RA) Lucy. Any other reasons why it's a shadow? (SP:PS4RF) (pause) Well it's shy isn't it, so it's got to try to keep	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic
80	F8R	S_lect_h democracies erm aren't the same as we are, they're (unclear) (SP:F8RPSUNK) Yes well it's (unclear) (SP:F8RPSUNK) (unclear) (SP:F8RPSUNK) And there, there are shades of democracy.	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
81	G5V	S_consult twenty four hours yes. (SP:PS2C3) Oh aye, (unclear) yes (unclear) know them very well. (SP:PS2C1) if he has any queries he can give me a ring but (SP:PS2C3)	False Positive	Propositional		
82	G5V	S_consult me a ring but (SP:PS2C3) I mean (unclear) (SP:PS2C1) Yeah. (SP:PS2C3) know me very well. (SP:PS2C1) Yeah. (SP:PS2C3) (laugh) (unclear) (SP:PS2C1) So (unclear) (SP:PS2C2) Yeah. (SP:PS2C1) You	False Positive	Propositional		
83	KRT	S_brdcast news mile tailback in both directions. You are also advised to avoid that area as well. On the M twenty five its very slow anti-clockwise, junctions twenty to nineteen	False Positive	Propositional		
84	FLR	S_brdcast t discuss (SP:FLRPS000) Has anyone, I mean has anyone had that experience? Yes? (SP:FLRPS005) Well I got a video (pause) and, like, that's all we got a	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
85	FLR	S_brdcast t discuss are actually (pause) given any instruction on how to use them? Yes? (SP:FLRPS006) Well (pause) yesterday we actually went to (pause) to a school and (pause) you show them	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech. Well +
86	HMP	S_brdcast t discuss at Lloyds who stake everything they have in order to rake in enormous profits. Well they had a particularly bad time many of them lost absolutely everything and now they	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone else's face
87	KJS	S_brdcast t discuss Russians indeed feel oppressed in the Baltic and, and probably in other Republics as well. I'm not sure that withholding diplomatic recognition is the best way to approach	False Positive	Propositional		
88	KM2	S_brdcast t discuss Yes that's right. (SP:PS30G) Which animal charities are you interested in? (SP:PS30E) Well mine's the National Canine Defence League. (SP:PS30G) I see now that's one	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
89	KM2	S_brdcast t discuss D S A but the National Canine Defence League what makes it different? (SP:PS30E) Well we have a non-destructive policy. But I've been a member for many years	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
90	KM2	S_brdcast t discuss as they haven't got anyone in this area. We've been going since well September eighty three and I agree with what you say. When we first started	False Positive	Propositional		
91	KRK	S_brdcast t discuss which they are funded and (SP:PS5VF) Do you think that subsidy should continue? (SP:PS5VG) Well, whether I think it should or (SP:PS5VF) Well, but I ask you that	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
92	KRK	S_brdcast t discuss that subsidy should continue? (SP:PS5VG) Well, whether I think it should or (SP:PS5VF) Well, but I ask you that one. (SP:PS5VG) Whether I think it should or	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor + interference in
93	KRK	S_brdcast t discuss mean for these people who are listening and involved with these schools? (SP:PS5VG) Well that means that (pause) I personally believe that the problems which many small	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
94	KS7	S_brdcast t discuss a prize. And not only that, there are four runners up prizes as well to be won, and these are a copy of the Time Form's'	False Positive	Propositional		
95	KS7	S_brdcast t discuss on the flat in England in 1990, and lot's more as well. Well that's going free to the first person to ring us on three double one	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
96	HYU	S_speech unscripted lot of time on this (pause) because it's covered on various other courses as well. Things like appraisal skills er level one level two, various others, other	False Positive	Propositional		
97	HYU	S_speech unscripted run. There's your job (pause) the first thing I should do is say well what are the key tasks, what are the areas that would mean results?	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech
98	K6Y	S_speech unscripted I'm pretty sure it said two hundred pounds a week. (SP:PS5MU) Right. Well the actual State er the statutory sick pay is fifty six pounds ten pence per	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone else's face
99	K6Y	S_speech unscripted so how do you know you're right and I'm wrong? (SP:PS5MU) Well that is the, that is the erm the government guidelines that are actually set	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
100	JT5	S_unclassified from there. (SP:JT5PSUNK) Right, okay. (SP:JT5PSUNK) Alright? (SP:JT5PSUNK) Right. (pause) Well Ian we've, we've finished the completion of the document erm the planning	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
101	JT5	S_unclassified to er increase me pension and (unclear) was very good. (SP:JT5PSUNK) Right. Okay well as I said previously what I'm gon na do is go away and then	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
102	JTE	S_unclassified there, hammer some more tenterhooks in somewhere else and put it on there as well. Erm even tanestries like the Devonshire hunting tanestry which you mav have seen at	False Positive	Propositional		
103	A0L	W_fict_p rose your case, why not? You're stunning," I suppose. Well, you're not having my photo. I know what I'm giving you	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Explaining himself. Saving
104	A7J	W_fict_p rose Sister Cooney took it and shook it warmly.' They'll look after you well there,' she smiled.' If they don't, let us know	False Positive	Propositional		

N°	Genre	Text	Function	Level	Label	Remarks
105	CKC W_fict_p rose	accidental or deliberate? If we could hoist the Delos to the surface we might well find out." We might well indeed. Still, first things first	False Positive	Propositional		
106	CKC W_fict_p rose	the Delos to the surface we might well find out." We might well indeed. Still, first things first.' Hawkins looked briefly at the signals	False Positive	Propositional		
107	AT7 W_fict_p rose	is Conway. But what the hell is she doin' here?" Well, you'd better ask her, Ma, hadn't you? As she	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face.
108	BPO W_fict_p rose	marriage, I should have thought, is a false step you must have been well warned against. With such as you as his wife, how can a man	False Positive	Propositional		
109	CJT W_fict_p rose	, Stephen Holly's voice carried a curious brusqueness. What did he want? Well, you don't tell two old people that a year and a bit too	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Politeness
110	CJT W_fict_p rose	that. We worked very hard to get him out of the Soviet Union -- well, you know all that, Mr Carpenter will have told you, and he	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
111	FB9 W_fict_p rose	's the Ketterings' dog. It seems to have come home." Well, we can't be expected to look after it. Not on top of	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Politeness
112	FEE W_fict_p rose	you got to say to explain that place, I should like to know? Well, never mind. Egalitarianism's never been my strong suit, but I overcame	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
113	FR0 W_fict_p rose	' This is it, then,' she said.' We might as well face it." No way,' Bernice shouted bitterly.' I	False Positive	Propositional		
114	FS3 W_fict_p rose	you were the father of Jane Davenant's son.' Will laughed.' Well, well,' he said,' people say that, do they?	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech. Linked to "he
115	FS3 W_fict_p rose	the father of Jane Davenant's son.' Will laughed.' Well, well,' he said,' people say that, do they? What will	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech. Linked to "he
116	G0E W_fict_p rose	' Both of you! We've more to worry about." Well, just keep an eye on it,' said Duvall, without taking his	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech. Linked to said
117	G1L W_fict_p rose	said left and I said right." Which was it?" Well, it was right, actually,' said Fenella.' We consulted the	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech. Linked to said
118	G3E W_fict_p rose	's right, mate. This member of your staff anyway. I know damn well what you're up to and I don't like it. So stow it	False Positive	Propositional		
119	GV7 W_fict_p rose	I think you are probably mad. But I will stay." Very well,' said the stranger.' Now remember your promise. You've been	False Positive	Propositional		
120	GVT W_fict_p rose	, when I was about fifty, and goin' through you know what, well this Sunday I was feelin' there wasn't much left to go on livin'	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic
121	H86 W_fict_p rose	snapped. The member stiffened, then edged away in a fading mum-ble." Well, I suppose things must be rather trying for you, what with...'	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the floor.
122	H8B W_fict_p rose	know what I mean. Gave them a chance to test themselves. Death as well as life. Not so different, a soldier's job, from the clergy	False Positive	Propositional		
123	HA5 W_fict_p rose	." Why should I? She assumed the air of sang-froid so well known to her acquaintances back in England.' I'm not so green that	False Positive	Propositional		
124	HA7 W_fict_p rose	's hush.' Have you, now?' he said softly.' Well, well. It didn't take you long, did it? I'd	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Taking strain away. Diminish
125	HA7 W_fict_p rose	' Have you, now?' he said softly.' Well, well. It didn't take you long, did it? I'd forgotten your	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Taking strain away. Diminish
126	HGE W_fict_p rose	and well cared for, he noted professionally. She was also a young person well accustomed to having her own way -- there was no doubt of that.'	False Positive	Propositional		
127	HGJ W_fict_p rose	She'd put her finger on it. Sometimes it takes people years.' Well,' said Ken,' don't expect me to look after Apricot while	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech. Linked to said
128	HGM W_fict_p rose	've got to work pretty intensely with the team, and we need you as well. Don't worry about Jason; IMP have promised there won't be a	False Positive	Propositional		
129	HGV W_fict_p rose	she was still attired in the old cotton gown, now stained with blood as well as dirt. She sat, leaning her cheek on her hand, gazing down	False Positive	Propositional		
130	HHA W_fict_p rose	your mother and your brothers.' And as she remained stubbornly silent,' Well, at least you're going to take a look -- and see just what	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic
131	HWE W_fict_p rose	' She now poked her finger into Peggy's arm, saying,' Well, there's a cure for that, you know. Oh! Here they	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech. Preceded by
132	J10 W_fict_p rose	' he said.' He's fixed it.' Owen nodded.' Well,' said Mahmoud,' it was always on the cards. He's	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech. Linked to said
133	FU4 W_fict_d rama	. LADY DAVERS: Jackey, sit down and don't touch the creature. Well, child, how dost find thyself. Thou'rt got into a fool's paradise	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic
134	K1N W_news script	. He says he'd like Prince William and Prince Harry to enrol later as well. Then it was onto Oxford's more established University and a chance to meet	False Positive	Propositional		
135	A3P W_news p_brdsh nat_mis feel	better spending a weekend in Antwerp, about 15 miles to the east, less well preserved architecturally but with more comprehensive museums and galleries, and much more the	False Positive	Propositional		
136	K4Y W_news p_other arts	Northern Gains the Northern League magazine with which we have some slight connection.' Well produced and excellent value for money, it has the professional look you would expect	False Positive	Propositional		
137	K5A W_news p_other social	, jun, who took 77, were alongside Montgomerie, while Brian Marchbank did well to also join the qualifiers. He recovered from an opening 80 to beat par	False Positive	Propositional		
138	BM4 W_news p_other renort	football and almost went further ahead when Whiston headed just over. Churt were competing well and also had their chances. After the interval, with the wind and slope	False Positive	Propositional		
139	CBM W_news p_other report	Day (Chester 6f, Gd-Sft). Previously progress from halfway, ran on well to lead last strides, bt JOHANNA THYME (rec 22lb) hd, with	False Positive	Propositional		

N°	Genre		Function	Level	Label	Remarks
140	K97	W_news p_other renort	waited a long time. The saying goes that everything comes to he who waits well they've waited longer than most' Newcastle manager Kevin Keegan after his side's	False Positive	Propositional	
141	A0V	W_pop_l ore	and I like to maintain my contact with the live action on court, as well as the monitored information in the press room. It pays to keep in touch	False Positive	Propositional	
142	A7P	W_pop_l ore	bright future as less resilient designers wring their hands or close shop.' As well as opening more boutiques in England, France and Germany, I'm working on	False Positive	Propositional	
143	ABD	W_pop_l ore	failure to hold a direct election for the presidency last year. Mr Gorbachev might well have won such a vote, and added to his formal powers the authority he	False Positive	Propositional	
144	CKW	W_pop_l ore	# February's off-peak sales of Contemporary Art in New York produced respectable results as well as evidence that the price-gan between first-rate works and the rest may be widening.	False Positive	Propositional	
145	C9E	W_pop_l ore	the 1990 Irish Amateur before turning pro, that he completely revamped his swing as well as changing his attitude to the game.' The difference is vast.'	False Positive	Propositional	
146	C9K	W_pop_l ore	and saxophonist has lost none of his initial zeal for the Chapman Stick.' Well , I'm still using the standard setup: five strings on the treble.	DM	Textual	Pause Filler
147	CAU	W_pop_l ore	years to age fifty, then annually to age 65. From age 65 they well be carried out every 6 months. # d) #. Renewal lung function	False Positive	Propositional	
148	CB8	W_pop_l ore	advice. # BODY TALK Babies communicate with body movements and facial expressions. As well as smiles and cries, look out for: # I'm pleased to	False Positive	Propositional	
149	EBW	W_pop_l ore	for the nearby Prado, which is urgently in need of more space, as well as the kind of modern facilities which have' put the Villahermosa among the ranks	False Positive	Propositional	
150	ECX	W_pop_l ore	made fairly flat. The Chevron is certainly an interesting aeroplane. The compromises work well and whilst I am not an experienced glider pilot Derek Piggott believes that the type	False Positive	Propositional	
151	G2S	W_pop_l ore	. The rest of the tent is then laid and pegged out. A clever well thought out design feature is the use of the bike pump as the upright internal	False Positive	Propositional	
152	B2P	W_ac_po lit_law_e du	legacies was that the list for legacies was closed: there were set wordings, well established by long tradition. If they were not employed, that did not mean	False Positive	Propositional	
153	CS6	W_ac_po lit_law_e du	and Chinamen whom he considered were defiling the race, particularly in seaports, as well as the alleged Jewish menace. To Leese immigration and race-mixing was a jewish plot	False Positive	Propositional	
154	EDD	W_ac_po lit_law_e du	. We may have mixed feelings about scientific triumphs which have included nuclear weapons as well as electric light but we can not deny the comprehensive debt we owe to the	False Positive	Propositional	
155	EW7	W_ac_po lit_law_e du	will be selected, and examined for its facets, concepts and possible sub-units as well as for the skills that are necessary for its full comprehension and others that can	False Positive	Propositional	
156	FSS	W_ac_po lit_law_e du	user does not. Nevertheless in many factual situations, a plaintiff will succeed equally well either under the rule or in nuisance. Despite the original relationship of the rule	False Positive	Propositional	
157	G1F	W_ac_po lit_law_e du	balance of different lessons and their place in the curriculum as a whole, as well as a very clear concern with progression, continuity, the acquisition of underlying skills	False Positive	Propositional	
158	J79	W_ac_po lit_law_e du	appropriate to such a transaction (19(JP)), requires execution by the transferees as well as by the transferor, because it contains a declaration that the survivor can (False Positive	Propositional	
159	K8U	W_ac_po lit_law_e du	it had in the thirties. Codetermination received enormous support. In 1950 and 1951 well over 90 per cent of metal workers and miners voted in favour of strike action	False Positive	Propositional	
160	E9V	W_ac_hu manities arts	had a special place in the king's affections, and he had acquitted himself well in Aquitaine. In April 1372 he was appointed Lieutenant in Aquitaine and assembled a	False Positive	Propositional	
161	GV0	W_ac_na t_science	section. In the right type of country projected profiles may illustrate the relief remarkably well : in Fig. 9.17 it is obvious that there is an area of high ground	False Positive	Propositional	
162	GV0	W_ac_na t_science	of certain features of a map, which some people can probably detect just as well by scanning the map but others may not. The same is true for any	False Positive	Propositional	
163	H9F	W_ac_so c_science	of development has been broadened again to take account of social and cultural, as well as economic, features; and more attention has been given to development as a	False Positive	Propositional	
164	BNB	W_non_ ac_huma nities.art	help to clear the way for a successful invasion. Charles III of Spain was well aware that his country, unlike France, could not support a long, full-scale	False Positive	Propositional	
165	CCN	W_non_ ac_huma nities.art	play. She may serve a cause greater than herself. This could just as well be art as social work or joining a religious movement. She is uninterested in	False Positive	Propositional	
166	CCS	W_non_ ac_huma nities.art	Like almost all commando colonels, Colonel A.C. Newman was a man with technical as well as military ability: a civil engineer of cheerful but quiet character, seldom seen	False Positive	Propositional	
167	CD8	W_non_ ac_huma nities.art	enough to allow quite large vessels to come very close to the castle-stacks, certainly well within range of their cannon and mangonels.' Booms', Ramsay announced.	False Positive	Propositional	
168	CDV	W_non_ ac_huma nities.art	do not reach for another three chapters. Now this unnatural form of presentation works well for surprise and suspense. It is a shock to have the battle of Helm	False Positive	Propositional	
169	CK2	W_non_ ac_nat_s cience	was the sort of environmental planning that takes into consideration the needs of wildlife as well as those of humans. Indeed, even in 1991 there is little real evidence	False Positive	Propositional	

N°	Genre	Text	Function	Level	Label	Remarks
170	CEG	W_non_ac_nat_s_cience	difference is not usually of much consequence because in both cases the practical strengths are well below what they ought to be. The causes of weakness in adhesion are rather	False Positive	Propositional	
171	HLH	W_non_ac_polit_law_edu	as the month progressed it became clear that the scandal involved opposition party members as well as members of the LDP. A senior SDPJ legislator, Ryoichi Yasutsune, agreed	False Positive	Propositional	
172	B24	W_non_ac_soc_s_cience	' So I said,' Just coming out of my refreshments." Well, he said' it's now six thirty-two. I'm reporting you	DM	Textual	Frame Marker Reported Speech. Linked to "he said".
173	CGD	W_non_ac_soc_s_cience	old flat. And then arrangements had to be made to transport his cats as well as himself to the new flat. By discussion, planning and reviewing the achievements	False Positive	Propositional	
174	HJ1	W_non_ac_soc_s_cience	and another. These comparisons and evaluations are also made by children. This is well recognized by parents who are invariably concerned that their children make friends with the'	False Positive	Propositional	
175	HR0	W_non_ac_soc_s_cience	revenue loss resulting from smuggling by reducing duty levels to lower its profitability, as well as by strengthening the preventative service. By 1790 the yield from wine duties had	False Positive	Propositional	
176	CPN	W_non_ac_tech_engin	to what Advanced Micro says is cleanroom microcode, and other copyrighted programs, as well as the microcode that is acknowledged to come from Intel. Intel also notes that	False Positive	Propositional	
177	CSN	W_non_ac_tech_engin	' There is no negotiation with SunSoft,' Cunningham says. He is well aware however, that' if USL were to hold the keys for an industry	False Positive	Propositional	
178	C8L	W_religi_on	the building have been drawn in. There will usually be those who are quite well disposed towards the church but who are drifting. Some may be converted and disillusioned	False Positive	Propositional	
179	CL2	W_biogr_aphy	was crazy about football. He idolised Ifor. He had a bad back as well, you know, just like Rich. He injured it in the Normandy landings	False Positive	Propositional	
180	B3H	W_biogr_aphy	given clear directions from where the picture should be painted. The cloud cover as well as the atmospheric conditions are precisely defined. He suggested the time of day and	False Positive	Propositional	
181	BN3	W_biogr_aphy	of the heat would then be dissipated. A question of: you may as well have it, for' it's on the table'. No! Anything	False Positive	Propositional	
182	G39	W_biogr_aphy	by the constant treadmill of work on the land. During Hannah's childhood and well beyond, Dalesfolk lived in a closed world where to travel more than a dozen	False Positive	Propositional	
183	CBV	W_com_merce	table below shows HM Treasury forecasts for growth in components of aggregate demand, as well as total gross domestic product and manufacturing output, made at the time of the	False Positive	Propositional	
184	H0C	W_com_merce	rare, although poor visibility caused through low cloud and rain is common (the well known Scotch Mist). However, we ran out of the fog somewhere near	False Positive	Propositional	
185	J6S	W_com_merce	Act 1986, the board of directors will, if insolvency is imminent, be well advised to put the interests of creditors (including those of employees) before those	False Positive	Propositional	
186	A7F	W_misc	in the Telford area. These hotels are offering competitive corporate business rates, as well as superior accommodation and leisure facilities which the Valley Hotel does not have. But	False Positive	Propositional	
187	APC	W_misc	rainforest that have been definitely aged, in terms of their lifespan. TOM: Well, is there a time when Big Tree stops being a plant and starts being	DM	Textual	Pause Filler Claiming the floor.
188	B1M	W_misc	, and the remedy lies partly in the hands of each one of us as well as in the hands of governments and large industries throughout the world. You'll	False Positive	Propositional	
189	B31	W_misc	noted regularly at other localities on the chalk and east of Hastings. There were well over 100 birds summering in 1976. The birds arrive on the cliffs in January	False Positive	Propositional	
190	CDK	W_misc	out something else if it is not successful, build on the things that go well ? # 5. # Improvements Do you look at different ways of doing things and	False Positive	Propositional	
191	CE4	W_misc	been well cleaned. Once you have covered the mirror with the glass you may well find that several pieces of fluff have been trapped between the two, and are	False Positive	Propositional	
192	EEL	W_misc	Convocation has met five times, receiving regular reports on the progress of CUCGA as well as dealing with Convocation affairs. Convocation was again represented on GRADUATION	False Positive	Propositional	
193	EER	W_misc	moved her and her mother to a separate pen. Other breeds of goats may well be different but my Goldenes are very kind to each other and have a strong	False Positive	Propositional	
194	F9J	W_misc	'something' is more correct than' to recommend that someone do something'. Well, well. Hasn't Mr Brittlebrain ever heard of the subjunctive? I suggest	DM	Textual	Pause Filler Restructuring speech. Followed
195	F9J	W_misc	is more correct than' to recommend that someone do something'. Well, well. Hasn't Mr Brittlebrain ever heard of the subjunctive? I suggest that he	DM	Textual	Pause Filler Restructuring speech. Preceded
196	FSN	W_misc	about what others will understand when making off the cuff remarks to those you know well. Leave out obscure remarks, jargon, and private jokes, otherwise you'll	False Positive	Propositional	
197	GW9	W_misc	know why, so I asked him how much he knew about me.' Well, we know a lot,' he said.' But there's a	DM	Textual	Frame Marker. Reported Speech
198	HC4	W_misc	that it will now have considerably enhanced status and authority and will become even more well respected.' Simon N Davis FHCIMA Catering Audits # A note to say	False Positive	Propositional	
199	HC4	W_misc	the new Hospitality. Interesting, good use of colour, easy to read. Well done!' Melvyn Green OBE FHCIMA Consultant to the hotel. food service and	False Positive	Propositional	
200	K9D	W_misc	vests like the one shown here, from the Decca range in Belgium, as well as into running shirts, thermal tops, leggings and other garments aimed at professional	False Positive	Propositional	

Appendix B: *well* in AmE

N°	Genre					Function	Level	Label	Remarks	
1	2017	SPOK	NBC: Today Show	ABC	BBC	Baby Driver with Ansel Elgort and Jon Hamm, that's doing really, really well so -- HODA-KOTB# Okay. All right. KATHIE-LEE-GIFFORD# How are you doing? HODA-KOTB#	False Positive	Propositional		
2	2017	SPOK	NBC: Today Show	ABC	BBC	I liked seeing how they make it. I thought it was cool. SHEINELLE-JONES# Well , it was really cool having you guys in. All the best. I	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
3	2017	SPOK	NBC: Today Show	ABC	BBC	fans at home. Guess what? You can win a cruise at home as well . Thanks to Windstar Cruises, we're giving away one more Mediterranean cruise to	False Positive	Propositional		
4	2017	FIC	Bk:Grape Predictions	ABC	BBC	parade, That gives us cheer! A toast, my dear! # All well and good - but are we on the soup, or the dessert? Who	False Positive	Propositional		
5	2017	FIC	Bk:Ebb Tide	ABC	BBC	" We all have work to do, ain't so? " # " Well , Sallie's excused from redding up the kitchen this mornin', " Mamm	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone else's face
6	2017	FIC	New England Review	ABC	BBC	sounds like she is giving him advice, good advice, advice he would do well to take. # Strike two, fouled off. Long pause, flaps the	False Positive	Propositional		
7	2017	NEWS	Baltimore Sun	ABC	BBC	. # On Saturday, many singers waited hours, forming a line that stretched well over a block outside. They filed into a large area holding a few hundred	False Positive	Propositional		
8	2016	SPOK	PBS: NewsHour	ABC	BBC	sign it or you don't, that there's no compromise? KELLYANNE-CONWAY: Well , he also said today -- I was sitting right there, Judy -- he	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
9	2016	SPOK	Fox: Sunday Morning Futures	ABC	BBC	BARTIROMO# Well , thank you so much. It is sunny in New York as well . Let me ask you about the implications of a leave vote. If the	False Positive	Propositional		
10	2016	SPOK	ABC: The View	ABC	BBC	So if you have a needy husband, you can only have one child. Well then some people need three kids. Well you also fight about chores, who	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
11	2015	SPOK	NPR: Fresh Air	ABC	BBC	BENEDICT-CUMBERBAT#... But if I was a girl of a certain age. (LAUGHTER) BENEDICT-CUMBERBAT# Well , OK. All right - being really sort of hyper objective about it...	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech. Well + comma
12	2015	SPOK	CNN: Situation Room	ABC	BBC	response, saying, this is the first question, we need this question. Well , Hillary Clinton saying that we should not respond that way and also, of	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech. Well + comma
13	2015	FIC	Bk:Pinnacle Event	ABC	BBC	in tradecraft, talent spotting, and agent handling, everything he had done so well in his own country. His advice had helped them penetrate the U.S. Navy,	False Positive	Propositional		
14	2015	FIC	FilmHistory	ABC	BBC	get there, and he rolled into bed in one of the Bowery lodging houses well content with his first day. He had seen eight Florede pictures in twelve hours	False Positive	Propositional		
15	2015	FIC	Southern Review	ABC	BBC	? " Naoki nodded. " It's a damn shame. " " Well , " I said. " We tried. We did. And I'm	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech
16	2015	MAG	Natural Hist	ABC	BBC	a traveling naturalist, once he got back home safely he would say, " Well , that's enough of that. " But next, at age thirty-one,	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech
17	2015	MAG	People	ABC	BBC	a Showtime series, Bloom's musical dramedy isn't afraid to embrace the, well , crazy. " We've all been under the spell of love, "	Unclear			
18	2015	MAG	SatEven Post	ABC	BBC	such as the insurance exchanges, and establish new ground rules for many activities as well as for the key players in the system -- insurers, hospitals, physicians,	False Positive	Propositional		
19	2015	NEWS	Austin	ABC	BBC	water in rural Belarus. " My mom had gotten some water out of the well , and she suspected that the water wasn't very good. So she would	False Positive	Propositional		
20	2015	ACAD	Emerging Infectious	ABC	BBC	control measures for pandemic influenza are antiviral medications and vaccines (9), as well as nonpharmaceutical interventions, such as social distancing measures, school closures, and hygienic	False Positive	Propositional		
21	2014	SPOK	NBC: Today Show	ABC	BBC	. NATALIE-MORALES# I have to say I was very impressed. And I-- it bodes well down the road for the Olympics. I mean, they're going to get	False Positive	Propositional		
22	2014	SPOK	PBS: NewsHour	ABC	BBC	her reference to the fact that there's a problem with the methodology... DR-GILBERT-WELCH# Well ... JUDY-WOODRUFF#... and number two, the fact that there are many other studies	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the Floor
23	2014	SPOK	PBS: Fresh Air	ABC	BBC	if anyone was schizophrenic, I'd say Keith was. But I got on well with Keith every time I saw him. And I was a good friend to	False Positive	Propositional		
24	2014	FIC	Bk:Nightingale Before	ABC	BBC	'd been trying to pull a fast one on her by impersonating a decorator. Well , I probably could if I wanted to. I couldn't tell a finial	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech. Well + comma
25	2013	SPOK	NBC: Today Show	ABC	BBC	. GESINE-BULLOCK-PRA# We're going to put it on the sheet pan as-- as-- as well as you can, because it can run over a little bit so-- WILLIE-GEIST# But	False Positive	Propositional		
26	2013	SPOK	Fox: The Five	ABC	BBC	, it's hard to believe. PERINO# I found something hard to believe as well , believe it or not. GUTFELD# Unicorns. PERINO# Today, the chief of	False Positive	Propositional		

N°	Genre					Function	Level	Label	Remarks
27	2013 SPOK	N P R : Talk Of The Nation	A B C		gives us a sense of identity. Now what do we mean by that? Well, the University of California Santa Barbara psychologist Stan Klein has distinguished a number of	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech. Well + comma
28	2013 FIC	Bk: All Gods Children	A B C		of her uncle's or not, this man was certainly not someone they knew well. # " We have a guest, Liesl, " Franz continued, nodding	False Positive	Propositional		
29	2013 FIC	Fantasy SciFi	A B C		" All right, then. You won't hear from me again. Be well, Alice. " He tilted his head to one side, as if studying	False Positive	Propositional		
30	2013 FIC	Fantasy SciFi	A B C		was young enough to resent being ordered around, yet didn't protest because -- well, because, speaking of eyes, Andy's were gray, something unknown in	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech. Well + comma
31	2012 SPOK	CNN Cooper	A B C		about the election after all whatever some of these polls show enthusiasm faltering? BILL-BURTON-SENIO: Well, I don't know if they are enthusiastic about the election. If you	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
32	2012 SPOK	ABC This Week	A B C		TAVIS-SMILEY-IHOS# Those persons are Africans, though. We should point that out. GRETA-VAN-SUSTEREN# Well, yes, but the thing is that, also, I should say -	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Politeness
33	2012 FIC	Bk: Technologists Novel	A B C		in anticipation of a tragic drowning. # Despite knowing the water and boats pretty well, Marcus had not grown up indulging in such impractical pursuits as rowing for pleasure	False Positive	Propositional		
34	2012 FIC	Bk: Wonders Invisible	A B C		asked, # " What were you? " # Even he knew Durham that well. " An angel. " # " What's that? " # "	False Positive	Propositional		
35	2012 NEWS	Denver	A B C		search found cash and a bag of multicolored balloons like party favors inside the stick-shift well. The driver took the fall, and the police let Angel off. She	False Positive	Propositional		
36	2012 ACADEM	Adultery	A B C		were used for the content review of items. The list of statements, as well as the conceptual definitions for each of the four categories, was presented to 56	False Positive	Propositional		
37	2011 SPOK	THE CHARLIE ROSE SHOW	A B C		been has he been damaged, do you think, the prime minister? JOHN-BURNS: Well, I think in the end in that American political cliché, it's the	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
38	2011 SPOK	PBS NewsHour	A B C		positions... JUDY-WOODRUFF: They're saying it's a combination of attrition and layoffs. BERT-ELY: Well, and also I suspect that some of those employees will be -- go with	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
39	2011 SPOK	ABC Good Morn	A B C		(Off-camera) We talked about that earlier this week, and you wrote about it so well. Okay, I want I want to say something, you know, some	False Positive	Propositional		
40	2011 SPOK	CNN Newsroom	A B C		be some people who need to stay away from this whole gluten-free phenomenon? TEH: Well, yes. There is - if you don't have a problem tolerating gluten	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone else's face
41	2011 FIC	Bk: UnderAttack	A B C		over his lower lip. " Nice of you to ask. They're going well. We've been able to reach out to more key figures in the Underworld	False Positive	Propositional		
42	2011 MAG	Good Housekeeping	A B C		. 4. Return pasta mixture to saucepot and immediately add milk mixture. Stir well to evenly coat. Divide evenly among prepared dishes or pour into prepared dish.	False Positive	Propositional		
43	2011 NEWS	AssocPress	A B C		a modern politician, Kennedy's famous " ask not " call to service might well be derided as a socialist pitch for more government. His idyllic clamoring for a	False Positive	Propositional		
44	2011 NEWS	NYTimes	A B C		club. " They can be too scene-y for me, but they're very well done.' # Suffocating door policies are nothing novel, but Mr. Becker romanticizes	False Positive	Propositional		
45	2010 SPOK	NPR Science	A B C		American populations who were here and then bringing in subsequent African populations. FLATOW: Well, we had a huge number of Italians and Irish and Jews, all these	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the Floor
46	2010 SPOK	Fox_Susteren	A B C		malfeasance and the incompetence of the federal government in dealing with this crisis, as well. VAN-SUSTEREN: All right, let me play sort of devil's advocate with	False Positive	Propositional		
47	2010 SPOK	Fox_Susteren	A B C		until elections until they get their next message. KLEIN: That's right. Well, look, Democrats -- Democrats don't have much time left, so they	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
48	2010 FIC	Bk: Million Blessings	A B C		, she added silently, not wanting to hurt her mother's feelings. " Well, what can I do to help? " Sandra pressed a kiss against her	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech
49	2010 FIC	Bk: Demons Parchment	A B C		.. " I shall have to see your apartments. And to do that, well, it will be difficult. I must raise my fee and charge one shilling	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
50	2010 ACADEM	Writer	A B C		was about human drama, and that is universal. I shot back, " Well, hell, we don't sell any papers in Afghanistan either, but every	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech
51	2009 SPOK	NBC Today	A B C		be drinking, either. That -- a person might not be drinking, as well, and that would help one with one's memory. KOTB: What are	False Positive	Propositional		
52	2009 SPOK	NPR Science	A B C		completely safe. It's still kind of airless. Dr. GARVIN: Right. Well, we really have a multi-strategy, Joe, and the first thing is to	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
53	2009 SPOK	PBS NewsHour	A B C		details to others. What do you make of this right now? MARK-SHIELDS: Well, I think, unless were going to go through on stem cell research what	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
54	2009 SPOK	CBS Early	A B C		JOHN-MCENROE: Im talking -- CHRIS-WRAGGE: Have you heard of him -- JOHN-MCENROE: Well, how could -- how could -- how can you not say Federer. Im	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the Floor

N°	Genre						Function	Level	Label	Remarks
55	2009 SPOK	NPR_TalkNation	A	B	C	: Alcoholism as - I don't remember. (Soundbite-of-laugh CONAN: Well, I'm sure we could look it up. KATRINA: I'm really	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the Floor
56	2009 SPOK	CBS_Early	A	B	C	so. As we head into tomorrow the first major snowstorm in the Cascades. Well keep an eye on it. So watch it. Tough traveling tomorrow there.	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
57	2009 FIC	Analog	A	B	C	upscale the neighborhood, the more housing color varied. The houses got larger as well. The talking guidebook explained all of this, also mentioning the perks of the	False Positive	Propositional		
58	2009 MAG	AmericanSpectator	A	B	C	small world or what? I gave a speech after the reception and it went well. I forgot to tell you I also posed for photos. That is standard	False Positive	Propositional		
59	2009 MAG	Entertainment	A	B	C	actress, you must have wanted to be famous one day, right? Fox Well, yeah, because that's how you measure success in Hollywood, really.	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
60	2009 MAG	FieldStream	A	B	C	looking for tracks and rubs to determine which fields are most productive generally, as well as which specific places within each field the bucks prefer. " Water is a	False Positive	Propositional		
61	2009 NEWS	Houston	A	B	C	It was a big confidence factor for us. # " We didn't play well in the College Station tournament, so that really affected them. I told them	False Positive	Propositional		
62	2008 SPOK	Fox_OReilly	A	B	C	site yet. O'REILLY: You know, it looks like a movie marquee INGRAHAM Well, Bill, here's... O'REILLY: It just looks like, you know	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic
63	2008 SPOK	Fox_Hume	A	B	C	difficult for Hillary Clinton to win in South Carolina and perhaps other Southern states as well. MORT-KONDRACK: You remember there were all these polls early on, where there	False Positive	Propositional		
64	2008 SPOK	Fox_Election	A	B	C	tragedy that we all shared. What do you say to them? MEEHAN: Well, I realize that, but as much as they are offended, Heather,	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
65	2008 SPOK	PBS_NewsHour	A	B	C	a process for approving monuments. Chief Justice Roberts, for example, said, Well, we have a Statue of Liberty. Do we have to have a Statue	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech
66	2008 FIC	Bk: Damien	A	B	C	get a fashionable form of the truth of the goings-on. " # " Very well, " Noah conceded. " But let me know if you change your mind	False Positive	Propositional		
67	2008 MAG	USAToday	A	B	C	the state-controlled Russian media is engaged in a propaganda war against the just-mentioned trio as well as the Baltic countries, Europe, and the U.S. # What do nonfree nations	False Positive	Propositional		
68	2008 A C A D	Anthropology	A	B	C	educated women interviewed placed a high value on educating their own children, girls as well as boys, and many expressed the sentiment that girls could do as well as	False Positive	Propositional		
69	2007 SPOK	NPR_TellMore	A	B	C	That had to have been devastating. How did you cope? Councilman EVANS: Well, it was - the whole process was obviously a very difficult process. My	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
70	2007 SPOK	NBC_Today	A	B	C	, right? Ms-BAUER: Yeah. And tattoos are a good idea, as well. My kids love when they get tattoos. Hard to wash off, but	False Positive	Propositional		
71	2007 SPOK	NBC_Today	A	B	C	The luge was your favorite moment? VIEIRA: (Unintelligible). CURRY: Well, you know... (unintelligible). LAUER: You've never --	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
72	2007 FIC	Bk:Breake	A	B	C	He paused and looked them each in the eye. " I hope you... well, learn all you can. It's the first time this program has been	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Politeness
73	2007 A C A D	DrugIssues	A	B	C	have been directed at the formulation and implementation of an integrated, coordinated, and well balanced national drug policy, and one that is evidence based. It is clear	False Positive	Propositional		
74	2006 SPOK	CNN_Zah	A	B	C	, so we feel good about this. ZAHN: Thank you. COHEN: Well let's take a look. First of all, you are not yet 50	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the Floor
75	2006 SPOK	NPR_Morning	A	B	C	take strong action if the public supports what the administration is doing? Sen-LEAHY: Well I think that what we have done is actually start doing oversight. The Republican	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
76	2006 SPOK	CBS_Morning	A	B	C	aged 79 to 102. Unidentified Man 3: Can you see the monument fairly well? Unidentified Man 4: Yeah. Man 3: Well, over to your	False Positive	Propositional		
77	2006 SPOK	CBS_Morning	A	B	C	see the monument fairly well? Unidentified Man 4: Yeah. Man 3: Well, over to your left is the Pacific. Man 4: OK. GEIST:	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the Floor
78	2006 SPOK	PBS_Tavis	A	B	C	. Because over the last few days, as your name has become much more well known because of what you've accomplished over the last two days, leading	False Positive	Propositional		
79	2006 SPOK	MSNBC_Matt	A	B	C	got in to the inner sanctum to get briefed himself this morning? ALLEN: Well Tony was very astute about sticking to the facts that he knew, he has	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
80	2006 FIC	Triquarterly	A	B	C	is open to the passengers? " # " The rest of the train? Well, I suppose it is. Did you, um, need something? A	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
81	2006 NEWS	Atlanta	A	B	C	at the finish line with a competitor, one cousin pulling a knife. # Well, the summer of '80 dragged on and attendance began to lag, and	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic
82	2006 A C A D	SchoolPsych	A	B	C	early education settings, school psychologists may consult with teachers with limited formal training as well as specialists and allied health professionals who have in-depth knowledge of physical, occupational,	False Positive	Propositional		
83	2005 SPOK	CNN_LiveFrom	A	B	C	the background or have a son or daughter serving in the military? TAYLOR: Well, let me first say I have a tremendous amount of respect and admiration for	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
84	2005 SPOK	NPR_Science	A	B	C	, the aluminum industry on a global basis could agree to reduce their emissions, well, that's something that should be sort of acceptable under the treaty as well	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
85	2005 SPOK	NPR_Science	A	B	C	well, that's something that should be sort of acceptable under the treaty as well. If we could get the automobile industry to do the same thing, which	False Positive	Propositional		
86	2005 MAG	Atlantic	A	B	C	Wall Street Republicans). His stands against stem-cell research and gay marriage, as well as abortion, make him appealing to social conservatives. His state adjoins New Hampshire	False Positive	Propositional		
87	2005 NEWS	USAToday	A	B	C	he's offering a little less to a public that is rarely sated. The well isn't dry, but the pump needs more priming. In solitude lies solace	False Positive	Propositional		
88	2005 NEWS	Denver	A	B	C	comparing them to my predecessor's appointments. My predecessor appointed his political supporters as well. The person they touted as an example of a " good " appointment as	False Positive	Propositional		
89	2005 A C A D	PublicInterest	A	B	C	, dressed, and out the door in time to get to the day-care providers well before the parents are due at their jobs. At 5:00 p.m. the parents leave	False Positive	Propositional		

N°	Year	Genre	Source	Segment	Text	Function	Level	Label	Remarks
90	2004	SPOK	NPR_Saturday	A B C	Georgia Tech, Ron? RAPOPORT: You know, Oklahoma State has played so well in the tournament and Georgia Tech got this great performance out of Jarrett Jack to	False Positive	Propositional		
91	2004	FIC	RecCon tempFic	A B C	when shoes had buckles. Do tell, says she, and giggles again. Well, fill me up, Phil, she says. Bust my buckles. Though	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech
92	2004	FIC	Mov:OceansTwelve	A B C	VIRGIL # We just wait until he leaves. # # DANNY # Yeah, well... that's the bad news. # # RUSTY # He doesn't.	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
93	2004	MAG	AmericanCraft	A B C	when few venues existed for ceramics on the West Coast. " The hullabaloo? Well, I can't avoid it, so I'll have to put up with	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
94	2004	MAG	Ebony	A B C	each addition. Add the baking powder, vanilla, cream and flour and mix well. Roll the dough into 1-inch balls and, spacing them 1 1/2 inches apart	False Positive	Propositional		
95	2003	SPOK	CNN_Daybreak	A B C	's another explosion in Iraq. DAVID CLINCH, CNN INTERNATIONAL EDITOR: Absolutely. Well, there is another explosion in Baghdad today. But that actually fits into the	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
96	2003	FIC	GoodHousekeeping	A B C	, and Aunt Neal and I looked at each other. We knew good and well there wasn't anything in the world we could do to get out of going	Unclear			
97	2003	FIC	Mandala	A B C	-- I don't know where it came from. " Aren't they? Well, they'll sure go for this. " I took a left-over bit from	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic
98	2003	MAG	Antiques	A B C	with arts and crafts theory However, they do not relate to the furniture as well as the commercial pulls. The wide shallow curve of cast -- brass handles provide	False Positive	Propositional		
99	2003	NEWS	USAToday	A B C	carries himself. # " But I'm happy for him that he's doing well in Carolina, and I don't have any doubt things are going to continue	False Positive	Propositional		
100	2003	ACAD	EarNoseThroat	A B C	of the greater palatine foramen. Adenoid cystic carcinoma is a radiosensitive tumor that is well known for its prolonged clinical course and its tendency for delayed distant metastasis. (n3	False Positive	Propositional		
101	2002	SPOK	Fox_Home	A B C	time the next election rolls around. HUME: Which is when? MAKOVSKY: Well, officially it's -- the latest it could be is November, 2003.	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone else's face
102	2002	SPOK	NPR_FreshAir	A B C	What we -- sorry, I mean -- sorry, go on. GROSS: Well, I want to play this in a second. It wasn't released till	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the Floor
103	2002	SPOK	PBS_NewsHour	A B C	where you have 5,000% inflation a year and more. So there is political as well as just personal fears that Argentina might return to those days. PETER-HAKIM: Let	False Positive	Propositional		
104	2002	SPOK	CNN_Iraq	A B C	developments. Suzanne, what's the latest? SUZANNE MALVEAUX, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Well, Wolf, this morning, I spoke with White House spokesperson Scott Stanhill (DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
105	2002	FIC	AntiochRev	A B C	voice. " Listen, since I will lose my job, I might as well do some real damage, say, break a few bones. Do you want	False Positive	Propositional		
106	2002	MAG	Antiques	A B C	. " The oval in the center of the tablet top contains musical instruments as well as gardening tools, suggesting both entertainment and gardening activities.14 The unusual armchair in Plate	False Positive	Propositional		
107	2002	ACAD	GeographyRev	A B C	is rich in nutrients, short-cycle annual crops like those cultivated on Ituqui, as well as rice, are grown on levees that are exposed during the dry season.	False Positive	Propositional		
108	2001	SPOK	NBC_Today	A B C	one of the 10-20 best players in the league. COURIC: All right, well, let's talk about -- let's do a laundry list of what this	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
109	2001	SPOK	NBC_Today	A B C	'I've seen you and you're looking great,' and to see her well up a little bit. So that gave me a meter as to what this	False Positive	Propositional		
110	2001	SPOK	CNN_King	A B C	KING: Sometime later? CRANE: It was sometime later. I was -- well I was 14 then. So KING So it was four years at least,	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
111	2001	FIC	Analog	A B C	desk was showing the football match from Vancouver, live. But with the sound well muted, of course. The computer did all the real work. The toffs	False Positive	Propositional		
112	2001	FIC	Bk:IsleDogs	A B C	dark, and the parking lot was poorly lit. Although Moses Custer knew very well that it wasn't safe to be out here alone at this hour, he	False Positive	Propositional		
113	2001	FIC	Bk:PeaceChief	A B C	his Long Hair People and her Bird People, Ani-Tsisqua, would be willing as well, had not his life suddenly taken on this new and ponderous burden. And	False Positive	Propositional		
114	2001	MAG	ToDaysParent	A B C	per-child spending on child care (\$238.40 versus Quebec's \$255.77). Ottawa-Hull scores well with plenty of civic attractions and parks, not surprising since the National Capital Region	False Positive	Propositional		
115	2001	MAG	Newsweek	A B C	The heavy rigs rolled over human limbs. An arm got stuck in a wheel well. (The first half-dozen rigs would be crushed by rubble when the buildings fell	False Positive	Propositional		
116	2000	SPOK	NPR_Sunday	A B C	HANSEN: They are going to elect leaders. Any surprises there? KENYON: Well, the four main leaders -- Speaker Dennis Hastert, Minority Leader Dick Gephardt in	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
117	2000	SPOK	CNN_Insight	A B C	anti-terrorism trials have, indeed, extended beyond that seven days and some of them well beyond it. This one will certainly go well beyond it WENGE Can Sharif realistically	False Positive	Propositional		
118	2000	FIC	Analog	A B C	world " was a clever act. I knew someone had angered the Drodusarel pretty well. I assumed at first it had to be Dr. Kosloff. " Linna said	False Positive	Propositional		
119	2000	MAG	MotorBoating	A B C	onto its pursuit by describing its importance in making sense of his past, as well as his future. Here is an excerpt from The Last Marlin by Fred Waitzkin	False Positive	Propositional		
120	2000	MAG	VegTimes	A B C	aren't the real thing. Those who'd rather avoid the conundrum are equally well served by the mostly Chinese menu, which also mysteriously features a penne dish.	False Positive	Propositional		
121	2000	ACAD	HispanicRev	A B C	lives of generations of speakers of Proto-Hispano-Romance. Vocabulary associated with that multiseccular trend might well have enjoyed greater vitality in the Iberian Peninsula than in other Romance domains, a	False Positive	Propositional		
122	1999	SPOK	ABC_Special	A B C	going to happen: a quick trial and a firing squad. ELAINE SCIOLINO: Well, they were scarcely trials. They were quick interrogations. There weren't any	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone else's face
123	1999	SPOK	CBS_Morning	A B C	to their marriage, so I think that that's an element of it as well. She has been aware of those indiscretions. She recently said that for the	False Positive	Propositional		
124	1999	SPOK	CNN_King	A B C	's behind, no thanks. KING: Amen, Mr. Woodward? WOODWARD: Well, I think we misread the public reaction sometimes as journalists. And for instance	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face

N°	Genre					Function	Level	Label	Remarks	
125	1999 SPOK	NBC_Today	A	B	C	over the reins to anybody. He feels really strongly about that? ROKER: Well, it's his voice, it's his life. And those are his	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone else's face
126	1999 FIC	ChristCentury	A	B	C	wave " that appeared on the scene toward the end of World War II. Well, anyway, Violet's good luck happened to her when the married man she	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic
127	1999 FIC	Mov:Films	A	B	C	# It just needed one parent's signature. MANUELO (with some Spanish) Well, I'm his parent and I don't give permission! He should be	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Politeness
128	1999 MAG	GolfMag	A	B	C	recommend a golf instructor? and 2) Can you recommend a golf school? Well, we answered the first with our Top 100 Teachers list (February, p.	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
129	1999 MAG	Environmental	A	B	C	the chores on a working organic farm, with vegetable and herb gardens, as well as goats, sheep, pigs and chickens. Many of the math, biology	False Positive	Propositional		
130	1998 SPOK	CNN_Crossfire	A	B	C	a totalitarian society where you too have a justification to self-defense. BUCHANAN: Well, I am not talking about the Web site. I am talking about the	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
131	1998 SPOK	NBC_Today	A	B	C	JILL-RAPPAPORT-rep: Yes, you have. Thank goodness. All right, Matt. Well, talk about diversified. He's played everything from a drag queen, to	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic
132	1998 SPOK	NPR_Weekly	A	B	C	about the jumps and yet know very little about some of the other skating BUTTON Well, they know a great deal about -- I mean, listen -- many of	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone else's face
133	1998 SPOK	NPR_Audio	A	B	C	is recording material for his next CD, which will include traditional shakuhachi music as well as compositions of his own. In " Amazing Grace," he puts the	False Positive	Propositional		
134	1998 MAG	Redbook	A	B	C	celery and radish slices, whole parsley leaves, and diced red onion. Mix well. Makes 4 servings; 4 cups. Per serving: 90 cal. (69%	False Positive	Propositional		
135	1998 A C A	ReVision	A	B	C	and taught him a great deal. She offered to tutor Bosi in magic as well, but he said he didn't want it written in his saga that he	False Positive	Propositional		
136	1997 SPOK	CBS_Sixty	A	B	C	be with him. And he smiled and shook my hand and said, ' Well, it -- I expect the worst.' I said, ' Well,	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech
137	1997 SPOK	CBS_Sixty	A	B	C	' Well, it -- I expect the worst.' I said, ' Well, probably.' RATHER: After the sentence was pronounced, you talked to	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech
138	1997 SPOK	ABC_GMA	A	B	C	to reach that point in about three months. BILL RITTER: All right, well, I hope so. And \$30 million, a lot of money, perhaps	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
139	1997 SPOK	CNN_Crossfire	A	B	C	very troubling case, very troubling. FERRARO: Roy Black, let me -- well, I have to tell you, Floyd, your answer has troubled me a	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic
140	1997 SPOK	PBS_NewsHour	A	B	C	fabulous news we've just been hearing from around the country? SANDRA-SHABER-The Philadelphia Well, things are really terrific in most every way. We've got ongoing economic	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
141	1997 SPOK	PBS_NewsHour	A	B	C	involved, or are you confident you've basically got your men? HOWARD-SAFIR: Well, I think we have the group that was going to cause damage with these	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Politeness
142	1997 FIC	BilingualRev	A	B	C	hide-and-seek with no one around to listen to our laughter and noise, knowing very well that after our walk to the corner park and our run back to the house	False Positive	Propositional		
143	1997 MAG	SportsIllustrated	A	B	C	freezing temperatures, with balls that are purple. " " Yes... well... I imagine they must be, " I stammered before bidding him	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
144	1997 MAG	Skiing	A	B	C	good deal. They reward those with the speed and strength of a racer as well as the air sense and showmanship of a freestyler. They attract the best allaround	False Positive	Propositional		
145	1997 A C A	Re:View	A	B	C	, motor exploration, and touch, blind children can orient themselves in space as well as interact with others in the environment. Only through " visualization, " motor	False Positive	Propositional		
146	1996 SPOK	ABC_Brinkley	A	B	C	the tree. The cat looked at them and then climbed 20 feet higher. Well, that news came in on the wire at 10:21. Twenty minutes later the	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
147	1996 SPOK	PBS_NewsHour	A	B	C	Netanyahu, the Likud candidate, won, what would that mean? AMB-DJEREJIAN: Well, we have to be candid about this. Both Labor and Likud have a	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
148	1996 MAG	People	A	B	C	49, who lives next door. " That's why he does so well working with young boys. It takes a nurturing person to work with those kids	False Positive	Propositional		
149	1995 SPOK	Ind_Geraldo	A	B	C	gone on and stuff and you -- you step up and you just say, Well, you want to hit her in the stomach when she's in bed,	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech
150	1995 SPOK	CNN_News	A	B	C	: Yeah, I would say so. DONNA KELLEY: Oh, my. Well, how did you go through the process then? AMY CARTER: I do	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
151	1995 SPOK	Ind_Liambaugh	A	B	C	Thank you. Thank you very much, folks. Thank you. Okey-doke. Well, thanks so much. Please be seated. Make yourselves at home. This	DM	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear to classify
152	1995 SPOK	ABC_Brinkley	A	B	C	, you think it's a bunch of nonsense? Vice Pres. ALBERT GORE: Well, there's nothing particularly new about the relationship between this consultant and President Clinton	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone else's face
153	1995 SPOK	NPR_Audio	A	B	C	mean give them a little warning or play with the horn? PAM PAYTREE: Well, I like to actually, I think it's for the traffic to let	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
154	1995 SPOK	NPR_Weekend	A	B	C	, does Colin Powell have any interest in becoming vice president? DAVID CORN: Well, I think you run into the same political problems. Bob- if Bob Dole	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone else's face
155	1995 A C A	PhysicsToday	A	B	C	is +/- 75 km/s. The mass of its companion, however, is not well determined; normal stars of this type have masses of 20 M * (This	False Positive	Propositional		
156	1994 SPOK	CBS_48Hours	A	B	C	up at their home. LORIE: He told me -- he says, Well, if you don't let -- talk to those kids and ask them if	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech
157	1994 SPOK	NPR_Audio	A	B	C	Gingrich and Bob Dole stand for, and I think that will definitely bode very well for 1996 ZWERDLING OK, Gary Lapelle, Democratic chairman from Illinois, and Steve	False Positive	Propositional		
158	1994 SPOK	NPR_Morning	A	B	C	They see it as more like a, you know, civil matter.' Well, you didn't pay, Mr. Employer, so now you must pay.	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	New Topic

N°	Year	Genre	Channel	Program	Segment	Context	Function	Level	Label	Remarks	
159	1994	SPOK	PBS_NewsHour	A	B	C	go in at night, or do they go in at daytime? GEN-TRAINOR: Well, I think the logic would be to go in at night for one reason	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
160	1994	FIC	CrossCurrents	A	B	C	anonymous translator availed himself of his freedom in order to introduce seven major expansions as well as a large number of relatively small changes. (n13) Not until 1993,	False Positive	Propositional		
161	1994	NEWS	NYTimes	A	B	C	of the system," he said. "Some people don't handle it well." # But for real "trauma junkies," he said, nothing	False Positive	Propositional		
162	1994	NEWS	NYTimes	A	B	C	their help, accustomed to getting his way and self-conscious about his height. "Well, Madame Choe, what do you think of my physique?" Mr. Kim	DM	Textual	Frame Marker	Reported Speech
163	1994	ACAD	RehabResch	A	B	C	lower limb bilateral amputation was accompanied by a certain decline in breathing capacity, as well as a slight increase of minute respiratory volume (compared to the third loading)	False Positive	Propositional		
164	1993	SPOK	Ind_Limbaugh	A	B	C	statement, I will wager that the next big war -- and it could very well have been Bosnia -- I don't think you're going to see a mad	False Positive	Propositional		
165	1993	FIC	KenyonRev	A	B	C	right back into the fire. # Then what happened? the women at the well always asked. # Suddenly, a donkey wandered by, and the kid started	False Positive	Propositional		
166	1993	FIC	KenyonRev	A	B	C	good little boys and girls. # Then what happened? the women at the well always asked. # Then the kid started shaking and running toward the fire,	False Positive	Propositional		
167	1993	NEWS	USAToday	A	B	C	include DuPont and GTE. # His average account - we should all do so well - was up 24.3% in '92 and is up another 17.7% in '93	False Positive	Propositional		
168	1993	ACAD	AfricaToday	A	B	C	improbability that France would stand by and do nothing, events in Somalia (as well as in Liberia) clearly demonstrate that Djibouti could fragment into fiefdoms controlled by local	False Positive	Propositional		
169	1992	SPOK	CBS_FaceNation	A	B	C	. I think that in Florida the president is going to do very, very well. I can't speak for the other states because I just don't know	False Positive	Propositional		
170	1992	SPOK	CBS_FaceNation	A	B	C	's what the Clinton candidacy is about. That's why it's resonating so well in all regions in the country, among all demographic groups. That's why	False Positive	Propositional		
171	1992	SPOK	Ind_Limbaugh	A	B	C	. I will bet you, ladies and gentlemen, that of the Independents, well over -- I'll bet you they're all Democrats. They're all Democrats	False Positive	Propositional		
172	1992	SPOK	ABC_Special	A	B	C	you helped me a lot. I hope we helped each other a bit as well. Good night.	False Positive	Propositional		
173	1992	SPOK	ABC_Brinkley	A	B	C	four percent more than Bentsen or Gore or Gephardt got. Mr. KOCH: Listen- well, then maybe you ought to be in something other than the Olympics. In	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
174	1992	SPOK	ABC_Brinkley	A	B	C	and failures? What do you think of that, George? Mr. WILL: Well, it would be fun, except that all politics is local and it's	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
175	1992	SPOK	NPR_ArTC	A	B	C	then they produce a child. But, unfortunately, she dies in childbirth. Well, if I died in childbirth I can't have any more scripts and make	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
176	1992	SPOK	CNN_Crossfire	A	B	C	argue with me. I mean, isn't that ridiculous? Sen. LOTT: Well, let me ask you, do we have problems with the economy or not	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Politeness
177	1992	SPOK	CNN_Sony	A	B	C	own father, stepping back? How does somebody do that? Mr. MULLER: Well, I think it's important to look at how resilient the human spirit really	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone else's face
178	1992	SPOK	CNN_Sony	A	B	C	ways again? Mr. SUAREZ: I would say my family stuck by me fairly well. My family SONYA So you're on better terms with them. Mr. SUAREZ	False Positive	Propositional		
179	1992	SPOK	NPR_Weekend	A	B	C	rape trial. And, you know, all of a sudden the Kennedys -- well, they are hot in general, but alwa -- the pictures always sell.	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
180	1992	FIC	Mov:Man Trouble	A	B	C	the woman doesn't even believe you're my niece. # # JUNE # Well, I'm not. # # HARRY # That's not the point I	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Politeness
181	1992	NEWS	WashPost	A	B	C	Abdullah Salin, offers a living testament of the new migrants' plight -- as well as a history of Palestinian displacement over the past four decades: Born in 1942	False Positive	Propositional		
182	1992	NEWS	SanFranChron	A	B	C	like there was a lot of air in the ball. " # Uh, well, yeah, Mitch. Sure. # ISIAH AND POPULARITY # And you wonder	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
183	1992	NEWS	SanFranChron	A	B	C	former president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. " Dean has done as well as any planning director can do. That doesn't mean that I've always	False Positive	Propositional		
184	1991	SPOK	ABC_20/20	A	B	C	RYDELL: Sometimes he turns people off. He doesn't play the game as well as others. I think he may have antagonized some people along the way with	False Positive	Propositional		
185	1991	SPOK	ABC_Brinkley	A	B	C	: Sam, we have a few seconds left- quick question. Mr. DONALDSON: Well, Mr. Vice President, I noticed, in The Wall Street Journal, an	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claim the floor + interrupt another speaker
186	1991	SPOK	CNN_King	A	B	C	, isn't it what two people want to make it? Ms. HAGELIN: Well, I don't know. That's what I'm saying. These are	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech
187	1991	SPOK	PBS_NewsHour	A	B	C	and not at all certain about what future union will return there. MR-LEHRER: Well, just so we can understand this in American terms, would this be --	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claiming the Floor
188	1991	SPOK	ABC_Nightline	A	B	C	months, and they were still, you know, in pretty good shape, well, comparing to other people, I guess KOPPEL All right. We'll pick	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
189	1991	SPOK	ABC_Nightline	A	B	C	ravines than ditches or trenches. How big are those trenches? Mr. CORDESMAN: Well, they will generally be at least six to eight feet deep. They can	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Saving someone own's face
190	1991	MAG	MotherJones	A	B	C	can not support the changing relationship between Africans and their governments without democratizing, as well, the relationship between Africa and the rest of the world. From the sixteenth	False Positive	Propositional		
191	1991	MAG	MotherJones	A	B	C	: the fleet has been totally unregulated. But the problem is economic, as well. Much of the tuna is exported to the United States for hard currency.	False Positive	Propositional		

N°	Genr					Function	Level	Label	Remarks		
192	1991	MAG	AmSpe	A	B	C	bidders, they cease being farmers and become water entrepreneurs. They might do quite well out of it, but the farming communities would suffer. The California Farm Bureau	False Positive	Propositional		
193	1991	MAG	History	A	B	C	as an artisan game, seems occasionally to have been played in elegant courtyards as well as in the more familiar surroundings of the public tavern. # In the second	False Positive	Propositional		
194	1991	NEWS	SanFran	A	B	C	this may be the referential key to " David and Goliath IV, " as well. # The situation he sets up is snarl ed with possible meanings, from	False Positive	Propositional		
195	1990	SPOK	ABC_2	A	B	C	0/20 people could have. Ms. LEET: I got the impression, " Oh, well, you bought the dog, you got a lemon, so what? "	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
196	1990	SPOK	CNN_C	A	B	C	rossfire back in the Gulf to correct a much more difficult situation down the road KINSLEY Well, you disagree completely then with George Bush who in the Newsweek that just came	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Claim the floor + interrupt another speaker
197	1990	SPOK	PBS_N	A	B	C	ewshou to speak? You say there's evidence. What is it? MR-MILHOLLIN: Well, to export these devices, permits are required, and the permits are only	DM	Textual	Pause Filler	Restructuring speech.
198	1990	SPOK	ABC_N	A	B	C	ightline leadership, either. Why is that? JOHN AQUILINO, former NRA Employee: Well, quite the opposite of the reason that Dewey has. I think that there	DM	Interpersonal	Mitigator	Politeness
199	1990	MAG	Rolling	A	B	C	Stone control.' # BIG MONEY, INDEED. TICKET SCALPING IN NORTH AMERica may well be a \$300-million-a-year business. Involving some of the biggest concert promoters, managers and	False Positive	Propositional		
200	1990	A C A	Monist	A	B	C	D complete justification must actually show that no other possible form of ownership can do as well. # 3. Ownership and Scarcity # In this section, I shall focus	False Positive	Propositional		