

Initiating a discourse unit in spoken French

Prosodic and syntactic features of the left periphery

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This chapter presents an empirical study of the left periphery of Basic Discourse Units, viz. the linguistic segments that speakers and hearers use to interpret the discourse they are engaged in. A Basic Discourse Unit is bound by the mapping of a syntactic (dependency) structure and a major intonation unit, giving rise to different types of discourse units (congruent, syntax-bound, intonation-bound, regulatory). Focusing on the discourse units' Left Peripheral Elements, which are again defined in syntactic and prosodic terms, we show that they fulfil different discourse structuring roles.

Keywords: basic discourse unit, dependency syntax, prosody, left periphery

1. Introduction

Any discourse unit, whatever the segmentation process it results from, is bound at its left and right ends. The main hypothesis underlying our research is that these peripheries can be described in terms of a paradigm. In other words they share common functional properties. Describing these requires (i) that we know how to delimit discourse units in naturally occurring discourse, (ii) that we formally identify units' left and right peripheries, and (iii) that we determine their discursive functions.

In line with our previous work on spoken discourse segmentation (Degand & Simon 2009ab; Simon & Degand 2011), we assume that syntax and prosody should be considered as two independent but complementary sources for the characterization of discourse units in spoken French. In defining such 'basic discourse units' (hence BDUs), we seek to determine the role they play in discourse comprehension and production. More precisely, we believe that BDUs constitute the segments that speakers and hearers use to interpret the discourse they are engaged

in. We thus attribute a cognitive status to these BDUs in that they help speaker and addressee to co-construct a coherent mental representation of a piece of discourse. Coherence is indeed a cognitive phenomenon; we thus agree “that it is not an inherent property of a text under consideration” (Sanders & Spooren 2007:919). Rather, its coherent interpretation results from a cognitive process cumulatively integrating the discourse units into a mental representation (cf. van Dijk 1997; see also Ferrari, this volume). We believe that the elements at the initial position of these discourse units (‘left periphery’) take part in this cognitive process by playing a determining role in the informational organization of the discourse (see also, Estellés Arguedas & Pons Bordería, this volume).

In this chapter we will concentrate on the left periphery of these discourse units. If we agree that BDUs fulfill a cognitive function in discourse planning and comprehension, it is interesting to look at their left periphery because it should give insight in how a discourse unit is initiated. From a discursive point of view, the left periphery is the locus where the message is anchored and takes form. It is the place where turn taking can occur, thus favoring negotiation of the discourse structure (cf. also Beeching & Detges ~~for the~~). Also, it is the locus where the discourse content can be connected coherently to the previous content (cf. Virtanen 2004:80–81). It follows that the left periphery is likely to host linguistic expressions fulfilling informational and/or argumentative functions, for example constructions of topicalization, of topic change, of clefting or focalization, but also connectives relating two propositional or argumentative contents. In our view, such constructions are close to what Chafe (1994) calls “regulatory units” among which “some regulate the development of the discourse [...]. Others have to do with the interaction between the participants [...]. Still others express the speaker’s mental processes or judgment of the validity of the information being conveyed” (Chafe 1994:63).

A number of linguistic studies have been devoted to the function of the left periphery. Leaving aside the conceptualization developed in the framework of generative grammar (cf. Rizzi 1997), we will here focus on the functional tradition, where three main lines of research in the area of the left periphery can be distinguished : (i) the ‘positional’ approaches that are concerned with describing the (discursive) function of constructions in utterance initial position focusing on the issue of linearization (Fries 1995; Ho-Dac 2007; Marandin 1999; Virtanen 1992, 2004), (ii) the (macro-)syntactic approaches treating the internal organization of utterances through the study of the semantics, pragmatics and prosody of left-clefted constructions (cf. contributions in Apothéloz et al. 2009; De Cat 2007; Lambrecht 1994), (iii) the organizational approaches, that consider peripheral constructions to be symptomatic of the discourse organization (Diessel 2005; Downing 1991; Prideaux & Hogan 1993), especially as markers of new discourse

frames (Charolles 1997; Charolles, Le Draoulec, Pery-Woodley & Sarda 2005; Combettes 2005; Le Draoulec & Péry-Woodley 2005). All three lines of research give a special status to these linguistic elements in initial/preverbal/clefted position, with a privileged role in the informational structure of the utterance carried by notions such as theme/rheme, topic/comment, or given/new.

These linguistic studies raise a number of hypotheses regarding the impact of the left periphery on the discourse interpretation, and consequently on the construction of its mental representation and situational model (Graesser, Millis & Zwaan 1997). For instance, Bestgen and Vonk (2000) have shown that utterance-initial adverbials fulfill a discourse segmenting function facilitating the integration of a topic change, while more recent work by Bestgen (2009:12) suggests that “sentence-initial adverbials open a frame that can spread across several sentences and that a subsequent sentence-initial adverbial closes this frame”. Crompton (2009) seems to disagree when he states that “the initial positioning of an adverbial does not seem to increase its likelihood of having supra-sentential scope” (2009:21). Again, the possible impact of initial position on discourse comprehension is raised: Does this impact exist for all elements at left periphery or only for a restricted number of functional categories?

To start answering such types of questions we need a thorough model of discourse segmentation. Section 2 presents our methodology for defining BDUs. Formally defining how to determine the limits of the BDU’s left periphery is the second step (Section 3), including a proposal to describe its discursive function. In Section 4 we apply our model to two types of discourse performed by the same speaker in two different situations (radio debate and public political meeting). Conclusions and perspectives for further research are presented in the final Section 5.

2. Basic discourse units in spoken language

Our model for discourse segmentation applies to (naturally occurring) spoken discourse and seeks to define BDUs as a kind of minimal discourse interpretation segment from which a (coherent) discourse representation can be built. It follows from this that the BDU should not be restricted to the *smallest* semantic, syntactic, information, or conversational unit, nor to any other type of minimal discourse unit (cf. Chafe’s (1994) intonation units, Halliday’s (1994) tone units, or Selting’s (2000) turn constructional units). Rather, we consider BDUs as the segments speakers and hearers rely on to construct and interpret the ongoing discourse, viz. segments on the basis of which inferential processes can take place. Our starting point is the surface analysis of discourse, i.e. its syntactic structure

and its prosodic realization with their respective boundaries as key elements in deciding where and when a BDU starts and ends. In other words, both syntactic boundaries and prosodic boundaries together constitute potential discourse unit boundaries. These segments may be very short, but they may also be fairly long, sometimes comprising internal (local) coherence relations. What is relevant here is that speakers segment their discourse in such a way that it helps hearers build a coherent representation of the discourse situation, and it is these segments which we aim to uncover (and validate).

The basic underlying assumption to our discourse segmentation model is that neither the morpho-syntactic structure, nor the prosodic arrangement of spoken speech, are sufficient separately to provide for an efficient method for segmenting discourse into Basic Units. More precisely, syntactic completeness alone (Roulet 1991) does not turn a segment into a BDU, neither does prosodic completeness alone (Chafe 1994). Instead we need to take into account the interplay between syntax and prosody for delimiting BDUs (see also, Esser 1998; Halford 1996; Selting 2000; see also Ferrari, this volume, on how punctuation marks influence the segmentation into Communicative Units). Therefore, we propose a systematic procedure for mapping prosody and syntax. Our method delimits BDUs and classifies them according to co-occurrence patterns in syntax and prosody. Details about the methodology are given elsewhere (Degand & Simon 2009ab; Mertens & Simon 2009; Simon & Degand 2011). Here we will restrict ourselves to an overview of the basic principles, namely a two-level segmentation, in (syntactic) dependency clauses and in (major) prosodic units which are performed independently from one another, and a subsequent mapping between these two levels. This mapping of syntax and prosody generates the specific discourse organising level giving rise to different types of BDU, of which we found that they fulfil different discourse strategies, such as discourse development regulation, information packaging, didactic focusing, emphasis (Degand & Simon 2009b).

2.1 Syntactic segmentation

Starting point for the syntactic segmentation is the word-based orthographic transcription of the discourse to be analysed in a Praat *tire* (Boersma & Weeninck 2012), to which two more *tires* are added: the first for the segmentation into syntactic dependency clauses, the second for the annotation of functional sequences (cf. Figure 1).

This syntactic annotation is entirely manual following the theoretical principles of dependency syntax (for applications to spoken French, see e.g. Berrendonner 1990, 2002; Blanche-Benveniste 2002a, 2002b; Blanche-Benveniste *et al.* 1990; Deulofeu 2003). The resulting 'dependency clause' demonstrates maximal syntactic

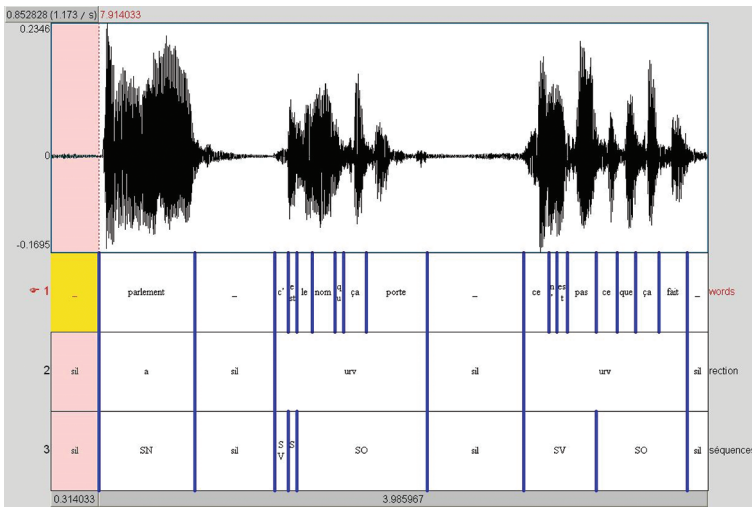


Figure 1. Syntactic annotation in Praat

completeness (“maximalité syntaxique”, cf. Berrendonner 2002: 24) as its internal structure is built on dependency relations between its parts, and no external relations of the same type (our syntactic unit is comparable to the ‘clause’ in the *Grammaire de la Période* developed by Berrendonner and colleagues, see Rossari & Gachet this volume for a description). The starting point of the analysis is thus a verbal micro-syntax in which the verb (or any other governor) and its governed complements are central. This micro-syntactic analysis results in segmentation into four types of dependency clauses (in square brackets in the examples below): (i) verbal dependency clauses (example (1)), (ii) averbal dependency clauses (2), (iii) elliptical dependency clauses (3), and (iv) interrupted dependency clauses (4). The syntactic analysis leaves us with a number of ungoverned segments, which belong to the macro-syntax rather than to the micro-syntax (Berrendonner 2002). They comprise so-called ‘associés’ (‘adjuncts’) and discourse markers, which are not governed by the main clause, but are semantically or pragmatically linked to the whole dependency clause (in coined brackets in the examples below). They have a non-autonomous status in discourse, whilst being syntactically independent (e.g. (5)).

- (1) [(je me souviens)_{SV} (des titres euh du Figaro et du Monde)_{SO}]_{urv}
 [(I remember)_{SV} (the headlines uh of the Figaro and Le Monde)_{SO}]_{urv}
- (2) <euh> [(les gens dans la rue)_{SN}]_{ura}
 <uh> [(the people in the streets)_{SN}]_{ura}

- (3) [(de casser le lien qu'il y avait entre l'évolution des prix et des salaires)_{SO}]_{SO}^{ure}
 [(to cut the link that existed between the prices evolution and the salaries)_{SO}]_{SO}^{ure}
- (4) [(supposez supposez)_{SV}]_{SV}^{urv-I}
 [(suppose suppose)_{SV}]_{SV}^{urv-I}
- (5) <alors>_{md} [(il y a)_{SV} (deux raisons)_{SO}]_{SO}^{urv}
 <now>_{md} [(there are)_{SV} (two reasons)_{SO}]_{SO}^{urv}

The second and final step in the syntactic annotation process consists in cutting up each dependency clause into so-called “functional sequences”, i.e. clausal constituents that occupy a main syntactic function like Verb, Subject, Object, etc. (Bilger & Campione 2002: 119; see Appendix 1 for an overview). They are represented in parentheses in examples (1) to (5).

2.2 Prosodic segmentation

Prosodic annotation is far from being well-established. To date there is no consensus on a received prosodic model for French, neither on a set of prosodic tags for coding the main prosodic units in French (Portes & Bertrand 2011). An additional difficulty comes from the fact that manual annotation of prosodic contours, variation in tempo or pauses are known to be inconsistent and arbitrary when performed by different transcribers (Kelly & Local 1989:204, cited by Hutchby & Wooffitt 1998:77). Our approach to BDUs does not hinge on the choice of a particular intonation analysis, rather it has to comply with three requirements: (1) the prosodic segmentation should be reliable and, therefore, semi-automatic and / or relying on explicit rules and acoustic correlates of boundaries; (2) the prosodic segmentation should be as independent as possible from the syntactic analysis; it should not take syntactic constituents or domains as the input for prosodic analysis (as in Di Cristo & Hirst 1996; Jun & Fougeron 2000; or Post 2000); (3) the prosodic segmentation should provide us with units working at the level of discourse production and interpretation (and not, for example, at the level of words recognition, see Grosjean & Gee 1987).

For these reasons, we adopt a semi-automatic prosodic annotation procedure developed by Mertens & Simon (2009). A major prosodic boundary (///) is established when one of the following cues is detected on the final syllable of a word (or penultimate when the final syllable is a schwa): a subsequent silent pause longer than 250 ms; an extra-lengthening (the syllable is three times longer than the syllables in the context); a sharp rise of f₀ (intra-syllabic f₀ rise superior to ten semi-tones), even when the f₀ rise does not correlate with the lengthening of the

syllable. We manually exclude a boundary which coincides with a hesitation mark ('euh' particle or vowel extra-lengthening with a level contour, and creaky voice), since it has been demonstrated that hesitations are not confounded with prosodic breaks in discourse processing (Duez 2001). An intermediate prosodic boundary (//) arises when the final syllable of a word is lengthened (the syllable is two times longer than the syllables in the immediate surrounding context), bears a sharp rise of f_0 (superior to four semi-tones), or is higher than adjacent syllables (higher than five semi-tones). Minor prosodic boundaries are not taken into consideration because the agreement between automatic detection and manual validation is very low (see Mertens & Simon 2009).

The second step of the prosodic annotation consists in attributing an intonation contour to each prosodic boundary. Four alternatives exist: Continuation (rising f_0 movement), Finality (falling or low f_0), Focus (sharp falling from high to low contour) and Suspense (flat and lengthened contour). Two coders independently annotate intonation contours (using the symbols C, T for Finality (in French 'terminal'), F and S), and rest on automatic intonation annotation (Mertens 2012) for resolving the disagreement cases. The prosodic annotation is illustrated in Figure 2.

The thus identified major prosodic units roughly correspond to the intonation *période* of Lacheret-Dujour & Victorri (2002). Unlike many authors (Delais-Roussarie & Post 2008; Delattre 1966; Esser 1998; Mertens 1993; ~~Monégia & Cresti, 2005~~; Rossi 1999), we do not make a distinction between terminal (falling) and non terminal (rising) contours, although we agree that falling and rising tones cue different syntactic or discourse functions. Taking the type of tone into account

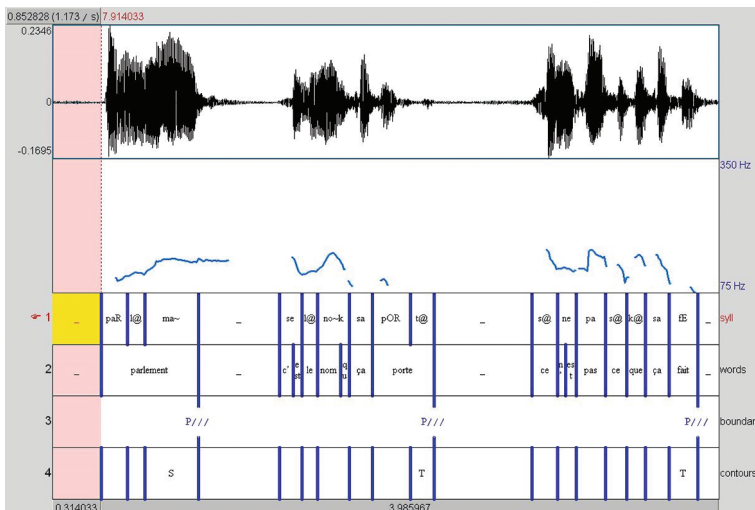


Figure 2. Prosodic annotation in Praat

would lead us to a finer distinction, which is however not required for our present purposes.

2.3 Mapping prosody and syntax into BDUs

Once the syntactic dependency clauses and the major intonation units are identified, mapping of these two levels can take place. We propose that the basic discourse unit results from coinciding syntactic and prosodic boundaries. Thus, a syntactic dependency clause is not a basic discourse unit if its boundary does not map onto a prosodic boundary. Similarly, if a major intonation unit boundary does not correspond to a syntactic dependency frontier, it does not give rise to a basic discourse unit either. Our definition of BDU is very close to Halford's notion of talk unit:

The talk unit is the maximal unit defined by syntax and intonation. Neither may a single prosodic presentation ever be analysed as more than one talk unit nor may a single self-contained syntagm form the base of more than one talk unit. In other words: several syntactically unrelated phrases can be linked by prosodic features, and two or more independent prosodic presentation units may be linked by virtue of spanning one syntagm. (Halford 1996: 43)

Mapping of the syntactic units and the prosodic units gives rise to four different BDU types.

1. Type 1 is the congruent BDU, or BDU-c (one-to-one mapping): a basic discourse unit with congruent mapping between syntax and prosody, in the sense that the syntactic unit (dependency clause) realizes one major prosodic unit (example (6)).
2. Type 2 is the “syntax-bound” BDU, or BDU-s (one-to-many mapping): the basic discourse unit is uttered in such a way that the speaker pronounces one syntactic unit into successive prosodic units. This is illustrated in example (7) which is segmented into four major intonation units (after *européen*, *commission*, *nations*, and *véto*) before syntactic and prosodic completion.
3. Type 3 is the “intonation-bound” BDU, or BDU-i (many-to-one mapping): the basic discourse unit is uttered in such a way that the speaker groups two or more syntactic units into one major prosodic unit (example (8)).
4. Type 4 is the “regulatory” BDU, or BDU-r: This BDU results from the mapping between a major intonation unit and an (isolated) adjunct or discourse marker (example (9)).

- (6) [(il y a)_{SV} (celui du capital //^C et celui du travail)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
 [(there is)_{SV} (that of capital //^C and that of labor)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T

- (7) [(l'invention //^C du semestre européen ///^T qui soumet à l'approbation préalable de la commission ///^T les budgets des états nations)_{SS} ///^C (nous ramène)_{SV} (à une situation du droit de veto ///^C antérieure à la grande révolution de //^S dix-sept-cent-quatre-vingt-neuf)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T
 [(the invention //^C of the European semester ///^T which submits to the prior approval of the commission ///^T the national budgets)_{SS} ///^C (brings us back)_{SV} (to the situation of the veto right ///^C previous to the great revolution of //^S seventeen eighty-nine)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T
- (8) <la première>_{ag} //^C [(c'est)_{SV} (qu'on n'est pas obligés de faire comme tout le monde //^C)_{SO}]_{urv} [(on a déjà fait)_{SV} (la république)_{SO} //^C (quand tous les |- autres se contentaient //^C d'une monarchie)_{SRd}]_{urv} ///^C
 <the first one>_{ag} //^C [(is)_{SV} (that we do not have to do as anyone //^C)_{SO}]_{urv} [(we have already done)_{SV} (the republic)_{SO} //^C (when all |- other were satisfied with //^C a monarchy)_{SRd}]_{urv} ///^C
- (9) <mais>_{md} <alors>_{md} ///^T
 <but>_{md} <then>_{md} ///^T

The prosodic and syntactic mapping leading to the BDU segmentation of our data is performed automatically by means of a script¹ running under Praat. It leaves us with a kind of 'left over category' which we did not really expect, and which we have called the "mixed" BDU, because it is a mix between the intonation-bound and syntax-bound BDU (many-to-many mapping). It results from segments which contain several syntactic units and several prosodic units before reaching completion, i.e. a coinciding syntax/prosody boundary. For instance, in example (10) the first major intonation boundary after *tout* does not coincide with a syntactic boundary, while the first syntactic boundary (after *travailleurs*) does not coincide with a major intonation boundary; full completion arises only with the second syntactic and prosodic boundaries after *tout le monde*.

- (10) [(c'est la bulle //^F financière qui)_{SS} (dévore)_{SV} (tout ///^C y compris //^C les retraites //^C des travailleurs)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T <et>_{md} [(je mets en garde)_{SV} (tout le monde)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T
 [(it's the financial //^F bubble that)_{SS} (consumes)_{SV} (everything ///^C including //^C the pensions //^C of the workers)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T <and>_{md} [(I am warning)_{SV} (everybody)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T

1. Script developed by Julien Eychenne (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies), version used: 19/06/2012.

3. Initial elements and left periphery of BDUs

Starting point for the definition of the left periphery is the initial position of the BDU, which we define as the linguistic slot preceding the verbal sequence. When no other element precedes the verbal sequence, it itself constitutes this initial position.

The left periphery is determined by syntactic and prosodic criteria. More specifically, a left peripheral element is an element that has a detached initial position, syntactically (independent from the dependency clause) and/or prosodically (presence of a major boundary). Non-detached initial, viz. integrated, elements do not belong to the left periphery. We thus distinguish four cases. The first one is a syntactically and prosodically integrated initial sequence, which we label ‘initial element’. It is illustrated by example (11) where the initial slot (preceding the verbal sequence) is filled by a syntactically integrated sequence (**SR_g**, or *Séquence régie gauche* ‘left governed sequence’, see Appendix 1), and a prosodically integrated unit (ending with an intermediate intonation boundary $//^C$). The initial element in (12) is syntactically independent and prosodically isolated, and constitutes the second case. We consider this configuration as a ‘syntactico-prosodic left periphery’: *bon* constitutes an independent syntactic sequence (discourse marker) that is prosodically isolated from the subsequent clause. The third (13) and fourth (7), here repeated as (14), cases should in our view be considered as counterparts of one another. The initial element *madame* in (13) is syntactically independent but prosodically integrated; the one in (14) (*l’invention du semestre européen*) is syntactically dependent but prosodically isolated. Traditionally, the former are considered to be left peripheral elements (syntactic detachment), while the latter are most often not taken into consideration. In line with our endeavour to consider syntax and prosody on a par when defining discourse segments, we will consider both such configurations as instantiations of the left periphery. Example (13) thus illustrates a syntactic left periphery, while (14) has a prosodic left periphery.

- (11) <euh> [(à la première manifestation la première journée de grève)_{SR_g} $//^C$
(c’était)_{SV} (le mouvement s’essouffle)_{SO}]_{ur^v} $///^T$ (INTERV)
<er> [(at the first demonstration the first day of the strike)_{SR_g} $//^C$ (it was)_{SV}
(the movement ran out of steam)_{SO}]_{ur^v} $///^T$ (INTERV)
- (12) <bon>**md** $///^C$ <mais>**md** [(pas nous)SPron]_{ure} $///^T$
<well>**md** $///^C$ <but>**md** [(not us)SPron]_{ure} $///^T$
- (13) <madame>_{ag} [(il est inexact de dire)_{SV} $///^C$ (que tous les autres $//^F$ font
comme nous)_{SO}]_{ur^v} $///^T$

<madam>_{ag} [(is it correct to say)_{SV} ///^C (that all the others //^F act as we do)
 SO]_{urv} //

- (14) [(l'invention //^C du semestre européen ///^T qui soumet à l'approbation
 préalable de la commission ///^T les budgets des états nations)_{SS} ///^C (nous
 ramène)_{SV} (à une situation du droit de veto //^C antérieure à la grande
 révolution de //^S dix-sept-cent-quatre-vingt-neuf)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T (SPEECH)
 [(the invention //^C of the European semester ///^T which submits to the prior
 approval of the commission ///^T the national budgets)_{SS} ///^C (brings us back)
 SV (to the situation of the veto right //^C previous to the great revolution of
 //^S seventeen eighty-nine)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T

Table I gives an overview of the different configurations to be found in initial position.

Table I. Summary of initial sequences of BDUs

Name	Syntactically	Prosodically
Initial Element (IE)	Dependent	Integrated
Syntactico-Prosodic Left Peripheral Element (LPE) ²	Independent	Isolated
Syntactic LPE	Independent	Integrated
Prosodic LPE	Dependent	Isolated

We hypothesize that all types of LPEs are of significant importance when it comes to coherence. We suppose that LPEs and IEs play different parts: the former being cohesive expressions, they serve discursive coherence, i.e. they are the result of strategic choices. We furthermore state that their forms and functions vary with discursive genres.

4. Data analysis

We apply our model to two extracts, uttered by the same speaker in two different situations: the interview (INTERV) and the political speech (SPEECH) (See Appendix 2 for the full transcription of the sample). The two extracts together constitute a corpus sample of 1809 words. A general overview is given in Table II.

2. Syntactico-prosodic LPEs actually correspond to regulatory BDUs, i.e. the mapping between a major intonation unit and an (isolated) adjunct or discourse marker. It seems to us that the 'absolute initial position', as defined by Estellés Arteguas and Pons Bordería (this volume), belongs to this category too.

Table II. Corpus sample: general overview

File	Duration (sec)	# of synt units	# of prosod units	# BDUs	# words/BDU (mean)
INTERV	284	90	99	65	14.20
SPEECH	303	56	123	61	14.02

4.1 BDU distribution

Before turning to the analysis of the LPEs in our data, we would like to describe our sample in a little more detail contrasting the two discourse situations present. In prior research, we had indeed shown that different discourse genres correlate with a diverging BDU type distribution (Degand & Simon 2009b). We define discourse genre as a combination of parameters, e.g. the degree of preparation, the dialogic or monologic form, the private or professional purpose, etc. It follows that the communicative situation provides the main influence on the type of linguistic configuration involved. This is in line with Biber & Conrad’s (2009) notion of register. It is the more interesting to perform the comparison between the interview and the political speech here, because the two situations involve the same speaker,³ the left-wing French politician Jean-Luc Mélenchon. If our prior correlations are confirmed, this would constitute strong evidence in favour of the discourse strategic role of BDUs. If these prior results are not confirmed this could mean that the BDU distribution belongs to the individual’s speaking style, viz. the phonostyle as defined by Simon, Auchlin, Avanzi & Goldman (2009: 86–87), rather than to the discourse situation s/he is involved in. Table III gives a first impression of how the different types of BDUs (as described in Section 2.3) are distributed within the two different communicative contexts involving the same speaker.

In both speech situations, more or less one third of all BDUs are congruent. This is in accordance with the findings of Degand & Simon (2009a: 13) that “the one-to-one mapping [congruent BDUS] does not seem to be influenced by genre, displaying a homogeneous distribution of approximately one third of the cases”. This is not the case for the other BDU types, which are unevenly distributed over the two discourse genres, thus confirming their discourse strategic role ($X^2 = 25.3$, $df_{(4)}; p < .0001$). A closer analysis of the data shows that this statistically significant result is caused by the divergent distribution of the intonation-bound and syntax-bound BDUs. The former (cf. example (8) supra) are far more represented in the interview (SPEECH: 4.9% vs. INTERV: 26%; z-score: + 2.08). Like in conversation,

3. Danielewicz (1984) performs a similar small-scale study comparing the same speakers in different discourse situations (casual table conversation vs. class lectures). She observes differences, which she relates to the unplanned vs. planned discourse situations, cf. *infra*.

Table III. Distribution of BDU types by genre

BDU Type	INTERV	SPEECH
Congruent (C)	24 (37%)	21 (34.4%)
Intonation-bound (I)	17 (26%)	3 (4.9%)
Syntax-bound (S)	9 (13.8%)	25 (41%)
Regulatory (R)	6 (9.2%)	11 (18%)
Interrupted (INTERV) and mixed (X)	9 (13.8%)	1 (1.6%)
Total	65 (100%)	61 (100%)

the speaker more often links utterances using intonation contours in the form of macro information units, rather than marking the discourse relations by explicit connectives or discourse markers. “This strategy allows the speaker to create an ‘information-driven’ macro discourse unit: at least two separate dependency clauses are conveyed in ‘one go’ as if it were a single information unit.” (Degand & Simon 2009b: 96). In contrast, the syntax-bound BDUs are more numerous in the political speech than in the interview (SPEECH: 41% vs. INTERV: 13.8%; z-score: + 2.1). In (15), we find a perfect example of a BDU-S, that is prosodically over-segmented, giving rise to emphatic and didactic effects (see also example (7) above). “Emphatic style arises when prosodic boundaries are located at an unexpected position, such as within syntactic sequences and between strongly linked constituents ... Emphatic style can be used to contextualize the solemnity of political address, to signal a more dramatic excerpt...” (Degand & Simon 2009b: 99). The didactic style, then, consists in prosodically isolating syntactic constituents, thus facilitating the integration of dense information.

- (15) [(ce parlement $///^S$ et la commission européenne) $_{SS} ///^T$ (font avancer) $_{SV} ///^T$ (en Europe) $_{SRd} ///^T$ (là même où ont été $///^S$ inventées les plus vieilles démocraties) $_{SRd} ///^T$ (une machine à broyer la souveraineté populaire $///^C$ telle $///^F$ que nous pouvons parler à propos du mécanisme européen dorénavant d’un mécanisme autoritaire) $_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T$ (SPEECH)
 [(this parliament $///^S$ and the European commission) $_{SS} ///^T$ (move forward) $_{SV} ///^T$ (in Europe) $_{SRd} ///^T$ (there where have been $///^S$ invented the oldest democracies) $_{SRd} ///^T$ (a machine to crush popular sovereignty $///^C$ such $///^F$ that we can from now on call the European mechanism an authoritarian mechanism) $_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T$ (SPEECH)

There are twice as many regulatory BDUs in the political speech than in the interview (SPEECH: 18% vs. INTERV.: 9.2%) (See example (9), above). Note that such BDU-Rs are instantiations of the ‘syntactic and prosodic LPEs’ (cf. Table I above) that will be further analysed in Section 4.2. The mixed and interrupted BDUs, finally, are by far better represented in the interview (INTERV.: 13.8% vs. SPEECH: 1,6%). This has to do with the fact that in the interview sample, the speaker has to deal with ‘unscripted’ on-line production, untimely interruptions by the journalists, etc. whereas the political speech has been prepared beforehand and is a monologue in which the speaker has control over his flow of discourse. This appears also from the fact that there is only one example of an interrupted BDU (16), which seems to be caused by an unforeseen reaction by the audience.⁴

- (16) <puisqu’on lui demande>ad-I ///C
 <since one asks him>ad-I ///C (SPEECH, BDU 12)

We believe that the divergent BDU distribution in the interview and the political speech brings empirical evidence to the seminal division between ‘planned’ and ‘unplanned’ discourse (Ochs 1979). Thus, the intonation-bound and mixed and interrupted BDUs could be considered as signals of “unplanned discourse”, lacking “forethought and organizational preparation” (ibid.: 50), while the syntax-bound and regulatory BDUs could be typical of what Ochs (1979) calls “planned discourse”, i.e. “discourse that has been thought out and organized (designed) prior to its expression” (ibid.: 50). A similar ‘division of labour’ between the different BDU types had been observed in our prior work (Degand & Simon 2009ab).

4.2 LPEs as discourse strategic expressions

In order to test our hypothesis that LPEs are closely related to discursive strategies and might thus vary across types of discourse, we have calculated the relative frequency of those BDUs containing an LPE and/or an IE and we have examined the forms and functions of the LPEs in the two speech situations.

Our sample counts 126 BDUs (65 in the interview and 61 in the political speech; cf. Table III). Since a BDU can count more than one LPE,⁵ the total amount of LPEs and IEs can be higher than the number of BDUs. This is indeed the case. We count a total of 150 IEs and LPEs (75 in the interview and 75 in the political

4. It is very difficult to assert this with certainty, since the audience isn’t taped. However, the tepid laughs are a strong indication. The interruption could of course be rhetoric, with the aim of creating an impression of spontaneity.

5. Although rare, these are cases where two subsequent syntactic or prosodic detached elements occur before the verbal sequence.

speech, cf. Table IV below). A further interesting observation is that the interview seems to count more initial elements (55.3%), while the political speech counts more left peripheral elements (55.4%). This difference between the two samples is however not statistically significant ($X^2 = 1.31$, $df_{(1)}$; $p = 0.25$ (NS)), which means that no further conclusions can be drawn with regard to this distribution at this stage.

Table IV. Distribution of IEs vs. LPE in both texts

	INTERV	SPEECH
(Non Peripheral) Initial Elements (IEs)	42 (55.3%)	34 (44.7%)
Left Peripheral Elements (LPEs)	33 (44.6%)	41 (55.4%)
Total IEs + LPEs	75 (100%)	75 (100%)

In the remainder of this chapter, we will only take into account the LPEs for the analysis, leaving aside the IEs, which we have considered unmarked with regard to the left periphery. For the 74 LPEs under consideration, we will focus on the different types represented, both with respect to their syntactico-prosodic configurations (Section 4.2.1) and with respect to the functions they fulfil in the discourse (Section 4.2.2).

4.2.1 *Syntactic and prosodic configurations of LPEs*

Coding of syntactic and semantic features of LPEs has been performed in ANALEC (Victorri 2011).⁶ Among these features, there are (i) the morpho-syntactic form (nominal phrase, pronominal phrase, discourse marker...), (ii) the syntactic function (subject sequence, adjunct, object sequence...), (iii) the syntactic arrangement ('dispositif' as defined by Blanche-Benveniste 1990) (clefting, dislocation, pseudo-clefting...), and (iv) the type of LPE (syntactico-prosodic, syntactic, prosodic). Although the small size of the sample does not allow us to draw significant statistical conclusions, we would like to point out a number of interesting observations with regard to the LPE configurations in the two texts. First of all, the morpho-syntactic form, the syntactic function, and the syntactic arrangement encoded by the LPEs in the two samples are strikingly similar. In the two samples, the majority of LPEs are realized with a discourse marker (INTERV: 48.5%; SPEECH: 41.5%), a nominal phrase (INTERV: 24.2%; SPEECH: 29.2%) or a subordinating

6. Open source piece of software dedicated to text annotation, cfr. <http://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/halshs-00698971>

clause (INTERV: 12.1%; SPEECH: 12.2%). With regard to the syntactic functions fulfilled by the LPEs, it appears that most of them do not belong to the dependency clause, and are thus non-governed; mainly discourse markers (INTERV: 48.5%; SPEECH: 41.5%) and adjuncts (INTERV: 27.3%; SPEECH: 26.8%). Finally, the syntactic arrangements are also very similar in both samples: more than 65% of LPEs is not involved in a specific syntactic arrangement ('dispositif direct'), while (pseudo-)clefting and binary constructions are fairly equally distributed. As already mentioned, from a syntactic point of view, LPEs do not seem to vary with the discourse situation at stake. Things are slightly different with respect to the LPE type distribution. Table V gives an overview.

The political speech contains more prosodic LPEs (caused by prosodic over-segmentation and an emphatic and didactic style, cf. the higher number of syntax-bound BDUs in Table III) and more prosodico-syntactic LPEs, while the interview contains a majority of syntactic LPEs. This difference can be explained by the general tendency in political speech to favour strong prosodic marking. In order to facilitate the listeners' processing of long syntactic structures (a consequence of the high information density), the speaker chunks the information prosodically, the LPEs being the first of such chunks. With regard to the higher frequency of syntactic LPEs in the interview, we do not have a straightforward formal explanation at this stage. It could be linked to the higher number of intonation-bound BDUs, which results in less prosodic segmentation (cf. Table III); it could also follow from the high number of left peripheral non-governed sequences (discourse markers and adjuncts) — which appeared however to be a common characteristic of the interview and the political speech. An alternative explanation for the divergent LPE distribution could be provided by the higher distinction between monologic (political speech) vs. dialogic discourse (interview), rather than by a difference in discourse genres. In our view, the distinction between dialogic and monologic discourse is a dimension that plays a role in distinguishing different discourse genres, but we have to concede that we have not, so far, systematically taken this dimension into account, unlike other contributions in this volume (cf. chapters by Cabedo Nebot, and Estellés Arguedas & Pons Bordería, in this volume). Dialogic discourse involves turn transition, which implies that the speakers may feel threatened to lose their turns. This could have consequences on the way the speakers anchor their discourse units by means of specific left peripheral elements, but this potential interaction has to be left for future research. Here, we will content ourselves with the preliminary conclusion that formally similar LPEs are put to use differently in different discourse situations. This is further investigated in the following section.

Table V. Distribution of LPEs types in both texts

	INTERV	SPEECH
Syntactico-Prosodic Left Peripheral Element (LPE)	6 (18.2%)	13 (31.7%)
Prosodic LPE	8 (24.2%)	15 (36.6%)
Syntactic LPE	19 (57.6%)	13 (31.7%)
Total EPG	33 (100%)	41 (100%)

4.2.2 Discourse functions of LPEs

The categorisation of the discursive function of the LPE is inspired by that of Chafe (1994: 64). It is threefold distinguishing (i) textual, (ii) interactive, and (iii) cognitive functions.

- i. Every element participating in the discursive development has a **textual function**: marking a logical relationship, mainly by means of linking devices (17)), or managing topics (introduction, continuation, specification, etc., (18)).

(17) <donc>md //C [(nous y sommes //S habitués)SV]urv ///T
<so>md //C we are //S used to it)SV]urv ///T

(18) <alors>md [(il y a)SV (deux raisons)SO]urv ///C <la première>ag //C
[(c'est)SV (qu'on n'est pas obligés de faire comme tout le monde //C)SO]
urv [(on a déjà fait)SV (la république)SO //C (quand tous les autres se
contentaient //C d'une monarchie)SRd]urv ///C
<now>md [(there are)SV (two reasons)SO]urv ///C <the first one>ag //C
[(it's)SV (that we are not obliged to do as everyone //C)SO]urv [(we have
already done)SV (the republic)SO //C (when all the others were satisfied //C
with a monarchy)SRd]urv ///C

- ii. **The interactive or interactional function**,⁷ as exemplified in (19), includes vocatives and metadiscursive statements (the way the speakers keep their turn, mark the reception/ understanding of the information, etc.)

(19) <euh> <(madame Fressoz //S)SNG>a [(il y a)SV (deux camps ///T en lutte)
SO ///T (dans le monde entier)SRd]urv+ ///T
<euh> <(mrs Fressoz //S)SNG>a there are)SV (two sides ///T fighting)SO
///T (in the whole world)SRd]urv+ ///T

7. It seems to us that the 'absolute initial position', as defined by Estellés Arguedas & Pons Bordería (this volume) is restricted to this function.

iii. **The cognitive or validating function** contains judgements on the validity of the transferred information (markers of subjectivity, enunciative comments, modals: *I'm sure that, of course, it is said that, apparently, ...*).

- (20) L3 on va tous vers l' a/ l' allongement de la durée de cotisation L2 [(bien) SAdv]ura <mais>md //C [(commençons d'abord par regarder)SV (les faits objectifs)SO]urv ///F
L3 we are all going to pay longer L2 [(all right)SAdv]ura <but>md //C [(let's first have a look at)SV (the objective facts)SO]urv ///F

Overall, the textual function is by far the most frequent one (82.4% of all LPEs); 9.5% of LPEs have an interactive function, and 8.1% have a cognitive one. Table VI gives an overview.

The majority of the LPEs thus seem to participate in the textual progression. More precisely, the interview contains more markers of logical relationships than the political speech, which, on the other hand, displays a balance between topical management and logical relationship. This difference could be explained by the fact that clear and logical progression is more important in the argumentative genre, in order to convince the “opponent”, while the political speech, being prepared and monological, has the freedom to choose its own themes, the order in which they appear, etc. With respect to the interactive function, we did not distinguish between vocatives (interpellations to the addressee) and metadiscursive comments with regard to turn taking for lack of quantitative data. For the same reason, we cannot draw any conclusions with respect to the two discourse types under consideration. We would like to hypothesize that the interactive function, which mainly fulfils the role of maintaining and marking the phatic aspects of communication, should be more present in the LPEs of the interview, though this is not the case.

Table VI. Overview of the discursive functions of LPEs

	Textual		Interactive	Cognitive
	Topical Management	Logical Relationship		
INTERV	9 (27.3 %)	17 (51.5 %)	4 (12.1 %)	3 (9.1%)
SPEECH	15 (36.6 %)	20 (48.8 %)	3 (7.3 %)	3 (7.3 %)
Mean	(82.4 %)		(9.5 %)	(8.1 %)

A subsequent analysis has been conducted, in which the different types of LPEs (prosodic and/or syntactic) have been checked for their discursive functioning. Following the distribution in Table VII, we observe that, overall,

Table VII. Overview of discursive functions by type of LPE

	Textual		Interactive		Cognitive	Total
	Topical Management	Logical Relationship	Turn-taking	Vocative		
Syntactic LPE	4 (12.5 %)	20 (61.5 %)	2 (6.2 %)	2 (6.25 %)	4 (12.5 %)	32
Prosodic LPE	15 (65.2 %)	6 (26.1 %)	1 (4.3 %)	0 (0 %)	1 (4.35 %)	23
Syntactico- prosodic LPE	5 (26.3 %)	11 (57.9 %)	0 (0 %)	2 (10.5%)	1 (5.3 %)	19
Mean	61 (82.4 %)		7 (9.5 %)		6 (8.1 %)	74

syntactico-prosodic (11/19) and syntactic LPEs (20/32) fulfil a textual function by marking logical relationships, mainly by means of left peripheral discourse markers (be they prosodically integrated or not). In contrast, prosodic LPEs are mainly put to use for purposes of topical management (15/23). The data with respect to the interactive and cognitive functions being too scarce, nothing sensible can be said on the interaction with LPE types at this stage.

5. Conclusions

In this chapter we have presented our model for segmenting naturally occurring spoken discourse into Basic Discourse Units (BDUs). Taking a cognitive perspective towards discourse segmentation, we claim that the two linearization procedures any speaker has at its disposal when producing a piece of discourse, i.e. syntax (syntagmatic ordering) and prosody, have to be considered on a par. It follows that a BDU will be achieved only when both syntactic and prosodic completeness have been reached at a coinciding boundary. The mapping of syntactic dependency clauses and major intonation units gives rise to four main BDU types (congruent, intonation-bound, syntax-bound, and regulatory). We have confirmed here that these different types are not linked to an individual's speaking style, but that they fulfil genuine strategic discourse functions that vary according to the speech situation at stake (emphasis, didactics, information management). In our view, this finding strengthens our hypothesis that BDUs have a cognitive status helping speakers and hearers interpret the discourse they are engaged in by co-constructing a coherent mental representation of the ongoing discourse.

By focusing on the linguistic elements that are at the left periphery of these BDUs, an additional goal of this chapter was to present first empirical results

with regard to the role they could play in the informational organization of the discourse. We thus made a proposal to distinguish left peripheral elements from (unmarked) initial elements, again in terms of syntactic and prosodic criteria. Although our data analysis is not important enough to draw quantitative conclusions, some interesting observations could be made that ask for further investigation. First, the syntactic form and function of Left Peripheral Elements (LPEs) does not seem to vary with respect to the discourse genre. Second, whereas both prosodic LPEs and syntactic LPEs are mainly used to support a textual (discourse-structuring) function, the former seem to play a primary role on the level of topic management, while the latter are used to mark logical discourse relations.

In our ongoing work we are applying our segmentation model and left peripheral annotation procedure to a larger corpus of spoken French (45.000 words, 44 discourse samples, 3h20 recordings, see Degand, Martin & Simon 2014; Martin & Degand *subm.*), comprising a large variety of discourse genres covering a range of (very) formal to (very) informal speech situations. Among the many topics for further investigation there is the question whether left peripheral elements and unmarked initial elements do indeed function differently at the discourse level as we hypothesize. Another topic concerns the regulatory units, which do not add to the propositional content of the discourse representation but seem to play a crucial role in the discourse in maintaining the discourse participants involved in their cooperative discourse activity. Finally, our model needs to be confronted with those discourse models that take a unique syntactic or prosodic segmentation criterion, so as to evaluate both their linguistic and cognitive adequacy.

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Appendix 1: Overview of codes used

Label	Full denomination	Example
urv	Verbal Governing Unit	[(je me souviens) _{SV} (des titres // ^S euh du Figaro et du Monde) SO] _{urv}
ura	Non-Verbal Governing Unit	[(non) _{SAdv}] _{ura}
ure	Elliptical Governing Unit	L4 il y a combien d'entreprises privées en - grève aujourd'hui en France - vous avez un chiffre [(je ne sais pas) _{SV} - (vous le dire) _{SO}] _{urv} // ^T <mais> _{md} [- (beau-coup) _{SAdv}] _{ure}
+	Unit containing an Insertion, an Adjunct and/or a Discourse Marker	[(si nous // ^C nous renversons le cycle) _{SRg} // ^C <alors> _{md} // ^C (vous verrez) _{SV} (que dans tous les pays // ^C il y aura à nouveau des mouvements) _{SO}] _{urv+}
SS	Subject Sequence	[(le mouvement) _{SS} (s'étend) _{SV}] _{urv}
SV	Verbal Sequence	[(je me souviens) _{SV} (des titres // ^S euh du Figaro et du Monde) SO] _{urv}
SO	Object Sequence	[(je me souviens) _{SV} (des titres // ^S euh du Figaro et du Monde) SO] _{urv}
SRg	Left Governed Sequence	[(à la première manifestation la première journée de grève) _{SRg} // ^C (c'était) _{SV} (le mouvement s'essouffle) _{SO}] _{urv}
SRd	Right Governed Sequence	[(marquez) _{SV} - (bien) _{SRd} (ça) _{SO}] _{urv}
SN	Nominal Sequence	[(le nombre des manifestants) _{SN}] _{ura}
SPron	Pronominal Sequence	<mais> _{md} [(pas nous) _{SPron}] _{ure}
SAdj	Adjectival Sequence	[(bien sûr) _{SAdj}] _{ura}
SAdv	Adverbial Sequence	[(oui) _{SAdv}] _{ura}
SPrep	Prepositional Sequence	[(d'aucune façon) _{SPrep}] _{ura}
ag	Left Adjunct	<cette impression> _{ag} // ^C [(on l'a) _{SV} (depuis le premier jour) _{SRd}] urv // ^C <si l'on suit la presse> _{ad} // ^T
ad	Right Adjunct	<cette impression> _{ag} // ^C [(on l'a) _{SV} (depuis le premier jour) _{SRd}] urv // ^C <si l'on suit la presse> _{ad} // ^T
md	Discursive Marker	<donc> _{md} // ^C [(nous y sommes // ^S habitués) _{SV}] _{urv}
euh	Hesitation Marker	<euh> [(le nombre des manifestants) _{SN}] _{ura}
-I	Incomplete Governing Unit or Sequence	[(on ne fait) _{SV-I}] _{urv-I}

#	Paraverbal Element	<ah> _#
insert	Insertion	[(lorsque //S la France //C et l'Allemagne ///T ont) _{SRg} //S <paraît-il> _{insert} ///S (l'impudence //C de vouloir proposer //C des convergences économiques //C nivelant par le bas ///T l'ensemble //C des mécanismes //C des différents pays de l'Europe) _{SRg-S} ///T (ils le feront) _{SV} (en violation //T des sou- verainetés populaires nationales //C qui s'expriment dans les parlements) _{SRd}] _{urv+}
mi	Marker of Interrogativity	[(qu') _{SO} <est-ce qu'> _{mi} (on leur demande) _{SV}] _{urv}
///	Major Prosodic Boundary	[(ils ont réagi) _{SV}] _{urv} ///C
//	Intermediate Prosodic Boundary	[(les Belges //C de droite) _{SS} ///C (disent) _{SV} //C (que c'est trop) _{SO}] urv ///T
C	Prosodic Contour : Continuation	[(ils ont réagi) _{SV}] _{urv} ///C
T	Prosodic Contour : Finality	[(c'est dire) _{SV} (où nous en sommes) _{SO}] _{urv} ///T
S	Prosodic Contour : Suspended	<mais> _{md} [(quelles marchandises) _{SN}] _{ure} ///S
F	Prosodic Contour : Focus	[(c'est la bulle //F financière qui) _{SS} (dévore) _{SV} (tout ///C [...]) _{SO}]

Appendix 2 : Corpus extracts

The first piece of discourse (INTERV) is an extract of an internet broadcast political interview⁸ (2011) of a French politician in the run for the French presidential election 2012, Jean-Luc Mélenchon, by two journalists and a host. Only the politician's answers have been coded here; the other speakers' interventions appear in grey. The second piece of discourse (SPEECH) is a speech at a political meeting, given by the same French politician⁹ in the same period.

INTERV

L1 justement une nouvelle euh semaine de contestation s'ouvre est-ce que deux questions en une est-ce que vous pensez qu'il y aura un essoufflement de de ce mouvement et est-ce que nous allons vers une radicalisation

BDU1 <alors>_{md} <essoufflement>_{ag} [(non)_{SAdv}]_{ura} ///T

8. http://www.dailymotion.com/video/xfd3zz_jean-luc-melenchon-dimanche-soir-politique_news

9. http://www.dailymotion.com/video/xgwvm2_discours-de-jean-luc-melenchon-au-congres-gu-le-6-fev-2011_news

- BDU2 [(jamais)_{SAdv}]^{ura} //T [(d'aucune façon)_{Sprep}]^{ura} ///T
- BDU3 [(marquez)_{SV} | - (bien)_{SRd} (ça)_{SO}]^{urv} ///S
 L3 en même temps c'est ce que -| vous disiez tout à l'heure c'est c'est ça coûte cher de faire grève on voit bien que euh beaucoup de secteurs la SNCF ça marche bien la RATP ça marche bien il y a un problème de raffinerie mais on a l'impression quand même que ça s'essouffle un peu globalement
- BDU4 [(oui)_{SAdv}]^{ura} <euh> <cette impression>_{ag} //C [(on l'a)_{SV} (depuis le premier jour)_{SRd}]^{urv} //C <si l'on suit la presse>_{ad} ///T
- BDU5 [(je me souviens)_{SV} (des titres //S euh du Figaro et du Monde)_{SO}]^{urv} ///C
- BDU6 <euh> [(à la première manifestation la première journée de grève)_{SRg} //C (c'était)_{SV} (le mouvement s'essouffle)_{SO}]^{urv} ///T
- BDU7 <donc>_{md} //C [(nous y sommes //S habitués)_{SV}]^{urv} ///T
- BDU8 [(nous avons)_{SV} //C (nos indicateurs à nous //T euh notre connaissance //S du terrain)_{SO}]^{urv} //T [(c'est)_{SV} (l'inverse)_{SO}]^{urv} ///T
- BDU9 [(le mouvement)_{SS} (s'étend)_{SV}]^{urv} //C <et>_{md} [(il s'enracine)_{SV}]^{urv} ///T
- BDU10 [(supposez //C | - supposez)_{SV}]^{urv-I} ///T
 L3 c'est quoi -| vos indicateurs pourquoi vous dites ça
- BDU11 <et>_{md} | - <bien>_{md} ///S
 L3 qu'est-ce -| qui vous | - permet de dire ça par exemple
- BDU12 <euh> [(les gens dans la rue)_{SN} -|]^{ura} ///S
- BDU13 <euh> [(le nombre des manifestants)_{SN}]^{ura} //S [(des petits signes //F que l'on connaît //C quand on est un praticien //F du mouvement social)_{SN}]^{ura} //S [(la façon dont les gens interviennent)_{SN}]^{ura} //T [(le nombre d'entreprises privées ///S où il y a des heures de grève)_{SN}]^{ura} ///S
- BDU14 [(les gens qui prennent des RTT //C parce que c'est trop dur de faire euh la grève dans l'entreprise //C ou bien il ne faut pas le faire parce que sinon on est aussitôt | - mal vu //S mais qui viennent)_{SN}]^{ura}
 L4 il y a combien d'entreprises privées en -| grève aujourd'hui en France | - vous avez un chiffre
- BDU15 [(je ne sais pas)_{SV} -| (vous le dire)_{SO}]^{urv} //T <mais>_{md} [| - (beaucoup)_{SAdv}]^{ure} <L4> ah bon -| ///C
- BDU16 <si j'en crois //C euh ce que me disent euh les syndicats>_{ad} //T <et>_{md} [(j'ai pas de raison de douter) (de ce | - qu'ils nous <L4> m -| disent)_{SO}]^{urv} ///T
- BDU17 [(non)_{SAdv}]^{ura} //F <maintenant>_{md} [(vous le prenez)_{SV} (comme vous voulez)_{SRd}]^{urv} //T [(on peut dire)_{SV} //C (comme euh a fait encore monsieur Souby ce matin)_{SRd}]^{urv} //C [(oui)_{SAdv}]^{ura} [(il y a)_{SV} (de l'essence)_{SO} (partout)_{SRd}]^{urv} ///C
- BDU18 [(non)_{SAdv}]^{ura} [(il y a)_{SV} (personne)_{SO} (dans la grève)_{SRd}]^{urv} ///T
- BDU19 [(c'est)_{SV-I}]^{urv-I} ///S
- BDU20 [(on ne fait)_{SV-I}]^{urv-I} [(quand on fait ça)_{SRg} (que)_{SO} (fait-on)_{SV}]^{urv} ///T
- BDU21 [(on ne fait)_{SV} (qu'accroître//F le fossé ///T qui sépare ///S le commun //C populaire //C de ceux qui parlent en son nom)_{SO}]^{urv} [(ils se disent)_{SV}]^{urv} <mais>_{md} <enfin>_{md} //C [(ils nous prennent)_{SV} //C (pour)_{SO-I}]^{urv-I} <euh> [(je vais pas vous dire)_{SV} (le mot)_{SO}]^{urv} ///C
- BDU22 [(pour qui)_{SO} (nous prennent-ils)_{SV}]^{urv} ///T
- BDU23 [(on voit bien)_{SV} //C (que nous sommes massivement mobilisés)_{SO}]^{urv} <donc>_{md} //C [(le mouvement)_{SS} (ne s'essoufflera pas)_{SV}]^{urv} //T <mais>_{md} ///C

- BDU24 <surtout>_{ag} //C [(ce que je voudrais vous dire ///^T c'est)_{SV} (qu'il y a eu une maturation politique incroyable //F du peuple français //C à travers ces événements)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T
- BDU25 <euh> [(il y a des mots //C qui)_{SS} (sont revenus)_{SV} //C (dont maintenant tout le monde comprend la portée)_{SS-S}]_{urv} ///^T
L3 lesquels
- BDU26 [(la financiarisation ///^S le capitalisme ///^S les retraites par capitalisation)_{SN}]_{ura} ///^S
- BDU27 [(que)_{SO} (voulez-vous)_{SV}]_{urv} [(il y a)_{SV} (quelque chose de tout de même //S d'extraordinairement choquant)_{SO}]_{urv} //C <de voir qu'on est en pleine bataille sur les retraites ///^T et que //S au moment //S où l'on se dév/ où l'on défend //S le système par <euh> répartition //C on voit créer ///^S une entreprise //S de retraite par capitalisation //C du frère //C du président |- de la république //C avec l'appui d'institutions //C publiques>_{ad} ///^T
L3 mais en même temps regardez ce qui se passe en Grande-Bretagne regardez -| ce qui se passe en Allemagne regardez partout on allonge absolument la durée de départ à la retraite dans tous les pays donc pourquoi est-ce que la France ferait une exception
- BDU28 <alors>_{md} [(il y a)_{SV} (deux raisons)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^C
- BDU29 <la première>_{ag} //C [(c'est)_{SV} (qu'on n'est pas obligés de faire comme tout le monde //C)_{SO}]_{urv} [(on a déjà fait)_{SV} (la république)_{SO} //C (quand tous les |- autres se contentaient //C d'une monarchie)_{SRd}]_{urv} ///^C
L3 c'est on vit comme ça comme les -| Gaulois avec des m/ des des des frontières autour et |- et
- BDU30 [(non)_{SAdv}]_{ura} [(non)_{SAdv}]_{ura} -| <mais>_{md} [(même les Gaulois)_{SS} //C (n'avaient pas)_{SV} |- (de frontière)_{SO} <L1> village(s) -| (autour)_{SRd}]_{urv} <euh> <si vous vous souvenez comment ça s'est fini>_{ad} ///^T
- BDU31 <bon>_{md} ///^T
- BDU32 <donc>_{md} <euh> [(non)_{SAdv}]_{ura} //C [(il s'agit pas)_{SV} (de ça)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^C
- BDU33 <mais>_{md} ///^S
- BDU33 <euh> <madame Fressoz>_{ag} //S [(il y a)_{SV} (deux camps ///^T en lutte)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T (dans le monde entier)_{SRd}]_{urv} ///^T
- BDU35 [(il y a)_{SV} (celui du capital //C et celui du travail)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T
- BDU36 [(nos amis)_{SS} //C (ont perdu)_{SV} (partout)_{SRd}]_{urv} ///^T
- BDU37 <bon>_{md} ///^C
- BDU38 <mais>_{md} [(pas nous)_{SPron}]_{ure} ///^T
- BDU39 <et>_{md} [(si nous //C nous renversons le cycle)_{SRg} //C <alors>_{md} //C (vous verrez)_{SV} (que dans tous les pays //C il y aura à nouveau des mouvements)_{SO}]_{urv} + ///^T <mais>_{md} <cependant>_{md} [(je veux euh relever)_{SV} (un point //F de ce que vous dites)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T
- BDU40 <madame>_{ag} [(il est inexact de dire)_{SV} //C (que tous les autres //F font comme nous)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T
- BDU41 [(non)_{SAdv}]_{ura} ///^F
- BDU42 [(nous faisons)_{SV} (pire //F que tous les autres)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T
- BDU43 <parce que //C |- les durées>_{ad-I} ///^S
L3 |- tout autour on va tous vers l'a/ l'allongement de la durée de cotisation -|
- BDU44 [(non)_{SAdv}]_{ura} <madame>_{ad} ///^S
- BDU45 [(les du/)_{SN-I}]_{ur-I}

- BDU46 [(bien)_{SAdv}]^{ura} <mais>_{md} //^C -|[(commençons d'abord par regarder)_{SV} (les faits objectifs)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^F
- BDU47 [(les durées de cotisation qui sont réclamées pour avoir une retraite à taux plein ///^T même en Angleterre qui est quand même l'enfer de la classe ouvrière ///^F euh après toutes ces années de gouvernement travailliste ///^F ou en Allemagne ///^T ou en Espagne ou en Italie)_{SS} //^C (sont)_{SV} (des durées ///^C inférieures ///^F - à celles qui <L3> c'est vrai -| sont réclamées en Fran/)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU48 <donc>_{md} //^C [(en France)_{SRg} ///^S (on allonge)_{SV} ///^C (le l'â/ l'âge de départ à la retraite)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^C
- BDU49 <et>_{md} [(on augmente)_{SV} //^C (le nombre d'années de cotisation)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU50 [(c'est)_{SV} (la réforme ///^T la plus dure //^C -| et la plus cruelle d'Europe)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
L3 c'est vrai que c'est une réforme -| dure mais elle s'inscrit dans un mouvement qui est général qui est euh j/ l'espérance de vie progresse don^C on con/ on continue à travailler -| plus longtemps
- BDU51 [(c'est)_{SV} (un -| raisonnement que je conteste //^C absolument)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU52 [(ce n'est pas pour ça que)_{SRg} <euh> (l'on)_{SV} (que)_{SRg-S} (l'on euh n/ on)_{SV} (qu')_{SRg-S} (on fait //^C tomber)_{SV-S} (les régimes //^C euh par répartition)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU53 [(on les fait tomber)_{SV} ///^C (pour faire ///^F de la place à l'accumulation //^C du capital)_{SRd}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU54 <le vrai //^C problème qui se pose aujourd'hui pour le capital>_{ag} ///^C
- BDU55 [(c'est)_{SV} (de trouver de nouvelles aires d'expansion)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^C
- BDU56 <alors qu'il est dans une crise //^C extraordinaire //^C de surproduction>_{ad} -| <par conséquent>_{md} ///^C <L1> vous n'ave/ ouais -|
- BDU57 [(c'est la bulle ///^F financière qui)_{SS} (dévore)_{SV} (tout ///^C y compris //^C les retraites //^C des travailleurs)_{SO}]^{urv} //^T <et>_{md} [(je mets en garde)_{SV} (tout le monde)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU58 [(il vous en coûtera //^C beaucoup plus cher)_{SV}]^{urv} //^T <de vous payer une retraite par capitalisation ///^C que les bonnes petites cotisations sociales d'aujourd'hui>_{ad} ///^T
L1 -| vous n'avez pas répondu/ -|x vous n'avez pas répondu sur la -| radicalisation -|
L4 -| Jean-Luc Mélen/ -| -| ouais -|
L1 de -| de des mouvements -|
- BDU59 -| <ah> # [(oui)_{SAdv}]^{ura} [(c'est vrai)_{SV}]^{urv} -| ///^T
L1 votre -| opinion
- BDU60 <ah> # <ben>_{md} [(le -| mouvement)_{SS} //^C <oui>_{insert} //^F (se radicalise)_{SV} (dans les têtes)_{SRd}]^{urv} + //^F [(bien sûr)_{SAdj}]^{ura} //^C [(je croyais vous avoir -| répondu)_{SV} <L1> non -|]^{urv} //^C [(oui)_{SAdv}]^{ura} //^F [(dans les têtes)_{SRg} // (tout le monde)_{SS} (a compris)_{SV} <euh> (quel est l'ennemi)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^F
- BDU61 <et>_{md} [(c'est la raison pour laquelle)_{SRd}]^{urv} -I //^C <vous savez>_{md} //^C [(il y a des économistes)_{SS} <euh> <je regardais ça //^C tout à l'heure ///^T Krugman dans>_{insert-I} ///^S (qui)_{SS-S} (montre(nt))_{SV} //^C (le rapport qu'il y a //^C entre ///^S euh le creusement des inégalités ///^C et la radicalisation politique)_{SO}]^{urv} + ///^T
- BDU62 [(la France)_{SS} //^C (est //^C a eu a connu)_{SV} //^C (un creusement ///^C d'une extraordinaire violence //^C des inégalités)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU63 [(c'est la raison //^C pour laquelle)_{SRg} //^C (dorénavant)_{SRg} //^C (une oligarchie ///^C et non pas une élite ///^C un petit nombre)_{SS} ///^F <euh> (gouverne)_{SV} //^C <euh> (contre tous //^C et tout le monde)_{SRd}]^{urv} //^T <et>_{md} ///^C
- BDU64 [(la radicalisation politique)_{SS} //^C (est inéluctable)_{SV}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU65 [(c'est //^C c'est à peu près certain)_{SV}]^{urv} ///^T

SPEECH

- BDU1 <mes amis>_{ag} ///^C
- BDU2 [(je m'y arrête)_{SV} (un instant)_{SRd}]_{urv} ///^C <puisqu' je suis ///^C l'un de vos députés ///^S au parlement européen>_{ad} ///^T
- BDU3 <parlement>_{ag} ///^S
- BDU4 [(c'est)_{SV} (le nom que ça porte)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T
- BDU5 [(ce n'est pas)_{SV} (ce que ça fait)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T
- BDU6 [(ce parlement ///^S et la commission européenne)_{SS} ///^T (font avancer)_{SV} ///^T (en Europe)_{SRd} ///^T (là même où ont été ///^S inventées les plus vieilles démocraties)_{SRd} ///^T (une machine à broyer la souveraineté populaire ///^C telle ///^F que nous pouvons parler à propos du mécanisme européen dorénavant d'un mécanisme autoritaire)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T
- BDU7 [(autoritaire)_{SAdj}]_{ura} ///^T
- BDU8 <car>_{md} ///^T
- BDU9 [(l'invention ///^C du semestre européen ///^T qui soumet à l'approbation préalable de la commission ///^T les budgets des états nations)_{SS} ///^C (nous ramène)_{SV} (à une situation du droit de veto ///^C antérieure à la grande révolution de ///^S dix-sept-cent-quatre-vingt-neuf)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T
- BDU10 [(lorsque ///^S la France ///^C et l'Allemagne ///^T ont)_{SRg} ///^S <paraît-il>_{insert} ///^S (l'impudence ///^C de vouloir proposer ///^C des convergences économiques ///^C nivelant par le bas ///^T l'ensemble ///^C des mécanismes ///^C des différents pays de l'Europe)_{SRg-S} ///^T (ils le feront)_{SV} (en violation ///^T des souverainetés populaires nationales ///^C qui s'expriment dans les parlements)_{SRd}]_{urv} + ///^T
- BDU11 <et>_{md} [(vous savez)_{SV} ///^S (que fort curieusement ///^S le seul gouvernement qui a réagi un peu violemment ///^C c'est celui qui n'existe plus ///^T le gouvernement belge)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^C
- BDU12 <puisqu'on lui demande>_{ad-I} ///^C
- BDU13 <ben>_{md} [(oui)_{SAdv}]_{ura} ///^C [(il y a plus)_{SV} (de gouvernement)_{SO} ///^T (depuis)_{SRd-I}]_{urv-I} <euh> [(ça n'a l'air d'intéresser)_{SV} (personne)_{SO} ///^C <d'ailleurs>_{md} ///^C (en Europe)_{SRd}]_{urv} + ///^T
- BDU14 <et>_{md} [(tous les bénis oui-oui euh de l'euro-lâtrie)_{SS} <euh> (n'ont pas l'air de se rendre compte)_{SV} ///^C (que la Belgique ///^C vient de battre ///^T le record du monde ///^C d'un pays ///^C sans gouvernement)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T
- BDU15 <apparemment>_{ag} ///^C <euh> <qu'il y en ait ou qu'il y en n'ait pas>_{ag} ///^C
- BDU16 <euh> [(ça a l'air de rouler)_{SV} <de toute façon>_{md} (de la même manière)_{SRd}]_{urv} ///^T
- BDU17 <alors>_{md} ///^T
- BDU18 <mais>_{md} <en attendant>_{ag} ///^C
- BDU19 [(ils ont réagi)_{SV}]_{urv} ///^C
- BDU20 [(qu')_{SO} <est-ce qu'>_{mi} (on leur demande)_{SV}]_{urv} ///^C
- BDU21 [(de casser le lien ///^S qu'il y avait entre l'évolution des prix ///^C et des salaires)_{SO}]_{ure} ///^T
- BDU22 [(regardez)_{SV}]_{urv} ///^F
- BDU23 [(l'évolution ///^T entre prix et salaires)_{SS} ///^T (est couplée)_{SV} ///^T (en Belgique)_{SRd}]_{urv} ///^C
- BDU24 [(la proposition franco-allemande)_{SS} (veut la faire éclater)_{SV}]_{urv} ///^C
- BDU25 [(les Belges ///^C de droite)_{SS} ///^C (disent)_{SV} ///^C (que c'est trop)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T
- BDU26 [(c'est dire)_{SV} (où nous en sommes)_{SO}]_{urv} ///^T

- BDU27 [(attention)_{SN}]^{ura} ///^T
- BDU28 [(le viol des peuples ///^T par l'abrutissante politique ///^S en direction ///^S de l'Afrique)
SN]^{ura} ///^T
- BDU29 [(les APE ///^T les accords ///^C de partenariat économique)_{SS} ///^T (partout)_{SRg} (dislo-
quent)_{SV}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU30 <les ensembles régionaux qui avaient été laborieusement constitués ///^S sur la base
d'une imitation ///^T de l'Union Européenne>_{ag} ///^T
- BDU31 [(ils les disloquent)_{SV}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU32 [(ils leur imposent)_{SV} (l'abolition partout ///^S des droits de douane)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU33 <si bien que les petits états nations se retrouvent sans aucune ressource>_{ad} ///^T
- BDU34 <et>_{md} [(on leur annonce)_{SV} ///^C (qu'en échange ///^C de ce bienfait ///^C ils pourront
exporter librement leurs marchandises ///^C sur les marchés européens)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU35 <mais>_{md} [(quelles marchandises)_{SN}]^{ure} ///^S
- BDU36 <et>_{md} <bien>_{md} [(on va vous dire)_{SV}]^{urv} ///^C
- BDU37 [(au lieu ///^C de produire ///^C pour eux-mêmes)_{SRg} ///^C (ils devront produire)_{SV} (pour
l'exportation)_{SRd}]^{urv} <si bien ///^C que c'est le modèle productiviste qui est répandu
sur la planète entière ///^C avec ses saccages ///^S ses ravages ///^S dont la conséquence est
toujours la même>_{ad} ///^S
- BDU38 [(des flux immenses ///^F de populations ///^C se déplaçant d'un endroit à l'autre ///^C
que l'on martyrise partout où elles passent)_{SN}]^{ura} ///^T
- BDU39 <et>_{md} [(on crée)_{SV} (dans chaque état)_{SRd} ///^C (une ambiance ///^S de sécuritaire ///^S
de méfiance ///^C réciproque ///^C une surcharge de police ///^C des habitudes de caméra
de toute part ///^C une incrimination ///^C de tout ce qui ne ressemble pas à la moyenne
blonde aux yeux bleus)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^C
- BDU40 [(insupportable pour nos sociétés)_{SAdj}]^{ura} ///^T
- BDU41 [(c'est la raison pour laquelle)_{SRg} ///^F (nous allons vider)_{SV} (cet abcès)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU42 [(si ///^S nous avons la responsabilité du pays)_{SRg} ///^C (nous donnerons)_{SV} ///^S (des
papiers)_{SO} ///^S (à tous ceux ///^C qui n'en ont pas)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU43 <et>_{md} [(cessera)_{SV} (dans ce pays)_{SRd} ///^S (la chasse ///^C aux malheureux ///^T qu'on y
a organisée)_{SS}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU44 <et>_{md} ///^S [(je mets au défi ///^C je mets au défi)_{SV} ///^F (ceux ///^F qui me narguent ///^T
en disant que mon propos est irréaliste)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU45 [(je les mets au défi)_{SV} (de me dire comment eux ///^C comptent faire)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU46 <ceux-là mêmes qui disent qu'il y a quatre à cinq cent mille clandestins>_{ad} [(on peut
dire)_{SV} (ce qu'on veut)_{SO}]^{urv} [(ils sont clandestins)_{SV}]^{urv} [(par définition)_{SRg} (per-
sonne sait)_{SV} (combien il y en a)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T
- BDU47 [(deux-cent-mille)_{SN}]^{ura} ///^S [(trois-cent-mille)_{SN}]^{ura} ///^S [(j'ai entendu)_{SV} (une fois)
SRd (au sénat)_{SRd} ///^C (huit-cent-mille)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^T <bah>_{md} [(pourquoi pas)_{SAdv}]^{ura} ///^T
- BDU48 <mais>_{md} <alors>_{md} ///^T
- BDU49 <s'il y en a huit-cent-mille ///^T et que vous en débarquez ///^T vingt-mille par an
comme se propose de le faire monsieur Hortefeux>_{ag} ///^C
- BDU50 [(il y en a)_{SV} (pour combien d'années)_{SO}]^{urv} ///^F
- BDU51 [(combien de trains)_{SO}]^{ure} ///^F
- BDU52 [(combien d'avions)_{SO}]^{ure} ///^F
- BDU53 [(combien de gens ///^C qu'on va chasser de cette manière-là)_{SN}]^{ura} ///^T

- BDU54 [(c'est vous //S qui)_{SS} (tenez)_{SV} (une attitude qui est absolument irréaliste ///T qui ne correspond au fonctionnement d'aucune société normale ///T que d'organiser cette chasse incessante ///T pendant une //C deux //C trois décennies)_{SO}]_{urv} ///T
- BDU55 [(à supposer naturellement qu'entre-temps ///S d'autres ne soient pas venus //C du fait des politiques calamiteuses //S que vous appliquez à la terre entière)_{SPrep}]_{ura} ///T
- BDU56 <voilà>_{md} <mes amis>_{ad} ///T
- BDU57 [(je vais finir)_{SV} ///C (après avoir évoqué ces points)_{SRd} ///T (en vous parlant de la paix)_{SRd}]_{urv} ///T
- BDU58 [(la France)_{SS} //C (doit être)_{SV} ///C (une France ///C de paix ///T factrice de paix)_{SO}]_{urv} ///T
- BDU59 [(nous ne devons pas accepter)_{SV} (d'accompagner les fourgons ///T de l'armée ///S des États-Unis d'Amérique ///T leurs sept-cent-mille hommes de troupe répartis dans le monde ///T leurs six-cents bases sur les cinq continents)_{SO}]_{urv} ///T
- BDU60 [(nous n'avons rien à faire)_{SV} (en Afghanistan)_{SRd}]_{urv} ///S
- BDU61 <car>_{md} [(le pipe-line)_{SS} //C (ne passera pas)_{SV}]_{urv} ///T

