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	<ul> <li>4. Data collection and treatment 4.1 Recordings; 4.2 Speech representation and transcription; 5. Usability; 5.1 Alignment; 5.2 Informational annotation; 6. Conclusion; References; 2. A multilingual speech corpus of North-Germanic languages; 1. Introduction; 2. Challenges in the corpus design and development; 2.1 Methodology for collecting speech; 2.2 Transcription and tagging; 2.3 Metadata; 2.4 Multilingual search; 2.5 Links to audio and video; 2.6 Results presented on maps; 3. Results from research on the Nordic Dialect Corpus; 4. Conclusion; Acknowledgements; References</li> <li>Links 3. Methodological considerations for the development and use of sign language acquisition corpora; 1. Introduction; 2. Metadata; 3. Designing annotation patterns; 4. Sign IDs; 5. Conclusion; Acknowledgements; References</li> <li>Techniques and perspectives; 1. Introduction; 2. The corpora; 3. Constraint Grammar; 4. Parser architecture; 5. CG adaptations for orality features in speech-like corpora; 6. Cross-corpus parser evaluation; 7. Comparing orality markers; 7.1 General comparison 7.2 Pronouns 7.3 Emoticons; 8. CG-Annotation of linguistically transcribed ordinary speech; 9. C-ORAL-Brasil methodology - speech-specific adaptations; 9.1 Text flow normalization; 9.2 Tokenization; 9.3 Lexical and orthographic normalization; 9.4 Syntactic segmentation; 10. Evaluating the PALAVRAS speech tagger; 11. Conclusions and outlook; References; 5. The IPIC resource and a cross-linguistic analysis of information structure; 1. Introduction; 2. Theoretical background</li> <li>3. Implementation of L-ACT in spoken language corpora</li> </ul>
Sommario/riassunto	This article aims to show how a corpus driven theory that analyses speech through information units can better account for Discourse Markers (DM) identification and analysis. We propose that the speech flow can only be properly analyzed if segmented into utterances and tone units through prosodic parameters. Utterances correspond to speech acts and tone units to information units (IU); therefore, it is possible for DMs to be identified since they correspond to dialogic information units (DU). Each IU is submitted to different prosodic conditions in order to carry their function. This allows fo