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Nota di contenuto	Errors and Disfluencies in Spoken Corpora -- Editorial page -- Title page -- LCC data -- Table of contents -- Errors and disfluencies in spoken corpora -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Defining errors and disfluencies -- 3. Errors and disfluencies in the era of corpus linguistics -- 3.1 Beyond the written bias -- 3.2 Annotation and computer-aided analysis -- 3.3 The study of errors and disfluencies -- 3.4 The limitations of spoken corpora - and other types of data -- 4. Applications -- 5. The papers in this volume -- Acknowledgements -- References -- Uh and Um as sociolinguistic markers in British English -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Terminology -- 3. Are fillers words? -- 4. What can corpus linguistics contribute? -- 5. Fillers as sociolinguistic markers in BNC-DEM and BNC-CG -- 5.1 Gender -- 5.2 Age -- 5.3 Fillers and socio-economic factors -- 6. Why are there more fillers in some corpora than in others? -- 6.1 BNC-DEM vs. BNC-CG -- 6.2 Comparing BNC-DEM and LLC -- 7. Conclusions and prospects -- Notes -- References -- Windows on the mind -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Data: The Narrative Corpus -- 2.1 Narrative components -- 2.2 Quotatives -- 2.3 Discourse presentation modes -- 2.4 Tools and methodology -- 3. Results -- 3.1 Frequencies of pauses -- 3.2 Lexical

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Sommario/riassunto

Individual speakers vary considerably in their rate of speech, their syntactic choices, and the organisation of information in their discourse. This study, based on a corpus of monologue productions from native and non-native speakers of English and French, examines the relations between temporal fluency, syntactic complexity and informational content. The purpose is to identify which features, or combinations of features, are common to more fluent speakers, and which are more idiosyncratic in nature. While the syntax of fluent speakers is not necessarily more complex than that of less fluent
