Data categories for dialogue acts

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1 Overview

This document describes the DiAML data categories for the core concept that are used in the ISO 24617-2 standard for dialogue act annotation, namely the concepts of *sender* and *addressee*, of *functional segment*, of the nine *dimensions* and *communicative functions* defined in this standard (inherited from the DIT++ annotation scheme), and of the function *qualifiers* that have been introduced.

A data category, as defined by ISO standard 12620, has the definition of a concept as its most important part. A definition has a *Source* attribute, which indicates the origin of the definition, and a *Note* attribute that may be used e.g. for mentioning alternative and related terms and concepts.

Two optional components of a data category specification are a *Conceptual domain*, which lists the special cases of the defined concept, and *Broader concept*, which can be used to indicate that a concept is a special case of a more general concept. For example, the **/answer/** data category has the conceptual domain **/confirm/, /disconfirm/**, and the broader concept **/inform/**. Together, the values of these two components can be used to define a hierarchical structure in a set of concepts. Other optional components are an *Explanation*, which may provide useful information that does not strictly belong to the definition of the concept, but helps to understand it and place it in perspective; and *Example*, which has an optional *Source* attribute for indicating its origin.

2 Data categories

2.1 Dialogue participants

	/sender/
Definition	Dialogue participant who produces a dialogue act.
– **Source**	Commonplace
– **Note**	For a dialogue act in spoken form, possibly in combination with nonverbal communicative behaviour, then the sender is also called 'speaker'.
– **Explanation**	The speaker role in spoken dialogue has been defined as that of *a participant who "has temporary control of the dialogue and speaks for some time* (DAMSL Revised Manual).

/addressee/	
Definition	Dialogue participant at whom the sender of a dialogue act is primarily aiming his contribution, intending this participant to respond more than any other participant.
− **Source**	Goffman (1981)
− **Note**	- Alternative terms: Hearer, Listener, Recpient. - A dialogue act may have more than one addressee.

2.2 Functional segments

/functionalSegment/	
Definition	Minimal stretch of communicative behaviour that has a communicative function, minimal in the sense of not containing parts that would not contribute to the segment having that function.
− **Source**	Adapted from Geertzen et al., 2007
− **Explanation**	Whenever a certain segment `s1` of communicative behaviour has a communicative function $F - 1$, a larger segment `s2` which includes `s1` may also be said to have that function. It would be pointless to treat 'supersegments' of a functional segment as functional segments having the same communicative function as that segment.

2.3 Dimensions

/task/	
Definition	Category of dialogue acts whose performance contributes to pursuing the task or activity that motivates the dialogue.
− **Source**	Commonplace
− **Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Task (DAMSL) and Task Management (DAMSL); Activity (GBG-IM); Task/Activity (DIT).
− **Explanation**	The notion of a 'task' is to be taken in a very broad sense here, including any activity which can be said to be aimed at achieving a goal. Such a goal may be very specific, such as knowing the departure time of a particular train, or quite general, such as creating a pleasant atmosphere. Instead of 'task', the term 'activity' is also used.

/autoFeedback/	
Definition	Category of dialogue acts where the sender discusses or reports on his processing of previous dialogue contributions.
− **Source**	DIT
− **Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Feedback (e.g. Allwood et al., 1993); Signal Understanding (DAMSL).

	/alloFeedback/
Definition	Category of dialogue acts where the sender discusses the addressee's processing of previous dialogue contributions.
− **Source**	DIT

	/turnManagement/
Definition	Category of dialogue acts whose performance is meant to regulate the allocation of the speaker role.
− **Source**	Allwood et al., 1993
− **Note**	In the linguistic literature known as the turn-taking system.

	/timeManagement/
Definition	Category of dialogue acts which concern the allocation of time to the participant occupying the speaker role.
− **Source**	DIT

	/discourseStructuring/
Definition	Category of dialogue acts which explicitly structure the interaction.
− **Source**	DIT

	/ownCommunicationManagement/
Definition	Category of dialogue acts where the speaker edits his own speech within the current turn.
− **Source**	Allwood et al., 1993

	/partnerCommunicationManagement/
Definition	Category of dialogue acts which are performed by a dialogue participant who does not have the speaker role, and edits the speech of the participant who does occupy that role.
− **Source**	DIT

	/socialObligationsManagement/
Definition	Category of dialogue acts performed for taking care of social obligations such as greeting, thanking, and apologizing.
− **Source**	DIT

2.4 Communicative functions

Note: the definitions of communicative functions in this annex are formulated in terms of intended effects on the information state of a single addressee. For a dialogue act which has multiple addressees, it is understood that the intended effects are the same for each addressee.

2.4.1 General-purpose functions

2.4.1.1 Information-seeking functions

	/question/
Conceptual domain	/propositionalQuestion/ /setQuestion/ /choiceQuestion/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to obtain the information specified by the semantic content; S assumes that the addressee, A, possesses this information; S puts pressure on A to provide this information.
− Source	Commonplace
− Note	The notion of 'question' defined here only covers those cases where the sender genuinely wants to obtain the information that his asking about. it does not include for instance 'exam questions', where the speaker does know the answer to his question but wants to know whether the examinee also knows, nor does it include rhetorical questions, which from a semantic point of view are not questions at all.
Example	"How about you?"
−Source	HCRC MapTask corpus

	/propositionalQuestion/
Broader concept	/question/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to know whether the proposition, which forms the semantic content, is true. S assumes that A knows whether the proposition is true or not, and puts pressure on A to provide this information
− Source	LIRICS
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: YN-Question (TRAINS), Query-yn (HCRC MapTask)
Explanation	A propositional question corresponds to what is commonly termed a YN-question in the linguistic literature. This standard perfers the term 'propositional question' because the term 'YN-Question' carries the suggestion that this kind of question can only be answered by 'yes' or 'no', which is not the case.
Example	"Does the meeting start at ten?"

	/setQuestion/
Borader concept	/question/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to know which elements of a given set have a certain property specified by the semantic content; S puts pressure on the addressee, A, to provide this information, which S assumes that A possesses. S believes that at least one element of the set has that property.
− Source	LIRICS
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: WH-Question (SWBD-DAMSL, MRDA), Query-w (HCRC MapTask), and WHQ (TRAINS).
Explanation	A set question corresponds to what is commonly termed a WH-question in the linguistic literature. The term 'set question' is preferred because: (a) it clearly separates form from function by removing any oblique reference to syntactic criteria for the identification of such acts; and (b) it is not a language specific term (it may be further noted that even in English, not all questioning words begin with 'wh', e.g. "How?").
Example	*"What time does the meeting start?"; How far is it to the station?*
.	

	/checkQuestion/
Broader concept	/propositionalQuestion/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to know whether a proposition, which forms the semantic content, is true, S holds the uncertain belief that it is true S. S assumes that A knows whether the proposition is true or not, and puts pressure on A to provide this information
− Source	LIRICS
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Check (DIT, HCRC Map-Task, TRAINS), Tag Question (SWBD-DAMSL), Request_Comment (Verbmobil)
Example	"The meeting starts at ten, right?"

	/choiceQuestion/
Broader concept	/question/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to know which one from a list of alternative propositions, specified by the semantic content, is true; S believes that exactly one element of that list is true; S assumes that the addressee, A, knows which of the alternative propositions is true, and S puts pressure on A to provide this information.
− Source	DAMSL; DIT
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Alternatives Question (DIT, LIRICS), QUERY-W (HCRC MapTask), Or-Question/Or-Clause (SWBD-DAMSL, MRDA). Also commonly known as 'menu question' or 'multiple-choice question'.
Explanation	It is not very common in annotation schemes to specifically distinguish the concept of choice questions from that of set questions (although it is common in the literature on interrogatives, see for instance: Tsui 1994). However, whereas it is common for the concept set question to carry the expectation that all members of the set with a given property should be returned by the addressee, for a choice-question the expectation is that there will be exactly one. The different preconditions and effects indicate that these are semantically different concepts, and they have been treated here as such.
Example	"Should the telephone cable go in telephone line or in external line?"
− Source	DIAMOND corpus

2.4.1.2 Information-providing functions

	/inform/
Conceptual domain	/agreement/ /disagreement/ /answer/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to make the information contained in the semantic content known to the addressee, A; S assumes that the information is correct.
− Source	DIT
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Assert (DAMSL, CO-CONUT), Statement (SWBD-DAMSL, MRDA, Maltus).
Explanation	The inform function may also have more specific rhetorical functions such as: explain, elaborate, exemplify and justify; this is treated in this standard by means of rhetorical relations.
Example	"The 6.34 to Breda leaves from platform 2."

	/agreement/
Broader concept	/inform/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to inform the addressee, A that S assumes a given proposition to be true, which S believes that A also assumes to be true.
− Source	DIT
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Accept (DAMSL, SWBD-DAMSL, TRAINS, Verbmobil, Maltus, SPAAC).
Explanation	DAMSL and SWBD-DAMSL use "Agreement" to refer to various degrees in which some previous proposal, plan, opinion or statement is accepted; "accept" is one of these degrees; "reject" is another.
Example	English: "Exactly"; Dutch" "Precies!"; Danish: "Netop!"

	/disagreement/
Broader concept	/inform/
Conceptual	/correction/
domain	
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to inform the addressee, A that S assumes a given proposition to be false, which S believes that A assumes to be true.
− Source	DIT
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Reject (DAMSL, COCONUT, MRDA, Verbmobil) and Denial (TRAINS). DAMSL and SWBD-DAMSL use "Agreement" to refer to various degrees in which a speaker accepts some previous proposal, plan, opinion or statement; "accept" is one of these degrees; "reject" is another.
Example	J: "do you know where to find ink saving?" S: "ehm.. oh I think to the left of the ink cartridge" J: "ehm... no"
− Source	DIAMOND corpus

	/correction/
Broader concept	/disagreement/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to inform the addressee, A, that certain information which S has reason to believe that A assumes to be correct, is in fact incorrect and that instead the information that S provides is correct.
− Source	Commonplace
− Note	In this definition /correction/ inherits the elements in the definition of /disagreement/.
Example	"To Montreal, not to Ottawa."

	/answer /
Broader concept	/inform/
Conceptual	/confirm/ /disconfirm/
domain	
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to make certain information available to the addressee, A, which S believes A wants to know; S assumes that this information is correct.
− Source	Commonplace
Example	S: "what does the display say?" H: "send error document ready"
− Source	DIAMOND corpus

	/confirm/
Broader concept	/answer/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to inform the addressee, A, that certain information that A wants to know, and concerning which A holds an uncertain belief, is indeed correct.
− **Source**	DIT; Verbmobil
−**Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Reply-Y (HCRC MapTask); Yes-Answer (SWBD-DAMSL); Affirmative answer (MRDA).
Example	"Indeed"

	/disconfirm/
Broader concept	/answer/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to let the addressee, A, know that certain information that A wants to know, and concerning which A holds an uncertain belief, is incorrect.
−**Source**	DIT
−**Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Reply-N (HCRC MapTask); No-Answer (SWBD-DAMSL); Disprefered answer (MRDA).
Example	French "Si"; Danish "Jo"; Dutch: "Toch niet" and "Toch wel" ; German: "Doch

2.4.1.3 Commissive functions

	/promise/
Broader concept	/offer/
Conceptual domain	/addressRequest/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act by which the sender, S, commits himself to perform the action, specified in the semantic content, in the manner or with the frequency or depending on the conditions that he makes explicit. S believes that this action would be in A's interest.
− **Source**	Searle (1969)
− **Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Commit (DAMSL, CO-CONUT, Verbmobil, Maltus); Commitment (MRDA); Inform Intent (SPAAC).
Example	"I will look that up for you"

	/offer/
Conceptual domain	/promise/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act by which the sender, S, indicates his willingness and ability to perform the action, specified by the semantic content, conditional on the consent of addressee A that S do so.
− Source	Commonplace
Example	"Shall I start?"; "Would you like to have some coffee?"

	/addressRequest/
Conceptual domain	/acceptRequest/ /declineRequest/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act by which the sender, S, indicates that he considers the performance of an action that he was requested to perform.
− Source	DIT
Explanation	The addressRequest function covers a range of possible responses to a request. If the response does not express a condition, then the sender commits himself unconditionally to perform the requested action; this is the special case of /acceptRequest/. If the condition is specified that the action be performed zero times, then the sender in fact declines to perform the requested action (as he commits himself to not perform the action). See also the data categories for the qualifiers /conditional/ and /partial/.
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Assess (AMI).
Example	A: "Please give me the gun." S: "If you push the bag to me."

	/acceptRequest/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act by which the sender, S, commits himself to perform an action that he has been requested to perform, possibly depending on certain conditions that he makes explicit.
− Source	LIRICS
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Accept (DAMSL, SWBD-DAMSL, TRAINS, Verbmobil).
Example	"Sure"

	/declineRequest/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act by which the sender, S, indicates that he refuses to perform an action that he has been requested to perform, possibly depending on certain conditions that he makes explicit.
− Source	LIRICS
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Reject (DAMSL, SWBD-DAMSL, TRAINS, Verbmobil).
Example	"Not now"

	/addressSuggest/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act by which the sender, S, indicates that he considers to perform an action that was suggested to him, possibly depending on certain conditions that he makes explicit.
− Source	DIT
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Assess (AMI).
Example	A: "Let's go there together." S: "Only if we're in full agreement about the way to proceed when we get there."

	/acceptSuggest/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act by which the sender, S, commits himself to perform an action that was suggested to him, possibly with certain restrictions or conditions concerning manner or frequency of performance.
− Source	DIT
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Accept (DAMSL, SWBD-DAMSL, TRAINS, Verbmobil).
Example	"Let's do that"

	/declineSuggest/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act by which the sender, S, indicates that he will not perform an action that was suggested to him, possibly depending on certain conditions that he makes explicit.
− Source	LIRICS
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Reject (DAMSL, SWBD-DAMSL, TRAINS, Verbmobil).
Example	"I don't think so"

2.4.1.4 Directive functions

	/request/
Conceptual domain	/instruct/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to create a commitment for the addressee, A, to perform a certain action in the manner or with the frequency described by the semantic content, conditional on A's consent to perform the action. S assumes that A is able to perform this action.
− Source	DIT
Example	"Please turn to page five"; "Please don't do this ever again"; "Please drive very carefully".

	/instruct/
Broader concept	/request/
Conceptual domain	/addressOffer/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to create a commitment for the addressee, A, to carry out a named action in the manner or with the frequency specified by the semantic content; S assumes that A is able and willing to carry out the action.
− Source	DIT; HCRC Map Task
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Action-directive (DAMSL, SWBD-DAMSL, COCONUT); Command (MRDA).
Example	"Go right round until you get to just above that."; "Take three of these pills a day, for the next two weeks"; "Do not enter!"
−Source	HCRC MapTask corpus

	/addressOffer/
Broader concept	/instruct/
Conceptual domain	/acceptOffer/ /declineOffer/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to indicate that he is considering the possibility that A performs the action.
− Source	DIT
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Assess (AMI).
Example	"Yes please"; French: "Je vous en prie"

	/suggest/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to make the addressee, A, consider the performance of a certain action, specified by the semantic content,. S believes that this action is in A's interest, and assumes that A is able to perform the action.
− Source	DIT
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Open-option (DAMSL, SWBD-DAMSL, COCONUT).
Example	"Let's wait for the speaker to finish."

	/acceptOffer/
Broader concept	/addressOffer/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to inform the addressee, A, that S would like A to perform the action that A has offered to perform, possibly with certain conditions that he makes explicit.
– Source	LIRICS
– Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Accept (DAMSL, SWBD-DAMSL, TRAINS, Verbmobil).
Example	"Yes please"; French: "Je vous en prie"; Dutch: "Graag"; German: "Bitte"

	/declineOffer/
Broader concept	/addressOffer/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to inform the addressee, A, that S does not want A to perform the action that A has offered to perform, possibly depending on certain conditions that he makes explicit.
– Source	LIRICS
– Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Reject (DAMSL, SWBD-DAMSL, TRAINS, Verbmobil).
Example	English: U: "No thank you"; Danish: "Nej tak"; French: "Non merci".

2.4.2 Feedback functions

	/autoPositive/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to inform the addressee, A that S believes that S's processing of the previous utterance(s) was successful.
– Source	LIRICS
– Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Signal-Understanding (DAMSL), Acknowledge (HCRC MapTask, SWBD-DAMSL) Ack (TRAINS) and Feedback_Positive (Verbmobil).This type of feedback may be further broken down into specific levels of processing (dealing with the sender's attention, perception, interpretation, evaluation and execution), as exemplified in the DIT and SLSA schemes.
Explanation	Feedback mostly concerns the processing of the last utterance from the addressee, but sometimes, especially in the case of *positive* feedback, it concerns a longer stretch of dialogue.
Example	"Uh-huh"; "Okay"; Nonverbally: nodding; "Yes"

	/alloPositive/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to inform the addressee, A that S believes that A's processing of the previous utterance(s) was successful.
– Source	LIRICS
– Note	This type of feedback may be further broken down into more specific levels of processing, as exemplified in the DIT and SLSA schemes).
Example	"Correct!"

	/autoNegative/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to inform the addressee, A that S's processing of the previous utterance(s) encountered a problem.
− **Source**	LIRICS
− **Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Signal-Non-Understanding (DAMSL) and Feedback _Negative (Verbmobil). This type of feedback may be further broken down into more specific levels of processing, as is exemplified in the DIT schema.
Example	English: "Sorry?"; "What?"; Spanish: "Que?"; Italian, Portuguese: "Como?"

	/alloNegative/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to inform the addressee, A that S believes that A's processing of the previous utterance(s) encountered a problem.
− **Source**	LIRICS
− **Note**	This type of feedback may be broken down into more specific levels of processing.
Example	"No no no no no"

	/feedbackElicitation/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to know whether A's processing of the previous utterance(s) was successful.
− **Source**	LIRICS
− **Note**	Feedback elicitation could be further broken down into specific levels of processing.
Example	English: "Okay?"; Italian: "Capisce?"; Dutch: "Ja?"

2.4.3 Turn management functions

	/turnAccept/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to signal his willingness to take the speaker role, as requested by the previous speaker.
− **Source**	Common in literature on turn taking in conversation.
− **Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Take-Turn (TRAINS).
Example	Nonverbally: nodding; A: "Would you like to say something at this point?" S: "Certainly."

	/turnAssign/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to signal that he wants the addressee, A, to take the turn.
− **Source**	Common in literature on turn taking in conversation.
− **Note**	Occurs especially in multiparty dialogue. Related terminology in other schemes: Turn Give DIT), Assign-Turn (TRAINS).
Example	"Adam?", characteristically accompanied by the speaker directing his gaze to Adam, possibly also nodding or pointing in his direction and raising the eyebrows.

	/turnGrab/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to take the speaker role away from the participant who currently occupies it.
− **Source**	Common in literature on turn taking in conversation.
− **Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Grabber (MRDA); Turn Grabber (Maltus, Primula); Interruption (SLSA).
Example	"Hold on"; nonverbally: sticking up a hand as a stop signal

	/turnKeep/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to keep the speaker role.
− **Source**	Common in literature on turn taking in conversation.
− **Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Turn maintain (DAMSL, SWBD-DMSL); Holder (MRDA); Hold (SPAAC, Chiba); Turn holder (Maltus, Primula); Turn holding (SLSA). Note: utterances used for turn keeping often also have a stalling function.
Example	"Ehm" not in turn-initial position

	/turnRelease/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to give other dialogue participants the opportunity to occupy the speaker role.
− **Source**	Common in literature on turn taking in conversation
− **Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Turn closing (SLSA).
Example	Sender uses declining intonation towards the end of a contribution and subsequently pauses.

	/turnTake/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to have the speaker role, which is available at that moment.
− **Source**	:Common in literature on turn taking in conversation.
− **Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Take-Turn (TRAINS)
Example	"Ehm..." as a turn-initial segment

2.4.4 Time management functions

	/stalling/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to have a little extra time to construct his contribution.
– Source	DIT
– Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Hold (SPAAC, MRDA); Stall (AMI); Delay (DAMSL, SWBD-DAMSL, COCONUT).
Example	"Let me see...", "Ehm..."; Nonverbally: slowing down
–Note	Turn-initial segments with a Stalling function often also have a Turn Take or Turn Accept function; segments inside a turn which have a Stalling function often also have a Turn Keep function.

	/pausing/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to suspend the dialogue for a short while.
– Source	DIT
– Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Pause (Alparon); Please wait (C-Star); Hold before answers (MRDA).
Explanation	Pausing occurs either in preparation of continuing the dialogue, or because something else came up which is more urgent for the sender to attend to.
Example	English: "Just a moment"; Danish: "Lige et ojeblik"; Dutch: "een ogenblikje"; French: "Veuillez patienter".

2.4.5 Own and partner communication management functions

	/completion/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender in order to assist the addressee in the completion of an utterance.
– Source	Commonplace
– Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Complete (SPAAC); Collaborative completion (MRDA).
Example	A: "which should leave us plenty of time to uhhh... uhhh" S: "get to Corning"
– Source	TRAINS corpus

	/correctMisspeaking /
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to correct (part of) an utterance by the addressee, A, assuming that A made a speaking error.
− **Source**	DAMSL; DIT
− **Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Correction suggestion (TRAINS).
Example	A: "second engine E3 is going to uhh Corning to pick up the bananas, back to Avon, drop..." S: "to pick up the oranges" A: "sorry, pick up the oranges"
−**Source**	TRAINS corpus

	/selfError/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to signal to the addressee, A, that he (S) has made a mistake in speaking.
− **Source**	DIT
Example	S: "so you want to leave at eight o'clock in the morning?" U: "yes oh sorry no..."

	/retraction/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to withdraw something that he just said within the same turn.
Example	"then we're going to g– "
− **Source**	HCRC Map Task corpus

	/selfCorrection/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to correct an error that he just made, or to improve on an infelicitous formulation that he just used, within the same turn.
− **Source**	Levelt, 1983
− **Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Speech repair (DAMSL, MRDA, TRAINS); Correct-self (SPAAC).
Example	"then we're going to g– ... turn straight back "
− **Source**	HCRC Map Task corpus

2.4.6 Discourse structuring functions

	/interactionStructuring/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to explicitly indicate to the addressee, A, the function or topic of his next contribution(s).
− **Source**	LIRICS
− **Note**	The function "Interaction structuring" covers a range of phenomena related to the structure of a dialogue, such as topic introduction, dialogue act announcement and topic closing.
Examples	English: "A question"; Dutch: "vraagje"

	/opening/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to inform the addressee, A, that S is ready and willing to engage in a dialogue with A.
− **Source**	Commonplace
Example	"okay," (especially in multi-party dialogue).

2.4.7 Social obligations management functions

	/initialGreeting/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to inform the addressee, A that S is present and aware of A's presence; S puts pressure on A to acknowledge this.
− **Source**	DIT
− **Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Greet (Verbmobil).
Explanation	Greetings usually come in initiative-response pairs within a dialogue; this data category corresponds to the first element of such a pair.
Example	"Hello!"; "Good morning"

	/returnGreeting/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to acknowledge that S is aware of the presence of the addressee, A, and of A having signalled his presence to S.
− **Source**	DIT
− **Note**	Related terminology in other schemes: Greet (Verbmobil).
Explanation	Greetings usually come in initiative-response pairs within a dialogue; this data category corresponds to the second element of such a pair.
Example	"Hello!"; "Good morning"

	/initialSelfIntroduction/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to make himself known to the addressee, A; S puts pressure on A to acknowledge this.
− Source	Commonplace
Explanation	Introductions usually come in initiative-response pairs within a dialogue; this data category corresponds to the first element of such a pair.
Example	"I'm Jack"

	/returnSelfIntroduction/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to make himself known to the addressee, A in response to a self-introduction by A.
− Source	DIT
Explanation	Introductions usually come in initiative-response pairs within a dialogue; this data category corresponds to the second element of such a pair.
Example	"And I'm Jill"

	/apology/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to signal that he wants the addressee, A, to know that S regrets something; S puts pressure on A to acknowledge this.
− Source	Commonplace
− Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Apologize (C-Star); Polite (Verbmobil).
Example	"Sorry about that."

	/acceptApology/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to mitigate, the feelings of regret that the addressee, A, has expressed.
− Source	Commonplace
Example	"No problem."

	/thanking/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to inform the addressee, A, that S is grateful for some action performed by A; S puts pressure on A to acknowledge this.
– Source	Commonplace
– Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Thank (Verbmobil).
Explanation	Utterances used for thanking often also indicate that the sender wants to end the dialogue.
Example	English: "Thanks a lot."; Portuguese: "Muito obrigado"; Swedish: "Tack so mycket", Greek: "Evcharisto"

	/acceptThanking/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to mitigate to the feelings of gratitude which the addressee, A', has expressee.
– Source	Commonplace
Example	English: "Don't mention it"; Spanish: "De nada"; Greek: "parakalo".

	/initialGoodbye/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to inform the addressee, A, that S intends the current utterance to be his final contribution to the dialogue; S puts pressure on A to acknowledge this.
– Source	DIT
– Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Bye (Verbmobil).
Explanation	Goodbyes usually come in initiative-response pairs within a dialogue; this data category corresponds to the first element of such a pair. Initial and return goodbyes are commonly used to close a dialogue.
Example	S: "Bye bye, see you later"" A: "Bye bye, see you."

	/returnGoodbye/
Definition	Communicative function of a dialogue act performed by the sender, S, in order to acknowledge his awareness that the addressee, A, has signalled his final contribution to the dialogue and S signals in return his agreement to end the dialogue; S has been pressured to respond to an initialGoodbye by A.
– Source	DIT
– Note	Related terminology in other schemes: Bye (Verbmobil).
Explanation	Goodbyes usually come in initiative-response pairs within a dialogue; this data category corresponds to the second element of such a pair. Initial and return goodbyes are commonly used to close a dialogue
Example	A: "Bye bye, see you later" S: "Bye bye, see you."

2.5 Qualifiers

2.5.1 Certainty

	/certainty/
Definition	Class of predicates which can be associated with a communicative function to express whether the sender of a dialogue act with that function is certain or uncertain about the correctness of the information that he provides, or about the commitment that he takes on to perform a certain action .

	/uncertain/
Definition	Predicate which can be associated with a communicative function to express that the sender of a dialogue act with that function is uncertain about the correctness of the information that he provides, or about the commitment that he takes on to perform a particular action .
− Source	AMI (2005)
Example	"That might be a good idea."

	/certain/
Definition	Predicate which can be associated with a communicative function to express that the sender of a dialogue act with that function is certain about the correctness of the information that he provides, or about the commitment that he takes on to perform a particular action .
Example	"I definitely don't support that."
− Source	DIT

2.5.2 Conditionality

	/conditionality/
Definition	Class of predicates which can be associated with most action-discussion functions to express whether the sender of a dialogue act with that function is considering the performance of the action under discussion subject to certain conditions.

	/conditional/
Definition	Predicate which can be associated with most action-discussion functions to express that the sender of a dialogue act with that function is considering the performance of the action under discussion subject to certain conditions.
Example	"If you're ready maybe you can start the presentation"
− **Source**	DIT
Example	A: "Can we just go over that again" B: "We have no time, unless you do it very quickly"
− **Source**	AMI corpus

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	/unconditional/
Definition	Predicate which can be associated with an action-discussion function to express that the sender of a dialogue act with that function is considering the performance of the action under discussion without any conditions.
Example	A: "I'll come tomorrow no matter what."

2.5.3 Sentiment: Emotion and Attitude

	/sentiment/
Definition	Class of predicates which can be associated with a communicative function to express an emotional stance of the sender of a dialogue act with that function towards the semantic content of the dialogue act, or to express a mental attitude towards the addressee.