

- e) I need to buy a couple of things. Then , I will come .  
 I need to buy a couple of things. then I will come .

### A.3.5.2 Direct/Indirect style alternations

**Definition:** Changing direct style for indirect style, and vice versa. The whole linguistic unit suffering the modification is tagged. The conjunction in the indirect style is tagged as key element. If no conjunction is present, the whole subordinate clause is tagged. The **negative sense preserving** Direct/Indirect Style alternations do not trigger the appropriate changes for pronoun resolution.

- Positive sense preserving:  
 She is mine, said the Great Spirit.  
 The Great Spirit said **that** she is hers.
- Negative sense preserving:  
I'm on my way!, said Peter and hung up his phone .  
 Peter called Ana to tell her **that** she is on her way .

### A.3.5.3 Sentence modality changes

**Definition:** Cases in which there is a change of modality (a). We are referring strictly to changes between affirmative, interrogative, exclamatory and imperative sentences. The whole unit suffering the modification is tagged. The elements that change are tagged as key elements. Modality change is always **sense preserving**.

- a) **Can** I make a reservation?  
 I'd **like to** make a reservation.

**N.B.:** In MODAL VERB tags, in contrast, only modal verb alternations are involved.

### A.3.5.4 Syntax/Discourse Structure

**Definition:** This tag is used to annotate other changes in the structure of the sentences not considered in the syntax and discourse based tags above: (a), (b) and (c). The linguistic unit(s) suffering the modification is(are) tagged. The elements that change are tagged as key elements.

- a) John wore his best suit to the dance last night .  
**It was** John **who** wore his best suit to the dance last night .

- b) He wanted to eat **nothing but** apples .  
All he wanted to eat **were** apples.
- c) **You are very** courageous .  
**You have shown how** courageous **you are** .

### A.3.6 Other changes

This class gathers those changes that are related to more than one of the classes and subclasses in our typology, as they can take place in any of them.

#### A.3.6.1 Addition/Deletion

**Definition:** Deletion of lexical and functional units. In the **negative sense preserving** case, the deletion leads to a significant modification of the meaning. Only the linguistic unit deleted is tagged. When a functional unit is deleted together with a lexical unit, this functional unit is included in the scope. Normally, the scope of Addition/Deletion is only in one of the two texts, as opposed to the other types, which are pairwise.

- Positive sense preserving:  
One day, she took a hot flat-iron, removed my clothes, and held it on my naked back until I howled with pain.  
As a proof of bad treatment, she took a hot flat-iron and put it on my back after removing my clothes.
- Negative sense preserving:  
Legislation making it harder for consumers to erase their debts in bankruptcy court won overwhelming House approval in March.  
Legislation making it harder for consumers to erase their debts in bankruptcy court won speedy, House approval in March and was endorsed by the White House.

#### A.3.6.2 Change of order

**Definition:** This tag includes any type of change of order from the word level to the sentence level: (a), (b) and (c). Change of order is always **sense preserving**.

- a) She used to only eat hot dishes.  
She used to eat only hot dishes.
- b) “I want a beer”, he said.  
“I want a beer”, said he.

- c) They said : “We believe that the time has come for legislation to make public places smoke-free” .  
“The time has come to make public places smoke-free,” they wrote in a letter to the Times newspaper.

### A.3.6.3 Semantic (General Inferences)

**Definition:** SEMANTICS BASED CHANGES tag stands for changes that imply a different lexicalisation pattern of the same content units. Typically the semantic relation between the two can only be determined through (common sense) reasoning. In the **negative sense preserving** case, the reasoning identifies contradiction and/or incompatibility.

- Positive sense preserving:  
 Uncle Tarek was born Aribert Ferdinand Heim.  
 The real name of Tarek Hussein Farid was Aribert Ferdinand Heim.
- Negative sense preserving:  
 Children were among the victims of a plane crash that killed as many as 17 people Sunday in Butte, Montana.  
 17 adults died in a plane crash in Montana.

## A.3.7 Extremes

The following types stand for the extremes of the paraphrase continuum: identity on the one hand, and entailment and non-paraphrase on the other.

### A.3.7.1 Identity

**Definition:** We annotate as IDENTICAL those linguistic units that are exactly the same in wording. Identical is always **sense preserving**.

- The two argued that only a new board would have had the credibility to restore El Paso to health.  
The two believed that only a new board would have had the credibility to restore El Paso to health.

### A.3.7.2 Non-paraphrase

**Definition:** Non-paraphrase includes fragments which do not have the same meaning (a), as well as cases in which we need extralinguistic information in order to establish a link between the members of the paraphrase pair: cases of