

A.3.4.1 Diathesis alternation

Definition: DIATHESIS gathers the diathesis alternations in which verbs can participate. The whole linguistic unit suffering the syntactic reorganization is tagged. The **negative** sense preserving diathesis alternation occurs when the arguments are not properly changed or inverted.

- Positive sense preserving:
The guide drew our attention to a gloomy little dungeon.
Our attention was drawn by our guide to a little dungeon.
- Negative sense preserving:
The president gave a speech about his plan to change the Constitution.
The president was given a speech about his plan to change the Constitution.

A.3.4.2 Negation switching

Definition: Changing the position of the negation within a sentence. The whole linguistic unit suffering the modification is tagged (not only the negation scope). Negation marks are tagged as key elements. The **negative sense preserving** negation switching occurs when the scope of negation in the two texts is significantly different and that changes the overall meaning. A special case of negative sense preserving negation switching is when one of the texts (sentences) is affirmative, and the other is negative.

- Positive sense preserving:
In order to move us, it needs **no** reference to any recognized original.
One does **not** need to recognize a tangible object to be moved by its artistic representation.
- Negative sense preserving:
Frege did **not** say that Hesperus is Phosphorus.
Frege said that Hesperus is **not** Phosphorus.

A.3.4.3 Ellipsis

Definition: This tag includes linguistic ellipsis, i.e., those cases in which the elided snippets can be recovered through linguistic mechanisms. In (a), in the first member of the pair the idea of “being able to change to” is expressed twice; in the second member of the pair it is only expressed once due to elision. The whole linguistic unit suffering the modification is tagged (not only the elided snippets). All appearances of the elided snippet in both sentences are tagged as key elements: the idea of “being able to change to” in (a). Ellipsis is always **sense preserving**.

- a) - Thus, chemical force **can become** electrical current and that current **can change back** into chemical being.
- So we **can change** chemical force into the electric current, or the current into chemical force.

N.B.: When the elided snippets cannot be recovered solely through linguistic mechanisms, they must be considered DELETIONS.

A.3.4.4 Coordination changes

Definition: Changes in which one of the members of the pair contains coordinated snippets. This coordination is not present (in (a) it changes to a juxtaposition) or changes its position and/or form (b) in the other member of the pair. Only the coordinated or juxtaposed linguistic units are tagged. Only the coordination (not juxtaposition) marks are tagged as key elements. Coordination changes are always **sense preserving**.

- a) I like pears **and** apples.
I like pears. I like apples
- b) Older plans **and** contemporary ones
Old **and** contemporary plans

N.B.: When the alternation takes place between, on the one hand, coordinated or juxtaposed units and, on the other hand, subordinated or nested units, the phenomenon is tagged as SUBORDINATION & NESTING.

A.3.4.5 Subordination and Nesting changes

Definition: Changes in which one of the members of the pair contains a subordination (a) or a nesting (b). This subordination or nesting is not present (in (a) and (b) it changes to a juxtaposition) or changes the position and/or form (c) in the other member of the pair. Nesting is understood as a general term meaning that something is embedded in a bigger unit. Only the linguistic units involved in the subordination or nesting, as well as the coordinated and juxtaposed units, are tagged. In case a conjunction, a relative pronoun or a preposition are present, they are tagged as the key elements (a and c). In case they are not present, the whole subordinated or nested snippet is tagged (b). Juxtaposition or coordination elements are not tagged as key elements. Subordination and Nesting changes are always **sense preserving**.

- a) A building, **which** was devastated by the bomb, was completely destroyed.
A building was devastated by the bomb. It was completely destroyed.

- b) Patrick Ewing scored **a personal season high** of 41 points.
Patrick Ewing scored 41 points. It was a personal season high
- c) The conference venue is in the building **whose** roof is red .
The conference venue is in the building with red roof .

A.3.5 Discourse based changes

These tags stand for those changes that take place at the discourse level of language. This type gathers phenomena that are very different in nature, though all having in common that consist in structural changes not affecting the argumental elements in the sentence. The phrase/clause/sentence(s) suffering the modification is(are) tagged. Moreover, a key element should be tagged in all discourse based tags.

A.3.5.1 Punctuation changes

Definition: Changes in the punctuation (a). Cases consisting of linguistic mechanisms parallel to punctuation like (b) are also considered here. The changing punctuation signs are tagged as key elements. The whole linguistic unit(s) suffering the modification is(are) tagged. Punctuation is always **sense preserving**.

- a) This, as I see it, is wrong .
This – as I see it – is wrong.
- b) - You will purchase a return ticket to Streatham Common and a platform ticket at Victoria station .
- At Victoria Station you will purchase **(1)** a return ticket to Streatham Common and **(2)** a platform ticket

Sometimes occurs that several changes in the punctuation take place at the same time. These multiple changes are considered as a single phenomenon if they take place at the same level (between phrase, between clause or between sentence), like in (c). If they belong to different levels, they are tagged as separate phenomena: two changes in the punctuation take place in (d), repeated in (e), but they are annotated as independent paraphrase phenomena: one of them is tagged in (d) and the other in (e).

- c) I know she is coming. She will be fine; I know it .
I know she is coming; she will be fine. I know it .
- d) I need to buy a couple of things. Then, I will come .
I need to buy a couple of things; then I will come .