

# PILOT ANNOTATION SCHEME

## Phenomenon: Stance-Building Discourse Practices in Collaborative Remembering

This scheme targets the linguistic practices speakers use to co-construct emotional stance and social alignment when recalling shared experiences. In such conversations, speakers do more than report past events. Speakers evaluate them, reactivate referents, expand turns to intensify stance, and display affiliation with one another’s contributions.

These discourse practices shape *how* a memory is framed and socially ratified, making them central to the joint construction of recollection. While developed from a specific transcript, the categories below generalize to broader spoken interaction involving stance, alignment, and shared knowledge.

### Label Set

Label Name	Definition	Linguistic Cues	Example Utterances
Evaluative Expression	Speaker expresses an affective, emotional, or value-based stance toward an event, person, or shared referent.	Intensifiers ( <i>so, really</i> ), affective adjectives ( <i>nice, crazy</i> ), exclamations	“That was so nice”, “Oh my god, it felt amazing”
Memory Reference	Speaker reintroduces or invokes an event, object, place, or moment assumed to be shared or retrievable from mutual knowledge.	<i>remember</i> , definite nouns ( <i>the trip, the photos</i> ), temporal markers ( <i>that day, last time</i> )	“Do you remember that day we traveled?”, “The photos were crazy”
Incremental Addition	Speaker extends a completed turn by adding more information, clarifying stance, or intensifying evaluation beyond the syntactic endpoint.	Continuations after closure, trailing intonation, “and...”, restarting	“It was nice... like really nice”, “Yeah, and more on top of that”
Affiliative Response	Speaker aligns with, supports, or echoes prior stance, reinforcing shared affective positioning.	Agreement tokens ( <i>yeah, true, exactly</i> ), partial repetition, stance echo	“Yeah true”, “Exactly, I felt the same”