

Textual coreference of type GEN is also annotated for the majority of abstract nouns (see more detail in Section 5.5), cf. (8):

(8) *Tímto faktorem je podnikatel-inovátor, který se snaží o zisk, a proto logicky nemůže existovat ve stavu statiky, která nezná ani zisk, ani ztrátu.* (= *This factor is the entrepreneur-innovator, who is trying to gain profit, and hence, logically, cannot exist in a static state, where there is no profit or loss.*)

## 4.2. Classes and subclasses

The relation “category – sub-category” is marked as a bridging relation of the SUBSET type. Cf. (9).

(9) *I když konzervativní Anglie jeho čin odsoudila, ... Británie se pro žvýkačku stala bránou do Evropy. Ještě jeden milník si zaslouží zmínku – zrod bublinové žvýkačky* (= *Although conservative England did not accept it, ... for the gum, Britain has become the gateway to Europe. Another milestone is worth mentioning, that is the birth of a bubble gum.*)

Annotating the SUBSET relation with generic expressions appears to be quite a serious problem. This relation has a different meaning compared to the SUBSET relation of noun phrases with specific reading. However, such relations may be quite relevant for cohesion.

## 4.3 The relation “type – entity”

If a specific mention is used in the text after a generic mention (or the contrary), the relation between them is annotated as a bridging relation of the SUBSET type. Cf. (10):

(10) *Nový VW Golf je vybaven motorem o síle... Dostali jsme možnost se novým golfem projet.* (= *The new VW Golf is equipped with an engine power ... We had an opportunity to ride a new golf.*)

Similar, but not the same is the relation between a set of specific objects and a non-specific element in (11):

(11) *[volontéři] Absolvovali školení v první pomoci pro člověka v nouzi . [...] Když dítě zavolá, dostane buď radu hned, nebo si s ním volontér domluví další hovor.* (= *The volunteers have been trained in first aid for people in need. [...] When a child calls, it*

*will get an advice immediately, or a volunteer will arrange a meeting with him.*)

# 5 Problem cases with generics in PDT

Although the cases presented in sections 4.1-4.3 do not look very reliable, they are still considered to be relatively clear as compared to what follows in 5.1 -5.6. The decisions made in annotation guidelines for these cases are often case-sensitive, might be in some cases contra-intuitive, and they result in high inter-annotator disagreement.

## 5.1 Non-generic non-specific NPs

In case of non-generic non-specific noun phrases, when antecedent and anaphoric noun phrases have the same t-lemmas and the same scope, but anaphoric NP does not have a determiner, coreference of type GEN is annotated. Although this kind of relation does not contribute much to text coherence, we still tend to mark this relation, also for the reason that the border between what should be annotated and what should not is not always easy to determine.

(12) *Když si dítě bude přát, aby se o jeho problému nikdo z rodiny nebo školy nedozvěděl, musíme to respektovat, vysvětluje Jana Drtilová . [...] Věšinou se stává, že dítě ani nechce, aby se rodina dozvěděla, že se nám ozval. Linka by neměla rodinu nahrazovat, ale doplňovat.* (= *If a child desires that no one from the family or school would find out about his problems, we have to respect that, says Jana Drtilova. [...] It is usually the case that the child does not even want for the family to know that he contacted us. The hotline should not replace the family, but to supplement it.*)

There are also cases of non-specific non-generic NPs the referential value of which is provided by syntactic factors. These are so-called contexts with removed assertiveness, e.g. sentences with modal verbs (*can*, *want*, *need*), imperative sentences, future tense, questions, negations, disjunctions, irreality, uncertainty and so on. Non-specific NPs are often used with performative verbs, propositional attitudes (*want*, *think*, *consider*) and some constructions as e.g. in English *such as*, in Czech *jde o* (=lit. *It is about*), *takový X* (=such X), etc. These contexts can give a non-specific reading to an expression, even if it actually has a specific meaning. Cf (13), where