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A STUDY OF CO-REFERENCE IN JOURNALISTIC WRITTEN DISCOURSE IN ENGLISH

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A modern view of language requires taking several aspects into account. We can no longer conceive language as an autonomous system that is detached from users, context and pragmatic constraints, all of which play a fundamental role in its nature. As such, language becomes a complex set of interrelated components.

The cognitive framework (see, for example, Langacker 1987, 1991 and Radden and Dirven 2007) provides an interesting insight which accounts for the complexities observed in language. It enables to relate language to human cognitive faculties and describes the basic principles that motivate its structuring. The framework accounts for the way people use language in context and the way these faculties exert an influence on language itself.

As we know, the main function of language is to communicate and when this happens, language becomes text. This is in agreement with the cognitive framework. However, well before these proponents, Halliday and Hasan (1976) had postulated that "[t]ext can be seen as a collection of formal objects held together by means of cohesive devices where the actual words used are mutually connected in a grammatical sequence" (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 1-2). Nevertheless, for this author, text is not a formal unit, as for example, syntactic units would be, but a semantic unit, a unit of meaning, not of form.

According to the same authors, the sum total of cohesive devices is called cohesion. Thus, the importance of cohesion in the configuration of texts is pivotal. Cohesion, as a means of providing the text with unity, is expressed by means of different linguistic devices. One of these devices is the act of calling the reader's attention towards an intended referent. This is done through various means, which can include the repetition of the same referent, the use of expressions which substitute that referent (what we call paraphrase) or a set of linguistic expressions that point to a referent without necessarily denoting it (deixis). The process of mentally relating an expression to its referent in a text is known as co-reference.

This dissertation is immersed within the cognitive as well as the textual framework and intends to become a contribution to one particular area, i.e. co-reference. The notion of reference itself is a cognitive one in the sense that it involves the sharing of information by interlocutors in a given communicative act. The way a linguistic expression is interpreted is primarily one that occurs in the speakers' mind.

The mental processes that are involved when co-referring allow for the identification of a linguistic expression that is mentioned in the text. The wording of a referent will depend on several factors. These factors influence the lexical choice of the possible co-referential items. In this dissertation, three basic factors are considered: the textual factor, the rhetorical and the stylistic one.

1.1 Statement of the problem

Most of the studies on co-reference have been based on the accessibility factor (the textual factor henceforth), i.e. the relationship of the degree of activation of a given discourse referent and its wording. However, it is not clear to what extent other factors, such as the stylistic and the rhetorical factor play a role in the English language. In fact, we believe that the role which the textual, stylistic and rhetorical factors play in co-reference has not been fully explored. The stylistic and rhetorical factors are not grammatical, nor have to do with accessibility. These factors are to a certain extent related to the interlocutors' personal choices to produce either a desired aesthetic option or an impact on the readers or listeners with a given intention in mind, all this to keep them interested in the text. It is assumed that, even though to a lesser extent, these factors may play a significant role in the wording of the referents.

On the other hand, most of the studies performed in the area of accessibility have used oral data as corpora. These have consisted of conversational exchanges that are analysed on the basis of pragmatic principles. To our knowledge not much has been done in this respect with a focus on the written language. Notwithstanding, written texts can provide a fully comparable and equally important insights to the phenomenon under study.

It is due to this state of affairs that the focus of the present dissertation is on the textual factor –as opposed to the stylistic and rhetorical factors– and the role they play in co-reference as it is displayed in journalistic texts in British English.

To make a contribution in this area, the research consists of a corpus-based investigation that has studied forty journalistic editorials as representative samples of formal written English in connection with the wording of referents. In each text, instances of co-reference were detected, which were later analysed and correlated to the variables taken into account.

1.2 Hypothesis

The hypothesis put forth in this dissertation is that, in the kind of journalistic texts that are studied here, the textual factor is the most predominant one, as compared with the stylistic and rhetorical factors, which play a much less significant role, when selecting a linguistic expression to refer to a previously mentioned referent.

1.3 General Objectives

The general objective of this research is to prove that the textual factor is the most predominant factor in formal journalistic texts written in British English.

1.4 Specific objectives

In order to prove the proposed hypothesis, the following specific objectives have been put forward:

To select representative samples of formal written journalistic texts in English.

To identify the referring expressions and their co-referents.

To analyse co-reference in formal journalistic texts written in British English, using grammatical, textual and extra-linguistic parameters.

To determine the factors that intervene in the wording of the referents.

To determine the frequency of each of the factors present in the texts.

To establish a correlation between the factors considered in the analysis of the texts and the referring expressions.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Reference

The entities in the world we may want to talk about are many, each of them having particular features and peculiarities that make them unique. In communication, it is vital to talk about a certain entity in the world in as precise terms as possible and, thus, to achieve the same mental representation that we are trying to convey to our interlocutor. Radden and Dirven (2007) employ the following terminology to put it plain:

> [...] the particular instance of a thing we draw attention to in speaking is known as a **referent**, and the communicative act of directing the hearer's attention to a referent is known as **reference**. An act of reference is achieved by using a **referring expression**, by means of which the speaker "anchors", or grounds, a referent in the current discourse situation.
>
> (emphasis in the original) (Radden and Dirven 2007:88)

Reference is seen by Radden and Dirven as a problem-solving technique, as well as a cognitive device to ground, to put in a retrievable lexical form, the thing we have in mind. They soundly claim that language provides us with a number of proper names, that are far more specific than any generic reference, but we would need a colossal set of them to cover all the entities we potentially would want to talk about. Thus, we need to employ superordinate common names to specify the type of the thing and then ground it in the ongoing discourse in such a way that it is accessible to the addressee.

The authors, through an example reproduced here as [2.1], propose four stages that any language producer must take into consideration to perform a successful act of reference:

[2.1] Gerald to Harry: "We'll meet at *the pub* in Greek Street.
(Gerald goes to the 'Coach and Horses', while Harry is waiting in the "Three Greyhounds")

> Firstly, the speaker has to specify the *type* of thing to which the particular referent belongs. In our example the relevant thing is *the pub*.

Secondly, the speaker wants to direct the hearer's attention to the particular token, or *instance*, of the thing in mind. This instance becomes the referent. [...]

Thirdly, the speaker has to assess the instance with respect to its *reality status,* i.e. whether it belongs to the world of reality or non-reality, and with respect to the *hearer's knowledge*, i.e. whether or not the hearer already knows the instance meant by the speaker. [...]

Fourthly, the speaker has to decide on the approximate *referring expression* to ground the referent in the speech situation. [...]

(Radden and Dirven, 2007:88)

In [2.1], the referent was not understood by Harry in the way that Gerald intended. There was not enough shared knowledge about the world for Harry to draw the same inference Gerald tried to convey and, therefore, *the pub* was not unequivocally interpretable. Again, if Gerald did not utter the whole name of the meeting venue –i.e. used a more economical form– this was because he assumed that his interlocutor could retrieve the 'thing' in the world he was alluding to by means of that particular referring expression.

It is fundamental to understand that, because of the dynamic nature of communication, language choices must be "listener [–or reader] oriented" (Chafe 1994).

2.2 Co-reference

The term co-reference, which is the focus of the current research, is also a grounding phenomenon in which readers or listeners have got to retrieve the identity of a particular referent. The linguistic phenomenon of co-reference is, at the same time, part of the cohesive features of a text. The same as the other cohesive devices proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976), i.e. conjunction, lexical cohesion, substitution and ellipsis, reference (in fact, co-reference) helps readers and listeners to make unified sense of a text, as to find the connections that logically bind its sentences together.

Most authors (see, for example, Halliday and Hasan 1976, Gundel et al. 1993, Chafe 1994, Sanders et al. 2001, Radden and Dirven 2007, and Ariel 2009) agree in saying that reference

is universal of texts. For Halliday and Hasan (1976), reference (co-reference) is a kind of cohesive device that characteristically marks retrieval. Thus, what should be retrieved from a referring expression is the referential meaning or the identity of the thing which is being talked about (1976:31). This view coincides with the cognitive framework presented earlier.

Following the taxonomy proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976), Radden and Dirven (2007) sub-divide reference into two subtypes: anaphoric reference and cataphoric reference, which are included in a superior category called discourse reference (cf. Halliday and Hasan's endophoric reference). Discourse reference is particular in the sense that it considers the progress of discourse, and not only the immediate setting of the speech situation as, for example, deictic reference (cf. Halliday and Hasan's exophoric reference).

> [2.2] <u>That</u> must have cost a lot of money.

> (emphasis ours) (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:33)

That in [2.2] may have been uttered while the speaker was pointing at a certain object, or even if he considered a certain object as topic of the current interaction. In any case, the referential meaning of *that* cannot be retrieved without the corresponding context.

On the other hand, discourse reference deals with the subsequent mentions of a referent once it has been introduced in the interaction, i.e. once a mental space has been opened (2007:97-98).

Anaphoric reference is widely recognised as the most recurrent form of discourse reference (see, for example, Biber et al. 1999). It occurs when addressees retrieve the referential information from a previous mention in the text. Thus, anaphoric reference is simply back reference as in the example below.

> [2.3] <u>Chávez</u> faces a polarised electorate. Even though <u>he</u> has been democratically confirmed time and again, <u>he</u> faces a bigger task as <u>he</u> heads towards a presidential election in 2012.

> (TEXT N°34)

Chávez in [2.3] is the referent that the following personal pronouns *he* are hinting at. Without the proper name, it would be impossible to retrieve their referential meaning.

In contrast, cataphoric reference, which is significantly less common than anaphoric reference, supposes the retrieval of information from a referent appearing in what will follow in the text. This kind of reference is forward reference (see below).

> [2.4] There is just <u>one item</u> on his CV, already impressively long for a 56-year-old, where more information is needed. <u>It</u> is called <u>the Iraq war</u>.
>
> (TEXT N°18)

Although *it* seems to be referring back to *one item*, the latter is actually referring forwards *the Iraq war*. Thus, the first two items are cataphoric referring expressions.

Halliday and Hasan (1976) emphasise the core aspect of reference: "What is essential to every instance of reference whether endophoric (textual) or exophoric (situational) is that a presupposition must be satisfied; the thing referred to has to be identifiable somehow" (1976:32).

This 'somehow' has certainly originated the question whether co-reference is a pure grammatical or a rather pragmatic phenomenon. Ariel (2008) opts for a combined answer, explaining that both disciplines cannot be separated one from the other. In her own words, "we always communicate by combining codes (grammar) with inferences (pragmatics). [...] Communication begins with the coded message, but it never ends there. Inferences are an inherent part of it" (Ariel, 2008: 3-4). Ariel brings about the cooperative (Grice 1975) and interactional nature of communication to elucidate why in communication we tend to use linguistic forms that require cognitive processing of unuttered information. Consider the following example:

> [2.5] Harold: that… really hot tap danc[er]
> Jamie: [Oh] that kid.
> Harold: …He was actually here two weeks ago, and I missed him.
>
> (Ariel, 2008:8)

The author explains that the full utterance would approximately be "**the really hot tap dancer** was actually here **in this town** two weeks ago, and I missed **that performance with** him" (emphasis in original) (8). As the information missing can be almost automatically filled in by Jamie's inferences, much less wording than the complete proposition is sufficient. Moreover, notice that Harold alluded to *that really hot tap dancer* as *he* and *him* later on. According to what has recently been stated, Harold deemed the entity as easily retrievable at this point of the discourse. As some theoreticians would say, he thought it was 'active' (see, for example, Chafe 1994).

2.3 Activation

Up to this point, endophoric reference (co-reference) has been accounted for in terms of description, but it has not been further explained in terms of the cognitive processes and interrelations that it produces. In this respect, Chafe (1976) introduced the idea of relating the different forms of a given referent appearing in discourse to what he considered were their corresponding cognitive statuses. The basic premise is that one has to take the activation state of this referent into account. The theory of activation is based on the idea that "memory nodes are not equally activated at any given time. [...] The more activated a memory node is, the easier it is to retrieve the mental representation intended" (Ariel, 2008:44-45).

Chafe (1994) summarises his perspectives and presents his own model of information retrieval. He adapts Halliday's (1985) dichotomy of new and given information. New information is described as the concepts and elements which have not been alluded to previously in the discourse (nor is it hinted at in the physical context); whereas given information is the contrary, i.e. what is shared by speaker and listener. However, this already known information would not be equally active at all the points throughout discourse. This disparity in the referential retrieval serves as the antecedent to Chafe's (1994) model of Activation Cost. This model predicts that any piece of information can be classified into one of three states, according to its activation in the ongoing text:

a) Active: this information is more easily retrievable, because it presumes a recent mention.

[2.6] This year's winner is <u>a blind 24-year-old woman</u> who had managed to exhibit superlative "respect for <u>her</u> family, parents and society" – by staying at home after <u>she</u> had finished <u>her</u> studies, in order to take care of <u>her</u> family. <u>She</u> suffered in dignity and accepted <u>her</u> lot, <u>her</u> martyrdom becoming all the more poignant because of <u>her</u> disability.

(TEXT N°31)

b) Semi-active: semi-active information has been introduced elsewhere before in the text, so it is expected to involve a lower activation cost for the listener/reader.

[2.7] These drugs have strong side-effects and treat the symptoms, not the causes, of <u>depression</u>. For many people they are an essential relief, but a society in which a growing number of people depend on expensive chemicals to control their mental state cannot be healthy. Nor, however, is one in which <u>depression</u> is ignored, or regarded as a passing private issue, different somehow from illnesses with physical causes and consequences. Britain has got better at understanding that people with <u>depression</u> are genuinely unwell and need help, but not always at offering that help.

(TEXT N°9)

Even though the referent *depression* is reiterated literally in its following appearances (which supposes a lower level of activation), it is not as costly for the listener/reader to retrieve it as in the case of inactive, as it is given information.

c) Inactive: inactive information is new information. It is the most costly type of reference, perhaps because it must be brought as an idea to the cognitive focus of the listener/reader.

[2.8] <u>Britain and France</u> account for nearly half of all military spending in the EU, half of the total number of armed forces and 70% of military research and development. Together <u>they</u> make up a critical mass of Europe's military capabilities. But <u>neither country</u> can afford the role it has carved out for itself.

(TEXT N°14)

Britain and France, the original referent for this entity in this text, is the most costly referring expression in the excerpt as it is the first mention. The speaker has to retrieve the intended referent from his long-term memory and potentially keep it in his short-term memory for upcoming mentions. Afterwards, *they* and *neither country* refer back to *Britain and France*, and thus do not have a high activation cost.

A crucial question for activation theory has to do with the time that a certain referent or referring expression remains active. The author explains there is no definite answer. However, he attributes certain relevance to the importance interactants assign to the referents in the current topic under discussion. Activation theory clearly states that the period of activation of a certain referent is very limited, unless re-activated. "One thing that is clear, however, is that the number of different referents that can be active at the same time is very small, and that any referent, unless it is refreshed, will quickly leave the active state" (1994:79)

Gundel et al. (1993) propose a scale to relate the activation state of a given referent and their corresponding adopted forms. This Givenness Hierarchy consists of a series of statuses in which each stage "is a necessary and sufficient condition for the appropriate use of a different form". The authors also clarify that "[i]n using a particular form, a speaker thus signals that she assumes the associated cognitive status is met and, since each status entails all lower statuses, she also signals that all lower statuses […] have been met" (Gundel et al., 1993:275). The hierarchy looks as follows:

in focus > activated > familiar > uniquely identifiable > referential > type identifiable
  {*it*}   {*that/this/*   {*that* N}   {*the* N}   {indefinite   {*a* N}   *this*
N}   *this* N}

(Gundel et al., 1993:275)

a) Type identifiable: the listener has access to the type of entity referred. It is sufficient for the use of the article *a* in English. It can be described as a generic reference.

[2.9] I couldn't sleep last night. A dog (next door) kept me awake.

(Gundel et al., 1993:276)

Here, the use of *a* is correct only if the interlocutor knows the semantic meaning of the word *dog*, and is thus able to retrieve the generic reference enacted.

b) Referential: the listener does not only need to have access to a class of thing, he also needs "either to retrieve an existing representation of the speaker's intended referent or construct a new representation by the time the sentence has been processed". (276)

[2.10] I couldn't sleep last night. This dog (next door) kept me awake.

(Gundel et al., 1993:277)

In [2.10], the use of *this* is proper only if the speaker intended to talk about a particular dog, although the reference is still vague.

c) Uniquely identifiable: It is the minimal status to enact successful definite references. The addressee can retrieve the referent from previous knowledge or even from the discourse context if enough info is added.

[2.11] I couldn't sleep last night. The dog (next door) kept me awake.

(Gundel et al., 1993:277)

In this example, the reference is felicitous even if the listener did not know that the speaker's neighbour had a dog, because the status the dog is bestowed upon presupposes its existence and is able to be retrieved anyway.

d) Familiar: This level is appropriate and indispensable for all definite demonstratives. The listener can retrieve the referent in question because it was stored in her short- or long-term memory; i.e. whether it has been mentioned earlier or not, correspondingly.

[2.12] I couldn't sleep last night. That dog (next door) kept me awake.

(Gundel et al., 1993:278)

The main difference this level has regarding the previous one is that the referent, or at least the circumstances surrounding its existence, are already known by the addressee.

e) Activated: Current short-term memory plays a crucial part in this category. Perhaps the referent itself was not previously activated, but other direct hints could have been retrieved from long-term memory, immediate linguistic or extra-linguistic context. It is, then, necessary for all pronominal forms and the demonstrative pronoun *that*.

[2.13] I couldn't sleep last night. That kept me awake.

(Gundel et al., 1993:278)

For *that* in [2.13] to be a felicitous referring expression, the listener needs to have in mind the notion of dogs, or more precisely, of their barking, i.e. it needs to have been already introduced in the ongoing discourse.

Radden and Dirven (2007) also raise the issue of referents and the secondary ideas they entail. They say that "[r]eferents are always part of larger knowledge structures. The knowledge structures set up by referring expression in an ongoing discourse are short-lived packages of knowledge, which can be described as *mental spaces*" (Radden and Dirven, 2007:89). By the same token, Gundel et al. (1993) argue that other entities can cue an upcoming referent, making it more accessible. This is especially true with the type 'inferrable': "In such cases, the speaker assumes that the hearer can infer and entity via logical connection –or, more commonly, plausible– reasoning from discourse entities already evoked or from other Inferrables" (Prince, 1981b:236, qtd. in Gundel et al., 1993:281.)

[2.14] We went to hear the Minnesota Orchestra last night. THAT CONDUCTOR was very good.

(emphasis in original) (Gundel et al., 1993:282)

f) In focus: In this case, "[t]he referent is not only in short-term memory, but it is also the current centre of attention" (279). This also entails other situations. An in-focus referent is likely to continue being the topic of the next portions of the discourse. This type of referent is necessary for a proper use of zero and, in oral terms, unstressed pronominals.

[2.15] a. My neighbour's bull mastiff bit a girl on a bike.
   b. {It's / That's} the same dog that bit Mary Ben last summer.

(Gundel et al., 1993:280)

The example [2.15] shows an in-focus referring expression, basically because the referent has just been introduced, that means it is 'highly' active. All in all, Gundel et al. claim that subjects and objects are the most likely candidate functions to bring a referent into focus, mainly because other classes such as prepositional phrases do not allow for the use of *it* as just seen in [2.15].

[2.16] a. Sears delivered new siding to my neighbours with the bull mastiff.
   b. {*It's / That's} the same dog that bit Mary Ben last summer.

(Gundel et al., 1993:280)

This last kind of reference makes it clear that Givenness Hierarchy cannot be always entertained as an extension of Activation theory. It works also with the discourse to a larger degree, and has syntactic constraints not present in other models. As it will be seen below, Gundel et al.'s proposal is not free from criticism due to its inaccuracy and vagueness.

Ariel (2008) acknowledges the aforementioned models for the use and interpretation of referring expressions. Likewise, she also provides an activation scale, known as 'The referential marking scale'. This is shown in what follows:

Full name > long definite description > short definite description > last name > first name > distal demonstrative > proximal demonstrative > stressed pronoun > unstressed pronoun > cliticised pronoun > verbal person inflections > zero

(Ariel, 2008: 44)

Contrary to Gundel et al.'s Givenness Hierarchy, Ariel's proposal concentrates on the form of the referring expression rather than on a specific level of interpretation. This does not mean that Ariel neglects the activation status of these forms. In her words,

> Top expressions are ones used to indicate lower degrees of activation (where the representations are deemed harder for the addressee to retrieve), whereas bottom forms are used when relatively high degrees of activation are involved (where the representations are deemed easier for the addressee to retrieve).

<div align="right">(Ariel, 2008:44)</div>

Ariel also sees a "clear functional motivation behind the marking scale" (45). For her, the form-function correspondences are based on three principles:

a) Informativity: it predicts that the level of activation a referring expression indicates will depend on the amount of information given by its lexical elements.

> [2.17] Rebecca: I haven't seen **the other re[port]**
> Rickie: [Yeah]
>   I made **that one** through,
>   matter of fact **it** was just... over the phone.

<div align="right">(emphasis in original) (Ariel, 2008:46)</div>

After *the other report* was activated, the subsequent referring expressions employed are said to be less informative (*it* being less informative than *that one*, and the latter less informative than *the other report*).

b) Rigidity: This principle predicts that the level of activation a referring expression signals is founded on its specificity in pointing at a reduced set of actual referents.

> [2.18] General Motors may have waited till yesterday to throw in the towel and file for bankruptcy - but it was a move that had been trailed for weeks. And critics of the auto giant (and there are enough to fill several Cadillac showrooms) have been predicting its inglorious demise for years.

<div align="right">(TEXT N°8)</div>

Ranging from *General Motors* to *its*, the potential referents intended grow in number. Consequently, the former is the most unequivocal referring expression while the latter the least specific.

As the author point outs, these two principles overlap to a great extent. If a referring expression contains more words, it is more probable that it can convey more information, and at the same it may refer to the intended referent more restrictedly.

c) Attenuation: The third criterion predicts that the attenuation with which a referring expression is uttered indicates to what extent it is activated —the lesser it is attenuated, i.e. it is longer or phonetically louder, the lower the degree of activation it shows.

This third principle is most likely directed to oral communication, as phonological prominence is evidently impossible to precise in written discourse.

Whether any of these criteria is more deciding than the others is not easy to determine. Ariel herself is not clearly convinced of the hierarchical relationship among the three principles. In comparing *this incredible film legend* and *Bette Davis* –both alluding to the same referent– she argues that while the former is more informative and less attenuated, the latter is more rigid. Despite of the fact that both items are low activation markers, it is not clear which actually signals a lower degree of activation. Why is it that two different wordings mark a relatively similar level of activation? We believe that it is here when such notions as the stylistic and rhetorical factors should be taken into account.

2.4 Style and Rhetoric
As can be derived from the discussion above, co-reference has drawn the attention of many theoreticians of language. However, there still remain unresolved aspects. One of these aspects is the impact of the stylistic and the rhetorical factors on the wording of the linguistic referential forms. Both factors are tightly linked to the speaker's/writer's lexical choice.

2.4.1 The stylistic factor

Style and personal choices are important issues in language production. The discipline in charge of interpreting the author's different selections of language is stylistics, which is said to explore creativity in language use (see, for example, Simpson 2004). Stylistics has also been claimed to be, in studying utterances, sensitive to extra-linguistic elements such as time, place, and cultural and cognitive contexts surrounding the production of discourse (Simpson 2004). Thus, these elements complement the conditions surrounding the production and interpretation of texts.

Simpson (2004) focuses on the influence of style in narratives, but his scope can be certainly extended to other genres such as the journalistic one. He states that "[n]arrative requires development, elaboration, embellishment; and it requires a sufficient degree of stylistic flourish to give it an imprint of individuality or personality" (Simpson, 2004:19). That is exactly one of the relevant contributions of style when explaining lexical preferences: personal stamp and local innovativeness.

Another relevant aspect of style is its intrinsic notion of perspective. Whether in genres like narrative or, in the case of this research, journalistic editorials, addressees are receiving information through the eyes of an author. It is the author who decides, for instance, how to allude to a certain referent in the ongoing discourse.

[2.19] As for Elizabeth, the Enquirer claims in its latest issue that, her patience exhausted by the alleged serial infidelity of her husband, she is about to do what most people reckon she should have done long ago and seek a divorce.

(TEXT N°32)

In [2.19], the author chose to focus the paragraph on Elizabeth [Edwards]. This is why John Edwards is not referred to by means of a full name or a masculine cumulative: he is alluded to in connection to the current topic, receiving the form *her husband*.

In the context of this study, the main role of the stylistic factor is to account for those instances in which an author was able to use economical referring expressions, such as cumulative ones (therefore implying that the referent being treated in the ongoing discourse

is active), but employed instead a fuller form according to the topical context. Consider example 2.B:

[2.20] Yesterday Kenya defied expectations. Voting in a referendum on <u>a new constitution</u> was peaceful, and yet the changes <u>this piece of paper</u> could make are potentially momentous.

(TEXT N°2)

As there are no competing referents between *a new constitution* and *this piece of paper,* the latter could have been replaced by a cumulative referring expression as to be unequivocally identifiable. All in all, the author decided to employ a less codified referring expression, which was classified as stylistic. It is important to notice that *the changes* is not considered a competing referent, due to the fact that it does not display number concord with the other two referential forms.

Corvalán (2007) asserts that, along with rhetorical devices, stylistic recourses are chiefly associated with the avoidance of repetition, as well as the fact that more studies are necessary to determine the tolerance of English to repetition across genres and as compared with other languages.

2.4.2 The rhetorical factor

As was mentioned, the usage of the rhetorical factor partly finds its explanation in the avoidance of reiteration. However, it is different from the stylistic factor in that the lexical choice made by the author seeks to have a certain impact on the addressee. Scaglione (1980), in revisiting the discipline of rhetoric according to his own critical viewpoint, asserts that what we call a rhetorical co-referent "[...]also affects the reader in a particular way that predisposes him to a desired interpretation of the facts conveyed – something which may be more important than these facts per se" (Scaglione, 1980:352).

[2.21] <u>David Rowland</u> has declined to take up <u>his</u> appointment as treasurer of the Conservative party, which <u>he</u> was due to assume within a few weeks. The official reason is that <u>the property multimillionaire</u>'s "developing business interests" have got in the way.

David Rowland remains active throughout the excerpt in [2.21], as the cumulative referring expressions *his* and *he* demonstrate. There is no 'logical' reason to paraphrase the intended referent for the sake of accuracy. *[T]he property multimillionaire* is not only employed to avoid repetition, but rather to highlight the fact that Rowland is exceptionally rich. In the end, this status is more significant than the mere mention itself.

Corvalán (2007) ascribes the function of keeping the reader interested to rhetorical expressions, especially in the context of press releases. As it may be supposed, this kind of texts need to catch and keep the attention of the audience, and rhetorical expressions are effective devices to achieve this purpose.

> [2.22] Last Friday we reported on the steep rise in <u>young soldiers</u> returning from Afghanistan, survivors of terrible injuries that even a year ago would have killed <u>them</u>. <u>These triple amputees</u> are a visible reminder of how high the cost is for those who get back alive. Many more come back mentally damaged, and over 300 have not come back at all.

In example [2.22], *young soldiers* is referred back twice by means of *them* and *these triple amputees*. Even though the latter was active in the paragraph, the semantic content its wording conveys is undoubtedly more appealing than a simple *they*, depicting the atrocities of the war the young soldiers were involved in.

2.5 Previous Studies

Several aspects of co-reference have been studied so far. In Sanders (2001), Ariel summarises the applications that her accessibility theory have had, which range from researches in child narratives in several languages to cognitive processing assessment (42-46), to name a few. In general, the authors studied have explored reference and co-reference from an oral point of view, most of the corpus they use being example fragments of transcribed conversations (Gundel et al. 1993, Ariel 2008). In fact, in most of the

bibliography studied for this research, producers of language are explicitly treated as 'speakers' and receptors as 'listeners'.

The only encountered study that comes closer to the present line of research is Carbonero's (1983) "La correferencia en el lenguaje periodístico", which unfortunately studies a Spanish corpus and is basically based on the Hallidayan model. The author considers that co-reference is the continuous reference of an element –subjects, places or states of affairs, he says– which does not necessarily entail the reiteration of the same lexical units. In more specific terms, he shares with this research the type of corpus, i.e. written journalistic; the focus on co-reference above the level of the sentence; and the assumption that co-reference needs both co-textual understanding and shared encyclopaedic knowledge about the world.

Due to the type of journalistic corpus the author employs –rather short news– the conclusions he draws cannot always be paralleled to those extracted in this research. He, for example, argues that a text should continuously refer (co-refer) only to those entities that are predominant in the global topic. Brief pieces of news are expected to talk about a very limited range of entities, mainly due to the little space available and the concise realities they deal with. It will be noticed that this is not always applicable to journalistic editorials, because their similarity with opinions account the author responsible for the importance given to the referents employed –both those crucial and subsidiary to the global topic– increasing the potential creativity in topic connections he may want to establish.

Finally, Carbonero (1983) also makes use of a taxonomy to classify co-referential forms. Most of them overlap with those displayed in this research, like reiteration or paraphrase, but he distinguishes between a number of kinds of synonymy as well. This may reflect the fact that Spanish is more prone to employ fuller forms to co-refer in relation to English, which could exhibit a tendency for more coded lexical choices, such as pronouns.

CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY

The present chapter offers an account of the steps followed in order to carry out this investigation. To begin with, a description of the corpus is given. Afterwards, the criteria used for the analysis of the texts are put forward in depth. Then, the procedures followed during the investigation are explained. Finally, we describe the way the results were obtained.

3.1 The Study

As presented earlier, not much has been done in the area of relating the form of referring expressions to contextual aspects. For that reason, this corpus-based study seeks to examine co-reference considering the factors that play a fundamental role in the wording of referents that have been mentioned in a text. In order to do so, a representative sample of written English texts was selected as the corpus of the research.

3.2 The Corpus

The corpus chosen for this investigation consisted of journalistic samples of comments. The texts were taken from the websites of two British newspapers: *The Guardian* and *The Independent*. These two mass media correspond to broadsheets and were selected taking several aspects into account:

First, the type of language found in these papers is of a formal register and has been subjected to editing. Consequently, relatively error-free language is expected to have been used. The media are serious in character and, therefore, the topics dealt with are of an interesting nature, not only for the local but also for the international community. Nonetheless, the papers are directed to the general British public, which is an indication that authentic language has been employed.

To our view, editorials present several advantages over other journalistic genres, such as a moderate extension (the texts are not longer than 930 words in length). There are topical limitations, i.e. the content of the texts does not vary greatly. They are heavily influenced by the author's subjectivity, which is reflected in the richness of the argumentation. The format is relatively flexible. In other words, it does not follow strict guidelines in terms of the structuring of the text, as would, for example, letters.

The selected texts are all current, ranging from such dates as October 2009 to November 2010, which indicates that the type of language analysed is actually used today by the native-speaking audience. The total number of texts was 40 with a total number of words of 23,847.

3.3 The Procedures

This section will be devoted to the explanation of the procedures carried out in this research.

3.3.1 Identification of Co-reference

The notion of referent adopted in this dissertation is that of entities typically denoted by noun phrases (Chafe 1994, Lambrecht 1994). Therefore, the focus of our analysis is the noun phrase. This automatically lefts out other grammatical categories such as verb phrases, adjective phrases, and so on. Since the idea was to analyse co-reference, only referents that were mentioned at least three times were taken into consideration. The occurrence of only one co-reference was not seen as sufficient to make generalisations about co-reference. Once the referents were identified, these were given numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.); and the corresponding referring expressions were given letters (a, b, c, etc), as they appeared in the text. We did not take into account headlines, titles or captions because they were believed to be inserted after the text was written. Each instance of co-reference was analysed according to the criteria described below:

3.3.2 Criteria of Analysis

In order to analyse the texts, several criteria were used including textual, semantic and grammatical labels. A preliminary analysis of the corpus was carried out by the whole group considering only one text so as to validate the instrument of analysis. Later on, each member of the group analysed eight texts. The labels used in the investigation are given below:

1) TEXT N°

   For the purpose of identification, each text was given a number.

2) REF N°

   As said above, the referent was considered to be the first mention of that referent. This was not so in cases of cataphoric reference. Neither was it in cases where the referent was clearly modified in the initial mention, such is the case of "his popular and much-admired wife Elizabeth", who later on is only referred to as "Elizabeth" (TEXT N° 32).

3) COREFERENCE:

   This category included the referring expressions (REs) starting from the first time a referent was referred back to.

4) EXAMPLE

   The literal referring expression as it appears in the text.

5) MENTION

   It was considered relevant to include the times each referent was mentioned to see if this had any implication in the wording of the referent.

6) TYPE OF REFERENCE

   6.1) Referent: The first appearance of the referent.

   6.2) Cumulative: The RE is a personal, distal or proximal pronoun.

6.3) Paraphrase: When different words were used to refer to a previous referent.

Eg: Referent= A leaked trove of US military logs

    RE= this ocean of data   (TEXT N° 17)

6.4) Reiteration: The RE is identical in form to the Referent. This did not include cases in which paraphrase or a blended expression was repeated.

6.5) Blended: Some of the words that make up the Referent are repeated in the RE. In this case, it was necessary to state specifically if the blended expression contained additional words, in which case we called it Blended-insert (eg: Referent= the interview, RE= the same interview) (TEXT N° 22); or if it was reduced from the original referent, in which case we called it Blended-delete (Referent= Rowan Williams, RE= Williams) (TEXT N°22). Cases like Archbishop Martin referring back to Diarmuid Martin (TEXT N°22) were considered Blended-insert because the word Archbishop carries significant additional information. By the same token, the semantic weight of the words was taken into account to determine if the category corresponded to blended-delete, as in the case of "his party", followed by "the party" (TEXT N°20). We assumed that the determiner "his" was heavier in meaning than the definite article.

7) TYPE OF ENTITY

    7.1) Human

    7.2) Non-human

We thought this distinction might have some kind of impact in the wording of references, which is why we included this distinction. In the case of collective nouns, these were treated as human only if their singular form took the plural form (e.g. the government are...). Otherwise, they were considered non-human. If the collective noun appeared in the plural form, e.g. the governments, this was taken as non-human.

8) KIND OF REFERRING EXPRESSION

    8.1) Def NP

    8.2) Indef NP

    8.3) Proximal NP

    8.4) Distal NP

    8.5) NP Proper

    8.6) NP Title

    8.7) Personal Pronoun

    8.8) Possessive Pronoun

    8.9) Proximal Pronoun

    8.10) Distal Pronoun

    8.11) Reflexive Pronoun

    8.12) Possessive Determiner

    8.13) Clause

    8.14) Noun

9) SUBTYPE

    9.1) Plain: The RE does not present any modifier.

    9.2) Modified: The RE exhibits modifier(s). Articles and Prox/Dist Pronouns are not considered modifiers, neither so appositions. Titles, such as Mr or Mrs, were only considered modifiers if they did not appear in the first mention of the referent.

10) PHORICITY

    10.1) Anaphoric

    10.2) Cataphoric

11) FACTOR

The textual analysis of the texts was done following the three factors that, according to Corvalán (2007), affect the wording of referents. These are listed below:

11.1) Textual: The textual factor is the result of deactivation or activation disruption; i.e. it takes place when a referent is not mentioned for a long time or when there are competing referents in the text, and thus back reference is made necessary through repetition, paraphrase or some kind of blending.

E.g.: Just three days after getting the worst drubbing of his career, Barack Obama flew off for a 10-day spin around Asia that encompasses India, Indonesia, Japan and South Korea. There is a G20 summit thrown in, and <u>Obama</u> is bringing 200 business leaders, so he can argue that the trip is all about drumming up orders for US jobs.

(TEXT N°13)

11.2) Stylistic: The stylistic factor occurs when activation does not affect the wording of the referent. In other words, we assume that the way an expression is worded is simply a matter of the writer's personal choice or preference towards a certain expression (see chapter 2).

E.g.: Clegg said Miliband had "a profoundly wrong Westminster-based view that what the EU needs is some Westminster machismo and suddenly it will count. That is a profound misunderstanding of what the president of the EU should be". <u>The Lib Dem leader</u> said he was depressed by the differing approaches of Miliband and Hague.

(TEXT N°25)

11.3) Rhetorical: The rhetorical factor occurs when, through the use of a given referring expression, a certain impact is intended or produced upon the reader.

E.g.: I can't hate Naomi Campbell for being crass: at least she has (through no desire on her part) projected the tragic story of Sierra Leone and Charles Taylor's role in this modern atrocity back into the media spotlight, even if the whole episode was a diary drudge for <u>the queen of glamour</u>.

(TEXT N° 29)

12) TOPICALITY

According to Ariel (2008), topicality seems to be an important factor affecting the way a referent is expressed. Two labels were seen as necessary in this case:

12.1) Topic: This label corresponds to the most recurrent referent in the text.

12.2) Sub-topic: All the other less numerous sets of referents.

13) ACTIVATION

13.1) Active: an RE is active if the previous mention was made in the same sentence, the immediately previous sentence or in further previous ones only if only there are no competing referents.

13.2) Semi-active: an RE is semi-active if the previous mention was made more than one sentence back, or if there is one or more competing referents.

(See Chafe 1994)

14) SYNTACTIC CONGRUENCE

14.1) When the RE shared the same syntactic function with the previous mention, we labelled it Congruent.

14.2) When the RE did not share the same syntactic function with the previous mention, we labelled it Incongruous.

15) SYNTACTIC FUNCTION

For the syntactic analysis we basically used Quirk et al.'s (1985) taxonomy.

15.1) Subject

15.2) Direct Object

15.3) Indirect Object

15.4) Subject Complement (SC).

15.5) Prepositional Complement (PC).

15.6) Modifier

3.3.3 Tabulation

A spreadsheet was designed in order to tabulate the analysis. The vertical axis contained the numbers for each example and the horizontal axis contained the different labels used in this investigation. An example of the table is shown below:

Text N°	Ref. N°	Co-reference	Example	Mention	Type Of Reference	Type of Entity	Kind of referring expression	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Syntactic Congruence	Syntactic Function
13	5	a	Chin a	2	Reiteratio n	Non-Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-Active	Incongruous	PC

(Example taken from TEXT N°13)

3.4 Obtaining the Results

The process of obtaining the results was divided into two parts. The first consisted of a quantitative analysis in order to determine the frequency of each variable in isolation; while in the second part the data obtained in the first stage were re-analysed comparing the variables to each other.

The calculation was done in an excel spreadsheet. The frequency of the variables was obtained through the excel formula *count if*. When relating one variable to each other, the filter tool of the excel program was used to determine the regularities, as is illustrated in figure 2.1. These two procedures lead to the results presented in the next chapter.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	TEXT	Ref	Corefen	Example	Menti	Type of Referen	Type of Enti	Kind of Referring Expressi	Subtyp	Phoric	Facto
18	1	6	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual
19	1	6	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual
22	1	7	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual
23	1	7	c	it	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual
35	2	2	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual
40	2	2	g	it	8	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual
42	2	3	a	he	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual
44	2	3	c	he	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual
49	3	2	a	she	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual
55	3	4	a	they	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual
56	3	4	b	they	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual
57	3	4	c	they	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual
64	3	5	b	he	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual
65	3	5	c	him	5	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pronoun	plain	Ana	Textual
80	4	3	a	he	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual
95	4	6	a	they	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pronoun	Plain	Ana	Textual

(Figure 2.1)

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

In this chapter, the final results obtained from the analysis of the corpus are presented. The chapter is divided into two main sections. As said in Chapter 3, a preliminary quantitative analysis was done in order to determine the frequency of each variable in isolation. This considered a simple frequency count of each of the variables studied, presented in section 4.1. However, this procedure does not reveal the type of findings we were looking for, even though it was considered important for initial conclusions. Correspondingly, the second section of this chapter (4.2) includes the data obtained in the first stage, which was re-analysed but this time correlating the different variables using the filter tool from the excel program. Charts and tables are used to illustrate the results. Likewise, a description follows each chart, explaining the figures they present.

4.1 Variables Individually Presented

4.1.1 Type of Reference

The following chart presents the frequency results in terms of the type of reference used in the texts, and the table that follows offers the same results in percentages.

Chart 1 - Type of Reference
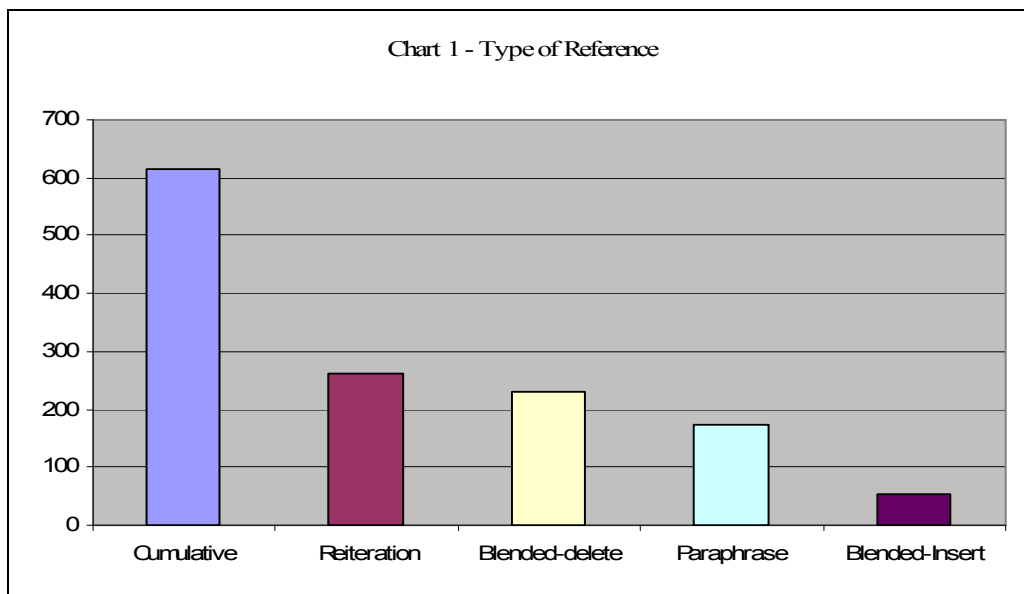
Type of Reference	Occurrences	Percentage
Cumulative	616	40%
Reiteration	261	16%
Blended-delete	231	14%
Paraphrase	175	11%
Blended-Insert	54	3%
Total Referents	1595	100%

Table 1 – Type of Reference

The bar chart above reveals 1595 occurrences of each type of reference within the forty editorials analysed. It contains only the cases of co-reference. Cumulative reference is the most frequent type of reference, as can be seen, with a total number of 616 occurrences, equivalent to 40% of the referents, followed by reiteration with 263 items, each of them corresponding to 16% of the total sample. Blended-delete reference type appears 231 times with 14% of the referring expressions, whilst paraphrase makes up 175 occurrences, which is equal to 11%. Finally, the least frequent type of reference is blended-insert, only 54 examples, with 3%.

4.1.2 Kind of Referring Expression

From the following chart, it can be concluded that four categories of referring expressions are the most widely used to co-refer in journalistic editorials.
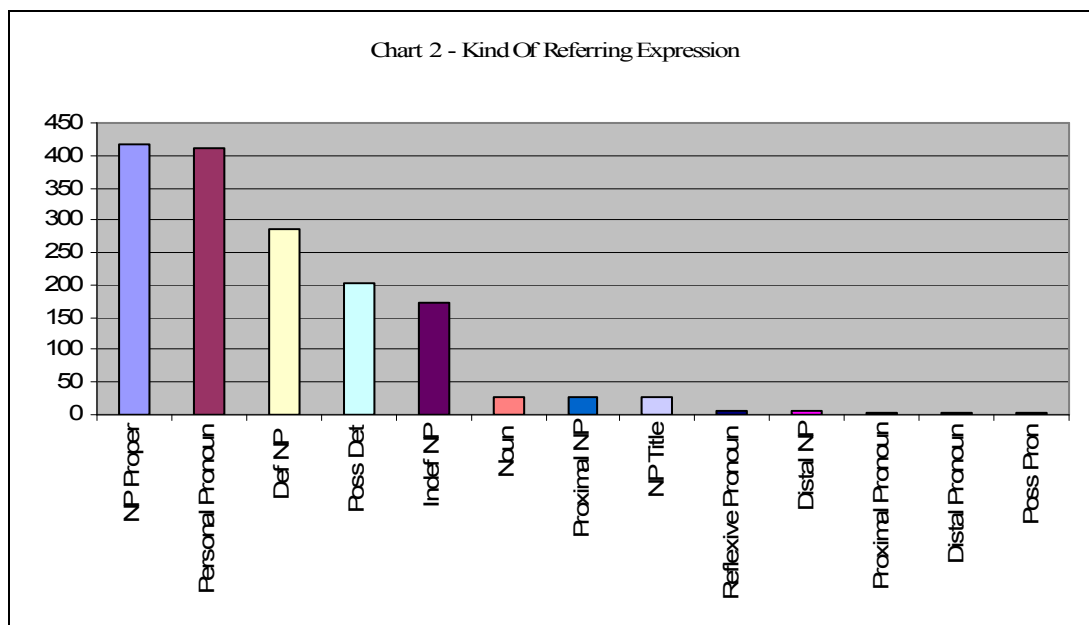
Kind of Referring Expression	Occurrences	Percentage
NP Proper	420	26.43%
Personal Pronoun	410	25.80%
Def NP	286	17.99%
Poss Det	202	12.71%
Indef NP	172	10.82%
Noun	28	1.76%
Proximal NP	27	1.69%
NP Title	26	1.63%
Reflexive Pronoun	6	0.37%
Distal NP	5	0.31%
Proximal Pronoun	3	0.18%
Poss Pron	2	0.12%
Distal Pronoun	2	0.12%
Total	1589	100%

Table 2 – Kind of Referring Expression

The table shows all the categories of referring expressions found within the editorials, excluding 8 cases in which nominal clauses were used as co-referents, leaving thus a total outcome of 1589 examples (equalling 100%). The most widely used categories were NP proper, including 420 samples, and personal pronoun with 410 instances. Each category is roughly equivalent to 26% of the total universe of occurrences. With 286 cases (18%), def NP follows the quantitative list. In fourth place we find poss det, which presents 202 instances equivalent to 12,71% of the cases. Far behind, as the last significant category, is indef NP with less than half of the cases from the most predominant category (NP proper) with only 172 occurrences, equivalent to 10,82%. The rest of the categories, equivalent to 6,18% of the total number, are irrelevant because of the low number of instances within the final outcome. They include noun, 28 samples, proximal NP, 27 samples, and NP title with 26 samples. At the end of the list we find reflexive pronoun (0,37%), distal NP (0,31%), proximal pronoun (0,18%), distal pronoun (0,12%) and poss pron (0,12%).

4.1.3 Type of Entity

The editorials used for the study treated several topics on current affairs, such as politics, science and researches, and their influence in the world. Bearing this in mind, two types of entities were considered.

Chart 3 - Type of Entity

46%

54%
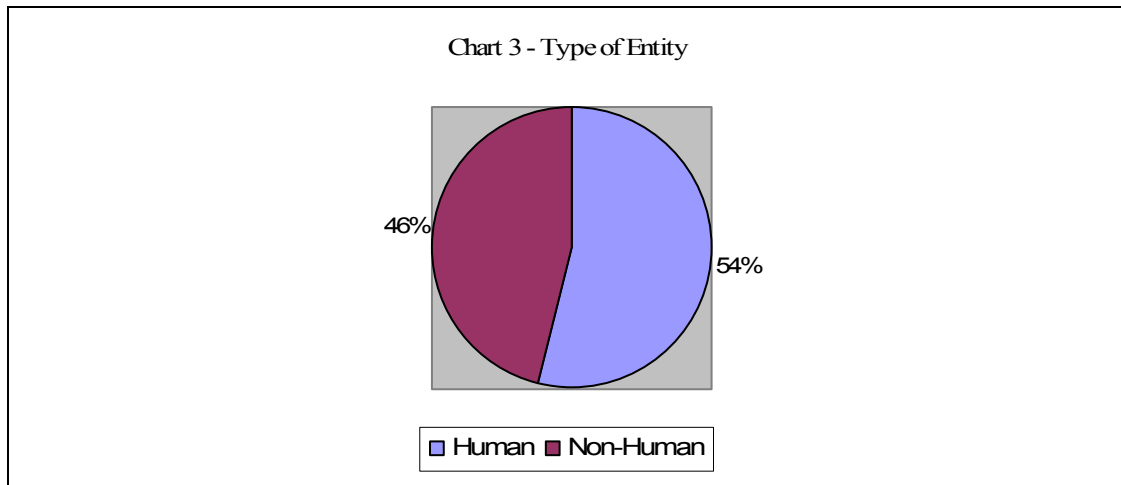
Human Non-Human

In this pie chart, the frequency of both human and non-human entities is displayed.

The former predominates in the study with 859 instances, which equals 54%, representing more than half of all the cases. Non-human entities, on the other hand, total 736 appearances, which makes 46% out of the total range of occurrences.

4.1.4 Subtype in terms of Syntactic Complexity

The following pie chart shows two subtypes of referring expressions regarding the consistency between the co-referent and the original referent.

Chart 4 - Subtype in Terms of Syntactic Complexity

10%

90%
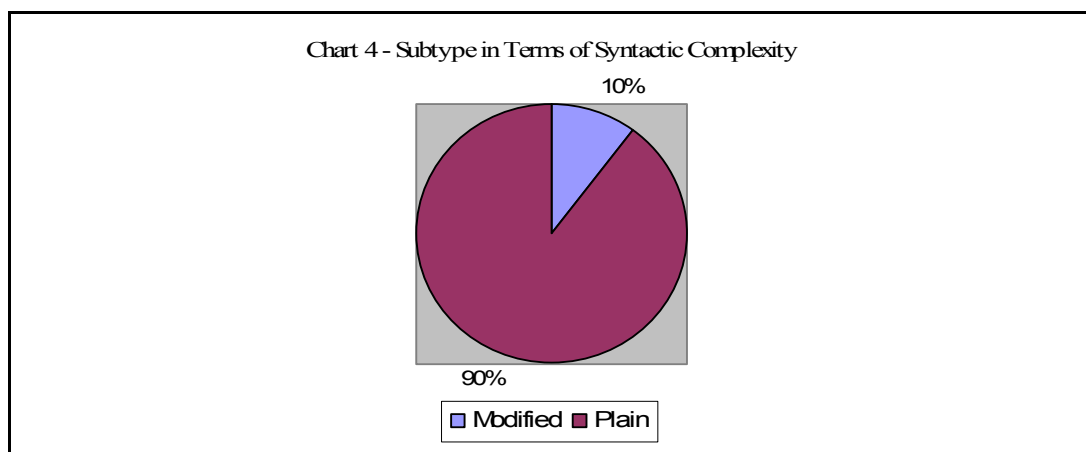
Modified Plain

This chart indicates whether the form of the co-reference appearing in the corpus contained modification or not. Clearly, the dominant subcategory, with 1198 samples, is the plain subtype, corresponding to 90%, while the modified expressions reach only 10%, with 139 samples. Referents are not included in this chart.

4.1.5 Phoricity

Phoricity is the subcategory shown in the chart below. It includes two types of referencing directions, both of them belonging to endophoric reference.

Chart 5 - Phoricity

1%

99%

□ Ana ■ Cata
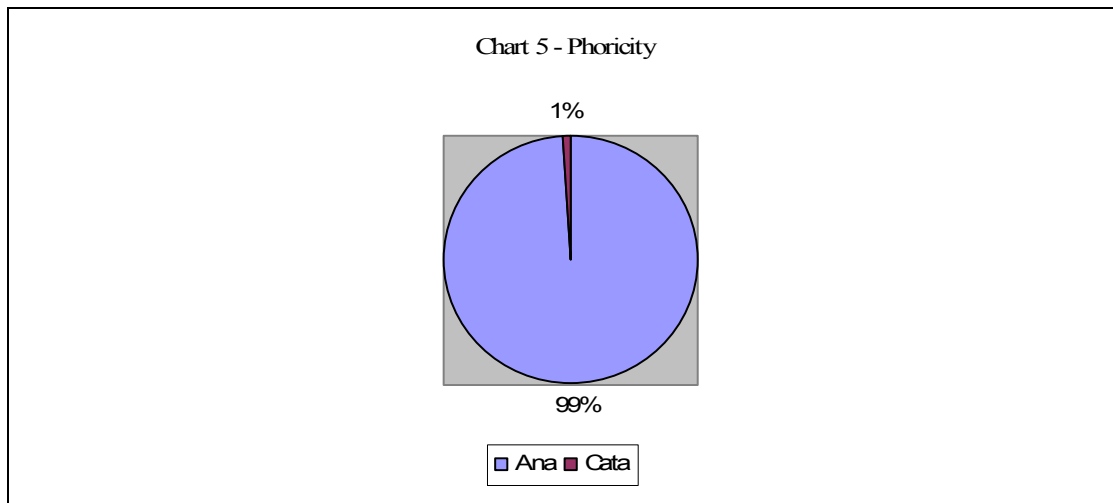
Phoricity	Occurrences	Percentage
Ana	1325	99%
Cata	14	1%
Total	1337	100%

Table 3 – Phoricity

Evidently, anaphoric reference is the most predominant type of reference, with 1325 examples, yielding 99% of the total sample, leaving only 14 cases of cataphoric reference (1%), which is clearly an exception to the prevailing type.

4.1.6 Factor

In the chart below, the prevalence of the textual factor is demonstrated and compared to the other two factors in consideration, i.e. the rhetorical factor and the stylistic factor.

Chart 6 - Factor
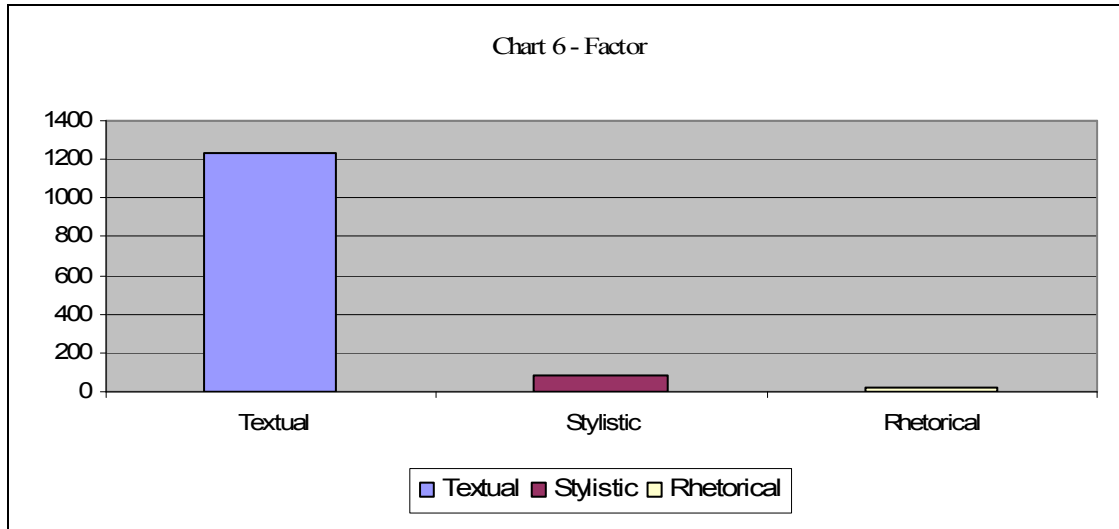
Factor	Occurrences	Percentage
Textual	1228	93%
Stylistic	81	6%
Rhetorical	16	1%
Total	1325	100%

Table 4 – Factor

The textual factor has 1228 occurrences, which is equivalent to 93% of the total samples from the 40 editorials. In contrast, the stylistic factor reaches 6% with 81 cases, and at the bottom of the list is the rhetorical factor, which presents only 16 units with only 1% of the occurrences. In this chart, actual referents and cataphoric co-referents were not included, as the former is not part of the study, and the latter does not inform on the factor.

4.1.7 Topicality

This chart depicts the number of occurrences in which co-referents were considered as topics or sub-topics with respect to the editorial they belong to and the paragraph in which they appeared.

Chart 7 - Topicality
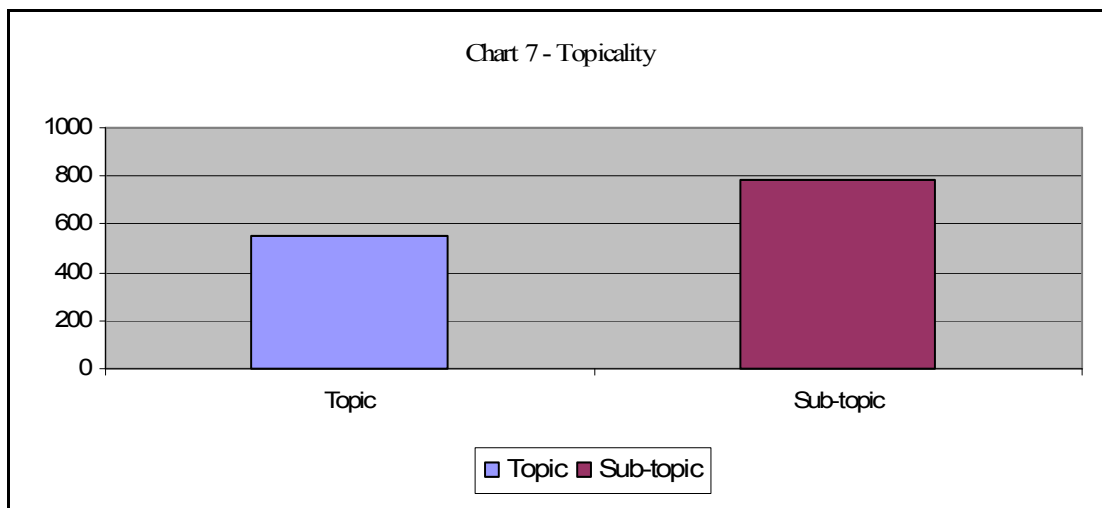
Topicality	Occurrences	Percentage
Topic	554	41%
Sub-topic	783	59%
Total	1337	100%

Table 5 – Topicality

In the total number of occurrences, 554 samples correspond to co-referents considered as topics, representing 41% of the total, while sub-topics, with 783 cases and 59% of the total, evidently predominate. Referents were not considered in the charts.

4.1.8 Activation
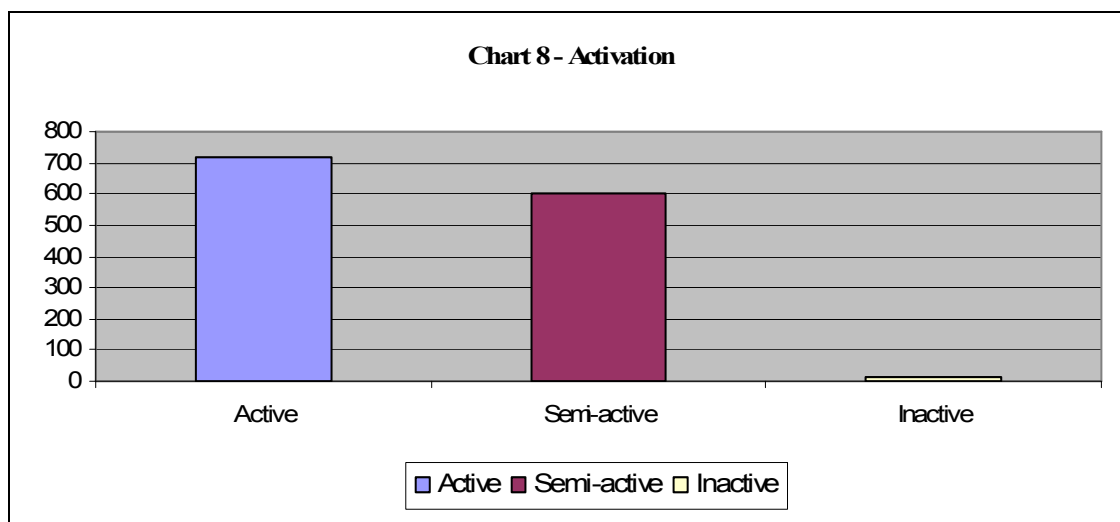
Chart 8 - Activation

Factor	Occurrences	Percentage
Active	721	54%
Semi-active	602	45%
Inactive	14	1%
Total	1337	100%

Table 6 – Activation

The bar chart above shows the number of times a co-referent was active, semi-active or inactive considering proximity to the previous/following mention of the same referent.

Regarding active co-referents, there were 721 cases, which represent 54% of the total occurrences. Semi-active co-referents fall down to 602 samples (45%), while inactive co-referents have an exceptional occurrence of only 14 times from a universe of 1337 examples. Referents are not included in the total.

4.1.9 Syntactic Congruence

This chart below presents the syntactic congruence between a co-referent and its previous mention, i.e. whether they appeared in the same syntactic position.

Chart 9 - Syntactic Congruence
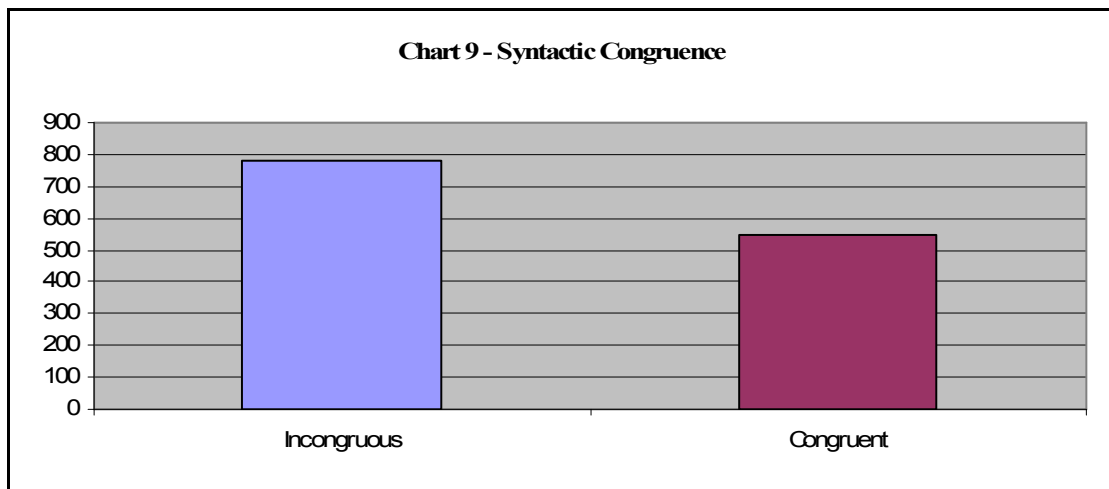
Syntactic Congruence	Occurrences	Percentage
Congruent	545	41%
Incongruous	780	59%
Total	1325	100%

Table 7 – Syntactic Congruence

545 occurrences were congruent, equivalent to 41% of the occurrences. On the other hand, more co-referents were incongruous with respect to their antecedents, making 780 cases with 59% of the total. Referents as well as cataphoric co-referents are not considered as they cannot be compared to any previous mention.

4.1.10 Syntactic Function

The distribution of the syntactic functions of the referring expressions, excluding the actual referents, can be seen in the following chart.

Chart 10 - Syntactic Function
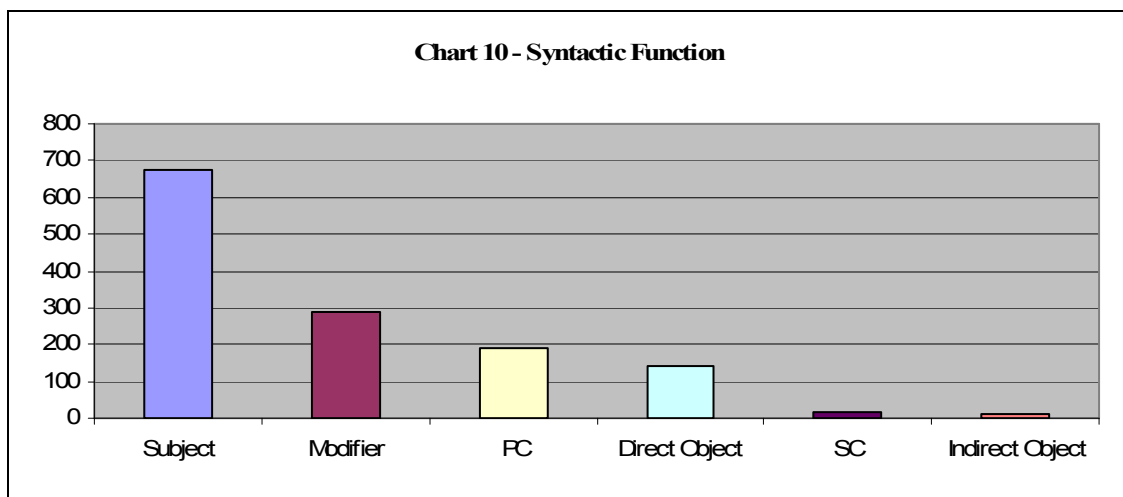
Syntactic Function	Occurrences	Percentage
Subject	673	50%
Modifier	289	22%
PC	193	15%
Direct Object	143	11%
SC	14	1%
Indirect Object	13	0,98%
Total	1325	100%

Table 8 – Syntactic Function

The subject position appears as the most outstanding function with 50% of the full samples, meaning 673 cases. This function is followed by the modifier function, whose occurrences total less than half of the cases of the main function. Modifier attained 289 samples, which equals 22%. PC comes next, a function that occurs 193 times and is equivalent to 15% of

the complete universe of the data. Direct object position, with 143 and 11%, takes the fourth place in the scale of occurrences, the last significant syntactic function in terms of appearances. The two remaining functions are SC and indirect object, with 14 and 13 samples respectively.

4.2 Correlations

4.2.1 Type of Entity contrasted with Kind of Referring Expression
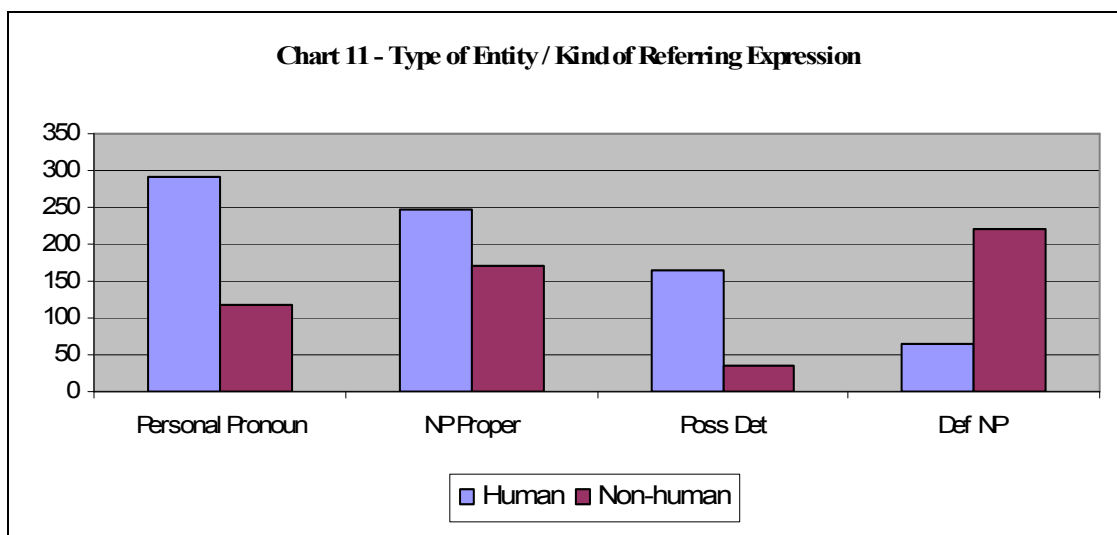
Kind of Referring Expression	Human	Percentage	Non-human	Percentage
Personal Pronoun	292	37%	118	22%
NP Proper	248	32%	170	31%
Poss Det	166	22%	36	7%
Def NP	66	9%	220	40%
Total	772	100%	544	100%

Table 9 – Type of Entity / Kind of Referring Expression

The chart above compares the category type of entity with the four most prevailing kinds of referring expressions, in the horizontal axis, according to the quantitative analysis in Chart 2. Regarding human entities, personal pronoun is the most prevailing category with 292 samples, which is more than four times the number of cases of def NPs, which has only 9%

of the total. Subsequently, NP proper names appear in the second place (32%), corresponding to lower accessibility markers commonly related to human entities. On the other hand, Non-human entities are mainly referred to, as a preferred choice, by def NPs, with 40% of the samples, while poss det are barely used to refer to them, with a minimal occurrence of 7%.

4.2.2 Type of Entity contrasted with Subtype

Chart 12 - Type of Entity / Subtype
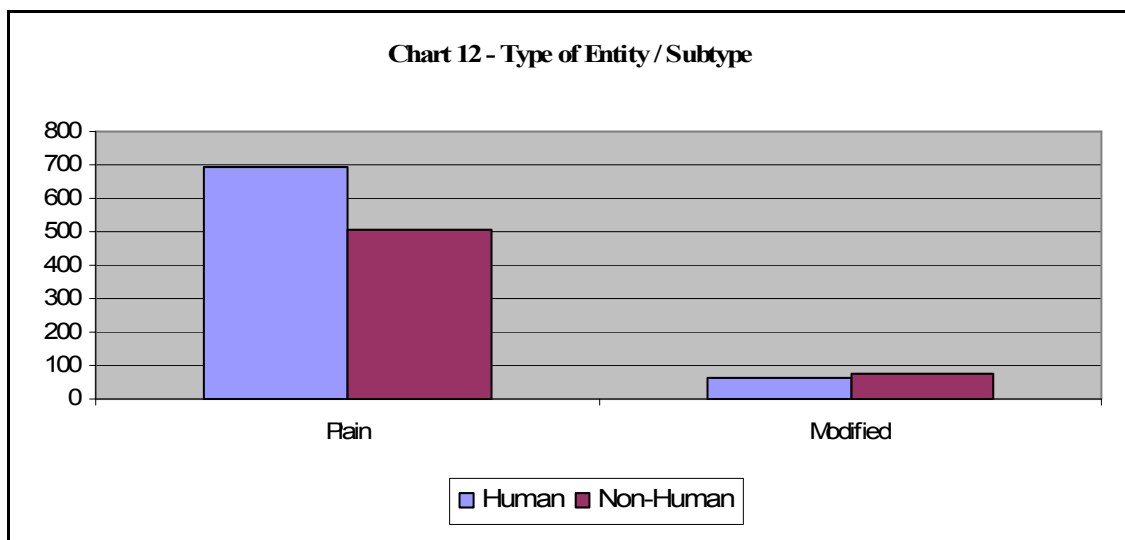
Subtype	Human	Percentage	Non-human	Percentage
Plain	693	92%	507	87%
Modified	63	8%	76	13%
Total	756	100%	581	100%

Table 10 – Type of Entity / Subtype

The tendency to refer to both human and non-human entities by means of plain referring expressions can be clearly seen in this chart. Each type of entity presents a high percentage of occurrences, 92% and 87% respectively. The use of modified referring expressions is less frequent, less than 10% in the case of human entities, and slightly higher in non-human referents.

4.2.3 Type of Entity contrasted with Personal Pronouns

Chart 13 – Type of Entity / Personal Pronoun
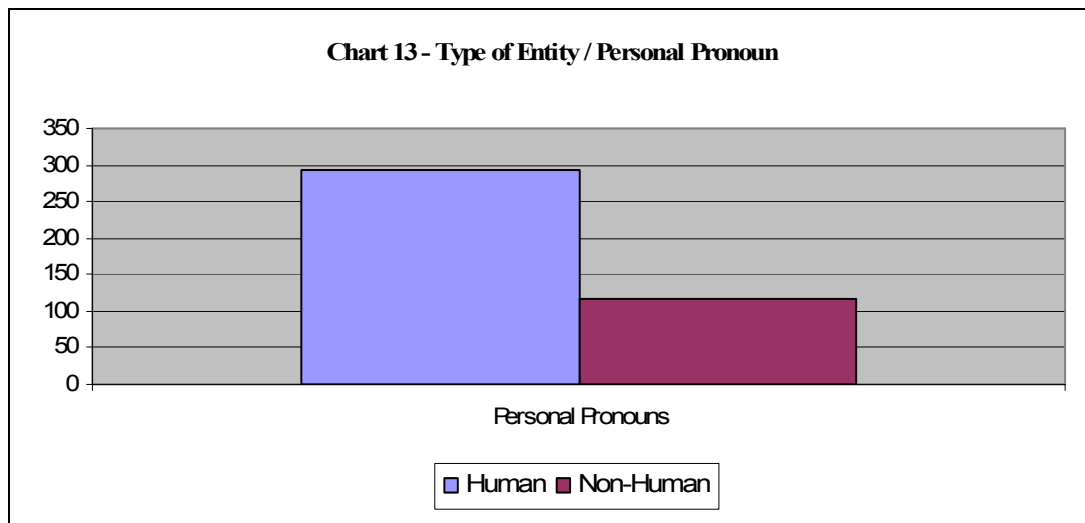
Type of Entity	Personal Pronouns	Percentage
Human	292	71%
Non-Human	118	29%
Total	410	100%

Table 11 – Type of Entity / Personal Pronouns

This chart compares the specific kind of referring expression personal pronoun and its occurrences in referring to human and non-human entities. From the chart, it can be inferred that human entities are referred to by means of personal pronouns two times more often than non-human entities, with only 29% of occurrences against 71% of the former.

4.2.4 Type of Entity contrasted with Mention

A steady, proportional decrease in the mentions of both human and non-human entities throughout the editorials is what the following chart presents. Note that non-human entities are highly co-referred to in their second mention but they present a steep decline in subsequent mentions, while human-entities are more consistent from first to last mention.

Chart 14 - Type of Entity / Mention
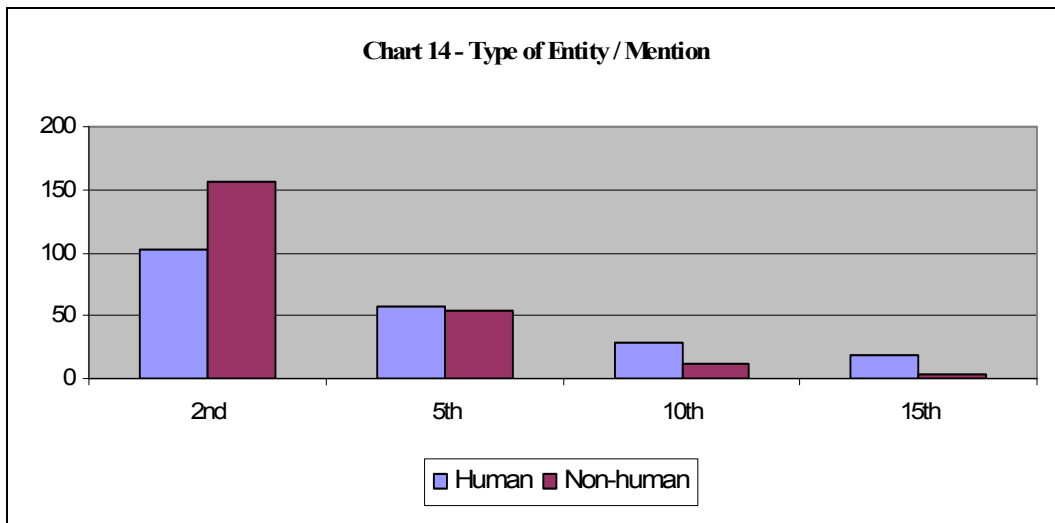
Mention	Human	Percentage	Non-human	Percentage
2nd	102	49%	156	70%
5th	57	28%	54	24%
10th	28	14%	12	5%
15th	18	9%	3	1%
Total	205	100%	225	100%

Table 12 – Type of Entity / Mention

This chart shows a congruent distribution of the referring expressions in terms of type of entity regarding mention in each of the analysed editorials. Human entities have 102 second mentions, while non-human entities present 156 cases. Fifth mentions exhibit an approximation in human and non-human entities, showing 57 and 54 occurrences respectively. The number of mentions decreases as the co-referring expression is less proximal to the referent. This said, human entities are mentioned 28 times in their tenth referral, while non-human is less than half with only 12 samples. Finally, human entities keep appearing consistently, with 18 cases against 3 mentions of non-human entities only.

4.2.5 Type of Referent contrasted with Type of Entity

Chart 15 - Type of Entity / Type of Referent
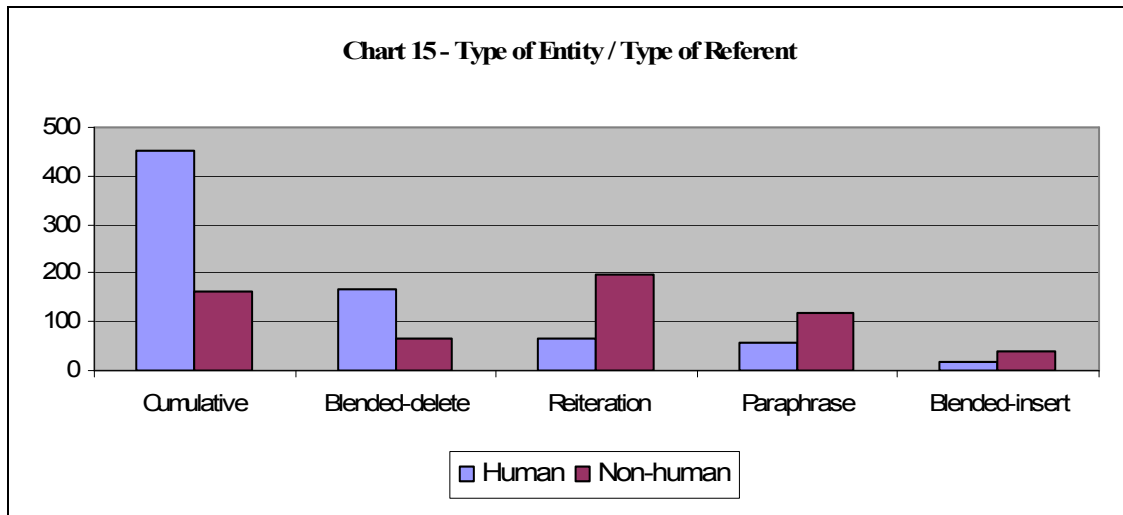
Type of Referent	Human	Percentage	Non-human	Percentage
Cumulative	453	59.9%	163	28%
Blended-delete	165	21.8%	66	11%
Reiteration	64	8.46%	197	34%
Paraphrase	58	7.67%	117	20%
Blended-insert	16	2.11%	38	7%
Total	756	100%	581	100%

Table 13 – Type of Entity / Type of Referent

As seen in the chart above, cumulative reference is far the most frequently used type of reference when referring to human entities, occurring 453 times, 60% of the total referring expressions. The type of reference that immediately follows is blended-delete, which represents 21.8% of the cases, yielding 165 samples. Reiteration shows a small number of preferences, the same as paraphrase, the former equivalent to 8.46% and the latter to 7.67%. The least frequently used type of referent in referring to both human and non-human entities is blended-insert, with 16 and 38 samples respectively. Reiteration (34%) and cumulative reference (28%) are the most salient referring expressions when talking about non-human entities, while paraphrase and blended-delete represent 20% and 11% correspondingly.

4.2.6 Type of Referent contrasted with Topicality

Chart 16 - Type of Referent / Topicality
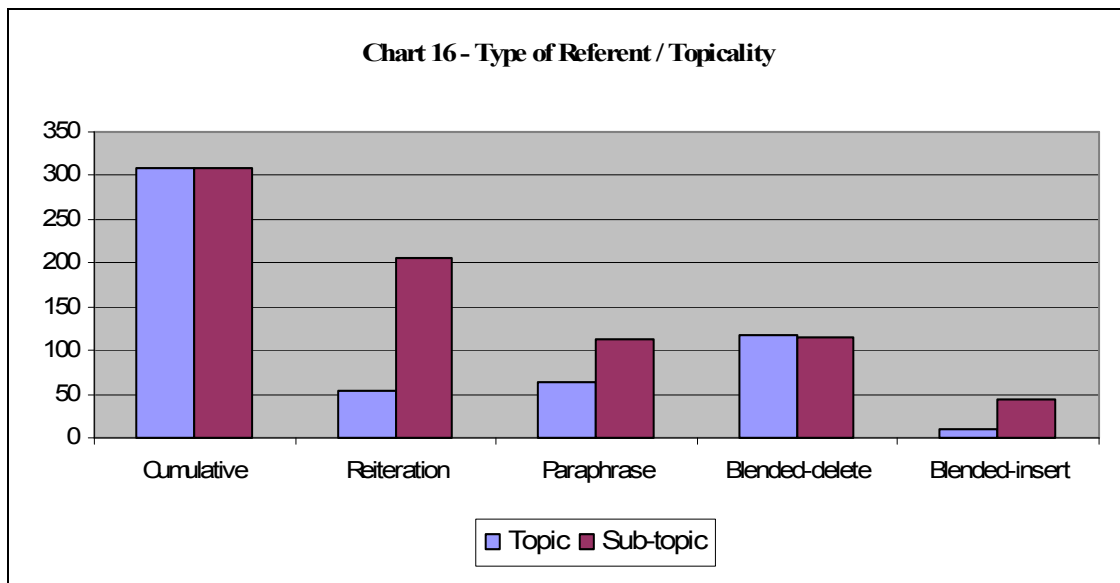
Type of Referent	Topic	Percentage	Non-Topic	Percentage
Cumulative	308	56%	308	40%
Blended-delete	117	21%	114	15%
Paraphrase	63	11%	112	14%
Reiteration	55	10%	206	26%
Blended-insert	11	2%	43	5%
Total	554	100%	783	100%

Table 14 – Type of Referent / Topicality

In terms of topicality, cumulative reference is by far the most preferred type of referent, presenting the same frequency (308 samples) in both topic and sub-topic categories. Nevertheless, they represent a different percentage in relation to each category when analysed individually. Cumulative reference represents 56% of the topical referring expressions, while sub-topical referents are cumulative only 40% of the total. Reiteration is the second choice for sub-topic with 206 occurrences, equalling 26% of the total. In the case of topic, blended-delete appears 117 times, which is almost the same number for sub-topics (114) and sub-topic/paraphrase (112, 14%). The least frequent type of referent in both topical categories is blended-insert, with 11 samples for topic and 43 times as sub-topic.

4.2.7 Type of Referent contrasted with Factor

The chart below shows the relationship between the type of referent used in each of the three factor types studied in this research.
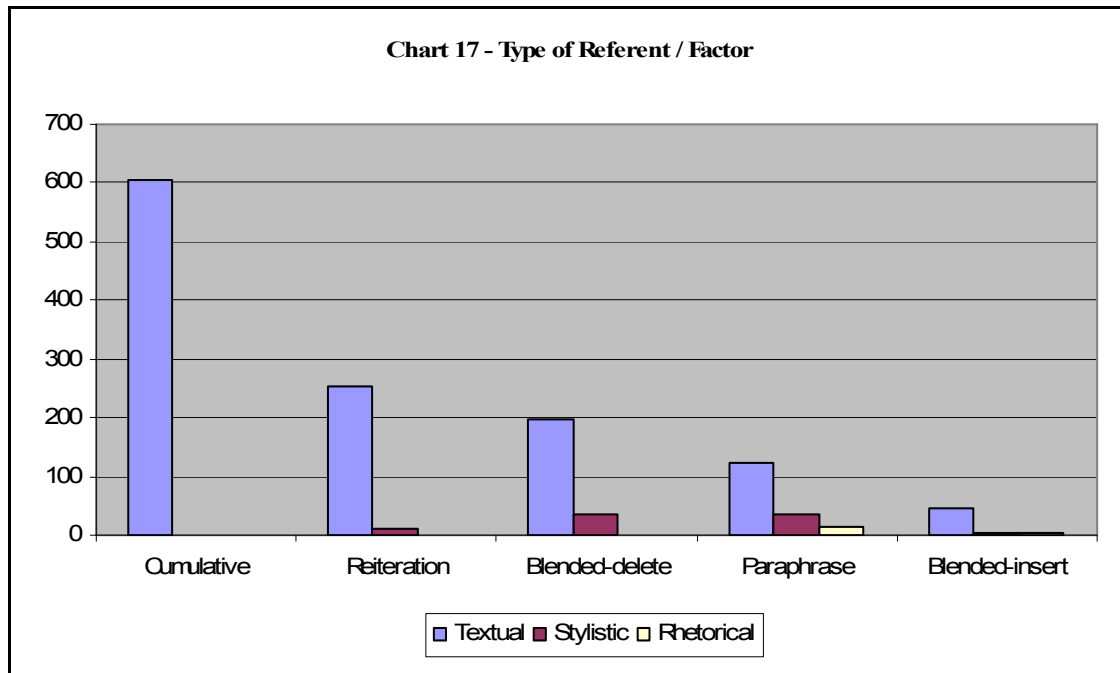
Type of Referent	Textual	Percentage	Stylistic	Percentage	Rhetorical	Percentage
Cumulative	606	49%	-	-	-	-
Reiteration	254	21%	9	11%	-	-
Blended-delete	197	16%	34	42%	-	-
Paraphrase	124	10%	34	42%	13	81%
Blended-insert	47	4%	4	5%	3	19%
Total	1228	100%	81	100%	16	100%

Table 15 – Type of Referent / Factor

Considering the textual factor, the predominant type of reference is evidently cumulative reference, with 606 occurrences (almost 50%), while other considerable choices are reiteration, with 254 samples and blended-delete, which is used 197 times. The stylistic and rhetorical factors are less frequent, paraphrase being the type of referring expression mainly used for those purposes, with 42% and 81% respectively. Blended-insert for rhetorical purposes is used 3 times only, representing 19% of the total cases.

4.2.8 Topicality contrasted with Syntactic Congruence

The chart below shows the results regarding the congruence between referring expressions and their antecedents when topic or sub-topic.

Chart 18 - Syntactic Congruence / Topicality
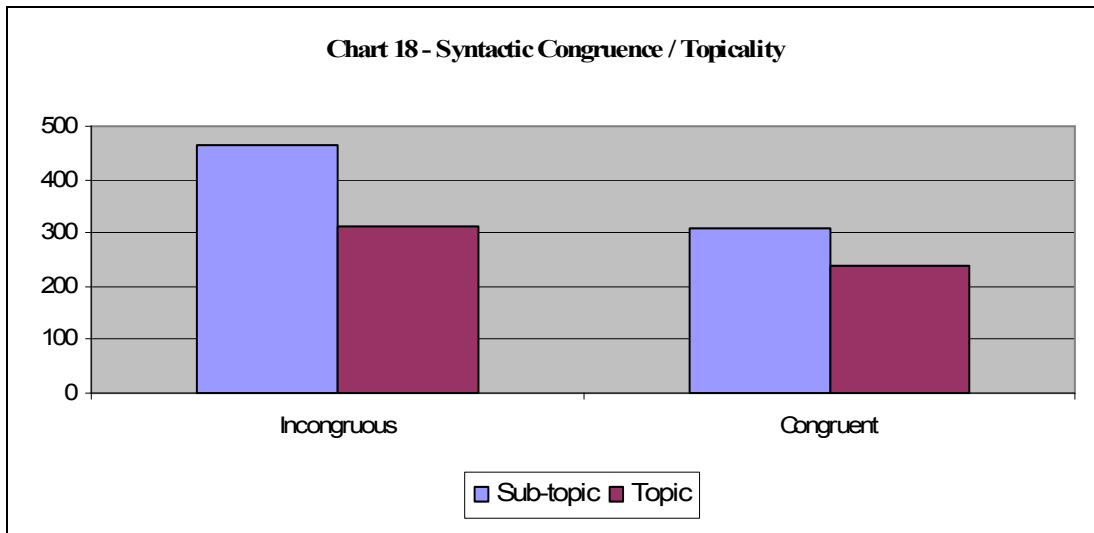
Syntactic Congruence	Sub-topic	Percentage	Topic	Percentage
Incongruous	465	60%	313	57%
Congruent	307	40%	238	43%
Total	772	100%	551	100%

Table 16 – Syntactic Congruence / Topicality

As seen above, incongruous topics and sub-topics are more recurrent than congruent ones. There are 313 samples (57%) of incongruous/topic referring expressions, while incongruous/sub-topic yields 465 instances, 60% of the total samples of that category. Regarding the congruent category, 238 samples were found for topic, and 307 for sub-topic, 43% and 40% respectively.

4.2.9 Topicality contrasted with Mention

The charts present the relationship between the topicality of the referring expressions and their number of mentions throughout the analysed editorials.

Chart 19 - Topicality / Mention
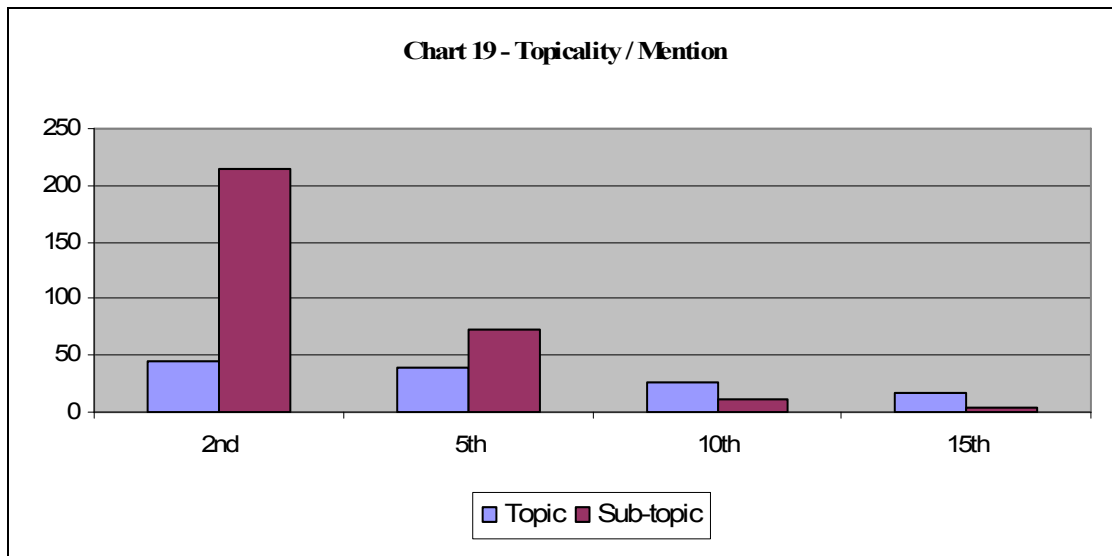
Mention	Topic	Percentage	Sub-topic	Percentage
2nd	44	35%	214	71%
5th	39	31%	72	24%
10th	28	21%	12	4%
15th	17	13%	4	1%
Total	127	100%	302	100%

Table 17 – Topicality / Mention

Considering topic, out of 127 total samples, 44 correspond to second mentions of co-referents, a number that slightly decreases to 39 cases in the fifth mention. Regarding sub-topic, 214 mentions are found, but there is a sharp reduction of them in the fifth mention, which goes slightly over a third of second mentions, with 72 samples. Tenth mention is more proportional in the case of topics, where there are only 10% less cases than in fifth mention. On the contrary, tenth mention of sub-topics continues the steep decline with only 12 samples, 4% of the total. Finally, 17 cases of fifteenth mentions are present in topical referring expressions, while sub-topical samples reach only 4 items.

4.2.10 Topicality contrasted with Factor
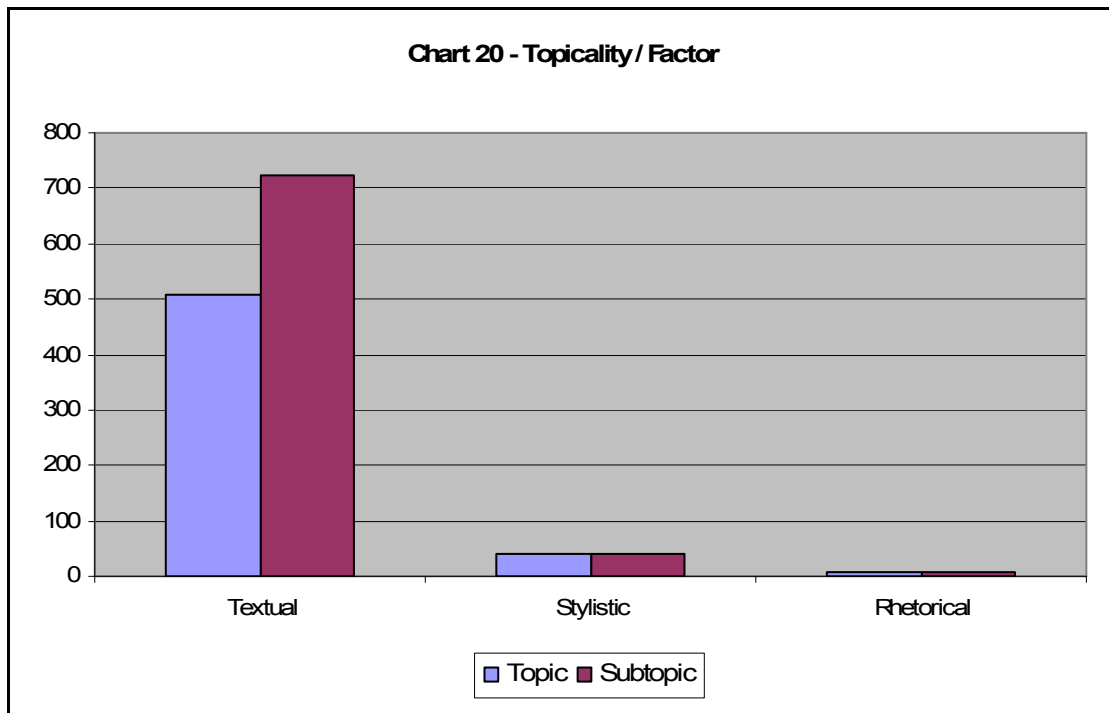
Factor	Topic	Percentage	Sub-topic	Percentage
Textual	506	92%	722	94%
Stylistic	39	7%	42	5%
Rhetorical	8	1%	8	1%
Total	553	100%	772	100%

Table 18 – Topicality / Factor

As this chart shows, 92% of topical referring expressions are the result of the textual factor in the corpus, while the 8% left is completed by 39 cases of stylistic co-referents, and 8 rhetorical ones. In the case of sub-topical referring expressions, 722 of them are presented using the textual factor, equivalent to 94% of the sub-topic category. Stylistic sub-topical co-referents occur 42 times, while rhetorical presents only 8 samples.

Clearly, the predominant option in the topical category is the textual factor.

4.2.11 Factor contrasted with Syntactic Congruence

In this chart, the syntactic congruence of co-referents with respect to their referent is related to the factor category.

Chart 21 - Factor / Syntactic Congruence

Table 19 – Factor / Syntactic Congruence
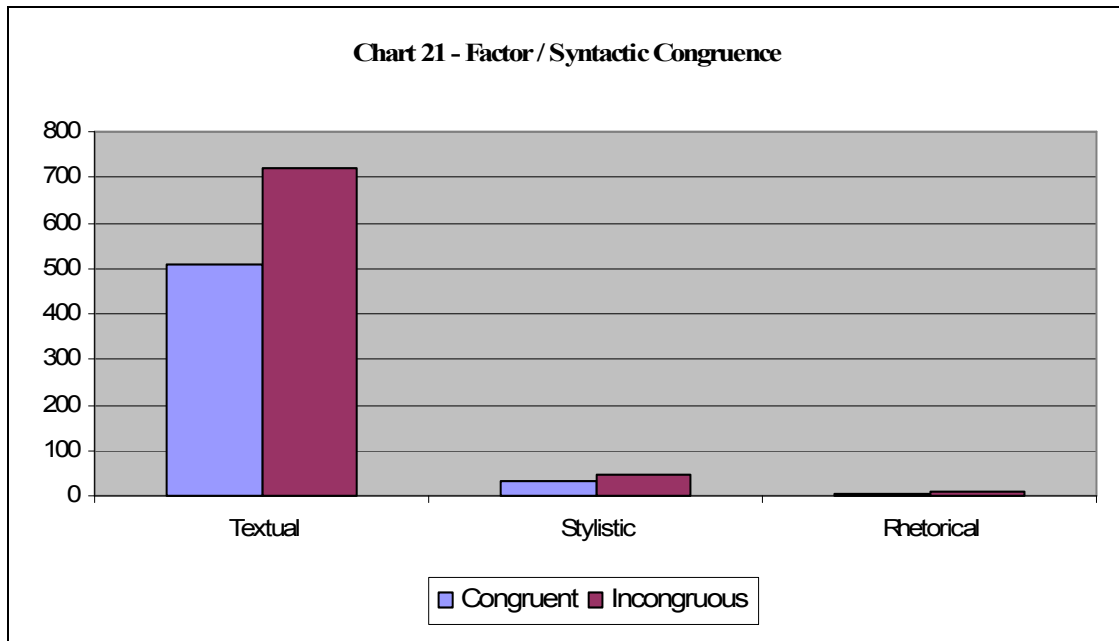
Factor	Congruent	Percentage	Incongruous	Percentage
Textual	507	93%	721	93%
Stylistic	32	6%	49	6%
Rhetorical	6	1%	10	1%
Total	545	100%	780	100%

It can be seen that incongruous referring expressions influenced by the textual factor are highly numerous, with 721 samples which are equivalent to 93% of the total. 507 textual co-referents are also congruent, representing 93% of this category. Stylistic and rhetorical factors have a minimal presence, with less than 6% of the totals of congruent and incongruous categories.

4.2.12 Factor contrasted with Syntactic Function

The previous chart presented the relationship between factor and syntactic congruence. Only considering those congruent samples, the following chart exhibits a comparison of factors against the syntactic function of the referring expressions.

Chart 22 – Factor / Syntactic Function
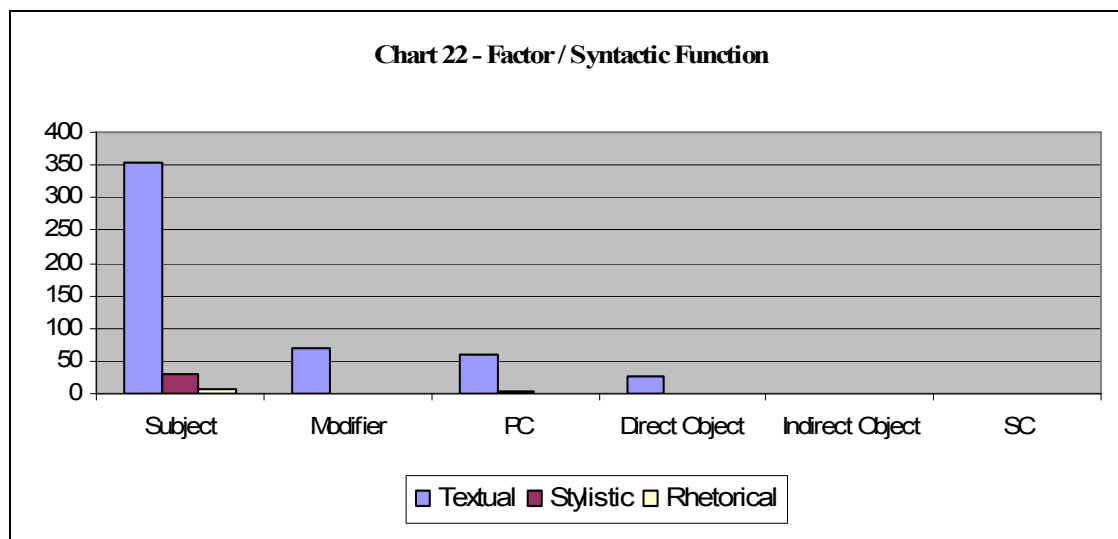
Syntactic Function	Textual	Percentage	Stylistic	Percentage	Rhetorical	Percentage
Subject	355	70%	29	91%	5	83%
Modifier	69	14%	1	3%	-	-
PC	58	11%	2	6%	1	17%
Direct Object	25	5%	-	-	-	-
Indirect Object	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	507	100%	32	100%	6	100%

Table 20 - Factor / Syntactic Function

From the chart, it is possible to notice that most of the congruent referring expressions that occur as the result of the textual factor correspond to subjects, with 355 samples, which is more than 70% of the textual samples. In the case of the stylistic and rhetorical factors, again, the congruent co-referents have a subject function, although their number is largely inferior to the textual ones. Congruent co-referents acting as modifiers reach a total number of 69 samples in the case of the textual factor. PC and direct object are the least frequent syntactic functions regarding the textual factor, and almost exceptional in stylistic and rhetorical factors.

4.2.13 Blended-insert contrasted with Activation

Chart 23 – Blended-insert / Activation
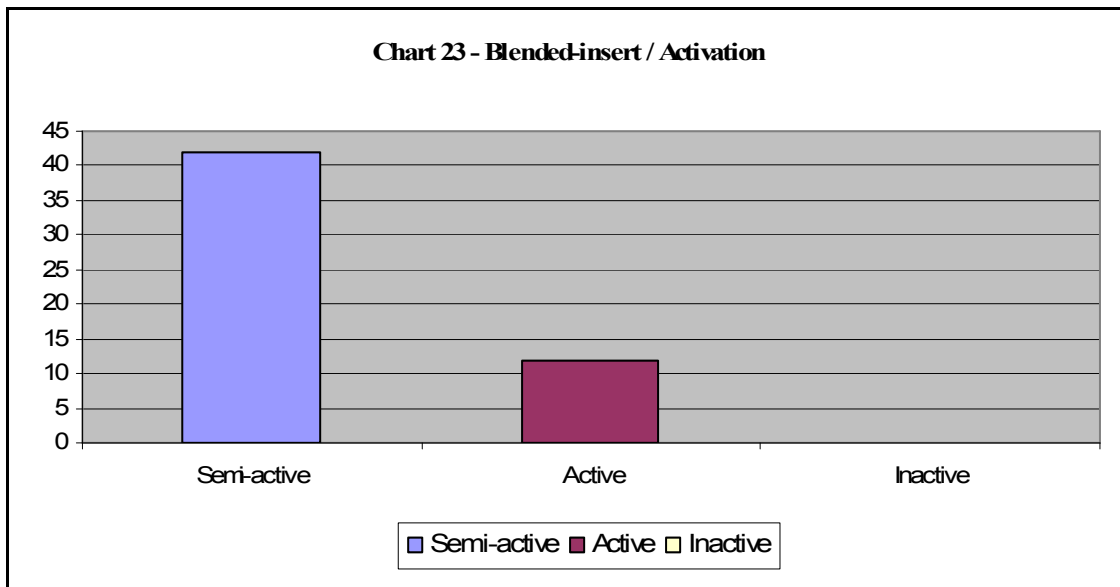
Activation	Blended-Insert	Percentage
Semi-active	42	78%
Active	12	22%
Inactive	-	-
Total	54	100%

Table 21 – Blended-insert / Activation

From 54 samples of the blended-insert type, 42 cases are in a semi-active focus, which is equivalent to 78%. Active co-referents are referred to by means of blended-insert reference in 12 cases only.

4.2.14 Cumulative contrasted with Activation

Chart 24 - Cumulative / Activation
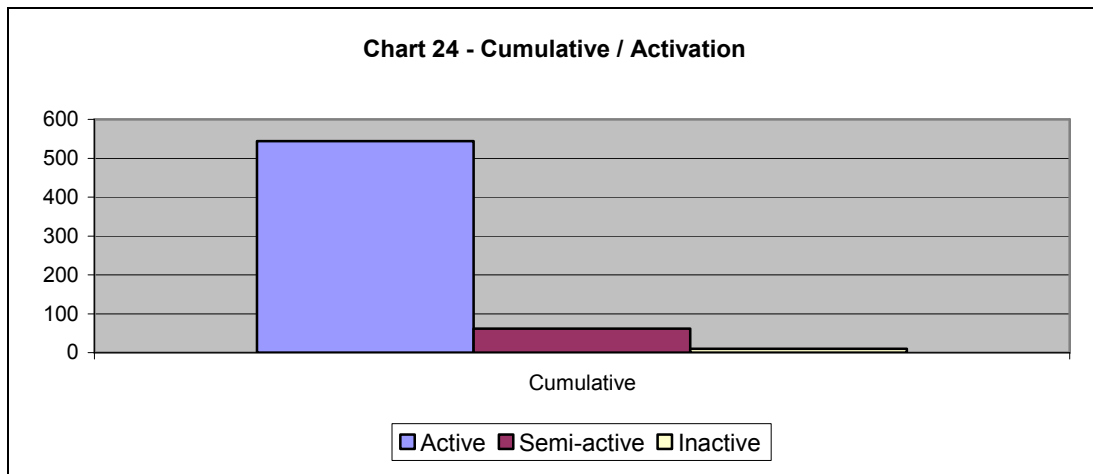
Activation	Cumulative	Percentage
Active	544	88%
Semi-active	62	10%
Inactive	10	2%
Total	616	100%

Table 22 – Cumulative / Activation

The chart presents the activation status of cumulative co-referring expressions. The highest number of samples, 544, corresponds to active cumulative co-referents, which is equivalent to 88% of the total. Semi-active follows with an evidently lower number of cases, 62 only, which correspond to 10% of the cumulative co-referents. Finally, inactive cumulative co-referring expressions have a total number of appeareances which is almost exceptional, with only 10 cases of 616 registers, equivalent to 2%.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

The authors of the current research have proposed that the textual factor is the most predominant factor when selecting a linguistic expression to refer to a previously mentioned referent in journalistic editorials. To demonstrate this, the group analysed a corpus of forty editorials taken from two British broadsheets: *The Guardian* and *The Independent*, out of which significant results concerning the use of co-referential items have been obtained.

The results clearly show that the textual factor is the most predominant one in the texts analysed. This factor displays 93% of occurrences, figure which evidently outdoes the stylistic and rhetorical factors –6% and 1% respectively. Therefore, it is possible to state that activation plays a fundamental role in English by affecting the wording of referents. This is demonstrated by the number of cumulative high accessible markers. When activated, referents tend to take this form.

Even though the specific genre characteristics of editorials may have influenced the results, this does not invalidate the general assumption of the relevance of activation. Argumentative texts attempt at displaying discursive clarity and logical sequencing of the arguments in order to be convincing. Considering this, we assume that writers select textual rather than stylistic or rhetorical co-referential items with the aim of presenting their argumentation in the clearest, most factual and logically-structured possible way, avoiding embellished and subjective wording, which is characteristic of the stylistic and rhetorical strategies, as asserted by Simpson (2004) and Scaglione (1980). It would be interesting to investigate whether the predominance of the textual factor would equally be as relevant in other kinds of texts, such as literary texts or conversation.

When considering the stylistic factor, it is possible to claim that the use of style-driven forms lies on the avoidance of repetition of certain linguistic forms by using mostly paraphrases and types of blending. This is in agreement with the postulates of Corvalán (2007).

On the other hand, the presence of the rhetorical factor in the corpus is practically insignificant, and its use can be explained by the aim of the writer to keep the reader's attention. In this type of text, writers do not seem inclined to create special impacts, probably because they want to ascribe to an objective tone, again typical of journalism in English.

One of the first and straightforward findings is shown in chart 4.1.5 which relates to Radden and Dirven´s (2007) sub-division of phoricity, with 99% of the co-reference items corresponding to cases of anaphora and only 1% to cataphora. This proves the fact observed by most grammarians (see, for example Halliday and Hasan 1976 and Biber et al. 1999) that cataphora is only used under special circumstances and is typically associated to a special connotation (for example, the creation of suspense), and since these texts are objective, its low occurrence may be of a reflection of this.

The number of cases of cumulative reference and the number of cases of reiteration, paraphrase and variations or blending which are influenced by the textual factor, again, clearly demonstrate that activation is a key factor in the texts studied. As shown in chart 4.1.8 (see chapter IV), 54% of the referring expressions are active, while 45% of them are semi-active. Even though the difference between active and semi-active is not considerably wide, some reasons can be given to explain this trend when relating this variable to topicality. Topics seem to be more active than sub-topics. This difference can be explained by the fact that topics are more important and, consequently, more things are predicated about them; they tend to remain active throughout the entire text. Sub-topics, on the other hand, tend to be semi-active because they are not the most important referents in the text, there are more competing referents, they are distributed more separately throughout the text, and there are more sub-topics than topics.

In addition, it is widely accepted that English has a tendency for the use of shorter rather than longer sentences when writing. This may have had an impact for the results obtained regarding sub-topics. Since distance was one of the criteria considered for de-activation, there are more cases of semi-active referents as sub-topics.

When considering activation in relation to the type of referent some interesting facts can be observed. The results reveal that the number of cumulative items which are active is overwhelmingly higher than semi-active ones −544 and 62 respectively. This fact is a confirmation of Gundel et al.´s (1993) Giveness Hierarchy. The referents have to be already activated in order for writers to use personal pronouns and other definite demonstratives. In order to successfully re-activate a referent, other linguistic forms are needed. As the results show, the one that is used most frequently is reiteration -213 cases in semi-active and only 48 cases in active state. We believe that this is due to the fact that the most natural and unequivocal way to reactivate a referent is by reiteration.

The other type of reference that was used in a great number of cases was blended-delete, which is also some sort of repetition but, since the referent was already mentioned earlier in the text, it can also be easily identified. This is possible because the writer uses the core information that he assumes is sufficient for the reader to retrieve the intended referent. It is also important to point out that in the cases of blended-delete there is an important difference between the percentages of this form when active and when semi-active.

By the same token, blended-insert cases −even though not significant in number with only 54 instances– are interesting in that 78% of that total is used in the semi-active and only 22% in the active state. This can be accounted for by the fact that, in order to re-activate a referent that is already semi-active, the author chose to pre-modify the mentioned referent to make it more specific or simply do so because of a personal stylistic or rhetorical choice.

As stated earlier in the theoretical framework, authors such as Gundel et al. (1993) and Ariel (2008) have proposed certain scales in relation to activation and forms of referring expressions. In chart 4.1.2 it can be seen that their claims are confirmed with our findings. In terms of form, personal pronouns, which have a high degree of accessibility and are used mainly when the referent is active, are the most frequent expressions.

The other important group is cases where proper names were used. This is particularly so in the case of human referents, which were often addressed by using an NP proper form. These

forms according to Ariel (2008) exhibit a low degree of activation and are harder for the addressee to retrieve. However, in these texts they seem to be necessary because the authors of the texts want to retain clarity when reactivating an already semi-active referent.

The other form that follows in number of occurrence is the Def NP. This was also expected because the use of the article *the* signals an already activated or semi-activated referent. The fact that the number of Indef NP is comparatively low is also a confirmation of the theory. These expressions help to access a certain representation and introduce new topics into the texts, which proves Chafe´s (1994) perspectives of given and new. This is an indication that writers tend to adhere to given topics, rather than change them. It would be interesting to compare these results with the behaviour of these expressions in such genre as conversation.

When relating the type of referring expression to the type entity, some interesting facts can be pointed out. As shown in chart 4.2.1, the number of personal pronouns, proper names, and possessive determiners used for human entities is considerably higher than the amount used for non-human ones. The number of Def NP with non-human referents, however, is significantly higher than with human ones. These results can be explained by the fact that, in the case of personal pronouns and possessives, expressions such as *I, you, she, he, her, his,* etc. can be used to refer to human entities but not to non-human ones. This can be clearly seen in chart 4.2.3, where 71% of the total of personal pronouns is used for human entities and only 29% for non-human ones. The pronoun *it* can be misleading on many occasions if not used in a proper context because it can refer to many things. Therefore, other forms need to be used accurately to refer back to a mentioned referent. That seems to be the main reason why there is such a big difference in the number of Def NPs. In some cases, it becomes necessary to use reiteration, paraphrase or a Def NP, mainly, when co-referring to non-human entities.

When correlating subtype of syntactic complexity we can see that there is an overwhelming difference between the number of occurrences of co-reference items that are plain with respect to the ones that are modified –90% and 10% respectively, as shown in chart 4.1.4. The fact that referring expressions tend to be plain rather than modified may be accounted for by the fact that the identity of the referents has already been specified and, therefore,

does not require further modification. This tendency can also be demonstrated by the fact that the number of cumulative reference items, which are plain by definition, is the greatest of all types of reference. Once the referent is activated, the tendency is to either use a highly accessible marker or to use another linguistic expression that easily retrieves the referent. If we correlate the subtype to the type of entity we can see that the percentage of plain referring expression is higher for human than for non-human referents. The number of modified entities, however, is higher for non-human ones. There are many more cumulative cases in human referents and it seems to be more common to pre-modify a non-human entity. The fact that proper names can be used to refer back to a human referent may have influenced this tendency.

In relation to the syntactic congruence of co-reference, an interesting fact can be discussed. The results show that 59% of the co-reference is mainly incongruous. This indicates that syntactic parallelism is not a crucial factor when interpreting the identity of referring expressions. In fact, syntax seems to play a minor role. Chart 4.4.1 shows the correlation between syntactic congruence and topicality and it is interesting to see that sub-topics are more incongruous than topics. As shown in chart 4.1.10, 50% of the referring expressions were in subject position, which serves as a proof of the light subject constraint (Chafe 1994). Given information, i.e., shared or known information, tends to come before new information in the discourse. Chart 4.5.2 also clearly shows this preference for given information to go before new, taking the syntactic function of subject. This tendency is found not only in the textual factor, which has already been proved to be predominant, but also 89% of the stylistics and 83% of the rhetorical referring expressions are also in subject position.

Another variable that is interesting to make reference to is mention. This variable was related to topicality and type of reference. Many referents that are considered subtopics only reach the minimal amount of co-reference considered in the research, which is three, and they are not further developed by the author. Therefore, the number of occurrences in relation to mention changes drastically. First of all, we know that 59% of the co-reference

items are sub-topics and 41% are topics. Out of the 214 second mentions found in the texts, 83% of them are sub-topics and only 17% are topics. By the 15th mentions, however, the results show exactly the opposite tendency. Out of a total of 21, only 19% are sub-topic and 81% are topics. This suggests that sub-topics do not tend to be developed thoroughly throughout the text. Topics, on the other hand, receive continuous mentions. Exactly the same tendency can be seen when considering mention and type of entity. Human referents tend to be mentioned throughout the entire text, being more in number than non-human, even though the former occur less than non-human entities in the 2nd mention.

As stated earlier, the textual factor is by far the one that plays the most important role when selecting a linguistic expression for co-reference. As the results show in chart 4.4.3, the textual factor has an overwhelmingly greater influence than that of the stylistic and rhetorical factors, even when compared separately in topics and subtopics. This suggests that it does not matter if the referent is more important than others in the text or if its development is extensive, the author chooses linguistic forms that are clear and easily retrieve a referent. Chart 4.3.3 also proves this tendency by illustrating how the types of referents are in favour of the avoiding of embellished wording and in favour of simple forms such as cumulative items, reiterations and blended-delete expressions. It also proves the fact that types of referents such as paraphrase and blended-insert are more commonly used when the stylistics and rhetorical factor are more predominant and have an influence in the wording of the co-reference, mainly due to a personal decision made by the author.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS

The current dissertation focused on the role of the textual factor in the selection of linguistic expressions to refer to previously mentioned referents in journalistic editorials. The research aimed at attesting that the textual factor is the most predominant one, as compared with the stylistic and rhetorical factors, in the selection of co-referential items in the selected corpus.

The study also attempted at identifying possible correlations between other variables that might influence the wording and selection of co-referents, such as the type of referent, type of entity, kind of referring expression, syntactic complexity, topicality, phoricity, activation, syntactic congruence and syntactic function of the expressions.

In order to meet these objectives, a corpus-based investigation was carried out, which analysed a set of forty journalistic editorials from two British Newspapers: *The Guardian* and *The Independent*, two broadsheets regarded as representative samples of formal written English. The samples were examined in order to identify the cases of co-reference and, afterwards, analysed according to the proposed criteria, which included textual as well as syntactic aspects into consideration.

After analysing and categorising the results obtained in the study, we were able to demonstrate that the textual factor was indeed the most predominant one among the three factors under study; i.e. as compared with the stylistic and rhetorical factors. The results confirm the hypothesis put forward at the beginning of the investigation concerning the role of the textual factor in the selection of co-reference, over that performed by the stylistic and rhetorical factors in the same process.

The textual factor consists of the role played by activation in the structuring of the texts. Whenever a referent was active, cumulative reference was preferred. If semi-active, reiteration or paraphrase were used mostly in cases when there was activation disruption (i.e., a competing referent intervened) or when the referent had been de-activated.

In addition, the need of the editorials' authors for objectiveness may have influenced the findings. In our view, this fact may have contributed to the selection of clear co-referential expressions. Genre constrains, in this case writers' attempt at displaying discursive clarity and a logical sequencing throughout the text so as to express factuality and "argumentative strength", may have influenced the proportion of the frequencies.

Another relevant finding bears relation to syntax. The figures show that syntax does not play an important role in the identification of co-reference. The only function that proved consistent was that of subject position, which is in agreement with Chafe's (1994) light subject constraint. However, back-reference does not require the antecedent to share to same syntactic function. Consequently, the readers of English texts unequivocally rely on contextual, semantic and lexical content rather than on position within the sentence to identify the referents in texts.

The current study raises a number of questions. In the first place, although we took a long way in establishing co-relations, there are still some that were not considered, for example topicality and phoricity. The role of paragraph breaks in activation or topicality would also make an interesting study. Again, it would be a good contribution to find out whether similar results would be obtained if other genres were studied. In particular, additional studies may be carried out to verify if the significant gap between the factors becomes narrower in such genres as literary texts or conversation. These and other issues would certainly make the object of study of further research in the field.

To conclude, the present study aimed at shedding light on an interesting aspect of co-reference and on the way the authors of written English journalistic texts use the factors under study. The relationship of co-reference and the textual factor is undoubtedly fundamental for the better understanding of cohesive devices and the cognitive processes involved when using language and as a means of referring to the possibilities that make up our world.

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APPENDIX I

THE ANALYSIS

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
1	1		Europe	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
1	1	a	Europe	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
1	1	b	Europe	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
1	2		austerity	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
1	2	a	austerity	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
1	2	b	austerity	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
1	3		jobs	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
1	3	a	the jobs	2	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
1	3	b	jobs	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
1	4		European governments	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
1	4	a	its	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
1	4	b	its	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
1	5		Governments	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
1	5	a	Governments	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
1	5	b	their	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
1	6		a general strike	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
1	6	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
1	6	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
1	7		An EU	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
1	7	a	its	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
1	7	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	active	Incongruous	Subject
1	7	c	it	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
1	7	d	its	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
2	1		Kenya	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
2	1	a	Kenya	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
2	1	b	Kenya	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
2	1	c	Kenya's	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
2	1	d	Kenya's	5	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
2	1	e	Kenya's	6	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
2	1	f	the country	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
2	1	g	east Africa's largest economy	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Rhetorical	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC

TEXT nº	Ref nº	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
2	2		a new constitution	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
2	2	a	this piece of paper	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
2	2	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
2	2	c	the constitution	4	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
2	2	d	the basic law	5	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
2	2	e	the new constitution's	6	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
2	2	f	a new constitution	7	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
2	2	g	it	8	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
2	3		William Ruto	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
2	3	a	he	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
2	3	b	Ruto	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
2	3	c	he	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
3	1		parliament	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
3	2	a	parliament	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
3	2	b	parliament	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
3	2		Queen Elizabeth II	1	Referent	Human	NP Title							
3	2	a	she	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
3	2	b	Queen's	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
3	3		Britain	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
3	3	a	this country	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
3	3	b	Britain	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
3	4		The Conservatives	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
3	4	a	they	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
3	4	b	they	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
3	4	c	they	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
3	4	d	The Conservatives	5	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
3	4	e	Tories	6	Paraphrase	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
3	4	f	Conservatives	7	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
3	4	g	The Conservatives	8	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
3	5		Gordon Brown	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
3	5	a	Gordon Brown	2	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject

TEXT nº	Ref nº	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
3	5	b	he	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
3	5	c	him	5	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
3	5	d	Mr. Brown	6	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
3	5	e	Mr. Brown	7	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
3	6		Labour	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
3	6	a	Labour	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
3	6	b	Labour	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
3	6	c	Labour	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
4	1		America	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
4	1	a	America	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
4	1	b	the other side of the Atlantic	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
4	1	c	America	4	Reiteration	Non-human	Np proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
4	2		government deficits	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
4	2	a	deficits	2	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
4	2	b	deficits	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
4	3		Barack Obama	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
4	3	a	he	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
4	3	b	his	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
4	3	c	president Obama	4	Blended-Insert	Human	NP Title	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
4	3	d	Mr. Obama's	5	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
4	3	e	Mr. Obama	6	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
4	4		David Cameron's	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
4	4	a	his	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
4	4	b	Mr. Cameron's	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
4	4	c	Mr. Cameron	4	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
4	5		the Tories	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
4	5	a	their	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
4	5	b	their	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
4	5	c	the right	4	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
4	5	d	the Tories	5	Paraphrase	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
4	6		the parties	1	Referent	Human	Def NP							

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
4	6	a	they	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
4	6	b	they	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
4	6	c	they	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
5	1		Britain	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
5	1	a	the country	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
5	1	b	Britain	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
5	2		the vatican's leading expert on relations	1	Referent	Human	Def NP							
5	2	a	him	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Indirect Object
5	2	b	his	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
5	2	c	he	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
5	2	d	he	5	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
5	3		Pope Benedict	1	Referent	Human	NP Title							
5	3	a	he	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
5	3	b	the pope	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Title	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
5	3	c	He	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
5	3	d	his	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
5	3	e	he	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
5	3	f	he	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
5	3	g	his	8	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
5	3	h	he	9	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
5	3	i	the pope	10	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Title	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
5	4		one Christian church	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
5	4	a	The catholic church	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
5	4	b	the church	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
6	1		David Cameron's	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
6	1	a	his	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
6	1	b	he	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
6	1	c	the prime minister	4	Paraphrase	Human	NP Title	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
6	1	d	his	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
6	1	e	Mr. Cameron	6	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
6	1	f	his	7	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier

A STUDY OF CO-REFERENCE IN JOURNALISTIC WRITTEN DISCOURSE IN ENGLISH

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
6	1	g	his	8	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
6	2		David Rowland	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
6	2	a	his	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
6	2	b	he	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
6	2	c	the property multimillionaire's	4	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Rhetorical	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
6	2	d	Mr Rowland	5	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
6	3	a	N°10's	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Cata		Sub-topic	Inactive		
6	3		the government's	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
6	3	b	this new government	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
6	3	c	itself	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Reflexive Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
6	4		Billionaire Sir Philip Green	1	Referent	Human	NP Title							
6	4	a	his	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
6	4	b	his	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
6	4	c	Sir Philip's	4	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
6	5		David Hartnett	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
6	5	a	his	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
6	5	b	Mr. Hartnett	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
6	5	c	he	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
6	6		tax avoidance	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
6	6	a	tax avoidance	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
6	6	b	the issue	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
7	1		the cost of war	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
7	1	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
7	1	b	the cost	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
7	2		young soldiers	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
7	2	a	them	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
7	2	b	these triple amputees	3	Paraphrase	Human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Rhetorical	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
7	2	c	the men and women serving there	4	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
7	3		every service family	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
7	3	a	their families	2	Blended-Delete	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
7	3	b	the families	3	Blended-Delete	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
7	3	c	their families	4	Blended-Delete	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
7	4		soldiers	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
7	4	a	their	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
7	4	b	young men and women	3	Paraphrase	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
7	5		their	1	Referent	Human	Poss Det							
7	5	a	them	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
7	5	b	they	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
7	5	c	them	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
7	5	d	Their	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
8	1		post office	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
8	1	a	post office	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
8	1	b	post office	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
8	1	c	The Post Office	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
8	1	d	post office	5	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
8	1	e	post office	6	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
8	1	f	post offices	7	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
8	1	g	them	8	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
8	1	h	their	9	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
8	1	i	the post office	10	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
8	1	j	post office	11	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
8	1	k	the post office	12	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
8	1	l	post office	13	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
8	1	m	The post office	14	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
8	1	n	post office	15	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
8	1	o	the post office's	16	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
8	2		the post office network	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
8	2	a	the post office network	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
8	2	b	the post office network	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
8	2	c	the biggest retail network in th	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
8	2	d	the post office network	5	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
8	2	e	the post office network	6	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject

A STUDY OF CO-REFERENCE IN JOURNALISTIC WRITTEN DISCOURSE IN ENGLISH

TEXT nº	Ref nº	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
8	3		post office closures	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
8	3	a	post office closures	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
8	3	b	closures	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	SC
8	4		government	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
8	4	a	the labour government	2	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
8	4	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
8	4	c	the government	4	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
8	4	d	this government	5	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
8	4	e	the government's	6	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
8	5		Royal Mail	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
8	5	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Direct Object
8	5	b	Royal Mail	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
8	5	c	it	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
9	1		Depression	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
9	1	a	its	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
9	1	b	the illness	3	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
9	1	c	its	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
9	1	d	Depression	5	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
9	1	e	it	6	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
9	1	f	it	7	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
9	1	g	Depression	8	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
9	1	h	its	9	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
9	1	i	Depression	10	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
9	1	j	Depression	11	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
9	1	k	Depression	12	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
9	1	l	Depression	13	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
9	1	m	Depression	14	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
9	1	n	it	15	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
9	1	o	serious depression	16	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
9	2		Symptoms	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
9	2	a	the symptoms	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
9	2	b	the symptoms	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
9	3		Antidepressants	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
9	3	a	These drugs	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
9	3	b	They	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
9	3	c	Expensive Chemical	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
9	4		Mark Rice-Oxley	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
9	4	a	His	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
9	4	b	His	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
9	5		An illness	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
9	5	a	It	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
9	5	b	It	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
10	1		Aung San Suu Kyi	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
10	1	a	She	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
10	1	b	Her	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
10	1	c	Her	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
10	1	d	Her	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
10	1	e	Her	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
10	1	f	She	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
10	1	g	Her	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Direct Object
10	1	h	She	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
10	1	i	She	9	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
10	1	j	Her	10	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
10	1	k	Her	11	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
10	1	l	their hero	12	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
10	1	m	She	13	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
10	1	n	Her	14	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
10	1	o	Aung San Suu Kyi's	15	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
10	1	p	Her	16	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
10	1	q	Aung San Suu Kyi's	17	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
10	1	r	Aung San Suu Kyi	18	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
10	1	s	Aung San Suu Kyi	19	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
10	1	t	Her	20	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
10	1	u	Her	21	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
10	1	v	She	22	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
10	1	w	Aung San Suu Kyi	23	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
10	1	x	the true leader	24	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
10	1	y	Her	25	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
10	2		Burma's	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
10	2	a	Her country	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
10	2	b	Burma	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	PC
10	2	c	Burma's	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
10	2	d	Burma	5	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
10	2	e	It	6	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
10	2	f	Burma	7	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
10	2	g	Burma	8	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
10	2	h	Burma	9	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
10	2	i	Her country	10	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	PC
11	1		Afghan civilian death	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
11	1	a	civilian casualties	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
11	1	b	Afghan deaths	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
11	1	c	Civilian deaths	4	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
11	2		Yesterday's UN report	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
11	2	a	It	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
11	2	b	The report	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
11	2	c	It	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
11	3		Problem	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
11	3	a	They	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
11	3	b	They	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
11	4		tha Taliban's	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
11	4	a	They	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
11	4	b	Their	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
11	4	c	The Taliban	4	Reiteration	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC

A STUDY OF CO-REFERENCE IN JOURNALISTIC WRITTEN DISCOURSE IN ENGLISH

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
11	4	d	the Taliban's	5	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
11	4	e	The Taliban	6	Reiteration	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
11	4	f	They	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
11	4	g	The Taliban	8	Reiteration	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
11	4	h	The Taliban	9	Reiteration	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
11	4	i	The Taliban	10	Reiteration	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
11	4	j	The Taliban	11	Reiteration	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
11	4	k	Them	12	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
11	5		General David Petraeus	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
11	5	a	Patraeus's	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
11	5	b	Petraeus	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
11	5	b	his	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
11	5	c	He	5	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
11	6		Barak Obama	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
11	6	a	Mr Obama	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
11	6	b	himself	3	Cumulative	Human	Reflexive Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
11	7	a	They	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Cata		Sub-topic	Inactive		
11	7		US forces	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
11	7	b	They	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
12	1		Keiko Chiba	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
12	1	a	Chiba	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
12	1	b	Her	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
12	1	c	she	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
12	1	d	her	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
12	1	e	her	6	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
12	2		Japan's	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
12	2	a	A country	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
12	2	b	Japan	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
12	3		Capital punishment	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
12	3	a	Judicial killing	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
12	3	b	Judicial killing	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
12	4		Teresa Lewis	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
12	4	a	She	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
12	4	b	Her	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
12	4	c	Herself	4	Cumulative	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
12	4	d	Her	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
12	4	e	Lewis	6	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
12	4	f	Her	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
12	5		Troy Davis	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
12	5	a	Davis	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
12	5	b	Davis	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
12	6		the murder	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
12	6	a	the killing	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
12	6	b	the killing	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
13	1	a	His	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Cata		Topic	Inactive		
13	1	b	His	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Cata		Topic	Inactive		
13	1		Barack Obama	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
13	1	c	Obama	4	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
13	1	d	He	5	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
13	1	e	He	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
13	1	f	He	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
13	1	g	The president	8	Paraphrase	Human	NP Title	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
13	1	h	He	9	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
13	1	i	The president	10	Paraphrase	Human	NP Title	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
13	1	j	Mr Obama	11	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
13	1	k	His	12	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
13	1	l	Mr Obama	13	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
13	1	m	His	14	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
13	1	n	Mr Obama	15	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
13	1	o	His	16	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
13	1	p	The US president	17	Paraphrase	Human	NP Title	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
13	1	q	The American president	18	Paraphrase	Human	NP Title	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
13	1	r	Him	19	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Indirect Object
13	1	s	Mr Obama	20	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
13	1	t	Himself	21	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
13	2		India	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
13	2	a	India	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
13	2	b	India	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
13	2	c	India	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
13	2	d	India	5	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
13	3		Japan	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
13	3	a	Japan	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
13	3	b	Japan	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
13	4		South Korea	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
13	4	a	South Korea	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
13	4	b	South Korea	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
13	5		China	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
13	5	a	China	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
13	5	b	China	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
13	5	c	China	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Indirect Object
13	6		US	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
13	6	a	Home	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
13	6	b	US	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
13	6	c	America´s	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
13	6	d	The US	5	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
13	6	e	The US	6	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
13	6	f	The US	7	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
13	6	g	The US	8	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Indirect Object
13	6	h	The US	9	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
13	7		Trade	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
13	7	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
13	7	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
13	7	c	it	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
14	1		Britain and France	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
14	1	a	They	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
14	1	b	Neither country	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
14	1	b	They	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
14	1	c	The two countries	5	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
14	1	d	The two countries	6	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
14	1	e	The two countries	7	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
14	1	f	The two nations	8	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
14	1	g	Neither nation	9	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
14	1	h	two maritime nations	10	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
14	1	i	They	11	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
14	1	j	Each other	12	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
14	2		Britain	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
14	2	a	Britain	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
14	2	b	Britain	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
14	2	c	Britain	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
14	2	d	Britain	5	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
14	3		France	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
14	3	a	France	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
14	3	b	France	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
14	3	c	France	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
14	3	d	It	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
14	3	e	France	6	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
14	3	f	France	7	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Indirect Object
14	3	g	France	8	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
14	4		David Cameron	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
14	4	a	Mr Cameron	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
14	4	b	His	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
15	1		Dilma Rousseff	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
15	1	a	Brazil's first woman president	2	Paraphrase	Human	NP Title	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
15	1	b	She	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
15	1	c	Her	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Indirect Object
15	1	d	Ms Rousseff	5	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
15	1	e	Her	6	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
15	1	f	Her	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
15	1	g	She	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
15	1	h	Ms Rousseff	9	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
15	1	i	She	10	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
15	1	j	She	11	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
15	1	k	Her	12	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
15	1	l	She	13	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
15	1	m	Her	14	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
15	1	n	Her	15	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
15	1	o	Her	16	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Indirect Object
15	1	p	Her	17	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
15	1	q	she	18	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
15	1	r	Ms Rousseff	19	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
15	1	s	Her	20	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
15	1	t	Her	21	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
15	2		President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva	1	Referent	Human	NP Title							
15	2	a	Lula	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
15	2	b	A born negotiator	3	Paraphrase	Human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Rhetorical	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
15	2	c	Lula	4	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
15	2	d	Lula	5	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
15	3		Brazil's	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
15	3	a	Brazil	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
15	3	b	Brazil	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
15	3	c	Brazil	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
15	3	d	It	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
15	3	e	It	6	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
15	3	f	Brazil's	7	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
15	3	g	Brazil	8	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
15	3	h	It	9	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
15	3	i	It	10	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
15	3	j	a nation	11	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
15	3	k	its	12	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
15	4		Russia	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
15	4	a	Its	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
15	4	b	Russia	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
16	1		David Cameron's	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							Modifier
16	1	a	the prime minister's	2	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
16	1	b	His	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
16	1	c	Mr Cameron	4	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
16	1	d	His	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
16	1	e	Mr Cameron	6	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
16	1	f	Himself	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
16	1	g	Mr Cameron's	8	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
16	1	h	Mr Cameron's	9	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
16	1	i	His	10	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
16	1	j	Mr Cameron	11	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
16	1	k	His	12	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
16	1	l	Mr Cameron	13	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
16	1	m	His	14	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
16	1	n	Mr Cameron	15	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
16	1	o	He	16	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
16	2		China	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
16	2	a	China	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
16	2	b	China	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
16	2	c	China	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
16	2	d	China	5	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
16	2	e	China's	6	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
16	3		Europe	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
16	3	a	Europe	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
16	3	b	Europe	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
16	4		UK	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
16	4	a	UK	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
16	4	b	UK	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
16	5		Foreign Policy	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
16	5	a	Foreign-policy	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
16	5	b	This policy	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
16	5	c	It	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
16	5	d	It	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
16	5	e	The policy	6	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
16	5	f	It	7	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
16	5	g	It	8	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
16	5	h	The policy	9	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
16	5	i	Policy	10	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
16	6		political freedom, the rule of law and a fr	1	Referent	Non-human	Clause							
16	6	a	That message	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Distal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
16	6	b	It	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
16	6	c	It	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
17	1		The fog of war	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
17	1	a	It	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
17	1	b	It	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
17	2		Afghanistan	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
17	2	a	Afghanistan	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
17	2	b	Afghanistan	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	SC
17	3		A leaked trove of US military logs	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
17	3	a	these war logs	2	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Proximal NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
17	3	b	The war logs	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
17	3	c	The logs	4	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
17	3	d	this ocean of data	5	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
17	3	e	the material	6	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
17	3	f	It	7	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
17	3	g	The war logs	8	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
17	3	h	These logs	9	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
17	3	i	The documents	10	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
17	3	j	These documents	11	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
17	3	k	These reports	12	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
17	4		we	1	Referent	Human	Personal Pron							
17	4	a	we	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
17	4	b	we	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
18	1		Tony Blair	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
18	1	a	He	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
18	1	b	He	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
18	1	c	He	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
18	1	d	He	5	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
18	1	e	his	6	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
18	1	f	Mr Blair	7	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
18	1	g	his	8	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
18	1	h	his	9	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
18	1	i	Mr Blair	10	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
18	1	j	Tony Blair's	11	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
18	1	k	Mr Blair's	12	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
18	1	l	Mr Blair's	13	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
18	1	m	He	14	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
18	1	n	President Blair	15	Blended-Insert	Human	NP Title	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
18	2		the EU's	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
18	2	a	the EU	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
18	2	b	the EU	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
18	2	c	the EU	4	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
18	2	d	its	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
18	2	e	the EU	6	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
18	2	f	the EU	7	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
18	2	g	The EU	8	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject

TEXT nº	Ref nº	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
18	3		the Iraq war	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
18	3	a	one item	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Cata		Sub-topic	Inactive		
18	3	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Cata		Sub-topic	Inactive		
18	3	c	The war in Iraq	4	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	SC
18	3	d	the Iraq war	5	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
18	4		the invasion	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
18	4	a	The invasion	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
18	4	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
18	4	c	The invasion	4	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
18	5		David Miliband	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
18	5	a	He	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
18	5	b	his	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
18	5	c	he	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
18	5	d	he	5	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
18	5	e	he	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
18	5	f	Mr Miliband's	7	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
18	5	g	Mr Miliband	8	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
18	5	h	Mr Miliband	9	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
18	6		the post of foreign policy chief	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
18	6	a	the foreign post	2	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
18	6	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
18	6	c	it	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
19	1		Two Conservative parties	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
19	1	a	both parties	2	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
19	1	b	them	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	PC
19	2		Britain	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
19	2	a	Britain	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
19	2	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
19	2	c	Britain	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
19	2	d	the country	5	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
19	2	e	Britain	6	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
19	3		David Cameron's	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
19	3	a	he	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
19	3	b	Mr Cameron	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
19	3	c	he	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
19	3	d	Mr Cameron's	5	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
19	3	e	Mr Cameron	6	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
19	3	f	his	7	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
19	3	g	Mr Cameron	8	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
19	3	h	he	9	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
19	3	i	his	10	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
19	3	j	he	11	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
19	3	k	his	12	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
19	3	l	Mr Cameron	13	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
19	3	m	he	14	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
19	3	n	he	15	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
19	3	o	he	16	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
19	3	p	Mr Cameron	17	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
19	3	q	Mr Cameron	18	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
19	3	r	he	19	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
19	3	s	his	20	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
19	3	t	he	21	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
19	4		debt	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
19	4	a	debt	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
19	4	b	the issue	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
19	4	c	debt	4	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
19	5		Tories	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
19	5	a	The other party	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Cata		Sub-topic	Inactive		
19	5	b	It	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Cata		Sub-topic	Inactive		
19	5	c	It	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Cata		Sub-topic	Inactive		
19	5	d	the party's	5	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
19	5	e	Conservatives	6	Paraphrase	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
19	5	f	their	7	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
19	5	g	the Conservatives	8	Paraphrase	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
19	5	h	Tory politicians	9	Paraphrase	Human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
19	5	i	the Conservatives	10	Paraphrase	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
19	5	j	Tory	11	Reiteration	Human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
19	5	k	Conservatives	12	Paraphrase	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
19	5	l	They	13	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
19	5	m	Tory	14	Reiteration	Human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
19	5	n	the Conservatives	15	Paraphrase	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
19	5	o	them	16	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
19	5	p	Tory	17	Reiteration	Human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
19	5	q	The Conservative party	18	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
19	6		the Lisbon treaty	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
19	6	a	the Lisbon treaty	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
19	6	b	the treaty	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
19	6	c	it	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
20	1		David Cameron	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
20	1	a	his	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
20	1	b	His	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
20	1	c	his	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
20	1	d	he	5	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
20	1	e	his	6	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
20	1	f	he	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	g	he	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	h	Mr Cameron	9	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	i	he	10	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	j	Mr Cameron	11	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	k	he	12	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	l	he	13	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	m	Mr Cameron	14	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	n	Mr Cameron	15	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	PC

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
20	1	o	he	16	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
20	1	p	he	17	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
20	1	q	He	18	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
20	1	r	Mr Cameron	19	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	s	his	20	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
20	1	t	he	21	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
20	1	u	Mr Cameron	22	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	v	He	23	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	w	his	24	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
20	1	x	he	25	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
20	1	y	Mr Cameron	26	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	z	his	27	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
20	1	aa	he	28	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
20	1	ab	his	29	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
20	1	ac	He	30	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
20	1	ad	he	31	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	ae	he	32	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	af	He	33	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	ag	his	34	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
20	1	ah	Mr Cameron	35	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
20	1	ai	He	36	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	aj	he	37	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	ak	he	38	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	al	he	39	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	1	am	his	40	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
20	2		His conference speech	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
20	2	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	2	b	His speech	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
20	3		his party	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
20	3	a	his party's	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
20	3	b	its	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier

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TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
20	3	c	Tories	4	Paraphrase	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
20	3	d	the Conservatives	5	Paraphrase	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
20	3	e	the Conservatives	6	Paraphrase	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
20	3	f	The Tories	7	Paraphrase	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
20	3	g	their	8	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
20	3	h	the party	9	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
20	3	i	the party	10	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
20	3	j	its	11	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
20	3	k	a Conservative party	12	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
20	3	l	his own party	13	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
20	4		the modernising agenda	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
20	4	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
20	4	b	this opening agenda	3	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Proximal NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
20	5		Britain	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
20	5	a	the country	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
20	5	b	Britain	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
20	5	c	Britain	4	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
20	6		Labour	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
20	6	a	its	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
20	6	b	Labour	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
20	7		a Conservative leader who says "I love t	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
20	7	a	he	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
20	7	b	his	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
20	8		Cameronism	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
20	8	a	something	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
20	8	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
21	1		Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
21	1	a	these three names	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
21	1	b	they	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
21	1	c	the three credit-ratings agencies	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
21	1	d	their	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
21	1	e	Moody's and the rest	6	Paraphrase	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
21	1	f	They	7	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
21	1	g	They	8	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
21	1	h	Moody's and Co	9	Paraphrase	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
21	1	i	The agencies	10	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
21	1	j	They	11	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
21	1	k	They	12	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
21	2		Britain	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
21	2	a	UK	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
21	2	b	Britain	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
21	2	c	its	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
21	2	d	Britain	5	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
21	2	e	its	6	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
21	2	f	Britain	7	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
21	3		Moody's	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
21	3	a	Moody's	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
21	3	b	Moody's	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
21	4		the credit-ratings agencies	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
21	4	a	them	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Cata		Sub-topic	Inactive		
21	4	b	they	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
21	4	c	they	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
21	4	d	the agencies	5	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
21	4	e	the ratings agencies	6	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
21	4	f	the agencies	7	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
21	4	g	the rating agencies	8	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
22	1		Rowan Williams	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
22	1	a	his	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
22	1	b	he	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
22	1	c	his	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
22	1	d	he	5	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
22	1	e	Williams	6	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject

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TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
22	1	f	he	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
22	1	g	he	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
22	1	h	Williams	9	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
22	1	i	his	10	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
22	1	j	Williams	11	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
22	1	k	he	12	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
22	1	l	his	13	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
22	1	m	Williams	14	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
22	1	n	his	15	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
22	1	o	him	16	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
22	1	p	his	17	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
22	1	q	he	18	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
22	1	r	he	19	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
22	1	s	he	20	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
22	1	t	Williams's	21	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
22	2		the church there has "lost all credibility"	1	Referent	Non-human	Clause							
22	2	a	This perception	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
22	2	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
22	2	c	the offending remark	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
22	2	d	it	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
22	2	e	the Irish church had lost all credibility	6	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Clause	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
22	2	f	it	7	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
22	2	g	this	8	Cumulative	Non-human	Proximal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
22	3		the interview	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
22	3	a	the same interview	2	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
22	3	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	PC
22	4		Diarmuid Martin	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
22	4	a	he	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
22	4	b	Archbishop Martin	3	Blended-Insert	Human	NP Title	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
22	4	c	his	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
22	5		Pope Benedict	1	Referent	Human	NP Title							

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
22	5	a	his	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
22	5	b	Pope Benedict XVI	3	Blended-Insert	Human	NP Title	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
22	5	c	he	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
22	5	d	the pope's	5	Blended-Delete	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
22	5	e	he	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
22	5	f	his	7	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
22	5	g	his	8	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
22	5	h	he	9	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
22	5	i	he	10	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
22	5	j	his	11	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
22	5	k	He	12	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
22	5	l	he	13	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
22	5	m	his	14	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
22	5	n	he	15	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
22	6		the Anglican opponents of women pries	1	Referent	Human	Def NP							
22	6	a	the departing opponents of women	2	Blended-Delete	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
22	6	b	them	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
22	7		abortion	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
22	7	a	abortion	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
22	7	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Direct Object
23	1		We	1	Referent	Human	Personal Pron							
23	1	a	us	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
23	1	b	We	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
23	1	c	We	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
23	1	d	We	5	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
23	1	e	we	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
23	1	f	we	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
23	1	g	we	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
23	1	h	our	9	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
23	1	i	our	10	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
23	1	j	our	11	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier

TEXT nº	Ref nº	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
23	2		the status quo	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
23	2	a	that status quo	2	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Distal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
23	2	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
23	3		Some journalists	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
23	3	a	their	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
23	3	b	they	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
23	3	c	Their	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
23	4		the privacy of others	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
23	4	a	privacy	2	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
23	4	b	privacy	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
23	5		a prominent private company or public a	1	Referent	Non-human	Clause							
23	5	a	this scenario	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Cata		Sub-topic	Inactive		
23	5	b	that story	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Distal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
23	5	c	it	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
23	5	d	such a story	5	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
23	5	e	it	6	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
23	6		this newspaper	1	Referent	Non-human	Proximal NP							
23	6	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
23	6	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
23	6	c	it	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
23	6	d	it	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
23	6	e	it	6	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
23	6	f	it	7	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
23	7		public concern	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
23	7	a	the public interest	2	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
23	7	b	the genuine public interest	3	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
23	7	c	growing public concern	4	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
23	7	d	the public interest	5	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
23	8		editors	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
23	8	a	editors	2	Reiteration	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
23	8	b	editors	3	Reiteration	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC

TEXT nº	Ref nº	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
23	9		the press	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
23	9	a	The press	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
23	9	b	the press	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
23	9	c	it	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
23	10		Sir David Omand	1	Referent	Human	NP Title							
23	10	a	he	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
23	10	b	he	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
23	11		intrusions	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
23	11	a	such acts of intrusion	2	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
23	11	b	intrusion	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
24	1		General Motors	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
24	1	a	the auto giant	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
24	1	b	its	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
24	1	c	this iconic American company	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Modified	Ana	Rhetorical	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
24	1	d	the 100-year-old firm	5	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Rhetorical	Topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
24	1	e	it	6	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
24	1	f	its	7	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
24	1	g	GM	8	Blended-Delete	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
24	1	h	GM	9	Blended-Delete	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
24	1	i	GM's	10	Blended-Delete	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
24	1	j	GM	11	Blended-Delete	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
24	1	k	GM	12	Blended-Delete	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
24	2		Barack Obama	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
24	2	a	Mr Obama	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
24	2	b	his	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
24	2	c	his	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
24	2	d	the president	5	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
24	2	e	He	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
24	2	f	Mr Obama	7	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
24	2	g	he	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
24	2	h	his	9	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
24	3		the GM that emerges from this episode	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
24	3	a	its	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
24	3	b	The new normal	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
24	3	c	GM	4	Blended-Delete	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
24	3	d	it	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
24	3	e	it	6	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
24	3	f	it	7	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
24	4		Michigan, Ohio and Indiana	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
24	4	a	those states	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Distal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
24	4	b	they	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
24	5		Detroit	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
24	5	a	Detroit	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
24	5	b	Detroit	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
24	5	c	Detroit	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
24	5	d	it	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
24	6		more decisions	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
24	6	a	those decisions	2	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Distal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
24	6	b	they	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
24	7		US	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
24	7	a	US	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
24	7	b	America	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
24	7	c	America	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
24	8		mass production	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
24	8	a	mass production	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
24	8	b	the subject	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
24	8	c	producing large numbers of the same thi	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Clause	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
24	8	d	mass production	5	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
25	1		Tony Blair's	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
25	1	a	Blair	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
25	1	b	Blair	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
25	1	c	Blair's	4	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
25	1	d	Blair	5	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
25	1	e	he	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
25	1	f	his	7	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
25	1	g	Blair	8	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
25	1	h	he	9	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
25	1	i	he	10	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
25	1	j	Blair	11	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	PLain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
25	1	k	he	12	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
25	1	l	he	13	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
25	1	m	Blair	14	Blended-Delete	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
25	1	n	"Il Presidente" Blair	15	Blended-Insert	Human	NP Title	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	PC
25	1	o	Blair	16	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
25	1	p	Blair	17	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
25	1	q	Tony Blair	18	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
25	1	r	Tony Blair	19	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
25	2		EU	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
25	2	a	EU	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
25	2	b	EU	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
25	2	c	The EU	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
25	2	d	The EU	5	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
25	2	e	The EU	6	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Indirect object
25	2	f	its	7	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
25	2	g	The EU	8	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
25	2	h	The EU	9	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
25	2	i	The EU	10	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
25	2	j	EU	11	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
25	2	k	EU	12	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
25	2	l	EU	13	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
25	2	m	EU	14	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
25	2	n	EU	15	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
25	3		Nick Clegg	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
25	3	a	his	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
25	3	b	Clegg	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
25	3	c	He	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
25	3	d	Clegg's	5	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
25	3	e	he	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
25	3	f	The lib dem leader	7	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
25	3	g	Clegg	8	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
25	3	h	The lib dem leader	9	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
25	3	i	he	10	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
25	3	j	he	11	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
25	3	k	he	12	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
25	3	l	Clegg	13	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
25	4		David Cameron	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
25	4	a	Cameron	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
25	4	b	Cameron	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
25	4	c	Cameron	4	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
25	4	d	Cameron	5	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
25	5		David Miliband	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
25	5	a	his	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
25	5	b	Miliband	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
25	5	c	Miliband	4	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
25	5	d	Miliband	5	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
25	6		William Hague	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
25	6	a	Hague	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
25	6	b	William Hague	3	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
25	7		This job	1	Referent	Non-human	Proximal NP							
25	7	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
25	7	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
25	7	c	This job	4	Reiteration	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
25	7	d	it	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
25	8		EU goverments	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
25	8	a	they	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
25	8	b	they	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1		Sebastian Pinera	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
26	1	a	he	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
26	1	b	Mr Pinera	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	c	he	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	d	his	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
26	1	e	Mr Pinera	6	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
26	1	f	he	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	g	he	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	h	Mr Pinera	9	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	i	he	10	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	j	he	11	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	k	he	12	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	l	he	13	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	m	Mr Pinera	14	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	n	his	15	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
26	1	o	He	16	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
26	1	p	the 60-year-old	17	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	q	him	18	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
26	1	r	Mr Pinera	19	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
26	1	s	he	20	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	t	he	21	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	u	Mr Pinera	22	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	v	his	23	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
26	1	w	He	24	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
26	1	x	he	25	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	y	Mr Pinera	26	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	z	he	27	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	aa	he	28	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	1	ab	The Harvard-educated politici	29	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
26	2		the Queen	1	Referent	Human	NP Title							
26	2	a	the Queen	2	Reiteration	Human	NP Title	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Indirect object
26	2	b	the Queen	3	Reiteration	Human	NP Title	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
26	3		David Cameron	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
26	3	a	David Cameron	2	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Indirect object
26	3	b	Mr Cameron	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
26	3	c	Mr Cameron	4	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
26	3	d	David cameron	5	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
26	3	e	He	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
26	3	f	He	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	4		the rescue of 33 trapped miners	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
26	4	a	rescue	2	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
26	4	b	the rescue	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
26	4	c	the mine rescue	4	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
26	4	d	their rescue	5	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
26	5		33 trapped miners	1	Referent	Human	Def NP							
26	5	a	the miners	2	Blended-Delete	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
26	5	b	the miners	3	Blended-Delete	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
26	5	c	their	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
26	5	d	the miners	5	Blended-Delete	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
26	5	e	they	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
26	5	f	the miners	7	Blended-Delete	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
26	5	g	the miners	8	Blended-Delete	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
26	5	h	their	9	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
26	6		the San Jose mine	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
26	6	a	mine	2	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
26	6	b	the mine	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
26	7		we	1	Referent	Human	Personal Pron							
26	7	a	we	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	7	b	we	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	7	c	our	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
26	7	d	we	5	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
26	7	e	we	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	7	f	we	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	7	g	we	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	7	h	we	9	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
26	7	i	we	10	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
26	7	j	ours	11	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
26	7	k	we	12	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
27	1	a	their	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Cata		Topic	Inactive		
27	1		the 33 miners	1	Referent	Human	Def NP							
27	1	b	them	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
27	1	c	a group of 33	4	Paraphrase	Human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
27	1	d	these indomitable miners	5	Blended-Insert	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
27	1	e	their	6	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
27	1	f	they	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
27	1	g	the trapped miners themselves	8	Blended-Insert	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
27	1	h	the rescued miners themselves	9	Blended-Insert	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
27	1	i	the trapped miners	10	Blended-Insert	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
27	1	j	them	11	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
27	1	k	the miners	12	Blended-Delete	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
27	1	l	their	13	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
27	1	m	the rescued men	14	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
27	1	n	they	15	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	SUbject
27	2		the rescue	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
27	2	a	rescue	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
27	2	b	rescue	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
27	2	c	rescue	4	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
27	2	d	rescue	5	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
27	2	e	the rescue	6	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
27	3		Chile's	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
27	3	a	Chile's	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier

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TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
27	3	b	Chile's	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
27	3	c	Chile's	4	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
27	3	d	its	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
27	3	e	Chile	6	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
27	3	f	this country	7	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	PLain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	PC
27	4		The Fenix rescue capsule	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
27	4	a	the rescue pod	2	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
27	4	b	The Fenix	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Direct Object
28	1		the Democrats	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
28	1	a	the Democrats	2	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
28	1	b	their	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
28	2		President Obama	1	Referent	Human	NP Title							
28	2	a	Mr Obama	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
28	2	b	he	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
28	2	c	his	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
28	2	d	President Obama	5	Reiteration	Human	NP Title	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
28	2	e	Mr Obama	6	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
28	2	f	He	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
28	2	g	he	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
28	2	h	he	9	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
28	2	i	he	10	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
28	2	j	Mr Obama	11	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
28	2	k	his	12	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
28	3		The American People	1	Referent	Human	Def NP							
28	3	a	the American people	2	Reiteration	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
28	3	b	the American people	3	Reiteration	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
28	4		Voters	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
28	4	a	Voters	2	Reiteration	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
28	4	b	Tuesday's voters	3	Blended-Insert	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
28	5		The Republicans	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
28	5	a	them	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
28	5	b	Republicans	3	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	SC
28	5	c	Republicans	4	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
28	5	d	their	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
28	5	e	the Republicans	6	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
28	5	f	they	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
28	5	g	they	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
28	5	h	they	9	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
28	6		Republican leaders	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
28	6	a	they	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
28	6	b	them	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
28	7		the health care law	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
28	7	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Direct Object
28	7	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
28	7	c	it	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
28	8		The Republican victory	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
28	8	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
28	8	b	the victory	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
28	9		The new Republican officeholders	1	Referent	Human	Def NP							
28	9	a	them	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
28	9	b	they	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
29	1		Naomi Campbell	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
29	1	a	Naomi	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
29	1	b	her	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Direct Object
29	1	c	Naomi	4	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
29	1	d	she	5	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
29	1	e	she	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
29	1	f	she	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
29	1	g	Ms Campbell	8	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
29	1	h	She	9	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
29	1	i	Naomi	10	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
29	1	j	Naomi	11	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject

TEXT nº	Ref nº	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
29	1	k	she	12	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
29	1	l	she	13	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
29	1	m	her	14	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
29	1	n	she	15	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
29	1	o	Ms Campbell	16	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
29	1	p	Ms Campbell's	17	Blended-Insert	Human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
29	1	q	Campbell	18	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
29	1	r	Her	19	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
29	1	s	Naomi	20	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
29	1	t	she	21	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
29	1	u	she	22	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
29	1	v	Naomi's	23	Blended-Delete	Human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
29	1	w	she	24	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
29	1	x	she	25	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
29	1	y	she	26	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
29	1	z	she	27	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
29	1	aa	Naomi Campbell	28	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
29	1	ab	she	29	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
29	1	ac	her	30	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
29	1	ad	the queen of glamour	31	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Rhetorical	Topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
29	2		Kate Moss	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper				Sub-topic			
29	2	a	she	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
29	2	b	she	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
29	3		I	1	Referent	Human	Personal Pron							
29	3	a	I	2	Reiteration	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
29	3	b	me	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
29	3	c	me	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
29	3	d	my	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
29	3	e	I	6	Reiteration	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
29	4		ex-president Charles Taylor	1	Referent	Human	NP Title							
29	4	a	Charles Taylor	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
29	4	b	the former Liberian dictator	3	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	PC
29	4	c	his	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
29	4	d	Charles Taylor	5	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
30	1		Frank Field	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
30	1	a	he	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
30	1	b	he	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
30	1	c	Mr Field	4	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
30	1	d	Mr Field	5	Blended-Delete	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
30	1	e	he	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
30	1	f	he	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
30	1	g	he	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
30	1	h	Mr Field	9	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
30	1	i	he	10	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
30	1	j	he	11	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
30	1	k	he	12	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
30	1	l	his	13	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
30	1	m	Mr Field	14	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
30	1	n	He	15	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
30	1	o	He	16	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
30	1	p	Mr Field	17	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
30	2		David Cameron	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
30	2	a	Cameron	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
30	2	b	He	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
30	3		poverty	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
30	3	a	poverty	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
30	3	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Direct Object
30	4		the Government	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
30	4	a	Labour	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
30	4	b	the state	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
30	4	c	They	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
30	4	d	the Government	5	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
30	4	e	state	6	Paraphrase	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
30	5		parents	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
30	5	a	parents	2	Reiteration	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	SC
30	5	b	parents	3	Reiteration	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
30	5	c	parents	4	Reiteration	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
30	5	d	parents	5	Reiteration	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
30	5	e	their	6	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
30	6		us	1	Referent	Human	Personal Pron							
30	6	a	we	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
30	6	b	our	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
30	6	c	we	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
30	7		schools	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
30	7	a	their	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
30	7	b	their	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
30	7	c	school	4	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
30	7	d	schools	5	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
30	7	e	school	6	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
30	8		their babies	1	Referent	Human	Def NP							
30	8	a	them	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
30	8	b	them	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Direct Object
31	1		Zainab al-Khatam	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
31	1	a	a blind 24-year-old woman	2	Paraphrase	Human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	SC
31	1	b	her	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
31	1	c	she	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
31	1	d	her	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
31	1	e	her	6	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
31	1	f	she	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
31	1	g	her	8	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
31	1	h	her	9	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
31	1	i	her	10	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
31	1	j	she	11	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
31	1	k	Zainab	12	Paraphrase	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
31	1	l	her	13	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
31	1	m	Zainab	14	Paraphrase	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
31	2		Saudi Arabia's second annual pageant c...	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
31	2	a	the contest	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
31	2	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
31	2	c	the Miss Beautiful Morals competition	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
31	3		a middle-aged family friend	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
31	3	a	her	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
31	3	b	she	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
31	3	c	she	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
31	3	d	herself	5	Cumulative	Human	Reflexive Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
31	3	e	her	6	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
31	3	f	she	7	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
31	3	g	she	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
31	3	h	her	9	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
31	3	i	she	10	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
31	3	j	she	11	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
32	1		John Edwards	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
32	1	a	he	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	b	he	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	c	Edwards	4	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	d	his	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	1	e	him	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
32	1	f	Edwards	7	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
32	1	g	his	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	1	h	Edwards	9	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
32	1	i	his	10	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	1	j	his	11	Cumulative	Human	Poss Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
32	1	k	Edwards's	12	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	1	l	Edwards	13	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
32	1	m	the candidate himself	14	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	n	Edwards	15	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	o	he	16	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	p	John Edwards	17	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	q	he	18	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	r	him	19	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
32	1	s	him	20	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Direct Object
32	1	t	Edwards	21	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
32	1	u	he	22	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	v	Edwards	23	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	SC
32	1	w	Edwards	24	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
32	1	x	he	25	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	y	John	26	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	z	he	27	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	aa	he	28	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	ab	Edwards	29	Blended-Delete	Human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	1	ac	their man	30	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
32	1	ad	he	31	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	ae	Edwards	32	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	af	he	33	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
32	1	ag	Edwards	34	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
32	1	ah	he	35	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
32	1	ai	his	36	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	1	aj	Edwards	37	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
32	1	ak	her husband	38	Paraphrase	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
32	1	al	John Edwards	39	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
32	2		Barack Obama	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper				Sub-topic	Semi-active		
32	2	a	Obama	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
32	2	b	Obama	3	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	SC
32	2	c	Obama	4	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
32	3		Hillary Clinton	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
32	3	a	Hillary Clinton	2	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	SC
32	3	b	Hillary Clinton	3	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
32	4		the scandal	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
32	4	a	its	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	4	b	the scandal	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
32	4	c	its	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	5		a secret affair	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
32	5	a	the affair	2	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
32	5	b	the affair	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
32	5	c	the liaison	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
32	5	d	the affair	5	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
32	5	e	the relationship	6	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
32	6		Rielle Hunter	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
32	6	a	Ms Hunter	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
32	6	b	his mistress	3	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
32	6	c	her	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	6	d	she	5	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
32	6	e	Hunter	6	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
32	6	f	his mistress	7	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
32	6	g	her	8	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	6	h	Rielle Hunter	9	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
32	6	i	her	10	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	7		Elizabeth	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
32	7	a	her	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	7	b	she	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
32	7	c	Elizabeth	4	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
32	7	d	her	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	7	e	her	6	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
32	7	f	her	7	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
32	7	g	she	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
32	7	h	Elizabeth	9	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC

TEXT nº	Ref nº	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
32	7	i	her	10	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	7	j	her	11	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
32	7	k	she	12	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
32	7	l	she	13	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
32	7	m	Elizabeth Edwards	14	Blended-Insert	Human	NP Proper	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
32	7	n	her	15	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	8		The National Enquirer	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
32	8	a	the Enquirer	2	Blended-Delete	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
32	8	b	the Enquirer	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
32	8	c	its	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
32	8	d	the Enquirer	5	Blended-Delete	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
32	9		her child	1	Referent	Human	Def NP							
32	9	a	her child	2	Reiteration	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
32	9	b	her daughter	3	Blended-Insert	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
32	10		the Democrats'	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
32	10	a	the Democrats	2	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
32	10	b	the party	3	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
32	11		key Edwards staffers	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
32	11	a	they	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
32	11	b	their	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
33	1		The phrase "top-up fees"	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
33	1	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
33	1	b	a helpful phrase	3	Blended-insert	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	SC
33	2		higher education funding	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
33	2	a	University funding	2	Blended-insert	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
33	2	b	existing funding	3	Blended-delete	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
33	2	c	it	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	PC
33	2	d	university funding	5	Blended-insert	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
33	2	e	higher education teaching gra	6	Blended-insert	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
33	2	f	university funding	7	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
33	3		Top-up fees	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							

A STUDY OF CO-REFERENCE IN JOURNALISTIC WRITTEN DISCOURSE IN ENGLISH

TEXT nº	Ref nº	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
33	3	a	top-up fees	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
33	3	b	the complementary elements	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
33	4		universities	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
33	4	a	their	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
33	4	b	University	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
33	4	c	university	4	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
33	4	d	the universities	5	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
33	4	e	university	6	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
33	5		a deferred sum	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP				Sub-topic			
33	5	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
33	5	b	levels of funds	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
33	6		the current system of tuition fees and loc	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
33	6	a	the present system	2	Blended-delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
33	6	b	the existing system	3	Blended-delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
33	7		Graduates now pay a deferred sum when	1	Referent	Non-human	Clause							
33	7	a	That	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Distal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
33	7	b	the essential context	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Sc
33	7	c	that	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Distal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
33	8		Co-payment	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
33	8	a	co-payment	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
33	8	b	itself	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Reflexive Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
33	8	c	it	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
33	8	d	co-payment	5	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
33	8	e	it	6	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
33	9		graduates	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
33	9	a	graduates	2	Reiteration	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
33	9	b	they	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
33	9	c	the backs of graduates	4	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Rhetorical	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
33	9	d	graduates	5	Reiteration	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
33	9	e	graduate	6	Reiteration	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
33	9	f	graduate	7	Reiteration	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
33	9	g	graduates	8	Reiteration	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
33	10		the Browne review	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
33	10	a	Lord Browne's review	2	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
33	10	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
33	10	c	The spending review	4	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
33	11		The basic problem	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
33	11	a	The problem	2	Blended-delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
33	11	b	The problem	3	Blended-delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
33	12		The new system	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
33	12	a	Mr Willetts's policy	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
33	12	b	system	3	Blended-delete	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
33	12	c	scheme	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
33	13		David Willetts	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
33	13	a	Mr Willetts	2	Blended-delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
33	13	b	his	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
33	13	c	his	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
34	1		Hugo Chávez	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
34	1	a	himself	2	Cumulative	Human	Reflexive Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
34	1	b	his	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
34	1	c	his	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
34	1	d	his	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
34	1	e	Chávez's	6	Blended-delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
34	1	f	a populist leader	7	Paraphrase	Human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Rhetorical	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
34	1	g	Chávez	8	Blended-delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
34	1	h	he	9	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
34	1	i	he	10	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
34	1	j	Chávez's	11	Blended-delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
34	1	k	his	12	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
34	1	l	He	13	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
34	1	m	a powerful champion of the poor and the…	14	Paraphrase	Human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Rhetorical	Topic	Active	Incongruous	SC
34	1	n	Chávez	15	Blended-delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
34	1	o	Chávez	16	Blended-delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
34	1	p	he	17	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
34	1	q	he	18	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
34	1	r	he	19	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
34	1	s	his	20	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
34	1	t	he	21	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
34	1	u	his	22	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
34	2		United Socialist party	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
34	2	a	the ruling party	2	Blended-insert	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Rhetorical	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
34	2	b	the national political movement	3	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
34	3		the opposition	1	Referent	Human	Def NP							
34	3	a	the opposition	2	Reiteration	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
34	3	b	they	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
34	3	c	they	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
34	3	d	the opposition	5	Reiteration	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
34	3	e	it	6	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Indirect Object
34	3	f	ideological opponents	7	Paraphrase	Human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Rhetorical	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
34	3	g	they	8	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
34	4		the idea to import 30,000 Cuban health	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
34	4	a	the plan	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
34	4	b	its	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
34	5		30,000 Cuban health specialists	1	Referent	Human	Indef Np							
34	5	a	them	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
34	5	b	them	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
34	6		An economy	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
34	6	a	its	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
34	6	b	An economy	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
35	1		Biodiversity	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
35	1	a	life's diversity	2	Paraphrase	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
35	1	b	Biodiversity	3	Reiteration	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
35	1	c	it	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
35	2		the International Union for the Conserva	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
35	2	a	IUCN	2	Blended-Delete	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
35	2	b	IUCN	3	Blended-Delete	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Indirect Object
35	3		a rare antelope	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
35	3	a	This animal	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
35	3	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
35	3	c	it	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
35	3	d	it	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
35	4		researchers	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
35	4	a	Researchers	2	Reiteration	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
35	4	b	They	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
35	5		the crested gibbons that live in south-ea	1	Referent	Non-human	Clause							
35	5	a	seven species	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
35	5	b	the genus	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	PC
35	5	c	These species	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
35	5	d	the world's rarest apes	5	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
35	5	e	the crested gibbons	6	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
35	6		extinction	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
35	6	a	extinction	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
35	6	b	extinction	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
35	6	c	mass extinction	4	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
35	7		civilisation	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
35	7	a	We	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
35	7	b	humans	3	Paraphrase	Human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
35	8		the living world	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
35	8	a	the planet's	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
35	8	b	the planet's	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
35	8	c	the world	4	Blended-delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
35	8	d	the world	5	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
35	9		nobody knows whether the world is hom	1	Referent	Non-human	Clause							
35	9	a	this	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Proximal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject

TEXT nº	Ref nº	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
35	9	b	this challenge	3	Blended-Insert	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
36	1		ominous news about climate change	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
36	1	a	This	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Proximal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
36	1	b	the only bad news	3	Blended-insert	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Rhetorical	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	SC
36	2		climate change	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
36	2	a	its	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
36	2	b	climate change	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
36	2	c	climate change	4	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
36	2	d	world weather phenomena	5	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
36	3		most devastating effects	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
36	3	a	the effects	2	Blended-delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
36	3	b	The implication	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
36	4		the tropics	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
36	4	a	the equator	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
36	4	b	the tropical regions	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
36	5		the most dramatic climbs in average tem	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
36	5	a	rising average temperatures	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Rhetorical	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
36	5	b	this increase	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
36	6		the mercury	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
36	6	a	the thermometer	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	PC
36	6	b	the thermometer	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
36	7		nations	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
36	7	a	themselves	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Reflexive Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Indirect Object
36	7	b	governments	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
36	8		predictions	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
36	8	a	These	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Cata		Sub-topic	Inactive		
36	8	b	They	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
36	8	c	they	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
36	8	e	all the climate models	5	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
36	8	f	all the models	6	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
36	9		the world	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
36	9	a	the world	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
36	9	b	the world	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
36	9	c	world	4	Reiteration	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
37	1		David Cameron	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
37	1	a	He	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
37	1	b	he	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
37	1	c	prime minister	4	Paraphrase	Human	NP Title	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
37	1	d	he	5	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
37	2		The BBC	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
37	2	a	The BBC	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
37	2	b	the corporation	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Direct Object
37	2	c	the BBC	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
37	2	d	The BBC World Service	5	Blended-insert	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
37	2	e	The BBC's	6	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
37	2	f	BBC	7	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
37	2	g	The corporation's	8	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
37	2	h	BBC	9	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
37	2	i	corporation	10	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
37	3		We	1	Referent	Human	Personal Pron							
37	3	a	our	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
37	3	b	we	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
37	3	c	viewer	4	Paraphrase	Human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
37	4		a six-year licence fee	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
37	4	a	The licence fee	2	Blended-Delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
37	4	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
37	4	c	this contract	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
38	1		Britain	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
38	1	a	its	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
38	1	b	we	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
38	1	c	our	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
38	1	d	our	5	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier

TEXT nº	Ref nº	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
38	1	e	we	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
38	2		natural forestry resources	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
38	2	a	woodland	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
38	2	b	precious trees	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
38	2	c	rainforest	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
38	2	d	forest cover	5	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
38	3		timber	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
38	3	a	"timber mafias"	2	Blended-insert	Non-human	Noun	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
38	3	b	sustainably logged timber	3	Blended-insert	Non-human	Noun	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
38	4		the building trade	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
38	4	a	this trade	2	Blended-delete	Non-human	Proximal NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
38	4	b	the trade	3	Blended-delete	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
38	5		paper	1	Referent	Non-human	Def NP							
38	5	a	paper products	2	Blended-insert	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
38	5	b	paper products	3	Blended-insert	Non-human	Noun	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Modifier
38	6		change	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
38	6	a	those changes	2	Blended-insert	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
38	6	b	these battles	3	Blended-insert	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
38	6	c	they	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
38	7		retailers	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
38	7	a	A few	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
38	7	b	British retailers	3	Blended-insert	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
39	1		"prison works"	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
39	1	a	its	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Cata		Sub-topic	Inactive		
39	1	b	one of the most effective polit	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	SC
39	2		crime	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
39	2	a	crimes	2	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
39	2	b	crime	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
39	3		prison	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
39	3	a	jail	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
39	3	b	prison	3	Reiteration	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
39	4		Ken Clarke	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
39	4	a	Mr Clarke's	2	Blended-delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
39	4	b	Mr Clarke	3	Blended-delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
39	4	c	his	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
39	4	d	Mr Clarke's	5	Blended-delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
39	5		a rehabilitation revolution	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
39	5	a	plans	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
39	5	b	liberal revolution	3	Blended-insert	Non-human	Indef NP	Plain	Ana	Rhetorical	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
39	5	c	it	4	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
39	6		serious rehabilitation	1	Referent	Non-human	Indef NP							
39	6	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
39	6	b	it	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
39	7		young offenders	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
39	7	a	they	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
39	7	b	their	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
40	1		Hollywood	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
40	1	a	Hollywood	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
40	1	b	Hollywood	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
40	2		America's	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
40	2	a	the US	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
40	2	b	America's	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
40	3		Invictus	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
40	3	a	Invictus	2	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
40	3	b	Invictus	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
40	3	c	Mandela's story	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
40	4		Nelson Mandela	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
40	4	a	Mandela's	2	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
40	4	b	his	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
40	4	c	he	4	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
40	4	d	the statesman	5	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
40	4	e	him	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	PC

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TEXT nº	Ref nº	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
40	4	f	Mandela	7	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
40	5		The Princess and the Frog	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
40	5	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
40	5	b	The Princess and the Frog	3	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
40	5	c	The Princess and the Frog	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
40	5	d	the movie	5	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
40	6		Tiana	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
40	6	a	her	2	cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
40	6	b	she	3	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
40	6	c	her	4	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
40	6	d	Tiana	5	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
40	6	e	her	6	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
40	6	f	Tiana	7	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
40	6	g	an African-American princess	8	Paraphrase	Human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
40	7		her prince	1	Referent	Human	Def NP							
40	7	a	her frog prince	2	Blended-Insert	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
40	7	b	an African-American prince	3	Blended-Insert	Human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Direct Object
40	8		The Blind Side	1	Referent	Non-human	NP Proper							
40	8	a	it	2	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
40	8	b	the film	3	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
40	8	c	The Blind Side	4	Reiteration	Non-human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
40	8	d	Its	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
40	9		a rich white couple	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
40	9	a	their	2	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
40	9	b	their	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Modifier
40	10		an illiterate teenager	1	Referent	Human	Indef NP							
40	10	a	him	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Direct Object
40	10	b	the black kid	3	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Modified	Ana	Stylistic	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
40	11		these uplifting tales	1	Referent	Non-human	Proximal NP							
40	11	a	our trio of feel-good movies	2	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Congruent	Subject
40	11	b	their	3	Cumulative	Non-human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier

TEXT n°	Ref n°	Coref	Example	Mention	Type of Ref	Type of Entity	Kind of RE	Subtype	Phoricity	Factor	Topicality	Activation	Synt Cong	Synt Funct
40	11	c	three movies	4	Paraphrase	Non-human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC
40	11	d	They	5	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
40	11	e	they	6	Cumulative	Non-human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Sub-topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
40	12		Tiger Woods	1	Referent	Human	NP Proper							
40	12	a	him	2	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Direct Object
40	12	b	his	3	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
40	12	c	Woods	4	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Modifier
40	12	d	Woods	5	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Stylistic	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Subject
40	12	e	he	6	Cumulative	Human	Personal Pron	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Congruent	Subject
40	12	f	his	7	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
40	12	g	a successful black	8	Paraphrase	Human	Indef NP	Modified	Ana	Rhetorical	Topic	Active	Incongruous	PC
40	12	h	Tiger's	9	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
40	12	i	Woods	10	Blended-Delete	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Congruent	PC
40	12	j	The golfer	11	Paraphrase	Human	Def NP	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	Subject
40	12	k	his	12	Cumulative	Human	Poss Det	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Active	Incongruous	Modifier
40	12	l	Tiger Woods	13	Reiteration	Human	NP Proper	Plain	Ana	Textual	Topic	Semi-active	Incongruous	PC

A STUDY OF CO-REFERENCE IN JOURNALISTIC WRITTEN DISCOURSE IN ENGLISH

APPENDIX II

THE CORPUS

Text 1

Europe's day of protests: Ode to woe

Governments who tell public sector workers to toil longer for less money are first going to have to make sure the jobs exist

Editorial

The Guardian, Thursday 30 September 2010

It is easy to dismiss the demonstrations that took place in Brussels and across (1)Europe yesterday as irrelevant, venting the anger of the impotent. It is true that for most of the decisions affecting budgets, public sector jobs or retirement age, the streets of Brussels are the wrong place to be. National variations also complicate the task of making a cogent argument against the rush towards (2)austerity.

To take just three examples: the rightwing German chancellor, Angela Merkel, has been to the left of her British, French and Spanish colleagues by paying firms to keep their workers in (3)jobs; with the longest retirement in (1a)Europe and a shortfall of €42bn by 2018, France had a problem funding its pensions long before bankers messed up. After an unprecedented boom followed by an equally sharp bust in which hospitals and schools were shut, there has hardly been a peep from the Latvian workforce. The economic clock may have gone back a few years but not as far back as 1991, which in eastern Europe is the bottom line.

And yet John Monks, the general secretary of the European Trade Union Confederation, is surely right to argue that (4)European governments should listen to (4a)its workers as well as (4b)its markets and that the rush towards (2a)austerity risks tipping a fragile recovery back into recession or stagnation. It looks that way in Spain, where economists predict a growth rate of 0.5% after a budget that almost halves the deficit in two years. The bigger problem that the European economy faces is not ballooning public spending but the collapse of demand and revenue.

(5)Governments who tell their public sector workers to toil longer and for less money are first going to have to make sure (3a)the jobs exist. For Spanish unions the issue is not that they produced (6)a general strike ((6a)it was only the fifth in four decades) but that (6b)it came three months after a reform designed to lower the cost of firing workers. José Luis Zapatero is one of the last major social democrats standing in (1b)Europe and his labour minister praised the great sense of responsibility of the Spanish unions, but both are now on the other side. They will have to show, as indeed George Osborne must, where growth and (3b)jobs are going to come from.

Those who argue that these strikes are irrelevant need also to consider the cost of ignoring them. (7)An EU run for, and by, (7a)its elites is doomed to the sort of populist shocks (7b)it got when (7c)it tried to reform (7d)its constitution. Democracy is not a once in five years experience. (5a)Governments, not least our one, need to listen to (5b)their electorates when sharing out the pain, and the macro-economic argument about where (2b)austerity is leading us is a real one.

Text 2

<u>Kenya: Chance of a new start</u>

Voting on its new constitution was peaceful yet the changes it could make are potentially momentous

Editorial

The Guardian, Thursday 5 August 2010

Yesterday (1)Kenya defied expectations. Voting in a referendum on (2)a new constitution was peaceful, and yet the changes (2a)this piece of paper could make are potentially momentous. (2b)It would introduce an impeachable president, MPs recallable by their constituents, a land commission to look at historic injustices, an expanded bill of rights, a reformed judiciary. These are causes for which generations of opposition leaders have fought. It took a fraud-plagued election in 2007, in which (1a)Kenya teetered on the edge of civil war, to put this on the agenda, as a requirement of the peace deal. But, if the opinion polls are correct, it will happen. It is not a magic wand, but – as Maina Kiai, a former chairman of the (1b)Kenya national commission on human rights, said – it is a chance for a new beginning.

The campaigning has not been wholly peaceful – six died in grenade attacks at a "no" rally at the start. And the old monsters of (1c)Kenya's patrician past have not melted quietly away. Former president Daniel Arap Moi, who suppressed the first major push for constitutional reform by force, was back in his helicopter urging people to vote no, claiming (2c)the constitution had been written by outsiders and would stir up ethnic tension. His critics suspect he is more concerned about his vast land holdings, which could be subject of official investigation.

Alongside him is (3)William Ruto, another member of the Kalenjin ethnic group whose farm is also in the fertile Rift Valley. (3a)He is currently challenging through the courts claims by human rights groups of links to the election violence in 2007. A minister in the coalition government, (3b)Ruto has fallen out with his former ally, the prime minister Raila Odinga, in a big way. Yesterday (3c)he too said (2d)the basic law would sow division on issues as different as abortion and Muslim courts. (1d)Kenya's church leaders are furious at (2e)the new constitution's explicit recognition of Muslim Kadhi courts. These have coexisted in the past with (1e)Kenya's civil courts, and there is every sign they will do so in the future.

For all the diversionary flak sent up by those who sense they are on the losing side, it would be a mistake to see this referendum as the starting gun for the next election in 2012. Personal rivalries will continue, and the need to settle old scores still weighs heavily. Odinga will undoubtedly gain in his bid for the presidency from having campaigned for and delivered (2f)a new constitution. All that is true, but it misses the point that the change offered to the graft-ridden political culture of the country is both real and needed. If enacted, (2g)it will roll back political patronage that has plagued (1f)the country since independence. And this, for (1g)east Africa's largest economy, is no small deal.

Text 3

<u>Balanced parliament: No need to rush</u>

Flawed though the idea of a minority government may be, Gordon Brown's right to form one should be respected in the event of such an outcome

Editorial

The Guardian, Wednesday 5 May 2010

The precedent is discouraging: after three unhappy weeks spent squabbling about taxation, (1)parliament was dissolved by the monarch. (2)Queen Elizabeth II is not about to repeat Charles I's disastrous dismissal of the short parliament, 370 years ago today, but (2a)she may have to tread carefully in the next few weeks if the crown is not to be dragged into another toxic argument about who has the right to run (3)Britain.

(3a)This country has got used to yet another of the distortions of the existing electoral system, by which one party or another forms the government on a minority of the vote. It is far less accustomed to what in much of the rest of the world is the norm: a range of parties, none of them with majority support and none able to rule on its own. Yet if the polls are right, this is how things may stand on Friday afternoon.

(4)The Conservatives, according to a story in the Guardian yesterday, are growing restless: if (4a)they win the most seats, (4b)they want (5)Gordon Brown out immediately. But unless (4c)they win an overall majority – which by tradition brings about an immediate change of government – that demand would be unconstitutional. (5a)Gordon Brown, as prime minister, would have the right to stay put unless and until (5b)he resigned or parliament voted (5c)him out. Winning the largest minority of seats, or the most votes, does not guarantee a party power.

Two things have changed recently. First, (1a)parliament will not meet the week after the election, but a fortnight after – which in theory could extend (5d)Mr Brown's caretaker spell before a vote. Second, the cabinet secretary, Sir Gus O'Donnell, has written a guidance paper on the formation of governments. But neither of these changes is fundamental. The delayed return of (1b)parliament may allow extended coalition talks, but the real purpose is to allow the many new MPs and ministers to settle in. And Sir Gus's note codifies existing rules; it does not alter them.

This will not prevent an almighty media row breaking out if (4d)the Conservatives win more seats than (6)Labour, but (5e)Mr Brown stays on in the hope of doing a deal to get (2b)a Queen's speech through the Commons.The Tory press will cry foul. Mr Cameron should bide his time. (4e)Tories might note that their allies in Sweden have 33 fewer seats than the largest party, the opposition Social Democrats.

In (3b)Britain, the February 1974 election is often cited, but the better precedent is 1923. Then, (3f)Conservatives won 67 more seats than (6a)Labour, but not a majority. (6b)Labour took office. True, the momentum was against (3g)the Conservatives in 1923; this time it will be against (6c)Labour. But it is parliamentary votes that count, and if (5f)Mr Brown wants to wait a fortnight to test them, the constitution says he can.

Text 4

<u>Deficit politics: Chase to the cuts</u>
Editorial

The Guardian, Tuesday 2 February 2010

(1)America cannot continue to spend as though (2)government deficits do not matter, (3)Barack Obama announced yesterday as (3a)he unveiled (3b)his 2011 budget. That sort of message has now become the default position of political leaders in many other countries too, including our own, although the recognition has been conspicuously grudging in Gordon Brown's case. Yet if the politics of deficits have now become increasingly universal, the immediate implications still differ sharply in the light of differing local circumstances.

British politicians, for instance, have few expensive shop-window programmes whose disappearance will cause as little political blowback as (3c)President Obama is likely to face for scrubbing Nasa's expensive return to the moon programme this week. (1a)America is unlike Britain in other respects too. Unemployment is higher on (1b)the other side of the Atlantic than it is here, for instance. And the emphasis on job creation in (3d)Mr Obama's budget is a vital reminder that there are other ways of bringing down (2a)deficits – economic stimulus and tax rises – as well as spending cuts.

Cuts in this country, as opposed to cuts on the moon, all come at a political price – even the big-ticket defence cuts which many ministers eye as an easy option but which Mr Brown is expected to try to face down this week. The reason for this is obvious. (2b)Deficits may matter, but spending cuts of any kind are a hard political sell in the run-up to an election. That's why, of course, our pliticians prefer to keep it vague and to talk as much as possible about efficiency savings that fudge the really difficult decisions about cuts, taxes and timing.

(4)David Cameron's decision to soften (4a)his position on early spending cuts fits this pattern. Because (5)theTories have not yet set out (5a)their cuts plans in detail, and because even (5b)their emergency budget would be likely to make the biggest cuts in 2011-12 and beyond rather than in 2010-11, (4b)Mr Cameron's words do not rearrange many actual commitments. Yet the words matter all the same. They are an admission that the earlier rhetoric of immediate austerity is out of step with the hesitant recovery and with the growing mood of public caution. (4c)Mr Cameron may also be unnerved by recent polls showing a narrowing lead over Labour. Either way, it is smart positioning, though the ideologues of (5c)the right may smell a rat.

The real need as the election nears is for all (6)the parties to get specific about where (6a)they will spend less, where (6b)they will tax more and where (6c)they will rely on recovery to do the job. (3e)Mr. Obama has had to get real in (1c)America. It is now time that (6d)the Tories and Labour – and the Lib Dems too – put their cards clearly on the table over here.

Text 5

Pope's visit: A turbulent priest

The pope believes there is only one Christian church – his – and in doing so attacks the basis of a secular society

Editorial

The Guardian, Saturday 18 September 2010

The first state papal visit to (1)Britain was bound not to disappoint. Before it even got under way, (2)the Vatican's leading expert on relations with the Church of England compared arriving in multicultural Britain to landing in a third world country, and talked of an "aggressive new atheism" abroad in (1a)the country. If Cardinal Walter Kasper's gout had not prevented (2a)him from flying, (2b)his remarks would have. Even Vatican watchers like Clifford Longley from The Tablet were aghast: "I don't think (2c)he believes (1b)Britain is in the grip of secular atheism, and (2d)he shouldn't have said so."

However, (3)Pope Benedict went on to say exactly that, lambasting atheist extremism and aggressive secularism, and ruing the damage the exclusion of God had done to public life in the last century. This, too, had to be parsed. It turned out that (3a)he was talking about the Nazis, not Richard Dawkins – although there were problems with that thesis too. What about pro-German De Valera, or Spain, Croatia and Slovakia, where the Catholic church was pro-Nazi?

One would have thought that the Vatican would have had enough time to make sure that everyone was singing from the same hymn sheet and that the tune would not be wildly discordant, even to the ears of British Catholics. But (3b)the pope is not in any sense a modern man. (3c)He believes that there is only (4)one Christian church – (3d)his – which represents the word of God. (3e)He was quite clear yesterday about the difficulties that the ecumenical path of unity between the Catholic and Anglican churches has encountered and continues to encounter. Further, (3f)he believes that there is only one spiritual source – again (3g)his – from which all our values derive. (3h)He is attacking not only the Reformation, the separation of church and state, but the very basis on which a secular society is built.

Again, it is not just the fashion in which this message is made but its content which is troubling. (4a)The Catholic church is still able to influence and inspire, but not one that covers up sex abuse scandals or is unable, like the leader of the church in Belgium, to apologise for them; not one whose teachings on contraception, remarriage and homosexuality are ignored; not one whose congregations are voting with their feet –40% drop in attendance in England and Wales, 25% drop in weddings, 25% drop in priests. Should not responsibility for the marginalisation of religion that (3i)the pope talked about yesterday in Westminster Hall be shared? Are the enemies solely external, or does the behaviour of (4b)the church and its priests play a part? A little less preaching and a bit more humility might help the next state visit of a pope.

Text 6

Tax: Sharing the burden

David Cameron's claim to end favouritism during an austere age has proved a hollow promise

Editorial

The Guardian, Saturday 21 August 2010

All in it together? Going by this week's slew of stories, some are less in it than others. (1)David Cameron's big promise was that in the almost unprecedented fiscal austerity that would define (1a)his time in office, plutocrats and politicians would not enjoy any favouritism. In which case (1b)he should be going full tilt after the business people who have arranged their tax affairs so as to escape the full brunt of HM Revenue and Customs. Rather than do so, (1c)the prime minister instead seeks to promote them to office, while (1d)his tax officers make worrying noises about how they will be more pragmatic in dealing with tax avoiders.

One example from this week: (2)David Rowland has declined to take up (2a)his appointment as treasurer of the Conservative party, which (2b)he was due to assume within a few weeks. The official reason is that (2c)the property multimillionaire's "developing business interests" have got in the way. But (2d)Mr Rowland was also a tax exile for decades, before returning last year and donating millions to the Tory party; and it would be fair to assume that (1e)Mr Cameron could have expected some opprobrium (not least from (1f)his own MPs) for appointing such a recent returnee from the tax haven of Guernsey to a prominent position within (1g)his party.

The wonder is that this was not spotted earlier. But that sits alongside (3a)No 10's decision to make (4)billionaire Sir Philip Green an adviser on how to cut public spending – despite the fact that (4a)his Arcadia retailing empire is directly owned by (4b)his wife, who is resident in the tax haven of Monaco. Let us not mince words: it is shameful that no Lib Dem cabinet minister has come out to criticise or even question (4c)Sir Philip's appointment.

Then there is HMRC, which yesterday signalled that it would adopt a more pragmatic approach when dealing with tax avoiders. (5)Dave Hartnett, permanent secretary at the department, told a newspaper that (5a)his staff has been "sometimes too black and white about the law". (5b)Mr Hartnett has previously played an admirable role in chasing down instances of massive corporate (6)tax avoidance. If (5c)he now wants to be pragmatic as a means to getting more money from tax receipts more quickly then all well and good; but government tax collectors should not be less than bloody-minded in tackling loophole merchants.

This is about more than cute progressive posturing; billions are at stake. According to (3)the government's own calculations from last September, (6a)tax avoidance is worth £5.5bn a year. Yet (3b)this new government has been softer on tackling (6b)the issue and keener to project (3c)itself as (to quote George Osborne) "open to business". The question is, what kind of business?

Text 7

Care for soldiers: Debts of honour

Not looking after serving soldiers is bad enough. Failing them and their families if the worst happens is unacceptable.

Editorial

The Guardian, Monday 8 November 2010

Florence Nightingale thought that (1)the cost of war should be as high as possible in order to make (1a)it as short-lived as possible. Last Friday we reported on the steep rise in (2)young soldiers returning from Afghanistan, survivors of terrible injuries that even a year ago would have killed (2a)them. (2b)These triple amputees are a visible reminder of how high the cost is for those who get back alive. Many more come back mentally damaged, and over 300 have not come back at all. Yet if our involvement in Afghanistan is increasingly controversial, public support for the men and women serving there – and veterans of the other recent conflicts – grows year by year. There won't be many lapels without a poppy this week; and non-poppy wearers are still willing to support veterans. Last year Poppy Day raised more than £31m for the Royal British Legion's veteran's welfare work.

Meanwhile, the implications of last month's Strategic Defence and Security Review are beginning to become clearer. (1b)The cost will be felt by (3)every service family. The campaign for better compensation for multiple injuries, which had made some good headway, is now expected to stall. To cut housing costs, hundreds of families will be returning from Germany to inadequate homes in the UK. Tours of duty will be longer and gaps between them shorter: less time for (4)soldiers and (4a)(3a)their families to recover, more strain on marriages. And in perhaps the greatest breach of faith, even before the SDSR was unveiled, it had been announced that the newly created office of chief coroner was to be abandoned, a victim of the bonfire of the quangos.

The purpose of the chief coroner, an innovation supported by all the main parties only last year and introduced in the last government's Coroners and Justice Act, was to resolve the traumatic difficulties faced by families of dead soldiers. The inadequate support and lack of financial provision for legal representation were to be reversed. The long-delayed inquests held far from the homes of the bereaved were to be replaced by more timely ones held locally. That entailed more training for coroners who would be handling the local inquests. All these advances are now at risk, while the prospect of legal aid for (3b)the families seems to have disappeared altogether, along with the promise of a simpler and cheaper appeals system.

The number of recruits has jumped again as the recession takes its toll on jobs. It is disheartening enough that (4b)young men and women sign up to put (5)their lives on the line because it seems the most appealing option available. Not looking after (5a)them properly while (5b)they are serving is bad enough. Failing (5c)them and (5d)(3c)their families if the worst happens is unacceptable.

Text 8

Post offices: Mail angst

The government's plans sound rather agreeable, so what's not to like? Quite a lot, actually

Editorial

The Guardian, Wednesday 10 November 2010

The government yesterday spelled out its plans for (2)(1)the post office network. And, to be fair, the commitments laid down in the document,Securing (2a)(1a)the post office network in the digital age, sound rather agreeable. On the first page is this promise: "There will be no programme of (3)(1b)post office closures." Then there is the scheme to give (1c)the Post Office a greater role in delivering government services, to make it "a front office for (4)government". There is even some talk about linking up (2b)(1d)the post office network with credit unions. It is quite a list, and one that prompts a question: what's not to like?

Well, quite a lot actually. Take for a start that headline claim about (3a)(1e)post office closures: note that it merely promises there will not be a "programme" of shutting branches. There may still be (3b)closures – the coalition does not rule those out; all it offers is that they will not form part of a co-ordinated strategy. Some commitment.

Then there's that front office for the government thing. A lovely idea – and how refreshing to hear ministers say that there might be scope for building up the role of (1f)post offices, rather than just running (1g)them down and giving away (1h)their functions to supermarkets and the like. This was an area that (4a)the Labour government knew (4b)it had to address, and yet never did. As the minister for (1i)the post office, Ed Davey has taken the right rhetorical step.

Unfortunately, it is just rhetoric. (4c)The government is talking about post office staff printing out forms from the internet, which is hardly the sort of shop window for public services that (2c)the biggest retail network in the country (for that is what (2d)(1j)the post office network effectively is) could provide. More to the point, though, is that all this lovely talk about the "social purpose" of (1k)the post office sits directly at odds with reports that a £70m contract to handle welfare payments will be handed over to a private company. (2e)(1l)The post office network may have an exceptional 40-year record in giro payments and all the rest, but even so (4d)this government appears to want that operation privatised. It should also be noted that LibDem MP Mr Davey has dropped his party's election commitment to set up a PostBank.

What yesterday's supposed blueprint for the future really amounts to is some nice words not joined up by any bigger vision of what (1m)the Post Office should be – and effectively contradicted by (4e)the government's own actions. The document was released on the morning when MPs took evidence on the coalition's postal services bill, which carries on plans to privatise (5)Royal Mail, and to separate (5a)it from (2f)(1n)the post office network. (5b)Royal Mail accounts for a third of (1o)the post office's direct income; so what happens to (5c)it matters far more than any fancy document.

Text 9

<u>Mental health: The invisible illness</u>

Depression is still badly understood and its consequences often hidden - society, and medical science, needs a better response

Editorial
The Guardian, Wednesday 4 August 2010

"I have of late – but wherefore I know not – lost all my mirth, forgone all custom of exercise; and, indeed, it goes so heavily with my disposition that this goodly frame the earth, seems to me a sterile promontory". (1)Depression is part of the human condition and Hamlet's description of (1a)its (2)symptoms matches those in a modern medical textbook. The categorisation has become more precise, the treatments more advanced, but (1b)the illness is still badly understood and (1c)its consequences often hidden. (1d)Depression remains if not a source of shame then at least bewilderment to those who suffer from (1e)it and those around them. Yet (1f)it is on the increase, neurotic disorders affecting one in six adults at some point in their lives. Society, and medical science, needs a better response.

In the Guardian this week, (4)Mark Rice-Oxley wrote powerfully of (4a)his "decline from unremarkable working dad of three to stranded depressive sitting on the floor doing simple jigsaws". (4b)His shock was not just at the crushing effect of a condition that seemed to come from nowhere, but the confusion about how to overcome it. Medical advances have controlled many diseases, but (1g)depression in (1h)its different forms is either becoming more common or being detected more often – and perhaps both. Pharmaceutical treatments, while restricted in their effectiveness, are being used much more widely: 39m (3)antidepressants are said to be prescribed in Britain each year.

(3a)These drugs have strong side-effects and treat (2a)the symptoms, not the causes, of (1i)depression. For many people (3b)they are an essential relief, but a society in which a growing number of people depend on (3c)expensive chemicals to control their mental state cannot be healthy. Nor, however, is one in which (1j)depression is ignored, or regarded as a passing private issue, different somehow from illnesses with physical causes and consequences. Britain has got better at understanding that people with (1k)depression are genuinely unwell and need help, but not always at offering that help. The choice sometimes seems to be between self-cure and potent drugs. Four out of five people experiencing some form of (1l)depression get better without treatment, but for many not referring to the whole referent (2b)the symptoms return, and for a minority recovery does not come of its own accord.

Part of the challenge is defining what it is to be depressed. The term has such a wide common meaning that it can be used to cover anything from passing grief to long-term illness. The Royal College of Psychiatrists lists typical symptoms: "feel utterly tired", "feel useless, inadequate and hopeless", "feel unhappy most of the time" among them. But there can be no medical exactitude to (5)an illness experienced in different degrees and different ways by different people – only that you know (5a)it when (5b)it comes.

There are reasons to think that (1m)depression is a disease of affluence, or a consequence of the way modern urban life is lived. This argument can run close to suggesting that people who are depressed but otherwise healthy, wealthy and secure have no business being ill and that their lot in life is still better than that of most of the planet's population. But (1n)it is a real illness and has real causes, not fully understood. Drink, drugs, a lack of sleep, too little company, too much work can all help unbalance the mind. Sunshine and exercise can help restore it. But there is something deep about (1o)serious depression which cannot be driven away immediately by counselling, a brisk walk, kind friends or great music, though such things can help.

The human mind is the most extraordinary and least understood part of the body, the source of joy and creativity. It can also, as Hamlet knew, create the horror of depression: "This brave o'erhanging firmament, this majestical roof fretted with golden fire, why, it appears no other thing to me than a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours."

Text 10

Aung San Suu Kyi's release: A challenge for all

She said she had been listening to the radio for so long, it was good to hear some real human voices

Editorial
The Guardian, Monday 15 November 2010

(1)Aung San Suu Kyi said yesterday that (1a)she had been listening to the radio for so long, it was good to hear some real human voices. It was good also to hear (1b)her voice, after the last seven years of house arrest. (1c)Her unconditional release was expected to have caused a dilemma for the military junta which repressed it for so long. It may still do so, but (1d)her first words in liberty may have also prompted those who campaigned for (1e)her release to rethink their tactics as well. (1f)She called for national reconciliation, including an honest dialogue with those who jailed (1g)her. (1h)She was reluctant to criticise China for plundering (2)Burma's national resources. And (1i)she hinted that international sanctions against (1j)(2a)her country may have to be dropped: "This is a time for (2b)Burma when we need help. We need everybody to help in this venture: western nations, eastern nations, all nations."

(1k)Her supporters were torn between keeping the pressure up and listening to what (1l)their hero had to say. (1m)She is, after all, only one of more than 2,100 political prisoners, held by a regime which mounts fake elections and conducts murderous campaigns in its ethnic regions. To reward the regime which released (1n)her by easing sanctions would be to condemn all their other victims to oblivion. Are the pro-democracy activist Min Ko Naing, 47, who is serving a prison sentence of 65 years, or U Gambira of the All Burma Monks Alliance, who is serving 63 years, or U Khun Htun Oo, sentenced to 93 years, no less deserving than a Nobel prize-winner? And yet there is scant evidence that a decade of sanctions has had any positive effect, other than to play to our own sense of moral outrage. A ban on US investment introduced in 1997 did not apply to a joint venture which developed a gas field and became the single biggest source of foreign currency for the junta. An import ban was imposed in 2003 after (1o)Aung San Suu Kyi's convoy was attacked and more than 70 of (1p)her supporters beaten to death. But it only put thousands of textile workers out of work. Gas, timber and gems, the top revenue earners, were targeted in 2008 by sanctions from Canada, the EU and the US. None will be eager to overturn them, even though they are rendered useless by the policies adopted by (2c)Burma's neighbours. The generals complain vigorously about sanctions, but the fact is they are not being made to pay for them. The Burmese people are.

(1q)Aung San Suu Kyi's release may cause western policy on (2d)Burma to be tempered with a new sense of realism. It is unrealistic to expect a military regime that has gone to such lengths to repress its own people – withstanding ethnic unrest, separatism, uprisings and natural disasters – to turn into a liberal democracy overnight. (1r)Aung San Suu Kyi may yet succeed in uniting the opposition, but at the moment it remains fragmented and politically marginalised. The road back from here will be hard, but to help the people who matter, the Burmese people, may mean having to work with, rather than against, the elected representatives of the military Burmese government. (2e)It is one of the poorest countries in the world, but gets almost no international development assistance. As Morten Pedersen, the author of Promoting Human Rights in (2f)Burma, asked, why do we single out (2g)Burma, when China, Laos and Vietnam are all one-party dictatorships with whom we maintain close relations? Did not Cambodia get $989m last year in overseas aid?

These are early days, ones in which the junta will want to bask in its share of the limelight. Their mouthpiece, the official newspaper the New Light of Myanmar, said (1s)Aung San Suu Kyi had been pardoned because of "good behaviour" (in truth (1t)her sentence expired). It also said the police stood ready to give (1u)her "whatever help (1v)she needed". We will see how long that lasts, if (1w)Aung San Suu Kyi continues to speak out. But if, and it's a big if, (1x)the true leader of (2h)Burma is allowed some sort of political space in (1y)(2i)her country, then the west will have to react.

Text 11

<u>The killing fields of Afghanistan</u>
Editorial
The Guardian, Wednesday 11 August 2010

Every (1)Afghan (6)civilian death diminishes the coalition's cause, (5)General David Petraeus told troops in a tactical directive issued last week. By that standard alone, (2)yesterday's UN report on (1a)civilian casualties in the first half of this year makes grim reading for the new commander of Nato forces. True, (2a)it vindicates the strategy of his predecessor, General Stanley McChrystal, in limiting air strikes, often at the cost of increasing the danger to troops fighting their way out of an ambush. (2b)The report says there has been a 30% drop in the number of deaths and injuries caused by foreign forces. (2c)It also attests to the increasing ruthlessness of the Taliban. (1b)Afghan deaths have soared as a result of homemade bombs and political assassinations. No one is too young to be killed. A seven-year-old boy accused of spying for the government was publicly hanged.

But (1c)civilian deaths are not (4)the Taliban's (3)problem, despite the guidelines (4a)they issue to (4b)their fighters. (3a)They are (5a)Petraeus's, because (3b)they strike at the heart of Nato's claims that it is there for the protection of the civilian population. In two unusually acerbic passages, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (Unama) said that the operation Nato launched in February to clear (4c)the Taliban out of the poppy-growing fields of the Nadi Ali and Marja districts of central Helmand had not resulted in a increased protection of the local population – 29 of whom had died at Nato's hands, 32 at (4d)the Taliban's, and 13 at the hands of unknown killers.

Instead, the completion of combat operations in Marja only heralded a wave of Taliban abductions, assassinations and executions. Unama then quoted one elder in Kandahar, where a similar operation has been contemplated, but until now postponed. He complained there were too many "meetings in name", by which he meant PR exercises which could be filmed but where the advice given by people like him could be safely ignored. (4e)The Taliban watched the same television pictures sitting in Pakistan, so that when (4f)they saw him seated next to the governor, the elder could only conclude: "First I risk my life and then I am insulted."

Quite why (4g)the Taliban are targeting more civilians is a matter of speculation. One theory is that a new generation of jihadis has been forged by the US drones attacks which have decapitated the leadership in Waziristan. These fighters are even more ideologically driven than the previous generation and less troubled by the fate of apostates. Another is that attacking teachers, doctors and tribal leaders is the surest way of telling the community as a whole that you are here to stay. To borrow Nato's jargon, (4h)the Taliban may just have found their own way of shaping the environment for their military operations. Assassinations running at a rate of seven a week are a powerful disincentive to collaboration. (4i)The Taliban frequently attaches notes to the bodies of civilians, warning others of the same fate. However, a minibus hitting a mine laid by (4j)the Taliban, in which nine passengers including two children die, is unlikely to spark a local backlash against (4k)them. If anything, Nato is blamed for having brought the battlefield to their doorstep. So that if (5b)Petraeus is waiting for a rerun of the events which saved (5c)his bacon in Iraq (when al-Qaida's brutal tactics sparked a rebellion among the Sunni tribesmen), (5d)he may have to wait some time.

One way or another, civilians are becoming the primary target of this conflict. The escalation of the campaign ordered by (6)Barack Obama last year has only spread the zone of conflict, not doused it. It shows no signs of securing the loyalty of the Pashtun in the time limits (6a)Mr Obama has set (6b)himself. It may be true that in decreasing the casualties that (7a)they cause, (7)US forces are at last learning how to fight this war, but like Vietnam, (7b)they have run out of road back home.

Text 12

Death penalty: judicial killing in the free world

Ending the practice in G8 countries such as Japan and the US would mark significant step towards global abolishment

Editorial
The Guardian, Tuesday 24 August 2010

It is, by all accounts, an unremarkable room – but for the noose hanging from the ceiling and the trapdoor beneath. Yesterday, for the first time, the Japanese justice minister (1)Keiko Chiba allowed the media into one of (2)Japan's execution chambers. It is a small but important advance for (2a)a country that less than a year ago was accused of driving death-row inmates insane by refusing to reveal the day of their execution. Significantly, (1a)Chiba is a long-time abolitionist: (1b)her appointment, campaigners hoped, would mark the beginning of the end of (3)capital punishment. Then last month (1c)she personally witnessed the hanging of two convicted murderers, a decision only partly mitigated in (1d)her critics' eyes by (1e)her simultaneous announcement of a review of the death penalty.

Of course, (2b)Japan is not the only G8 country where (3a)judicial killing continues. Next month, in the United States, (4)Teresa Lewis may become the first woman to be executed in Virginia since 1912. (4a)She is convicted of organising (6)the murder of (4b)her husband and stepson, by offering (4c)herself and (4d)her daughter for sex, in order to cash in on life insurance. These are terrible crimes. But the courts have been told that (4e)Lewis, like many on death row, is of limited intelligence and was dependent on prescription drugs at the time of (6a)the killing. One of the men who carried out (6b)the killing, now dead, even confessed he had manipulated (4f)her in order to get the insurance money himself. It is a familiar pattern on death row, where mentally inadequate Americans are grossly overrepresented. Last week, in Georgia, (5)Troy Davis was granted a hearing to review the reliability of witness statements used in evidence of the murder of a police officer 21 years ago that (5a)Davis has always denied. Most of the non-police witnesses have retracted their evidence, claiming it was given under duress. Of the two main witnesses still testifying against (5b)Davis, one is the principal alternative defendant.

In the 33 years since the death penalty was revived in the US, more than 130 death row inmates have been released after wrongful convictions. Public opinion is now evenly divided between the death penalty and the alternative of life without parole. Under pressure, the number of executions is slowly declining. Yet at least 16 deaths are scheduled in the next six months, and in California, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger has chosen to borrow $64m to build a new death row, at the same time as cutting prison staff in the name of economy.

It is more than 60 years since the international declaration on human rights made abolition a benchmark of a civilised society. The campaign to end (3b)judicial killing everywhere would gain immeasurably from its final eradication in all of the world's most privileged nations.

Text 13

Barack Obama in Asia: All troubled on the eastern front

Just 3 days after getting the worst drubbing of his career, Barack Obama flew off for a 10-day spin around Asia

Editorial
The Guardian, Saturday 6 November 2010

It is, to say the least, an odd time to be taking the longest trip away from the Oval Office of (1a)his presidency. Just three days after getting the worst drubbing of (1b)his career, (1)Barack Obama flew off for a 10-day spin around Asia that encompasses (2)India, Indonesia, (3)Japan and (4)South Korea. There is a G20 summit thrown in, and (1c)Obama is bringing 200 business leaders, so (1d)he can argue that the trip is all about drumming up orders for (6)US jobs. Indian investment alone accounts for 75,000 of those. Even so, (1e)he is either one cool dude or (1f)he has still not got the message. No one is quite sure which.

Under the constitution, (1g)the president both has the initiative and plays the predominant role in foreign policy. The international stage is the only one in which (1h)he can be relatively free of a Republican veto. But this freedom is relative. A pro-Israeli Cuban-American is taking over the chairmanship of the house foreign affairs committee, which will surely cheer Israel's prime minister, Binyamin Netanyahu. There could be problems ahead in the Senate over an important treaty which (1i)the president has already signed with Russia, the strategic arms reduction treaty. Some of the more cold-war minded Republicans could put an oar in here too, claiming the treaty limits anti-missile deployments. Perhaps paradoxically, (1j)Mr Obama needs to be at (6a)home just to safeguard (1k)his foreign agenda.

But the fact that (1l)Mr Obama and David Cameron will be in (2a)India and (5)China respectively next week with posses of businessmen in tow speaks volumes about who needs whom in today's world. (6b)US (7)trade with (2b)India is more balanced than (7a)it is with (5a)China, even though (7b)it is only a fraction of (7c)it. But Delhi is just as troubled by (6c)America's superpower role. For (1m)his part, (1n)Mr Obama is not about to reverse Washington's support for Pakistan's military, nor change (1o)his plans to begin withdrawing from Afghanistan next year, neither of which (2c)India likes. (1p)(6d)The US president will stay at the Taj hotel in Mumbai, where 31 people died in the terror attacks in November 2008, which is an important gesture. But in the end presidential trips are about pushing hard strategic interests, not Harley-Davidsons.

The arrival of (1q)the American president in (3a)Japan and (4a)South Korea comes when the waters of the East China Sea are choppy. (5b)China, Taiwan, Russia and (4b)South Korea all have leadership changes next year, and North Korea is in the process of one transition already. It is a zone where there are at least two active territorial disputes, and plenty of ocean in which boats can collide and nationalist mischief be engineered for domestic electoral gain.

The Japanese prime minister, Naoto Kan, and the Chinese premier, Wen Jiabao, have only just met to repair the damage done by the arrest of a Chinese fishing boat captain by a Japanese coastguard. The incident caused weeks of anti-Japanese demonstrations and a shutdown in the export of rare earth minerals to (3b)Japan. It took the threat of a reference to the WTO before the exports resumed. Hillary Clinton, (6e)the US secretary of state, denied recently that (6f)the US was seeking to contain the projection of Chinese power in the region, but that is exactly what at least 10 members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations want (6g)the US to do.

Barely had the Chinese fishing boat captain been released when the Russian president, Dmitry Medvedev, popped up in the Kurils (the site of a dispute between Moscow and Tokyo). Senior Japanese analysts interpreted this as a Russian diplomatic gift to (5c)China Try as modern leaders do to talk about capital inflows, trade balances and exchange rates, they are just as anxious about keeping national influence, and for this the diplomatic presence of (6h)the US in the region is needed as never before. It may do (1r)him no good in Ohio, but it is important that (1s)Mr Obama sees for (1t)himself how the world's engine of growth – for that is what (2d)India and Asia now are – is running.

Text 14

Anglo-French defence pact: The two musketeers

Neither France nor Britain can afford the role they want to play in the world. Yesterday's deal was pragmatic

Editorial
The Guardian, Wednesday 3 November 2010

(1)(2)Britain and (3)France account for nearly half of all military spending in the EU, half of the total number of armed forces and 70% of military research and development. Together (1a)they make up a critical mass of Europe's military capabilities. But (1b)neither country can afford the role it has carved out for itself. Nor can (1b)they keep up with the Joneses – in this case the Americans. So it makes eminent pragmatic sense for (1c)the two countries to start pooling resources, which is what happened yesterday.

Nicolas Sarkozy and (4)David Cameron announced a deal in London which would create joint testing and developing centres for nuclear weapons, and a joint expeditionary taskforce. Considering how neuralgic the issue of Europe was to the Conservatives in opposition, it is ironic that a Tory prime minister has agreed to share aircraft carriers and squadrons of fast jets, and synchronise nuclear submarine patrols, with the very people that fellow Tories refuse out of principle to sit in the same European parliamentary group with.

Of course (4a)Mr Cameron had to go out of (4b)his way to state explicitly what the Lancaster House deal was not: it was not about a European army, and (1d)the two countries were not going to share nuclear deterrents. (1e)The two countries will share the same super-fast computer to simulate a nuclear test, but not the data garnered from it, if one can believe that. Mr Sarkozy also had to perform a pas de deux around the issue of sovereignty. As co-operation develops and deepens in the next 50 years, the distinction between (1f)the two nations sharing military resources (currently a taboo word) and allowing operations on each other's aircraft carriers or refuelling planes from each other's tankers, will become academic. The bald truth is that (1g)neither nation can afford two aircraft carriers, so when (2a)Britain's second new carrier enters service – as the first is mothballed or sold off – it will be equipped with catapults and arrestor gear which would allow French planes to use it. As it is, the French carrier Charles de Gaulle is more integrated with the US fleet than the current British carriers are.

All of which is a nonsense. If (h)two maritime nations are to retain such costly things as navies ((2b)Britain will have a diminished fleet of 19 destroyers and (3a)France will have 18 similar ships), there are few scenarios where (1i)they can be deployed independently of (1j)each other. As the French president said, it is unlikely that (2c)Britain could face a crisis requiring the deployment of an aircraft carrier that would not also affect (3b)France. British troops have only operated independently twice in the last 30 years.

The politics of pooling of military resources cuts both ways. Even though it would never be presented as a veto, (3c)France would only agree to the deployment of a 10,000-strong joint taskforce if (3d)it agreed with the mission. This might constrain the next British politician who feels the urge to start a military adventure he has no clue how to end. At one point in its diplomatic row with (3e)France in the run up to the invasion of Iraq, Washington suspended its sale of catapults and arrestor gear to the French navy. Military partnerships inevitably go hand in hand with political ones, and when they don't, both sides feel it. On the other hand, a British prime minister may now feel that the heat is off him when facing domestic pressure to abandon Trident and an independent nuclear deterrent. One expensive part of the nuclear programme, the testing of it, is now linked by an umbilical cord to (3f)France, where there are no such qualms about nuclear weapons. All for one, and one for all.

In the end, sovereignty boils down to intangibles like national identity. There would be few such qualms expressed if (2d)Britain announced a 50-year deal with the Netherlands, but because the deal is with (3g)France it is seen as suspect. It should not be. If British military forces feel a little less British after today, that may be no bad thing.

Text 15

Brazil: Hard act to follow

Dilma Rousseff, Brazil's first woman president, has won after a tough campaign and now she has her work cut out

Editorial
The Guardian, Tuesday 2 November 2010

If voters in the US are about to put back the clocks on a presidency dedicated to radical change, it is heartening to see other nations further south doing the opposite. As he reads the projections on the eve of the midterm elections, Barack Obama must envy the ovation at the polls given to (1)Dilma Rousseff, (2)President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's handpicked successor. (3)(1a)Brazil's first woman president won after a tough and, at times, ugly campaign, in which (1b)she was accused of being anti-Christian, for wanting to legalise abortion, and a terrorist, for resisting a military dictatorship which jailed and tortured (1c)her. (1d)Ms Rousseff was made of sterner stuff, and (1e)her election is first and foremost a sign that (3a)Brazil wants "Lulismo" to continue through (1f)her.

Inevitably, (1g)she will disappoint. After two terms, (2a)Lula has the status of a divine entity at home. (2b)A born negotiator who presided over an economic boom, (2c)Lula pulled more than 20 million Brazilians out of extreme poverty while 30 million joined the middle class. Per capita income grew by just under a fifth from 2002 to 2010 and unemployment reduced to a record low. It was change that Brazilians could feel.

(1h)Ms Rousseff comes to power in different circumstances and with very different skills. (1i)She is a no-nonsense technocrat with a quick temper. (1j)She had to check (1k)her natural anger with the Jeremy Paxman of (3b)Brazil when an electronic clock malfunctioned during a live television debate. Perhaps that was why (1l)she was kept away from the foreign press during (1m)her campaign. While the managerial issues of (1n)her presidency will present (1o)her with no difficulty, the politics of it might. Flattering and cajoling is not (1p)her strong suit, although (1q)she arrives in power with majorities in both upper and lower houses.

The economic boom that (3c)Brazil has enjoyed also presents different challenges. (3d)It is set to be the world's fifth largest economy by the time (3e)it hosts the Olympic Games in 2016, and will not be immune to growing pains. Not unlike (4)Russia, another member of the "Bric" countries, (4a)its export boom comes from primary products such as iron ore, crude oil, soya beans and wood pulp. China, (3f)Brazil 's largest trading partner, is hoovering it all up. But exports in cars, shoes or textiles are a different matter. Like (4b)Russia, (3g)Brazil faces deindustrialisation if (3h)it fails to compete as a manufacturer. But for that (3i)it needs to tackle the more intractable problems – like salaries, pensions, the tax system, and public debt – which (2d)Lula showed little desire to reform.

(1r)Ms Rousseff has (1s)her work cut out, and may face a shorter honeymoon than (1t)her creator enjoyed. The important thing is that the vision of (3j)a nation that pulls millions from poverty as (3k)its economy grows is kept alive.

Text 16

Cameron in China: Speak truth to power

There is nothing wrong with pushing British business in China, but the policy has a price

Editorial
The Guardian, Wednesday 10 November 2010

(1)David Cameron's visit to (2)China, accompanied by senior ministers and a high-profile team of some 50 business, arts and education leaders, embodies much about (1a)the prime minister's approach to (5)foreign policy, for both good and ill. To (1b)his credit, (1c)Mr Cameron at least seems to have a fairly clear (5a)foreign-policy strategy of (1d)his own, distinct from both the dangerous hubris of Tony Blair and the chronic short-termism of Gordon Brown. The strategy has three pillars. The first is to put trade at the heart of (4)UK foreign policy. The second is to shift the focus eastwards towards Asia. The third is to be an unobtrusive major partner, neither absurdly hostile nor absurdly ambitious, in (3)Europe and across the north Atlantic.

To a great extent, (5b)this policy is the product of the circumstances in which (1e)Mr Cameron finds (1f)himself. (5c)It reflects the reality that the government's priorities are economic rather than military or geopolitical. (5d)It reflects the fact that the government is a coalition that wants, for domestic political reasons, to avoid internal ructions over (3a)Europe and to draw a line under Labour's wars. (5e)The policy is also a recognition of a shift in world economic power, headlined by the emergence of (2a)China, India and others as nations shaping the future, while the importance of the US and (3b)Europe declines. (5f)It implies an appreciation that the (4a)UK economy needs to be rebalanced in favour of the production of things we can sell abroad — easy to say, harder to do. Overall, (5g)it is a practical approach, which in many respects comes as a relief from the delusions and boastfulness of Labour, and which is likely to win public approval, if only because the public often prefers a quiet life.

There is nothing wrong with pushing British business in a market as important as (2b)China – and (1g)Mr Cameron's visit comes in the wake of a successful (4b)UK presence at the 2010 Shanghai Expo. Nevertheless, (5h)the policy has a price. While trade is always more than merely a self-contained commercial policy, there is also more to foreign policy than trade — something that France, which last week announced its own much larger deals with (2c)China, would be the first to insist on. Common positions matter too, especially between Europeans, who have more influence acting together than independently. The visit to (2d)China comes in the week of a G20 in South Korea which, to be worthy of its billing as a world economic summit, will need more than bilaterals to address global imbalances and common action against protectionism.

The greatest casualty of (1h)Mr Cameron's (5i)policy, however, is the fear that (1i)his voice – our voice – as a defender of human rights may be diminished. George Bush's reappearance in the public arena this week is a reminder of what the west has thrown away here.

Today, we are told, (1j)(6)Mr Cameron will take a gamble and urge (1k)his hosts to recognise that political freedom, the rule of law and a free press represent the best path to stablility and prosperity. (6a)That message will not be delivered directly to the country's leadership, of course – (6b)it will be made to an audience of students and is unlikely to be broadcast. But (6c)it certainly is an improvement on what we were expecting: a few muttered remarks in private at a banquet last night before quickly moving on to the next business.

In opposition, (1l)Mr Cameron and (1m)his party spoke out against (2e)China's consistently repressive record on freedom of speech and travel, the press and the rights of minorities, including Tibet. In the week when the imprisoned literary critic Liu Xiaobo is unable to collect his Nobel peace prize, in which Mr Liu's lawyer, Mo Shaoping, was crudely barred from travelling to London and in which the artist Ai Weiwei was put under house arrest – and these celebrated cases are only the tiny tip of the iceberg – (1n)Mr Cameron has shown (1o)he is prepared to take a tentative step towards speaking truth to power in Beijing.

Text 17

Afghanistan war logs: the unvarnished picture

A leaked trove of US military logs reveals a very different landscape from the one with which we have become familiar.

Editorial
The Guardian, Sunday 25 July 2010

(1)The fog of war is unusually dense in (2)Afghanistan. When (1a)it lifts, as (1b)it does today with the Guardian's publication of selections from (3)a leaked trove of secret US military logs, a very different landscape is revealed from the one with which (4)we have become familiar. (3a)These war logs – written in the heat of engagement – show a conflict that is brutally messy, confused and immediate. It is in some contrast with the tidied-up and sanitised "public" war, as glimpsed through official communiques as well as the necessarily limited snapshots of embedded reporting.

(3b)The war logs consist of more than 93,000 records of actions of the US military in (2a)Afghanistan between January 2004 and December 2009. (3c)The logs were sent to Wikileaks, the website which publishes untraceable material from whistleblowers. In a collaboration with the New York Times and Der Spiegel, the Guardian has spent weeks sifting through (3d)this ocean of data, which has gradually yielded the hidden texture and human horror stories inflicted day to day during an often clumsily prosecuted war. It is important to treat (3e)the material for what (3f)it is: a contemporaneous catalogue of conflict. Some of the more lurid intelligence reports are of doubtful provenance: some aspects of the coalition's recording of civilian deaths appear unreliable. (3g)The war logs – classified as secret – are encyclopedic but incomplete. We have removed any material which threatens the safety of troops, local informants and collaborators.

With these caveats, the collective picture that emerges is a very disturbing one. We today learn of nearly 150 incidents in which coalition forces, including British troops, have killed or injured civilians, most of which have never been reported; of hundreds of border clashes between Afghan and Pakistani troops, two armies which are supposed to be allies; of the existence of a special forces unit whose tasks include killing Taliban and al-Qaida leaders; of the slaughter of civilians caught by the Taliban's improvised explosive devices; and of a catalogue of incidents where coalition troops have fired on and killed each other or fellow Afghans under arms.

Reading (3g)these logs, many may suspect there is sometimes a casual disregard for the lives of innocents. A bus that fails to slow for a foot patrol is raked with gunfire, killing four passengers and wounding 11 others. (3h)The documents tell how, in going after a foreign fighter, a special forces unit ended up with seven dead children. The infants were not their immediate priority. A report marked "Noforn" (not for foreign elements of the coalition) suggests their main concern was to conceal the mobile rocket system that had just been used.

In (3i)these documents, Iran's and Pakistan's intelligence agencies run riot. Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) is linked to some of the war's most notorious commanders. The ISI is alleged to have sent 1,000 motorbikes to the warlord Jalaluddin Haqqani for suicide attacks in Khost and Logar provinces, and to have been implicated in a sensational range of plots, from attempting to assassinate President Hamid Karzai to poisoning the beer supply of western troops. (3j)These reports are unverifiable and could be part of a barrage of false information provided by Afghan intelligence. But yesterday's White House response to the claims that elements of the Pakistan army had been so specifically linked to the militants made it plain that the status quo is unacceptable. It said that safe havens for militants within Pakistan continued to pose "an intolerable threat" to US forces. However you cut it, this is not an (2b)Afghanistan that either the US or Britain is about to hand over gift-wrapped with pink ribbons to a sovereign national government in Kabul. Quite the contrary. After nine years of warfare, the chaos threatens to overwhelm. A war fought ostensibly for the hearts and minds of Afghans cannot be won like this.

Text 18

Blair's European bid: Don't mention the war

Editorial
The Guardian, Tuesday 27 October 2009

It's a no-brainer. (1)Tony Blair is the obvious candidate to be (2)the EU's first full-time president. (1a)He has the stature to play a leading role on the world's stage. (1b)He has the charm to cajole, the experience to back off, and the steeliness to persevere. (1c)He possesses that magic quality lesser worthies on the European stage so woefully lack. Some call it stardust, others ruthlessness. (1d)He even speaks French. How much more European can a British politician get? There is just (3a)one item on (1e)his CV, already impressively long for a 56-year-old, where more information is needed. (3b)It is called (3)the Iraq war.

The decision to invade Iraq was not just a momentary lapse of judgment, an oops-I-got-that-wrong moment. It was a cold calculation, made well in advance of the parliamentary vote, to hitch Britain's sail to George Bush's mast. Had (4)the invasion not unleashed a civil war, and had weapons of mass destruction indeed been found in Saddam's arsenal, (1f)Mr Blair might have got away with it. But they were not, and as a result, (1g)his fortunes sunk in tandem with those of (1h)his co-conspirators. Members of the current US administration who puzzle at the controversy (1i)Mr Blair still evokes should ask themselves what they would think if Donald Rumsfeld or Dick Cheney were summoned from the ranks of the un-dead.

The ripples of Iraq spread far and wide. (4a)The invasion diverted attention from Afghanistan, allowing the Taliban back in. (4b)It subverted the authority of the United Nations ((1j)Tony Blair's eloquence still rankles with Kofi Annan, the former secretary-general). (4c)The invasion was the excuse to split Europe into new and old: the old was caricatured as post-Hegelian, incapable of thinking about anything other than self-enrichment. New eastern Europe was not only prepared to spill the blood of its youth, but to look to Washington as its leader. This artificial divide served neither part of Europe well, and (1k)Mr Blair's actions only deepened it.

(3c)The war in Iraq is by no means over, as the double car bombing in Baghdad on Saturday showed only too brutally. Nor will the controversy over (1l)Mr Blair's part in it fade quietly away. (1m)He will dominate the forthcoming Chilcot inquiry, which will need to establish how the intelligence was distorted and how the attorney general came to change his advice, as well as finding out exactly what was pledged to Mr Bush – and when. Should (2a)the EU – already beset by a democratic deficit – be represented by a man who has thus far failed to provide satisfactory answers to so many questions which bear on his trustworthiness?

(5)David Miliband yesterday made a comprehensive case for the role (2b)the EU can play on the world stage. (5a)He is right to argue that (2c)the EU does not get commensurate value for (2d)its provision of 40% of the UN's budget, almost two-thirds of the world's development assistance, 2 million men under arms, and 40,000 diplomats. Perhaps (5b)his speech was an extended job application for (6)the post of foreign policy chief, for which (5c)he would be well suited. Yes, (5d)he voted for (3d)the Iraq war, but was not instrumental in the decision-making. And (5e)he has always sounded more convincing on Europe than any other foreign policy area. Unlike the presidency, which is undefined, (6a)the foreign post replaces both the high representative and the external relations commissioner. (6b)It is potentially more powerful than the presidency, and in (5f)Mr Miliband's hands, (6c)it would act as a much-needed counterweight if a future Conservative government distorts the debate about (2e)the EU.

As (5g)Mr Miliband said, the Tories hate (2f)the EU, but also wish to remain central to its decision-making. (2g)The EU needs leaders who not only believe in themselves, but in whom Europeans can believe as well. If (1n)President Blair will never be that man, it is not too great a stretch of the imagination to believe that (5h)Mr Miliband – as the high representative of the union for foreign affairs and security policy – just might be.

Text 19

<u>Conservatives in Manchester: Coronation Street</u>

Editorial
The Guardian, Saturday 3 October 2009

(1)Two Conservative parties gather this weekend. (3)David Cameron's job is to tell (2)Britain which one (3a)he intends to lead into government. One party, smaller but more interesting, is modern, thoughtful and progressive. This Conservative party is committed to devolving power, is serious about social reform, socially liberal – even libertarian – and wants to renew public services. (5a)The other party is bigger and more familiar. (5b)It resembles nothing so much as the bunch of flint-faced, turbo-charged accountants (3b)Mr Cameron once promised (3c)he would avoid. (5c)It is Eurosceptic and inward-looking, eager to shrink the state whatever the consequences and has, for much of this year, had the upper hand.

Most Conservatives have a bit of (1a)both parties in their soul and the differences between (1b)them are hardly absolute, but the degree of variation matters. Early in (3d)Mr Cameron's leadership there was reason to hope that the optimists would win, but the battle over (4)debt has encouraged (5)Tories down another, less creative path. No one can question (5d)the party's success: ahead in the polls, (5e)Conservatives struggle to hide (5f)their expectation of victory next May. But the price has been a diminishing of the things that made (3e)Mr Cameron different from (3f)his predecessors. It was certainly legitimate for (5g)the Conservatives to make (4a)debt an issue. Even Gordon Brown has been dragged, grumbling, to admit cuts will be needed. But a plan to reduce the deficit is not a substitute for a plan for government. As Samuel Brittan argued in yesterday's Financial Times, (4b)the issue is obsessing (5h)Tory politicians more than is necessary.

Just as Labour's weakness this year has been to neglect the public finances, so (5i)the Conservatives have talked about them too much and too balefully. Meeting in the city of Morrissey, the (5j)Tory leader's iPod favourite, (5k)Conservatives need to chant something more upbeat than Heaven Knows I'm Miserable Now. (5l)They know it, too. That is why the opening days of the conference will bring announcements on unemployment, an issue oddly neglected by Labour last week. (3g)Mr Cameron wants to rediscover some of the sunshine (3h)he talked about in (3i)his first speech as leader, but these are tougher times; (3j)he has to present (2a)Britain with an alternative government (2b)it can elect, solid and responsible, without losing sight of (3k)his destination.

Results from Ireland may darken the (5m)Tory mood. If the expected yes to (6)the Lisbon treaty is confirmed, (5n)the Conservatives will be left clinging to the Czechs as the last obstacle to ratification. That delay gives (5o)them thin cover for what is already an evasive policy, not to "let matters rest". That statement can be taken to mean many things. Perhaps (3l)Mr Cameron really intends to fight to the last to stop (6a)the Lisbon treaty being implemented in (2c)Britain, in which case (3m)he ought to say so, since that stand could, at one extreme, cost (2d)the country its membership of the European Union. More probable is that (3n)he is preparing to change policy and accept (6b)the treaty once (6c)it is ratified by the Czechs, probably soon after Christmas. Again, it would be better to admit that now. It is neither brave nor honest to deny reality as (3o)he is doing.

Many people who have always been suspicious of the (5p)Tory reinvention will add up these reasons for doubt – the fixation on (4c)debt, the hostility to Europe, the apparent diminishing interest in progressive reform, the cosying up to Rupert Murdoch, who rewarded them with the Sun's backing – and conclude that (3p)Mr Cameron is not for them. If they are right, (2e)Britain faces a bleak reality. (5q)The Conservative party cannot be certain of a majority, but as a poll of marginal seats reported by the Guardian today shows, that outcome looks more likely than any other. If (3q)Mr Cameron is to become prime minister, it would be to everyone's benefit if (3r)he could fulfil (3s)his modernizing promise. In Manchester next week, (3t)he has a chance to show that progressive Conservatism amounts to something more than reaction in disguise.

Text 20

David Cameron: Back to the future

Editorial
The Guardian, Monday 1 March 2010

(1)David Cameron acknowledged both the successes and the failures of (1a)his leadership yesterday. (2)(1b)His conference speech restated the case for change in (3)(1c)his party: (2a)it put flesh on what some other Conservatives call, dismissively, (4)the modernising agenda. But it was telling that to do (4a)it (1d)he had to rewind (1e)his language to 2007, to the politics (1f)he tried to define before the economic crash, of a changed parliamentary party, free schools, a well-funded NHS and more local, less controlling government, not the later programme of cuts and austerity. The fact that (1g)he has had to return now to (4b)this opening agenda, 70 days or less before an election, is an indictment of both (3a)his party's coherence since the recession began and (3b)its leader's inability to explain to voters what a Conservative government might be needed to do. (1h)Mr Cameron went back to first principles yesterday, and in doing so as good as confessed that (1i)he is in trouble.

(2b)His speech sought to turn the tightening election race to the opposition's advantage, but it is no secret that (3c)Tories had come to assume that the victory had been won. A weak leader might have panicked in this position, fleeing to the comfort zones of the right, immigration and Europe, and it is important and very welcome that (1j)Mr Cameron did not do this. Or (1k)he might have ignored the latest polls and given a triumphalist speech, facing, as (1l)he does, a prime minister accused of bullying whose former and serving ministers have repeatedly tried to overthrow him. "It is Gordon Brown or me," as (1m)Mr Cameron put it – and that choice remains the strongest ammunition in the Conservative locker. But it is not enough to win, or at least not enough to change (5)Britain if (3d)the Conservatives do win, and the test for (1n)Mr Cameron yesterday was whether (1o)he could offer more. It is not enough, as (1p)he put it, for people to think that it would be "quite nice, quite good" for (3e)the Conservatives to be in power. (1q)He wants the election to seem an extreme and urgent choice.

(3f)The Tories are not helped by the vacuousness of some of (3g)their language: "vote for change" is a slogan of last resort and means nothing unless (3h)the party can define what change means. (1r)Mr Cameron was fluent yesterday and sought to show that (1s)his reconstruction of Conservatism presages the reconstruction of (5a)the country. But (1t)he did not overcome the suspicion, given weight by its stress on spending and debt, that (3i)the party is not so very far now from (3j)its political roots. A contradiction remains. (1u)Mr Cameron spoke well about public services. (1v)He also spoke strongly about (1w)his approach to the economic crisis. But – like everyone else – (1x)he found it hard to unite the two. (6)Labour must also be asked to explain how (6a)its vague promise of fairness squares with the inevitability of post-election cuts. But (7)a Conservative leader who says "I love the NHS" and lists public service workers as a reason (7a)he wants to "win it for them" faces a particular problem when (7b)his priority is cutting the national debt.

Speaking without notes, but presumably with much rehearsal, (1y)Mr Cameron found (1z)his voice as (1aa)he did not at last autumn's party conference with (1ab)his attack on the state. (1ac)He sounded warm and self-aware, both strengths lacking in modern politics, and (1ad)he probably put a stop to the onset of panic among party activists. Most of all it matters that when under pressure (1ae)he has returned to the centre-ground and not the right. (1af)He tried to correct a long-standing error by referring to (1ag)his shadow cabinet team: (1ah)Mr Cameron has too often stood alone. (1ai)He framed the election as a choice, between a (6b)Labour government that (1aj)he thinks damages (5b)Britain and (3k)a Conservative party (1ak)he thinks has changed. It was reassuring, but not convincing: (1al)he goes into the election with a half-developed message that leaves even (1am)(3l)his own party confused and rather cold. If there ever is going to be substance to (8a)something called (8)Cameronism, (5c)Britain will have to wait until after polling day to find out what (8b)it is.

Text 21

Government debt: Judging the judges

Editorial
The Guardian, Monday 4 January 2010

(1)Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's. Remember (1a)these three names now, because this year (1b)they are going to become worryingly familiar. For months (1c)the three credit-ratings agencies have been popping up in the financial pages, sucking (1d)their teeth over how much various countries have borrowed. In the run-up to Christmas, crisis-hit and debt-laden Greece saw its government debt downgraded – for the third time in a month. And every time one of these grim announcements is made, the right – whether in parliament or the press – leap upon it as a taste of things to come for (2)Britain. Last month, when (3)Moody's ranked (2a)UK as "resilient", the Telegraph still managed to find the black cloud – if things got really bad the raters foresaw a "full-blown, irreversible fiscal crisis by 2014". Cue George Osborne warning that "(2b)Britain faces the disaster of having (2c)its international credit rating downgraded". Of course, if (2d)Britain did face that particular worst-case scenario, just what financiers made of the outlook for (2e)its sovereign debt would not be the first question on anyone's lips. But if (3a)Moody's says it – and it is sufficiently downbeat about Labour's fiscal policy – then it must be fit to print.

There are three problems with this. First, whatever the status newly accorded to (4a)them by the Tories and their friends in the press, (4)the credit-ratings agencies are not economic experts – nor do (4b)they claim to be. Second, (4c)they get plenty of things wrong. And third, there are serious doubts about the impartiality of (4d)the agencies – which have been raised by American and European regulators.

Bill Clinton's former adviser James Carville once said, "I used to think that if there was reincarnation, I wanted to come back as the president or the pope... But now I would like to come back as the bond market. You can intimidate everybody." That presumably goes double for (1d)Moody's and the rest, which are the gatekeepers to the bond markets. (1e)They give bonds issued by governments and companies a rating – from excellent down to poor – of the likelihood of investors getting their money back. (1f)They are not world-leading economists or even loan officers, but primarily statisticians who look at how country A or company B has behaved in the past. Crucially, their perspective is that of the money-lender; questions about unemployment or long-term growth are not for (4e)the ratings agencies to answer.

Even then, (4f)the agencies regularly commit huge blunders. At the beginning of 2008, there were about a dozen top-rated countries in the entire world, according to (1g)Moody's and Co – but there were 64,000 CDOs, CLOs and the like that were at the same notch, much of which turned out to be rubbish. (1h)The agencies thought Enron was fine – until just four days before it went bust. (1i)They got southeast Asia wrong, and before that Latin America. (1j)They are highly fallible; just ask any number of out-of-pocket investors – or hard-done-by governments. In 2002, (3b)Moody's downgraded Japan to a lower level of creditworthiness than Botswana – a ludicrous judgment even then. Finally, there have long been doubts about how much the big agencies are to be trusted, because they are usually paid by the would-be borrowers to assess their credit-worthiness. This time, there must be doubts about how impartial any part of the financial-services industry will be in assessing the economic policies of a government that has hit them with tax rises and bonus clampdowns.

This does not mean that (2d)Britain and the rest of the west have not racked up a huge debt in bailing out their banks and averting a second Great Depression; simply that (4g)the rating agencies are not the bodies to decide how and when that debt is repaid. The past couple of years should have finally given the lie to the notion that the City experts know best. Yet when a part of the finance industry tut-tuts over Labour's fiscal plans, the rightwing press treats it like the ruling of a high court judge. Why is that?

Text 22

<u>Rowan Williams: Little cause for regrets</u>

Editorial
The Guardian, Monday 5 April 2010

(1)Rowan Williams has developed a reputation for obliquity in (1a)his time at Canterbury: a man for whom to um is human, but to er, divine. But every now and then (1b)he says something completely straightforward, without hesitation. This morning the BBC will broadcast (1c)his recorded remarks on the Irish Catholic crisis, in which (1d)he says, quite in passing, that (2)the church there has "lost all credibility". (2a)This perception is so widely shared, and so close to the truth, that to say (2b)it out loud has provoked an enormous row. After (3)the interview was made public, (1e)Williams produced an uncharacteristically political apology – which is to say that (1f)he regrets the offence (1g)he has caused, but not (2c)the offending remark; the Roman Catholic archbishop of Dublin, (4)Diarmuid Martin, could be heard on Radio 4 yesterday biting back the word "insult" when (4a)he was asked about (2d)it.

To say that (2e)the Irish church had lost all credibility was certainly tactless and insulting, and (2f)it wasn't even entirely true. The church does retain some shreds of credibility and will recover much more if most of its bishops are sacked. (4b)Archbishop Martin, who spent most of (4c)his career in the Vatican, is almost the only man in the Irish hierarchy untainted by the decades of complacency and cover-up which have brought disaster on the church. But the old power and self-assurance have gone for good, and good riddance.

No one can blame (1h)Williams for pointing (2g)this out, nor indeed for getting (1i)his own back for years of patronising comments and aggressive behaviour from the Roman church. The official Vatican observer at the last Lambeth conference appeared to say that the Anglican communion was suffering from Parkinson's disease. (5)Pope Benedict has personally encouraged the schism in the Anglican churches over homosexuality and most recently announced, to the consternation of even (5a)his own church here, a scheme to allow (6)the Anglican opponents of women priests to convert in groups. That has been so far an almost complete fiasco, drawing in only the members of a group calling itself the Traditional Anglican Communion, which has turned out to be neither traditional nor Anglican, nor a communion. In another display of exasperation and plain talking, (1j)Williams says in (3a)the same interview of (6a)the departing opponents of women: "God bless (6b)them. I don't." In (3b)it (1k)he speaks for almost all (1l)his church.

(1m)Williams is in some ways a cautious and deeply conservative thinker. This has often disappointed (1n)his liberal admirers; but what cuts (1o)him off from (1p)his opponents to the right is that (1q)he is also a feminist: a man who reveres tradition but rejects patriarchal authority. As the father of teenage children, (1r)he has a visceral grasp of the horror inspired by child abuse which clearly escaped an elderly celibate hierarchy. Nor is (1s)he likely to be led into the grotesqueries of the Vatican's opposition to (7)abortion which seems at times to value the foetus more than the living child. It is one thing for Christians to oppose (7a)abortion, but to make (7b)it the defining issue of political orthodoxy, as the American religious right has done, has cut off the Catholic church from much that is best in the modern world.

That may not worry (5b)Pope Benedict XVI, who has said in lectures that (5c)he believes western Europe passed its peak around 1517. But (5d)the pope's planned state visit to Britain this autumn does not promise to be a triumphal procession. Although (5e)he is a good man who has done almost everything in (5f)his power (at least since 2002) to rid (5g)his church of abusers and to apologise for their crimes, (5h)he remains an elderly German professor, somewhat shy. Neither (5i)he nor (5j)his advisers grasp how they appear to the outside world. (5k)He was probably rather shocked by (1t) Williams's remarks; but it is almost certain that (5l)he, when visiting Britain, will find something far more shocking to say about Anglicanism, and the English. We accept in advance (5m)his apology for the offence (5n)he will cause.

Text 23

<u>Press freedom: When the spotlight is the story</u>

Editorial
The Guardian, Saturday 11 July 2009

The newspaper world is not so very different from other professions or bodies. (1)We are bad at seeing ourselves as others see (1a)us. (1b)We have a tendency to close ranks when attacked or interrogated too intently. (1c)We passionately believe in the efficacy of self-regulation. (1d)We reject external interventions and regulation. One way or another, (1e)we quite like (2)the status quo. So when - as this week - someone arrives bearing bad news about (2a)that status quo it is entirely predictable that many would prefer to ignore (2b)it; and that the motives of the messenger are questioned.

(3)Some journalists - perhaps more than a few - disapprove of a continued light being shone on the actions of (3a)their colleagues who systematically, and for many years, intruded on (4)the privacy of others. Such coverage, (3b)they warn, will lead to stricter regulation or some form of privacy law. (3c)Their argument is understandable, but perverse. The threat to press freedoms in this country comes not from the exposure of rogue behaviour. It comes from the rogue behaviour.

Try (5a)this scenario: (5)a prominent private company or public agency - say, the police, or security services - has paid a seven-figure sum to hush up evidence of its own criminal activities. It has furthermore persuaded a judge to seal the court papers so that the deal will never see the light of day. Is there an editor in Britain who would not seize on (5b)that story and pursue (5c)it with a righteous vengeance? Of course not. How, as an industry, could (1f)we command any public respect if (1g)we suppressed (5d)such a story when (5e)it related to (1h)our own trade?

To be clear: (6)this newspaper believes in effective self-regulation. (6a)It does not want a privacy law. (6b)It does not want further restrictions on (1i)our freedom to report on matters of (7)public concern. (6c)It does recognise that there are occasions when (7a)the public interest pushes (8)editors to commit acts which are deeply questionable, if not illegal. (The recent receipt of, payment for and publication of presumably stolen information relating to MPs' expenses by the Telegraph was such a case.) (6d)It believes (1j)our libel laws chill freedom of expression. (6e)It would like a more workable and open freedom of information regime. (6f)It further recognises that all these freedoms are, to some extent, dependent on each other. The libel laws will never be relaxed unless (9)the press can offer some reassurance on (4a)privacy, and so on. So there is a direct link between rogue journalists who bring down the threat of greater regulation and the work of decent journalists - some of them on the same newspapers, or in the same companies - who pursue an honourable course in (7b)the genuine public interest.

(9a)The press cannot expect to be immune from a widespread and (7c)growing public concern about access to databases and personal information, whether it be CCTV, medical records, ID cards, emails or mobile phones. In a world in which (8a)editors plead total ignorance of industrial-scale data-burglary under their noses it can hardly be surprising that wider questions are being asked about accountability and regulation.

We report on page 13 a suggestion by (10)Sir David Omand, a distinguished former securicrat, as to how intelligence agencies might operate by an ethical code for (11)intrusions into (4b)privacy in (7d)the public interest. In a recent IPPR paper (10a)he suggested that (11a)such acts of intrusion should pass a number of tests, including: 1] There must be integrity of motive; 2] The methods used must be in proportion to the seriousness of the business in hand; 3] There must be proper authority; 4] Recourse to such methods of (11b)intrusion must be a last, not a first, recourse. They are not bad guidelines for (8b)editors, (10b)he says.

Decent journalism has never been more necessary, or more threatened by political, economic, technological and legal forces. Finding an effective form of self-regulation is an urgent requirement to enable (9b)the press to hold the public confidence (9c)it deserves and so badly needs.

Text 24

<u>General Motors: smashed up</u>

Editorial
The Guardian, Tuesday 2 June 2009

As car crashes go, this one was a long time coming. (1)General Motors may have waited till yesterday to throw in the towel and file for bankruptcy - but it was a move that had been trailed for weeks. And critics of (1a)the auto giant (and there are enough to fill several Cadillac showrooms) have been predicting (1b)its inglorious demise for years.

Demise is the right word, whatever the officials say. (2)Barack Obama swore yesterday that Chapter 11 would "give (1c)this iconic American company a chance to rise again"; and, with a 60% stake in (1d)the 100-year-old firm, the (7)US government has a big incentive to make (1e)it roadworthy again. But (3)the GM that emerges from this episode will surely never revisit (3a)its heights as the world's mightiest corporation. (3b)The new normal, to use the American term, will be very different from the old. (3c)GM will be smaller, (3d)it will have fewer workers and showrooms, and (3e)it won't make so many models. Oh, and (3f)it might finally make a serious push on electric cars - a decade after ditching (1f)its EV1 electric vehicle.

That last item would be very welcome, and others on the list are at least realistic in a world where the largest carmaker is Japanese rather than American. But they will nevertheless be a massive shock both for (1g)GM and for (4)Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Not only are (4a)those states heavily dependent on the auto industry, (4b)they all also helped (2a)Mr Obama build (2b)his majority - which means that whatever happens to (1h)GM could have a sizeable impact on (2c)his prospects for re-election. That link does not seem to have registered with (2d)the president, who has treated (5)Detroit far more brusquely than Wall Street. (2e)He has appointed former investment gurus to plot out the future path for the car industry, for instance, even while reform of the (7a)US banking industry has remained largely an inside affair. Given yesterday's quasi-nationalisation of (5a)Detroit, the (2f)Obama administration will surely have to make (6)more decisions on (1i)GM's future; the big question is whether (6a)those decisions will have a political edge. Regardless (6b)they do, will (1j)GM be able to carry on making cars abroad while closing down plants in (7b)America? If so, (2f)Mr Obama will be risking electoral unpopularity. But if not, (2g)he will struggle to justify (2h)his decision in purely commercial terms.

What has also been consigned to the past is the old model of (8)mass production. As much as the Model T, (8a)mass production was made in (5b)Detroit. Indeed, Henry Ford wrote the Britannica entry on (8b)the subject. But (8c)producing large numbers of the same thing stopped working for (5c)Detroit as (5d)it concentrated on producing big gas-guzzlers that only sold in (7c)America during booms. By the time of this crash, (1k)GM and the others were still in the game of (8d)mass production - but of increasingly niche vehicles.

Text 25

'Superstar' Tony Blair is wrong man for EU president, says Nick Clegg

Clegg said former Lib Dem leader Lord Ashdown or ex-Tory chief Lord Patten would make better candidates for the new EU job. Photograph: Martin Argles

BBC News, Tuesday 27 October 2009

(1)Tony Blair's chances of becoming the (2)EU president were dealt a blow today when (3)Nick Clegg, the Liberal Democrat leader, rejected (3a)his candidacy and evidence emerged that Germany has been spooked by the scale of the hostility from (4)David Cameron.

(1a)Blair did however win the explicit backing of the French foreign minister, Bernard Kouchner, as (5)David Miliband lobbied (5a)his (2a)EU counterparts for the (1b)Blair candidacy.

Further delays in Czech agreement to sign up to the Lisbon treaty, which establishes the new post, means the presidency is unlikely be discussed at the (2b)EU summit in Brussels on Thursday. Downing Street said the issue is likely to be settled at a special summit in November.

(4a)Cameron and the shadow foreign secretary, (6)William Hague, have been voicing their opposition to (1c)Blair's candidacy for three weeks. Today (3b)Clegg joined the ranks opposing (1d)Blair, saying (1e)he had the wrong political skills. "Government by directive, or in (1f)his case by sofa, just does not work in (2c)the EU," (3c)he said.

(3d)Clegg's views carry weight because there are seven Liberal prime ministers in (2d)the EU and (3e)he leads the largest Liberal party in Europe. (3f)The Lib Dem leader, who worked in the European commission and was an MEP, said: "(1g)Blair really is the wrong person for (7)this job. (1h)He won't be very good at (7a)it and (1i)he will not enjoy (7b)it. (7c)This job is about giving (2e)the EU strength that is the sum of (2f)its parts, and (7d)it is not importing Hollywood stardust in the hope that a political globetrotting superstar will transform the fortunes of (2g)the EU."

(3g)Clegg said (5b)Miliband had "a profoundly wrong Westminster-based view that what (2h)the EU needs is some Westminster machismo and suddenly it will count. That is a profound misunderstanding of what the president of (2i)the EU should be".

(3h)The Lib Dem leader said (3i)he was depressed by the differing approaches of (5c)Miliband and (6a)Hague. (3j)He mocked (5d)Miliband "vowing to get (1j)Blair in there because (1k)he will stop the traffic around the world and (6b)William Hague charging around as if (1l)he a two-bit actor in the episode of the Sopranos saying if you do that I will threaten you, I will knee-cap you".

Britain should instead expend its diplomatic capital on winning the post of (2j)EU high representative for foreign affairs.

(3k)He suggested the best UK candidates were either Lord Patten, the former Conservative party chairman, or the former Lib Dem leader Lord Ashdown.

The intervention by (3l)Clegg follows signs that a Conservative campaign against (1m)Blair is "spooking" (2k)EU leaders who are nervous about upsetting (4b)Cameron months before the general election.

As (4c)Cameron spoke out today against (1n)"Il Presidente" Blair, a key pro-European thinktank warned that senior (2l)EU leaders were taking careful note of the Tory opposition to (1o)Blair.

Charles Grant, the director of the Centre for European Reform, said: "(8)(2l)EUgovernments have been influenced by the Conservative campaign against (1p)Blair. (8a)They don't want to annoy someone (8b)they are going to have to work with in the European Council as a prime minister in the next few years."It is understood that Angela Merkel, the German chancellor, is taking careful note of (4d)Cameron's opposition. A source familiar with the thinking in Berlin said: "Angela Merkel thinks (1q)Tony Blair is probably the best man to be president. But lots of (2n)EU governments have been spooked by the strength of the Conservative opposition which is now tilting the balance against (1r)Tony Blair. "

Text 26

Chilean President Sebastian Pinera sees London sights

Chile's president is to visit the British Museum and Churchill War Rooms in London, on the second day of his visit to the UK.

BBC News, 17 October 2010

The main business of (1)Sebastian Pinera's trip will take place on Monday, when (1a)he meets (2)the Queen and (3)David Cameron. (1b)Mr Pinera, whose country is still celebrating the (4)rescue of (5)33 trapped miners, told reporters: "It started as a tragedy and it ended as a blessing."

(1c)He brought fragments of rock from (6)the San Jose mine as gifts for (1d)his hosts. "I asked (5a)the miners to bring one rock each so I can give it to (2a)the Queen and to (3a)David Cameron," (1e)Mr Pinera, who arrived in the UK on Saturday before a European tour, told the BBC. (1f)He also brought a copy of the first message that (5b)the miners sent to the surface after what (1g)he called 17 "anguished" days of searching.

Speaking after landing at Heathrow on Saturday, (1h)Mr Pinera described how the rescuers refused to give up the search. "(7)We committed ourselves to do whatever was necessary to save (5c)their lives," (1i)he said. "(7a)We had a commitment that (7b)we would search for (5d)the miners as if (5e)they were (7c)our sons. It started as a tragedy and it ended as a blessing."

 Shortly after (1j)he landed at London's Heathrow Airport on Saturday, and as (1k)he prepared to meet members of the UK's Chilean community, (1l)he paid tribute to his homeland.

(1m)Mr Pinera said (1n)his country had shown the world "a good example of the real meaning of commitment, courage, faith hope and unity." (1o)He said: "(7d)We did it because (7e)we were united, (7f)we did it because (7g)we were convinced, and did it because (7h)we would never leave anyone behind. And that's a very good principle for Chile and for the world."

Earlier (1p)the 60-year-old said Winston Churchill's "blood, toil, tears and sweat" speech had provided inspiration to (1q)him during the battle to save (5f)the miners. (1r)Mr Pinera also said (1s)he ignored political advice to steer clear of the (4a)rescue effort. "Many people thought (4b)the rescue was impossible and advised me not to get involved, to keep my distance," (1t)he said.

Like (3b)Mr Cameron, (1u)Mr Pinera was only elected this year, and (1v)his visit to London is thought to have been planned many months ago.(1w)He is thought to be hoping to persuade more British companies, including mining corporations, to invest in Chile.

After sightseeing in London on Sunday, (1x)he will meet (3c)Mr Cameron and have an audience with (2b)the Queen on Monday, who has extended an invitation at the last minute following (4c)(6a)the mine rescue.

On Saturday, (1y)Mr Pinera, who greeted (5g)the miners with a hug after (5h)their (4d)rescue, said (1z)he was looking forward to both meetings.

(1aa)He said: "(7i)We have a great admiration for (3d)David Cameron. (3e)He is a very good friend of (7j)ours. (3f)He was able to create a new majority to transform and modernise the Conservative Party and to find new solutions for old problems and that's something that I'm sure will be very good for England."

(1ab)The Harvard-educated politician said lessons had to be learned from what had happened with (6b)the mine. "One of the lessons is that (7k)we have to be much more careful and committed with the safety, lives, the health of (6l)our workers."

Text 27

Chilean mine rescue: Glad to be alive

 It has become rather unusual to be united by genuine shared happiness. But that is what has happened here

Editorial
The Guardian, Thursday 14 October 2010

Only (1a)their families paid much attention when (1)the 33 miners went down into the San José mine as usual on 5 August. Yet, by the time the earth began to yield (1b)them up again yesterday, one by one, in a sort of multiple rebirth whose joy never diminished however often (2)the rescue process was repeated, the whole world was watching. No one, never mind (1c)a group of 33, has ever been trapped underground for as long as (1d)these indomitable miners. But it was not just the record-breaking length of (1e)their entombment, or the spectacular depth of the gallery in which (1f)they were trapped by the rock fall 10 weeks ago, that seemed to hold the common attention as the story reached its climax yesterday. It was the courage of (1g)the trapped miners themselves. It was the commitment of the rescuers. It was the sleepless solidarity of the families. It was, in short, the wonderful collective display of the human spirit.

Everybody who was involved in the epic events in (3)Chile's northern desert yesterday rose to the occasion – in the case of (1h)the rescued miners themselves, quite literally so as each was winched 2,000ft to the surface in (4)the Fenix (2a)rescue capsule. The American drillers, who had been relocated from Afghanistan, sank the (2b)rescue shaft with extraordinary skill. The Chilean engineers who designed (4a)the (2c)rescue pod that brought each man up from the depths got all the technical questions right. The (2d)rescue teams seemed to have thought everything through impressively, from getting the best German cable to winch (4b)the Fenix up the narrow shaft to ensuring that (1i)the trapped miners received some basic media training for the spotlight that awaited (1j)them. The politicians, from (3a)Chile's billionaire conservative president, Sebastián Piñera, to the Atacama region's socialist senator, Isabel Allende, daughter of (3b)Chile's greatest modern leftwing martyr, worked tirelessly. Above all, (1k)the miners – young and old, healthy and sick, strong and weak – all pulled together, kept one another's spirits up, worked as a team, all for one and one for all, in ways that to the watchers on the spot and far away were at times simply overwhelming in (1l)their nobility. The word that the prime minister used to describe it all in the House of Commons yesterday was "glorious" – an inspired choice.

As the (2e)rescue comes to a close, harder questions will become more prominent. How to protect (1m)the rescued men from the anticlimax of the return to ordinary life? How to ensure that (1n)they can cope with the ending of the old pressures and the arrival of a set of new ones? There will be arguments, too, about Chilean mining, about the human cost of the demand for metals that generate 40% of (3c)Chile's national income and even more of those of some of (3d)its neighbours (where working conditions are far worse than in (3e)Chile, and about China's appetite for minerals, which led the San José to be reopened unsafely. If nothing else, the events in Atacama may also help t o concentrate more sustained attention on South America (its economy is double the size of India's) in (3f)this country.

Text 28

<u>Sorting Out the Election</u>

Editorial

The New York Times, November 3 2010

Tuesday's election was indeed a "shellacking" for (1)the Democrats, as (2)President Obama admitted after a long night of bad news. It was hardly an order from (3)the American people to discard the progress of the last two years and start over again.

(2a)Mr. Obama was on target when (2b)he said (4)voters howled in frustration at the slow pace of economic recovery and job creation. To borrow (2c)his running automotive metaphor, (4a)voters threw the keys at (5)Republicans and told (5a)them to drive for a while, but gave almost no indication of what direction to drive in.

(6)Republican leaders, who will take over the House and have a bigger minority in the Senate, say (6a)they heard (3a)the American people tell (6b)them to repeal the "monstrosity" of health care reform, in the words of the likely House speaker, John Boehner. In fact, (3b)the American people said no such thing. In polls of (4b)Tuesday's voters, only 18 percent said health care was the nation's top issue. While 48 percent of voters said they wanted to repeal (7)the health care law, 47 percent said they wanted to keep (7a)it the way (7b)it is or expand (7c)it — hardly a roaring consensus.

The "loud message" to cut spending cited by Mr. Boehner was actually far more muted. The polls showed that 39 percent of voters say cutting the deficit should be the highest priority of Congress, but a statistically equal 37 percent prefer spending money to create jobs. Fully a third of those who want to spend money to create jobs were (5b)Republicans. More voters (correctly) blamed President George W. Bush for the economic problems than (2d)President Obama, and even more (also correctly) blamed Wall Street.

(8)The Republican victory was impressive and definitive, although voters who made (8a)it happen were hardly spread evenly across the electorate. (8b)The victory was built largely on the heavy turnout of older blue-collar white men, most in the South or the rusting Midwest.

Democratic candidates did better among voters younger than 30, minorities, city dwellers, and those living on the East or West Coasts. But women essentially split their vote between the parties — and that is a major challenge to (1a)the Democrats, who also failed to turn out (1b)their core voters among young people and minorities.

(9)The new Republican officeholders will have to quickly address the economic pain and fear expressed by the voters who flocked to (9a)them in frustration. But it does those voters no good to say the answer is as simple as cutting discretionary government spending. It is time to show how cuts would lead to jobs and to specify which ones should be made — and how (9b)they plan to reduce the deficit while also preserving the Bush-era tax cuts. (2e)Mr. Obama offered some specific ideas. Extending unemployment insurance. Extending tax cuts for the middle class. Providing tax breaks for companies that are investing in American research and development.

(2f)He proposed finding common ground on energy policy, developing domestic natural gas resources and encouraging electric cars. (2g)He took (5c)Republicans up on (5d)their offer to start banning earmarks, while urging greater investment in infrastructure. And (2h)he acknowledged that (2i)he could have done more to change Washington's messy and secretive ways, and to have been in closer touch with those suffering from the recession.

The question is how (5e)the Republicans will act. For two years, (5f)they have refused to cooperate on any of those ideas, simply to deny (2j)Mr. Obama a policy victory and try to reduce (2k)his re-election prospects. If (5g)they are serious about accepting Tuesday's mantle, (5h)they will join in governing and not simply posturing.

Text 29

Naomi's been crass, but what did we expect?

Column
The Independent, Sunday, 8 August 2010

In the case of (1)Naomi Campbell, does an undisputed commitment to charitable causes balance glaring personality defects? A few years ago, when (2)Kate Moss was crucified in the tabloids over cocaine use, (3)I pointed out (2a)she was not a role model, (2b)she was only a supermodel,. The job of supermodels is to persuade us to buy a bit of whatever glamorous myth they are well rewarded for promoting.

So what should we make of (1a)Naomi's crass behaviour? Does it matter that a woman who cites Nelson Mandela as an "honorary grandfather" and who lends (1b)her name regularly to charitable events in Africa, has never heard of Liberia and the track record of its former leader, now standing trial for genocide? Was (4)ex-president Charles Taylor just another (1c)Naomi fan at the dinner table, back in 1997? When (1d)she boasts (1e)she regularly receives valuable gifts brought by hotel concierges in the middle of the night, is (1f)she thick, naive, socially inept or telling the truth? Having met (1g)Ms Campbell, (3a)I'd say it's a bit of all four. (1h)She once told (3b)me Mike Tyson was "really nice".

Don't expect (1i)Naomi to be a role model for young black women. Beyoncé , Rihanna and Jennifer Lopez are rich stars who fill that slot. (1j)Naomi has moaned about the fashion business being racist, but is it any worse than the music industry? Ironically, (1k)she has appeared in dozens of music videos since (1l)she was seven, helping artists like George Michael, Madonna and Michael Jackson seem that little bit more exotic.

An award for social commitment? The woman who has bashed assistants, been convicted for assault, who's banned by BA, and who was recently accused of whacking (1m)her driver in New York, although he declined to press charges. When (1n)she attended a dinner with Nelson Mandela and (4a)Charles Taylor in 1997 was the socially concerned (1o)Ms Campbell not aware of the bloody civil war in Sierra Leone, and the huge number of innocent citizens whose limbs were hacked off by soldiers financed by (4b)the former Liberian dictator? (4c)His trial for war crimes started in 2007 and was largely unreported until (1p)Ms Campbell's appearance. Suddenly, the world's media had a five-star photo opportunity. (1q)Campbell insisted that (1r)her arrival and departure from the courtroom was in secret. (1s)Naomi looks to (3c)me like a paranoid narcissist who has to be the centre of attention: (1t)she probably imagined that those telephoto lenses were disguises for high-velocity rifles. (1u)She seemed unaware that the court proceedings were televised globally.

In (1v)Naomi's mind, (1w)she is the most important person on the agenda at any one time: that's why (1x)she had to tell us how "inconvenient" it was to attend the proceedings at all. (3d)My goodness, (1y)she could probably have earned £10,000 in half the time (1z)she spent in the witness box, flogging beach bags or nail varnish.

(3e)I can't hate (1aa)Naomi Campbell for being crass: at least (1ab)she has (through no desire on (1ac)her part) projected the tragic story of Sierra Leone and (4d)Charles Taylor's role in this modern atrocity back into the media spotlight, even if the whole episode was a diary drudge for (1ad)the queen of glamour.

Text 30

Children need good parents, not a state nanny

Column
The Independent, Sunday 13 June 2010

(1)Frank Field, given the mission of grappling with poverty by (2)David Cameron, is one of the few MPs who remains an inspirational character. Asked by Tony Blair to "think the unthinkable" and reform the benefits system, (1a)he was dumped a year later after a row with Gordon Brown. Asked last week if (2a)Cameron might do the same, (1b)he wryly commented, "(2b)He doesn't have the same problems in No 11". True, there's no Gordon brooding in the background, but more than a decade later, (1c)Mr Field has a much tougher job.

In an interview last week, (1d)Mr Field said (1e)he was looking at "age-relating" child benefit, phasing it out as children reached their teens – although (1f)he admitted that providing for a teenager can be expensive. But at least (1g)he wasn't talking about (3)poverty in terms of class. If child benefit ended at 13, (4)the Government could save more than £3bn a year. (1h)Mr Field says (1i)he wants to redefine (3a)poverty (currently set at 60 per cent of average earnings) and calculate (3b)it in terms of ability to extend opportunities in life. Most importantly, (1j)he talks of the need for good parenting as a fundamental factor in improving a child's chances.

(1k)He's on to a winner. For too long, (4a)Labour decided that everyone but (5)parents had to be (5a)parents. (4b)The state became like mum and dad, nagging (6)us to eat five fruit and veg a day, take at least 20 minutes exercise, and drink less than a certain number of units a week. (4c)They spent millions on public health campaigns. The result? (6a)We, by and large, ignored (6b)our new nannies. (6c)We still drink too much and suffer from obesity.

Then, (4d)the Government took over from (5b)parents, wasting £5.9m telling kids not to get pregnant, drink, smoke dope or have unprotected sex. Those campaigns didn't work either; in fact, the teenage pregnancy rate went up. Politicians ordered (7)schools to broaden (7a)their remit, filling (7b)their curriculum with lessons on manners and citizenship. The result: one in five teenagers leaves school without the necessary skills in English and maths to get a job. And I haven't noticed that young people exhibit more social skills after all this (4e)state intervention. Quite the reverse. The ones who are socially adept probably have parents who take an interest in them – it's that simple.

Earlier this year, the charity Action for Children produced a report proposing that the (7c)school day be lengthened to help to look after latch-key kids left at home for long periods without anyone caring for them. The early teens are when kids go off the rails, and, although 80 per cent of their mothers are in work, there are only enough childcare places for one in 200 kids. To what extent should (7d)schools be expected to take over from (5c)parents? To help (1l)his constituents in Birkenhead, (1m)Mr Field has produced a five-star guide to parenting. (1n)He awards points to mums and dads who talk to (8)their babies, read to toddlers, and help (8a)them draw and read, and prepare (8b)them to be able to sit still in lessons. (1o)He thinks that (5d)parents ought to be able to dress, feed and get (5e)their children to (7e)school on time, instead of dumping in a breakfast club.

All of these basic skills cost absolutely nothing, except time, and that is the one commodity too many modern parents seem unwilling to expend. I have just returned from a visit to the supermarket, where the sight of a busy mum losing it with her brood is all too common. Kids whine and pester, but telling them to shut up means you've lost control. This summer the beaches of Europe will resound to the high-decibel racket of British parents failing to control or discipline their children without resorting to verbal abuse.

No wonder (1p)Mr Field thinks the current generation of kids might require lessons in parenting, as so many have no role models. My partner, a teacher, finds that many kids don't even have one person willing to be a proper parent, let alone two.

Text 31

<u>Saudi Arabia's morality queen</u>

This year's Miss Beautiful Morals, the Saudi 'inner beauty' contest, is nothing but a veiled celebration of female submission. Nesrine Malik guardian

Editorial
The Guardian, Sunday 31 October 2010

Meet (1)Zainab al-Khatam, the winner of (2)Saudi Arabia's second annual pageant celebrating "spiritual and filial beauty". Each contestant reportedly underwent training in "psychology, culture and law in Islam; family relations, public rights, social skills, health knowledge, volunteering ... as well as cosmetics".

(2a)The contest was established last year by a Saudi women's organisation, and (2b)it implied a criticism of western beauty contests, (2c)the Miss Beautiful Morals competition focuses not outward appearances but on inner beauty, and the values that are often given less significance.

One of the founders, Khadra al-Mubarak, told al-Arabiya TV that the main objective was to redress this imbalance ... that women were increasingly beguiled by vacuous western values propagated by satellite TV, and that a celebration of virtue was long overdue.

But what, exactly, are these values? This year's winner is (1)a blind 24-year-old woman who had managed to exhibit superlative "respect for (1b)her family, parents and society" – by staying at home after (1c)she had finished (1d)her studies, in order to take care of (1e)her family. (1f)She suffered in dignity and accepted (1g)her lot, (1h)her martyrdom becoming all the more poignant because of (1i)her disability. (1j)She is a stark contrast to another Saudi woman, Samar Badawi, who was sent to jail for disobeying her father.

The practice of celebrating self-immolation as the highest form of morality is endemic in some Arab societies and it has always struck me as a con – one that dupes women into compliance by elevating their submission into some form of virtue.

When I was growing up, the female role model I was encouraged to look up to and emulate was not some trailblazing example, but (3)a middle-aged family friend who, as a wife and mother, had suffered the most and complained the least.

(3a)Her husband's brazen infidelity (3b)she bore in dignity, his squandering of money and their eventual impoverishment (3c)she tolerated with pride, even going out to work (3d)herself to make ends meet. (3e)Her sons' prodigality (3f)she contained, always composed and Sphinx-like in her poise – a paragon of virtue. Among wealthy women, (3g)she sometimes cynically exaggerated (3h)her poverty. Unlike others conned into suffering in silence in order to score social brownie points, (3i)she realised that in deliberately embracing her position, (3j)she transcended it.

This is by no means exclusive to Sudanese or Arab societies. It is a hallmark of conservatism and slavery to traditional values. Lady Chatterley and Out of Africa's Isak Dinesen were both ostracised for not maintaining a stiff upper lip, and there is a universal human regard for martyrdom and comely suffering victims.

But how about celebrating some volition? Some empowerment? It is not necessarily a binary situation. (1k)Zainab's disability did not necessarily oblige (1l)her to give up on having a role outside the home and living as independent a life as possible, as if that were somehow an immoral objection to God's will and a disrespect of Saudi values.

(1m)Zainab's morals may be beautiful, but society's reasons for celebrating them are very ugly indeed.

Text 32

John Edwards – from golden boy to national disgrace

Comment
The Independent, Sunday 4 October 2009

Once upon a time (less than two years ago, to be exact) (1)John Edwards was a narrowly defeated one-time candidate for the vice-presidency, who along with (2)Barack Obama and (3)Hillary Clinton was one of the "big three" Democratic contenders for the White House in 2008. Today, (1a)he is a pariah, shunned by those (1b)he used to count as friends, ruined beyond redemption by (4)the scandal that will not die.
In American public life, the old saw runs, it's not the crime but the cover-up that's fatal. Get the truth out at once, straying politicians and celebrities are invariably advised, and careers may be rescued and reputations saved. In this wretched but oddly compelling saga, however, (1c)Edwards was doomed by (1d)his own hand on both counts.

On (4a)its own, (4b)the scandal might well have destroyed (1e)him. Not only did (1f)Edwards the candidate conduct (5)a secret affair with (6)Rielle Hunter, a minor New York socialite who made short documentary videos for (1g)his presidential campaign (so far, so Bill Clinton, one might say). Worse, (1h)Edwards was betraying (1i)his popular and much-admired wife (7)Elizabeth – a high-powered lawyer who had sacrificed (7a)her career for (1j)his – who was playing a major part in the campaign both as backstage adviser and public surrogate, even though (7b)she had been diagnosed with breast cancer.

(4c)Its cover-up was more damaging still. "Completely untrue, ridiculous," was (1k)Edwards's description of the initial report of (5a)the affair in (8)The National Enquirer, a supermarket tabloid, in mid-October 2007. Soon after, however, (6a)Ms Hunter was visibly and most inconveniently pregnant. (1l)Edwards therefore persuaded Andrew Young, a close and utterly loyal aide, to declare that he was the father, while (1m)the candidate himself continued to deny any suggestion of (5b)the affair.
In the meantime, (1n)Edwards may have improperly used campaign funds to support (6b)his mistress and (9)(6c)her child, under the guise of follow-up payments for campaign videos (6d)she produced. That matter is currently under investigation by a federal grand jury.

Now that (1o)he has been so comprehensively disgraced, it's easy to forget how, in the interval between the Bill Clinton presidency and the advent of (2a)Obama, (1p)John Edwards was (10)the Democrats' great young hope, a charming and handsome trial lawyer who had launched a meteoric political career by winning a Senate seat in traditionally Republican North Carolina in 1998 when (1q)he was just 45 (and looked 25). Many already saw (1r)him as a future president. Two years later, Al Gore almost chose (1s)him as his running mate, and in 2004 John Kerry did so, after (1t)Edwards had run a highly creditable primary campaign.
It was a foregone conclusion that (1u)he would try again in 2008 – and it's also easy to forget that on healthcare reform, now the burning issue of the hour, it was (1v)Edwards, not (3a)Hillary Clinton or (2b)Obama, who put forward the first and, by common consent, the best plan for universal health coverage of any candidate.

But (1w)Edwards is an object lesson that, in life as in politics, few things are what they seem. Yes, (1x)he was glib and glossy, with impossibly perfect hair and an impossibly dazzling smile. But (7c)Elizabeth, with (7d)her bravery, (7e)her grace and (7f)her common sense, was surely guarantee that (1y)John was for real when (1z)he campaigned so passionately against poverty, social injustice and the gulf between the "two Americas", rich and poor.

Even (7g)she, however, could be no guarantee against the certain disaster for (10a)the Democrats that would have ensued had (1aa)he won the nomination only for (5c)the liaison with (6e)Hunter to become public knowledge – as it would have done. Sooner or later, such secrets always come out. Indeed (11)key (1ab)Edwards staffers, convinced by the start of 2008 that despite the denials the rumours were true, are said to have devised a "Doomsday plan" whereby (11a)they would deliberately leak (5d)the affair, if ever (1ac)(11b)their man looked to have a serious chance of winning the nomination, in the higher interests of (10b)the party.
In fact (1ad)he never did, even though (1ae)Edwards finished second, ahead of (3b)Hillary Clinton, in the Iowa caucuses that kicked off the primary season. Soon (1af)he pulled out of the race and endorsed (2c)Obama, in the hope of a senior post in the next administration. But any such prospect vanished in July 2008 when (8a)the

Enquirer caught (1ag)Edwards as (1ah)he visited (6f)(1ai)his mistress and (9a)(6g)her child in a Los Angeles hotel, and ran a detailed story, complete with photographs. A few days later, (1aj)Edwards admitted (5e)the relationship, but still denied paternity.

As for (7h)Elizabeth, (8b)the Enquirer claims in (8c)its latest issue that, (7i)her patience exhausted by the alleged serial infidelity of (1ak)(7j)her husband, (7k)she is about to do what most people reckon (7l)she should have done long ago and seek a divorce.
With the sole exception of (8d)the Enquirer, there are no winners in this miserable yet transfixing tale. Not (7m)Elizabeth Edwards, who must fight (7n)her illness alone; not (6h)Rielle Hunter or (9b)(6i)her daughter; and not (1al)John Edwards, who has fallen further, faster and more completely than any American politician since Richard Nixon.

Text 33

<u>Student finance: Degrees of unfairness</u>

Asking students to contribute to university costs is reasonable, hiking up tuition fees so the state gets off scot free is not

Editorial
The Guardian, Thursday 4 November 2010

(1)The phrase "top-up fees" has gone out of fashion in debates about (2)higher education funding. A pity, because (1a)it is (1b)a helpful phrase. (3)Top-up fees were introduced because (4)universities needed a lot more money to do (4a)their job. Taxation and endowments were insufficient to provide the right quality of education for the expanding numbers of people wanting degrees. (2a)(4b)University funding, in short, needed topping up.

Even when (3a)top-up fees morphed into (6)the current system of tuition fees and loans in the 2004 Higher Education Act, the top-up idea remained intact. In (6a)the present system the fee element may have become more substantial and integral, but (*)the top-up principle is still there. (8)Co-payment by (9)graduates was always a necessary addition to (2b)existing funding, not a substitute for (2c)it. (7)(9a)Graduates now pay (5)a deferred sum when (9b)they can afford to do so. But (5a)it is still essentially complementary to other funding. When (10)the Browne review was commissioned in 2009, (7a)that was still (7b)the essential context.

(7c)That is no longer the case. (10a)Lord Browne's review significantly shifted the balance of (2d)(4c)university funding on to (9c)the backs of graduates. But (10b)it did so on the basis that (6b)the existing system was unable to fund (4d)the universities and that (3c)the complementary elements remained intact. (10c)The spending review has overturned all this. (11)The basic problem with (12)the new system, announced by the higher education minister (13)David Willetts to MPs yesterday, is that (9d)graduates are being asked to provide (5b)levels of funds that ought to be shared more fairly with the taxpayer. The cuts to (2e)higher education teaching grants are so severe that ministers have had to try to protect taxpayer-funded teaching in what are deemed to be the core subjects of science, engineering, technology and maths, while everything else will be funded by what has now been rebranded as (9e)graduate contributions. Arts and social sciences will increasingly become the preserve of the privately educated and affluent, as languages already are. The divide between the endowed and the graduate-dependent universities will widen too. Jude Fawley would have understood all this.

(11a)The problem with (12a)(13a)Mr Willetts's policy is not that (8a)co-payment is wrong in (8b)itself; (8c)it is not. Nor is (12b)(13b)his system uniformly unfair to the poor; there is a lot of progressive support for the least well-off, both pre- and post-university, in (12c)(13c)his scheme. Nor are significantly higher fee levels out of the question in the right context. A (9f)graduate tax would not have helped either. (11b)The problem is that the Treasury has taken advantage of (8d)co-payment in (2f)(4e)university funding and has used (8e)it as a weapon to inflict insane levels of cuts on higher education teaching which (9g)graduates will now be asked to make good.

Text 34

<u>Venezuela: the price of victory</u>

Demonising critics as traitors will not turn around an economy which is in deep trouble. Hugo Chávez needs to listen to his critics as well

Editorial
The Guardian, Tuesday 28 September 2010

In the end, (1)Hugo Chávez did not find (1a)himself addressing a jubilant crowd from the balcony of the presidential palace, Miraflores, but tweeted (1b)his victory instead. It was still a performance that any leader who had been 12 years in power would have been happy to achieve, for (1c)his (2)United Socialist party won at least 90 of the national assembly's 165 seats. But (1d)his supporters were subdued.

The share-out of seats to (2a)the ruling party will doubtless be put down to changes in electoral law earlier this year that favoured sparsely populated rural seats where (3)the opposition are weaker. But this would leave the overall share of vote unaffected. If it turns out that (3a)the opposition won, as (3b)they claimed 52%, or a majority of the vote, or even if (3c)they came close to getting half of the vote, then (1e)Chávez's election slogan that the people hold power becomes a harder stretch of the imagination. We the people and we in the party become two different things. For (1f)a populist leader to lose a crushing majority is more of a blow than the fact that (3d)the opposition have secured one third of the seats (although this allows (3e)it to block critical legislation and the appointment of supreme court justices). If the criticism of (1g)Chávez is that (1h)he has hollowed out the institutions of state by packing them with friends and family, then (1i)he will be less in a position to do this now.

(1j)Chávez's revolution undoubtedly reflects the will of some of (1k)his people. (1l)He remains (1m)a powerful champion of the poor and the dispossessed, and (4)the idea to import (5)30,000 Cuban health specialists into the country to bring free healthcare to millions and to train Venezuelan health workers who would replace (5a)them was (4a)a worthy one. The execution of (4b)the plan now in (4c)its eighth year has fallen somewhat short of the ideal. Community centres have closed; some of the Cubans have left; not enough Venezuelan health workers have been trained to replace (5b)them, and the hospitals are in dire straits. (1n)Chávez's reforms are undermined not so much by (3f)ideological opponents, although (3g)they exist, but by the inefficiency and waste with which they are carried out. Public services have got worse and crime is at an all-time high. (6)An economy buoyed by high oil prices is in (6a)its second year of recession and inflation is running around 30%.

(1o)Chávez faces a polarised electorate. Even though (1p)he has been democratically confirmed time and again, (1q)he faces a bigger task as (1r)he heads towards a presidential election in 2012. This result shows that a large number of (1s)his supporters stayed away. Demonising critics as traitors to (2b)the national political movement will not turn around (6b)an economy which is in deep trouble. (1t)He needs to listen to (1u)his critics as well.

Text 35

<u>Biodiversity: Variety as the spice of life</u>

Conservation is quite literally vital. This is a challenge that calls for serious science, serious action – and serious money

Editorial
The Guardian, Wednesday 20 October 2010

This has been the International Year of (1)Biodiversity and a UN gathering in Nagoya, Japan, is getting under way, charged with launching a 10-year strategy to avert the collapse of fisheries, conserve the Amazon rainforest and check the spread of invasive species.

The auguries are not good. A few weeks ago, (2)the International Union for the Conservation of Nature confirmed the capture and subsequent death of (3)a rare antelope from the mountains of Vietnam and Laos. (3a)This animal –*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis* – was discovered only in 1992 and last spotted by an automatic camera in 1999. (3b)It has, however, never been seen alive by a working zoologist. So, (3c)it has been named and pronounced critically endangered by (4)researchers who know almost nothing about (3d)it. (4a)Researchers know a little more about (5)the crested gibbons that live in south-east Asia. (4b)They know that there are seven species in the genus, and that one is now down to 100 individuals, and another to about 20. (5c)These species have just been declared (5d)the world's rarest apes.

The story is no happier closer to home. In March (2a)IUCN confirmed that 9% of Europe's 435 butterfly species and 11% of the saproxylic beetles that live in rotting wood are threatened with (6)extinction, for the same reason that (5e)the crested gibbons could swing through the trees into oblivion: human pressure on habitat. Likewise, last year more than 1,200 bird species were classified by (2b)IUCN as threatened with (6a)extinction. Does it matter? Yes: (7)civilisation is built on (1a)life's diversity. (7a)We survive only on the bounty of (8)the living world and the rocks beneath, and even coal and oil were once living things. (1b)Biodiversity delivers fuel, fibres, fabrics, all food and most medicines: (1c)it also hums away unobserved, pollinating crops and recycling (8a)the planet's air, water and nutrients. Without the saproxylic beetles, the forests would be full of dead trees, and soon there would be no forests. So conservation is quite literally vital.

(6b)Extinction is a natural companion to evolution, but (6c)mass extinction is a dangerous strategy. Yet (7b)humans are unthinkingly obliterating (8b)the planet's species at a rate at least 1,000 times faster than normal, unthinking because this obliteration is accompanied by massive ignorance. Around 1.9 million species have been described, but nobody knows whether (8c)the world is home to seven million of them, or 70 million. (9a)This is (9)a challenge that calls for serious science, serious action, and of course, serious money. Will (9b)this challenge be met? Britain once led (8d)the world in such science. The word from Whitehall is that scientific research which is "not commercially useful" is at risk in today's spending review. Such an attitude could hardly be more short-sighted, or more dangerous.

Text 36

Climate change: Tropical heat

New research suggests the relatively low rise in temperature in the tropics will still lead to devastating rates of extinction

Editorial
The Guardian, Saturday 9 October 2010

Yet more (1)ominous news about (2)climate change: (2a)its (3)most devastating effects could be in (4)the tropics rather than in the polar regions, according to new research in Nature. This is unexpected. For more than 20 years, climate scientists have assumed that, as (9)the world warmed, (5)the most dramatic climbs in average temperature would be in the coldest zones, with the lowest warming around (4a)the equator. This remains the case. But plants and animals already at the limit of their temperature tolerance may suffer drastically as (6)the mercury climbs on (6a)the thermometer.

Corals bleach in warmer-than-usual oceans, and a dead reef means a loss of habitat for thousands of species. German and US researchers studied 500 million readings from 3,000 weather stations to measure temperature increases from 1961 to 2009, and considered (3a)the effects on the metabolisms of snakes, lizards and other cold-blooded creatures. The higher (6b)the temperature, the faster their metabolic rates, and the higher the demand for food and oxygen, they report. Animals that must work harder to find food will have less energy to spend on reproduction. (3b)The implication is that (2b)climate change will step up rates of extinction. Since (4b)the tropical regions provide habitats for the greatest richness of species, the losses will be greater. (1a)This is not (1b)the only bad news. Geophysical Research Letters has now published a Met Office study of the link between heat waves and (5a)rising average temperatures. Although (7)nations last year signed the Copenhagen accord to limit (2c)global warming to 2C – without committing (7a)themselves to real action – even (5b)this increase could trigger unprecedented extremes of heat in places such as southern Europe and North America, with (6c)the thermometer climbing 6C above the highest levels experienced today.

(8a)These are both (8)predictions. (8b)They may turn out to be wrong, and (8c)they will not impress those who are determined to dismiss (2d)climate change as a worldwide conspiracy cooked up by the Met office, Nasa, the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and universities and research institutes around (9a)the world. This year the legislature of South Dakota passed a resolution stating that (9b)the world had actually got cooler in the last eight years; and that "there are (2e)a variety of climatological, meteorological, astrological, thermological, cosmological, and ecological dynamics that can effect [sic] (2f)world weather phenomena".

Alas, there are (7b)governments that do accept the evidence, but have yet to act. Yes, there are uncertainties in (8e)all the climate models. But (8f)all the models, and all the data, consistently point to (9c)a warmer world, and (9d)a more dangerous one. How long can political refusal to confront the evidence continue, and at what cost?

Text 37

The BBC deserves better than Mr Cameron's sneers

The prime minister should not be so pleased about funding cuts to the corporation

Editorial
The Observer, Sunday 31 October 2010

(1)David Cameron enjoys joshing with journalists. (1a)He also, in a previous, non-political life, worked as a media public relations expert, lobbying against, among others, (2)the BBC. So when (1b)he tells a Brussels press conference that (3)we're all in the cuts and freeze business together, "including – deliciously – (2a)the BBC", it's probably best to leave high horses in the stable. You can make too much of a deliciously duff joke. But you also see why (3a)(1c)our prime minister needs to be very, very careful.

Is (1d)he in hock to Rupert Murdoch? Labour MPs, anxious to see more of his Number 10 visiting book, want fuller disclosure here. The two main Murdochs, father and son, have been heavy-footed and loose-tongued in their lobbying against (2b)the corporation. And 16% cuts in (2c)the BBC budget, plus (4)a six-year licence fee freeze, rammed through in a 48 hours, speak nothing for government concern to protect either quality programming or broadcasting independence.

(3b)We should be clear. (2d)The BBC World Service the Foreign Office was happy to pay for until a few days ago now faces an uncertain future. (2e)The BBC's ability to compete as a world-class programme maker stands in grave doubt. Concomitant problems for creative industries here at home will be inescapable. These are serious cuts with serious consequences.

Of course, too much BBC top-salary foolishness has damaged (2f)the corporation's image. Of course, continuing spasms of introversion, such as the pending journalists' strike over pensions, don't help. Of course, the director general and the BBC Trust are currently forced to make the best of a bad job. But there is nothing delicious about their predicament, nor about the real losses of freedom and resource involved. (4a)The licence fee isn't a tax, to be turned on or off like some Whitehall tap. (4b)It is contract between (3c)viewer and (2g)corporation. It matters that this contract now seems in tatters. It matters, too, that politicians in power wipe the smiles from their faces as the damage is done.

Text 38

<u>Ensure what you buy doesn't harm the lives of others</u>

Reluctant to chop down any more of our own precious trees, we solve the problem by chopping down other people's.

The Observer, Sunday 24 October 2010

Historically, (1)Britain has been profligate with (1a)its own (2)natural forestry resources. It is only relatively recently that (1b)we started to romanticise (2a)woodland as a vital part of the landscape, a totem of our heritage to be protected.

Meanwhile, (1c)our appetite for (3)timber in (4)the building trade, in furniture for homes and gardens and for pulp in (5)paper is undiminished. Reluctant to chop down any more of (1d)our own (2b)precious trees, (1e)we solve the problem – as do many countries – by chopping down other people's.

A report in today's *Observer* reveals the devastating impact (4a)this trade is having on Indonesian Borneo. Demand for logs, combined with land clearance to make way for palm oil plantations, is stripping away (2c)rainforest and laying waste to a fragile ecosystem. Although (4b)the trade is supposed to be regulated, illicit "timber mafias" operate relatively freely by a combination of corruption and intimidation. Local communities do not share in the economic bounty as their natural resource wealth is exported, while uncontrolled deforestation increases the risk of flooding and soil erosion.

Meanwhile, the loss of (2d)peat swamp and (2e)forest cover reduces absorption of carbon dioxide and contributes to climate change.

Although global economic forces are at work, consumers are not powerless to effect (6)change. A campaign by the international charity WWF is encouraging shoppers to buy only products certified by the Forest Stewardship Council. It is possible for (7)retailers to stock wood and (5a)paper products from sustainably logged timber. (7a)A few already do, but it takes consumer demand to push the rest.

(7b)British retailers are increasingly aware of the hidden costs of cruel and unsustainable practices in food and clothing industries. Conscientious shoppers have driven (6a)those changes. The same pressure must be applied to wood and (5b)paper products. No one claims (6b)these battles are won on the high street alone, but that is where (6c)they must begin.

Text 39

Rehabilitating young offenders is hard work, but worthwhile

If society actually wants to stop people from pursuing lifelong careers in crime then prison doesn't work at all

Editorial
The Observer, Sunday 28 November 2010

For (1a)its brevity, if not much else, (1)"prison works" has to be (1b)one of the most effective political slogans of recent times. Unfortunately, if society actually wants to stop people from pursuing lifelong careers in (2)crime then (3)prison doesn't work at all. Nearly half of all prisoners re-offend after their release. In recognition of that fact, justice secretary (4)Ken Clarke has called for (5)a "rehabilitation revolution", with a greater emphasis on community sentences and restorative justice.

There are two big problems. First, public opinion is hostile. Most people see alternatives to (3a)jail as soft options. That is surely why a green paper outlining (4a)Mr Clarke's (5a)plans, initially due to be published this week, has been postponed. Recent headlines highlighting the irredeemable villainy of some high-profile offenders persuaded Downing Street that now is not the time to push a liberal penal policy.

The second problem is financial. By reducing the number of prison sentences handed down, (4b)Mr Clarke saves on the cost of prison places, which helps meet (4c)his target of £2bn in budget cuts. But (6)serious rehabilitation costs money. Overall (6a)it costs less than (3b)prison, especially if (6b)it prevents someone from committing (2a)more crimes. But turning someone's life around requires an upfront investment of time and resources.

That is the kind of investment carried out by one of the charities included in this year's *Observer* Christmas Appeal. The Venture Trust takes (7)young offenders on gruelling treks through Highland wilderness. It is no soft option. (7a)They are exposed to the elements, pushed to (7b)their physical and psychological limits. The majority emerge truly reformed.

There is a great danger that (4d)Mr Clarke's (5b)liberal "revolution" will be no such thing. (5c)It risks looking like a pretext to cut costs by releasing crooks. The distinction is vital. Austerity at the justice ministry must not be allowed to discredit genuine interventions that change lives and reduce (2b)crime.

Text 40

Hollywood puts a festive gloss on racial harmony

Out of America: Disney's first black cartoon heroine is a small, but significant, milestone on a long and bumpy road

Column
The Independent, Sunday, 13 December 2009

If the magic dust scattered by (1)Hollywood were for real, this would be the Christmas when humanity's oldest problem was solved. Maybe it's because for the first time a black man occupies (2)America's highest office; maybe it's mere coincidence. Whatever the reason, every other new movie seems to be about love or reconciliation between the races.

This weekend a couple more opened in (2a)the US. The more powerful of the pair, beyond a doubt, is (3)Invictus, the inspiring story of how (4)Nelson Mandela, barely a year out of prison and entitled to feel bitter if ever a man was, instead chose reconciliation over revenge and used an international rugby match to draw South Africa's whites and blacks closer together. By contrast, (5)The Princess and the Frog is a cartoon (or "animated film" as we must now call them) based on the Brothers Grimm fairy tale The Frog Prince. But (5a)it's a significant landmark, nonetheless. Disney heroines used to be blue eyed, white skinned and utterly Caucasian. In recent years there have been some changes. We've had an animated American Indian princess in Pocahontas, as well as a Chinese one (Mulan). But never, until now, was there a black heroine in a Disney cartoon.

(6)Tiana, who wants to set up (6a)her own restaurant, is young, clever, hardworking and beautiful. (6b)She and (7)(6c)her prince have amazing adventures set against the exotic backdrop of New Orleans in the jazz age. The cast of characters features, among others, a wise old voodoo priestess in the bayou and a trumpet-playing alligator. So far, however, so Disney. The real difference is that (6d)Tiana is African-American and (7a)(6e)her frog prince is white.

Then there's (8)The Blind Side. Like (3a)Invictus, (8a)it is also a true story, about (9)a rich white couple in the American South who take (10)an illiterate teenager off the street into (9a)their home, and ultimately adopt (10a)him. With (9b)their support and devotion, (10b)the black kid without a future becomes a budding star of the National Football League. Like (3b)Invictus, (8b)the film uses sport to make wider points; in this case, that people should not to be judged by the colour of their skin, and that even the most unpromising individuals have potential that can be unlocked.

Right now, of course, life is not imitating art. While (11)these uplifting tales play out on the silver screen, much of the real world is besotted by the saga of (12)Tiger Woods, a black man whose superiority at the very white sport of golf cast (12a)him as a bridge across (2b)America's racial divide, only to have (12b)his qualifications as universal role model swept away in a flood of lurid sexual allegations.
By all accounts, (1b)The Princess and the Frog has hugely gratified the black community, not least because it's been so long in coming. But the (12c)Woods affair has aroused far more hostile feelings. For most of the media, it hardly matters that (12d)Woods is generally regarded as a black man (even though (12e)he refuses to identify himself as such, preferring the term "Calbinasian", reflecting (12f)his mixed Chinese, black, American, Indian and Dutch ancestry). For the tabloids, this is just another celebrity sex scandal, albeit a blockbuster.

But a very different reaction is to be seen on African-American blogs and websites. These course with resentment at (12g)a successful black who apparently consorts exclusively with white women, both inside and outside the matrimonial bed. And even (11a)our trio of feel-good movies about race have (11b)their detractors. (8c)The Blind Side has been dismissed as condescending and simplistic, a self-congratulatory tale of white charity that ignores the grinding, enduring misery of life in the tenements of Memphis, Tennessee. (8d)Its hero is less beacon of hope than the exception that proves the rule.

As for (5c)The Princess and the Frog, some see a subtle racial put-down in the fact that (6f)Tiana spends most of (5d)the movie as a green frog, not as a black human being. And, in an echo, perhaps, of views of (12h)Tiger's alleged real-life escapades, another black critic complained that (6g)an African-American princess was fine, but Disney should have had (7b)an African-American prince as well. That way, (1a)Hollywood would be demonstrating that happy and lasting marriages are not a solely white preserve.

Even (3c)(4a)Mandela's story does not have an entirely happy ending. Yes, (4b)his reputation, unlike that of (12i)Woods, has grown yet further during the decade since (4c)he left power. (12j)The golfer has lost (12k)his aura, but that around (4d)the statesman is now almost divine, and the wonderful portrayal of (4e)him by Morgan Freeman may only complete the process. Yet that marvellous moment in 1995, when (4f)Mandela persuaded a suspicious, aggrieved black majority to swing behind the national rugby team that had been an emblem of white South Africa, did not break down the country's racial barriers.

One day, maybe, someone will make a movie about (12l)Tiger Woods. Its box-office selling points, however, are unlikely to include the furtherance of racial harmony. This Christmas, (1b)Hollywood has come up with (11c)three movies that are rattling good entertainment. (11d)They should be accepted as such, and no more. If (11e)they happen to be remembered by future generations as small milestones along the way to a post-racial world, then that's just a bonus.