

3. Übungsblatt - Abgabe: 15.5.2014

Answers can be written in either English or German (English is preferred).

Exercise 1: Familiarity Status (Familiaritätsstatus)

a. Analyze the familiarity status of the entities in the following text. This analysis has two steps: (i) identify all nominal referential expressions, and (ii) for each one, determine its familiarity status, following Prince's classification, as discussed in the lecture (i.e. **evoked** (textually or situationally), **inferrable** (containing or non-containing), **unused**, or **brand-new** (anchored or unanchored)). Please provide a full description for each one (i.e. *brand-new anchored* and not just *brand-new*).

- (1) 1. Der Nationalpark Vicente Perez Rosales liegt in Chile.
2. Benannt ist der älteste Nationalpark Südamerikas nach dem chilenischen Politiker Vicente Perez Rosales.
3. Der 231.000 ha große Nationalpark erstreckt sich bis an die Grenze zu Argentinien.
4. Höchster Punkt ist der Vulkan Osorno.
5. Am Fuße des Vulkans erstreckt sich der Gebirgssee Lago Todos los Santos.
6. Entwässert wird der See durch den Rio Petrohue,
7. der schließlich in den Pazifik mündet.
8. Dabei passiert der Fluss nach 16km eine Reihe von spektakulären Stromschnellen.

b. The expression *der Nationalpark Vincente Perez Rosales* has two possible interpretations: as unused or as brand-new unanchored. Please discuss why this is so and which linguistic clues provide evidence for each of the two interpretations.

Exercise 2: Centering Theory

Analyze the following text according to Centering Theory. There are two subtasks here: (i) for each numbered utterance below, identify the C_b , C_p , and C_f (C_f as an ordered list, as much as possible); and (ii) identify which type of transition holds between each pair of utterances. For this exercise, the possible transitions are Continue, Retain, Smooth-Shift, and Rough-Shift.

- (2) 1. The River Liffey flows from west to east through the center of the city to Dublin Bay.

2. The river forms a natural line between the north and south sections of the city.
3. This geography is important in understanding Dublin.
4. Historically and culturally this north-south distinction has always been significant,
5. and it still is today, with a dose of good-humored rivalry between the two areas.
6. “I never go north of the Liffey,”
7. this reporter heard one man say.
8. That man is a long time resident of Dublin’s South Side.