

Ingrid Notarrigo
ingrid.notarrigo@unamur.be

Laurence Meurant
laurence.meurant@unamur.be

Mieke Van Herreweghe
mieke.vanherreweghe@ugent.be

Myriam Vermeerbergen
myriam.vermeerbergen@kuleuven.be

Formal typology

Repetition Structure

Sign and its repeated occurrences working together in the same turn

Contiguous (RC)

The repeated components are (near-)contiguous (possibility of the insertion of pause/palm-up sign).

PT:1 REMEMBER PAST PAST PAST
<RC0 RC1 RC2>
I remember that was a long time ago.

PT:1 [pause] PT:1 KEEP PT:POSS1 SIGN
<RC0 RC1>
I keep my own way of signing.

Non-contiguous (RN)

The repeated components are separated by at least one sign.

EUROPE MEAN BELGIUM MORE BELGIUM FRANCE PLACE
<RN0 RN1>
In Europe, I mean in Belgium, especially in Belgium and France.

PT:1 CHANCE PT:1 OPEN-MIND PT:1 MEET
<RN0 RN1 RN2>
I am lucky because I have an open mind and I am sociable.

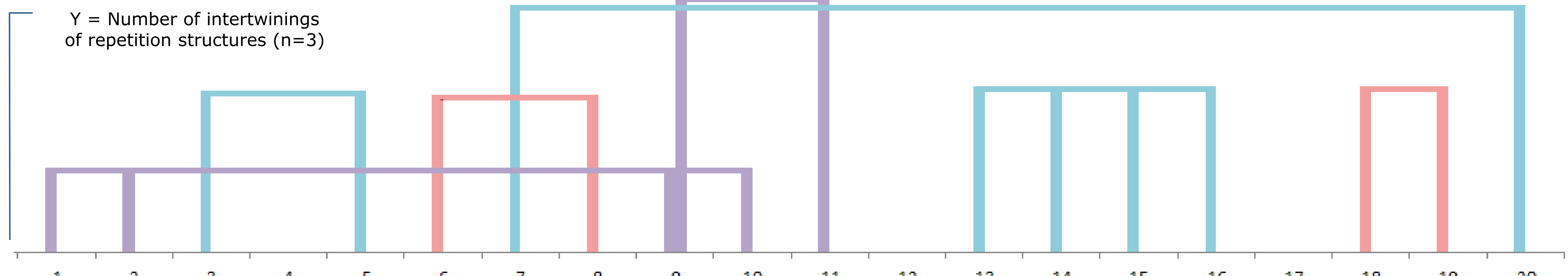
Framing (RNf)

The repeated components act as symmetrical "braces" around a central element (from one sign to several clauses) so that the repeated component closes the chunk the first one had begun.

HIGH SCHOOL NOT UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL
<RNf0 RNf0 RNf1 RNf1>
He is at an institute of higher education, not at university.

PT:1 THINK WHAT MY UNCLE GIVE GOOD MEMORIES WHAT-2H THINK
<RNf0 RNf0 RNf1 RNf1>
I am thinking about the good memories that my uncle gave me.

Visual layout of the arrangement of Repetition Structures



ID_Gloss	APPEAR	PAUSE_1	PT:1	NEVER	PT:1	PAUSE_2	SIGN	PAUSE_2	APPEAR	PAUSE_1	APPEAR	BUOY (2)	NOTICE	ORAL	NOTICE	ORAL	DIFFERENT	NEW	NEW	SIGN
Formal_Repetition structures	<RNf0	RNf0	<RN0		RN1>	<RNf0	<RN0	RNf1>	RNf1	RNf1>	RNf1>		<RC0	RC0	RC1	RC1>		<RC0	RC1>	RN1>
RC_Part-of-Speech													<L+L>					<L>		
RC_Functions-of-Repetitions													<S:AffectiveMeaning>					<G:Plural>		
RN_Part-of-Speech			<I>				<L>													
RN_Functions-of-Repetitions			<S:CohesiveTopic>				<S:CohesiveDevice>													
RNf_Part-of-Speech	<L+L>					<L>			<L>											
RNf_Functions-of-Repetitions	<P:FramingParenthetical>					<G:FramingPhrase>			<P:Foregrounding>											

Parts of speech based on Johnston & Ferrara (2012):

LABELS	MEANING
<L>	(fully) lexicalized sign
<P>	partly lexicalized sign
<F>	fingerspelled item
<I>	(index) pointing sign
<N>	name sign
<W>	Wh sign

Coverage and Restrictions

- Built and tested on narration and conversation
- From the more local realizations (phrase and clause levels) to the broader ones (discourse level)
- Not taken into account:
 - Compound nouns
 - Buoys
 - Truncations
 - Synonyms
 - Palm-up signs
 - Non-manuals
 - Simultaneous repetitions
- Partially taken into account:
 - Pointing signs: at a limited scale
 - Internal movement reduplications: YES if three times and/or if repeated mouthings and/or if change of location

Functional typology

GRAMMATICAL DOMAIN (<G:....>)	Level of the sign	Intensity	Reiteration	Duration
		Plural	Reciprocity	
	Level of syntax: framing the next higher syntactic unit	Phrase	Quote	Clause embedding
		Temporal clause	Causality	Simultaneity
		Question	Result	
SEMANTIC DOMAIN (<S:....>)	Sequential ordering	Redundancy	Chronology	
	Coherence	Cohesive Topic	Development of a topic introduced previously	
		Cohesive Device	Cohesive reference to a character	
	Change of meaning	Specification	Affective meaning	Approximation
PRAGMATIC DOMAIN (<P:....>)	Structuration	Punctuation	List-like structure	
	Informational level	Emphasizing signer stance	Emphasizing contrast	Framing comment
		Grading signer stance	Framing contrast	Framing thematical unit
		Emphasizing parallelism	Foregrounding	Recapitulating
	Expression level	Changing point of view	Repairing the storyline	Correcting the chosen word
		Framing parenthetical	Word search	
	Interactional level	Interactional juncture	Lexical convention	
		Fishing reciprocity	Overlap	
NO SPECIFIC DOMAIN	Nothing special			
	TIC (language mannerism)			
	1. Priority to grammatical domain			
	2. Selection of "cohesive device" only when there is no other option			
	3. Preference is given to a function related to an added value at discourse level rather than a function related to the hesitation process			

Rules in case of multiple functions

Further issues

Part of a broader project on (dis)fluency: ARC_Projet (Degand et al.), PhD thesis (Notarrigo)
Detailed analyses from a cross-genre (conversations/narratives) and cross-linguistic (LSFB/VGT) perspective



REFERENCES

- Crible L.; Dumont A.; Grosman I.; Notarrigo I. 2015. Annotation des marqueurs de fluence et de disfluency dans des corpus multilingues et multimodaux, natifs et non natifs. Version 1.0. Working paper. Université catholique de Louvain et UNamur.
- Degand et al. forthcoming. Fluency and disfluency markers. A multimodal contrastive perspective. ARC: 12/17-044, University of Louvain-La-Neuve: Belgium, www.uclouvain.be
- Johnston Tr. and Ferrara L. 2012. Lexicalization in Signed Languages: When is an Idiom not an Idiom? Selected Papers from UK-CLA Meetings, <http://uk-cla.org.uk/proceedings>, Vol 1: 229 - 248.

- Meurant L. Dec. 2015. Corpus LSFB. A digital open access corpus of movies and annotations in French Belgian Sign Language (LSFB). Laboratoire de Langue des Signes de Belgique francophone (LSFB-Lab), FRS-F.N.R.S et Université de Namur, www.corpus-lsfb.be
- Notarrigo I. Forthcoming. Les marqueurs de (dis)fluency en Langue des Signes de Belgique Francophone (LSFB), Doctoral dissertation, University of Namur: Belgium.
- Van Herreweghe M.; Vermeerbergen M.; Demey E.; De Durpel H.; Nyffels H.; Verstraete S. 2015. Het Corpus VGT. Een digitaal open access corpus van video's and annotaties van Vlaamse Gebarentaal, ontwikkeld aan de Universiteit Gent ism KU Leuven. www.corpusvgt.be

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Research funded by F.R.S. - FNRS Research Fellow Grant FRESH FC 60970
In collaboration with the University of Louvain-la-Neuve (A.R.C. n12/17-044)
Thank you very much to:
• Calogero Notarrigo and Simon Delauvaux for logistics management
• LSFB-Lab for data and glosses