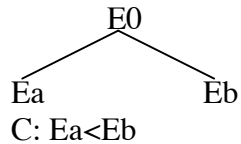


Appendix A

All examples in this Appendix are taken from (Hitzeman et al, 1995).

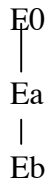
1. (a) John entered the room. (b) Mary stood up.

Ea is inserted as left daughter of root. Eb is attached as sister (an analogue of a Narration default rhetorical relation).

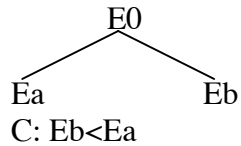


2. (a) John entered the room. (b) Mary was seated behind the desk.

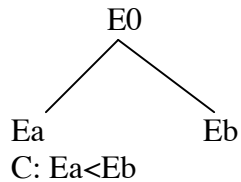
Ea is anchored as left daughter of root. Eb is a tensed stative, and is embedded below Ea.



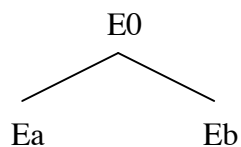
3. (a) John fell. (b) Mary pushed him.



4. (a) Mary stared at John. (b) He gave her back her slice of pizza.

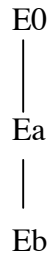


5. (a) John entered the room because (b) Mary stood up.

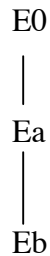


C: Eb<Ea, due to “because”-inversion

6. (a) Mary was tired. (b) She was exhausted.

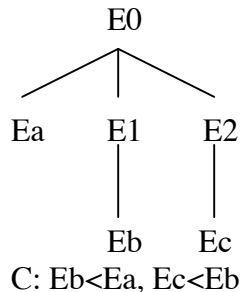


7. (a) Mary built a dog house. (b) It was a labour of love.



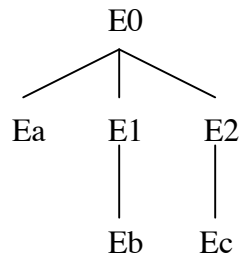
8. (a) Sam rang the bell. (b) He had lost the key. (c) It had fallen through a hole in his pocket.

Ea is attached as right branching event. Eb is attached as sister with precedence constraint relative to Ea coming from the past perfect marking. Ec is attached as sister with precedence constraint relative to Eb coming from past perfect. Presumably, the best interpretation of the relation between Eb and Ec is one of the rhetorical relation of Elaboration. Losing the key is explained by (or elaborated by) the description of the key falling through the hole. Hence, it should be an embedding relation on this reading. Nevertheless, the current parse is arguably acceptable from the semantic relation of causation: the falling caused the loss of the key.



9. (a) John got to work late. (b) He had left the house at 8. (c) He had eaten a big breakfast.

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C: $E_b < E_a$, $E_c < E_b$

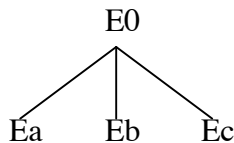
Appendix B

Level 200 Story from the Brandeis Reading Corpus

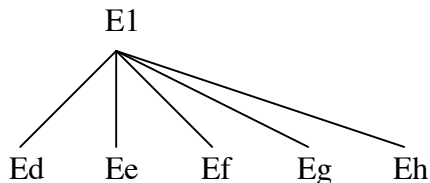
Note: For this level of narrative, present tense is used instead of past tense. Hence, the tense sequence “Present-Present” is the canonical form for default narration.

- a. David wants to buy a Christmas present for a very special person, his mother.
- b. David's father gives him \$5.00 a week pocket money and
- c. David puts \$2.00 a week into his bank account.
- d. After three months David takes \$20.00 out of his bank account and
- e. goes to the shopping mall.
- f. He looks and looks for a perfect gift.
- g. Suddenly he sees a beautiful brooch in the shape of his favorite pet.
- h. He says to himself
- i. "Mother loves jewelry, and
- j. the brooch costs only \$17.00."
- k. He buys the brooch and
- l. takes it home.
- m. He wraps the present in Christmas paper and
- n. places it under the tree.
- o. He is very excited and
- p. he is looking forward to Christmas morning to see the joy on his mother's face.
- q. But when his mother opens the present
- r. she screams with fright because
- s. she sees a spider.

Ea, Eb, and Ec are all statively interpreted and embedded inside an abstract E0 node.

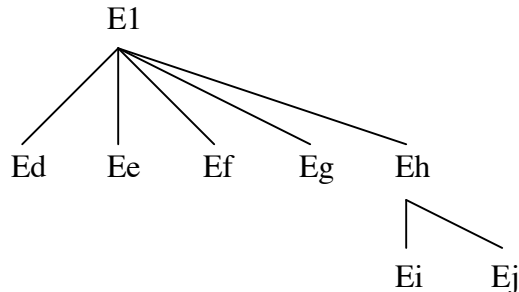


E1 is created with the recognition of the time expression “after three months”. Ed is attached as the left daughter node in E1. Ee is attached as sister (default Narrative). Similarly for Ef, Eg, and Eh.



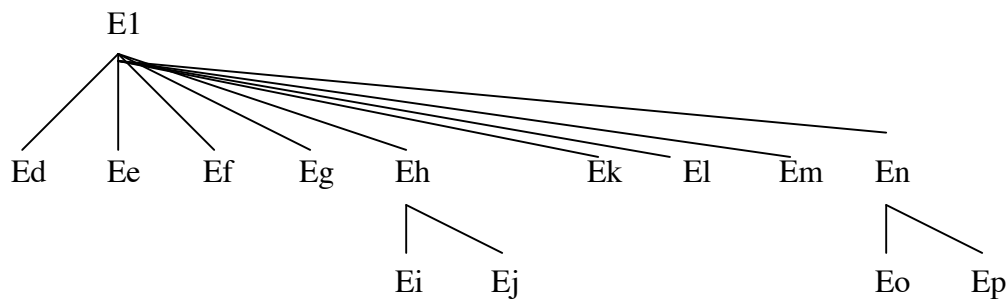
C: $E_d < E_e, E_e < E_f, E_f < E_g, E_g < E_h$

The syntactically embedded sentences in (i) and (j) are recognized as states, and will be embedded within E_h .



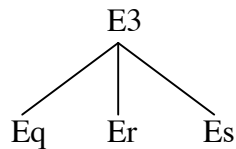
C: $E_d < E_e, E_e < E_f, E_f < E_g, E_g < E_h, E_i \text{ in } E_h, E_j \text{ in } E_h$

Attachment and narrative order holds for $E_k, E_l, E_m,$ and E_n . The states in E_o and E_p will be embedded under E_n :



The presence of “when” as TimeML signal creates a new abstract event, E_3 , and the ordering $E_3 > E_2$.

Finally, narration continues under E_3 with $E_q, E_r,$ and E_s , as daughters to E_3 , with the additional constraint of “because-inversion”, $E_s < E_r$.



C: $E_q < E_r, E_s < E_r, E_q < E_s$