Redundancy and Analogy: a Cognitive Discourse Analysis look at as in spoken data
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**Objective**
- criticism of approach in terms of identification.
  - costly cognitive operation (plausibility?)
  - not consider the value of as but the value of the links between informational content 1 and informational content 2.
  - information cannot be identical to be compared or assimilated

**Introduction**
- online description of a live event. Necessity to describe and explain events as perceived and understood on the go.

**Research Question**
- why did speakers clearly prefer **AS**, and not **while, when, because, since**?

**As** polysemous and rather vague. Importance of cotext while, when, because, since

**Context**
- Research and explain events as perceived and understood

**Redundancy**
- Contextualization reflects current state of thought. Speakers verbalize from a set of linguistic and conceptual structures.

**Theoretical framework**

**Key concepts**
- **Meaning**: instructional dynamic construction (Col et al 2012)
- **Analogy**: cognitive process (Hofstadter/Sanders 2013)
- **Redundancy**: same information coded several times

**Corpus**
- First 4 hours of CNN’s **live broadcast** on 9/11 (70 speakers)
- Highly constrained speech situation = “natural” control parameters

**Hypothesis**
- as preferred by speakers because it allows for a complexified representation of events without being decisive about the exact nature of this articulation: as signals co-incident information.

- **=> Co-occurrence and redundancy can be identified and measured to account for the different uses of as**

**Results**
- **Corpus study**: annotation of 146 conjunctive uses
  - **Analec software**: Semantic annotation + geometric representation

**Conclusion**
- Sentence initial position = wider scope
- Final position preferred (contra III.)
- Analogue mechanism triggers levelling of information
- Redundancy helps information processing

**Limitations**
- Case study: must be tested on other data
- Based on conjunctive uses: must be applied in greater detail to comparative and prepositional uses (as a journalist, as tall as he is, etc.)

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