1. Pronouns and cue phrases as evidence for discourse segments, and for the DS's becoming (relatively) inaccessible under certain conditions, suggesting a form of nesting. Example adapted from Sidner [1979].

1**(a)**
1. Will is a nice guy, but a little clueless.
2. Like, the other day, he bought a book of crosswords for me,
3. but he mailed it book-rate,
4. so it took forever to arrive.
5. Oh, remind me to show you the last puzzle in it sometime—
6. it has these two really fiendish clues you would love.
7. It took almost three weeks before I finally got it.

1**(b)**
1. Will is a nice guy, but a little clueless.
2. Like, the other day, he bought a book of crosswords for me,
3. but he mailed it book-rate,
4. so it took forever to arrive.
5. Oh, remind me to show you the last puzzle in it sometime—
6. it has these two really fiendish clues you would love.
7. Anyway, it took almost three weeks before I finally got it.

1**(c)**
1. Will is a nice guy, but a little clueless.
2. Like, the other day, he bought a book of crosswords for me,
3. but he mailed it book-rate,
4. so it took forever to arrive.
5. Oh, remind me to show you the last puzzle in it sometime—
6. it has these two really fiendish clues you would love.
7. Anyway, it took almost three weeks before I finally got it.
8. They combine to form an anagram of the final answer.

1**(d)** These phenomena cannot be completely explained by the presence of the cue phrase "anyway".
1. Will is a nice guy, but a little clueless.
2. Like, the other day, he bought a book of crosswords for me,
3. but he mailed it book-rate,
4. so it took forever to arrive.
5. Oh, remind me to show you the last puzzle in it sometime—
6. it has these two really fiendish clues you would love.
7. Anyway, it took almost three weeks before I finally got it.
8. Anyway, they combine to form an anagram of the final answer.

2. The importance of intentions, specifically *discourse segment purposes* and the recognition of DSPs. Example from Grishman [1986, pg. 157].

    A1:   Do you know when the train to Boston leaves?
    B1:   Yes.
    A2:   I want to know when the train to Boston leaves.
    B2:   I understand.

3. Attentional structure need not match intentional structure. Example appears in Grosz and Sidner [1986] credited to Polanyi and Scha "forthcoming", although the published versions of Polanyi and Scha that I was able to find give a similar but longer discourse.

    3**(a)**   John came by and left the groceries.
    3**(b)**   Stop that you kids.
    3**(c)**   And I put them away after he left.

References

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