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**Exploring the Functional Profile of Lithuanian *tipo* and its English Counterparts  
in Spoken Discourse: A Corpus-Based Study**

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## ABSTRACT

The present thesis analyses the functional profile of the approximative discourse markers in English and Lithuanian spoken discourse. The approximative discourse markers in English arise from type noun constructions (*sort of, kind of*) and similarity-marking words (*like*), and inherently carry a sense of ambiguity. These discourse markers were compared to the contextual use of their Lithuanian counterpart *tipo*. The multifunctional Lithuanian discourse marker is well-established within spoken discourse. The most common functions identified were gap-filling, quotative, and metalinguistic use. Apart from quotative, which marks the non-identical resemblance from the quoted material, filler use, and metalinguistic markers convey a sense of hesitation and linguistic awareness. The approximative DMs have overall shown a tendency to act as devices for uncertainty marking. The main difference observed is that the Lithuanian discourse marker is significantly more subjective and prefers emotive, expressive contexts in which personal interpretations are presented and requested to be validated. The approximative discourse markers convey a less-than-literal meaning compared to *ad hoc* concept in the speaker's mind.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The analysis of discourse markers (DMs) in spoken discourse presents a significant challenge for establishing a unified framework. This difficulty stems from the inherent versatility in communicative and pragmatic functions of DMs. Unlike other grammatical elements, DMs in spoken discourse are usually very multifaceted and lack pre-defined functions and a set, a priori meaning. Their interpretation rather depends on the broader context and co-text, further complicating the analysis. The contextual dependence introduces additional complexity that researchers must address. Scholars are therefore likely to resort to personal interpretations of usage, which may not readily align with the other existing and proposed frameworks.

Traditionally, DMs have been viewed solely as elements used to fill pauses or gaps in speech. This perspective, nonetheless, fails to acknowledge the functions these markers serve in shaping the meaning of an utterance. Although it seems that a well-planned utterance could be presented without them, the selection of DMs is not arbitrary, even in a setting of informal discourse.

It is not deniable that DMs themselves might lack individual propositional content, but they indeed subtly modify the communicated concepts or the speaker's attitude towards them. This strategic communicative approach aligns with Schourup's (1985) observation that DMs serve a purpose beyond simply being an interjection. By inserting *like*, the speaker suggests a level of difficulty in formulating the thought, which allows to hedge the ideal concept in the speaker's mind, in this way eliminating a pause and avoiding a failed communication (1985, 63). Therefore, the selection and placement of DMs not random speech acts. They are strategic choices which contribute to the overall meaning and, importantly, the communicative impact of an utterance.

Various terminology such as "pragmatic marker, discourse particle, discourse connective, discourse operator" (Blakemore 2006, 221) cannot denote exactly the same linguistic phenomenon. These labels attest specific cases of usage influenced by contextual nuances or the objectives of particular studies; in other words, "formal and conceptual distinctions are proposed to be associated with different terms" (Heine 2013, 1207). Consequently, it appears that there is no single correct way to name such linguistic constructions because the "only requirement [for a definition] is that one makes clear how one uses one's terms" (van der Auwera & Plungian 1998, 80). Following this view, the term *discourse marker* (DM) seems the most appropriate for this thesis because it covers a "broad variety of elements" and has "the least restricted range of application" (Jucker & Ziv 1998, 2). The defining, and essential to this thesis, features, among many, are conversational continuity and

interactivity (Crystal & Davy 1979, 88; Stubbs 1983, 70). Finally, a DM occurs as a “part of a discourse segment” and does not contribute to the propositional meaning (Fraser 2006, 489).

In addition, the general approach to DMs allows for further, contextual specification. Specific purposes of the present thesis include an overview and analysis of functions of DMs that seem to mark the content as uncertain and approximate, as well as suggest similarity or comparison. For this reason, the term *approximative discourse marker* (approximative DM) was coined to collectively encompass all four DMs: *sort of*, *kind of*, *like*, and their Lithuanian counterpart *tipo*.

A particular issue is seen with DMs that convey approximation. Approximation encompasses a broad range of meanings. Nouns and adverbs denoting similarity or type (*e.g. sort, kind, type, like*) represent a feature of approximation and resemblance. This approximative meaning is argued to be a key factor that predisposes them to grammaticalization, the “process whereby lexical items and constructions come in certain linguistic contexts to serve grammatical functions and <...> develop grammatical functions” (Hopper and Traugott 2003, 1) which is a “result of a number of common changes as reanalysis, analogy, phonetic reduction’ all of which ‘cluster together” (Fischer 2003, 446). Type nouns or constructions thereof are prone to grammaticalization because they fit the prerequisites of this process: high usage frequency, reduced morphological complexity, optimization of the relevance within an utterance. This is particularly relevant to pure type noun constructions (emerging from type nouns, such as *kind* and *sort*), which are in essence expressions of subcategorization.

From a cognitive point of view, approximative DMs are specifically related to a relevance-theoretic principle, put forward by Sperber and Wilson (1986). This principle posits that utterances are most communicatively effective when the processing effort required is minimal. In other words, communicated information is balanced with the information available from the contextual background. This balance therefore results in an utterance that is relevant: *i.e.*, informative and concise (Sperber & Wilson 1986, 125). This principle could be seen as explanatory of the prominent use of similarity and type-based construction usage and grammaticalization. The vagueness conveyed reduces processing effort because it benefits from the common ground: the speaker does not need to partake in explanation, and the hearer can retrieve the communicative message still.

In general, approximative DMs are interactive (hearer-dependent) and intersubjective (relying on the common ground). The meaning relies heavily on the hearer’s ability to draw inferences. The two properties to some degree align with Aijmer’s (2002) suggestion that DMs can mark imprecision

and approximation (evidential function), and denote interactivity, emphasising the common ground as well as indicating subjective stance of the speaker (affective function) (2002, 191-192).

In reviewing the functional variety of approximative DMs, a point of departure lies with those constructions that most closely resemble pure type nouns. These two type nouns initially function within noun phrases (NP-internally) and denote taxonomic categories. *Cambridge Dictionary* defines *kind* and *sort* as referring to groups with similar characteristics or types. The vagueness of these words suggests a corresponding fuzziness of the modified material, but it should be pinpointed that the overall meaning of a sentence, nevertheless, remains clear (Vassiliadou *et al.* 2023, 666-667). Type noun constructions *sort of/kind of* together with similarity marking *like* may all together be labelled as approximative DMs.

The DMs *kind of/sort of* can convey two primary functions. First, they may hedge the proposition to mitigate the speaker's commitment towards it. Hedging introduces a degree of uncertainty and vagueness for an otherwise definitive statement. An illustrative example from a corpus would be suitable here. For instance, a situation where a speaker hyperbolically describes the lack of ketchup at a barbecue is described as a 'disaster', but it is prefaced by a type-noun construction, functioning as a hedge. The hedge, without which the utterance might appear too assertive, acts as a marker which moderates the semantic force of the utterance: the message is that the situation is inconvenient:

(1) A: *oh well we've got all these burgers no ketchup what?*

B: *shocking that is a little bit of a disaster <...>*

A: *it was **kind of** a disaster yeah.* (S23A 336<sup>1</sup>)

Secondly, the type noun constructions can mark hesitation or hold the floor in conversation. In such a context, the markers denote searching for the precise expression of the intended communicative meaning. The quotative function can also be viewed as a form of hedge: *kind of/sort of* indicates a reduced commitment to the accuracy of the reported content.

(2) *so then I **sort of** said right yeah I'm gonna do it.* (S28F 1030)

Moreover, interactivity and signaling of approximation can be conveyed by *like*. Essentially, this word is deemed a marker of propositional attitude, which facilitates pragmatic inference and assists in denoting the interpretive nature of an utterance (Andersen 2000: 17-18). According to the

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<sup>1</sup> The examples marked with a code in parentheses are drawn from the Spoken BNC2014. The first part of the code marks the text number, and the following part indicates the specific location of the extract within a dialogue in the corpus.

*Cambridge Dictionary*, it encompasses various definitions, including its lexical meaning as the verb “to enjoy and approve”. However, its adverbial and adjectival applications are appropriate for the DM explanation. As a preposition, *like* denotes “typical or characteristic of”, implying a similarity between two compared things, as in:

- (3) *do you feel **like** being a grandmother?* (SQX2 473)
- (4) *they still treat us **like** children* (SUNM 397)
- (5) *he expects me to respond to his bantering in a **like** manner* (Cambridge Dictionary)

The adjectival use in (5) allows speakers to acknowledge resemblance or similarity without resorting to elaborate explanations. Such a concise way of conveying a message aligns with the informal spoken discourse. It evokes vagueness and approximation, which are characteristic of type noun constructions reviewed earlier.

Most certainly, DMs indicating approximation, originating from type nouns or similarity markers, are subject to cross-linguistic comparison. The research field is particularly extensive, and multiple researchers have observed similarities between these constructions in English and other languages, in this way establishing approximative DMs as a cross-linguistic phenomenon. In this phenomenon, approximation-marking constructions are seen as DMs, surpassing their lexical or functional meaning. The pure type noun constructions as DMs have been discussed in several other languages besides English. For example, in the Romance languages, the attested variant is homonymous to their Lithuanian counterpart *tipo*, in particular, the Italian *tipo* (Voghera 2013), Portuguese *tipo* (Santos 2019), and Spanish *tipo* (Kornfeld 2023). In the Slavic languages, Russian *tipa* is attested by Kolyaseva (2018, 2021), Kolyaseva and Davidse (2018). A Scandinavian variant, the Swedish *typ*, is discussed by Rosenkvist and Skärlund (2013). A common finding across all these studies is that approximative DMs mark hesitation, and involve functions such as exemplification, elaboration, or interpretation. Furthermore, a hedge function is significant, indicating uncertainty which is particularly relevant when introducing quoted material. To my knowledge, the Lithuanian equivalent *tipo* and its functional potential have not gained any academic attention in the linguistic field yet. However, the native speaker’s intuition and the available corpora of spoken Lithuanian suggest that *tipo* is a frequent DM in informal spoken contexts.

The Lithuanian DM *tipo* presents a unique case within approximative DMs. The Lithuanian marker does bear a structural similarity to the English counterparts *like*, *kind of/sort of* and its grammaticalization trajectory, if any, remains unclear. *Tipa* appears analogous to these English expressions, yet it functions as an independent insert with its own set of functions, requiring an

analysis considering contextual nuances. The Lithuanian DM, at least having compared it to one of the frameworks suggested by Kolyaseva (2018), is strikingly reminiscent of the Russian counterpart *tipa*, much more so than the English ones. The reason for such framework adaptability may be a sociolinguistic one. One plausible hypothesis is that the integration of the Lithuanian *tipo* into spoken language is attributable to language contact with Russian, from which the word was probably borrowed. Nevertheless, the similarity to other Romance languages and the fact that the quotative *tipa* is a fairly new linguistic development (Kolyaseva 2018, 88) makes this claim disputable. It seems that the origin of this DM entering the Lithuanian language and exclusively spoken discourse remains uncertain or, at the very least, lacks definitive academic attestation.

The main difference between the Lithuanian *tipo* and its counterparts in English is that *tipo* is not attested in any standard Lithuanian dictionary. The resemblance factor typical to type noun or similarity marking constructions, can be identified in the modal particle *atseit*. The latter is attested by the Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language and defined as “it means, exactly, that is”. By this definition, *tipo* and *atseit* are synonymous, but only one is recorded formally.

By contrast, all the other analyzed English counterparts are attested in dictionaries. For example, the Cambridge Dictionary of English Language includes various functions of *like*: it is marked as an adverb conveying focus and hesitation and “used in conversation to emphasize what follows, or when you cannot express your exact meaning” and a quotative, which is very specific and far from the lexical meaning, *i.e.*, “used in conversation to introduce someone else’s or your own words”. *Sort of/kind of* due to their phrase-like structure are marked as idioms, which convey approximation “in some way or to some degree” and hesitation “used when you are trying to explain or describe something, but you cannot be exact”.

The absence of the Lithuanian DM *tipo* in dictionaries seems influenced by reservations, stemming from its perceived informality and colloquial nature. Nevertheless, it is an important part of language that cannot and should not be overlooked, especially given its prominence in spoken discourse and a wide functional assortment.

**The object** is approximative DMs (*like, kind of, sort of, and tipo*) in English and Lithuanian spoken discourse.

**The aim** of this thesis is to compare the functions identified within the approximative discourse markers *sort of, kind of, and like* in English and *tipo* in Lithuanian spoken discourse.

To achieve this aim, the following **objectives** have been set:

1. to review the academic literature on DMs in spoken discourse;



2. to review the academic literature on the concept of approximation;
3. to explore the cross-linguistic perspective of previously defined functional profiles of the approximative DMs;
4. to identify the predominant tendencies in the functional patterns of the selected approximative DMs within English and Lithuanian spoken discourse;
5. to compare the functional similarities and differences between the chosen approximative DMs within English and Lithuanian spoken discourse.

**The hypothesis** of this thesis is that the approximative DMs in English will be functionally similar to the Lithuanian counterpart, especially with regard to the DM *like*. The main differences are expected to be found between *sort of/kind of* and *tipo*, whereas the two approximative DMs will be completely interchangeable.

**The structure** of this thesis consists of four main parts introduction, theoretical background, data and methodology, and empirical analysis. In the introduction, the DM definitions, approximative DM concept and relevance of the study are presented, as well as the lack of research in Lithuanian approximative DM *tipo* is highlighted. The theoretical background covers the DM definition, and its relation to meaning and discourse, and explores previous cross-linguistic findings and functional frameworks. The data and methodology part presents sources and describes the adopted methods for functional analysis. The empirical analysis quantitatively as well as qualitatively introduces the findings based on the most prominent functions attested. The quantitative analysis covers overall tendencies throughout the functions; the qualitative analysis furthermore explores the functions in detail, supported by the selected examples from corpora. Lastly, the thesis is concluded by summarizing key findings and comparing English and Lithuanian approximative DMs, consequently fulfilling the set objectives. The sources, references, a summary in Lithuanian, and appendices are provided at the end of this thesis.

## 2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The present chapter establishes the foundation for the analysis by reviewing the definition of discourse markers (DMs) and their functionality within spoken discourse. The key functions typical of similarity-marking expressions and approximative type noun constructions as well as their role in an intersubjective setting are explored. Furthermore, the crucial concept of approximation is reviewed, contributing to the vagueness, comparison, and hedging properties of the analyzed DMs. Then, the cross-linguistic findings are reviewed, in which functional frameworks are suggested, expanding the functional profile beyond approximation.

### 2.1 Definition and meaning in discourse

DMs so notoriously elude definition that they are deemed an encompassing category for ambiguous and unclear linguistic elements. The ambiguity is present within the semantic meaning, which differs given varying pragmatic contexts and syntactic positioning (Lewis 2006, 43). A broad but relevant definition is suggested by Miriam Voghera by whom a type noun is interpreted as a DM: it is non-propositional, and it organizes discourse into coherent parts (2013, 301-302). Deborah Schiffrin suggests that DMs have “core meanings [that] do not fluctuate from use to use; rather, what changes is the discourse slot in which they appear” (1987, 318).

This thesis defines DMs that explicitly mark a degree of vagueness, approximation, and similarity as *approximative*. This label is adjusted to the DMs originating from type nouns (such as *kind*, *sort*, *type*), and similarity-marking *like*. The latter also belongs to ordinary word classes of verb, preposition, and conjunction (Andersen 2023, 37-38). Although both variants in English, *i.e.*, originating from type nouns and similarity-marking prepositions (or conjunctions), are approximative and are attested as discourse marking, they are formally different.

Type nouns are generally indicative of subcategorization. For this reason, the most standard and usual constructions with type nouns are binominal (Aarts 1998). This means that type noun in its “lexically full use” refers to “subclasses of the superordinate classes expressed by the modified noun” (Brems & Davidse 2009, 416) or, in other words, a type noun occurs as a head that modifies the noun. Joined by a function word *of*, a hyponymic relation is created between the vague subordinate and specific superordinate classes:

- (6) *it is an MPhil which is a **kind** of Masters* (SAT9 51)
- (7) *say Yes To The Dress is a **sort** of programme <...>* (SUVL 2762)
- (8) *emerald is a **type** of stone* (S3N4 198)

Type noun constructions are marked as binominal because they are devoid of implication, and are based solely on objective evidence, rather than subjective evaluation. One of the main formal factors that distinguishes binominal constructions from other further pragmatic developments is the determiner. In the above examples, the determiner appears on the left side of the type noun. As already observed before, no determiner appears with hedges (Kay 1984, 157). The absence of a determiner is indicative of the grammaticalization process.

The pragmatic and interpersonal element of grammaticalization, a process most commonly related to semantic bleaching and thus semantic change (Aijmer 1997, 2), is subjectification (Traugott 1995a, 32). Subjectification is a process in which grammatical meanings “become increasingly based in the speaker’s subjective belief/attitude toward the proposition” (Traugott 1989, 35). Subjectification is most certainly inherent to spoken discourse and relevant to approximative constructions, which through the processes of grammaticalization and subjectification become “holistic degree modifiers” (Dehé & Stathi 2016, 915) and later – pragmatic markers. This relevance is due to type nouns being inherently metalinguistic (Kay 1984, 157).

Given that type noun constructions have undergone a subjectification process, suggests that they must have had at least some epistemic potential in them (Fischer 2010, 182). Accordingly, the implied element of approximation is likely to be adapted for subjective evaluation, as observed in type noun development towards a DM (Brems & Davidse 2009; Dehé & Stathi 2016; Mihatsch 2016).

The continuity is central to DMs, as they are non-obligatory elements functioning “in relation to ongoing talk and text” (Schiffrin 2001, 57). The ongoing talk, or *discourse*, is perceived in the plane of establishing a common ground to maintain cohesion. Given the subjectivity of discourse participants, the common ground is constantly altered: the speaker is inviting the hearer to participate in a debate on a specific topic, and to update the common ground by adding their subjective perceptions of it (Verhagen 2005, 7). In this thesis, *discourse* is conceptualized as a mechanism for establishing and adjusting a common ground, thereby laying the foundation for communication. It is acknowledged that discourse (or series of interrelated sentences) is constantly constructed, repaired, and assessed.

In spoken discourse, the notions of intersubjectivity and subjectivity are central because the assessment of shared content in communication is inherent. Although DMs offer no propositional content, they still denote subjective interference (Voghera 2013, 304, Waltireit 2006). In other words, the fusion of intersubjectivity and subjectivity essentially corresponds to the *pragmatic* attribute of a

discourse. Pragmatic meaning involves signaling of a particular message that is to be conveyed by uttering the given linguistic expression (Fraser 1988, 21).

This pragmatic fusion is best explained by the notion of common ground. The common ground is established through the expression of individual stances and attitudes that contribute to the overall discourse. In particular, both intersubjectivity and subjectivity are associated with an overarching perspective – interpretation and comment (Dancygier 1992) – towards a text beyond the surface level of language employed, which is labeled as a meta-textual attitude by Traugott (1995b, 2). The common ground is better constructed by taking into consideration implications and pragmatic meanings of the overall discourse, rather than assuming that the discourse participants are commenting on particularly local linguistic material.

## 2.2 Function of approximation

The preliminary functions of DMs, at least in the English language, have been identified as a general means of understanding pragmatic functions. Given that the pragmatic aspect of communication is a fusion of intersubjective and subjective notions, the functional landscape is inherently context-dependent. Consequently, the conceptual framework surrounding DMs may encompass diverse pragmatic properties, enabling multifunctionality. They may appear as devices of cohesion, linking, response indication, pause filling, and establishment of intersubjective relations (Brinton 1996, 30-31). The present thesis, however, focuses on functions that convey approximation.

The function of approximation, or hedging, is central to approximative DMs. Hedges are labeled as downtoning linguistic elements, which by modifying a word, clause, or a whole proposition, contribute to politeness strategies in a discourse, maintain interpersonal relations, and convey subjective assessment. Besides, hedges approximate and reduce the semantic value of the modified constituent. First mentioned in the field of cognitive linguistics by George Lakoff (1973, 471), hedges were defined as devices that serve to make the meaning more ambiguous or, on the other hand, less ambiguous. For example, if a negatively affective speech act is softened, it expresses positive feelings and a desire to increase solidarity (Holmes 1984, 363), whereas the avoidance to mitigate the same straight-forward propositions would be seen as an attempt to threaten face:

(9) *I'm pretty angry about this you know*

(10) ***Strictly speaking***, this is my desk not yours (ibid. 361)

In terms of type nouns, the hedging function conveys the message of sharing something with the interlocutor, establishing social equality and mutual understanding (James 1983, 202) based on a shared common ground. Type nouns typically broaden the prefaced content (Miskovic-Lukovic

2009, 612). According to Fetzer (2010), *sort of/kind of* cannot realize the function of ambiguity on their own and they are expected to collocate with noun or verb phrases. *Like*, in contrast, usually prefaces lexical material of a significant informational weight or value (Andersen 2000, 31).

Instead of putting forward the most suitable linguistic expression, by hedging the chosen – and easily accessible – expression the speaker not only refuses full authorship of the statement but also avoids statements that require high production cost. The informative lexical unit is approximate and involves meta-level wording (Aijmer 2002, 194), which suggests that the speaker has a more specific concept in mind than the one communicated. Such utterances involve “doubtful inclusion into a category, in the sense that X is not a good exemplar of it” (Vassiliadou *et al* 2023, 669), marking the speaker’s metalinguistic awareness of their expression.

### **2.3 Cross-linguistic findings on approximative discourse markers**

This section explores the functional landscape of approximative DMs in English and other languages, drawing on established frameworks for specific, context-dependent constructions relevant to this thesis. In addition, the use patterns are worthwhile to establish within multiple languages to create expectations for the functional profile of the Lithuanian DM *tipo*.

More particularly, the present section explores constructions stemming from type nouns in English, *sort of/kind of*, aiming to illustrate framework-establishing research that both confirms and deviates from typical usage patterns marking imprecision. The similarity-marking *like* is overviewed in terms of its functionality and correspondence to the type noun constructions.

#### **2.3.1 English approximative DMs**

##### **2.3.1.1 *Sort of, kind of***

The linguistic expressions *sort of* and *kind of* are frequently encountered within colloquial, informal conversations. These contexts facilitate the exchange of information and enable the overt expression of evaluative judgments and personal viewpoints. Typically unfolding among interlocutors who share a degree of mutual familiarity, colloquial conversations allow participants to assume a common ground and make inferences (Aijmer 2002, 202), reducing the need for detailed explication.

Within the conversational discourse, expressions such as *sort of* and *kind of* are commonly used, contributing to the maintenance of interpersonal relationships. Hélène Margerie (2010) focuses on the semantic load of the modified material, and suggests a possible list of properties of *kind of*:

- a) approximator: conveying inexactness or vagueness, derived from evidential grounds

*‘I woke up in a really good mood, so I **kind of** danced into work’*

- b) hedge: realization of strategic politeness directed to the hearer (Aijmer 2002, 8)  
*'I was just **kinda** hoping you'd read over'*
- c) marker of focus: emotional and dramatic effect, especially if combined with *like*  
*'I was still **kind of like** shocked'*
- d) marker of reported speech/thought: quotative function  
*'you're just **kinda like** that's weird'*
- e) filler of pause: marking reflection and buying time in a conversation  
*'it's supposed to be erm **kind of**'* (Margerie 2010, 325-329)

The most prominent functions captured are related to approximation, involving the marking of content as vague or indirect. The further development of the DM is observable within the functions of pause filling and focus. DM may be seen as deeply embedded in the language given that it may act as a pause filler. Consequently, the focus function may be reinforced by “a dramatic pause <...> before the ensuing clause or lexeme which draws attention to the latter” (Beeching 2016, 132).

Besides approximation, the concepts of evidential and affective meaning are notable. The evidential function allows for imprecision and pause filling, whereas the affective function maintains common ground and interpersonal relationships (Aijmer 2002, 191). The scholar suggests a further categorization of evidential meaning:

- a) adjuster word: indication of “a higher level of abstraction rather than <...> a mismatch”
- b) meta-level word: a metaphoric, self-reflective marking of semantically technical and pragmatically unusual terminology
- c) number approximation: inexact formulation of dates, time, age, or other measurements
- d) lexical gap or imprecision: intended meaning approximation, either due to the speaker's lack of access to precise vocabulary or due to a strategic assurance of the listener's comprehension
- e) self-repair word: replacement, addition, or repetition (Aijmer 2002, 192-199)

All these functions are considered evidential because they indicate the basis of the information conveyed. Evidential type noun constructions also include the speaker's reflection of the used means for the propositional material. Affective *sort of*, conversely, marks personal attitude and emotional perspective. While modifying the speech act, personal adjustments can also take place, therefore the affective function may subsume:

- a) downtoning: compromising act (James 1983, 194), making the utterance less abrupt

- b) hedging strong opinions: softening of exaggerated expression conveyed by value scale extremes such as *very, really, absolutely*
- c) common ground marking: reducing the need for explication
- d) negative politeness marking: softening semantically strong material

The functions may be grouped according to the modified material in a more generalized way. In other words, it has been observed that the DMs *kind of/sort of* may “hedge the type specification by the linguistic predications which they hold in their scope” (De Smedt *et al* 2010, 243). In this regard, the formal approach includes three main categories, mainly based on Aijmer’s (2002) framework:

- a) nominal qualifier: conveying uncertainty and metalinguistic use
- b) adverbial qualifier: hedging adjectives, numbers, verbs, and predications
- c) sentential qualifier: qualifying the truth of the proposition (De Smedt *et al* 2010, 243-247)

In conclusion, *sort of* and *kind of* are essentially found to be metalinguistic markers that help maintain relationships (by face-saving or acknowledging common ground) as well as hedging devices for content that is semantically dense or demanding in terms of processing effort.

### **2.3.1.2 Like**

*Like* is particularly specific to private dialogue due to its spontaneity (Miller 2009, 323). One of the earliest instances of the grammaticalization process of *like* reveals it acquiring a quotative role, comparable to speech verb (Romaine & Lange 1991, 227). As a quotative DM, *like* acts as an expression of feelings rather than “exact replications of previous utterances” (Meehan 1991, 48). Aside from quoting, *like* performs the function of highlighting, involving counterarguments and exemplification occurring in line with explanation (Miller & Weinert 1995, 366). The intention to highlight material may be motivated by the content itself, and the speaker’s assumptions about which elements ought to be stressed (Fuller 2003, 375).

While arguing that *like* cannot be simply dismissed as a pause filler, Andersen (2000, 20) claims that it marks rough approximations, denoting “a slight mismatch” between the encoded and communicated concepts. One of the functions of *like* is interpretive resemblance, a term first used by Sperber and Wilson (1995, 232). It marks a pragmatic process in which speakers approximate the proposition either by loosening the material or by enriching it. Accordingly, loosening involves marking of utterance as sharing some but not all implications, as in (11). Enrichment deals with ellipsis and relying on intersubjectivity: the meaning is conveyed by mutual understanding (12):

(11) *we've had **like** an hour's discussion on totally nothing*

(12) *well why's he got on **like** a big thing round his neck?* (Andersen 2000, 22- 26)

It can be concluded that both functions fall under the umbrella term “loose talk” (Andersen 2000). DM *like* “impoverishes”, or in other words, decreases the length of a proposition “in order to give hearer the maximum of useful information” (Miller 2009, 324). Indeed, in spoken discourse, literal meaning is rare, as utterances are produced with “minimal processing effort” (*ibid.*).

Chloé Diskin (2017, 145) distinguishes two functional categories of *like*: pragmatic, consisting of one subtype: hedging, and discourse, including expansion, exemplification, filling or hesitation, quantitative approximation, and self-repair. In this context, this DM exhibits parallels with the type-noun constructions across languages. The approximative nature, similar to type noun constructions, is based on the simulative reading that *like* possesses. It serves to express approximate similarity identity of manner and quality (Haspelmath & Buchholz 1998, 313), *i.e.*, it deals with comparing the members in their manner, where the members are almost the same.

Finally, *like* should not be treated solely as a filler, buying time in conversation (Miller 2009). The filler function is marginal and is “not reflective of the broader distribution of the particle” (D’Arcy 2017, 15). It is a discourse-organizing device rather than a pause filler or marker of hesitation, especially for which the clause-final occurrence cannot account (Miller & Weinert 1995, 372).

In general, the chosen approximative DMs in English exhibit a level of comparability to one another. This observation is supported by two key features. The approximative DMs *kind of*, *sort of*, and *like* preface linguistic material of approximate comparison, and indicate personal interpretations.

### **2.3.2 Cross-linguistic equivalents: the approximative DMs *tipo/tipa/typ***

This section overviews the approximative DMs, particularly emerging from taxonomic nouns, across various other languages beyond English. The focus lies on the Germanic, Romance, and Slavic languages. The most recent and comprehensive collection, *Type Noun Constructions in Slavic, Germanic and Romance Languages: Semantics and Pragmatics on the Move* (Mihatsch *et al* 2023), involves studies across languages, exploring the development cline of taxonomic nouns. The type nouns have been observed to evolve from binominal use and acquire pragmatic extensions, such as approximation, mitigation, and quotative functions.

#### **2.3.2.1 Italian**

The non-nominal use of the Italian *tipo* is rather productive. The exemplary or quotative use introduce segments of “reported speech or thought [which involve] commonplaces, maxims,



formulaic expressions or pieces of common knowledge” (Voghera 2013, 296-297). Additionally, the Italian *tipo* can function as an adverb, denoting approximation, or a connective, conveying vagueness and marking an expression as “one possibility among a set of potential alternatives (*ibid*, 300).

Consequently, the Italian *tipo* as a DM primarily acts as a hedge, with two specific functions: approximation and illustration. The fact that these cases, presented within a functional framework, are translatable to English with the equivalent *like* is yet another comparability factor:

- a) approximator: prototypical hedge

*proprio tipo a mezzanotte*

‘around **like** midnight’

- b) non-contrastive focuser: preface of exemplification

*tipo uno di questi giorni*

‘**like** one of these days’

- c) stand-alone non-contrastive focuser: a request for information or clarification

A: *c'erano molti altri regali*

B: *Tipo?*

A: ‘there were many other gifts’

B: ‘**such as?**’

- d) statement opener: signaling personal involvement

*tipo che se tu fossi cibo io sarei obesa*

‘**like** if you were food I would be obese’ (Voghera 2013, 302-303)

This framework seems to highlight the intersubjectivity marking. The framework, however, suggests that the functional analysis is rather complicated given that each example requires a distinct category. Beyond the context-specific functions, such as asking for clarification or marking personal involvement, the formal approach is also considered. The Italian DM *tipo* acquires separate functional categories depending on its position – stand-alone or clause-initial element. This multifunctionality marks the pragmatical richness within DMs in general. Simulative comparison and hedging, nonetheless, appear to be universal throughout the exemplified cases.

### 2.3.2.2 Portuguese

The Portuguese variant of *tipo* is a counterpart to other Romance languages, *i.e.*, Italian and Spanish, which also “has been undergoing a discursivization process” (Santos 2019, 216). In an

extensive analysis, three categories are set: lexical, functional, and discursive. The lexical item appears in binominal expressions, which may be translated to ‘type’. The functional meaning is an intermediary: it encompasses exemplification and comparison. The discursive meaning, deemed important in “dialogic unit governing discourse” (Santos 2019, 215), is exemplified below:

a) emphasis:

*ela é muito fofo mas **tipo** a boca dela é horrorosa*

‘she is so cute but **like** her mouth is hideous’

b) modalization:

*falta **tipo** uma hora e quinze mais ou menos*

‘it will take like one hour and fifteen more or less’

c) exemplification:

***tipo** se é um um gato*

‘for instance if it is a a cat’

d) explanation:

*Paulo tá com maior dúvidas existenciais **tipo** na última aula eu fiquei quinze minutos aqui ele ficou falando*

‘Paulo is having an existential crisis **I mean** last class I stayed for fifteen minutes here he was complaining about’ (*ibid.*)

The discursive function appears to be related to imprecision and clarification. As a DM, *tipo* organizes discourse and meta-linguistically marks imprecision as well as illustration, however, an account of prosody is required for a complete contextual analysis (Santos 2019, 216).

Furthermore, the Portuguese *tipo* is essentially approximative: the possible readings of usage include quotative function (emphasizing the “non-literal character of the speech reported” (Marques 2023, 410), as well as “imprecision to a categorization process” (*ibid.*) that reduce the certainty as well as committedness to the expression. As in Voghera’s framework (2013), the functions are highly contextualized, yet encompass the same elements of vagueness and imprecision.

### 2.3.2.3 Russian

The Russian DM *tipo* appears to have gained additional, more affective functional attributes. If the Romance language equivalents are based on a slightly more objective note, such as comparison or marking of elaboration (which are primarily discourse organizing), the interpretation and conclusion-related functions are present within the Russian counterpart.

One of the more objective DM usage functions is the pure quotative marker (Kolyaseva 2018, 87). The quotative function is deemed the first stage of pragmatic interpretation because it has the lowest degree of subjectivity, and does not evaluate the proposition:

(13) *On govorit **tipa** zachem k nemu yezdili <...>*

‘he says, **like**, why have you gone to him <...>’ (Kolyaseva 2018, 86)

The further pragmatic development includes types of subjectivity expression, indicating a high level of multifunctionality:

- a) marker of doubtful information: equivalent to ‘allegedly’ or ‘apparently’
- b) marker of untrue information: marks the reported content as false based on evaluation
- c) hypothetical statement: an interpretation of ‘what could have been said’

*ne smog ne vyyebnut’sya? **Tipo** kakoy ya umny...*

‘You couldn’t help showing off? **Like**, how clever I am...’

- d) absurd consecretary: an interpretation expressing surprise, meaning of ‘is that so’

*A: perevod s angliyskogo trebuyut... dozhily..*

*B: a **tipa** drugikh yazikov lyudi znat’ ne mogut?*

A: ‘they ask for translation from English... how have we stooped so low...’

B: ‘so **like** people cannot know any other languages?’

- e) marker of content interpretation: marks a possibly communicatively loaded action

*signalit, **tipa** dorogu davay*

‘they honk the car horn, **like**, out of my way’

- f) marker of reason interpretation: marks a hidden communicatively loaded action

*starayetsya ne upominat’ nazvaniye, no pri etom, obreashchayet vnimaniye, **tipa**, chtob sam sprosil o nazvanii*

‘he tries not to mention the name, but at the same time, draws attention, **like**, so that he is asked about the name’

- g) marker of purpose interpretation: ‘why did X do that for?’
- h) explanatory: an equivalent to English ‘that is’ (Kolyaseva 2018, 88-92)

The detailed functional framework could attest to very specific cases. A more general approach is outlined by Kolyaseva and Davidse (2018), where they divide the additional, grammaticalized use of *tipa* into three main categories: hedge marker, quotative, and filler. The filler function marks

tentativeness and conveys social meaning (*ibid.*, 217), thus performing an important interpersonal function. Such a functional approach offers a high degree of adaptability to the Lithuanian *tipo*.

#### 2.3.2.4 Swedish

Yet another alternative, comparable to all languages presented above, occurs in Swedish, by the form *typ* (Rosenkvist & Skärlund 2013). As an adverbial element, it includes both exemplification and comparison. With the imprecision use, the utterance formally requires the DM *typ*, as in:

(14) *Benke-fan sedan 25 år, typ*

‘A fan of Benke since 25 years, **kind of** (*ibid.*, 326).

The number in (14) is marked as approximate, *i.e.*, it is not literal. The functional development showcases the status of vagueness, where *typ* is used in colloquial speech, intended to convey that “the content of the focused element should not be understood too literally” (Kotsinas 2004, 87), allowing space for comparison and inexactness.

It is noteworthy that the sociolinguistic status of such functional development of a type noun is accepted as a natural process of language change in the Swedish language. Consequently, such DM is then replicated in the Swedish news media: the so-called “innovation in the language of adolescents” of *typ*, marking imprecision, is reflected, although not instantly, in daily newspapers (*ibid.*). Such language policy is hardly imaginable in the context of public Lithuanian language use.

#### 2.4 Conclusion on approximative DMs

The theoretical overview has established the theoretical foundation for analyzing approximative DMs. Type noun constructions prove a productive source for the emergence of such DMs. They convey vagueness and imprecision, allowing speakers to convey their meaning in concise, yet uncertainty-marking expressions. Besides, intersubjectivity and subjectification are central to approximative DMs.

A cross-linguistic overview proves that the approximative DMs can be interpreted with regard to the perspective of evidential and affective stance marking. The functions of DMs are not only metalinguistic but also interpersonal: they act as hedging devices, face-saving mechanisms, and tools for establishing common ground. Quotative function is prevalent as well, especially with the English similarity-marking *like* and its counterparts in other languages. Finally, relatively similar pragmatic extensions are observed across Germanic, Slavic, and Romance languages. Given the corresponding functional profiles, language contact, however, “seems to be a poor explanation for the similarity of these developments” (Rosenkvist & Skärlund 2018, 332), therefore, to structure a functional framework, a more fine-grained and corpus-based analysis is necessary.

### 3. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The present research is based on the ready-made corpora of English and Lithuanian spoken discourse. Spontaneous language situations serve as a sufficient environment for the emergence of subjectivized linguistic expressions, such as DMs. Only the interpersonal contexts, *i.e.*, dialogues, were collected and analyzed. For this research, the Spoken British National Corpus 2014 (the Spoken BNC2014) and the spoken sub-corpus of the Corpus of Contemporary Lithuanian Language (CCLL) were used to collect the data.

The Spoken British National Corpus 2014<sup>2</sup> consists of native English spoken discourse, including the following socio-demographic categories: gender, age, socioeconomic status, and region; collected throughout the years from 2012 and 2016. The spoken component contains 11,422,617 words, consisting of 1251 conversations. Specifically for the collection of data for the present thesis, the CQPweb<sup>3</sup> interface was employed. The Corpus of Contemporary Lithuanian Language<sup>4</sup> (the CCLL), compiled at Vytautas Magnus University in 2011, includes a separate sub-corpus of spoken Lithuanian, which makes up 0.3% of the whole corpus and consists of 447,396 words. For the analysis of the Lithuanian DM, only the data from this sub-corpus was collected.

Demonstrated below, Table 1 shows the raw and normalized frequency (per 1 million words) of the analyzed approximative DMs:

**Table 1.** The returned hits of the analyzed approximative DMs from both corpora

	Type noun construction	Raw frequency	Normalized frequency (per 1 million words)
CCL	<i>tipo</i>	415	927.6
Spoken BNC2014	<i>kind of</i>	11,653	1,020.2
	<i>sort of</i>	13,974	1,223.4
	<i>like</i>	157,425	13,781.9

For the Lithuanian *tipo*, all of the automatically selected cases from the CCLL according to the formal input were exported. Given that the CCLL interface does not make it convenient to distinguish separate speaker utterances within a dialogue, the scope of the concordance had to be selected as extensive as possible (in particular, 300 symbols was the maximum scope) to retrieve more context. All the 415 cases of usage were then exported to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet for further review.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://corpora.lancs.ac.uk/bnc2014/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://cqpweb.lancs.ac.uk/>

<sup>4</sup> <http://tekstynas.vdu.lt/tekstynas/index.jsp>

Cases in which the type noun was employed in a binominal construction were deleted. Then, the example column was randomized, and the first 200 cases were chosen for qualitative analysis.

The Spoken BNC2014 is different in the information that is made available to users. Although the concordances were available in the corpus typical list interface, an extended context could be easily retrieved by exploring each concordance individually. Unlike the CCLL corpus, the CQPweb interface allows for the differentiation of individual speakers as they are marked with their own speaker number. A simple query function was used, and the units of analysis (*like, sort of, kind of*) were exported separately. The interface allows the download of all of the hits in the corpus in a .txt file, so from this file, the first thousand hits of each unit were exported into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The exported examples were randomized using a relevant function in the program, the first 200 cases were analyzed for each approximative DM.

Data cleaning was required prior to the qualitative analysis. Lexical uses were excluded from the analysis, which represented the literal meaning of the query word (*e.g., like* as a verb or *tipo* as a noun in genitive case). Occurrences of the query word functioning as part of a binominal expression or a preposition were not considered as they deviate from the approximative function central to this thesis. Examples of removed cases include:

(15) *what **kind of** conditions does asparagus grow up in* (S2DD 512)

(16) *makes it look **like** a big load of plastic* (S23A 3166)

(17) <...> *sriubas galima apibūdinti kaip guliašinio **tipo** sriubas.*

‘<...> we can describe the soups as goulash-type soups’<sup>5</sup>

Some instances where the query word was in proximity to unclear words or complicated and incomprehensible context were deleted:

(18) *you've got **sort of like** a bit of -UNCLEARWORD behind it it don't really* (S2PY 266)

(19) *jisai pasiēmē jī iš „Teledemos“, **tipo** mēnesī, nu, jis kainuoja aštuonis šimtus*

*‘he got it from “Teledema”, **like** for a month, I mean, it costs eight hundred’*

The extended forms occurring as one chunk (*e.g., some kind of*) and so-called general patterned extenders (Pichler & Heike 2010, 17-18) (*e.g., that kind of thing*) were also removed from the data set because they were not the object of this analysis.

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<sup>5</sup> Unlike the excerpts from the Spoken BNC 2014, the Lithuanian examples from the Corpus of Contemporary Lithuanian Language did not carry specific codes in the corpus itself, so consequently no identification numbers are ascribed in the thesis. All of the presented Lithuanian examples have been translated to English by the author of this thesis.

The remaining concordances were reviewed until a number of 200 examples were reached for each analyzed approximative DM. The exported concordances did not contain any punctuation, therefore for in-depth analysis, it was necessary to go back to the CQPweb interface following the exported link for each case.

As for the qualitative step of the analysis, functional frameworks and personally coined labels were combined. The specialized subcategories that were taken into consideration were that of Kolyaseva (2018). This selection was motivated by the framework's broader scope, conveniently including the marked personal interpretation. Some elements from frameworks proposed by Andersen (2000), Aijmer (2002), De Smedt *et al* (2007), and Margerie (2010) were also incorporated.

Finally, due to the lack of research on the Lithuanian *tipo*, personal interpretation was imperative, which involved labeling several usage tendencies. These labels were subsequently deemed suitable for cross-linguistic comparison, affirming their applicability and comparability for some of the counterparts in English. Conversely, those instances, where the coined categories did not align with English counterparts, highlighted the unique nature of Lithuanian *tipo*.

## 4. THE COMPARISON OF APPROXIMATIVE DISCOURSE MARKERS IN ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN

In this chapter, the empirical findings are overviewed, focusing on the four selected units for analysis: *sort of*, *kind of*, *like*, and *tipo*. The functional categories are overviewed in terms of their distribution, along with the pragmatic nuances associated, explaining the attributed functions. The analysis begins with the most prominent function – filler use. The remaining categories are presented in order of decreasing frequency of use.

### 4.1 Filler use

In the context of floor holding function, the DMs carry minimal lexical content and primarily serve a discourse management function. Their presence indicates that the speaker’s thought process is incomplete or indeterminate. The DM signals the speaker’s momentary difficulty in accessing the specific lexical item for appropriate thought expression. Table 2 indicates the frequencies of usage:

**Table 2.** Distribution of filler use

	Raw frequency <sup>6</sup>	Percentage <sup>7</sup>
<i>kind of</i>	45	22.5%
<i>sort of</i>	38	19%
<i>like</i>	34	17%
<i>tipo</i>	15	7.5%
Total:	<b>132</b>	<b>16.5%<sup>8</sup></b>

It is evident that *kind of* is the most frequently used approximative DM for the placeholder function, confirming its status as a marker of vagueness and imprecision. Similar, although less prominent, distribution is seen for *sort of* and *like* in this context. The general tendency is that these approximative DMs are likely to take place when the speaker plans to reformulate the thought sufficiently. The Lithuanian approximative DM has a relatively less significant role in floor-holding. A filler is essentially a “non-silence device that can be deployed <...> to delay the next word due” (Fox 2010, 2). Fillers may be often employed multiple times within the same utterance, as in:

- (20) *Čia Lietuvos univerų labai trūkumas didelis, sausos duoda teorijos ir tipo jinai tq, tipo, naudos ateity turėtų atnešti, jokios naudos neatneša, nieko taip vat, kai pradedi dirbti, tai viskas būna iš naujo <...>*

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<sup>6</sup> Out of 200 cases for each sample set.

<sup>7</sup> Out of 200 cases for each sample set.

<sup>8</sup> Out of the total of 800 analyzed cases.



‘That is a big shortcoming of Lithuanian universities, they give dry theory and, **like**, it, **like**, should help you in the future, but it doesn’t offer anything, so when you start working, everything starts from scratch’

The speaker is explaining their thoughts about universities, although it remains ambiguous whether they are speaking from personal experience or relying on hearsay. The speaker expresses doubt and uncertainty regarding the initial presumption concerning the effectiveness of the theoretical material offered by universities. They suggest that the theory, while intended to prepare students for the future work environment, is not particularly useful in practice. The speaker’s intended communicative message by ‘**like** should help you’ may be paraphrased as ‘we are expected to assume that it should help’. Both used DMs fill the silence while the speaker is formulating the thought.

The approximative DM *like* is rather prominent in its filler function, a function which makes up 17% out of 200 selected DM usage cases. The multiple use within one utterance is a frequent case within the selected examples, nonetheless, the functions vary. Such occurrence is typical of this particular DM, as Alia Pugh notes: the functions of *like* as a DM “interact with each other <...> to perform two or more duties within the same item” (2011, 161).

(21) *and it was er I think our friend who had been staying around like she just like she just drinks ketchup and we we had had like this enormous thing and it was* (SS3A 326)

The speaker is talking about a friend who has used up the whole ketchup bottle that they had brought for a barbecue party. Here, the approximative DM *like* performs two functions, that of filler and focuser. The speaker struggles to seamlessly connect the two clauses, one presenting the friend for context and the other elaborating on a specific characteristic of the friend they wish to emphasize. The approximative DM makes the discourse more informal: joining the two clauses through a conjunction or pause might appear too formal, especially given the following metaphor ‘drinking ketchup’. The focus function helps emphasize the metaphor that follows, as if to mark the expressiveness metalinguistically.

When the approximative DM *sort of* functions as a pause-filling device, it is likely to occur in lexical chunks: *i.e.*, type noun constructions *sort of/kind of* collocate with the similarity-marking *like*. The latter DM, however, can act as a stand-alone filler, as in (22):

(22) A: *I can’t work it out <...> when I sort of try when I try and follow the path*  
B: *try and access it yeah*

A: *it er it gives me it's r- it rather becomes um er like a er it rather becomes like a um a computer. in other words you er you seem er <...> to be looking at an e-mail*  
 B: *yeah. it takes you through to your account* (S32Y 108-114)

In this situation, speaker A explains that they have been attempting to access a photograph after receiving a message with it, but it was likely a link to the image, and following that path has led them to a confusing interface. The encountered technical difficulties are challenging to explain because the speaker lacks technological vocabulary. The filler function, as illustrated by (22), is communicatively effective, *i.e.*, it can be well deciphered by the hearer: the hearer catches the uncertainty and paraphrases the speaker's thoughts as if ensuring they understood it correctly: the metaphorical 'follow the path' is paraphrased to a more technical term 'access'.

The initial comparability of *sort of/kind of*, as pinpointed before, emerges very clearly when compared in terms of their usage as a filler:

- (23) *I think the main event is beer drinking but erm I think you can do it in quite a civilised way it's not all kind of I mean* (S24E 247)
- (24) *and then also as recruiter sometimes if everybody's filling in a standard thing then it might make it harder for you to to kind of um sort of differentiate kind of the the different personalities* (S2E2 334)

In essence, the silence-filling co-occurs with multiple other expressions, marking uncertainty, such as 'I think', 'quite', 'might', and interjections 'erm', 'um', alongside the reduplication of all these lexical units.

As conveying a filler function, approximative DMs carry a sense of discourse planning difficulty. Despite the faint lexical meaning, the usage could be attributed to metalinguistic consciousness; in other words, the filler DMs signal that the speakers are "concerned with the appropriateness of linguistic expressions and <...> relative inexperience in language use" (Andersen 2000, 229).

#### 4.2 Metalinguistic use

The metalinguistic use relatively corresponds to the descriptions of meta-level word by Aijmer (2002), metalinguistic use by Andersen (2000), and approximator use by Beeching (2016). Table 3 shows that metalinguistic use is typical to *sort of/kind of*, and the use is the least frequent with *tipo*:

**Table 3.** Distribution of metalinguistic use

	Raw frequency	Percentage
<i>kind of</i>	40	20%
<i>sort of</i>	34	17%

<i>like</i>	19	9.5%
<i>tipo</i>	14	7%
Total:	<b>107</b>	<b>13.4%</b>

The most significant feature is that concern about the wording appropriateness is marked, consequently rendering the utterance more informal. The function relates marking different categories to the *ad hoc* concept that the speaker intends to convey, so the speaker is hesitant and unsure of their wording (Beeching 2016, 157). Additionally, the function minimizes assertiveness. The wording (a lengthy term, a noun phrase) may be invented “at the spur of the moment” (Aijmer 2002, 195).

(25) *Tai mano gydytoja <...> siuntė ten į specialią kliniką. O ten irgi nerealios, tipo, aparatūros <...> nufotografuoja tau dantį <...> ir taip pas ją iškart ant kompo rodo.*  
‘so my doctor <...> referred me to a special clinic. And there they have some unreal, **like**, equipment <...> they take a picture of your tooth <...> and then it instantly appears on the computer screen’

(26) *<...> bet jina, tipo, įforminta kaip atostogose*  
‘<...> but she is, **like**, registered as being on holiday’

(27) *tamplierių ordinas buvo įkurtas kryžiaus žygių metu irgi, kad nu gintų, tipo Jeruzalę saugotų. Bet atsimeni, kaip nu irgi per istorijos pamokas, nu tipo laikui bėgant vis stiprėjo ir stiprėjo, įtaka labai stipriai augo <...>*  
‘the Knights Templar was founded, during the crusades time, well, to protect, **like**, to protect Jerusalem. But you remember how in history classes too, **like**, over time it was becoming stronger and stronger, the influence grew rapidly <...>’

Although internalization of vocabulary may be hypothesized upon, the marking of stylistic deviations is apparent. The marked instances include technical (25). professional (26) vocabulary, or academic, bookish terminology (27), rather unsuitable for an informal setting.

The approximative DMs emerging from type noun construction have proven to be the most sufficient in the metalinguistic marking: each constitutes around 20% of their own sample set. The distribution suggests that *sort of/kind of* are sufficiently vague and ambiguous to indicate that the phrase used is imprecise. In metalinguistic use, the approximative DMs *sort of/kind of* are the most comparable to/with the Lithuanian *tipo*.

(28) *<...> I mean Rightmove is a nice place to sort of feed your dreams and see what you want you know <...> (S2QU 64)*

- (29) *everything was snowed in and er this woman came. sort of the housekeeper type cos she was er the only one there. she sort of came up to us oh would you like a cooked breakfast?*  
(S2T6 2546)

In (28), the interlocutors are discussing plans to buy a house. *Rightmove* refers to a real estate property portal<sup>9</sup> about which Speaker A concludes their viewpoint with the metaphor ‘feed your dreams’, not entirely fitting the discourse. Similarly to other functions which include hedging of personal interpretation (*cf.* exemplification, confirmation request, dissatisfaction), the metalinguistic use is also reinforced by supplementary hedges: ‘I mean’, ‘you know’. This is a previously attested tendency for *sort of/kind of* to co-occur with expressions of epistemic modality and cognitive verbs, which assign “the communicative contribution some degree of intersubjectivity” (Fetzer 2010, 66).

A function of elaboration is also central to the metalinguistic use. Further illustration is indicative of avoidance to fully vouch for the description of a person, reinforced by silence filler ‘er’. As for *kind of*, the metalinguistic use may mark innovative and stylistically defined noun (30), verb (31), or adjective (32). The DMs are often supplemented by hedges and tag questions.

- (30) *it's kind of the rock 'n' roll life I lead* (S3LE 2671)  
(31) *I guess it's probably an old fashioned you kind of get stuck in your habits don't you* (S3SA 465)  
(32) *<...> like she was trying so hard to be like kind of outrageous and to grab people's attention* (S3LE 882)

The similarity-marking *like* acts as a device that “modalizes the text, downplaying potentially dogmatic delivery” (Beeching 2016, 132). Its metalinguistic usage, however, was significantly lower (9.5%) compared to other English approximative DMs (20% and 17%). It could be hypothesized that *sort of/kind of* possess more potential for vagueness and uncertainty marking.

- (33) *they would like you to take your time over your wine I'm sure and like air it a bit* (S23A 489)  
(34) *this is like you know like vacuum packed you can just sort of* (SGMM 429)

The illustrations of use are very similar to the other approximative counterparts. The verb (33) and adjective (34) phrases are typical examples of metalinguistic use. The speaker marks technical or imprecise lexical material.

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.rightmove.co.uk/>

It must be emphasized that the “boundary between” metalinguistic comments and hedging “is hard to draw” (Beeching 2016, 158). In general, *sort of/kind of* are more comparable to their Lithuanian counterpart *tipo* rather than similarity-marking *like*. This finding corresponds to the hypothesis that *tipo* is significantly multifunctional.

### 4.3 Quotative use

The quotative use is modeled when an approximative DM precedes a report of speech or thought. The main defining feature of the quotative use is that it allows to construct discourse “as re-enacted, not asserted” by the speaker themselves (Vandelanotte & Davidse 2009, 778). The quotative use was observed in every tenth analyzed excerpt, as indicated in Table 4:

**Table 4.** Distribution of quotative use

	Raw frequency	Percentage
<i>kind of</i>	5	2.5%
<i>sort of</i>	13	6.5%
<i>like</i>	13	6.5%
<i>tipo</i>	48	24%
Total:	<b>79</b>	<b>9.9%</b>

The distribution shows an identical appearance of *sort of* and *like*, whereas *kind of* is not likely to preface quoted material at all, and *tipo* is exceptionally prone to serve the quotative function. The basic function of a reported speech introduction is likely fulfilled by *verba dicendi* but the approximative DMs *like* and *tipo* reinforce the re-enactment, making it more expressive. Unlike *verba dicendi*, *tipo* appears to exhibit greater syntactic flexibility within an utterance, enabling the listener to distinguish the speaker’s thoughts from the reported content:

(35) A: *Eglė pririšta prie kažkokio baslio ir kiekvienam kaime, žinok. Mes paklausėm, ką čia reiškia? Vokietės tokios.*

B: *Ką čia reiškia?*

A: *Sako, kad čia **tipo** tokia kaip šventė. Sako, gegužės pirmą savaitgalį ten visi iškabina tokius.*

A: ‘a spruce is tied to some kind of trunk and it’s in every village, you know. We asked one German woman, what does it mean?’

B: ‘what does it mean?’

A: ‘she says, that it is, **like**, some sort of a festival. She says that during every first weekend of May, everyone puts up such things’

Speaker A is showing pictures to the hearer and commenting on the material depicted. The speaker is equipped to explain this reason as they obtained the information directly from a local German. According to the explanation provided by the local, these trees are erected as part of a folk

festival tradition. In the process of conveying this information, speaker A appears to be searching for the right words and at the same time intends to attribute the information to the German person. Hence, the quotative DM is positioned within the clause, indicating that the quoted material is not the speaker's subjective opinion but a report from which the speaker aims to create distance.

As is typical of approximative DMs, the quotative *tipo* also acts as an elaboration device (36). In the example, it appears that the speaker intends to further elaborate on the situation and indicate that the previously uttered content has been personal observations and not quoted material. The latter is marked by the quotative *tipo*, providing legitimacy to the described personal experience:

(36) *Užtaisė tris dantis ir vieną plombą ir nei kanalų, nieko nežiūrėjo, ten tipo kanaluose plombos yra įvartytos, reikia išvalyt.*

‘they fixed three teeth and one filling, and didn’t check the canals, didn’t check anything, there are, **apparently**, fillings in the canals, and they need to be removed’

The semantic preference of the instances classified as quotative reveals a recurring pattern. In particular, an additional verb, related to speech or communicative act, appears to be highly preferred in proximity: for example, such verbs as *liepti* ‘to order’, *sakyti* ‘to say’ (37), *pasakoti* ‘to tell’, strengthening the re-enactment.

(37) *Vakar tėtis skambina, tipo, visi serga, sako, visi sušalę, kosti, dabar tokie orai durni.*

‘yesterday my dad called: **apparently**, everybody’s sick, he **says**, everybody’s caught a cold, they’re coughing, now the weather is stupid like that’

Utterances with the approximative DM *like* are typical in their formal sense, that is, the approximative DM “has a fixed position” and occurs “before an embedded clause which is interpreted as a quote” (Meehan 1991, 46). The full quotative form is the collocation *be like*, a previously attested development for marking quotes (Andersen 1997; Tagliamonte & Hudson 1999; Fuller 2003, Blanchard & Buysse 2021; *inter alia*). The quotative with *be like*, as in (38) and (39), constituted a majority of cases within the sample, and quite often had a defined evidential source.

(38) *I'm like I might just wanna just have a nose in (S23A 910)*

(39) *he texted me saying how is it at the Mill Inn Café? And I'd never mentioned it before I was like what are you doing? you're spying on me (S24E 205)*

The evidentiality degree for the approximative DM *kind of* is rather lessened. The initial function of this DM is nevertheless of vagueness-marking and, based on its origin, related to subcategorization. This construction tends to appear in collocation with *like*:

- (40) <...> *if it's well written they're **kind of like** going okay this person knows how to write a treatment* (S35K 1558)

A similar situation is present with *sort of*, a synonymous variant of *kind of* with almost identical comparability (Kay 1984, 157). Although the approximative DMs sharing the same distribution of 6.5% could be seen as comparable, they are not, because *kind of* more often occurs in collocation with *like*. *Like* in this case seems as an established introducer of reported speech:

- (41) *ANONname **sort of** had to say **like** you know it would be nice* (S2C9 673)

Some examples are indicative of the semantic preference of communicative verbs, either illustrated by the reportative verb *say* or metaphorical *go*:

- (42) *so then I **sort of said** right yeah I'm gonna do it* (S28F 1030)

- (43) *and er I **sort of said** to she said oh what should I do?* (S2T6 3304)

It could be argued that because the approximative DM *kind of* stems from a type noun construction, its applicability is restricted to marking of vagueness and imprecision. It is expected that quoted material will involve establishing a similarity to the actual utterance; however, it strives for an ideal degree of accuracy. A pure type noun inherently presupposes that the prefaced material is vague, introducing a potentially higher level of vagueness than perhaps allowed. Even if the speaker aims to report expressions that are not identical yet sufficient for the conversation, the English approximative DMs *sort of/kind of* may be too ambiguous to serve the quotative function.

To summarize, the approximative DMs *sort of* and *kind of* were found as mainly incapable of quoting material as they introduce a high level of ambiguity as well as subjectivity, which is not suitable for evidentiality-based reports of speech or thought. The approximative similarity-marking DM *like*, however, appeared to mark quoted material both as a stand-alone linguistic element as well as in collocation with other approximative DMs. The high frequency of use confirms previous observations made by Meehan (1991) as well as Romaine & Lange (1991, 227), who claim that “*like* functions much in the same way as the verb *say* does in introducing reported speech”, marking their interchangeability. The Lithuanian quotative DM is exceptional in comparison to the English quotative use of the approximative DMs. Although often co-occurring with communicative verbs, or *verba dicendi*, *tipo* is not syntactically restricted. This tendency correlates with the Russian *tipa* (Kolyaseva 2018), which may be “inserted into the reported statement or mark its end” (2018, 87).

#### 4.4 Request for confirmation

When approximative DMs appeared in questions, they were often found to serve as confirmation requests. The distribution was relatively similar for all the analyzed DMs, the Lithuanian *tipo* showing the strongest preference for this function, with 7.5% in the sample set:

**Table 5.** Distribution of request for confirmation use

	Raw frequency	Percentage
<i>kind of</i>	7	3.5%
<i>sort of</i>	11	5.5%
<i>like</i>	8	4%
<i>tipo</i>	15	7.5%
Total:	<b>41</b>	<b>5.1%</b>

The request for confirmation use is related to personal interpretation. The approximative DM can in turn be paraphrased to ‘for example’ (Voghera 2013, 303). Additionally, DMs act as focusers, pointing to a question directly (Underhill 1988, 239) and invoking intersubjectivity. The similarity-marking *like* is especially suitable for the confirmation request due to its ability to signal imprecise thinking or hesitation. The request for confirmation is also reinforced by the surrounding co-text which reflects the full thinking path:

- (44) *isn't there **like** a reaction in your body where **like** when you chew **like** which is why you n- you 're supposed to chew a certain amount? but **like** if you don't chew **like** the mechanical action of chewing sets off enzymes and stuff in your stomach and that doesn't it?* (S23A 1061)

In (44), interlocutors engage in a discussion regarding the thorough digestion of blended smoothies by the human body. A concern is expressed that the body may not fully comprehend the digested material, which is a personal interpretation, or hypothesis that the speaker is uncertain about. The uncertain validity of the claims is marked, which could be translated into ‘is it really the case’ for which the approximative DM accounts. Similarly to the previous functions, this approximative DM occurs multiple times within one utterance. The functions of interpretation, exemplification, and hedging interconnect.

Requests for confirmation in Lithuanian are a frequent occurrence, marking interpretation and uncertainty:

- (45) A: *Bet viena dėžė kainuoja šimtas litų tos kolonėlės.*  
 B: *Tai papigiai. Čia **tipo** bosas?*  
 A: *Bosas, čia pailgos, pailgos kolonėlės.*  
 A: ‘but one box costs a hundred litas, of those speakers’  
 B: ‘that’s dirt cheap. Is this, **like**, bass?’



A: 'it's bass, those are tall, tall speakers'

Speaker B in (45) seeks confirmation regarding their interpretation of the type of sound speakers. Hence, they ask whether they have bought bass speakers particularly. By expressing uncertainty, the speaker aims to avoid appearing overly confident or presumptuous. Additionally, the approximative DM enhances the interactivity of the question.

Uncertainty marking, furthermore, is relevant in utterances involving a hypothetical statement and an attempt to explain a person's motivation:

(46) A: *o aš tau pasakojau apie savo sesę ar nepasakojau? <...>kaip mes susipykom.*

B: *Dėl tos suknelės, ane?*

A: *Nu, susipykom.*

B: *Nu ir dėl to, kad neišvalė jina, ane?*

A: *Tai iš viso negražina, nei nieko <...>*

B: **Tipo**, *kam tau jos reikia, ane?*

A: *Nu. Ir dabar visai net nebešnekam.*

A: 'did I tell you about my sister or not? <...> how we got into a fight'

B: 'because of the dress, right?'

A: 'right, we had a fight'

B: 'so because she didn't clean it, right?'

A: 'she is not returning it at all, no nothing <...>'

B: 'like, what do you need it for, right?'

A: 'right. And now we don't even talk anymore'

Speaker A establishes context for a dispute with their sister regarding a borrowed dress. Seeking to maintain conversational engagement, Speaker B employs an absurd hypothetical statement, marked by the approximative DM *tipo*, as well as a clause-final tag question *ane?* 'right?'. The expressions *tipo* and *ane* are central to this utterance: by marking the hypothetical statement, which escalates the situation to an absurd point, they suggest a theoretically possible yet inadequate reading. This function has been observed in the use of the Russian counterpart *tipa*, where Kolyaseva (2018, 91) calls it absurd consecutory use. The absurd consecutory function prefaces clauses that do not correspond to the reality: they are rhetorical, expressing distrust and surprise (Kolyaseva 2018, 90). In this case, *tipo* functions strategically to maintain a relationship and express solidarity with the speaker. The absence of this DM would otherwise render the utterance ambiguous and even potentially confrontational.

To minimize assertiveness, the approximation by English DMs may be reinforced by intersubjective phrases marking hesitation, such as ‘I mean’, ‘uh’, ‘I guess’:

(47) A: *Yeah I mean Three 's **sort of** the most **uh***

B: *the most what?*

A: *I guess it's **sort of** is it **like** the most highbrow of the four? (S2AX 72)*

In (47), the two speakers discuss the four radio stations in the United Kingdom. Speaker A hesitates to directly assert their opinion that Radio 3 is the most ‘highbrow’ among the four stations. The preceding approximative DMs also hedge the semantically heavy adjective.

Whereas *like* and *tipo* can mark the request for confirmation as stand-alone markers, DMs stemming from noun constructions often co-occurred with clause-final tag questions. This suggests that *kind of/sort of* are too imprecise, similar to their behavior in quotative contexts. The category of confirmation requesting, encompassing both interpretation and exemplification, may not allow for imprecision marking; rather, this function conveys hesitation.

(48) A: *you are gonna see the end of the tunnel aren't you? <...>*

B: *yeah exactly <...>*

A: *that's good at least you're **sort of** g- recognising that now aren't you?*

B: *yeah yeah (S28F 591)*

In (48), the conversation revolves around maintaining a positive outlook: Speaker A encourages the hospitalized hearer not to lose hope and shows support. The request for confirmation function conveyed by the approximative DM *sort of* here is borderline: the interpersonal element can be traced, but the emphasis falls on hedging because the strong message – asking whether the hearer ‘recognizes’ the case – can appear disrespectful without the approximative DM and tag question.

The function of mitigation, embedded within an utterance ending with a tag question, is found to be conveyed very similarly with the counterpart DM *kind of*:

(49) A: *so really you can't you can't think too slowly and then do the wrong shot*

B: *yeah it's almost very **kind of** intuitive isn't it? (S3RZ 353)*

The conversation in (49) is about the table tennis game and how significant quick thinking and reflexive actions are, and speaker B summarises these elements as “intuitive”. As in (48), this confirmation request is not related to the interpretation of the context as with the Lithuanian counterpart *tipo* and English *like*. Here, *kind of* mitigates potential face-threatening implications. Employing a tag question allows the speaker to maintain interactivity, seek confirmation, and hedge the proposition.

It could be concluded that a request for confirmation is a combination of exemplification and personal interpretation marking. The English approximative DMs, derived from type noun constructions, are limited in this function due to their inherent imprecision. Within confirmation requests, their primary function appears to be hedging, reinforced by tag questions. In contrast, the Lithuanian *tipo* and similarity-marking *like* mark interpretation, exemplification, and subjectivity.

#### 4.5 Exemplification

The function of exemplification in English was anticipated because it draws on the sense of comparison of members and introduces one or more items as illustrations of a broader category. Besides, it is related to approximation as the speakers select “from a range of terms that might be suitable in the context” (Beeching 2016, 130). The exemplification function has also proved, as outlined in the cross-linguistic overview in the theoretical part, especially relevant.

The exemplary function was not identified within the sample from the Lithuanian spoken discourse. This suggests that *tipo* may not yet have adopted this function, or alternatively, it is too approximate of a marker. It may be hypothesized that the marker is too far along within the grammaticalization process. The exemplification, related to enlisting similar counterparts fitting the context, is usual in the early stages of grammaticalization. Providing examples is notably more specific: this is reflected by the distribution between the English DM counterparts: because *like* is less vague and interpretive, it tends to mark exemplification. Exemplification does not convey less-than-literal meaning; rather, it is a specific suggestion of category extension. The similarity-marking *like* is fitting, and this suitability is evident given more than 14% frequency out of 200 cases:

**Table 6.** Distribution of exemplification use

	Raw frequency	Percentage
<i>kind of</i>	2	1%
<i>sort of</i>	6	3%
<i>like</i>	29	14.4%
<i>tipo</i>	–	–
Total:	<b>37</b>	<b>4.6%</b>

In essence, the exemplification was related to doubt and hedging of interpretations. The hesitation was often further reinforced by an ambiguity-marking *something* (50) and *thing* (51):

(50) *they're from **like** bison or something or cows or something they are real horns* (S3RZ 353)

(51) *I just quite like sweet things so well sweet appley things I'm not into **like** chocolate or **like** I dunno sweet chocolatey type things but apple pies and things* (S23A 298)

The approximative DMs in this function again show multifunctionality: evidential exemplification co-occurs with a placeholder function. Given that the exemplification requires a significant amount of cognitive energy, hesitation, marked with a filler, is expected.

*Kind of* proved to collocate with *like* in almost all exemplifier cases. An additional check with the Spoken BNC2014 for the collocation *kind of like* yielded 1,003 hits, *sort of like* – 823 hits, suggesting that *kind of/sort* reinforce the focus element of *like*, i.e., *kind of/sort of* convey “the speaker’s intention to highlight the content of the item modified” (Margerie 2010, 328).

(52) *although I mean the way people watch films now most of them go to like a lot of people go to illegal websites and download them anyway <...>it's kind of like I suppose with music it has affected music* (S3SA 439)

The personal interpretation (52), involving an example, is very strongly hedged. Speaker A suggests a similarity between film watching via illegal websites and illegal music streaming. The doubt within the collocation *kind of like* is reinforced by phrases ‘I mean’, ‘I suppose’. *Sort of* and *kind of* hedge personal opinions (53) and collocate with similarity-marking *like* (54):

(53) *it's not like a sort of London classic cinema where it's all sort of Italian Swedish French* (S29X 45)

(54) *I forget what it's called now but it's where <... > people can get in touch with you on the net if they wanna come and stay for a couple of days <...> and then you can sort of like check their mail their profile* (S2T6 2194)

To conclude, the exemplification function involves hedging of personal opinion; that is, the speakers might introduce additional markers of hesitation or doubt alongside exemplification. Exemplification, furthermore, requires a high level of cognitive effort and clarity because the retrieved examples are specific. Similarity-marking *like* proves particularly suitable for this function because “it instructs the addressee not to take the following [thought] too literally” and it represents a degree of “similarity relation between utterance and thought” (Müller 2005, 200). Its frequency and co-occurrence with other approximative DMs suggest that the usage is entrenched within the spoken discourse. The Lithuanian *tipo* was not observed performing the exemplification function. This finding supports the hypothesis that *tipo* was likely borrowed as a whole DM unit, rather than evolving from binominal use (as is evident from development clines in other languages).

#### 4.6 Number approximation

Number approximation is a straightforward method of marking imprecision that prefaces inexact formulation of time, dates, age, or other numerical measurements. This method is employed

when the actual numerical expression is not relevant, and “specifying their exact value is not necessary for the comprehension of the utterance” (Gabrys 2017, 25).

**Table 7.** Distribution of number approximation use

	Raw frequency	Percentage
<i>kind of</i>	–	–
<i>sort of</i>	7	3.5%
<i>like</i>	17	8.5%
<i>tipo</i>	–	–
Total:	<b>24</b>	<b>3%</b>

From Table 7 it is evident that *like* is the most prominent in number approximation. There is indeed “not much debate” about the approximative *like* when used with “numeral or quantitative expressions” (Müller 2005, 210). In (55) and (56), an imprecise expression of time is hedged:

(55) *it was one of the ones that sort of comes together about **like** quarter to ten at a pub in summer* (S23A 351)

(56) *I sometimes get up at **sort of** seven half seven and then other times it's er well* (S355 291)

Numerical use was prefaced by both *sort of* and *like*. These approximative DMs are completely interchangeable in this regard, marking “quantity phrases”, bearing “an interpretation of *similar to*” (Meehan 1991, 40).

*Kind of*, however, did not appear as a numerical approximator, even being a comparable counterpart to *sort of*. Although Aijmer notes that both constructions can modify numerals (2002, 170), the scholar provides examples with *sort of* only and does not further provide any separate table for the distribution of *kind of*, suggesting a need for further in-depth analysis. It may be hypothesized that *sort of* is further along within the grammaticalization process, nonetheless, this claim is disputable as they proved interchangeability in earlier categories. A more recent corpus data may be necessary to be reviewed.

Similarly, the numerical approximation cannot be marked by the Lithuanian *tipo*. No cases have been attested within the selected sample. Two potential explanations could account for the lack of this function. One possibility, as previously mentioned, involves a hypothesis that the approximative *tipo* might have been borrowed as a whole, and therefore not modified by the grammaticalization process. Secondly, the Lithuanian language might already have a sufficient inventory of established number approximators – *beveik* ‘almost’, *daugmaž/maždaug* ‘more or less’, *apie* ‘about’ which are all synonyms, therefore *tipo* has not developed an additional meaning.

#### 4.7 Hedging strong opinions

The characteristic of hedging has been encountered in almost all categories encountered and described for the present study. It was chosen to include, nonetheless, a specific case of hedging strong opinions, which is a clear hedge, directly related to the semantic material that was emotionally loaded and potentially face-threatening. This category was inspired by the functional analysis of *sort of*, carried out by Aijmer (2002). The scholar emphasizes that this approximative DM “softens a strongly voiced opinion or the exaggerated expression of affect” (Aijmer 2002, 201).

**Table 8.** Distribution of hedging strong opinions use

	Raw frequency	Percentage
<i>kind of</i>	14	7%
<i>sort of</i>	4	2%
<i>like</i>	5	2.5%
<i>tipo</i>	–	–
Total:	<b>23</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

Table 8 shows that Lithuanian approximative DM is not present at all, and *kind of* is the most prominent in comparison to other DMs. This suggests that the Lithuanian approximative DM cannot capture the vagueness required by markers hedging strong opinions. It may be hypothesized that the emotionally loaded material may be hedged by other means. Alternatively, the Lithuanian *tipo* is more related to interpretation and seeking validation from the hearer. The marking of specific (as opposed to vague) utterances may fall out of the functional scope of *tipo*.

The strong opinions are seen as lexical units carrying emotive load, and bold expressions of dramatic emotions put the speaker’s face at stake (Brown & Levinson 1987, 68). Nonetheless, the attested frequency confirms the findings by Aijmer (2002), where *sort of* specifically was attributed to function as a hedge for strong opinions. The emotive expressions carrying strong emotions (57) and marking offensive language use (58) are hedged by type-noun-based approximative DMs which seem interchangeable from a pragmatic perspective:

(57) *what yeah I **kind of** feel it's pointless dressing up for the dinner and for going out*  
(S4D8 487)

(58) *so you don't get a chance to **sort of** do a crap job of it* (S2FT 68)

The similarity-marking *like* is not well-suited to soften strong opinions because it primarily serves functions of hesitation and interpretive resemblance. That is, it conveys loose, less-than-literal use of language (Andersen 2000, 20).

It is problematic to explain the differences in the distribution of *kind of/sort of* because as hedges they are expected to be interchangeable, as seen with metalinguistic use distribution, and the distribution was expected to be similar. However, the cross-linguistic differences are significant.

#### 4.8 Impersonal quotative

The quotative function initially is to denote speaker turns and report information the speaker has directly heard as accurately as possible. The concept of impersonal quotation can be viewed as subsumed under the broader quotative function. It is a form of depersonalized quotative, in which quoted material is introduced “with no subject or verb at all” (Fox & Robles 2010, 730). This perspective aligns with Ranger's (2018, 261) view, in which the impersonal quotative merely marks the absence of a defined grammatical subject “situated in the located situation”. Nonetheless, the present thesis establishes a distinct category due to the specific functionality observed, by which the reported material is not attributed to an identifiable source. This category was the most prominent within the Lithuanian spoken discourse, as indicated by Table 9:

**Table 9.** Distribution of impersonal quotative use

	Raw frequency	Percentage
<i>kind of</i>	3	1.5%
<i>sort of</i>	–	–
<i>like</i>	–	–
<i>tipo</i>	15	7.5%
Total	<b>18</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

The impersonal quotation function, unlike direct quotative, prioritizes the message itself. Following Aijmer (2002), the function shifts from evidential to affective: the speaker's view is intentionally more emphasized than the content reported. The Lithuanian approximative DM *tipo* is encountered in citing material, and impersonal quotative is not an exception. The syntactic flexibility allows the DM to appear anywhere within the clause, which complicates the reading of whether the reported material is evaluated or distanced from.

(59) *Eik tu pas mus su tais bakalaurais, ten tai, karoče, tai išvis. Taigi nebuvo, nėra tu bakalaurų, o daba, tipo, žada padaryt. Da čia neaišku, kada čia padarys. Čia, nu vienu žodžiu, tipo šiomet kas baigs va, žinai, turės būt tai jeigu gaus, tai mes dar kitais metais gausim, žinai, nu tai irgi. Ką žinau čia.*

‘oh with those bachelor’s degrees, [I have no words completely]. There were no bachelor’s degrees [issued], and now, **like**, they are planning to do so. It’s not even clear when they will do it. To put it short, **apparently**, those who will graduate this year, you know, [will be awarded a bachelor’s degree], and if they will, so we are going to get them next year too, you know, [so]. I don’t even know’

In (59), the conversation revolves around a specific type of study program and the anticipated changes within it. The speaker conveys information about the plans to issue bachelor’s degrees which they have heard from an unspecified source, and the emphasis falls on the quoted material. Doubtful

information is marked, a function attested by Kolyaseva (2018) in the Russian counterpart *tipa*'s usage. Doubtful information is inherently imprecise and vague. The utterance is also filled with elliptical forms which are specified in the translation. The semantic preference of the analysed DM is therefore related to the affective function, as well as an invitation to the hearer to draw inferences, the latter function typical to 'you know' as a DM (Fox Tree & Schrock 2002).

Distancing from the reported information is present in (60), where the speaker explains why it is forbidden to sell live fish:

(60) A: <...> *parduot gali, bet turi kaukštelt ir tada tik atiduot klientui, negali gyvo atiduot ir neškis tu **tipo** vienu žodžiu.*

B: *teisės?*

A: *jo, gyvūnų teisės, **tipo**, nes atseit karpis patiria stresą, jeigu tu, **žinai**, sužvejoji jį, tai va **žinai**, kad streso nepatirtų, nudvėstų.*

A: '<...> you may sell it, but you have to knock it and only then give it back to the customer, you can't give it back alive to **like** take it away or something'

B: 'rights?'

A: 'yeah, animal rights, **like**, because the carp is feeling stressed, and if you, **you know**, catch it, so, **you know**, so that it doesn't stress out, but rather dies [at once]'

The vagueness marking is reinforced by the cognitive verbs and epistemic modality such as *neaišku* 'it's unclear', *žinai* 'you know', *ką žinau* 'I don't know'. DMs of impersonal quoting signal a key aspect of the speaker's stance which involves distancing from the reported content. The content is about imposed requirements or expectations, so the speaker confirms the common ground with the hearer, hedging the content to minimize the potential assertiveness.

A comparison to English approximative DMs suggests a potential cross-linguistic difference in speaker stance-taking. Notably prevalent with the Lithuanian *tipo*, impersonal quoting is rare in English, indicating a preference for either explicit source marking or taking a specific stance toward the reported content. Nonetheless, a few illustrative examples were observed in the English spoken discourse, specifically marked with *kind of*. The presence of even a few cases supports the notion of impersonal quotation as a relevant property of the functional profile of approximative DMs:

(61) *she's been to the bank and they said no. we're not giving any bank loans out to small businesses at the moment. <...> their reasoning was that it wasn't a new business she was she had already **kind of** started it up previously so (S2XV 87-89)*



Similarly to the Lithuanian impersonal quotative DMs, the speaker in (61) expresses disappointment, an affective element which is expected to be inferred by the hearer. Also, as in Lithuanian, the affective meaning is reinforced by the elliptical form ‘so’, comparable to the clause-final value scale extreme<sup>10</sup> ‘iš vis’: an expression of disappointment, which, if followed by a pause, acts as a request to draw inferences. Given that the quotative use is so prevalent in Lithuanian spoken discourse, it is rather expected that the approximative DM *tipo* is likely to develop additional subtle meanings, which become increasingly subjective and affective. The impersonal quotative function notably carries a slight interpretative meaning. The English approximative DMs may undergo a similar functional evolution in the future.

#### 4.9 Clarification through inference

One notable linguistic function in Lithuanian spoken discourse, distinct from its English counterparts, is the use of clarification through inference. This feature involves the speaker's elaboration based on their interpretation of the state of affairs. It relatively agrees with Kolyaseva's (2018) categories of content, reason, and purpose interpretation. Building upon these categories, the author of this thesis proposes an overarching term, *clarification through inference*, which captures an essential element within the functional profile of *tipo*. The function, as supported by Table 10, was not attested in the English approximative DMs:

**Table 10.** Distribution of clarification through inference use

	Raw frequency	Percentage
<i>kind of</i>	–	–
<i>sort of</i>	–	–
<i>like</i>	–	–
<i>tipo</i>	18	9%
Total:	<b>18</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

The clarification through inference relates to the speaker's intention to clarify the perceived or presumed motivation behind the contemplated actions. This intention is also an elaborative device:

(62) A: <...> *žaisdavom ligonines, ten vieni, kokie du gydytojai ten, kiti pacientai. Ateina, žinai, ir sako, man labai skauda, žinai, čia ir čia. Nu, gerai <...> ten su kokia žole, žinai, paimi ten tapšnoji.*

B: *o dieve tapšnoji taip*

A: *tipo gydai, žinai.*

---

<sup>10</sup> Aijmer (2002) defines intensifiers like *absolutely* or *extremely* as located “at the extremes of a value scale” (2002, 201). This term is adopted here to encompass all exaggerated words which convey emotions through emphasis, consequently softened by approximative DMs.

A: '<...> we used to pretend-play hospital, there'd be some two doctors, others are patients. They come, you know, and say, I feel a lot of pain, you know, here and there. <...> You take some kind of grass, you know, take it and tap it repeatedly'

B: 'oh my god, you tap it, right'

A: '**like**, you're treating [the pain]'

The context in (62) is that of a reminiscence of a childhood play where children would come up with creative solutions to simulate real-life actions. The speaker recalls a specific instance of picking leaves and using them to mimic the act of healing wounds by tapping the skin with a leaf. The approximative DM *tipo* could be paraphrased as 'it is pretended to'. The clarification through inference involves explanation and intersubjectivity, reinforced by *žinai* 'you know' and occurring repeatedly throughout the utterance. Without the clarification, the sentence would lack coherence. Clarification through inference involves pragmatic, elaborative translating of one action into another:

(63) A: *Nu, už normalų mokymąsi gavau, o paskui, nu, apgavo ir turėjau penkis šimtus mokėti.*

<...>

B: *Ai nu jo, čia tai.*

A: *Atseit, **tipo** čia pasidžiauk.*

A: 'I got [a scholarship] for an adequate study [results], and after, well, they have scammed me and I had to pay five hundred <...>

B: 'yeah, oh well'

A: 'sort of, **like**, please enjoy'

Speaker A discusses receiving a scholarship for good grades but feeling deceived nonetheless because the scholarship does not cover the tuition fees. The speaker emphasizes how absurd the scholarship seems in this context, and ironically interprets the possible reading of the scholarship provision. The multifunctionality proves relevant: the clarification through inference marks absurd consecretary and impersonal quotative use. In addition, the approximative DM is reinforced by another marker, *atseit* 'it means/that is', which could be compared to the focus emphasizing chunk *kind of/sort of like*. This reduplication could be explained in two ways. One possibility is that *atseit* is not sufficient to convey the absurd consecretary function. Alternatively, the reduplication might be employed to reinforce the focus function on the clause that follows.

Interestingly, the clarification through inference is not conveyed by the English approximative DMs *like*, *kind of* and *sort of*. It can be concluded that these markers are limited to conveying a sense of comparison or resemblance rather than inference. Interpretations imply a degree of resemblance

because they draw from similar concepts. The Lithuanian *tipo*, however, seems to have developed further functions that allow for interpretive marking.

#### 4.10 Dissatisfaction

This function, for which the label was coined by the author of the thesis, introduces a marking of situations that are juxtaposed with the reality, demonstrating that the speaker is somehow unsatisfied with it or it does not meet the needs. For this function, the syntactic environment is relevant, as the utterance with dissatisfactory use involves a brief presentation of a situation followed immediately by a contrastive conjunction ‘but’. The use of an approximative DM helps mitigate the propositional meaning as well as conveys emotions such as irritation or frustration. Table 11 presents the frequencies, which are relatively scarce but still evident:

**Table 11.** Distribution of dissatisfaction use

	Raw frequency	Percentage
<i>kind of</i>	2	1%
<i>sort of</i>	4	2%
<i>like</i>	–	–
<i>tipo</i>	5	2.5%
Total:	<b>11</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

The examples were checked for the syntactic pattern: evidential meaning-contrastive conjunction-affective meaning. This formal approach has proven sufficient for identifying relevant examples:

- (64) *grynai ta knyga taip kaip, kaip ir tipo atsakoma, kad padeda kažką tai žinai, bet kad ten, man tai, žinai, tokios filosofinės blevyzgos žinai daugmaž.*

‘literally that book kind of **like** provides answers, helps to an extent, **you know**, **but** it seems to me that [it contains], **you know**, philosophical gibberish, **you know**, **more or less**’

In (64), the speaker expresses dissatisfaction with a philosophical book, explaining that its content lacks substance. In this case, *tipo* carries significant communicative weight, conveying the message that the book in reality is adequate for learning goals, yet the speaker doubts its effectiveness. The subsequent conjunction *bet* ‘but’ alerts the hearer that a contrastive perspective is rather assertive and marks irritation. Consequently, the affective meaning is hedged by *žinai* ‘you know’ and quantity marker *daugmaž* ‘about’ which marks a metaphoric degree of accuracy to the proposition.

Although rare in English spoken context, dissatisfaction expression has nevertheless been attested as marked with approximative DMs stemming from the type noun constructions.

- (65) *I don't find it **annoying** that things are changing because of texting because that's **kind of natural** but I find it **annoying** when we use Americanisms (S3SU 309)*
- (66) *and we **sort of** chat about the state of the world and stuff like that **but** honestly I I'm you know rapidly **losing patience** with him (S2T6 327)*

The speakers acknowledge language change (65) and the fulfilling relationship activities (64) but contrast the reality with their affective frustration. The dissatisfaction function may be seen as a compromising act, where the speakers acknowledge competing views. A hedging phrase *you know*, similar to Lithuanian (64), conveys a sense of intersubjectivity and indirectly seeks validation.

Vagueness, typical to approximative English type-noun-based DMs, can be explained by their prevalence in this functional use. The marked acknowledgment of the reality is non-specific because the contrastive affective meaning is that what is emphasized. The similarity-marking *like* is primarily interpretive (Andersen 2000, 17-18), therefore may not be suitable to modify the evidential meaning: the essence of dissatisfaction function is that the focus is on affective stance.

#### 4.11 Enrichment

The process of enrichment, as Andersen (2000, 26) argues, is a process in which ambiguous expressions are modified so that the outcome of enrichment is the *ad hoc* concept semantically narrower than the encoded concept. The function requires the hearer to infer: the communicated concept is broad and vague, but the speaker encodes a more defined, context-dependent meaning. The frequencies, suggesting limited functional adaptability, are shown in Table 12:

**Table 12.** Distribution of enrichment use

	Raw frequency	Percentage
<i>kind of</i>	–	–
<i>sort of</i>	–	–
<i>like</i>	4	2%
<i>tipo</i>	5	2.5%
Total:	<b>9</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

The enrichment function was not observed within the selected English approximative DMs *sort of/kind of*. This distribution was expected, as the category by Andersen (2000) was primarily designed for *like*. It is nonetheless worth noting that the Lithuanian DM *tipo* appeared to perform this function, further highlighting its extensive functional profile.

- (67) B: *O kaip pasisekė konferencija?*

A: *gerai labai. Aš visai tikėjaus, kad jinai bus kitokia, negu buvo, bet. Važiavau kaip žmogus, kuris, nu, **tipo**, nori. Galvojau išmoksiu kaip geriau vest mokymąsi <...> bet tai buvo visiškai ne apie tai <...>*

B: ‘how did the conference go?’

A: ‘very good. I was rather expecting it to be different from what it was, but. I was going there like a person who, **like**, wants [to go]. I thought I’d learn how to [do training better] <...> but it was a total miss <...>’

Speaker A elaborates on their personal experience in an international trainers’ conference and reveals that it differed significantly from their expectations. Then, the speaker uses an elliptical construction *tipo, nori* ‘like, wants’, which in this context translates to ‘someone eager to learn more’. Most likely, the speaker hedges their feelings and does not feel that it is needed to elaborate on them.

Similarly, in (68), the hearer is expected to contemplate the characteristics associated with the category of being friends. This example involves an emotional context as well. The proposition may vaguely translate to all things related to interpersonal relationships: spending time together, sharing common interests, chatting and so on:

(68) *Ne, nu apskritai kažkokia pieva gaunasi nesamonės. Lygtai buvo žinai viskas čia **tipo** draugai draugai bet kažkaip kai pažiūri tai <...> ne taip gerai, ne taip man viskas susiklostė*

‘[no it’s total nonsense really]. It was as if, you know, it’s **like** we’re friends, but somehow when you look at it <...> it wasn’t well, things didn’t turn out well’

The enrichment function is allowed by the multifunctional Lithuanian DM *tipo* because its meaning is shaped by the immediate context. The ellipsis allows to convey meaning through otherwise ungrammatical expressions. Utterances involving enrichment allow a lesser cognitive processing, which requires one to “dive into the encyclopedic entry” and “pull out a <...> stereotype” which defines the concept (Carston 1996, 117). The approximative DM acts “as an incentive to contextually enrich” the material and signals that the inferential process “may pay off in terms of contextual effects” (Andersen 2000: 27).

The main semantic difference between the English and Lithuanian counterparts was that *like* was found to preface constructions ending with the vague-marking *thing*:

(69) *bit suspicious of **like** someone coming up with **like** the ultimate nutrition **thing** in general really* (S23A 1147)

(70) *no it's just **like** a food replacement **thing** sort of **like** er sort of **like** a Weight Watchers type shake* (S23A 1089)

In both (69) and (70) the topic is dietary supplements, evoking a context requiring technical vocabulary. The approximative DM allows to avoid technical vocabulary by enriching the concept,

which saves the speaker from overcomplicating the sentence. Such cases sometimes require elaboration, as in English (70) and Lithuanian (67).

Given the multifunctionality of approximative DMs *like* and *tipo*, it must be noted that the enrichment function partly agrees with filler use: the speaker hesitates to use the chosen term. Meta-level use can also be traced which encompasses a broad pool of “technical, rare, foreign, formal, vulgar, idiomatic” words and phrases (Aijmer 2002, 194).

#### **4.12 A note on ambiguous cases**

Throughout the functional analysis, multiple instances of usage that were encountered were ambiguous, and a number of functions could be identified within the same instance of use. Besides, some marked expressions were highly context-specific and thus unsuitable for an in-depth qualitative analysis, which aimed to establish general tendencies.

Additionally, the present analysis does not constitute an exhaustive list of all possible categories of functional profiles. The findings, however, suggest a comprehensive overview for the comparison between the two languages. The most prominent categories that were discussed are notable in the way that they either show clear similarities between the approximative DMs or highlight the evident differences which are not always obvious based on the native speaker's intuition.

Also, the multifunctionality is proven by the fact that there are ambiguous and context-specific cases. The pragmatic expansion and development of approximative DMs might be indefinite, therefore it is very important to attest the data continuously in terms of spoken speech varieties.

Lastly, the ambiguous cases are not only emphasizing the elliptical nature of spoken discourse: this means that the “surrounding discourse and the extralinguistic cues such as prosody, pauses, or gestures” (Pugh 2011, 171) are required to be considered to determine a more defined functional profile of specific DM usage.

## CONCLUSIONS

The present thesis has analyzed approximative discourse markers (DMs) and their functional profile in spoken discourse of the English and Lithuanian languages. The selected approximative DMs involved the English *kind of*, *sort of*, and *like*, and their Lithuanian counterpart *tipo*. The analysis includes an overview of the most prevalent functions of these DMs, considering their contextual implications. The functional framework adopted in the study was a combination of the previous cross-linguistic research done in the field as well as personal interpretation.

A corpus-based analysis of 800 instances of approximative DMs use throughout the Spoken BNC2014 corpus and CCLL sub-corpus have revealed 11 primary functions. Specifically, filler use comprised 16.5% of all analyzed examples, followed by metalinguistic use at 13.4% and quotative use at 9.9%. The remaining functions each contributed 5% or less to the overall distribution.

Qualitative analysis showed that the most common function, of all the items under study, was that of a filler or placeholder. This function marks that the speaker, having initiated speech production, is still formulating their thought and signaling that they intend to continue speaking (Aijmer 2002, Margerie 2010). This function was more common in the English language spoken discourse, suggesting that the approximative *tipo* carries an element of subjective marking and interpretation. Moreover, the findings of functional analysis indicate that the approximative DMs extend beyond the place-holding and contain more pragmatic features, related to intersubjectivity and speaker's stance marking.

The second most prominent function was metalinguistic marking, which encodes uncertainty and exhibits the speaker's awareness of the language used. The approximative DMs have shown a tendency to mark concepts that pragmatically deviate from those in the speaker's mind: less-than-literal meaning is often conveyed by marking its approximation to the actual, *ad hoc* propositional message (Andersen 2000). Additionally, the approximative DMs conveyed nuances of hesitation in the sense that stylistic deviations were also marked, showing that approximative DMs contain a functional potential to hedge (corresponding to Aijmer (2002)).

A function of quotative was also attested, especially prevalent in the Lithuanian spoken discourse. The Lithuanian *tipo* demonstrated syntactic flexibility: its English counterpart *like* was found to immediately precede the quoted content, whereas the Lithuanian DM was found in various syntactic positions within a clause. As stand-alone elements, *sort of/kind of* were especially rare in quote marking; *like* was more prominent as it is its primary meaning extension (Romaine & Lange 1991, Miller 2009). The requirement for a more specific context makes the use of approximative DMs

that arise from type noun constructions more limited: they relate to subcategorization and ambiguity, which is not always allowed, at least in quotative, exemplification, clarification, and numerical approximation contexts.

The Lithuanian approximative DM *tipo* marked affective meaning. The contrasting functions, such as number approximation and exemplification, which are associated with more concrete evidence, were not observed within the selected sample at all. These functions, however, were prevalent in English as well as other languages (*e.g.*, Portuguese (Santos 2019), Russian (Kolyaseva 2018)). This finding strongly supports the hypothesis that the Lithuanian *tipo* has been borrowed as a whole and is not related either to type constructions or similarity-marking. Rather, it demonstrates a stronger focus on intersubjectivity: it presupposes inferential processes on the part of the hearer and requires the hearer's validation. The functions in which personal feelings were underlined, including impersonal quotative, clarification through inference, and dissatisfaction, have also been attested; however, such expressiveness was seldom conveyed by the English counterparts.

The approximative DMs in English spoken discourse tend to lean towards classification based on similarity, interpretive resemblance, and exemplification. A tendency for imprecision in the conveyed meaning has also been highlighted. In particular, the type noun-based constructions *sort of/kind of* were prevalent in the metalinguistic expressions, most likely given the vagueness of DMs themselves. The approximative *like*, typically associated with similarity-marking, was central to exemplification.

Finally, the functions of all the selected DMs are not mutually exclusive or restricted to singular applications. Several functions overlap, *i.e.*, the same approximative DM can serve several functions at the same time or collocate with their counterparts to reinforce the intended meaning. Furthermore, a more in-depth analysis of co-text has revealed that the approximative DMs are very often complemented by other interpersonal phrases, highlighting imprecision, interactivity, subjective stance, hesitation, and face-saving intent.

Contrary to the initial hypothesis, the Lithuanian DM *tipo* was found to exhibit a rather distinct functional profile compared to its English counterparts. Indeed, all the analyzed DMs share functions such as quotative, metalinguistic, and filler use; nonetheless, *tipo* demonstrated a stronger pragmatic association with (inter)subjectivity, seeking the hearer's validation and conveying personal views. The English counterparts primarily preface concepts including exemplification and degree comparisons based on similarity.



The present thesis is one of the first academic explorations into the Lithuanian DM *tipo* and its diverse functional landscape, as well as its functional comparability with the corresponding approximative DMs in the spoken discourse of the English language. Acknowledging the limited instances recorded within the CCLL sub-corpus of spoken data, the present thesis does not assert a comprehensive and complete framework for this approximative DM. However, the fact that certain findings of the present paper have not matched the criteria for categories of the already established frameworks for DM analysis demonstrates that the Lithuanian *tipo* is context-specific, and more functions may be distinguished with the help of a larger corpus of spontaneous spoken speech.

Further research on the Lithuanian DM *tipo* could be enhanced by employing a more extensive and recent corpus of spoken Lithuanian. The incorporation of phonetic data analysis could offer a more nuanced functionality as well. The latter study of the prosodic environment could involve an investigation of rising or falling tones, which potentially add to the meaning.

The results of this research may benefit translators in terms of effective translation in the domain of informal spoken discourse. In addition, given the multifunctionality and high adaptability of approximative DMs, particularly of the Lithuanian *tipo*, the present findings make a significant resource for lexicographers.

## SUMMARY (in Lithuanian)

Pagrindinis šio darbo tikslas – palyginti aproksimacinių anglų kalbos „sort of“, „kind of“ ir „like“ ir lietuvių kalbos „tipo“ diskurso žymiklių vartoseną sakininėje kalboje. Tyrime koncentruojamasi ties keturių atrinktų analizės vienetų funkciniais profiliais. Šiuo tyrimu siekiama nustatyti šių dviejų kalbų aproksimacinių diskurso žymiklių vartosenos kontekstinius niuansus, pragmatines tendencijas ir reikšmes.

Funkcinė analizė grindžiama ankstesnėmis tarpkalbinėmis įžvalgomis bei asmeniniu vertinimu. Tyrimui atlikti išskirti uždaviniai: aprašyti diskurso žymiklių vartosenos sakininėje kalboje teoriją, aproksimacijos sąvoką, apžvelgti anksčiau jau įvairiose kalbose nustatytas aproksimacinių diskurso žymiklių funkcijas bei nustatyti pagrindines tendencijas ir palyginti tiriamų aproksimacinių diskurso žymiklių funkcinį profilį. Tyrimo reikmėms iš Anglų kalbos nacionalinio tekstyno (angl. „The British National Corpus“) ir Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos tekstyno sakininės kalbos patekstynio atsitiktine tvarka išrinkta po 200 kiekvieno tiriamo diskurso žymiklio vartosenos atvejų. Tyrimo rezultatai atskleidė, kad pagrindinės atrinktuose aproksimacinių diskurso žymiklių vartosenos atvejuose pasireiškiančios funkcijos yra pauzių užpildymas (angl. „filler“), metalingvistinė funkcija (angl. „metalinguistic use“) ir kalbinis ženklėjimas, jog cituojamas kitas asmuo (angl. „quotative“). Tarp dviejų lygintų kalbų pastebimi žymūs vartosenos skirtumai: lietuvių kalbos diskurso žymiklio „tipo“ vartosenoje dažnesnė afektyvinė (angl. „affective“) negu evidencinė (angl. „evidential“) reikšmė (plg. Aijmer 2002). Vartoseną labiau (inter)subjektyvi, palyginti su atitikmenimis anglų kalboje, be to, žymiklio „tipo“ funkcinis profilis pastebimai labiau išsiplėtęs, įgavęs pragmatinių reikšmių. Žymiklis „tipo“ dažnai vartojamas emocijoms reikšti, aiškinti mintis nenurodant jų tikslo šaltinio.

Anglų kalbos aproksimaciniai diskurso žymikliai, kildinami iš kategoriją nurodančių daiktavardžių (angl. „type nouns“), nustatyti esantys labiau dvilypio pobūdžio, jie dažniausiai vartojami netikslumui ir abejonei išreikšti. Panašumą išreiškiantis diskurso žymiklis „like“ daugiau siejasi su pavyzdžių pateikimu, o jo lietuvių kalbos atitikmens „tipo“ vartosenoje tokios funkcijos neužfiksuotos nė karto. Apskritai, tyrimo rezultatai leidžia teigti, kad kiekvienas aproksimacinis diskurso žymiklis yra išskirtinai daugiafunkcis.

Šis tyrimas – vienas pirmųjų tokio pobūdžio tyrimų, tiriančių lietuvių kalbos diskurso žymiklio „tipo“ funkcinį potencialą sakininiame diskurse ir lyginančių jo atitikmenų vartoseną kitoje kalboje.

**Raktiniai žodžiai:** tekstynų lingvistika, sakininė kalba, diskurso žymikliai, intersubjektyvumas, aproksimatyvumas

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1. Kind of

No.	Code	Extract	Functions		
1	S4CU	<i>got in his passenger side and it so I I did n't have a lot of room so I was &lt; kind of &gt; squeezing out and every time</i>	adverbial qualifier	–	adjuster
2	S355	<i>I do n't want anything I used to enjoy going there and &lt; kind of &gt; slide off without being noticed whereas before it used to</i>	adverbial qualifier	–	adjuster
3	S3JF	<i>to it in times of intense shock or pain or whatever it just &lt; kind of &gt; comes out there words are stored in different parts</i>	adverbial qualifier	–	adjuster
4	S2FQ	<i>it is just that it is all &lt; kind of &gt; kept together nobody is learning from it it is just their little bubble yeah that 's true</i>	adverbial qualifier	–	adjuster
5	S2EF	<i>I like just did n't get up and help her and I like was &lt; kind of &gt; half awake and I was like I could go outside and help her</i>	adverbial qualifier	–	adjuster
6	S2KP	<i>double up on that little bit actually just er I &lt; kind of &gt; leant on it as I got up with it mm like leant on it mm kind of</i>	discourse marker	–	adjuster
7	S3AC	<i>it 's not kind of the sort of mystery that I can engage in and &lt; kind of &gt; try and guess it 's very much like wow look at</i>	discourse marker	–	adjuster
8	S3AC	<i>can put the clues together that put a picture the same thing yeah and that 's &lt; kind of &gt; what he does so I like in this erm</i>	discourse marker	–	adjuster
9	S2C9	<i>in white okay and then we &lt; kind of &gt; brought it here and I thought oh yeah it 's quite cute can we get an R and an S</i>	discourse marker	–	adjuster
10	S457	<i>male or female well I had n't heard what they were saying so I &lt; kind of &gt; caught up with the conversation a bit later and</i>	discourse marker	–	adjuster
11	S2UT	<i>not very much blossom yeah erm I 'm just &lt; kind of &gt; waiting for the blossom to die down a bit more and then I 'm</i>	discourse marker	–	adjuster
12	S3M9	<i>yeah the weather was sick really lovely it rained a little bit but it was &lt; kind of &gt; nice I really like a</i>	discourse marker	–	adjuster
13	S2PS	<i>he can put it on there it 's like a sounding board you 're &lt; kind of &gt; getting something mhm out of your system or you 're</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	impersonal quotative
14	S2ZU	<i>would be like oh I do n't think it will but it 's nice to have like the windows like &lt; kind of &gt; drawn on a white room it 's nice</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	–
15	S3KY	<i>? well it was n't that was n't the point the point was is erm I I always had this &lt; kind of &gt; goal which was I 've been</i>	nominal qualifier	adjuster	–
16	S23A	<i>and they just run up and just like belly flop onto them belly flop across the balls and do some &lt; kind of &gt; flip at the end</i>	nominal qualifier	adjuster	–
17	S24E	<i>ten a night Spain was like that and we did n't know what we were doing we felt you now &lt; kind of &gt; confused it 's a bit weird</i>	discourse marker	common ground	interactivi y marking
18	S2KP	<i>have you have you not told them ? no I &lt; kind of &gt; leant on it funny getting up off the bed and whatever I did I broke that</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
19	S43M	<i>live is just kind of quite like this in a way like cos it 's so like weathery II &lt; kind of &gt; like it mm mm cos it 's so like you</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
20	S457	<i>then I guess all the people that we 've been doing MDP with I &lt; kind of &gt; know them I met them four times so it wo n't</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
21	S2QU	<i>in that 's what --ANONnameF said that 's what I said I think the blonde is &lt; kind of &gt; out of context only very I 'm going</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
22	S4C2	<i>and talking to them mm I just whenever I 'm talking I just &lt; kind of &gt; look off mm into the distance and it 's not because</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–

23	S2FQ	<i>actually you know what can it continue to grow ? he 's &lt; kind of &gt; got a point because the more I 'm thinking about it the</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
24	S2C9	<i>fair to --ANONnameM to like do it all without speaking to him so I &lt; kind of &gt; agreed and then I signed whatever I needed</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
25	S3JF	<i>I landed in Moscow it was already like midnight my time so I was already &lt; kind of &gt; tired and then we had to run like mad</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
26	S2ZU	<i>incredibly irritating or like unknown number I &lt; kind of &gt; tend to avoid those cos yes I suppose so or like a bl- it comes up</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
27	S2LC	<i>yeah and I mean you know like that that 's &lt; kind of &gt; like the same with creative writing but like I wou- I could do that</i>	discourse marker	hedge	–
28	S38V	<i>he had a flu type thing like he said he was really ill but he still went to work still &lt; kind of &gt; went through it and I said</i>	discourse marker	hedge	–
29	S2XV	<i>was that it was n't a new business she was she had already &lt; kind of &gt; started it up previously so right that 's a bit harsh I</i>	discourse marker	hedge	–
30	S2B5	<i>in the south erm in the south east who were &lt; kind of &gt; together with Sri Lanka that 's a completely different culture</i>	discourse marker	hedge	–
31	S2K7	<i>they do travel if the train had got in but the thing is I 'd &lt; kind of &gt; appreciate that if you were going to a big city where</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	dissatisfact ion
32	S23A	<i>that was nowhere near as successful oh it is &lt; kind of &gt; undrinkable for people oh for people it is highly advised not to</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
33	S38V	<i>like are you actually married and it &lt; kind of &gt; annoyed me a bit that like apparently in my dad 's house --ANONnameF</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
34	S3KY	<i>they actually still enjoy it or whether they 're but you &lt; kind of &gt; upset them either way whichever way you announce it</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
35	S2K7	<i>year yeah she seems sweet enough though yeah I 'm &lt; kind of &gt; glad that it was --ANONnameF breaking up with</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
36	S3QD	<i>Coulson 's characterisation is &lt; kind of &gt; weak how is he how is ? he was C- C- Coulson 's charact- characterisation is</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
37	S32W	<i>I was when I first started which I think was a really raw and &lt; kind of &gt; untrained mm journalist to being where I was when</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
38	S3LE	<i>I had a purpose for getting to --ANONplace then you 'd &lt; kind of &gt; be able to justify all the shit but I 'm sat there in the</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
39	S3DA	<i>decide what bikini I wear whatever you want sounds &lt; kind of &gt; oppressive a bit you can make those decisions yourself yeah</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
40	S2ZU	<i>like was it a bird coming or yes just &lt; kind of &gt; weird and he kept going back and there kept being more and more dead</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
41	S2E2	<i>sometimes people just see it as quite an it 's &lt; kind of &gt; not a natural thing to do and maybe it 's er a British thing where</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
42	S4D8	<i>I do n't know it could be either what yeah I &lt; kind of &gt; feel it 's pointless dressing up for the dinner and for going out but you</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
43	S2C9	<i>erm I could have done they wanted me to drive it away there and then but I &lt; kind of &gt; like panicked cos I was a bit like I</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
44	S2T6	<i>the like just the other day she 's got &lt; kind of &gt; a strange dress on I think but there you are that 's what they like in China</i>	nominal qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
45	S26N	<i>her yeah you know we had come from the youth hostel that 's good that 's good yeah it was &lt; kind of &gt; funny was n't it ?</i>	discourse marker	–	confirmati on request
46	S38P	<i>no oh you no should have done it well it just &lt; kind of &gt; chewed cos I done that at the end of my finger it 's oh it 's chewed</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
47	S28F	<i>yeah I went to see er you know the lady it was er &lt; kind of &gt; counselling it was called erm human givings right</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	–

48	S37K	<i>which is quite weird I know erm but erm so yeah we always used to &lt; kind of &gt; hang out together as kids but then since then</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
49	S37K	<i>tolerate these ones I like them best when they 're &lt; kind of &gt; already crispy and do n't really the veg taste of parsnip</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
50	S26N	<i>loads of loos yeah there is yeah yeah we &lt; kind of &gt; had to count them up half the time go around mm but it 's a lovely hostel</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
51	S4D8	<i>--ANONnameF that is a point actually she 's got the tan out of that because I &lt; kind of &gt; sweated tan under the armpit</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
52	S32W	<i>she had to do the whole marketing side of it yeah so it 's really mm &lt; kind of &gt; prepping them for that and yeah</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
53	S4RF	<i>it was all over the place it was &lt; kind of &gt; like round the Midlands mostly ah cool how long did you do that for ?</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	
54	S2FQ	<i>want to start up start-up companies and yeah well that 's the way it is &lt; kind of &gt; working around the around the world</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	
55	S32W	<i>it 's n- it is n't it um &lt; kind of &gt; out past --ANONplace ? yeah it 's not too far from --ANONplace er it 's by er do you know</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	confirmati on request
56	S4QF	<i>that 's creates a bit of a problem yeah for er creating new routes so it 's &lt; kind of &gt; limited its expansion a bit and it</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
57	S2B5	<i>well I yeah and I know some because then it 's &lt; kind of &gt; investing close to home and it 's not I know some of the UK</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
58	S33N	<i>I was trying to read it and I 'm short sighted so &lt; kind of &gt; like squinting at her yeah walking towards her going er and I 'm</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
59	S2C9	<i>I 've not finished a room so I 've like been &lt; kind of &gt; like doing like little odd bits here and there and then I 'll start</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
60	S2LC	<i>I think in terms of kind of job prospects people might &lt; kind of &gt; recognise English a bit more than philosophy</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
61	S39D	<i>sometimes if you do n't use Minecraft regularly it &lt; kind of &gt; logs you out basically which erm which means you have to</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
62	S3AC	<i>although I guess the writing goes it 's similar I do n't know cos you &lt; kind of &gt; yeah you just all go through it in chapters</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
63	S29Q	<i>I think you missed him oh with the long hair ? maybe no it was &lt; kind of &gt; short hair war hammer like huge huge oh</i>	nominal qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
64	S3KY	<i>did you never love land surveying so where you felt that you were much &lt; kind of &gt; like hard done by that you know you</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
65	S2YK	<i>it 's pretty cool just erm again no that 's &lt; kind of &gt; cool to hear it as a model --UNCLEARWORD actually yeah yeah that 's</i>	discourse marker	meta-level word	–
66	S24E	<i>warming us yeah and causing us to be right in a &lt; kind of &gt; low pressure above it rubbish there was a thing in the</i>	discourse marker	meta-level word	–
67	S3LE	<i>l- lie like it became like she was trying so hard to be like &lt; kind of &gt; outrageous and to grab people 's attention but like</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
68	S3AC	<i>I would n't remember because it did n't &lt; kind of &gt; sink in enough yeah cos of the way it 's done cos it 's kind of almost like</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
69	S2LC	<i>I overcooked it I was gon na put it in salad and it kind of split and just it was &lt; kind of &gt; mushy I do n't think it 's meant to be</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
70	S2GC	<i>think maybe not actually being part of it or maybe people got &lt; kind of &gt; disillusioned with it and left is this alright ?</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
71	S3RZ	<i>Cos they were n't interested yeah that was &lt; kind of &gt; pushing for something new to find something new yeah whereas</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
72	S2C9	<i>like during the winter everybody 's in the house like everybody 's &lt; kind of &gt; hibernating like you said they 're in bed at</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge

73	S2EF	<i>It is creepy cos they 're like they made them like fall in love &lt; kind of &gt; and then it 's like oh you 're siblings and like that 's</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
74	S3KY	<i>so in a way you 're gon na have to get &lt; kind of &gt; quite well versed at how do you explain this to your friends so that they</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
75	S3SA	<i>I guess it 's probably an old fashioned you &lt; kind of &gt; get stuck in your habits do n't you ? yeah it 's like really old people</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
76	S2XV	<i>I can use my effervescent person- teacher personality to &lt; kind of &gt; motivate them well maybe maybe FE is the sort of</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
77	S4L9	<i>you just keep a private phone then I 'll have to &lt; kind of &gt; keep that going I do n't like the idea of using my work phone for</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
78	S3TD	<i>up she 'd go put it get it down get it down you know so some of it 's just &lt; kind of &gt; ingrained you know mm training or</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
79	S263	<i>through chatting yeah actually really good it 's not to be &lt; kind of &gt; dismissed as just chatting cos I think no that it can</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
80	S2C9	<i>I actually prefer the look of that one so erm he sat me down and he was the one that &lt; kind of &gt; like negotiated the price</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
81	S2E2	<i>I actually identify things that I think I 'm very good at that I choose t- which &lt; kind of &gt; capture my skills and my</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
82	S3TZ	<i>that much it 's just me in my family I 'm the awkward one yeah I kind of er I &lt; kind of &gt; grasped that one yeah I kind of I</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
83	S4RF	<i>I'm just wondering whether you can say talk about your job and &lt; kind of &gt; cover a lot of these requirements</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
84	S2E2	<i>which have a really big skills section and the more &lt; kind of &gt; standard chronological CV ? What what 's your take on that</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
85	S32W	<i>being from my background of working here I 'd always be like kind of really &lt; kind of &gt; like blow my own trumpet quite</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
86	S2LC	<i>I think because with the thing in like because it 's fiction it 's not &lt; kind of &gt; like erm like theories like written out it 's</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
87	S35K	<i>basically it takes the dialogue mm puts it inside proper &lt; kind of &gt; scripted out mm format and then you like like like a like</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
88	S3AC	<i>The Moonstone by Wilkie Collins oh right it 's like one of the first &lt; kind of &gt; proper like detective novels I think what is</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
89	S382	<i>well do that there 's like carrot that 's &lt; kind of &gt; veg that is veg yes and fish fish is healthy I do n't need greens you do n't</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
90	S3AC	<i>cos I when I read A Study in Scarlet it was all good up until the point where it was &lt; kind of &gt; like part one and then there</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
91	S3CK	<i>not your friends surely no not really occasionally but that 's just &lt; kind of &gt; like a funny kid just like just kidding but other</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
92	S2FQ	<i>I was running with this very general &lt; kind of &gt; sense of things and that 's fine as long as you block all of those things</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
93	S2YK	<i>I do n't think I 've heard much of their music okay &lt; kind of &gt; urban jazz okay it 's very cool --UNCLEARWORD thin</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
94	S27D	<i>I reckon they 're trying to change their image cos Vodafone 's got a very &lt; kind of &gt; straight down the line conservative</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
95	S35U	<i>we buried him oh and it 's got this very fast --UNCLEARWORD &lt; kind of &gt; snappy dialogue all the way through it 's so</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
96	S32W	<i>I like to lead by example I 'm struggle with the &lt; kind of &gt; the man management of people and I do n't like to er I du n no it</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
97	S3LE	<i>we 're having blinds fitted I 've took the Friday off it 's &lt; kind of &gt; the rock 'n' roll life I lead and we 're finally getting some</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge

98	S477	<i>cos it 's er cos that 's that 's I mean it erm I 'm &lt; kind of &gt; lost without the time yeah tender in a good way ? it 's an it 's er</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
99	S4L9	<i>she said it was really nice it 's just really like a &lt; kind of &gt; sterile environment apart from the view it 's it 's it 's warmed up</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
100	S3YZ	<i>I hear people on the treadmill and I get this &lt; kind of &gt; anxious feeling I think it 's part worry that it 's three weeks and</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
101	S35K	<i>it 's good business for them yeah you know people go on these &lt; kind of &gt; mad trips and th- mad trips going er going to</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
102	S37K	<i>it 's near Carlisle what 's it 's called erm which is near Carlisle so it 's &lt; kind of &gt; other side of the country but at my parents</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
103	S3RZ	<i>I thinking too slowly and then do the wrong shot yeah it 's almost very &lt; kind of &gt; intuitive is n't it ? Your movements and</i>	discourse marker	–	confirmati on request
104	S2LC	<i>I 'd be alright doing it myself yeah it would be good to &lt; kind of &gt; link it in to a related subject would n't it ?</i>	discourse marker	negative politeness	–
105	S3RL	<i>I ought to take it off yeah why not ? I always like having Monday off as well cos it &lt; kind of &gt; feels a bit naughty yeah like</i>	discourse marker	negative politeness	–
106	S38V	<i>they 're not you 're not gon na be able to sit on that no I know but it 's &lt; kind of &gt; in the way of oh being able to get it move</i>	discourse marker	negative politeness	–
107	S4L9	<i>em whatever you want but do you use it ? I 'm &lt; kind of &gt; carrying it around at the moment because I 've just been really</i>	discourse marker	negative politeness	–
108	S2DD	<i>equivalent said it was western doctors &lt; kind of &gt; impregnating doing you know something through medicine like</i>	discourse marker	negative politeness	–
109	S35K	<i>waterfalls in Karsiyaka so were they &lt; kind of &gt; like in the in the where are they ? well if you go up past Sinai Sinai</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
110	S2LD	<i>yeah the the bipolar one I hate him mm mm I do n't like him he 's evil he 's &lt; kind of &gt; evil yeah he is he is he is the bit when</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
111	S32W	<i>I have felt like um a good break from from doing it h- has &lt; kind of &gt; I I just just write my blog I just felt like a bit more</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
112	S2QU	<i>Stirling yeah Roger Roger he 's a character he is a character who you &lt; kind of &gt; not sure if you like him but you so you do</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
113	S3LE	<i>if you 're waiting for information from a customer or like or &lt; kind of &gt; you 're just delaying cos you do n't wan na do n't</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
114	S48K	<i>fish like a piece of fish yeah but that 's &lt; kind of &gt; I suppose I like the bits of seafood that I like are the bits that</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
115	S2LC	<i>philosophy to understand the book ? I think so yeah because I mean I &lt; kind of &gt; like even now knowing a bit more</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
116	S37K	<i>I love the i- i- it just has an ex- it has another level to it so yeah it 's &lt; kind of &gt; it 's got subtle things that not everybody</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
117	S32W	<i>no definitely not yeah I 'll I if I had had their &lt; kind of &gt; er st- attitude I 'd have sacked pretty much everyone here er but</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
118	S3AC	<i>the the a- the storyline I 've always like been fine with the &lt; kind of &gt; what 's happening in present day but when it gets to</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
119	S4PF	<i>half of the maths group yeah but she 's still I du n no I &lt; kind of &gt; I like maths when I can do it because it 's sort of it 's it 's</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
120	S2YK	<i>networking 's great networking yeah understanding their like it was &lt; kind of &gt; really er it was inspiring you get lots of</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
121	S35K	<i>kind of more keyed down &lt; kind of &gt; fina- you know the bu- the budget can be keyed down and that 's why the treatment</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
122	S2LC	<i>it probably is like anything of that &lt; kind of &gt; erm you know anything that 's a bit academic it 's probably very hard to</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler

123	S2AX	<i>we 'll have to do something whether that 's actually yeah yeah you know what I mean like &lt; kind of &gt; more I suppose I mean</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
124	S24E	<i>I think you can do it in quite a civilised way it 's not all &lt; kind of &gt; I mean I 'm sure there 's a lot of stag dos and I think there</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
125	S2GC	<i>there 's Savevid Keepvid there 's loads but some of them are &lt; kind of &gt; they try and get you to download their own software</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
126	S38F	<i>or whatever the known &lt; kind of &gt; the mm cos that could n't also would n't be his fault yeah cos he cos someone pushed her</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
127	S3AC	<i>because it well cos you 've you 've read them and you do n't like they do n't like the &lt; kind of &gt; the mystery is like this one</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
128	S4QF	<i>is that it 's you just &lt; kind of &gt; it 's not like a travel company ? erm as like a travel company mm it will be that you</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
129	S47C	<i>there was thing it could go could do which no other thing &lt; kind of &gt; ever --UNCLEARWORD for it could go up to</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
130	S35K	<i>then somebody over there and we 'll get together as a little &lt; kind of &gt; you know pot of er producers and then we 'll try and</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
131	S35K	<i>'s say to his backdrop and his story his motivations his erm inner &lt; kind of &gt; conflict that 's going on yeah but to make it</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
132	S3TZ	<i>I kind of er I kind of grasped that one yeah I &lt; kind of &gt; I kind of grasped that that you were yeah yeah I kind of grasped</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
133	S2E2	<i>kind of um sort of differentiate kind of the the different personalities er you know &lt; kind of &gt; yeah that might be</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
134	S37K	<i>yeah do n't ask So the kitchen it 's got like a &lt; kind of &gt; basically we got a door sorry we got a door put in it used to be</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
135	S3DA	<i>why do n't we just put limits on everything until there 's just this &lt; kind of &gt; like yeah you 're just like you know agreed</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
136	S38F	<i>hate this but you &lt; kind of &gt; and then you always used to think like cos there was always like a holiday then six weeks then</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
137	S32W	<i>Oh sorry and it was &lt; kind of &gt; like so I 'd been just surviving on my my um savings alone so when I did get my</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
138	S32W	<i>be ultra-positive and yeah you know like I 've I &lt; kind of &gt; er after er th- three months of doing it I thought well I 'm gon na</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
139	S2YK	<i>lots of people you 'd like --ANONnameM and --ANONnameM you &lt; kind of &gt; cos you see them every day yeah</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
140	S2QU	<i>you like Don and you want to want Don to be happy and he 's &lt; kind of &gt; but the thing is is that the first series it was</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
141	S32W	<i>for about five years I 've er I 've got like kind of I know roads and I know like &lt; kind of &gt; the the the Highway Code and I</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
142	S2E2	<i>might make it harder for you to to kind of um sort of differentiate &lt; kind of &gt; the the different personalities er you know kind</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
143	S3RL	<i>for New Year yeah yeah for N- ? yeah on the fourth and erm &lt; kind of &gt; erm --ANONnameM he because I think he wants to</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
144	S2C9	<i>stayed in --ANONplace erm which is &lt; kind of &gt; like it was n't far till --ANONplace at all cos we went like via the East</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
145	S4RF	<i>trained people and I 've trained people and I 've worked abroad so that shows a &lt; kind of &gt; mm but you 've trained people</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
146	S32W	<i>they should n't come hm but then they do turn up as well so it 's &lt; kind of &gt; I think people like to just have their say cos</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
147	S4NB	<i>used to laugh a little about you know like erm that kind of fen &lt; kind of &gt; like --ANONnameF bless her cos mm cos</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler

148	S38F	<i>I can read it from the picture is that my song ? it 's a &lt; kind of &gt; no it 's like a --UNCLEARWORD picture oh I see you 're</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
149	S2C9	<i>on the way home and like went went to the Ikea but like we were &lt; kind of &gt; like it was really easy to get to from where we</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
150	S3DA	<i>it we 're going to do something for the royal wedding and everyone as &lt; kind of &gt; like and it was just to catch onto</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
151	S2XJ	<i>must cost loads though a regulated thing and though &lt; kind of &gt; like it must cost loads does it is it going off in the night ?</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
152	S32W	<i>first things when I met er --ANONnameF that really &lt; kind of &gt; made me like ah you can speak another language ?</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
153	S2C9	<i>are getting really tetchy then cos people are &lt; kind of &gt; like taking over or sort of saying you know like one person will</i>	nominal qualifier	self-repair	filler
154	S4L9	<i>he 's got the Galaxy so it 's like &lt; kind of &gt; that size but thinner okay I 've got a Galaxy but I imagine mine is the bottom</i>	discourse marker	loosening	–
155	S2KP	<i>the square I mean I g- I I would say that is &lt; kind of &gt; green is there a bit of green in there --UNCLEARWORD ?</i>	adverbial qualifier	adjuster	–
156	S2XJ	<i>mm which is n't a bad thing but they would &lt; kind of &gt; go to our school club just to get a bit of extra help yeah so who was</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	–
157	S2LC	<i>well I mean like supposedly it 's like a --UNCLEARWORD exhibit it 's a &lt; kind of &gt; well yeah educating the public</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	–
158	S3SA	<i>--UNCLEARWORD copyright yeah yeah it 's &lt; kind of &gt; like I suppose with music it has affected music cos so many</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
159	S2PS	<i>have a different view that they &lt; kind of &gt; might change their name on Facebook yeah they wo n't change the person but</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
160	S4QK	<i>were active for more than one day yeah I can kind of I can &lt; kind of &gt; see like like in the heat of the moment you might get</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
161	S24E	<i>you know you 're &lt; kind of &gt; supposed to serve the system and it 's the o- place where I 've seen it the strongest most</i>	discourse marker	hedge	impersonal quotative
162	S2KP	<i>I guess in to a certain er at one at some point a fade does &lt; kind of &gt; look green we 've er squabbled a few times over</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
163	S3SA	<i>the music on the wind up gramophone yeah I &lt; kind of &gt; want to is that nice ? is that a good sound ? or is that a bit ? I 've</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
164	S3RZ	<i>something but then when I get the new messages they just &lt; kind of &gt; all blur in and you 're just like oh now I 've got two</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
165	S43M	<i>also you 've got the same hair &lt; kind of &gt; oh no she has okay right right it is --UNCLEARWORD but it 's hers is really</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
166	S3RL	<i>maximum time and it 's really hard to travel to the house so we &lt; kind of &gt; need to travel I du n no mm so is the fourth is</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
167	S35U	<i>yeah mm yeah it 's &lt; kind of &gt; a whole house why do n't you move over mm thank you into that corner where there 's a</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
168	S3JF	<i>well I was there for a while you know three weeks and I it &lt; kind of &gt; stuck oh you 're going to pick up the accent yeah</i>	discourse marker	hedge	–
169	S24A	<i>I do n't know erm but it would &lt; kind of &gt; make sense that somehow the people he 's working with and people who are</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
170	S35K	<i>when the audience feel an uplift of yeah &lt; kind of &gt; you know right okay I 've got to pay attention now jeez I 've got to sit</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
171	S3YZ	<i>everybody tuning in and everybody watching it it 's &lt; kind of &gt; you wonder how far we are off that and she she starts to</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
172	S38F	<i>oh it 's just &lt; kind of &gt; like why is it that one man who you know saved somebody else mm dies of cancer ? does n't</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–



173	S3MW	<i>a way er oh wish I could I thought it was a you know beach resort and you it 's &lt; kind of &gt; they just lay around for a couple</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
174	S382	<i>who is cynical about it yeah cos then you &lt; kind of &gt; do n't expect it to work so it does n't work yeah which I know is my</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
175	S32W	<i>the people obviously in radio cos that 's huh &lt; kind of &gt; you ca n't be er muted and and then do your radio show I think</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
176	S3QD	<i>you guys identify as males ? yes yes er I guess I do n't understand the question &lt; kind of &gt; I do n't know why would I --</i>	sentential qualifier	agreement	–
177	S2ZU	<i>gon na drink it so what else ? erm how about friends at -- ANONplace have you made friends ? yeah &lt; kind of &gt;</i>	sentential qualifier	agreement	–
178	S38V	<i>she said you can but maybe she said after the first week so we have like a drop period ? &lt; kind of &gt; I suppose I 'm sure</i>	sentential qualifier	agreement	–
179	S3CK	<i>so you know we 're going to Scotland do you ? &lt; kind of &gt; we 're going to go to Scotland in summer --UNCLEARWORD</i>	sentential qualifier	agreement	–
180	S3AC	<i>sure we get the right one yeah cos sometimes it 's not clear do you not count them ? I &lt; kind of &gt; in my head just look at</i>	sentential qualifier	agreement	–
181	S2YK	<i>yeah he 's really coming along it 's &lt; kind of &gt; interesting how you how you teach the things you were saying about like the</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
182	S4L9	<i>two are quite good buddies as well are n't you ? well we 're &lt; kind of &gt; like into the similar things mm chasing women</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
183	S38F	<i>got a very good she had a very good bod yeah she did yeah she was tiny but had like &lt; kind of &gt; normal sized boobs</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
184	S3SU	<i>because of texting because that 's &lt; kind of &gt; natural but I find it annoying when we use Americanisms cos that 's pure</i>	discourse marker	dissatisfaction	–
185	S2XJ	<i>no yeah er really in &lt; kind of &gt; a café what the difference do they make ? chuck down a bowl of water mm yeah mm I kind</i>	discourse marker	filler	–
186	S46J	<i>I 've just I 've read this &lt; kind of &gt; a long time though -- UNCLEARWORD okay and shall I tell you what it 's about ?</i>	discourse marker	filler	–
187	S2FT	<i>that 's why you see them parked er out and about quite a lot so &lt; kind of &gt; students who are on like a language</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
188	S4L9	<i>message really but d- does that &lt; kind of &gt; insinuate that if I send an MMS I 'll have to pay for it because I 've got</i>	discourse marker	confirmation request	–
189	S3AC	<i>well he was probably bor- born in the nineteenth century and he yeah his work was &lt; kind of &gt; like early twentieth century</i>	discourse marker	confirmation request	–
190	S35U	<i>that 's not well oh six figure number okay yeah but then it 's &lt; kind of &gt; true is n't it yeah yeah and the odds are exactly the</i>	discourse marker	confirmation request	–
191	S3LE	<i>cos obviously the the college has of &lt; kind of &gt; grown up around it has n't it ? yeah I think they redid the club though a</i>	discourse marker	confirmation request	–
192	S35U	<i>it gets because he knows everything my God and it it 's &lt; kind of &gt; what in God 's name is happening here ? It 's like he</i>	quotative	–	–
193	S35K	<i>they 've already got it if it 's well written they 're &lt; kind of &gt; like mm going okay this person knows how to write a</i>	quotative/+like	–	–
194	S457	<i>the guy turned around and &lt; kind of &gt; said to --ANONnameM just be careful what you 're saying a table of</i>	quotative/+verba dicendi	–	–
195	S32W	<i>er it 's so difficult is n't it and it er you have to know someone in there who who &lt; kind of &gt; just goes oh put this guy in</i>	quotative/+to go	–	–
196	S32W	<i>I was just like obviously a bit shocked and stunned I was like oh well &lt; kind of &gt; er can I explain ? And type thing er well</i>	quotative	–	–
197	S35K	<i>you 've actually got the rest of it right mm so it 's &lt; kind of &gt; like a tick to see if you can get into the next kind of you</i>	discourse marker	filler	–

198	S2GC	<i>adverbs after them okay er okay they do &lt; kind of &gt; correspond yeah so you could get them yeah to do one at a time</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
199	S3LE	<i>it turns out all it was like this like pipe with insulation type stuff that was &lt; kind of &gt; just a bit too loose well it 's what</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
200	S2E2	<i>what it is that I 'm seeking um so that 's my &lt; kind of &gt; c- short career objective which would be probably no more than</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–

## Appendix 2. Sort of

1	S2AX	<i>'s aristocracy in in different countries um and I guess they they &lt; sort of &gt; blow into the global elite then</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
2	S2UT	<i>the other and I ended up sitting in the wastepaper basket well I sat there and &lt; sort of &gt; laughed to myself cos I was</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
3	S23A	<i>most of the time but like in in a kind of like s- environment where most people &lt; sort of &gt; recognise each other and like it 's</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
4	S26N	<i>but that happened to be the day we actually got one day which was a &lt; sort of &gt; free for us yeah that was our one free</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
5	S24E	<i>I think because it 's so small and because small population and they 're &lt; sort of &gt; doing their own thing up there they 're</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
6	S2ZU	<i>a sort of quite low lying branch and then all the crows &lt; sort of &gt; rested on the top of the tree and took turns in like pecking</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
7	S2GS	<i>extra go on oh I know but like people who signal but they just kind of vaguely &lt; sort of &gt; flick their hands out in a sort of</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
8	S2ZU	<i>oh my god archaic sort of perverse that 's outdated clubs where you &lt; sort of &gt; binge drink and get humiliated in order to</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
9	S35U	<i>money well of course very few people get a lot of money but exactly it does &lt; sort of &gt; make very few millionaires</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
10	S2GS	<i>I 'll keep my eyes open for er yeah team effort please yep I &lt; sort of &gt; like this car park do you like it ? Yeah ? yeah it 's</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
11	S2PS	<i>I I think it 's moderately it 's clear to an extent but I can &lt; sort of &gt; see why some people would n't mm if they mm do n't</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
12	S2PY	<i>so we 'd &lt; sort of &gt; pick it up with the tongs but that was like nude women on every page it was supposed to be</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
13	S37K	<i>used to kind of hang out together as kids but then since then we 've &lt; sort of &gt; always been around families not really got</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
14	S2NQ	<i>cats 'll get it yeah or another bird will come along yeah yeah so I &lt; sort of &gt; poked just to see if it yeah was al- cos it was</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
15	S2T6	<i>in the garden yeah and we had the &lt; sort of &gt; the old tomcat there but he would n't attack the pheasant no but they 'd</i>	discourse marker	meta-level word	–
16	S2T6	<i>problem about the hard drive &lt; sort of &gt; suddenly gives up the ghost and then I 've got to recover all --ANONnameF 's</i>	discourse marker	meta-level word	–
17	S263	<i>Turkey well exactly cos they can be &lt; sort of &gt; vetted and they 're family units in the main --UNCLEARWORD yeah yeah</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	filler
18	S38P	<i>top coming down from the top I 'm gon na put these &lt; sort of &gt; splits like that yeah ? yeah ? yeah that 's it yeah so so like</i>	nominal qualifier	adjuster	confirmation request
19	S35K	<i>yeah you come to the &lt; sort of &gt; curve where the same builder that built these houses has got another sort of five or six</i>	nominal qualifier	adjuster	–
20	S2T6	<i>you know yeah and you were &lt; sort of &gt; standing amid but at least oh you were n't in an industrial estate well that 's right</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	–
21	S2UT	<i>I went past had well a range of things along er they had a &lt; sort of &gt; flowerbed by the by the edge of the garden as it were</i>	nominal qualifier	adjuster	–

22	S2UT	<i>I might have another blooming of those I've a pink one that with a &lt; sort of &gt; open rose that er it I think it was bought as</i>	nominal qualifier	adjuster	–
23	S23A	<i>which is which is his argument yeah which I do n't agree with yeah but &lt; sort of &gt; instinct mm mm well can you pass</i>	nominal qualifier	adjuster	–
24	S38F	<i>the mint green sort of goes cos I've got grey leggings that &lt; sort of &gt; goes with mint green yeah yeah black and yellow</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
25	S37Y	<i>We 're &lt; sort of &gt; like real artists for the day I know it is we we were saying though we could I've got</i>	nominal qualifier	hedge	–
26	S2T6	<i>I cut it as far as could reach but there 's bits which over the years they &lt; sort of &gt; grow out yeah and you ca n't get it and</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
27	S32Y	<i>as the flat tut yeah so um so I um I tried to &lt; sort of &gt; cobble that together and I put it all back and then er inside there</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
28	S32Y	<i>know oh okay it 's like like a little can it 's it &lt; sort of &gt; flicks the switch mm as you do it and all tha- and all that was</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
29	S2T6	<i>yes you did yeah and it was &lt; sort of &gt; like graunching and thing stopping and then graunching and you sort of I sort of</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
30	S2T6	<i>a stack of tiles and the cat was walking one way quite you know just &lt; sort of &gt; strolling along and the pheasant was</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
31	S2T6	<i>walking hard and I had a hard you know yeah yeah yeah I was just &lt; sort of &gt; like stumbling along behind them when we</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
32	S2XV	<i>stuff with him there 's these &lt; sort of &gt; canvas sides outside there he went straight through the gap and straight</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
33	S2TP	<i>courgettes lovely and then this is &lt; sort of &gt; a nondescript veg patch where I'll grow things like I was looking at that I was</i>	nominal qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
34	S2PY	<i>no I thought it was still open no no no it 's shut there 's er a &lt; sort of &gt; like boutique shop there now oh right deary me is it</i>	nominal qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
35	S2XV	<i>there 's a guy talking to the woman behind the who was actually the &lt; sort of &gt; office administrator lady here and he was</i>	nominal qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
36	S2TP	<i>yeah two loganberries and two redcurrants okay erm so that 's gon na be &lt; sort of &gt; my soft fruits area mm I've got a</i>	nominal qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
37	S32Y	<i>trains oh er and he had a team er a young chap er who was the &lt; sort of &gt; the office junior who sort of worked his way up</i>	nominal qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
38	S2GS	<i>their hands out in a &lt; sort of &gt; limp kind of way I 'm like do a signal well that 's a lot of pedestrians you wan na</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
39	S2QU	<i>they 're just so popular that 's a good point you probably I mean Rightmove is a nice place to &lt; sort of &gt; feed your dreams</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
40	S2T6	<i>he was a lovely mm looking rat yeah yeah it were n't one of them &lt; sort of &gt; manky old no horrible --UNCLEARWORD</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
41	S2T6	<i>so we've put these ramps in and they had these these metal ramps were &lt; sort of &gt; bolted to the ground and they were like</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
42	S37K	<i>Yeah very nice staff There 's a lovely security woman who &lt; sort of &gt; patrols the alcohol isle oh I know her yeah the</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
43	S2XV	<i>out of home so they actually wanted to be there but then they were &lt; sort of &gt; preyed on by the boys and it was just he</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
44	S35K	<i>series of graves there that they 've dug up the &lt; sort of &gt; noble part of the local cemetery uhu well they 're not kings</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
45	S29X	<i>erm yeah well he he was quite yeah I think he was quite a &lt; sort of &gt; one-nation Tory he was mm yeah a decent chap he</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
46	S35K	<i>getting justice I mean he 's pissed off with yeah you know giving &lt; sort of &gt; car bombers er asbos and erm electronic ankle</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–

47	S32Y	<i>of people as you do in any organization the &lt; sort of &gt; second in command initially was a woman sh- mm and she had a</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
48	S35K	<i>and the more I go down that line the more &lt; sort of &gt; strange coincidences I find mm mm er all connected with this</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
49	S2E2	<i>professional associations think of er t- achievements that they &lt; sort of &gt; are above and beyond what you 've actually</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
50	S2AX	<i>whereas Radio One is the is the most hip and then Radio Two is like yeah for &lt; sort of &gt; middle aged people um for like</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
51	S2T6	<i>yeah you know for business or something like that and then you can &lt; sort of &gt; like check their mail their profile and that</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
52	S2AX	<i>no I s- I suppose I associate it I do n't know much about it but I associate it with &lt; sort of &gt; softer music like um yeah used</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
53	S29X	<i>it 's not like a sort of London classic cinema where it 's all &lt; sort of &gt; Italian Swedish French it 's right quite a healthy mix</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
54	S2TP	<i>thick yeah I mean at the moment they 're just like they look like &lt; sort of &gt; little dandelion leaves okay but they 're slightly</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
55	S28F	<i>yeah we did this all dressed up in onesies with &lt; sort of &gt; sparkly glowsticks and things and great did you make much</i>	nominal qualifier	exemplifier	–
56	S355	<i>any different or any better this time yeah mm and it did n't &lt; sort of &gt; feel really synthetic mm or like sometimes you feel</i>	discourse marker	hedge	strong opinions
57	S2ZU	<i>obviously some it 's not true for everybody but basically everybody 's &lt; sort of &gt; the same kind of person mm yeah</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
58	S2ZU	<i>I 've got perfectly decent friends there but they 're not of &lt; sort of &gt; that great they 're not soulmates calibre they 're not</i>	discourse marker	hedge	–
59	S2XV	<i>what 's going on than when you 're when you 're eighteen and nineteen you 're &lt; sort of &gt; invisible so exactly yes but I</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
60	S2T6	<i>and they reckon Britain is &lt; sort of &gt; below European standards standards on the amount of yeah living space living</i>	discourse marker	hedge	strong opinions
61	S2FT	<i>I 'll do it tomorrow yeah so you do n't get a chance to &lt; sort of &gt; do a crap job of it hmm or at least when you do a crap</i>	discourse marker	hedge	strong opinions
62	S2T6	<i>yes that 's right and so you know it 's fantastic in n it ? I was &lt; sort of &gt; trying to explain yeah to --ANONnameM that you</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
63	S2T6	<i>he could amend it oh well he can do that yeah yeah cos I was &lt; sort of &gt; saying to him he should was saying to him you</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
64	S263	<i>well that wo n't work for for me here because er we 'll be eating &lt; sort of &gt; oh ri- around about yeah then so I said er I 'll</i>	discourse marker	negative politeness	ambiguous
65	S2ZU	<i>guy if he could call us a taxi to get back to where we were staying cos like he just &lt; sort of &gt; it 's like taxi you 're not gon na</i>	quotative/a mbiguous	–	–
66	S2CY	<i>no they did something naughty because it was er &lt; sort of &gt; see how quick cos --ANONnameM 's not the quickest person</i>	interpreting content	discourse marker	–
67	S28F	<i>no no it 's and every now and then they &lt; sort of &gt; go oh there 's you know there 's a room available but it 's so hard to</i>	quotative/ to go	–	–
68	S28F	<i>and he &lt; sort of &gt; went oh bless his heart oh it was yeah oh sweet but then he was alright and he he rallied</i>	quotative/ to go	–	–
69	S2XV	<i>--ANONnameM so it 's not his dad &lt; sort of &gt; telling him what to do but he reports to --ANONnameM erm he 's doing a</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
70	S2PS	<i>mhm the name on Facebook yeah and you know they 'll hm then &lt; sort of &gt; maybe delete somebody and then they might</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
71	S2ZU	<i>I thought they were meant to reflect what they focus on in lectures which are &lt; sort of &gt; women and stuff cos there 's</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–

72	S2C9	<i>lousy but then you &lt; sort of &gt; ask around and like you 're asking - --ANONnameF like --ANONnameF 's family and it 's all</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
73	S2PS	<i>yeah like to some people yeah that oh &lt; sort of &gt; like people wanna know this yeah I I feel good about this I feel good</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
74	S2PY	<i>--UNCLEARWORD no but er you 'd be so much more &lt; sort of &gt; like urgh but you 'd think --UNCLEARWORD yeah yeah</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
75	S2PY	<i>you know if you if you &lt; sort of &gt; said oh well yeah I can save myself a fiver a week yeah but yeah then at one time it</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
76	S32Y	<i>at the bottom yeah yeah and obviously that 's the landlord 's responsibility but it 'd be quite nice to &lt; sort of &gt; mm say</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
77	S2XV	<i>yeah nobody nothing was said to anybody and then rather than &lt; sort of &gt; saying ooh it was --UNCLEARWORD she this</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
78	S2AJ	<i>could see it was dusky yeah and he so he got it like this and &lt; sort of &gt; like I thought you were joking and I was like he was</i>	quotative/like	–	–
79	S2T6	<i>loss of agriculture and oh god you know and then cos you 're really he 's &lt; sort of &gt; like goi- oh yeah blah blah blah</i>	quotative/like	–	–
80	S2C9	<i>that would be really cool and --ANONnameF &lt; sort of &gt; had to say like you know it would be nice to do something like</i>	quotative/like	–	–
81	S2C9	<i>I appreciate that she thinks she 's being like the bigger person &lt; sort of &gt; saying like oh okay I I just ca n't be bothered</i>	quotative/like	–	–
82	S2T6	<i>and they were &lt; sort of &gt; like saying how yeah great it was oh I ca n't I think oh bloody hell you know it would</i>	quotative/like	–	–
83	S2ZU	<i>he 's not really my he that house is rented out &lt; sort of &gt; something someone is living there oh so he ca n't stay is it a nice</i>	doubtful information	discourse marker	–
84	S2ZU	<i>thing there yeah but da- but yeah but he 's &lt; sort of &gt; doing work on it and I think he 's sort of ruining it oh oh well</i>	doubtful information	discourse marker	–
85	S2T6	<i>that 's right yeah yeah but at the moment they just &lt; sort of &gt; build houses and and they finish up as yeah mm sort of er</i>	doubtful information	discourse marker	–
86	S2AX	<i>me dad 's like this he 's got like a a &lt; sort of &gt; grasp on what 's happening but not not necessarily like like if me dad sees</i>	doubtful information	discourse marker	dissatisfaction
87	S263	<i>they did n't come across as mm yeah being &lt; sort of &gt; adults no they they were still children well you 've got ta go</i>	untrue information	adverbial qualifier	–
88	S2UT	<i>three days afterwards and she said you really should slow down as you get up mm &lt; sort of &gt; every time and I 'm afraid I</i>	quotative	–	–
89	S28F	<i>know er so we set the thing up and so yeah that 's fine it 's filming so then I &lt; sort of &gt; said right yeah I 'm gon na do it</i>	quotative/verbale dicendi	–	–
90	S3C6	<i>the UK but I would say I 'm English mm erm and &lt; sort of &gt; said well you know I think a lot of English people think the</i>	quotative/verbale dicendi	–	–
91	S2T6	<i>speed model with automatic choke oh right and er I &lt; sort of &gt; said to she said oh what should I do ? and I went well it 'll</i>	quotative/verbale dicendi	–	–
92	S346	<i>they 've yeah yeah they 're they 're like for kids really cost they 're &lt; sort of &gt; scrunched all round your knee yeah no they 're</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
93	S32Y	<i>his former former w- the woman who stole his &lt; sort of &gt; s- or his second wife or whatever his second wife who stole all his</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
94	S2PS	<i>I ca n't imagine &lt; sort of &gt; deleting my account or is n't it quite hard mm to delete your account on Facebook ?</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
95	S2PS	<i>I ca n't mm imagine now &lt; sort of &gt; going off it I I I it 's like I would n't say it would n't would n't make any</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
96	S2ZU	<i>story is that when oh yeah when we went last year we &lt; sort of &gt; took a wrong turn and we had a motorcyc- or a scooter</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge

97	S355	<i>you lose it is irritating sort of yes become &lt; sort of &gt; attached to my erm because I thi- yeah well we 've checked in the</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
98	S2AX	<i>Radi- Radio Two 's more sort of just relaxing &lt; sort of &gt; cheerful happy uh music and then Terry Wogan-y but he 's</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
99	S2XV	<i>was asked if he would go along basically to &lt; sort of &gt; assess the kids on their what on what they were doing and how</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
100	S24D	<i>I could eventually fill up the flood okay but that would take ages you ca n't &lt; sort of &gt; undo an action that 's a shame no it</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
101	S28F	<i>it felt really nice to be able to do that and &lt; sort of &gt; donate the money in his memory giving something back to them</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
102	S2TP	<i>I mean someone 's basically stuck &lt; sort of &gt; paving slabs on their side along the boundaries er yeah okay of the beds to</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
103	S2T6	<i>'s right but you know it 's &lt; sort of &gt; like a courtesy thing yeah and er and that work well do n't it ? it works really well</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
104	S263	<i>yeah yeah like for like hello ah look at him looking up proper &lt; sort of &gt; double glazed yeah double glazed</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
105	S2AX	<i>you can sort of get yourself you can fold the page back and get &lt; sort of &gt; snuggled down in your bed or whatever with it</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
106	S2T6	<i>everything was snowed in and er this woman came &lt; sort of &gt; the housekeeper type cos she was er the only one there she</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	hedge
107	S2PS	<i>it might be a famous person yeah it might be &lt; sort of &gt; someone you 've not yeah seen for a while yeah yeah you know I</i>	discourse marker	hedge	-
108	S382	<i>nothing really we just it was like high all the time we just &lt; sort of &gt; chilled it was really nice actually went to the cinema</i>	discourse marker	hedge	-
109	S2AJ	<i>it 's --ANONnameF well that 's &lt; sort of &gt; cleared it up but obviously and then he was like er before he just talked in</i>	discourse marker	dissatisfaction	-
110	S2JK	<i>Loch Ness that there was sort of hidden cave with the Loch Ness monster &lt; sort of &gt; hid away but erm they have n't found</i>	adverbial qualifier	dissatisfaction	-
111	S2T6	<i>and yeah and we &lt; sort of &gt; chat about the state of the world and stuff like that but honestly II 'm you know rapidly</i>	discourse marker	dissatisfaction	-
112	S2CY	<i>they got four of them yes &lt; sort of &gt; spaced out in like one here about sort of maybe this bit bi- mm bit taller than this little</i>	adverbial qualifier	adjuster	filler
113	S355	<i>you could even &lt; sort of &gt; loosely er put the tie wrap on loosely to keep it in position on the yeah branch branch like mm</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	filler
114	S32Y	<i>well she is very er &lt; sort of &gt; timid well not timid but she 's um you know sort of s- s- not one to shout and rant</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	filler
115	S2FQ	<i>there 's gon na be erm a erm a &lt; sort of &gt; journo type down there there 's going to be erm the person who heads up</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	filler
116	S23A	<i>yeah gets weird really quickly I would imagine and the &lt; sort of &gt; tepid water outdoors it they 're normally like you 'd be in</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	filler
117	S2AX	<i>you know they live in yeah like if you 're in the sort of uh in the urban uh urban &lt; sort of &gt; inner city then then that 's</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
118	S2T6	<i>he was a bit abrupt you know and yeah like &lt; sort of &gt; like and shouted out the window rather than getting out and walking</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
119	S2PY	<i>I mean it 's sort of mm you know it 's sort of this sort of thing you know this &lt; sort of &gt; and er there 's a list of of sort of they</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
120	S2PY	<i>yeah but I mean it 's &lt; sort of &gt; mm you know it 's sort of this sort of thing you know this sort of and er there 's</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
121	S2T6	<i>oh dear you know bet that did n't go down well no it did n't he he &lt; sort of &gt; really sort of but he ca n't take it can he ?</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler

122	S2T6	<i>they 're they 're long and sort of got this sort of slinky &lt; sort of &gt; right yeah that would be good anything and I could bring</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
123	S2T6	<i>they 're alright but they there 's sort of right some good material &lt; sort of &gt; yeah they 're they 're long and sort of got this</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
124	S28F	<i>the boat in about once or twice in the year yeah but so we &lt; sort of &gt; go but yeah we do that and then obviously winter we</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
125	S2XV	<i>into teaching and you 're sort of straight in university where you 've &lt; sort of &gt; your that much you 've got a bit more and a</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
126	S2FT	<i>you have n't given it a name yeah I 'm just curious mm Cos I think it 's a really &lt; sort of &gt; seasons are quite a</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
127	S28F	<i>no no no no I &lt; sort of &gt; think that the the there may be something somewhere I think there 's so much we ca n't explain</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
128	S2ZU	<i>this is what I it 's quite like trendy but it 's er I du n no yeah it 's &lt; sort of &gt; it sort of does look it 's like something you 'd</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
129	S2AJ	<i>? yeah anyway so we 're doing it and he was in all day erm and then he text me &lt; sort of &gt; I did n't get a message for ages</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
130	S29X	<i>dropped away a bit yeah and I know it 's still going yeah but this is &lt; sort of &gt; almost they 've crossed over yeah and this is</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
131	S2ZU	<i>cos they could n't no no the you know where those houses &lt; sort of &gt; where was this ? --ANONplace it 's in --ANONplace</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
132	S2PS	<i>yeah it could be just very basic but some people choose to um &lt; sort of &gt; almost like share everything they 've done</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
133	S3C6	<i>it 's not as though you 're just &lt; sort of &gt; like no I did n't know no that 's it I knew where she was and we always had the</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
134	S2FT	<i>well there 's somewhere in --ANONplace but I do n't know if there 's anywhere more &lt; sort of &gt; anywhere rather than just</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
135	S2NQ	<i>du n no if he will or not at the last house we were at we had erm I had &lt; sort of &gt; gold again gold ones that you stick metal</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
136	S32Y	<i>s changed it because it it you know I 've got I 've got the message yeah but when I &lt; sort of &gt; try when I try and follow the</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
137	S346	<i>Wallis if you when you send for it it 's &lt; sort of &gt; I think I 'm not sure if it 's about three pound for delivery but it 's free</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
138	S2AX	<i>embarrassed about it or I think I think you should just &lt; sort of &gt; should n't be embarrassed no you should n't have to be</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
139	S23A	<i>it 's just like a food replacement thing &lt; sort of &gt; like er sort of like a Weight Watchers type shake except oh right like</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
140	S2NQ	<i>it wo n't be able to fly so I mm sort of poked it and it &lt; sort of &gt; yeah as you do when you 've just headbutted a window you</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
141	S2PY	<i>that 's something that you 've got &lt; sort of &gt; like a bit of --UNCLEARWORD behind it it do n't really matter so much that 's</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
142	S2T6	<i>no no no whatever you do I mean I you know he &lt; sort of &gt; comes rou- well he comes round to mine probably once a</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
143	S2T6	<i>it was n't an expensive one &lt; sort of &gt; quite cheap but it was more expensive than the very cheap ones yeah and er when</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
144	S2JK	<i>I ca n't really I ca n't no it 's not like a detailed image it 's &lt; sort of &gt; just what they can see but --UNCLEARWORD I was</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
145	S2XV	<i>it 's not a bad deal actually erm but yeah the do have this real &lt; sort of &gt; I do n't know there is a problem with them just</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
146	S28F	<i>when he was getting so he could n't really speak er you &lt; sort of &gt; knew that he was he knew you were knew you knew he</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler

147	S23A	<i>it 's just like a food replacement thing sort of like er &lt; sort of &gt; like a Weight Watchers type shake except oh right like</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
148	S355	<i>that 's generally more the &lt; sort of &gt; region- local and regional trains that yeah are more crowded because mm it 's</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
149	S2ZU	<i>but it 's also just sort of &lt; sort of &gt; smaller ones yeah like there 's yeah in some colleges there 'll be like six or seven so and</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
150	S3C6	<i>that I was n't a hundred per cent what to do so I just &lt; sort of &gt; said took her up to a desk and one of the older ones said</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
151	S2T6	<i>why well that 's right it 's right he &lt; sort of &gt; er he said something the other day about erm some friend of his you know</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
152	S2T6	<i>but I was looking on this &lt; sort of &gt; you know the sort of what is yeah blah blah blah and er it said something about your</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
153	S2XV	<i>never got any credit on their phones so it 's &lt; sort of &gt; that home they do n't have home they do n't have landlines because</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
154	S2AX	<i>t Yeah I mean Three 's &lt; sort of &gt; the most uh the most what ? I guess it 's sort of is it like the most highbrow of</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
155	S2ZU	<i>was like I mean o- one of them is cos you 'll get er you 're meant to have a &lt; sort of &gt; choice of questions so you have you</i>	discourse marker	–	adjuster
156	S2AX	<i>he 's claimed to have hated the you know the &lt; sort of &gt; posh uh yeah english people who dominated the BBC in the olden</i>	adverbial qualifier	–	confirmation request
157	S2T6	<i>investigated it and they 're all they 're &lt; sort of &gt; hanging on the tree right ? in his wood oh so he immediately got a great</i>	adverbial qualifier	–	confirmation request
158	S35U	<i>but I do n't know his name crops up in &lt; sort of &gt; you know he 's one of those actors who you see his face but you do</i>	discourse marker	–	confirmation request
159	S2T6	<i>new one I put in oh incredible in n it ? it is is n't it yeah yeah you know &lt; sort of &gt; how these how these things come on yeah</i>	discourse marker	–	confirmation request
160	S2QU	<i>s good and I 'm not really giving him unless he asks for it milk at bedtime so trying to &lt; sort of &gt; oh right mm he did n't</i>	discourse marker	–	confirmation request
161	S2AX	<i>so it 's going up exponentially and &lt; sort of &gt; yeah um t- t- two to the two to the power of two to the power of N is n't</i>	discourse marker	–	confirmation request
162	S2T6	<i>stay places to stay yeah yeah &lt; sort of &gt; really reasonable yeah and they were all yeah in the middle of town you know yeah</i>	discourse marker	–	confirmation request
163	S263	<i>do you just go out in your wellies with er good w- good eyes or or is it metal detecting &lt; sort of &gt; ? no no it 's not not metal</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	confirmation request
164	S28F	<i>yeah exactly and that that 's it that 's good at least you 're &lt; sort of &gt; g- recognising that now are n't you ? yeah yeah so</i>	discourse marker	negative politeness	confirmation request
165	S346	<i>yeah I think they &lt; sort of &gt; run out of things to do do n't they ? and then they just mm oh no they 're skinny</i>	discourse marker	–	confirmation request
166	S2DD	<i>were we ? but then when I read about it I quite liked it cos it was off the tourist &lt; sort of &gt; up here yeah yeah still feels quite</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	–
167	S35K	<i>zilch yeah yeah no that is very weird well I think you just &lt; sort of &gt; put that aside yeah and just forget about it move</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	–
168	S3C6	<i>sat in my coat it 'd be that cold it 's like we ca n't do this and we had &lt; sort of &gt; like a phase where we do n't know why but</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	–
169	S2AJ	<i>he is socially awkward like always like it is not put on but &lt; sort of &gt; on and off yeah sometimes he 's fine and sometimes</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	–
170	S3C6	<i>and --ANONnameM was &lt; sort of &gt; coming coming ducking his head under I used to like that though cos he used he</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	–
171	S2NQ	<i>cos he was beaten yeah so he &lt; sort of &gt; kicked off there yeah so yeah it is well yeah well-known he 's got a a bit of a</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	–



172	S3C6	wandering around a little one I tend to < sort of > go and stop and then you you 're watching and you look at them just to	discourse marker	adjuster	–
173	S2T6	and I thought hang on this is extra or is this and I < sort of > declined because I thought it might be it might cost me	discourse marker	adjuster	–
174	S2T6	well of course you are yeah but a lot of the places were < sort of > alright passable yeah I 'm sure they are I mean yeah	discourse marker	hedge	–
175	S346	cater for every case I know it seems to be very much < sort of > chunkier heels now for the boots it is for this season she	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
176	S2T6	that 's alright okay he 's < sort of > one of these farmers who yeah you know no one tells him to do anything he owns that	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
177	S2ZU	what is the status quo to do mm which sort of I think stops people being < sort of > a bit more interesting than they might be	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
178	S2T6	oh god and then he got he you know he went home and < sort of > found out all this stuff printed it off and and er you know	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
179	S35K	you 'll be dealing with producers first I mean we we 've had a < sort of > s- skip through the internet looking for actors	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
180	S35U	and I was < sort of > half watching it mm it 's still good it 's still a bit you know the end is a bit	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
181	S2T6	in a house in --ANONplace which was a private house yeah and but it was < sort of > like one of these sort of mass	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
182	S3AV	I was < sort of > looking around and I was like no and my parents were like really ? do you do you want to	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
183	S2T6	he 'd sort of like hop on another branch yeah and that branch would < sort of > like come up and he 'd go along the edge	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
184	S3C6	cos there was a kid that was honestly panicked and lost the the parent and we < sort of > stopped and they these teenage	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
185	S2T6	is n't there which comes < sort of > more or less from er where the garden centre is on the other side that 's right of the	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
186	S24E	Stavanger 's < sort of > more or less most of Norway would be north of --ANONplace no yeah yeah and I mean the	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
187	S32Y	he was we did n't earn that much on it but it was just a < sort of > prestige thing to have really yeah absolutely um but one	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
188	S2AX	Three 's I think it 's quite highbrow but it 's h- it 's music < sort of > highbrow music and then four 's sort of yeah news	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
189	S2ZU	it was quite first first time they like it was in --ANONplace it was like < sort of > the roughest oh yeah they liked dragged	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
190	S263	here if you go and get me my glass again which I < sort of > obviously put away but er --UNCLEARWORD mm	adverbial qualifier	negative politeness	–
191	S2XV	it was just a nightmare she seemed to be permanently grisly and < sort of > did n't want to eat and her skin she kept coming	discourse marker	negative politeness	–
192	S2ZU	yes erm d- no like you see like this this part ? < sort of > if you if you just cut me a slice and I 'll just eat I 'll just eat around	discourse marker	negative politeness	–
193	S2PY	chickens are they are they 're that 's er I mean they 're chickens you eat they 're only s- < sort of > nine months old are	adverbial qualifier	number marking	–
194	S355	than erm certain other times is er mm I sometimes get up at < sort of > seven half seven and then other times it 's er well	adverbial qualifier	number marking	–
195	S2UT	were they were they were < sort of > this size a mass of bloom and not as much erm mm mm actual foliage now it may be	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	–
196	S263	you used to have to wait < sort of > like five six seven years yeah before you could see a film well if you 'd missed it	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	–

197	S2XV	<i>him out for &lt; sort of &gt; forty-five minutes and a hour in the evening that 's nice though cos it gets you out it does well</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	–
198	S3C6	<i>'s not twenty-four degrees in here it feels more like &lt; sort of &gt; fifteen sixteen degrees it 's really cold yeah I was just</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	–
199	S346	<i>I if I if I bought a lot if I bought &lt; sort of &gt; three hundred pounds of stuff and then I send loads of it back and I 've got two</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	–
200	S2C9	<i>one point to me once but I you know you have to &lt; sort of &gt; cut back you know when you go out you 're you ca n't be</i>	quotative	–	–

### Appendix 3. Like

1	S24E	<i>said yeah yeah I mean it it was there yeah er you know that is and then the air is &lt; like &gt; pure and the mist goes up from the</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
2	S23A	<i>see they are actually &lt; like &gt; quite comfortable if you put them on er just never gon na wear them I wo n't get down the</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
3	S23A	<i>but like in in a kind of &lt; like &gt; s- environment where most people sort of recognise each other and like it 's all fine it is yeah</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
4	S23A	<i>technically my work shoes are kind of &lt; like &gt; slippers cos I only really wear them at work indoors I bet I think Forbidden</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
5	S23A	<i>oh you might 've heard of this one it 's &lt; like &gt; a first person shooter Mist ? heard of Mist ? oh yeah yeah I know the</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
6	S23A	<i>the people who are like in there as well who are &lt; like &gt; looking at you it 's just a weird dynamic in general no that 's wha</i>	adverbial qualifier	adjuster	filler
7	S23A	<i>I do the air 's all like muggy and dirty and weird and &lt; like &gt; you feel clogged up and like ca n't sweat properly see in a</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	filler
8	S23A	<i>I overspent at TK Maxx quite significantly yeah I bought &lt; like &gt; three pairs of shoes I was genuinely desperate for shoes</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
9	S23A	<i>literally it and I 've had them for a &lt; like &gt; six years and I 've only worn them twice oh they 're n- they 're Clarks mm they</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
10	S23A	<i>I would 've known at the time yeah mm I do n't know &lt; like &gt; fifty oh that 's a good guess sounds like a good guess sixty</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
11	S24E	<i>'s like I think it 's from Bergen I think it 's &lt; like &gt; a hu- three hundred and twenty days of rain really ? a year oh dear we</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
12	S23A	<i>leaflet yeah just no cos there 'd be like one or two exactly be &lt; like &gt; one or two mm organic ones and you 're like oh there</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
13	S24A	<i>then there 's the shadow behind it mm so you can see kind of &lt; like &gt; two or three lines well two lines pretty nifty is n't it ?</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
14	S23A	<i>that 's like a mi- like takes like an hour and a half or whatever &lt; like &gt; hour and a half it 's not gon na be an hour and a</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
15	S23A	<i>one the thingy that --ANONnameM sent me &lt; like &gt; two years ago after the time I was here that I was supposed to send on</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
16	S263	<i>is that quite near you ? yeah --ANONplace 's &lt; like &gt; an hour away yeah and it 's fifty minutes on the flight I think I 'd</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
17	S263	<i>I think that cost something &lt; like &gt; thirty quid or something oh to get it made so she was was it ? it 's very nice</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
18	S23A	<i>this one looked really good on the website and then when it arrived it took &lt; like &gt; over a month to arrive and so I I</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
19	S23A	<i>that sort of comes together about &lt; like &gt; quarter to ten at a pub in summer and you go oh shall we have a barbecue now oh</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
20	S263	<i>oh god yeah in --ANONplace well the thing is &lt; like &gt; how funny I did n't know that was thirty years behind</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening

21	S23A	<i>I'll bring it back okay I'll do that &lt; like &gt; tomorrow or something okay I'll take it downstairs for now cos how long are</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
22	S24E	<i>Germany is a big country but you know &lt; like &gt; it was north of immediately north Stuttgart were you near to Stuttgart</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
23	S23A	<i>if I was to like charge by the hour for making that sock that would be &lt; like &gt; like how much it would be and I was like</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
24	S23A	<i>and it was really well priced mm &lt; like &gt; about six quid or something mm and it had ducks on and it had all the story about</i>	adverbial qualifier	approx. number	loosening
25	S28F	<i>I mean er I know it 's a little bit hit but it was &lt; like &gt; almost solid coming out and I went to the doctor after so</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
26	S23A	<i>I prefer a steam room to a sauna jump in cold mm oh no I do the air 's all &lt; like &gt; muggy and dirty and weird and like you</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
27	S23A	<i>quite like the orangey-ness cos it 's &lt; like &gt; a bit different do n't usually get did n't actually notice the orangey-ness that</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
28	S23A	<i>the first bottle of wine we had was &lt; like &gt; Hardy 's or something and it was n't very good so I just thought ah let 's just</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
29	S24D	<i>yeah she 's nice she 's well she 's basically &lt; like &gt; --ANONnameM 's sister cos they 've always kind of grown up</i>	adverbial qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
30	S28F	<i>I'm doing I'm taking those and that 's stopped &lt; like &gt; a lot of the night sweats and the hot flushes which w- did n't bother</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
31	S24E	<i>if you want UK inflation is now nought percent erm I think sometimes there 's just &lt; like &gt; a little bug in the system</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
32	S23A	<i>mm they 're really soft and leathery and &lt; like &gt; mm mm not very high and and yeah they 're good quality and nice and</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
33	S23A	<i>cos mm I think it 's gon na be &lt; like &gt; short enough hey yeah right what else that goes right d' you want this gold bit ?</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
34	S26N	<i>place where they do n't really sell them yeah erm we just asked a &lt; like &gt; a at the fish shop was n't ? yeah or the fish</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
35	S263	<i>I'm glad you 're I'm glad you 're &lt; like &gt; ordering something and not saying so --ANONnameM would you like me</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
36	S23A	<i>yeah exactly bad it 's an important &lt; like &gt; break in my day to like yeah cook and eat and stuff I do n't know you see</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
37	S28F	<i>you 're in and out almo- &lt; like &gt; erm the same day mm or because I had problems with the anaesthetic I often had to stay</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	–
38	S23A	<i>no I think actually I thought from &lt; like &gt; first viewing I thought they were too square toed but actually once they 're on</i>	nominal qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
39	S27D	<i>I'm not sure about that I think it might just be &lt; like &gt; a trend well I wish they 'd get rid of it it 's doing my head in like</i>	nominal qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
40	S23A	<i>I've gone from having &lt; like &gt; no workable slippers to now having a good selection of slippers it 's good excellent well</i>	nominal qualifier	lexical imprecision	–
41	S23A	<i>it might not fit okay it 's just slightly &lt; like &gt; maybe it fits me maybe it does n't fit me kinda thing okay I'll try it yeah and</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
42	S23A	<i>then you do n't have to keep guessing it was &lt; like &gt; a double bluff yeah yeah but you also guessed that it was gon na</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
43	S23A	<i>playing games oh cool team playing erm &lt; like &gt; that exists besides Pandemic I have heard of that yeah you somewhere</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	–
44	S23A	<i>god oh he 's been talking about that to me for ages &lt; like &gt; yeah he 's finally gotten some of it last --ANONplace Christmas</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	filler
45	S23A	<i>some of those spas no there 's a great one at dance camp &lt; like &gt; mm just like mainly nice and then you just run out into</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	filler

46	S23A	<i>oh well but in any case even if it was light &lt; like &gt; I mean it does n't matter no it just depends who you 're sharing the sauna</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	filler
47	S27D	<i>get in positions of extreme power &lt; like &gt; mm er what 's happened now I mean you 're y- y- you 're trusting people who</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	filler
48	S24E	<i>the last things I want to do is to say erm no you have to do it like this or &lt; like &gt; you know if they 're doing something</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	filler
49	S23A	<i>unlike most board games where you 've got ta &lt; like &gt; try and be the good whatever you have trying to be like really bad</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	–
50	S23A	<i>they could get caught in your hair yeah you would get loads in your hair &lt; like &gt; I would anyway oh oh god they 'd</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	–
51	S23A	<i>--UNCLEARWORD change most of the time but &lt; like &gt; in in a kind of like s- environment where most people sort of</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	–
52	S23A	<i>it 's actually you know it 's fine mm but &lt; like &gt; we thought these bits would come up quite nice as contrast-y mm i- when it</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	–
53	S23A	<i>and it 's yeah I well I bought some like red ballet shoes from TK Maxx not long ago but &lt; like &gt; I overspent at TK Maxx</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	–
54	S23A	<i>I with a towel waiting but I du n no --UNCLEARWORD &lt; like &gt; neither of us really like getting pruny and that seems to</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	–
55	S23A	<i>oh yeah yeah they 're just actually not that comfy for me &lt; like &gt; they 're bunions got your bunions they 're slightly</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	–
56	S23A	<i>we do n't have any all at all yeah I do n't mind &lt; like &gt; I 'd o- I normally prefer like tomato purée in place of ketchup mm</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	–
57	S24E	<i>I know but I 'm just saying it 's not because he 's &lt; like &gt; erm pious or something no it 's just no god erm I mean the</i>	adverbial qualifier	exemplifier	strong opinions
58	S23A	<i>I 've since decided that this is the better way around but if you ah &lt; like &gt; later decide that it 's u- in fact the wrong way</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	exemplifier
59	S23A	<i>that was fake Tetris was n't it ? yeah you could have &lt; like &gt; fruit or you could have it like skulls one and stuff like yeah</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
60	S23A	<i>no no they 're from &lt; like &gt; bison or something or cows or something they are real horns they are most certainly not we are</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
61	S23A	<i>like the when you sauté them you chop yeah them up and sauté them with &lt; like &gt; garlic and or an onion how are the</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
62	S24D	<i>he 's like so he 's also made &lt; like &gt; maybe a castle for someone online like Stampy he 's also maybe ? made a castle for</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
63	S23A	<i>maybe they were edible but mm but they were n't like --UNCLEARWORD but only &lt; like &gt; a gravy and hidden</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
64	S23A	<i>like spending my no whatever time it is so that 's a bit weird I 've never been into one &lt; like &gt; at a gym or something</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
65	S23A	<i>I 'm normally quite an anti-sweet kind of I 'm not into &lt; like &gt; chocolate or like taste person I du n no sweet chocolatey</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
66	S24E	<i>they do n't come from that kind of culture it 's &lt; like &gt; we went out for dinner in Thailand every night nobody was drinking</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
67	S24E	<i>in that case we should just decide on &lt; like &gt; a park or something to meet them and go around mm bring their bikes have</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
68	S23A	<i>you could use it for that too I could use it with my violin yeah you could r- &lt; like &gt; read a book at a desk be like what-</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
69	S263	<i>oh yes yes and for something &lt; like &gt; a return ticket cost me about twelve pounds whereas right erm what they do would</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
70	S23A	<i>I that 's gone it sounded like a tennis ball &lt; like &gt; packing oh yeah mm thank you very much d' you want some</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–

71	S23A	<i>but you can see how like like I imagine in my lifestyle &lt; like &gt; I could very easily like say that I do n't have time to cook</i>	discourse marker	filler	–
72	S263	<i>I tried a couple extravagantly yeah or exorbitantly priced and just thought I can just do better &lt; like &gt; I had one haircut</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
73	S23A	<i>say if you wan na &lt; like &gt; swap your T-shirt because like they had on the same website they had like a nice watch one</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
74	S26N	<i>the other areas decisions get made so &lt; like &gt; mine and other areas mm mm it 's a bit scary in n it ? you know a bit</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
75	S24E	<i>kids and both of them and &lt; like &gt; if we 're at lunch and -- ANONnameM 's going spare no no it 's no fun and</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
76	S27D	<i>researched this and this how about you try &lt; like &gt; living off organic fruit ? Or how about you try this ? yeah um but I do</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
77	S24E	<i>I meant in terms of the the general pace of life yeah similar yeah very similar I mean it 's &lt; like &gt; a similar to Germany</i>	discourse marker	filler	–
78	S23A	<i>it it yeah it 's time yeah definitely also &lt; like &gt; just being around somebody else 's house even though you 've been asked to</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
79	S26N	<i>I do n't carry any cash I know what it is it 's &lt; like &gt; you 're buying him an ice cream yeah it 's not that you 're going to</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
80	S23A	<i>quite I quite like ch- er mascarpone- ee chocolate in &lt; like &gt; salsas like spicy salsas mm yeah that 's quite good</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
81	S23A	<i>but I just think &lt; like &gt; for me I could very easily if there was something quick that I could use like that to not cook</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
82	S23A	<i>oh this is good yeah oh perfect excellent thank you it 's for &lt; like &gt; like when I do stuff like well there 's certain I do n't</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
83	S23A	<i>kind of person try and attempt to try it bit suspicious of &lt; like &gt; someone coming up with like the ultimate nutrition thing</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
84	S263	<i>kneading the rug so he does n't ye- I mean I notice &lt; like &gt; the door 's been open sometimes some morning and I presume the</i>	discourse marker	exemplifier	–
85	S23A	<i>I presume yeah but like h- when you 're buying it off like a small estate &lt; like &gt; a small batch then yeah they would they</i>	nominal qualifier	exemplifier	meta-level word
86	S23A	<i>from head to toe in &lt; like &gt; just mud and just horrible horrible stuff and it was just one of the greatest ones ever cos</i>	discourse marker	focuser	–
87	S23A	<i>was like my watch it was &lt; like &gt; John Stark and it said like he was the six hundred and ninety-ninth erm commander and</i>	discourse marker	focuser	–
88	S23A	<i>she had specific instruction not to go in the larder and went into the larder &lt; like &gt; repeatedly mm I was drunk when I was</i>	discourse marker	focuser	–
89	S23A	<i>chewing is kinda cool I 'm with you with the chewing in g- yeah in general yeah just &lt; like &gt; quite nice yeah yeah yeah I</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
90	S263	<i>you know yeah but blue rinse is a and then there 's another one that is &lt; like &gt; aimed at the younger or I du n no where</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	–
91	S23A	<i>he 's getting more vitamins and nutrients than he would do &lt; like &gt; otherwise I 'd like to think healthy yeah mm mm yeah</i>	discourse marker	hedge	–
92	S26N	<i>Easter and then she 's extended it again yeah oh so she 's she 's &lt; like &gt; really mucked us up in the sense of yeah mm what</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
93	S23A	<i>like with your yeah that 's really natural and enjoyable you look look really &lt; like &gt; relaxed there --UNCLEARWORD</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	softening of intensifiers
94	S27D	<i>I was surp- I was shocked mm Surpri- &lt; like &gt; yeah well if a doctor tells you your baby needs a jab it 's almost like they sell</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
95	S23A	<i>I do n't want these ones very good these are &lt; like &gt; weird ha ha no they 're exciting I know why you 've got those as well</i>	adverbial qualifier	hedge	strong opinions

96	S23A	<i>and they 're just kind of hidden and you think it 's &lt; like &gt; hidden healthiness I like hidden healthiness hidden healthiness</i>	nominal qualifier	hedge	strong opinions
97	S23A	<i>quite they 're just &lt; like &gt; a nice little red shoe really mm yeah they 're nice yeah cool oh my god never mind you might</i>	nominal qualifier	hedge	meta-level word
98	S23A	<i>used to drink shit tons of red wine oh my god mm shit tons good point that is &lt; like &gt; the only erm workable volume level</i>	nominal qualifier	hedge	meta-level word
99	S23A	<i>yeah the lid &lt; like &gt; it 's vacuum sealed on so you have to ping it off I think I do n't really know I</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
100	S23A	<i>the wine why d' you not have like a big &lt; like &gt; screw top of it yeah so it can like ? it should have with a big neck yeah mm</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
101	S23A	<i>they would like you to take your time over your wine I 'm sure and &lt; like &gt; air it a bit mm mm and they ca n't do that for</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
102	S23A	<i>oh right like smoothies all this shit ? but it 's &lt; like &gt; fully nutritionally balanced right so you could live just off this thing</i>	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
103	S27D	<i>Cos we do normal is n't it yeah just in case I it 's &lt; like &gt; what people do I 'm outside and I cut myself yeah with a stick</i>	discourse marker	hedge	–
104	S23A	<i>we did oh yeah yeah yeah so there 's like you know the he took a video of me doing &lt; like &gt; the Irish dancing on the on the</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
105	S23A	<i>mm so it was quite good these in as soon as they 're &lt; like &gt; even just a smidgen overdone yeah they become mm fairly</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
106	S23A	<i>healthy yeah mm mm yeah mm &lt; like &gt; it makes lots of yeah fair enough for that kind of person try and attempt to try it</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
107	S23A	<i>true that 's probably the right way I think mm I 've got &lt; like &gt; a taster of chocolate now maybe we should get the truffles</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
108	S23A	<i>we had a barbecue and there was no ketchup no ketchup &lt; like &gt; the condiments were all just missing oh and it was er I</i>	nominal qualifier	meta-level word	–
109	S23A	<i>suspicious of like someone coming up with &lt; like &gt; the ultimate nutrition thing in general really yeah or or like sort of</i>	discourse marker	enrichment	–
110	S23A	<i>really paranoid yeah at u- one of the obstacle races that we did they had this &lt; like &gt; giant communal hot tub thing and</i>	discourse marker	enrichment	–
111	S23A	<i>the sad thing about condiments and we we had had &lt; like &gt; this enormous thing and it was just yeah gone and none of</i>	discourse marker	enrichment	–
112	S23A	<i>soiling yeah he 's been pooping a lot erm no it 's just &lt; like &gt; a food replacement thing sort of like er sort of like a Weight</i>	discourse marker	enrichment	–
113	S23A	<i>makes sense well I use gib in a very different &lt; like &gt; meaning the word so I 'm gon na go with what the popular</i>	adverbial qualifier	adjuster	filler
114	S24A	<i>he driving that idea how is he how is he &lt; like &gt; putting it together where does that go to ? well he 's simply told I need a</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	filler
115	S23A	<i>his body was adjusting to mm like &lt; like &gt; going from eating actual food to just having liquid all the time ah go on and</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	filler
116	S23A	<i>Tetris is &lt; like &gt; the blocks and they come down it 's the one where the blocks come down yeah yeah no no no</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	filler
117	S23A	<i>I went to the --ANONplace festival and they 'd made &lt; like &gt; an old horsebox into a sauna mm that was quite cool but</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	filler
118	S23A	<i>where most people sort of recognise each other and &lt; like &gt; it 's all fine it is yeah yeah depends yeah depends I think</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	filler
119	S24E	<i>I do n't know it 's like Scottish and English you know it 's &lt; like &gt; there 's something where you say there 's a de- there 's</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	filler
120	S23A	<i>is n't there like a reaction in your body where &lt; like &gt; when you chew like which is why you n- you 're supposed to chew</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	filler

121	S23A	<i>so if you just put it in a smoothie with &lt; like &gt; other stuff like avocado and banana you do n't even taste it yeah but you get</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
122	S23A	<i>yeah uhu you have to like yeah you 're trying to catch the heroes this time rather than &lt; like &gt; yeah I 'm su- I 'm super into</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
123	S23A	<i>I think you 'd ruin both of them mm that is n't the best combo &lt; like &gt; like &gt; s- I they they 'd be better separately mm mm like</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
124	S23A	<i>the sort of tepid water outdoors it they 're normally &lt; like &gt; you 'd be in a erm like a swimsuit for that would n't you</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
125	S24E	<i>yeah that you you know as soon as you get further south &lt; like &gt; Mediterranean south it really does feel like you 're a</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
126	S24E	<i>they 're stoic northerners they 're not &lt; like &gt; erm open opening up their hearts homes and families to other people and</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
127	S27D	<i>you ca n't though er er once you start doing that &lt; like &gt; you 're I du n no I think researching it mm on the internet is the</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
128	S23A	<i>they 've just got into this new house and stuff but it 's just &lt; like &gt; it 's not that appealing especially as their house is</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
129	S27D	<i>we 're not all bad um I do n't know yeah but it 's all so &lt; like &gt; then that factory that they 're opening up um Nissan they 're</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
130	S23A	<i>oh it 's the the the recycling bin thing yeah it 's &lt; like &gt; this the white yeah yeah yeah oh my god this is so old</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
131	S23A	<i>d made like an old horsebox into a sauna mm that was quite cool but erm mm see I find &lt; like &gt; like I think going in water</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
132	S24D	<i>I guess he just &lt; like &gt; erm was I guess it 's just like erm things that thi- I guess erm he might have had maybe</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
133	S23A	<i>who had been staying around &lt; like &gt; she just like she just drinks ketchup that is like the sad thing about condiments and we</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
134	S24E	<i>not really no it 's not &lt; like &gt; it 's not sort of like a Mediterranean every meal there 's a wine bottle of the wine</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
135	S23A	<i>but it 's dark in saunas limited visibility is possible it 's not &lt; like &gt; it 's not like really light in a sauna it 's quite dark</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
136	S26N	<i>yeah yeah the reflectors you ought to see them they 're &lt; like &gt; they they were they we- cos we actually went up there this</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
137	S23A	<i>thank you it 's for like like when I do stuff &lt; like &gt; well there 's certain I do n't know what the names of the places are</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
138	S24E	<i>that 's why him and --ANONnameF and &lt; like &gt; he he loves -- ANONnameF he loves her she 's such a dream to his to</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
139	S23A	<i>very good oh yeah that 's &lt; like &gt; that 's proper from Yorkshire that is I 've never had it but it looks I know you guys</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
140	S23A	<i>think our friend who had been staying around like she just &lt; like &gt; she just drinks ketchup that is like the sad thing about</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
141	S23A	<i>that suspicious it it 's but like on a day to day basis you do change like what you need &lt; like &gt; and like other days you just</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
142	S23A	<i>at the beginning no we did n't no mm but you probably would 've done &lt; like &gt; I 've probably made that up no no you said</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
143	S24D	<i>I guess he just like erm was I guess it 's just &lt; like &gt; erm things that thi- I guess erm he might have had maybe a sensing</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
144	S23A	<i>I 'm not into like chocolate or &lt; like &gt; taste person I du n no sweet chocolatey type things but apple pies and things mm</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
145	S23A	<i>the kiwi nice mm very healthy I love smoothies yeah I just find &lt; like &gt; it 's just the easiest way to get lots of greens really</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler

146	S26N	<i>because of the so the &lt; like &gt; the reflectors on it make it -- UNCLEARWORD yeah yeah the reflectors you ought to see</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
147	S23A	<i>English politicians cos we were like yeah mm it 's a politician but then &lt; like &gt; you just ke- you w- you asked I 'm sure I</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
148	S28F	<i>I 've seen you flipping heck --UNCLEARWORD you were saying &lt; like &gt; it we 've probably got a few more erm s- call</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
149	S263	<i>was quite shocked but they are very well made yeah and they 're &lt; like &gt; they 've got this they 're wood but they almost look</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
150	S23A	<i>something like --ANONnameF or somebody &lt; like &gt; yeah or was it ? was it --ANONnameF 's --ANONnameF ? er that one</i>	discourse marker	filler	–
151	S23A	<i>these are organic wines ? no it 's &lt; like &gt; from this mm Naked Wines place mm well they 're quite good for like small</i>	discourse marker	filler	–
152	S26N	<i>colour to the normal rocks oh &lt; like &gt; like concrete bits you know just yeah that 's that 's so silly I mean there 's so many</i>	nominal qualifier	adjuster	filler
153	S23A	<i>used to like all organic things it seems have gone &lt; like &gt; not all of them like yeah although there 's definitely been a dip</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
154	S23A	<i>cooch up --UNCLEARWORD cooch up cooch up &lt; like &gt; well like you know you can sit like this ca n't you ? like with your</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
155	S23A	<i>well we sort of just say gib gib oh my gib &lt; like &gt; oh oh you gibbed it doo dah is like mm gib that 's what people say when</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
156	S23A	<i>I was like oh my god I have to get this for her &lt; like &gt; oh this is gon na be amazing oh wow oh --ANONnameF is gon na</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
157	S263	<i>oh I du n no you you would he 's done all sorts of things &lt; like &gt; yeah you 'd know Morse right I 'm have you heard of</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
158	S23A	<i>label after she got it in other words &lt; like &gt; oh yeah yeah after I got it after I got it I had second thoughts and I was oh I</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
159	S23A	<i>m did n't we overdone them at Christmas Day &lt; like &gt; really I think we did well did we overdo them ? maybe they were</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
160	S23A	<i>not considering how like mainstream it is thirteen years ago yeah but well exactly &lt; like &gt; yeah yeah it 's all and now it 's</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
161	S23A	<i>no that 's that 's true &lt; like &gt; yeah yeah I do n't think it does I th-it does something the saliva I mean that 's the</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
162	S263	<i>yeah yeah cos we do n't go in it no and it 's &lt; like &gt; well yeah your own territory yeah if you want it tidy and</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
163	S23A	<i>all this effort building a fire like making it all like this and &lt; like &gt; maybe you need to build yourselves up</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
164	S23A	<i>looks like rubbish to me no it 's been mashed loads of food and this 'll be also quite bad &lt; like &gt; no no no I thought they</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
165	S27D	<i>just be like a trend well I wish they 'd get rid of it it 's doing my head in &lt; like &gt; mm mind you I should n't be watching TV</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
166	S23A	<i>y- I just see it as like ah it 's a healthy drink mm yeah there is something weird about &lt; like &gt; you know as long as I</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
167	S24E	<i>the language is again &lt; like &gt; you know they have a it 's Germanic but there 's a lot of Norse influence as well mm erm</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
168	S263	<i>no yeah no affirming indeed so that was it it was &lt; like &gt; yeah mm well I yes er you know yes and w- yes there are a lot of</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
169	S263	<i>just dirty truly if they 're just dirty you actually in a way do n't notice &lt; like &gt; mm glasses actually mm yeah yeah I think</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
170	S263	<i>it would be eighty and be in there for like most of the day yeah yeah yeah and it 's &lt; like &gt; yeah absolutely not very good</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity



171	S263	<i>started chatting to her yeah and it 's just &lt; like &gt; yes yeah certain shows that that my brother had done in the in the past and</i>	discourse marker	common ground	marking interactivity
172	S23A	<i>I 'm totally gon na have to get my jumper at some point maybe we can all share the bag &lt; like &gt; have you got a light up</i>	discourse marker	common ground	confirmation request
173	S23A	<i>well we would n't put cheap stuff yeah no so like twenty mil thick slabs yeah they 're so heavy &lt; like &gt; there 's a tiny bit left</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
174	S263	<i>I quite like shutters Venetian er not Venetian erm what were they ? &lt; like &gt; fold-out ? yeah no they it 's er horizontal well I</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
175	S23A	<i>where you 've got ta like try and be the good whatever you have trying to be like really bad &lt; like &gt; as a dungeon runner ?</i>	discourse marker	confirmation request	–
176	S23A	<i>but it 's okay for me to eat no I know but do n't but not too is n't there &lt; like &gt; a reaction in your body where like when you</i>	discourse marker	confirmation request	–
177	S23A	<i>there 'll be more corks though the the cork 's &lt; like &gt; the vulnerable thing is n't it ? that 's like the thing mm I suppose that</i>	discourse marker	confirmation request	–
178	S23A	<i>I definitely wan na see what it 's about and mm you have &lt; like &gt; a busy week and do n't have time you say yeah I 'll just</i>	discourse marker	confirmation request	–
179	S2AX	<i>Yeah I mean Three 's sort of the most uh the most what ? I guess it 's sort of is it &lt; like &gt; the most highbrow of</i>	discourse marker	confirmation request	–
180	S23A	<i>they were like erm from an upcycle thing they 're not &lt; like &gt; bought straight from a shop but they are brand new you</i>	hypothetical statement	adverbial qualifier	–
181	S23A	<i>oh like hilariousness to have in your bathroom &lt; like &gt; yeah may that shine whilst I poo I quite like the idea er I 'll have</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
182	S263	<i>yeah you know tools and they 're all it 's in a corner you know and it 's yeah just &lt; like &gt; I have to which jar is it ? it 's</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
183	S23A	<i>but in any case it 's just a bit sort of weird having a shower seems fine like it 's &lt; like &gt; yeah yeah I can have a shower it 's</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
184	S23A	<i>had like quite a lot of I do n't think sediment is the word I think sediment is another thing &lt; like &gt; what 's the wine ? it was</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
185	S23A	<i>my day to like yeah cook and eat and stuff I do n't know you see sometimes I 'm just &lt; like &gt; at the office I 'm like this is the</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
186	S27D	<i>but they think it 's gon na be abroad and it 's &lt; like &gt; yeah hang on a minute you either bring like the main story was like</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
187	S27D	<i>I kind of I like that different side of a doctor giving me a different opinion &lt; like &gt; someone actually saying hang on a</i>	hypothetical statement	discourse marker	–
188	S23A	<i>a wine that brands itself as &lt; like &gt; having a taste of burnt toast and things like that yeah think that 's true mm mm it might</i>	quotative/ambiguous	–	–
189	S23A	<i>I finished that one is insane --ANONnameM asked me if I was to &lt; like &gt; charge by the hour for making that sock that</i>	quotative/ambiguous	–	–
190	S24E	<i>the Israelis were saying and it 's warm they were &lt; like &gt; it 's so green mm and it 's warm we said yeah yeah I mean it it</i>	quotative/to be	–	–
191	S23A	<i>a jumble sale like at the show --ANONnameM was like are you sure you 've licked this ? I 'm &lt; like &gt; yeah</i>	quotative/to be	–	–
192	S23A	<i>some of this ? and I was &lt; like &gt; yeah it went quite badly wrong it 's nowhere near as nice as it was gon na be I 'm</i>	quotative/to be	–	–
193	S23A	<i>I remember now you were &lt; like &gt; is n't that what they have in palaces ? mm mm mm oh yep ha where did you get them</i>	quotative/to be	–	–
194	S23A	<i>you coming out tonight ? no I you gibber oh no erm I 've got ta --UNCLEARWORD then you 're &lt; like &gt; oh you gibbed it I</i>	quotative/to be	–	–
195	S24E	<i>me saying how is it at the Mill Inn café ? and I 'd never mentioned it before I was &lt; like &gt; what are you doing ? I</i>	quotative/to be	–	–

196	S26N	--ANONnameN it was < like > oh yeah understand why you said that yeah yeah sorry but mm I put it on the system he put	quotative/ to be	-	-
197	S23A	just want a bit of cheese or something I 'm < like > I might just wan na just have a nose in yeah yeah yeah	quotative/ to be	-	-
198	S28F	it 's a food baby yeah she said < like > quite bloated you know ? so erm yeah so that must be cos --ANONnameM is a year	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
199	S23A	John Stark and it said < like > he was the six hundred and ninety-ninth erm commander and let my watch begin or what	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
200	S263	we 're talking like sackfuls of kindling yeah and I was just < like > right I could n't really carry sackfuls back no no no	quotative/to be	-	-

#### Appendix 4. Tipo

1	visokius bajerius sako, arba " O, kokia bobutė!" -Taip sako ant žmogaus, tipo, ane? -< tipo >, arba "Kokia merga!", "Kokia baisi!"	discourse marker	-	-
2	tai šiandien nunešė direktoriui pažymą, < tipo >, kad pas daktarą buvo, tai ir pasipasakojo, sakė, kad tipo tenai žemina pažymius, taip toliau.	interpreting content	discourse marker	inferential clarification
3	Žinai, aš tyliai takšt, takšt, takšt, nueinu prie lovos, atsisėdu, i žiūrau. O jis te jį, < tipo >, aš jį burriu. Jis, ranka taip i kyla i viršų, žinai.	interpreting content	discourse marker	inferential clarification
4	O kas čia filmavo? -Aš. -< tipo > pozuoja, žinai. -Čia bus geras. Kai nutarkavo. Jau kaip sutemę, ane? -Aha. -Moze, fu. Ką valgo?	interpreting content	discourse marker	inferential clarification
5	O, Dieve tapšnoji taip. -< tipo > gydai, žinai. -Eik tu sau, arba uogų dar, vaistai, žinai, va, kokie serbentai ar kas nors, žinai, tenai.	interpreting content	discourse marker	inferential clarification
6	Ir ir vėl au au savo, žinai. Jinai < tipo >, kad mane pripažino, žinai, aš ją paglosčiau, tai jinai iš karto atsisėdo, au au, o paskui vėl stand up	interpreting content	discourse marker	inferential clarification
7	bandys i kitą komandą NBA pereit. Kad iškeistų < tipo > jį. -Jis neturi ką daryt, ką jis daugiau darys, savavališkai negali. -Bet jis i Europą	interpreting content	discourse marker	inferential clarification
8	-Iš Akropolio ten to akmenukų. Pasiėmi akmenuką tai švilpia < tipo > nu negalima, žinai. Sako, o ten kiekvieną vakarą atvaro du sunkvežimiai tų	interpreting content	discourse marker	inferential clarification
9	atsimenu, kai šešiolika metų buvo, užsidedu tėvo megztinį, nes < tipo > aš jau vyresnis. Ir sako, prie Kalniečiu „Tegul tave užmigdo.“	interpreting content	discourse marker	inferential clarification
10	fantos tą tokį butelį davė, didžiulį, žinai, < tipo > atsigerk. Tas išvažiuoja, sakau, pasiimki fantą. Tas sako imk mergaitę, sako tik tu gerk	interpreting content	discourse marker	inferential clarification
11	Nu tikrai nei per mažai, nei per daug. Pusnuogė merga tai jo. -Ir be to čia gaunas kaip < tipo > "Vakaro žinios" apie tiesą, tai kaip nuogumas.	explanatory	discourse marker	inferential clarification
12	maždaug tėtis klausia mamos kur Lina, mama sako: Nežinau. -Tai čia < tipo > šeimoj priimta taip. Nu tai meluoja. Tai tada jeigu nesakai, tai	explanatory	discourse marker	inferential clarification
13	jokių lauktuvių. Nors anksčiau, kai maža buvau, atnešdavo. Dabar < tipo > užaugau, negalima. Nors dėl užaugimo yra abejonių. Nes	interpreting reason	discourse marker	inferential clarification
14	Aš ir galvojau apie eilėrašį Radausko, nu nesunkus eilėraštis. Ten su tom spalvom žinai, kad. -Nu nu. -Taip < tipo > kaip dailininkas. -Jau	interpreting reason	discourse marker	inferential clarification
15	Jeigu šeimoj priimta. Tai šeima tai ir tėtis, ir mama, ir jie abudu, ir brolis. -Tai, < tipo >, mama nenori su tėčiu pyktis, tai maždaug mamai viską	interpreting reason	discourse marker	inferential clarification
16	Kartą surišo kojas. -Ot gerai. -Nes tipo spardėmės spardėmės ir < tipo > norėjo pamokyt, ir surišo. Vat. Kojas, ir man buvo ir gėda ir taip	interpreting reason	discourse marker	inferential clarification
17	Ne, tokia bačka medaus ir tos rankos taip. -Ateik, pas mane, ateik. -Ir dar < tipo >, ir dar tipo tarptautinis ir angliškai, žinai - Kol my tñis nait	interpreting reason	discourse marker	inferential clarification
18	Nu neapgavo, nu už mokslą turėjau mokėti. -Ai nu jo, čia tai. -Atseit, < tipo > čia pasidžiauk. -Tu dabar turėtum, žinai, ką padaryti, taigi	interpreting reason	discourse marker	inferential clarification
19	Sėdim, žinai, valgom tas braškes ir Dainora man tik taukšt ... - Gytautai! - ... su šaukštu per galvą. Nu, < tipo >, kad šviežias šviežias.. - Navyna	interpreting content	discourse marker	inferential clarification

20	Žinai maži vaikai linkę muštis. O aš parašiau prie to, kad yra smurtas šeimoje. Kad čia < tipo > kaip socialinė kontrolė. -Aišku. O pirma	explanatory	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word
21	Bet ten matai, tik kažkurioj šaly buvo ta, ale akupunktūra, o paskui kitur, tai ten toks < tipo > masažas. -Bet vistiek, žėk, ką daro: šlaunis, šonai,	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
22	kai tvirtino krikščionybę, žodžiu, viską teigė priešingai. Vat, ir viskas, žodžiu, kas nuo anksčiau < tipo > buvo sakralu, šventa viskas,	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
23	O tas atpalaiduojantis, tai, Dieve, ten tiktai glosto. -Nu, < tipo > ir yra jis, žinai, relaksuojantis. -Nu, ten jau nieko daugiau nenori, seilė bėga	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
24	čia yra pati pradžia, pats startas < tipo > mano namų darbo. -Privargsi tu čia nemažai. -Nu nieko, nesvarbu, tai vat, o šiaip papasakok	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
25	Aš jau šiandien Naujakurių gatvėj buvau. - Ką ten veikei? - Nu ten < tipo > maža parduotuvytė. Kas antrą savaitę dirbti ir aštuoni šimtai	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
26	yra kaip mum bus paskui ta tema dėstoma žinai. -Mhm. -Auditorijoj, tai < tipo > nu vienas iš pamatinės filosofijos klausimų, bet filosofijos	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
27	Ne, armėniški šašlykai, prieš tapdami šašlykais, uždavinėja kvailus klausimus." -Aišku. -O ten tie visi, < tipo > šuniena ten kai būna, ten	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
28	Sandras Giedrė čiešina, kad tipo jinai pabaigus čiaa, Vdu'ne < tipo >, nes jinai galvoja arba Klaipėdoj, arba Vilniuj, žinai, stot, nes čia	quotative	–	–
29	Ai, o mama, o mama buvo dariusis tą < tipo > anticeliulitinį, žinai. -Nu? -Tai sakė irgi žiauriai smagus. Neskaudėjo ir ten nieko, nors jis ten	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
30	tai siuntė ten į specialią kliniką. O ten irgi nerealios, < tipo >, aparatūros. Ten, pavyzdžiui, nufotografuoja tau dantį, nuotrauką ir taip pas	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
31	Toliau, apversta taurė, toksai vat simbolis reiškia vyriškąjį pradą. Nes tai yra < tipo > ietis, tipo simbolizuoja vyriškąjį pradą. Vat. -Aš labai iš	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
32	atsimeni, kaip nu irgi per istorijos pamokas, nu < tipo > laikui bėgant vis stiprėjo ir stiprėjo, įtaka labai stipriai augo, kol galų gale	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
33	Negali, bet padaro, padaro tokius atvejus. Bet jinai, < tipo >, įforminta kaip atostogose. Tai, supranti, aš tai šito nebijau. -Matyt gal	adverbial qualifier	meta-level word	–
34	Na jis toks egzotų veislės, toks jau sakau, pasipūtęs katinas, tai tėtis sugalvojo varda, < tipo > žinai, kad atspindėtų charakterį. -Žavu	interpreting content	discourse marker	–
35	ir radau irgi tą lapą, kur < tipo > į pirmą klasę... prieš pirmą klasę. O tai ji davė?. - Tai pasirodo davė. Ten kažkas...žodis kažkoks parašytas ir	discourse marker	ambiguous	–
36	Kartą surišo kojas. -Ot gerai. -Nes < tipo > spardėmės spardėmės ir tipo norėjo pamokyt, ir surišo. Vat. Kojas, ir man buvo ir gėda ir taip toliau.	discourse marker	ambiguous	–
37	talentų muzikos kažkoks festivalis toksai Kaune, žinai. Tai ten < tipo > vaikai, man atrodo, iki šešiolikos metų dalyvavo. Ir rodė ten ištraukas,	discourse marker	ambiguous	–
38	Nu tai bendros tai ta irgi tokia bendra < tipo > turėtų būti, bet kad jos nėra. Tai kažką radau apie būtį, taip žmoniškai parašyta. -Būti ar	discourse marker	ambiguous	–
39	Kad žaidžia „Žalgiris“ matau, bet prieš kažkokį kaimą. -Nečepsėk. -O ko ne? -Šiandien < tipo > Eurolygos finalas. „Makabis“. -Ai, jo mačiau	discourse marker	ambiguous	–
40	Nu pasirodo, čia reikia kas dvi minutes sukarpyt kažkaip < tipo >. -O kas čia darys taip? Pas Povilą? -Ne ne ne, Astos pusbrolis. -Tai jis galės ten	discourse marker	ambiguous	–
41	po to verkt net pradėjo. -O Liudas kovojo su Kupido < tipo >. -Jo, su Kupido, bet nelabai didelis skirtumas buvo, nes Liudo buvo tūkstantis gal	discourse marker	ambiguous	–
42	nu, žinai, Ieva pinigų belekiek tai ten jinai pati pirma < tipo > sugalvojo vos ne, nes šiaip tai Justė buvo ta organizatorė, žinai. - -Bet	discourse marker	ambiguous	–
43	dirbi, darai aišku, bet vienas tai jo, būtų lėvai. -Nuvarai < tipo > į "Aisek" konferencijas visokias. -Daugiau nieko tenai, nes vienas pasitraukė	discourse marker	ambiguous	–
44	Išarė su nosim jūrą . -Nu tai taip ir buvo, nugriuvo, ten < tipo > pradėjo makaluotis, rankom makalavosi makalavosi, išlipa kruvinas visas	discourse marker	ambiguous	–

45	<i>visur už pervedimą moki. -Niekur daugiau neapsimoka. -Bet tai &lt; tipo &gt; išloši. 5 litus pervedi, 10 % tau padidina. -Kaip tik dar praloši!</i>	discourse marker	ambiguous	–
46	<i>operacija kainuoja keturi tūkstančiai litų. Bet ten &lt; tipo &gt; ne visiem pataria, jau ten tokiem žmonėm, kur laikosi, jo. Ir ten, ir kur širdis jau</i>	discourse marker	ambiguous	–
47	<i>Bet tik tiek, kad , pavyzdžiui, Okei ten buvo closingas ir, ten , &lt; tipo &gt;, jis ten kalba už visą "Ausy". Visa "Ausy" sėdi, jis ten vienas sau stovi</i>	discourse marker	dissatisfaction	–
48	<i>žodis kažkoks parašytas ir kad tipo irgi piešta. Mergaitę tokią &lt; tipo &gt; piešiau, bet tokia juokinga. Tas liemuo... Pažiūrėk, kaip aš piešdavau</i>	discourse marker	dissatisfaction	–
49	<i>Hm, tai rašau, nes grynai ta knyga taip kaip, kaip ir &lt; tipo &gt; atsakoma, kad padeda kažką tai žinai, bet kad ten, man tai žinai tokios</i>	discourse marker	dissatisfaction	–
50	<i>šiandieną buvo atėjęs džeraldas &lt; tipo &gt; į zoną, tai yra buvo prisiloginęs Vytas kažkur, bet prisilogino ir dingo. Irgi matai žaidėjas. Jo,</i>	discourse marker	dissatisfaction	–
51	<i>. - Ne, nebuvo pikta, buvo normaliai viskas. Čia &lt; tipo &gt; laivą laikiau ant rankos, bet nė velnio to laivo nesimato. -Kur tas laivas buvo</i>	discourse marker	dissatisfaction	–
52	<i>Svarbu idėja. -Nu. -Geros idėjos svarbu. -Nes &lt; tipo &gt; tas glamonėjimasis, sakom su Sima, Dieve mano. -Ten sakom, kad nieko</i>	discourse marker	enrichment	–
53	<i>vistiek kažkas nori ar kažkokio šampano išgerti ir taip toliau. Tai taip nžn. Nes mes tai su Jūrate &lt; tipo &gt; žinai kur tau! Mes tai jau tikrai</i>	discourse marker	enrichment	–
54	<i>Gerai labai. Aš visai tikėjau, kad jinai bus kitokia, negu buvo, bet. Važiavau kaip žmogus, kuris, nu &lt; tipo &gt;, nori. Galvojau, išmoksiu</i>	discourse marker	enrichment	–
55	<i>Ne, nu apskritai kažkokia pieva gaunasi nesamonės. Lygtai buvo žinai viskas čia &lt; tipo &gt; draugai draugai bet kažkaip kai pažiūri tai nu</i>	discourse marker	enrichment	–
56	<i>O tą gėrėt ar negėrėt? -Ne! Liko! O jie. Mes buvom susitarę su juo. Kai jau &lt; tipo &gt; aš pa sutvarkau jam čia viską padarau, nes jis neturėjo</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	filler
57	<i>griovelis toksai priekaboj, kaip plūgas, nu ir dedi eglutę &lt; tipo &gt;, jisai ją tempia ir verčia. Čia žinai, žemių taip. Ir eglutę dedi. -Ir eglutę</i>	discourse marker	adjuster	filler
58	<i>Nerodei. -Pamatysi.Ten ateina &lt; tipo &gt; į tokią parduotuvę, žinai, ateina, toksai, nu, kaip čia tau paaiškint, nu, reperis gal koks, žinai, jo,</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	filler
59	<i>išeis... žinai kaip būna, ji sūdinėja aš nebegaliu laukti. - Jo. Vaikšto... - Tai aš visai išeinant &lt; tipo &gt; įdėjau mėsos gabaliuka, nu kremzlę su</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	filler
60	<i>Kur šnekėjom, ten. Kur visa grupė ten &lt; tipo &gt;, žinai, ta spaudos konferencija. -Nu. -Nu, ir sako padėk. Ir sakau rytoj neateisiu, nes nu į tą</i>	discourse marker	lexical imprecision	filler
61	<i>Tai va, būtent tamplierių ordinas buvo įkurtas kryžiaus žygių metu irgi, kad nu gintų, &lt; tipo &gt; Jeruzalę saugotų. Bet atsimeni, kaip nu irgi per</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	self-repair
62	<i>Nu ką veikia, nieko neveikia, sėdi namie, o parašo į lapus, kad te dirbo a, &lt; tipo &gt;, ką daro sau. Tai buvau pas vieną draugelį nuvaręs, tai</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	self-repair
63	<i>Svarbiausia nu geras gavosi. &lt; tipo &gt; žinai norėjau paklausti dėl tipo to nu kaip buvo tenai nu tipo šitoj gi "Forte". -Nu. -Ir aš kažkaip žinai. Tai</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
64	<i>Kas ten labai lengva tai yra anglų, ten toks žems lygis, pize, kaip šeštokam. Ką reik padaryt, nu &lt; tipo &gt;, ten buva tests, jis pakėlė akis į dangų</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
65	<i>Nu gerai,dar klausimas, ta prasme, pas tave kaip bagažinė yra, ta prasme, čia va kaip bagažinė yra, ane, čia tas &lt; tipo &gt;, tos durelės, jos</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
66	<i>tada kai šnekėjom. Jinai man tokią užuominą, &lt; tipo &gt;, net ne užuominą, o tiesiai šviesiai klausė. Sako: va, aš čia dar birželio mėnesį</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
67	<i>Dėstytojai, ne dėstytojai, maišosi man. -sako Mokytojai, negalima, nu &lt; tipo &gt;, galima pasižiūrėt? Ta taip atėjo prie stalo, pasilenkė, taip</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
68	<i>karočia, "nuvaro į pliažą degintis - su kepure!", sako. Tas ir ir &lt; tipo &gt; dar Kandofkė, tas Ofkė eėė. Kažkas ten, Meška ant jo tipo nu tai sako</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
69	<i>Čia Lietuvos univerų labai trūkumas didelis, sausos duoda teorijos ir &lt; tipo &gt; jinai tą, tipo, naudos ateity turėtų atnešti, jokios naudos neatneša,</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler

70	<i>tai va, klausyk šita, čia aš tau norėjau perduot ten tą ir tą, žinai, nes nu, po to manęs ir &lt; tipo &gt;. Kaip, sakau nebus? Kur tu būsi, sakau?</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
71	<i>Negaliu -bijau..Bet aš tai nebūčiau vistiek. -Bet su tuo kupolu tai sakė neduoda net va to va, nu &lt; tipo &gt; ten pats išmokina tave, kad tu ten,</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
72	<i>gyvus karpnius žinai ten, gyvus karpnius, &lt; tipo &gt;. Nu tu parduot gali, bet turi kaukštelt ir tada tik atiduot klientui. Negali gyvo atiduot ir neškis tu</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
73	<i>Taigi buvo savaitgalį &lt; tipo &gt; šitam Panemunės tam Panemunės tuo tiltu ėjo, vakar kur važiovom tas mėlynas. -Aij nu nu. -Tai jinai man</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
74	<i>Arba ten dramblys yra didesnis, šuo yra didesnis už dramblių ir mažesnis už katingą, nu, ir perfrazuot, kad &lt; tipo &gt;, nu, ten, nu, ir tie žodeliai tokie</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
75	<i>bet tai negalėsiu gyvent taip ant tašių susikrovus, nu čia &lt; tipo &gt; ne mano namai. Vis tiek jie bus mano namai tą laiką. - Tą laiką bus tavo namai</i>	discourse marker	self-repair	filler
76	<i>Mama draugei irgi buvo paskolinus sukne. -Nu. -Kažkokiam ten baliui. &lt; tipo &gt; buvo darbe balius, bet mama nėjo, nes sirgo, žinai. Tai atvežė</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	impersonal quotative
77	<i>atseit, turi būti tokie preliminarūs duomenys, žinai, kad &lt; tipo &gt; yra nepatvirtinta tie tvarkaraščiai. Nu ir tipo pakabins tokius, ar tipo viskas</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	impersonal quotative
78	<i>Turbūt jau supras iš akcento visi. Pas mus tai Marijampolėj viena gimnazija, &lt; tipo &gt; ten aukštesnis koeficientą turėjo, kai stojo</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	impersonal quotative
79	<i>, kad tipo yra nepatvirtinta tie tvarkaraščiai. Nu ir &lt; tipo &gt; pakabins tokius, ar tipo viskas studentams tinka, toks tvarkaraštis, tai va.</i>	discourse marker	hedge	impersonal quotative
80	<i>Kiek laiko laikys, per tiek laiko reikia jaunikių susirast? -Ne &lt; tipo &gt; reikia per kelias dienas. Nes ten, matai, prieš vestuves dažo taip porą dienų</i>	discourse marker	hedge	impersonal quotative
81	<i>Ne, jinai su rolikais važiuo, o jisai su dviračiu. Ir čia &lt; tipo &gt; prikolos ir žiauriai čia reikia ,Bet tai kaip fainai praleidom savaitgalį</i>	interpreting content	discourse marker	impersonal quotative
82	<i>Pabėgo iš Vokietijos ten prieš karą į Angliją, kad galėtų su mersu važiuot, &lt; tipo &gt; ten geriausia komanda. -A. O blyn. -Ten su tais triperiais</i>	interpreting content	discourse marker	impersonal quotative
83	<i>Dėl to, kad Liudas taip pasakė. -Okei! Nu, &lt; tipo &gt;, viešbuty negalima pašaliniam žmonėm. Bet iš kitos pusės tai vėl, jeigu išvažiuo</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	impersonal quotative
84	<i>Mhm. -Trijų kambarių. -Mhm. -&lt; tipo &gt; Vaidas tėvai padės. -Mhm. -Ir anie. -Ir ką anie veik ten. -Pasakyk, Monika, tą garsiausią verslo mokyklą</i>	doubtful information	discourse marker	impersonal quotative
85	<i>jumis dviejų savaitių bėgyje. -Ir galvoju, blemba, jeigu atsiųs, &lt; tipo &gt;, atsiprašom -Aha, ir ragai. . Bet aš parašiau laišką, tarpkitko, -nu, bet</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	-
86	<i>draugauji gan rimtai, o ne ten su kažkuriuo pirmu sutiktu ten. Kad &lt; tipo &gt; įdomu, visi darė tai ir aš dariau ten taip toliau, taip toliau. Kadangi</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	-
87	<i>turi kaukštelt ir tada tik atiduot klientui. Negali gyvo atiduot ir neškis tu &lt; tipo &gt; vienu žodžiu. -Teisės? -Jo, gyvūnų teisės, tipo, nes atseit</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	-
88	<i>Tai ji žaidė futbolą su berniukais. Nieks jos nepripažino, nenorėjo, kad ji žaistų. Nes &lt; tipo &gt; merginoms futbole ne vieta. Bet ji išsikovojo savo</i>	interpreting reason	discourse marker	inferential clarification
89	<i>Tai va šitiek buvo per visą savaitgalį. Atsibodo. Ir dar &lt; tipo &gt; rytoj atvažiuos. Nu dzin, gali atvažiuot. Bet žinai, kai tiek darbų reikia,</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	-
90	<i>pasipasakojo, sakė, kad &lt; tipo &gt; tenai žemina pažymius, taip toliau. - Tai jo, mačiau, kad jis išraudęs sėdėjo. - Nu ir paskiau kažką taigi jinai</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	ambiguous
91	<i>išeina pasimosikuoja ten ir buvo toksai, buvo buvo. -Nežinau, dabar &lt; tipo &gt; naujas. Vienu žodžiu, atsidaro, žinai, viršuj kiekvieno nuotrauka,</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	ambiguous
92	<i>Tai kaip čia, kaip čia sugalvojai greitai, žinai? Sako: taip gavosi, žinai. Bet &lt; tipo &gt; jis išvažiuo keliom dienom. Tai va ten, nežinau, tipo su</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	-
93	<i>Nu, ir Sandras sako: Davai, žinai, į Vilnių, vistiek čia babkės yra kitos, &lt; tipo &gt; pragyvenimo lygis, viskas tenai. Nu, ir jinai lyg ir tuo gundosi,</i>	quotative	-	-
94	<i>Tai jo, bet tai aš kai perėjau, tai paskui dvyliktoj klasėj jau &lt; tipo &gt; prieš per naujus metus kažkur, paėmė, padarė, pavadino tipo VDU Rasos</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	-

95	<i>Ten mergos jau po trečią kartą dalyvauja, nes ten skambina &lt; tipo &gt;, atsiaugina plaukus, žinai, paskambina, tipo nu a nori vėl nusikirpt, žinai,</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
96	<i>Tai gal tada ir valgytų, tai yra gertų. -Aha. -Ir mes &lt; tipo &gt; keturiose turim apie ją pašnekėti, nu pasiskirstėm, kas apie kalbės, ten viena apie</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
97	<i>Agnė dabar žinau skaito "Davinčio kodą", nes Ieva &lt; tipo &gt; turi nusipirkusi ir atnešė... Žinai, kaip Agnė skaito tik tokias knygas kur tipo nu</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
98	<i>Ten tokia buvo kažkokia vienuolė, kuri pakrikštino mane šventu vardu tipo, kad jeigu mirčiau tai &lt; tipo &gt;, žinai vis tiek. Tai va, tai</i>	discourse marker	enrichment	–
99	<i>kad turi dvidešimt penkeriais metais jaunesnę draugę. Ir. Ir &lt; tipo &gt; labai gerai pavyko ta operacija. Tai labai norėsiu pažiūrėt. Įdomu, kiek</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
100	<i>Nu tai čia skaitosi, nu jie apdailą apdailą daro &lt; tipo &gt;. - Ir sakė, jeigu ketvirtą suspėsiu tai važiuos, o taip tai, pala, kelintą šeštą? - Ne,</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
101	<i>Bet ten visokie bajoriai, ten netgi sutuokia &lt; tipo &gt; ten visokie bajoriai. Šiaip tai fainai nežinau. -Bet tai dabar šiom dienom turi būt, man</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
102	<i>i mygtukų, žinai, viską, žinai. -Ir tenais dvi kempinytės. Viena &lt; tipo &gt; valyti ekraną, kita ten klaviatūrą, žinai. Po to atskira klaviatūrai</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
103	<i>Nu taip. -Dešimt litų. Kol iš Jonavos. -Dešimt litų čia &lt; tipo &gt; išeina jam ... O jie uždirba nu tai sakė po, praeitą mėnesį tūkstantį gavo, po</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
104	<i>tai kažkaip tai ten, nu ne, jo, po krikšto visas nuodėmes atleidžia &lt; tipo &gt;. Jeigu -Krikštas tai atleidžia tas pirmas tipo, šitos, kaip, Ievos</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
105	<i>Taigi nebuvo, nėra tų bakalaurų, o daba, &lt; tipo &gt;, žada padaryt. Da čia neaišku, kada čia padarys. Čia, nu vienu žodžiu, tipo šiemet kas baigs</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
106	<i>Nu, ten kažką, žinai. Ne, kur prasigėrė. Kad &lt; tipo &gt;, kur turi babkių ir ten, nu, negali negėrus. -Nu, tai Valdonė sako pasakiau, kad išsikraustyti</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
107	<i>Tam jau būrimo metu, ten kažkur pasisodino kažkokiam parkely ir ant suoliuko. Ir vienu žodžiu, būrimo metu. &lt; tipo &gt; labai padės, jeigu</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
108	<i>Vilniuj, žinai, stot, nes čia &lt; tipo &gt; jinai nieko neranda. Nu, ir Sandras sako, davai, žinai, į Vilnių, vistiek čia babkės yra kitos, tipo</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
109	<i>Tai Agnė paskui žinutę parašė, Laura &lt; tipo &gt; bumbėdama atėjo į stotelę iš skaityklos, nes penktadienį skaitykla nedirbo. Paskutinė mėnesio</i>	quotative	–	–
110	<i>sako, aš esu girdėjusi, kad negalima žiūrėti čigonei į akis. &lt; tipo &gt;, jinai užhipnotizuot gali. Nu, nežinau, kaip čia iš tikrųjų yra. Ir sako, dar</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
111	<i>Nu. Pakvietė &lt; tipo &gt; pasižiūrėt pažymius. Sako, dėstytojau, ne dėstytojau, maišosi man. -sako Mokytojau, negalima, nu tipo, galima</i>	discourse marker	impersonal quotative	–
112	<i>mažiau, žinai, ir kai griuvo, žinai, ir &lt; tipo &gt; jau plauks. -Išarė su nosim jūrą. -Nu tai taip ir buvo, nugriuvo, ten tipo pradėjo makaluotis,</i>	interpreting content	discourse marker	pinpointing a fact
113	<i>Kad ir dabar tas Gedas nusipirko man tą audinę, nu ji &lt; tipo &gt; s aštunta, žinai nu, bet jų tiek pilna, žinai, kad nu jos prasideda kainos nuo</i>	discourse marker	pinpointing a fact	–
114	<i>žinai. Galvojam, nu ką mes nesitarėm nieko. &lt; tipo &gt; aiškinamės. O svarbiausia mano draugelis Kieša sėdi šalia to, kur už vairuotojo nugaros</i>	discourse marker	pinpointing a fact	–
115	<i>Šita skani duona. -Jo, bet labai trupa. Tai &lt; tipo &gt; netgi filmuoji mus, jėga! Nusipirkau sūrio kažkokio. Naujo. Medioj. Varškės. -Aš labai</i>	discourse marker	pinpointing a fact	–
116	<i>Papunkčiais rašyk, kas ten jau pas tave. - Papunkčiais. - O kur ta svetainė? A. &lt; tipo &gt;. - Nes man labai šitie. - Pavardink biškį.</i>	discourse marker	pinpointing a fact	–
117	<i>O tai ji davė?. - Tai pasirodo davė. Ten kažkas...žodis kažkoks parašytas ir kad &lt; tipo &gt; irgi piešta. Mergaitę tokią.</i>	discourse marker	pinpointing a fact	–
118	<i>Taip sako ant žmogaus, &lt; tipo &gt;, ane? - tipo, arba "Kokia merga!", "Kokia baisi!". -Ai, tipo jis supranta labai, ane? -Viską jis supranta, žinok</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
119	<i>Ten yra tas raudonas visas, toksai bantikas. -Raudonas lipčikas čia &lt; tipo &gt;? -Ne, aš paklausiau, sakau, čia tipo suderinta, viskas normaliai?</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request

120	<i>Lins saka, nežinau, čia truputėlį šitas didelis. -Biškį prikolinau. I atsisuka viskas prieš mane, žinai. -&lt; tipo &gt; sutraukei, ane? -Kurva, kaip noriu</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
121	<i>Nes nesuprasdavau nieko, ir jokių skaičių. -Ai, kad ramiai &lt; tipo &gt; miegotum, ane? -Taip. Aš nemokėjau, man buvo labai sunku, aš</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
122	<i>Nu nežinau. -O ką reiškia lygis? Nu &lt; tipo &gt; vandens koks nors lygis, potvynio metu? -Nu tai jo arba lygis, pavyzdžiui, susisiekiiančiuose induose.</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
123	<i>Po to dar kitas. Šita "Vakaro žinių" merga, mergaitė. -Čia šita &lt; tipo &gt; irgi neskoninga? -Ne, šita skoninga. Nu tai tu palygink. Tai kas, kad</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
124	<i>šimtas litų tos kolonėlės. - Tai papigiai. - Čia &lt; tipo &gt; bosas? - Bosas, čia pailgos, pailgos kolonėlės. Tame ir esmė, jeigu nēr kur įmontuoti,</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
125	<i>Tai nėra didelis. -Nu tai toks, žinai. -Ai, čia &lt; tipo &gt; jei rankšluostuką pasitiest vienai? -Nu kaip ką žinau, žinaižinai kaip ir paskui</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
126	<i>gal dar ten net neįsirengę. - Tai dešimtą dieną &lt; tipo &gt; atidarys? - Jo.Antradienį. - Tai jau visi lėks.Pirksi iš karto?Ane? - Nu tai laukiu. - Ir</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
127	<i>Nesudaužykite. Porcelianinių indų. -Radai ką nors? -Gintare. -O. -Čia &lt; tipo &gt; kas? -Čia yra sūris. Čia yra jo daug daugiau. -Labai gerai. -Tai</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
128	<i>paskui tas profesionalas fotografas nusivedė tenai mumis kažkur, žinai, ir liepė maivyti. -A &lt; tipo &gt; pačios turėjot maivyti? Nu tipo sakė</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
129	<i>Sakė man labai daug visokių pergyvenimų. -&lt; tipo &gt; tau? -Bet viskas bus gerai. Aš ir aš ir aš. O tėtis, tai va, dirba tokioj firmoj, kur tipo, nu</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
130	<i>Ir pastoviai atsiranda jisai. -Ką vaiduoklį &lt; tipo &gt; matei, ar kaip? -Ne tai kad vaiduoklį, bet poltergeistas, čia kada daiktai pradeda ten visaip</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
131	<i>A tipo pačios turėjot maivyti? Nu &lt; tipo &gt; sakė daryk taip, taip? -Ne nu kaip, nu ten sakė, daba žiūrėk čia, daba žiūrėk čia. -Vėjo nedarė? -Ne</i>	explanatory	discourse marker	confirmation request
132	<i>Tai iš viso negražina, nei nieko. Ir dabar. -&lt; tipo &gt;, kam tau jos reikia, ane? -Nu. Ir dabar visai net nebešnekam. ir nešneku, ir nieko nes nu</i>	discourse marker	request for confirmation	-
133	<i>O kas ten gero pas ją buvo? -Nu balius, nu kaip pasakyti. &lt; tipo &gt;, nu visi susėdo, pagėrė ir viskas. -Ot tai! -Nu balius, baliuška, kas grįžo</i>	discourse marker	elaboration	-
134	<i>viską apžiūri pasižiūri. O koksai. -Labai jau viską atpažįsta, &lt; tipo &gt; ar naujas, ar senas, tipo iš karto, ane? -Atpažįsta. Atpažįsta viską jis tenai.</i>	absurd consectary	discourse marker	-
135	<i>Eik tu sau, kaip fainiai, negaliu. Nu, tai tu pažėk, &lt; tipo &gt; neįdomu pažėt tokį konkursą, tokių vaikų. Žinai. keturmetis dabar, ane? Nu toksai</i>	absurd consectary	discourse marker	-
136	<i>Tai ką veiksım Panevėžy, aš noriu pasitart, susiplanuojam dieną, čia &lt; tipo &gt; spragtelėjimas, ką kalbu, nepūsk čia to oro man į veidą, ne aš</i>	absurd consectary	discourse marker	-
137	<i>O ko te bliaut? -Būtai buvus kvailė, tai būtai neįstojus. -Čia &lt; tipo &gt; protinga, ane? -Čia labai logiškai aš pavariau. -Pavarei logiškai.</i>	absurd consectary	discourse marker	-
138	<i>Mano brolis? -Taip, tavo brolis. -&lt; tipo &gt; jis lend prie tavęs. Lenda. -A tau gaila? -Pažiūrėk. Kokia tu linksma. -O kas tas Vargšelis. -Vargelis</i>	absurd consectary	discourse marker	-
139	<i>- Nu nepamenu, manęs tikrai nesi pagavęs. -Zbitkų Zbitkų tai tiek. -&lt; tipo &gt; man ten įdomu kaip ten. -Man buvo įdomu. -Jo, ten [tabu]</i>	absurd consectary	discourse marker	-
140	<i>Įsivaizduoji iš lenkų trečią valandą išvažiuojam ten iš viešbučio. &lt; tipo &gt; nakvojom. Aš tai pamigau, kiek aš, antrą aš nuėjau gult, ketvirtą</i>	absurd consectary	discourse marker	-
141	<i>"Kokia merga!", "Kokia baisi!". -Ai, &lt; tipo &gt; jis supranta labai, ane? -Viską jis supranta, žinok, specialistas. Visas dainas moka dainuot, viską jis</i>	absurd consectary	discourse marker	-
142	<i>Tai dar gali į nosį gaut, ir visa kita vis smagiau kaip sakant. -Nu. -Nu tai &lt; tipo &gt; ne. O čia prie ramiakų tai ką, tikrina mano nervų, kantrybę</i>	absurd consectary	discourse marker	-
143	<i>Galima parašyti šaltinius prie įvado, jinai buvo rašius buvo tas, žinai, &lt; tipo &gt; kaip rašyti tą visą, tai aš, nu aš kažkaip vos nepasiėmiau savo</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
144	<i>Nu tai tėvai skambina- atvažiuok namo- &lt; tipo &gt;. Nu motinos diena. -Ai jo [tabu]. -Tai jo- sakau- atvažiuosiu. Tai kada, sako. Sekmadinienį. O ko</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-

145	<i>užsirakinau, nes aš labai supykus buvau, žinai. Ir jisai &lt; tipo &gt;, žinai, [tabu]. Išvadino kiaura ir sakė debilė, ir, [tabu], einu namo. Pakyla</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
146	<i>Kitoj pusėj tų kramtoškių buvo sudėta, o iš kitos pusės dar buvo ten kažkas sudėję. &lt; tipo &gt; nėra, nepardavinėjam, a jinai, matai, pamatė, oi,</i>	quotative	–	–
147	<i>Ir ten vienu žodžiu, žinai, kai, ir. Meilės ten reikalai, kad &lt; tipo &gt; gerai seksis. Ten tas vaikinai. Šita, kuris jai jau ten patinka, tipo, vienu</i>	quotative	–	–
148	<i>tos namo negali parduoti. I daba stovi tas namas. Tai te jos nieks, &lt; tipo &gt;, nemyli, tai gal ir išsikraustė, vienu žodžiu. Kas te ją galas žino. Tai</i>	quotative	–	–
149	<i>Dėstytoja, o mums kolis statistikos. Ką dabar daryt nu &lt; tipo &gt; jau vėluojam čia, nu Jūs mus užlaikot. Trim penkios turi būti baigtis paskaita,</i>	quotative	–	–
150	<i>Pasakyk, kad visus kontrolinius ištaisius, jeigu jeigu jinai sako reikia tau, reikia jai &lt; tipo &gt; pažymių surašyt daugiau, trūksta pažymių, tai</i>	quotative	–	–
151	<i>neskundžia. Tai seniau daug kam liepdavo, &lt; tipo &gt;, eikit pažiūrėkit tų kainų į keturioliktą. Nes ten irgi urmas, žinai, kad maždaug</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
152	<i>Einam i viskas. Tai sako, priešastį reikia susigalvot. Sakom, einam, &lt; tipo &gt;, vandens atsigert, žinai. Gerai. Varom, Ramūnai!. Ne ne!. Aš</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
153	<i>gal ir buvo, bet labai, labai seniai. -Man toks dėdė pasakojo, &lt; tipo &gt;, nu ten kieme, krūmuose, ee, ten kates nešdavau, mamai nesakydavau,</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
154	<i>- Bet svarbiausia žinai aš taip &lt; tipo &gt; sakau ate tipo žiūriu taip į jį jis net ate nepasakė. Nu blyn galvoju. -Aš jam paskui ir sakiau sakau ko</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
155	<i>- Pora kaip tvora. - tipo jau jau mama, žinai, ten mano irgi čiešina, &lt; tipo &gt; kodėl čia taip elgias, čia nieko nerodo. -Ai, rimtai jau taip, ane</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
156	<i>Ir jau gal negerai. Bet dabar, žinai, sako, nu, reikės susieškot &lt; tipo &gt;, jau čia tiporeikės ieškot dviejų kambarių buto, nes, nu, kainos vieno ir</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
157	<i>Tai vistiek gavo tas gelytes? -Tai jo, &lt; tipo &gt;, rytoj, sakė, atveš jau jam. -O penkiasdešimtmetis buvo jam? -Šiandien. -A, tai tada. -Siurpraiz!</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
158	<i>Vokietės tokios. -Ką čia reiškia? -Sako, kad čia &lt; tipo &gt; tokia kaip šventė. Sako, gegužės pirmą savaitgalį ten visi iškabina tokius. Sėdėjom ten</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
159	<i>Sakau: o kas buvo? Sako: vakar jinai, &lt; tipo &gt;, prie manęs ir prie Žanos pareiškė, kad, tipo, kaip čia Asta nevažinėjo kiekvieną dieną? O aš</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
160	<i>Bet dabar, žinai, sako, nu, reikės susieškot tipo, jau čia &lt; tipo &gt; reikės ieškot dviejų kambarių buto, nes, nu, kainos vieno ir dviejų vienodos</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
161	<i>jinai važiuos ir šoks, sako. -[aij] geras. Bet pradėjo atkalbinėt, &lt; tipo &gt; čia žmonės susilaužo kojas. Tai ta Rasa važiuodama mamai nesakė.</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
162	<i>Bet dabar, žinai, sako, nu, reikės susieškot &lt; tipo &gt;, jau čia tipo reikės ieškot dviejų kambarių buto, nes, nu, kainos vieno ir dviejų vienodos</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
163	<i>kas ten. -Šiandien parašė žinai, kad &lt; tipo &gt; nu jos nieks nemyli. Tai rašau negi tokia baisi tavo šukuosena. -Bet sakė nu. -O tai kokio spalva?</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
164	<i>Tai čia tiek, o daugiau tarkim kaip ten buvo, kažkaip &lt; tipo &gt; atėjo sako šendien ten, tipo ten išleidau. Sakau kaip tu sugebėjai? Tai tipo</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
165	<i>nes niekas nenori vairuoti, nes visi nori išgerti. Ieva irgi &lt; tipo &gt; žinai sako nori daryti gimtadienį, bet nori kažkur gamtoj žinai daryti.</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
166	<i>mama, žinai, ten mano irgi čiešina, &lt; tipo &gt; kodėl čia taip elgias, čia nieko nerodo. -Ai, rimtai jau taip, ane? -Jo jo jo. Tai jisai ją irgi</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
167	<i>dalyvavo konferencijoj tokia indė kur paišė. Labai jau fainiai. Visi prisipaišė. Bet nu, nu kaip sakė sakė &lt; tipo &gt; išsilaiko apie dvi</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
168	<i>atejo jisai i ta „Zaza“. Ir ten jam vienus tokius sako, žinai, &lt; tipo &gt; nu va šituos pabandyk. Ne, sako, šituos jau „Danijoj“ matavaus, nenoriu. Ir jis</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–
169	<i>Nes mum sako, mum visada paklausia &lt; tipo &gt;: Nuuu, čia kaip kaip jūs susietumėt su savo specialybe čia šitą lalala mokslinį darbą? Nu, taip</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	–	–



170	<i>Primesk, parašė, kad &lt; tipo &gt; jinai dabar labai,. Jinai šoko su parašiotu. -. Ta poteris? -Jo, ir susilaužė nugarą. -Tai jinai</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
171	<i>sako,žinai, &lt; tipo &gt; nu va šituos pabandyk. Ne, sako, šituos jau „Danijoj“ matavaus, nenoriu. Ir jis taip nu matavais, tai matavais. Nu vėl</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
172	<i>Jinai, o jinai parašė: Manęs tuo nesudom..., ne, nesugundysi nuotraumom, kažką tokio, ir aš, ir aš turiu savo planų, ir taip, &lt; tipo &gt;, kad tu čia</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
173	<i>Mhh. - Sako gerai, &lt; tipo &gt; skriskit. Žinai, nu gal galvojo, kad aš ilgai nenorėsiu žinai. -Mhh. - O mes, geri debesys buvo ir, žinai tik tai tiek</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
174	<i>Šiandien kalbėjau su viena panele dėl „Akropolio“. Sakė tenais ... Nes aš kažkaip tai kalbėjau, kad &lt; tipo &gt; noriu darbą, žinai. - Sakė, kad</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
175	<i>karočia, kiek jūs čia galit, na na na. Nu tai pasakė &lt; tipo &gt;, ką ką mes blogiau mokom nuo to, kad kad kad kad paatostogausim, kai yra proga</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
176	<i>- Man buvo avarija, kai tėvas padarė. Grynai mamą surakino, sako, aš noriu &lt; tipo &gt; tau ką nors pasakyt, nu tipo Vilmute padėsiu, ar dar</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
177	<i>Geras. -Dar &lt; tipo &gt; sakė įrašė Kamasutros filmuką, bet mes kažkaip jo neradom. -Bet įrašė užtat Kamasutros kalendorius ir pažiūrėjom tavo.</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
178	<i>Nu, vistiek geras posakis. -Biškį ne į temą. -Mano vardas. -Ne, kaip paminejai, kad &lt; tipo &gt; jinai gali pasikeist, bet Drakonas nesakys</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
179	<i>Tai čia tiek, o daugiau tarkim kaip ten buvo, kažkaip &lt; tipo &gt; atėjo sako šendien ten, tipo ten išleidau. Sakau kaip tu sugebėjai? Tai tipo</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
180	<i>prigėręs ta prasme. Sako ten: „Padvezu“. Rusiškai šneka, &lt; tipo &gt; į Vilnių grįžta kažkoki tenais chebrytė, ten pitak s brata. Žinai. Nu galvoju, ką</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
181	<i>Kai Aušra, žinai, sako, ai, nu va čia, žinai, nuu, Sandras Giedrė čiešina, kad &lt; tipo &gt; jinai pabaigus čiaa, Vdu'ne tipo, nes jinai galvoja arba</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
182	<i>čia tokia. Vakar tėtis skambina, &lt; tipo &gt;, visi serga sako visi sušalę, kosti,dabar tokie orai durni. Tai būk atsargi! -Labai peršalau. Šita skani</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
183	<i>Aš pirmą kartą išgirdau galvoju, what the fuck. -Ir aš pirmiausia taip irgi iš karto sakiau, kad &lt; tipo &gt; jo toks balsas. -Jo jo jo, kažkaip man tai</i>	quotative/ve rba dicendi	-	-
184	<i>-Nu, papasakok dar kaip ten tavo brolis gyvena toj Anglijoj? -Nu nieko &lt; tipo &gt;, labai, nei ką veikt, nei nieko, nei draugų, sakė, ką mato, tai tik</i>	quotative	-	-
185	<i>Loreta negalvoja visai? -Biški. Nes, &lt; tipo &gt;, mintys tai, va šitie, va visi, va ant pirštų kur. -Ot tai [tabu], negali būt. -Aš irgi galvoju. Pas mane</i>	quotative	-	-
186	<i>Išmetė iš viešbučio? -Taip. Taip. -Kodėl? -Nu &lt; tipo &gt;, kad, ten, kažkas atvažiavo kitas, ten, kad jiems žodžiu reikia ir maždaug dinkit. Bet</i>	quotative	-	-
187	<i>Tai tik dvejose paskaitose jinai buvo per visą semestrą žinai, &lt; tipo &gt; dirba lia. Nu tai niekas neverčia. -Dirba? -Nu tipo. Jo nu tai pati žinai kaip</i>	quotative	-	-
188	<i>Ir pirks limuziną, ir važinės, pats sės &lt; tipo &gt;. -Pats už vairo? -Jo. Nu, sako, kad geras biznis. Kaimynas, žinai, mūsų perka. -Iš tikro, tai geras</i>	quotative	-	-
189	<i>Bet šiaip daugelis žmonių nustemba, &lt; tipo &gt; tai ką čią meluoja, ten taip toliau? Nu sakau, kadangi aš manau, kad toks vat dalykas kaip ten</i>	quotative	-	-
190	<i>Duobė ania? -Ką? -Duobė. Ne &lt; tipo &gt; gyvensiu normaliai, geras darbas, aukšta karjera, nes tipo darbas eina iki pat galo delno. -Mano</i>	quotative	-	-
191	<i>pabėgom, nes dar, sakau, prieš tai Rimas &lt; tipo &gt; turėjo išeiti, žinai, o mes, sakau, dar ne, dar vieną sukalam, nes korta baisiai įdomi. Nu tai va</i>	quotative	-	-
192	<i>Ne tipo gyvensiu normaliai, geras darbas, aukšta karjera, nes &lt; tipo &gt; darbas eina iki pat galo delno. -Mano pažiūrėk, mano pažiūrėk.</i>	quotative	-	-
193	<i>O tai kodėl? - Nu jis &lt; tipo &gt; pyksta. Protestuos.Aš tai tikrai eisiu. Man irgi nepatinka, bet tai ką aš dabar neisiu ir nepirksiu. - Eik tu.</i>	quotative	-	-
194	<i>Užtaisė tris dantis ir vieną plombą ir nei kanalų, nieko nežiūrėjo, ten &lt; tipo &gt; kanaluose plombos yra įvartytos, reikia išvalyt. -Į kanalus plombų</i>	quotative	-	-

195	<i>su Linute, tipo, tipo, veluojam. Dėstytoja stovi, Nu, mergytės, &lt; tipo &gt;, čia pasakosit . Mes nu sakom jo seminaras. Ta. Jurgita ateina, Jurgita</i>	quotative	–	–
196	<i>kaip supratau tai jisai jisai jo, ta prasme, trulike jisai priėjo &lt; tipo &gt; žinai priėjo prie jos atsisėdo šalia tipo gal duok telefono numerį ir taip</i>	quotative	–	–
197	<i>Mačius, čia gi iš Amerikos, iš zoologijos sodo, kur Doncė buvo. Tam ten &lt; tipo &gt;, kiek aparatas yra, žinai, prie kiekvieno ten gyvūno. Gali</i>	quotative	–	–
198	<i>Ką tėtis pasakys? -Nu, tai tada prisimenu, kai pas Edvį, &lt; tipo &gt;, nu tai pabūnam, ane. tipo Edvis: Davai, čia būnam jau čia senai nesitūsinom</i>	quotative	–	–
199	<i>Žiūrau šypt šypt šyptenėlė, nu gerai. Aš čia, a ha ha, &lt; tipo &gt;, ranka pakils tuojau, tą tą. O jis apsimetęs, mane žvilst, ranką, tipo tyst, jau aš, tipo</i>	quotative	–	–
200	<i>- Nu ta prasme, žinai &lt; tipo &gt;, kodėl taip taip yra, kodėl nebesišnekat, atseit, žinai. Nu, tai pradėjom varyt, nu taip ir taip, paskui dėl</i>	quotative	–	–