**DIMENSION Docuscope LAT List**

(based on Docuscope 3.1 with 2008 Dictionaries)

17 CLUSTERS, 51 DIMENSIONS, 101 LATS

CLUSTER: First Person Options

*The First Person Options cluster comprises two dimensions, First Person and First Person Interior. As a whole, the First Person cluster conveys the perspective of a unique entity looking out on the world from the inside out.*

 DIMENSION: First Person

 LAT: First Person

*The use of words indicating self-reference (e.g., I, me, my, mine, myself).*

 DIMENSION: First Person Interior

 LAT: Self-Disclosure

*The use of words indicating self-reference (e.g., First Person: I, me, my) in combination with verbs or prepositions (e.g., I am, I think, I feel, I believe, I confess, to me, for me). Experience Created: Indication of first-person consciousness.*

 LAT: Self-Reluctance

*The use of words indicating first person resistance within decision-making, (e.g., I regret that, I am forced to, I had to, against my will). This is distinguished from a category of* Resistance *that is tied more to negative events in the world outside the context of immediate decision-making (this more general* Resistance *category can be found under* Oppositional Reasoning*). Experience created: A special kind of self-disclosing that divides obligation and desire, what a mind wants to do and feels obliged to do.*

 LAT: Autobiography

*The use of words indicating self-reference (e.g., First Person, I, me, my) in combination with verb or conjunction to signal an individual mind reflecting back on a personal past or a noun to indicate relationship (e.g., I have been, I was, when I, my name, my daughter). Experience created: A special kind of self-disclosing that indicates a sense of historical continuity.*

CLUSTER: Interior Thought

*The Interior Mind cluster comprises six dimensions: Private Cognitions, Decisive, Intimacy, Intense, Immediacy, and Subjective. As a whole, this cluster conveys the inner thoughts and feelings of the First Person Interior dimension, but shifted to a third-person perspective. The inner thoughts and feelings of a person are attributed by third party observers rather than by Self-Disclosure and other First-Person options*.

 DIMENSION: Private Cognition

 LAT: Private Thinking

*The use of nouns and verbs indicating the unshared contents of an individual mind (e.g., believe, feel, seem, conjecture, speculate, imagination, reflection, inclination). Experience created: A front row seat into someone else’s mind, generally other than the speaker or writer.*

 DIMENSION: Decisive

 LAT: Confidence

*The use of words indicating feelings of absolute knowledge (e.g., know, assure, absolute, clearly, exactly, trusted, no doubt). Experience created: A mind with a high degree of confidence about what is being said.*

 LAT: Uncertainty

*The use of words indicating doubtfulness or lack of confidence (e.g., suppose, guess, maybe, perhaps, some, doubt, thing). Experience created: A mind with a medium or low degree of confidence about what is being said.*

 DIMENSION: Intimacy

 LAT: Disclosure

*The use of words indicating the leaking of private information (e.g., secretly, frankly, unsaid, confessed, freely, privy) or of inner being (e.g., soul, innocence, possessed with, inmost). Experience created: I am being awarded special access to personal information that strangers won't get.*

 DIMENSION: Intense

 LAT: Intensity

*The use of words indicating a mind very actively involved and committed to the ideas being expressed (e.g., very, indeed, demand, pray, beg, I do, he did, for God’s sake, at any price, madly, great). Experience created: Insights into someone else’s most intense beliefs and desires.*

 DIMENSION: Immediacy

 LAT: Immediacy

*The use of words indicating nearness and immediacy, either literally or metaphorically (e.g., these, now, immediately, this time, all at once, upon him, and here, this night). Experience created: Feeling of nearness and proximity to the action.*

 DIMENSION: Subjective

 LAT: Subjective Time

*The use of words indicating experiencing time from the inside (e.g., brief, it is the time of, without delay, as yet, at length, early, busy, brief, good old, modern). Experience created: How a mind feels about living inside time, time as experienced—rather than objectively measured in units—within our heads, including excitement, anticipation, boredom and other interior experiences of time.*

 LAT: Subjective Perception

*The use of words indicating one's take on reality (e.g., point of view, sublime, fancy, appearance, partiality, mere, manners of, exposed to, remarkable, their identity, humbled, for them, enough). Experience created: How a mind feels about perceived objects and events based on prior expectations with them. Against prior expectations, such objects and events can live up to or fail expectations. Unlike scientific reporting, such perceptions tell us as much about the perceiver as the perceived.*

CLUSTER: Emotions

*The Emotions cluster comprises two dimensions, Positive Emotions and Negative Emotions, with each of these dimensions invoking their own LATs. The emotion can be coming from the speaker/writer or some third person character being described (i.e., they can be discussed from both an internal or external perspective). Experience created: The text conveys someone in a state of positive or negative emotion.*

 DIMENSION: Positive Emotions

 LAT: Positive Emotion

*The use of words that convey, connote, or evoke emotions that are considered positive (e.g., pleasant, gentle, happiness, delight, shine upon, happy, heaven, pleasure, friendship, splendor). Experience created: The text indicates a person in a state of happiness, joy, elation, pride, or some other feel-good emotion.*

 DIMENSION: Negative Emotions

 LAT: Negative Emotion

*The use of words indicating negativity (e.g., gloom, distrust, abhor, wretched, disappointment, warning, death, complaining to, ugly, villain). Experience created: The text conveys a sense of negativity for the situation being described.*

 LAT: Anger

*The use of words referencing or evoking anger (e.g., angry, vengeance, slaughter, contempt, rage, cannot forgive, coward, reproach, indignant, cruel, betrayed). Experience created: An overt description of someone’s anger, or at least a state of affairs that is expected to evoke anger (either in the reader or in the characters in the text).*

 LAT: Fear

*The use of words referencing or evoking fear (e.g., fear, threatening, anxiety, terror, apprehension, dangerously). Experience created: An overt description of someone’s fear, or at least a state of affairs that is expected to evoke fear (either in the reader or in the characters in the text).*

 LAT: Sadness

*The use of words referencing or evoking sadness (e.g., cry, pity, tears, despair, mourning, untimely, no hope, ashamed, without love, sorrow). Experience created: An overt description of someone’s sadness, or at least a state of affairs that is expected to evoke sadness (either in the reader or in the characters in the text).*

 LAT: Reluctance

*The use of words indicating resistance within the mind (e.g., unwilling, sorry to hear, forbear, capitulate, forfeit, with regret). Experience created: A special kind of negativity when what a person or other sentient entity is forced to do departs from what it desires to do.*

 LAT: Apology

*The use of words indicating apology (e.g., I'm sorry, forgive me, apology). Experience created: The speaker or writer experiences him/ herself in the "personal responsibility" slot that causes anger and attempts to alleviate the situation with an apology.*

CLUSTER: Time Orientation

*The Time Orientation cluster covers two dimensions, Future Perspective and Past Perspective, i.e. it perspectivizes events, actions, or states that do not exist or occur in the here-and-now. The Time Orientation cluster is useful for writers who know they will need to ask readers to accompany them through significant mental time travel, either to the past or future, or subtle combinations of both.*

 DIMENSION: Future Perspective

 LAT: Projecting Ahead

*The use of words indicating the future (e.g., expect to, soon, fortune, willing to, fit to, we’ll, shall, preparing to, tonight). Experience created: The focus is on what has yet to happen (and may never happen at all).*

 LAT: Predicting the Future

*The use of words predicting the future more confidently than the regular future orientation of Projecting Ahead, which often leaves the future uncertain or contingent (e.g., will, will not, will be). Experience created: A variation of future orientation in which what will happen is a matter of confident prediction.*

 DIMENSION: Past Perspective

 LAT: Projecting Back

*The use of words indicating a recalling of past events (e.g., has been, was, had, would, yesterday, to remember, his ancestors, long since, taken). Experience created: The focus is on what has already happened, is completed and done with.*

 LAT: Future in Past

*The use of words that presents what the future looked like from the vantage of the past (e.g., it was to, were to be, was to have been). Experience created: The mental sharing of time and space, and even plans and ambitions, with characters who actually occupied a previous time and space.*

CLUSTER: Descriptive

*The Descriptive cluster covers only one dimension, Descriptive Features, with several different LATs to fill out these features. Experience created: Stimulating one or a combination of the reader’s five senses. This cluster is relevant when writing attempts to appeal to a feast of sights and sounds and maybe even smells, touches, and tastes. Description conjures in the reader's mind concrete spaces, scenes, objects with lively and colorful properties, human speech and dialog. Experience created: The immediate effect of being immersed in space with objects in movement and at rest. The objects contain their own characteristic properties. They can change location through motion. They can change scene by entering in and out of enclosed spaces. While all objects can create sound, sentient objects can create intelligent sounds (speech, dialog) that help define the physical situation.*

 DIMENSION: Descriptive Features

 LAT: Sense Properties

*The use of words indicating concrete properties (e.g., the appearance of, loud, hollow, round, old, blushes, voice of, posture, sweet, hungry, darkness, purple, sound). Experience created: The five senses related to properties.*

 LAT: Sense Objects

*The use of concrete nouns (e.g., lump, the fruit, forest, pawn, tongue, sun, sea, the garden, mixture, embassy, scraps, body, nymphs). Experience created: The five senses related to the perception and orientation of objects.*

 LAT: Spatial Relations

*The use of words indicating relations in space (e.g., alcove, next door to, with whom, in the country, above, town, outward, amongst, speak with, in person, at the, place, dwell, alone). Experience created: The feeling of extended space in relation to other people or objects.*

 LAT: Scene Shifts

*The use of words indicating shifts in spatial location, typically indicated by entering or leaving human-made and geographically defined enclosures (e.g., go where, send in to, take out, left it, farewell, lead him off, arrived at, abroad, transport, to the place where). Experience created: The feeling of movement across spaces.*

 LAT: Motion

*The use of words indicating motion (e.g., knocking, convulsions, unloose, till the, bowing, rising from, mounted, tremble, walk into the, hurry, fetch, unfold his, winking, bathing, sparkles, mountaineer, fly). Experience created: The feeling of objects in motion.*

 LAT: Dialog Cues

*The use of words and punctuation indicating dialog (e.g., he said, soliloquies, “” ). Experience created: The feeling of persons in dialog.*

 LAT: Oral Element

*The use of words indicating the oral register, often considered “filler speech” (e.g., well, my word, oh how, oh, yes, yea, good morrow, ah, ay, nay, love you). Experience created: The feeling of listening in on a dialog as it occurs (more intimately than with Dialog Cues).*

CLUSTER: Interpersonal Relations

*The Interpersonal Relations cluster covers two dimensions, Positive Relations and Negative Relations. Experience created: the language in question helps to stabilize or destabilize relations between people. Stabilizing relationships are positive bonds likely to strengthen the relationship over time. Destabilizing relationships are negative bonds likely to weaken the relationship over time. This cluster is useful when you ask the following questions about a piece of writing: What kind of personal relationship are being established with the readers, or between the people on which the writing focuses? Is the relationship among the people of a professional nature, a friendship, a relationship of trust or solidarity, or an unfriendly relationship, perhaps even sarcastic, confrontational? Perhaps something even more hostile, such as lifelong rivals or foes.*

 DIMENSION: Positive Relations

 LAT: Promising

*The use of words referencing a pact by someone other than the speaker or writer (e.g., promised to, their promises, pledge). Experience created: A pact between two or more third-person parties is being made.*

 LAT: Self-Promise

*The use of words indicating a pact being made by the speaker or writer (e.g., I swear, my promise, pledged my faith). Experience created: The referencing of a pact made by the speaker or writer.*

 LAT: Reassuring

*The use of words that comfort either the reader or listener (e.g., forgiveness, no harm, you can do, ease, assure me, I assure you, relieve, comfort you). Experience created: The audience or characters of a text are in need of comfort and support and are getting it.*

 LAT: Reinforcing

*The use of words that positively reinforce (e.g., that’s good). Experience created: An audience or a character of a text has passed a milestone and is being praised.*

 LAT: Acknowledging

*The use of words that give public notice of gratitude to persons (e.g., thanks to the, thank, thank you, thankfulness). Experience created: Someone has been helped and is making his or her gratitude public.*

 LAT: Inclusiveness

*The use of words that signify involvement in a larger group or community (e.g., us, on our side, together to, we have, all, unite, mutual, between our, joining with). Experience created: Someone feels a sense of social belonging or like-mindedness and is expressing it.*

 DIMENSION: Negative Relations

 LAT: Confrontation

*The use of words that challenge or threaten the addressee (e.g., you cannot, your tears, when did you, don’t you). The language is socially destabilizing. Experience created: The reader or a character of a text is being confronted or threatened directly by the author or another character in the world of the text, respectively.*

CLUSTER: Public Reference

*The Public Reference cluster covers one dimension, Public Language. Public Reference is the language of institutions, be they governmental, corporate, or school-based. Experience created: The words here invoke a public world of institutions, roles and authorities that are longer lived, more anonymous, and less involved in personal thought and emotion than the everyday world we occupy as ordinary human beings.*

 DIMENSION: Public Language

 LAT: Precedent

*The use of words referencing an initial event or the first actor in an event (e.g., for the first time, in their first, the first woman). Experience created: Keeps track of when something began or who began it.*

 LAT: Commonplace Authority

*The use of words making direct reference to public or institutional authorities (or actions and attributes thereof), already familiar and recognised in the culture (e.g., reputed, profession, permit him, director, grant, obliging, by his words, appoint, royal, master of, dictates, the summons, ceremony, God, orders, Senate). Experience created: Bricks used to build a public world of sociopolitical hierarchy.*

 LAT: Prior Knowledge

*The use of words indicating that the ideas under discussion are already public and familiar to the audience hearing or reading them (e.g., as you see, as you know, familiar, ordinary, knew beforehand). Experience created: A speaker or writer makes mention of knowledge that bind him or her to the audience even before anything is said.*

 LAT: Received Point of View

*The use of words indicating points of view that are already circulating in or first entering into the common culture (e.g., never before, commonly, ever known, some say, ever be, would think, than ever, seldom or never). Experience created: The beliefs, ideas, and approaches that have been proposed and archived are part of public culture.*

 LAT: Confirm Other’s Thought

*The use of words indicating that the writer or character agrees to and supports ideas that are already out in the culture and well-known (e.g., sure, it is true, corroborate). Experience created: The current speaker validates or endorses some of the views previously uttered and archived as part of public culture or a larger speech community.*

CLUSTER: Public Values

*The Public Values cluster includes three dimensions, Positive Values, Negative Values, and Responsibility. Experience created: Public language making use of public criteria to form judgments of value and responsibility, both positive and negative.*

 DIMENSION: Positive Values

 LAT: Positive Values

*The use of words indicating standards most audiences believe in (e.g., the good of, dignity, shrewd, rightly, well-deserved, valiant, friend, generous, satisfaction, beautiful). Experience: Standards which are believed to be worth upholding and championing.*

 LAT: Innovation

*The use of words indicating significant discovery (e.g., with a design, discovery, adventures, ingenuity). Experience created: New things are being created, or new information is being accessed for the first time.*

 DIMENSION: Negative Values

 LAT: Negative Values

*The use of words indicating standards most audiences reject (e.g., disease, unworthy, disorder, oppressed, malady, shame, the poor, unkind, envy, treason). Experience created: The depiction of a negative situation or mindset.*

 DIMENSION: Responsibility

 LAT: Responsibilities

*The use of words where public accountability is referenced (e.g., what we did, your charge, his duty, oblige, incumbent on them, under the care). Experience created: Answerability for a certain event or state of affairs is assigned by the writer or speaker.*

CLUSTER: Reason

*The Reason cluster includes three dimensions—Constructive Reasoning, Contingent Reasoning, and Oppositional Reasoning. Experience created: A chain of inferences made by the speaker or writer, with the audience following down the chain, rung by rung.*

 DIMENSION: Constructive Reasoning

 LAT: Reason Forward

*The use of words indicating a chain of thought moving forward from premise to conclusion (deduction), cause to effect (e.g., since, it is therefore, thus, hence, and so). Experience created: The speaker or writer leads the audience through his or her sequence of thought.*

 LAT: Reason Backward

*The use of words indicating a chain of thought moving backward from conclusion to premise (induction), effect to cause (e.g., as it is, incident to it, for there, because). Experience created: One link in the speaker or writer’s train of thought depends on an earlier link and the dependence was not mentioned in the forward direction. So it is mentioned after the fact.*

 LAT: Direct Reasoning

*The use of words that initiate and direct another's reasoning (e.g., consider what, look to, you may judge). Experience created: Words that invite one to start a chain of reasoning in a certain way.*

 LAT: Support

*The use of words indicating support or evidence for a reasoning process that someone has put into motion (e.g., signs of, the reasons, to justify). Experience created: Justification for an assertion or argument is about to be provided.*

 DIMENSION: Contingent Reasoning

 LAT: Contingency

*The use of words that indicate a chain of reasoning based on conditions that may or may not be true or come true (e.g., may, might, if, had I, chance, should she, as likely, could, without, wherever). Experience created: Indicates reasoning based not on what is happening or has happened, but on what might, can, could, or may happen.*

 DIMENSION: Oppositional Reasoning

 LAT: Denial

*The use of words in front of an assertion which signals the taking away of what a listener or reader might believe (e.g., neither, nothing, no, never, not, cannot, gainsaying). Experience created: Contradicting or overturning what was previously believed to be true.*

 LAT: Concessive

*The use of words indicating that another and overridable point of view is available (e.g., although, though). Experience created: Multiple views or lines of reasoning exist, and neither is given the upper hand, at least in the immediate context.*

 LAT: Resistance

*The use of words indicating an opposition or struggle between competing ideas, events, forces, or groups (e.g., but, however, refrain, protesting, at the same time, refuse, hinder, prevent, reject, deny, forcing her to, notwithstanding). Experience created: Counter-forces or alternate ideas exist in the world, and these forces are currently being contended with.*

CLUSTER: Interaction

*The Interaction cluster involves seven dimensions—Curiosity Raising, Request, Direct Address, Question, Formal Query, Follow Up, and Give Feedback. Experience created: The viewing of two minds engaging in dialogical exchange.*

 DIMENSION: Curiosity Raising

 LAT: Curiosity Raising

*The use of words that goad the reader or hearer to contemplate a certain point of view or description (e.g., consider, curiosity, wonder, how to, observing the, discovering who, inquiries, study, find where). Experience created: One mind attempting to engage another mind in a certain stream of thought.*

 DIMENSION: Request

 LAT: Request

*The use of words that make requests (e.g., so please, would you, call me, entreat, please). Experience created: Asking someone to do something.*

 DIMENSION: Directing Address

 LAT: Directing Address

*The use of words summoning another's attention or making implicit acknowledgement of an interlocutor (e.g., you, you are, prithee, thy, thou, yourself, my Lord). Experience created: Establishing exactly who the intended addressee of a message is.*

 DIMENSION: Question

 LAT: Question

*The use of words and punctuation to indicate the requesting of specific information (e.g., what, hast, is it, why not, why, how, ?). Experience created: The addressee is being asked to provide specific information on a certain topic or issue.*

 LAT: Future Question

*The use of questions involving “shall” or “will” to indicate the question pertains to a future state (e.g., what will, shall we, should he, would it). Experience created: Specific information (either concrete or hypothetical) concerning the future is being requested from the addressee.*

 DIMENSION: Formal Query

 LAT: Formal Query

*The use of words that structure questions in a formal or formulaic manner to garner more precise information than is requested in the Question cluster (e.g., in what manner, how long have you, for what reason, from what, how much, from whence, how many). Experience created: Very specific information is being formally requested of the addressee.*

 DIMENSION: Follow Up

 LAT: Following Up

*The use of words referencing a previous interaction (e.g., therefore I have, in answer to, at your request). Experience created: The speaker or writer resumes a new round of interaction based on a previous round of discussion or interaction.*

 DIMENSION: Give Feedback

 LAT: Feedback

*The use of words indicating generic feedback to another (e.g., be met with, tell her as much). Experience created: Someone is commenting on the thoughts or doings of another without assigning a value judgment.*

 LAT: Positive Feedback

*The use of words indicating a positive value judgment of what someone has said or done (e.g., perfectly, say Amen to, you are right). Experience created: Someone is commenting positively on the thoughts or doings of another.*

 LAT: Negative Feedback

*The use of words indicating a negative value judgment of what someone has said or done (e.g., there is no excuse, hardly ever, hardly like). Experience created: Someone is disliking the efforts of another.*

CLUSTER: Topical Flow

*The Topical Flow cluster involves two dimensions, Pronoun and Aside. This cluster keeps the text coherent, either through reiteration of the topics or characters involved (the use of pronouns), or through the speaker or writer’s indication of digression from the main thrust of the text (the use of asides).*

 DIMENSION: Pronoun

 LAT: Person Pronouns

*The use of third-person pronouns (e.g., he, she, him, her, their, herself) indicating a persistent topical reference to other people. Experience created: The text as a stream of persons, referenced and re-referenced as topics that can persist throughout the discourse.*

 DIMENSION: Aside

 LAT: Asides

*The use of words and punctuation indicating a side comment or a return from one (e.g., regardless,* ***,*** *which, digressions, by the way). Experience created: Moving from the main topic of a text to a topic off-point or moving off-point back to the primary focus of the text or discourse.*

CLUSTER: Elaborations

*The Elaborations cluster contains six dimensions: Generalize, Examples, Compare, Specify, Exceptions, and Define. Experience created: Contributions in the stream of discourse that serve the addressee's curiosity and information needs through the content they add.*

 DIMENSION: Generalize

 LAT: Generalization

*The use of words indicating broad or general truths (e.g., all, every, universal). Experience created: Some property is extended to all members of a class.*

 DIMENSION: Examples

 LAT: Example

*The use of words or abbreviations indicating an example of something is being provided (e.g., instance of, token of, bespeak, i.e.). Experience created: An instance of a general concept is individually identified to teach, illustrate or argue a position.*

 DIMENSION: Compare

 LAT: Comparison

*The use of words indicating conceptual similarity and difference (e.g., most, is more than, less, distinguish, deeper, stronger, no more than, equally, youngest). Experience created: Objects or persons are alike and unalike in various conceptual aspects, as well as to varying degrees, and these similarities or disparities are being highlighted.*

 LAT: Resemblances

*The use of words indicating perceptual similarity (e.g., seem as, like the, sharp as, as strong as, as if, resembled, in a manner, likeness). Experience created: Objects (or persons) have similar features.*

 DIMENSION: Specify

 LAT: Specifiers

*The use of words indicating more specific or more restricted information concerning some object or person (e.g., some of, in the way of, another, each of which, that which, particular, in a condition, such a, of that). Experience created: Information is made more precise.*

 DIMENSION: Exceptions

 LAT: Exception

*The use of words indicating nonconformity to some kind of rule or generalization (e.g., besides the, he alone, rarely, singularities, is but, the only, peculiarly, no other). Experience created: A member of class resists a generalization assigned to other members of the same category or grouping.*

 DIMENSION: Define

 LAT: Definitions

*The use of words indicating an explication is being provided (e.g., termed, means, denoted). Experience created: Something is being elaborated on or discussed in more detail.*

CLUSTER: Special Referencing

*The Special Referencing cluster contains six dimensions: Person Roles, Communicator Roles, Referencing Language, Abstract Reference, Citing Reference, and Citing Quotation. Experience created: Similar to the Elaboration cluster. However, now the elaborations function as references of a very restricted assortment—made to people, the language itself, communication situations, and the voices of others used to cite or quote.*

 DIMENSION: Person Roles

 LAT: Person Properties

*The use of words referencing an individual's or group’s formal, occupational, and identity roles (e.g., Sir, knight, Christian, master, John, coach, earl, doctor, mistress, biographer, editor, Celtic, inhabitant, beggar). Experience created: Description of a person or persons, who they are, what they do, and so on.*

 DIMENSION: Communicator Roles

 LAT: Communicator Role

*The use of words referencing a formal communication situation (e.g., the author, the reader, the audience, the speaker). Experience created: The description of the roles those involved in a specific discourse context have.*

 DIMENSION: Referencing Language

 LAT: Language Reference

*The use of words or punctuation referencing language itself or objects associated with the use of language (e.g., title page, tale, character, subject, argument, language, words, o, rhyme, ambiguities, narration, ‘ ). Experience created: Language is the topic of discussion, not just the medium.*

 DIMENSION: Abstract Reference

 LAT: Abstract Concepts

*The use of words which contribute an element of abstraction to what is being discussed (e.g., time, history, account, supply, question, possession, thousand, two, voice, answer, conjunction, league, much, in a large, of those, state of, English). Experience created: Content filler that adds abstraction to the discourse.*

 DIMENSION: Citing References

 LAT: Citation

*The use of words indicative of external sources of information (e.g., declare, said, speak of, began, telling her, quoth she, proclaim, reported, thinks the, replied). Experience created: The speaker or writer points to someone or something else as the source of information currently under discussion.*

 DIMENSION: Citing Quotation

 LAT: Quotation

*The use of quotation marks, sometimes with words indicating speech (e.g., “ “, say , “. . .”) Experience created: The speaker or writer is providing the audience with an explicit, direct account of someone else’s words.*

CLUSTER: Reporting

*The Reporting cluster contains four dimensions: Reporting States, Reporting Events, Reporting Process, and Reporting Change. Experience created: The speaker or writers functions as a window-on-the-world, making known states, events, processes, and change that could be of interest. Reporting is dispensing information to update the audience’s mental model of a world that is both steady and changing, fixed and dynamic, routine and subject to historical change. For this reason, reporting involves the mention of historically unique, generic and recurrent states, events, and processes (which are constants) and transformations, substitutions, and updates on those states and events (which are changes) so that readers and other audiences of the reporting can keep pace and up-to-date.*

 DIMENSION: Reporting States

 LAT: Reporting States

*The use of the verb ‘to be’ to report constant states of information, along with many other varieties of verbs used to report states of affairs (e.g., is the queen, went, be gone, lost, dispatched, wept, it is, called, obliged, caressed, turned, advanced, given). Experience created: Learning about a heretofore unknown state-of-affairs.*

 DIMENSION: Reporting Events

 LAT: Report Events

*The use of words that report event information or action (e.g., excludes, dispose, fixing, gave, gather, did, comes, controls, bridled, take them, springs from, give me the, pay, arrest, indulged, own, racked). Experience created: Learning about events that may not be known yet or that can lead to the learning of new information.*

 DIMENSION: Reporting Process

 LAT: Recurring Events

*The use of words reporting recurrence over time (e.g., several times, return, often, repetition, usual, whenever, again, once more). Experience created: Description of a process or event as iterative.*

 LAT: Generic Events

*The use of words reporting generic events, events that are very general and occur frequently throughout time (e.g., event, nuptial, war, to be, work, the conquest, conference, practice, experience, writings). Experience created: A process whose recurrence is highly culturally visible and perhaps part of the popular culture.*

 LAT: Sequence

*The use of words indicating a chronological process unfolding over time (e.g., before, after, began, first, following the, proceed). Experience created: A process or event whose ordered nature is given special attention.*

 LAT: Mature Process

*The use of words indicating a chronological process in its late or advanced stages of development (e.g., well-turned, well-weighing, well-derived, well-lost). Experience created: A process or event that has moved into an advanced part of the overall sequence, possibly close to the final stages.*

 LAT: Causation

*The use of words indicating a cause-effect sequence which unfolds in time (e.g., effects, by being, have it, by me, cause to, cause of, influence, make her). Experience created: A process or event whose earlier phases are responsible for bringing about the later phases.*

 DIMENSION: Reporting Change

 LAT: Transformed-State

*The use of words indicating a change in state, location, or condition (e.g., came to the, brought to, into a, equalize, become, strengthen, change in, retirement, increased). Experience created: A process or event has brought about a change of state.*

 LAT: Substitution

*The use of words indicating the replacement of one thing for another (e.g., in his stead, substitute, supplant, instead of, rather than). Experience created: A process or event has brought about the replacement of one entity for another.*

 LAT: Updates

*The use of words reporting the recent status of a state, process, or event (e.g., he is, she is, news, now, already, how now, still, is done, was appointed to, not yet, features, renewed). Experience created: The acquiring of brand new information concerning things which are generally already known to be occurring.*

CLUSTER: Directing

*The Directing cluster contains only one dimension, Directives. Experience created: Words to urge, command, enforce, regulate, or guide action.*

 DIMENSION: Directives

 LAT: Imperatives

*The use of verbs to order someone to do something (e.g., come, rest, bring, pray, thou shalt, say, behold, go). Experience created: A command is being given.*

 LAT: Procedures

*The use of words indicating how a certain action is to be performed (e.g., do not use, must be as, to do it, use your, be sure). Experience created: The component of a directive or command is explained in a step-by-step fashion.*

 LAT: Bodily Action

*The use of words indicating a certain action involving specific bodily movements should be taken (e.g., pinch the, place your, turn your, sweep your, close the). Experience created: A body part—often the hands and feet—are being directed through space to perform some task.*

 LAT: Confirm Experience

*The use of words directing the addressee how to validate the outcome of an event or action (e.g., you’ll find, you’ll be, you will learn, as you look to). Experience created: Assistance is provided in knowing whether a certain action was carried out correctly or not.*

 LAT: Error Recovery

*The use of words indicating how to recover from a mistake (e.g.,* NO EXAMPLES ANYWHERE I LOOKED*; extremely low/no-frequency LAT). Experience created: The speaker or writer has made a mistake and is attempting to correct the error.*

 LAT: Insist

*The use of verbs (mainly modal) indicating a forceful and authoritative appeal, either for a certain action or line of reasoning (e.g., must, should, insist, cannot, need, ought). Experience created: The directive is issued with the intense belief that it is the right course of action stated explicitly. When this intensity is combined with directive action, it is perceived as insistence.*

CLUSTER: Directing Readers

*The Directing Readers cluster contains one dimension, Meta Discourse. Experience created: Words to help the addressee’s linear navigation through the discourse proper.*

 DIMENSION: Meta Discourse

 LAT: Metadiscourse

*The use of words indicating navigational guides through the stream of language (e.g., too, we shall, but there is, either, further, moreover, aforesaid, as it were). Experience created: The speaker or writer is guiding the addressee through the larger discourse.*

CLUSTER: Narrative

*The Narrative cluster contains two dimensions, Narrative Verbs and Narrative Time. Experience created: A story is being told.*

 DIMENSION: Narrative Verb Phrase

 LAT: Narrative Verbs

*The use of verbs in the past tense indicating the action of a story (e.g., gone, called, went, rebuked, awoke, followed, sat, entered). Experience created: Plot is unfolding through the use of verb phrases.*

 DIMENSION: Narrative Time

 LAT: Time Shifts

*The use of words indicating time shifts or very specific moments in time (e.g., end of, once, that day, that morning, when they, the time, presently the, forgotten that). Experience created: The story is advancing through the introduction of a new scene or through flashbacks.*

 LAT: Time Intervals

*The use of words indicating specific time spans (e.g., to the last, day, as they, as long as, Shrove Tuesday, week, supper, years, summer, lasting). Experience created: The framing of the discourse within a particular length of time.*

 LAT: Biographical Time

*The use of words marking the presence or absence of milestones in a person's (or animal’s) life (e.g., first dance, grew up, they would, born of, never to, never had, ever, at one time, married to, died, last breath, lifetime, ever after). Experience created: Time as seen from the vantage of a human (or other sentient being’s) lifespan.*

 LAT: Time-Date Information

*The use of words indicating very specific, bounded units in time in which a certain action or event takes place (e.g., in May, of December, a quarter past, o’clock). Experience created: The use of specific units of or moments in time to carry a time stamp, a setting, for a story or one of its plot episodes.*