

## The Pronominal *bu-şu* and *this-that*: Rhetorical Structure Theory

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**Summary:** This study presents a contrastive analysis of the pronominal uses of *bu* and *şu* and *this* and *that* in written academic discourse within the framework of Rhetorical Structure Theory (Mann and Thompson, 1988; Marcu 2000). The comparative analysis of these pronominals is done with respect to the rhetorical relations in which they are used. Data for this study were retrieved from journal articles on linguistics and education. The results show that *bu-şu* and *this-that* are sensitive to rhetorical relations. Although *bu* and *this* are used in similar rhetorical functions (i.e. interpretation, explanation and reason relations), in some occurrences they are used in different rhetorical relations (i.e textual organisation and hypothetical relations). On the other hand, *şu* is used differently from *that* and *this* in the establishment of rhetorical relations. *Şu* is used in the subtypes of elaboration relation (i.e. elaboration-set-member, elaboration part-whole), while *that* is not used in elaboration relations. *That* is used in antithesis, list and contrast relations, where occurrences of *şu* are not seen. While *this* is used in addition, interpretation, hypothetical, summarisation and concession relations, *şu* is not.

**Keywords:** *pronominal bu, şu, and this and that, rhetorical relations, Rhetorical Structure Theory*

**Özet:** Bu çalışma, akademik yazılı söylemde adıl konumundaki *bu* ve *şu* ile *this* ve *that*'in karşılaştırmalı çözümlemesini yapmaktadır. Bu çözümlemenin gerçekleşmesi için bazı dilbilim ve eğitim dergileri taranmış ve bu dergilerde yer alan makalelerde adıl konumundaki *bu, şu, this* ve *that* verileri toplanarak küçük bir veri tabanı oluşturulmuştur. Bu karşılaştırmalı çözümleme, söz konusu adılların söylemde kullanıldıkları retorik ilişkiler temel alınarak yapılmıştır. *Bu-şu* ve *this-that*'in içinde kullanıldıkları retorik ilişkiler, Mann ve Thompson tarafından ileri sürülen ve Marcu tarafından geliştirilen (2000) Retorik Yapı Kuramına göre incelenmiştir. Retorik Yapı Kuramı çerçevesinde *bu-şu* ile *this-that*'in kullanıldıkları retorik ilişkiler karşılaştırılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda *bu* ve *şu*'nun farklı retorik ilişkilerde kullanıldığı gözlenmiştir. Aynı şekilde, *this* ve *that*'in retorik ilişki dağılımı birbirinden farklıdır. *Bu* ve *this* bazı retorik ilişki kullanımalarında örtüşmeler de aralarında farklar vardır. *Şu*'nun kullanıldığı retorik ilişki dağılımı *this* ve *that*'in kullanımından farklıdır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** *adıl bu, şu, this ve that, retorik ilişkiler, Retorik Yapı Kuramı*

## 1. Introduction

Deixis is one of the essential language units in every language (Hayashi 2004) and employed to refer to spatial, temporal or personal entities. However, current studies distinguish discourse deixis from deixis (Cornish 2001, 2007, Diessel 2002, Lenz 2007). Deixis is a procedure to direct the interlocutor's attention to an entity in a spatial context, whereas discourse deixis points to some "portion" (Levinson 1983), "aspect" (Fillmore 1997) and "segment" (Webber 1991, Lenz 2007) of the discourse itself. In this respect, the antecedents of discourse deixis can be clauses, sentences or larger discourse segments. Discourse deixis is also defined as a 'metadiscursive' marker (Lenz 2007). In its metadiscursive function, a writer or speaker talks about his/her own discourse and the units of the discourse s/he deals with (Hyland 2005). In this study, *bu* and *řu* in Turkish and *this* and *that* in English are analyzed in terms of their discourse deictic function, as used for directing the addressee's attention to a discourse entity.

A review of the literature on *bu- řu* and *this- that* reveals that most of the studies investigate the functions of these expressions in spoken discourse within the perspective of proximity/non-proximity (Banguođlu 1974, Diessel 2006, Ergin 1972, Gencan 1971, Grundy 1995, Göksele and Kerslake 2005, Hayasi 198, Underhill 2001, Strauss 2002). In the recent studies, there has been an interest in their cognitive and modal properties in written texts (Cornish 2001; okal 2005; Ozil and řenöz 1996; okal and Ruhi 2006; Sađın-řimsek, Rehbein and Babur 2009<sup>1</sup>; Turan 1997). Cornish mainly focuses on the modal property of *that*, stating that *that* picks up the salient and evoked discourse entity rather than the proximal or distal one, and indicates that the writer distances himself from his intended antecedent via this deictic expression. Cornish's study is restricted to the modal property of *this* and *that* in the sense of the writer's stance toward the intended antecedent; however, the results of this study reveal that there are other modal properties or rhetorical relations that govern the writer's selection of *this* or *that*.

Apart from Cornish, okal (2005) and okal and Ruhi (2006) present other modal properties of *this* and *that* in the light of Rhetorical Structure Theory and propose that the occurrences of *this* and *that* in academic written discourse depend on the cognitive status of the intended antecedent and the intentional structures the addresser establishes. They point out that *this* and *that* are like "cue phrases"<sup>2</sup> since they indicate rhetorical relations that hold between text spans (cf. Marcu 2000). Also, they state that *this* and *that* function as "discourse connectives" because they guide readers' interpretation of the communicative intention of discourse units (cf. Blakemore 1992). Therefore, they argue that they are procedural lexical items that give directions about where to focus and how to interpret the rhetorical structure of the discourse.

So far, the studies that investigate the cognitive status and the modal properties of *this* and *that* in English have been presented. In the literature on *bu* and *řu* in Turkish, three studies come to the fore in terms of the definitions and functions of these deictic

expressions (Turan 1997; Küntay and Özyürek 2006; Ozil and Şenöz 1996). Turan studies the cognitive status of *bu* and *şu* in the establishment of attentional structure and finds out that *bu* and *şu* refer to different discourse segments or linguistic units in a text. *Bu* picks up an entity on the right node to signal topic continuation in the sense that the unit referred to with *bu* is the interpretation or the restriction of the topic. On the other hand, *şu* refers to the forthcoming entity.

Similarly, Ozil and Şenöz (1996) propose that *bu* can be used anaphorically to pick up propositions, clauses or VPs as antecedent, whereas *şu* is mostly used cataphorically to signal the entities presented in the following sentence of the text. Küntay and Özyürek (2006) point to the role of addressee's prior visual and/or cognitive attentional/knowledge state in the choice of *bu*, *şu* and *o*. However, the scope of Küntay and Özyürek's study is the uses of *bu*, *şu* and *o* in spoken discourse. These studies investigate the types of antecedents or text spans *bu* and *şu* can access, but they do not explore their distributions within the tenets of RST. Within the framework of RST, this study presents that *bu-şu* are sensitive to rhetorical relations;

In the literature, to the best knowledge of the writer, there are no comparative studies<sup>3</sup> that show the similarities and differences between *bu-şu* and *this-that* in written discourse. Such comparative analysis on *bu-şu* and *this-that* is significant since its findings will be useful for research in applied linguistics, second language acquisition and translation studies.

## 2. Theoretical Background

### 2.1 Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST)

RST is proposed by Mann and Thompson (1988), and the basic rationale behind it is that texts are not only strings of clauses but are groups of hierarchically organized clauses, which bear various informational and interactional relations to one another. RST identifies the hierarchical structures in the text and describes the relations between text spans. According to RST, relations show the type of connection between two spans of a text. Some spans are more central than others. The central spans are called nucleus (N) and others are named satellite (S). Satellites present additional information. The idea of nuclearity and satellite is based on paratactic and hypotactic relations. Paratactic relations connect two or more equally weighted spans of text and assign the same prominent role to each of them, whereas hypotactic relations connect one nucleus and one satellite spans. In hypotactic relations, the nucleic span is more prominent than the satellite.

Mann and Thompson originally proposed 24 rhetorical relations. However, their followers suggest that there is not a limited set of rhetorical relations (Marcu 2000; Taboada and Mann 2006).

The relations can be handled under two categories: subject matter and presentational

matter. Subject matter relations (i.e. elaboration, restatement, evaluation, summary, contrast and interpretation) are those whose intended effect is the reader's recognition of the relation in question, and presentational matter relations (i.e. motivation, antithesis, concession, justify and background) are those whose intended effect is to increase in the reader such inclination as a desire to act or a degree of positive regard for or acceptance of nucleus. Therefore, RST investigates both informational (i.e linguistic) and intentional levels of discourse structure.

Marcu (2000) adds new relations to Mann and Thompson's list. For Marcu, 54 rhetorical relations exist. When the relations in Marcu (2000) are taken into consideration, it is seen that they are more encompassing than those of Mann and Thompson.<sup>4</sup> In this study, Marcu's version of RST is used to analyze the rhetorical relations in which *this* and *that* and *bu* and *řu* are used.

### 3. Data

In the following part, the design of the study is given and then the comparative analyses of *bu-řu*, *this-that* and *this-bu* and *that-řu* are presented in terms of the rhetorical relations in which they are used.

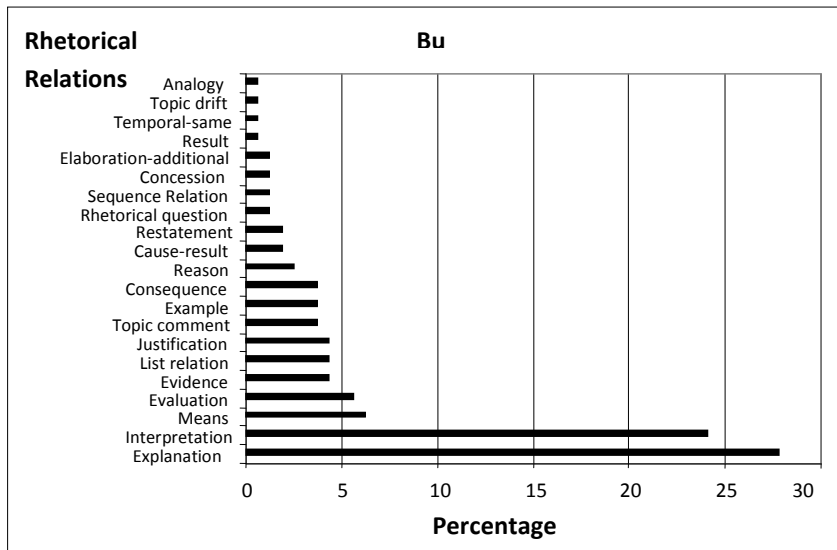
Data were collected from journals of linguistics and language education. *Bu-řu* in academic extracts were retrieved from *Dilbilim Kurultay Bildirileri*, *Dilbilim Arařtırmaları* and *Hacettepe Eđitim Dergisi*. *This-that* in academic extracts were taken from *Applied Linguistics*, *ELT Journal*, *Journal of Pragmatics*, *Studies in Second Language Acquisition* and *Cognition*. The English pronouns in the articles in Turkish journals were not included in the data. In the selection of English pronouns in English journals, academic articles written by native speakers of English were chosen and hence the uses of English pronouns by non-native speakers of English were not included in the data analysis. All the pronominal uses of *this-that* and *bu-řu* in each article in the journals between 2001-2005 were detected. The plural forms of *bu-řu* and *this-that* were also included. 166 occurrences of *this* and 162 of *bu* were identified, together with 28 occurrences of *řu* and 28 of *that*.

### 3.1 Data Analysis

#### 3.1.1 Rhetorical Structures in which *bu-řu* are used

The pronoun *bu* is used in both subject and presentational matters. In other words, it is used to guide readers for the realization of semantic relations between units and to increase some inclination in them to have positive or negative regards about the nucleus or satellite. Graph 1 shows that *bu* is used in a topic-comment relation in 3.7% of the

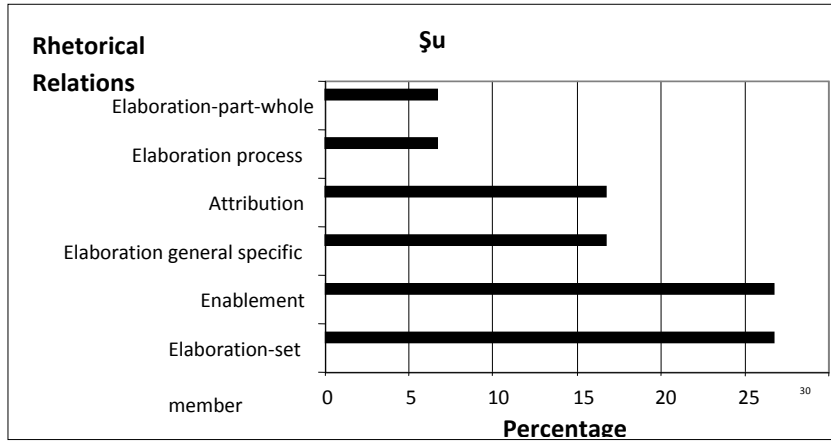
occurrences investigated; in an evaluation relation in 5.6% of occurrences; in a justification relation in 4.3% of occurrences; and in an evidence relation in 4.3% of occurrences. These results also show that *bu* is mostly used to signal the persistence of the speaker on the same topic. In other words, it is used in an explanation relation in 27.8% of the occurrences; in an interpretation relation in 24% of occurrences; in an example relation in 3.7% of occurrences; and in a consequence relation in 3.7% of occurrences.



**Graph 1.** The percentage of the rhetorical relations *bu* is used

Similar to *bu*, *şu* is used in a subject matter relation (i.e. elaboration and attribution) and in a presentational matter relation (i.e. enablement). Graph 2 shows that *şu* is used in a subject matter relation in the majority of cases: in 26.7% of elaboration-set-member relations, 16.7% of elaboration general specific relations, 6.7% of elaboration process relations, 6.7% of elaboration-part whole relations, and 16.7% of attribution relations. On the other hand, 26.7% of *şu* occurrences is found in a presentational relation (i.e. enablement). These relation types for subject matter suggest that *şu* is used to relate the content of the text spans. The tendency to use *şu* more in subject relations than presentational matters may indicate that it is mostly used to lead readers to realize the elaboration between the units but not to increase some inclination in them to act or justify.

The tokens of *bu* and *şu* in subject and presentational matter relations also demonstrate that *bu* and *şu* function as metadiscursive markers. With these items, the writer attempts to guide the reader for linking relations between units and signals the crosslines for the organization of discourse.

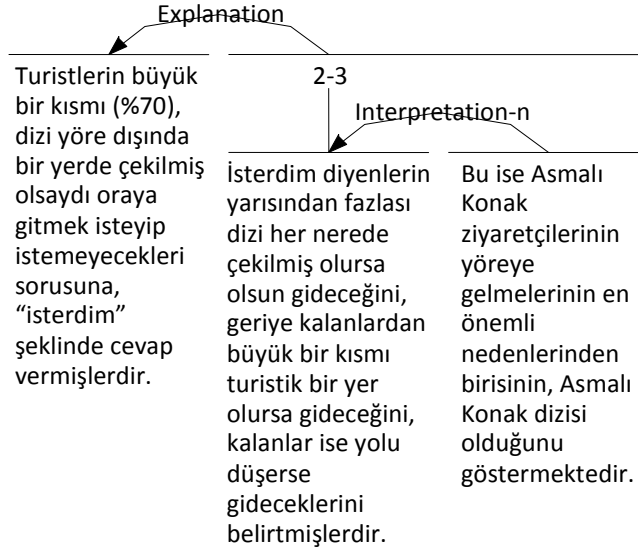


**Graph 2.** The percentage of rhetorical relations *şu* is used

In Graphs 1 and 2 we can see that the tokens of *bu* are distributed in a wide variety of rhetorical relations, whereas those of *şu* are mostly found in sub-types of elaboration (i.e. elaboration-set-member, elaboration part-whole). The elaboration relation is introduced by Mann and Thompson and enriched by Marcu with such subtypes as elaboration-part-whole, elaboration-general-specific, elaboration-set-member and elaboration-process-step. In the elaboration-part-whole relation, the satellite with *şu* specifies or elaborates on a portion of the nucleus. In the elaboration process-step, the nucleus introduces an event and the satellite with *şu* enumerates it in sequential order. In the elaboration-general-specific relation, the satellite with *şu* provides specific information about a very general concept introduced in the nucleus. In the elaboration-set member relation, the nucleus presents an entity or a list of information and the satellite with *şu* elaborates the entity or information.

Both *bu* and *şu* are used to signal the continuation of the topic given in the previous unit(s) in elaboration, explanation, interpretation, and evaluation relations.

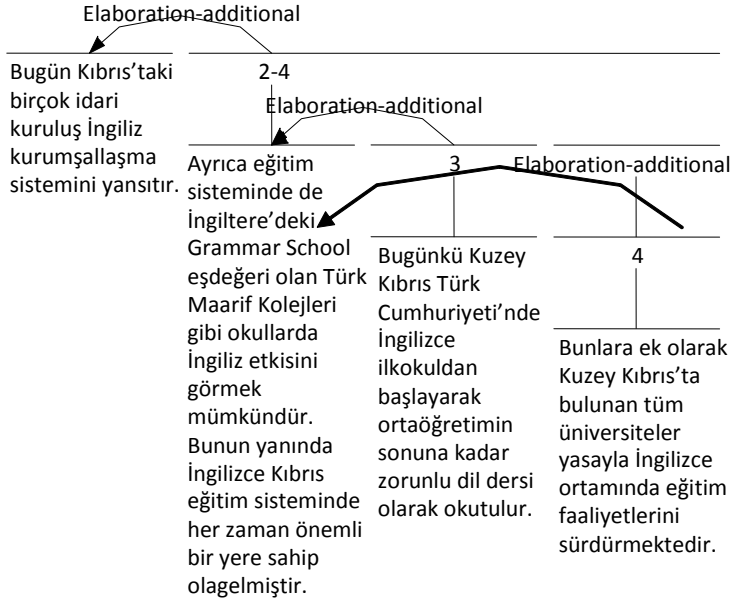
In RST Tree 1, the direction of the arrow presents the direction of the satellite to the nucleus. The curves in the tree show explanation and interpretation relations. The unit with *bu* is seen in an interpretation relation with the previous one. According to Marcu, an interpretation relation can be: “(1) an explanation of what is not immediately plain or explicit; (2) an explanation of actions, events, or statements by pointing out or suggesting inner relationships, motives, or by relating particulars to general principles; or (3) an understanding or appreciation of a situation in light of individual belief, judgment, interest, or circumstance.” (Marcu 2000: 87).



**RST Tree 1.** *Bu* in an interpretation relation

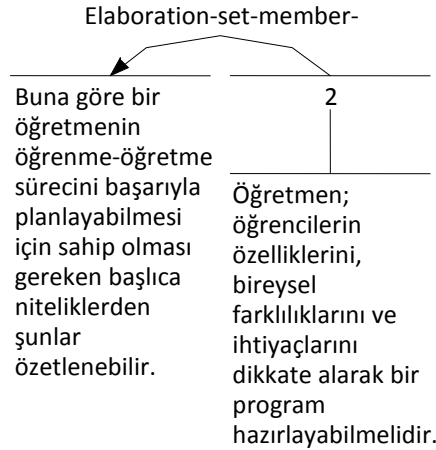
In unit 3 with *bu*, the writer interprets the percentage of answers on whether the participants would want to visit the place if the series 'Asmalı Konak' were shot outside of the city. In this unit, the use of *şu* instead of *bu* is inappropriate (i.e. '*şu* ise Asmalı Konak ziyaretçilerinin yöreye gelmelerinin en önemli nedenlerinden birisinin, Asmalı Konak dizisi olduğunu göstermektedir') since *şu* is not observed to be used in interpretation relations. This may indicate that the selection of *bu* instead of *şu* is governed by the rhetorical relations between units.

In graphs 1 and 2, *bu* and *şu* are used in an elaboration relation, but their distributions in the subtypes of elaboration are different. In RST Tree 2, *bu* is used in the elaboration-additional relation, whereas *şu* is used in the elaboration-set member, elaboration-part whole, elaboration-general specific and elaboration process relations. This distribution in the subtypes of elaboration also present the accessibility of *bu* and *şu* to the text span. For instance, in the following RST diagram, in unit 2 the writer proposes that the educational system in Cyprus reflects British institutionalization. In units 3 and 4, the writer elaborates on the British institutionalization of education from elementary to university levels. As it is seen, the writer uses *bunlar* to access previous two units to establish elaboration-additional relations.



**RST Tree 2.** *Bunlar* in an elaboration-additional relation

RST Tree 3 illustrates the use of *şu* in an elaboration-set member relation. In elaboration-set member relations, the nucleus introduces a finite set (which may be generic or a named entity) and the satellite then specifically elaborates on at least one member of the set.



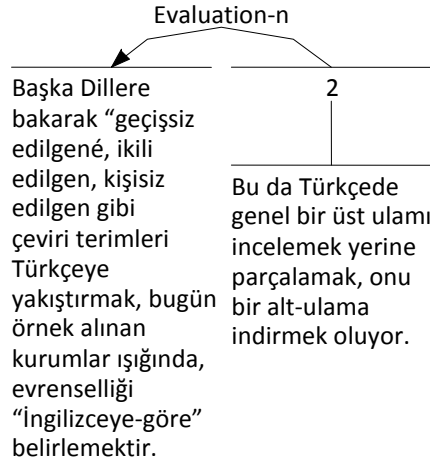
**RST Tree 3.** *Şu* in an elaboration-set member relation



In unit (1), the addresser touches upon the major qualities a teacher should have and then leads the addressee's attention to the following part to help him/her comprehend the major qualities better. The addresser leads the reader to focus on the forthcoming proposition and establishes relation between units (1) and (2) by the use of *şunlar*. *Bunlar* would not be used instead of *şunlar* because in the data *bu* is not seen to be used for textual organization.

In RST trees 2 and 3, *bunlar* and *şunlar* are used in elaboration relations. With these items, the writers access different parts of the texts. In other words, with *bunlar* the writer picks up the previous propositions as antecedent, whereas with *şu* s/he refers to the following span of the text. With these discourse deictic devices, the writers direct the readers' foci to different parts of the text.

In the tokens of *bu* it is observed that *bu* is used in an evaluation relation. Contrary to the tokens of *bu*, *şu* is not used in the evaluation relation.



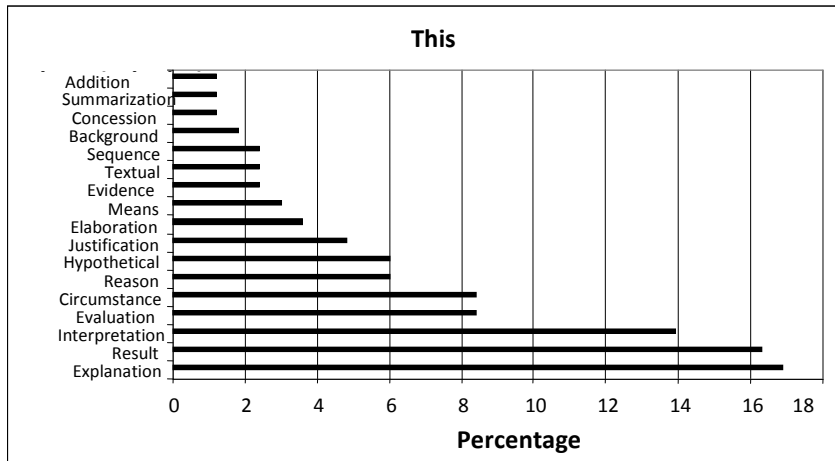
**RST Tree 4.** *Bu* in an evaluation relation

RST Tree 4 shows that in unit 2 with *bu*, the writer evaluates the proposition on the translation of English words into Turkish in unit 1. It is worth saying that the use of *şu* instead of *bu* would be inappropriate here ('*şu* da Türkçede...'). Although *şu* is used in the evaluation relation in spoken discourse, it is not distributed in this way in written discourse.

In the compiled corpus, the tokens of *bu* and *şu* are generally distributed into different rhetorical relations. Both *bu* and *şu* are used in the elaboration relations, but the writer uses these deictic expressions to refer to different parts of the text. In the corpus, these items are seen to function as metadiscursive markers by which the writer comments about his or her discourse.

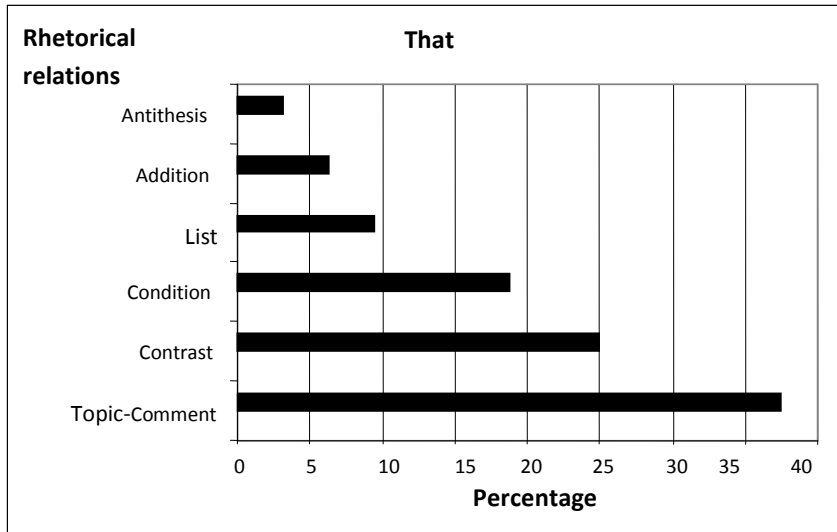
### 3.1.3 Rhetorical Structures in which *this-that* are used

The tokens of *this* and *that* are distributed to different rhetorical relations (see graphs 3 and 4). *This* is used with specific rhetorical relations such as evaluation (evidence, explanation-argumentative and reason relations), explanation (justification, evaluation, interpretation, conclusion and comment), background, hypothetical, elaboration, manner-means (manner, means) and textual organization. Likewise, *that* is used predominantly in list, addition, contrast, topic-comment or condition relations.



**Graph 3.** The percentage of rhetorical relations for *this*

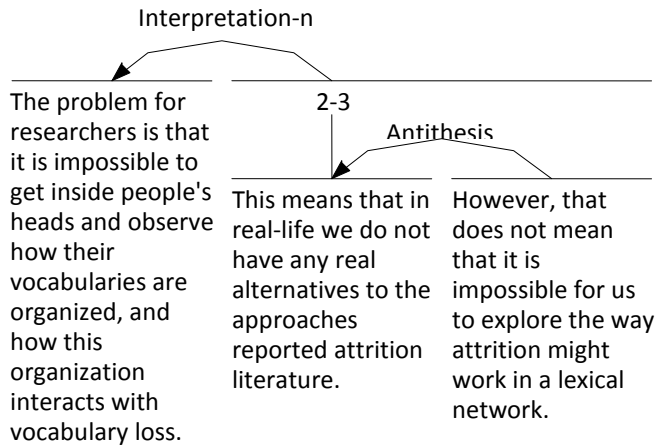
Graph 3 demonstrates that *this* is used with an explanation relation in 16.9% of the occurrences, with an interpretation relation in 13.9% of the occurrences; with a result relation in 16.3% of the cases. It is used with an evaluation as well as a circumstance relation in 8.4% of the cases, and with a hypothetical as well as a reason relation in 6% of the cases. With the remaining relations, it is used less frequently.



**Graph 4.** The percentage of rhetorical relations for *that*

Graph 4 shows that *that* is used in a topic-comment relation in 37.5% of the occurrences; in a contrast relation in 25% of occurrences; in a condition relation in 18.8% of occurrences; in a list relation in 9.4% of occurrences; in an addition relation in 6.3% of occurrences, and in an antithesis relation in 3.1% of occurrences.

RST Tree 5 demonstrates that *this* and *that* are used in different rhetorical relations. The first unit presents one research problem, the second unit with *this* interprets the problem in the framework of the writer's study, and so it makes further explanation on the problem (*this* means that...). The third unit with *that* presents the antithesis to the interpretation of the writer (*that* does not mean ...). In fact, *that* is seen to be distributed to rhetorical relations which present antithesis or a contrastive statement to the nucleus. *That* can not be replaced with *this* in unit 2 ('*that* means that') since in the compiled corpus, *that* is not used in an interpretation relation. This finding corresponds to the findings of Petch-Tyson's corpus study (1999). *This* means *that* is generally followed by reformulation, explanation and interpretation rhetorical relations, but *that* means *that* is not.



**RST Tree 5.** *This* in an interpretation relation and *that* in an antithesis relation

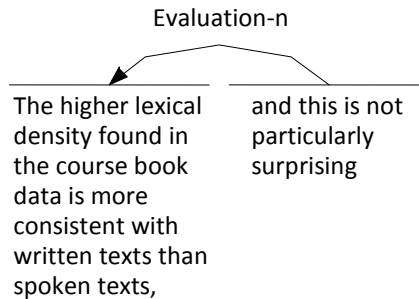
Another difference detected between *this* and *that* is that *this* is occurs in textual organization relations. In Extract 1, *this* refers to the proposition in the previous unit and hence the satellite with *this* functions like a bridge that connects different parts through interrelational structures. However, the point that must be emphasized here is that *this* does not fulfil the role of constructing a textual organization relation alone; there are other elements which help *this* to establish textual organization, such as the linguistic structure “below” and the rhetorical relational units. *That* does not fulfil such a function (i.e. ‘that is illustrated in below’), and thus it does not occur in textual organization relations.

*Non-compositionality:*

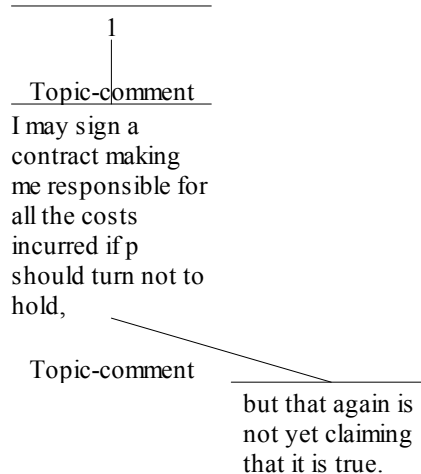
Compositionality relates to meaning. The meaning of a construction is compositional if it is derived transparently from the meanings of its elements. This is discussed in greater detail below:

**Extract 1.** *This* in a textual organization relation

RST Trees 6 and 7 show that *this* and *that* are used in texts giving the writers’ comments about the statements in the nuclei.



**RST Tree 6.** *This* in an evaluation relation



**RST Tree 7.** *That* in a topic-comment relation

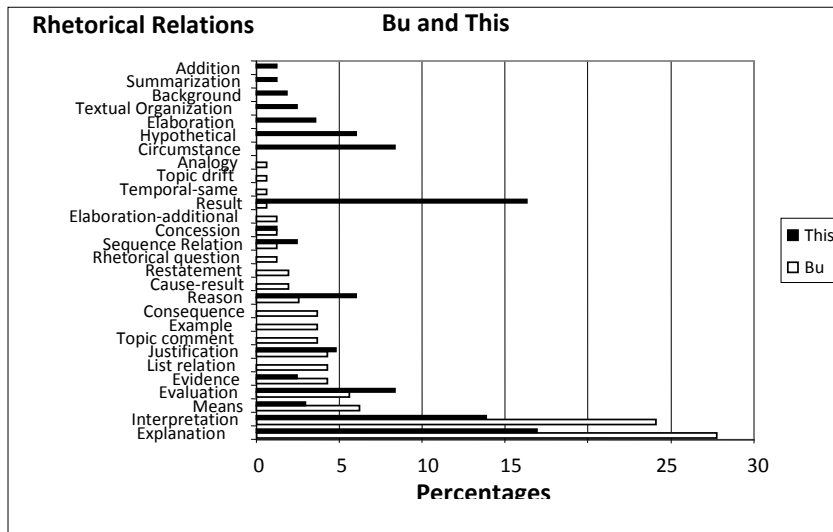
In RST Tree 6 the units present an evaluation relation, which is defined by Marcu as one span which assesses the situation in the other span on a scale of good to bad. Based on this definition, the satellite with *this* presents the writer's evaluation on the statement in the nucleus and the writer's evaluation is gradable on the scale from bad to good, presented by the word 'particular'. On the other hand, the unit with *that* presents a topic-comment relation. The writer presents his/her personal view on the statement in the nucleus. The writer's topic-comment relation in which *that* is used seems to be contradictory to the statement in the nucleus. Therefore, in the distribution of *this* and *that* to the rhetorical relations concerning a personal view, one point should be taken into consideration. If an addresser evaluates the statement in the nucleus with gradable terms, *this* may be used; however, if the addresser presents his/her personal view on the statement in the nucleus and if this statement is in contrast to the statement in the

nucleus, *that* can be used.

*This* and *that* function like metadiscursive markers since, with them, writers talk about their previous or following units, signal their stance to an antecedent and organize their discourse (see RST trees 5, 6 and 7) .

### 3.1.4 A Comparison of *bu-řu* and *this-that*

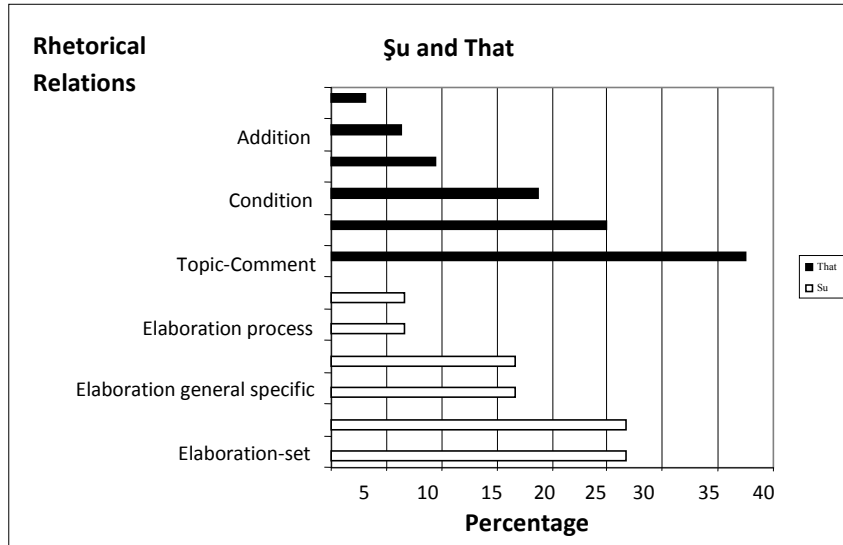
*Bu-řu* and *this-that* are used with specific rhetorical relations (see Graph 5).



Graph 5. The percentage of rhetorical relations for *bu* and *this*

*Bu* and *this* are used in the same function in such rhetorical relations i.e. evaluation, explanation, cause, background, manner-means and elaboration. In other words, the satellite with *this* and *bu* presents an explanation or cause for or the personal view of the writer on the nucleus. The writers' intended effect is to lead the reader to recognize the relation in question and to assist him in interpreting or comprehending the nucleus better by presenting further explanation. However, in some occurrences *bu* and *this* are used in various rhetorical relations. In other words, *this* is used for hypothetical and textual organizations, whereas *bu* is not. Instead of *bu*, *řu* is used for textual organization. While *bu* is used in list and topic-comment relations, *this* is not. In list and topic-comment relations, *that* is used instead of *this*.

Graph 6 shows that *řu* and *that* are used in various rhetorical relations.



**Graph 6.** The percentage of rhetorical relations for *şu* and *that*

*Şu* is mostly used in elaboration and enablement relations. In elaboration relations, the satellite with *şu* specifies or elaborates on a portion or part of the nucleus. In some cases, the satellite with *şu* provides specific information to help define a very general concept introduced in the nucleus. In some occurrences, the nucleus introduces an activity or event (a process), and the unit with *şu* then enumerates the steps involved in carrying out the process.

In Graph 6, most units with *that* generally present the addresser's remark on the statement in the nucleus. This remark is contradictory or antithetical to the statement in the nucleus (see RST trees 6 and 9). Similar to *that*, *bu* is used in topic-comment relations and indicates the addresser's stance to the statement in the nucleus (see RST Tree 4).

In conclusion, the distributions of *bu* and *şu* and *this* and *that* depend on the rhetorical relations in which they are used. Though in most cases the rhetorical relations in which *this* and *bu* are used overlap, some differences in the establishment of rhetorical relations are observed. *Şu* and *that* are used in different rhetorical relations. *This* is not used in list and topic-comment relations, in which only *that* is used in English. In this respect, *that* corresponds to *bu* only in the establishment of list and topic-comment relations.

#### 4. Summary and Conclusion

This study showed that *bu* and *şu* are distributed into different rhetorical relations. *Bu* is used in topic comment, interpretation, evaluation, justification, explanation and

consequence relations, whereas *řu* is used in subtypes of the elaboration relation such as elaboration part-whole and elaboration-set member relations. Similarly, *this* and *that* are used in different rhetorical relations. *This* is used in addition, interpretation, hypothetical, textual organisation, summarisation and concession relations, while *that* is used in antithesis, addition, list, contrast and topic-comment relations.

*Bu* is seen to overlap with *this* in terms of the rhetorical relations it establishes. These expressions are used in explanation, interpretation, elaboration and evaluation relations. They signal the persistence of the writer on the same topic. However, in some respects, *bu* differs from *this*. While *this* is used in textual organisation and hypothetical relations, *bu* is not. In addition, in textual organisation *this* is used cataphorically whereas *bu* is not.

*řu* is used differently from *that*, *this* and *bu* in the establishment of rhetorical relations. *řu* is mostly used in the establishment of an elaboration relation, whereas *that* is used in antithesis, list and contrast relations. *This* and *bu* are used for establishing interpretation, explanation, justification and evaluation relations. The only similarity between *řu* and *this* is that they can access the subsequent portion of the text.

In Turkish, *bu* corresponds to *this* and *řu* corresponds to *that* in spoken discourse within the perspective of proximity/non-proximity (Banguođlu 1974; Ergin 1972; Gencan 1971; Göksele and Kerslake 2005; Hayasi 1988; Underhill 2001). However, the findings of this study show that such pairing in spoken discourse may not be possible in the functions/uses of discourse deictic expressions since there are occurrences where *that* and *bu* and *řu* and *this* overlap. Therefore, it can be proposed that discourse deixis in written discourse differs from that in spoken discourse. This also supports the idea in the current studies that point to the difference between discourse deixis and deixis (Cornish 2001; 2007; Diessel 2002; Lenz 2007).

When the literature on *bu-řu* and *this-that* are taken into consideration, it is seen that in most studies the selection of these deictic expressions is assumed to depend on whether the antecedent is in the previous or the forthcoming unit. However, in this study it is observed that rhetorical relations play a major role in the selection of *bu* instead of *řu* and *this* instead of *that*.

Further studies might be done to explore the distribution of *bu-řu* and *this-that* in spoken discourse within the framework of Rhetorical Structure Theory in order to investigate whether the selection of these deictic expressions is also governed by rhetorical relations. Such analyses would provide a more comprehensive view on the argument structures and the systems of deictic expression across the two languages in spoken discourse.



**Notes:**

- 1 Sağın-Şimşek, Rehbein and Babur (2009) analyse the role of the deictic expressions *bu*, *şu*, and *o* in Turkish novels within the framework of Functional Pragmatics. They propose that the Turkish threefold deictic system needs to be reanalyzed within the historical and language typological changes in Turkic languages. Instead of a threefold system, they argue, Turkish has a twofold deictic system. Though both the article by Sağın-Şimşek et.al and the present study analyse Turkish deictic systems through different theories, one of the main arguments in these studies is that *şu* functions differently from *bu* in written discourse.
- 2 Mann and Thompson (1988), and Sanders et al. (1992) and Knott and Dale (1994) propose term “cue phrase”, which signals a different function of discourse markers. In other words, they point out that “the discourse relations are sometimes made explicit by the use of discourse markers, which is called “cue phrases”(as cited in Fraser 1999, p. 8). Another definition of “cue phrase” is presented by Marcu. He defines “cue phrase” as a phrase that signals a rhetorical relation that holds between two text spans. Related to the feature of cue phrase, Litman and Hirschberg (1990; 1999) state that cue phrases assist in the resolution of anaphora by the presence of a structural boundary or a relationship between parts of discourse and they give explicit information about the structure of a discourse.
- 3 Akıncı (1992) compares Turkish demonstratives with those of French in spoken discourse. Since the scope of his study is to do a comparative analysis of Turkish and French demonstratives in spoken discourse, his study is not mentioned in this study. Here, it is worth of note that in the findings of the study the difference between Turkish and French demonstrative systems is touched upon in the establishment of attentional and intentional states.
- 4 Another contribution to RST is done by Taboada and Mann (2005), who touch upon some criticisms on the reliability of RST and present the applications of the theory in various fields. In this study, Marcu’s version of rhetorical structure theory is used to analyze the rhetorical relations in which *this* and *that* and *bu* and *şu* are used;

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