The *gear* behind interaction: Trends and quantification of conceptual and procedural structures in Spanish spoken conversation through subacts in the Val.Es.Co. model.

The notions *conceptual* and *procedural* are commonly employed in Pragmatics, not only within the relevance-theoretic framework (Blakemore, 1987; Escandell & Leonetti, 2004), but also as broader labels enabling a clear distinction between lexical content and instructional meaning. For instance, discourse markers are typically defined as procedural, as their meaning guides speakers and hearers in discourse processing (Hansen, 1998; Zorraquino & Portolés, 1999; Robles-Sabater, 2018), a feature that has even been experimentally verified (Loureda et al., 2021).

Corpus-based approaches also adopt these notions as a sort of metalanguage, treating discourses as a combination of conceptual and procedural items engaged in their structure, revealing the way they are produced. This feature is especially evident in spoken conversation, which is characterized by a low degree of planning and the inclusion of new information, topic shifts, digressions, reformulations, reported speech, among other phenomena (Padilla, 2001; Salameh, 2021; Benavent, 2023). These phenomena result in a mixture of conceptual and procedural contents (e.g., discourse markers, connectives, constructions, etc.).

Nevertheless, this descriptive claim still requires systematic quantification beyond particular case-study works only analyzing the use of some discourse markers in conversation (Salameh, in preparation). This onomasiological gap can lead to a partial understanding of spoken interaction, since other procedural elements, such as formulation devices, substructural signals, gestures, vocatives, and address forms, are often excluded from the analysis (Pascual, 2020; Cabanes, 2023; Sanmartín, 2024).

Methodologically, onomasiological approaches to the conversational structure are challenging they demand fully annotated, extensive corpora to determine how discourse is produced and to what extent conceptual and procedural elements are used in authentic speech. In this context, this presentation offers initial onomasiological qualitative and quantitative findings on the structure of spoken Peninsular Spanish, based on the Val.Es.Co. 3.0. corpus. This resource comprises 16 fully annotated conversations (47, 673 words; 13, 826 seconds), segmented using the Val.Es.Co. model of discourse units (Pons Bordería, 2022), which organizes data into based on eight units (*discourse*, *dialogue*, *exchange*, *turn*, *turn-alternance*, *intervention*, *act* and *subact*) across two dimensions (*monological* and *dialogical*) and three levels (*structural*, *social* and *informative*). This comprehensive segmentation makes it possible to quantify the *gear* of interaction.

This study specifically focuses on the role of *subacts*, the smallest informative units in the model. Subacts are monological and encompass all the conceptual and procedural contents produced by speakers in conversation. The distribution of subact categories (*substantive*, *adjacent* and others) allows us to discourse production by speakers, providing data on: (a) the average proportion of conceptual contents (substantive subacts) versus procedural contents (adjacent subacts); (b) the relationship between conceptual contents and substructural elements (e.g., hesitations, formulation marks), revealing the structure of discourse planning; (c) the most frequent words in procedural structures; and (d) the average of words per structure, whether conceptual or procedural. These findings for Peninsular Spanish can serve as a replicable methodological model for the study of spoken conversation in other languages.

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