



1 Word of Welcome

Dear language enthusiasts,

Welcome to the 62nd StuTS here in Nijmegen! We have been looking forward to these days for a long time and now it's finally happening! During the next days, you will experience interesting talks by students, keynotes by professors, tours of local research institutions (for example the Max-Planck-Institute for Psycholinguistics or the Centre for Language Studies), a varied evening program (pub quiz, round table discussion, pub crawl, party), and many opportunities to get to know students from other universities and from other countries. Information about all of these events can be found in this booklet. Besides, we have included information on locations, stores, restaurants, and routes. If you cannot find necessary information in this booklet: feel free to ask us any questions!

2 Contact

You can reach us on a variety of channels during the conference.

Personally	- Just talk to the people in the dark red shirts and hoodies.
Anonymously	- Put your message in the comment box at the conference office.
Email	- stuts@ru.nl
Phone	- 0031-647253531
Whatsapp	- 0031-647253531
Telegram	- 0031-647253531
Telegramchannel	- https://t.me/joinchat/AAAAAE3hAFcc6nx9FcoClQ
Facebook	- facebook.com/62StuTS
Twitter	- @62StuTS

Feel free to tweet about the event using #62stuts!



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3 Organisers

3.1 Team

One year ago, it started off with five people who went to the 60th StuTS in Heidelberg. We had a blast and when no one volunteered to organise the 62nd StuTS, it got us thinking about getting it to Nijmegen. By December, everything was settled and we got started on the organisation. Over the summer, more people joined the team, so we are now a proud group of nine students from the Research Master Language and Communication in the core team:

Annika Schiefner, Gino Morillo Morales, Julia Egger, Merijn Beeksmma, Hugo de Vos, Romy Roumans, Myrte van Hilten, Elisabeth Süß, and Jiska Koemans. Additionally, Rehana Omardeen and Christoph Aurnhammer have organised the pub quiz for all of you.

We are also really happy that we get to work together with a number of awesome people from different study associations in Nijmegen. Continue reading for the introduction of our co-organisers!

3.2 Deutscher Verein Nimwegen (DVN)

We, the student association Deutscher Verein Nimwegen (engl. German Association Nijmegen, short DVN) are excited to act as co-organisers of the 62nd StuTS edition. During that week, the 8th board, consisting of Debbie Vos (President), Svenja Heisters (Vice-president), Lennaert Koolen (Treasurer), and Eline van der Laan (Secretary), will be responsible for the organisation of informal activities like the pub crawl. We hope to see many of you at our activities!

3.3 ¿Ouisí?

We represent the study association of the French and Spanish Language and Cultures studies. All students with a passion for or an interest in the French and Spanish culture and language are welcome to join Ouisí.

SV ¿Ouisí? has been established in 2003 after a fusion of the French and Spanish study associations. The association organizes both social and study related activities, like lectures, movie nights, gatherings and parties. These activities



are not only interesting for students, but also for professors, alumni and other persons who are interested.

3.4 InTenS

InTenS (short for ‘In Taal en Spraak’, ‘In Language and Speech’) is the study association for Linguistics students in Nijmegen. The goal of our association is to promote the interests of our members in the broadest sense of the word. Through our several committees, we organize informal activities to promote social contacts and Nijmegen’s vibrant student life, but we are also focused on more formal affairs, also concerning linguistic research and job prospects in the linguistic field. This is the reason you will probably meet a few of our (board) members at StuTS this year; InTenS forms a part of the organization team. We hope to see you soon at one of the many activities at the 62nd edition of StuTS!

3.5 G.A.G.

Since 36 years, the study association The Great Anglo-Saxon Gobblers represents students from the programme English Language and Culture. With passion and enthusiasm we organise all kinds of activities for our members, including social activities like parties and pub quizzes but of course also academic activities such as the yearly Research Night, study sessions during the examweeks, and a thesis afternoon. More recently, G.A.G. has started to focus more on workplace opportunities and career perspectives. With the Career committee we are working on setting up activities to inform students about the professional options that are open to graduates from the field. Since part of the Studyprogramme English Language and Culture is focused on linguistics, the StuTS fits perfectly into the needs and interests of our students and therefore we are proud and enthusiastic to contribute to this instructive conference.



4 Schedule

4.1 Thursday

<i>08:30-09:00</i>	Breakfast - Refter				
<i>09:30-10:30</i>	Opening - Red Room, Donders				
<i>11:00-12:00</i>	Simon Fisher - Red Room, Donders				
<i>12:00-13:00</i>	Leonie Cornips - Red Room, Donders				
<i>13:00-14:30</i>	Lunchbreak - Roomsche Leven				
<i>14:30-15:30</i>	Crashcourse Dutch TvA 2.03.05	Tour MPI Wundtlaan 1	Tour CLS Erasmus- plein 1	Tour Don- ders Kapittel- weg 29	Campus tour Erasmus- plein
<i>16:00-17:00</i>	Coffeebreak and Poster Session - Global Lounge				

<i>17:00-17:30</i>	E 2.53 „Und dabei stellen sich wichtige Fragen.“ Con- trasting linking constructions in German- English translations (EN)	E 3.15 Referential De- pendencies and Organization of Discourse Structure (EN)	TvA 2.03.04 Guess the sign: a pilot study (EN)	TvA 2.03.05 Die elamische Strichschrift: Ein Entziffer- ungsprojekt (DE)
<i>17:30-18:00</i>	Rendering strategies for accents in the U.S. original and German dubbed version of South Park (EN)	The structure of the Dagbani in- terrogative DP (EN)	Is a proto- typical person male? (EN)	"Urlaub macher? Urlaub s macher?" Das Fugen-s als semantisch distinktives Wortbildungsse- lement (DE)
<i>20:00-22:00</i>	Pub quiz with Rehana and Christoph - Cultuur Café			



4.2 Friday

08:30-10:00	Breakfast - Rafter				
10:30-11:30	Antal vd Bosch - SP 3				
11:30-12:30	Asli Ozyurek - SP 3				
13:00-14:30	Lunchbreak - Rafter				
14:30-15:00	E2.16			E2.66,	E3.06
	De status van zinsin- tel 'echter' (NL)			German in Flux: Detecting Metaphoric Change via Word Entropy (EN)	Contrastive discourse connectives and their relations: The case of German wiederum (in turn') (EN)
15:00-15:30	The Ser- bocroatian Language Dispute. (EN)			How to Build a Semantic Parser for German Almost Overnight? (EN)	Dislocation types in Emilian (EN)
15:30-16:00	Language- specific principles of discourse conceptual- ization: An explorative study of Dutch (L1) and English (L1, L2) (EN)			An Anno- tation of Semantic Change based on Usage Re- latedness (EN)	The Turk- ish Lan- guage Institution: Reforming Turkish as a National Language (EN)
16:00-16:30	Coffeebreak - 2nd floor, Erasmusbuilding				



	E2.16	E2.50	E2.54	E2.66,	E3.06
16:30-17:00	Language Policy and Linguistic Landscape in the Republic of Moldova (EN)	The possibilities of alternative communication of deafblind people in Poland and the Czech Republic. Comparative analysis. (EN)	Phrase frequency effects on recognition memory: the issue of holistic or compositional representations of complex linguistic units (EN)	Zum Einsatz der Silbenmethode in der Alphabetisierung. Eine Fallstudie bei einem primären Analphabeten in Deutschland (DE)	Workshop: Was ist Akkreditierung? (DE)
17:00-17:30	Talking to places: fictive interaction on Twitter (EN)	Do multilinguals worry less? (EN)	Korpusbasierte Analyse der Nominalisierungsverbgefüge. (DE)	Automatic recognition of author's personal traits (EN)	Diskussionsrunde der Fachschaften - BuFaTa (DE)
17:30-18:00	Speech accommodation of Riparian dialect speaking people: How, when and why? (EN)	Conditional clauses in NGT: A corpus study (NGT/EN)	Touching the touch: tactile communication in a contemporary ballet piece (EN)	First-Person Visibility: Ælfric's Pronouns in his Prefaces (EN)	
19:00-21:00	Round table - Bilingual education in primary schools - SP3				
22:00	Pub crawl - Plein 1944				



4.3 Saturday

08:00-10:00	Breakfast (Roomsch Leven)			
10:30-11:30	Ad Backus (GR -1.070)			
11:30-12:30	Helen de Hoop (GR -1.070)			
13:00-14:30	Lunchbreak - Roomsch Leven			
14:30-15:00	GR 1.109	GR 1.112	GR 1.116	GR 1.120
	Language & Music - An inclusive semiotic approach (EN)	Fokus in Èkègùsìf und weiteren Bantusprachen aus Kenia (DE)	Sprachwissenschaft und Chronologie: Ein Versuch (DE)	Verein Junge Sprachwissenschaft e.V. (EN)
15:00-15:30		On Morphosyntactic Features of River Plate Spanish (EN)	Grammatikalisierung von Verwandtschaftsbezeichnungen zu evaluativen Affixen in der indogermanischen Sprachfamilie (DE)	
15:30-16:00	Bare direct objects and event structure in Turkish (EN)	Zur Wahl des Perfektauxiliars bei Bewegungsverben (DE)	Vergleichende Phraseologie der altgermanischen Sprachen. Eine Untersuchung der ältesten Rechtstexte (DE)	Frequency specificity of the auditory brainstem response versus cortical auditory steady-state responses using chirp stimuli (EN)
16:00-16:30	Coffeebreak (Foyer Grotiusgebouw)			



	GR 1.109	GR 1.112	GR 1.116	GR 1.120
16:30-17:00	Processing Morphosyntactic Relations in Noun-Noun Compounds (EN)		Das Augenblickelchen und das Stückelchen - Die Diminutive in den luxemburgischen und moselfränkischen Wenkerbogen (DE)	Quechua Workshop (EN)
17:00-17:30	Are All Misspellings Equally Noticeable? Towards a Unified Theory of (Ortho-) Graphic and Phonological Factors for the Visual Prominence of Misspellings (EN)	The syntactic behavior of Hebrew verb classes (EN)	Case morphology: from decomposing features to emergent patterns (EN)	
17:30-18:30	Plenum for feedback etc. - GR -1.070			
21:00	Party - Next Level, Smetiusstraat 9			

4.4 Sunday

11:00-13:00 | Farewell brunch - De Gelagkamer, Waalkade 59



5 Activities

5.1 Academic

#1 Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics (MPI)

Thursday, 23/11/2017, 2.30 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.

Place: Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Wundtlaan 1

On one end of our campus, hidden behind some trees, you can find the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics. It is one of the more than 80 research institutes of the German Max Planck Society, and one out of five located outside of Germany. The researchers investigate the psychological, social, and biological aspects of language, with a variety of research methods, from laboratory based research such as eye tracking, to field research, where data is collected in a natural environment.

Moreover, it is important for young researchers as it hosts the International Max Planck Research School for Language Sciences. Within this graduate school, PhD students can interact with fellow students, take workshops and classes, and receive support from experts in their field.

At the StuTS, 16 of you will be able to participate in a tour through the Language and Genetics Department, a demo of the Virtual Reality Lab, and a presentation of the IMPRS at the institute.

#2: Centre for Language Studies (CLS)

Thursday, 23/11/2017, 2.30 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.

Place: Centre for Language Studies, Erasmusplein 1

The Centre for Language Studies is a research institute at Radboud University, located in the Erasmustower on campus. A variety of research groups is subdivided into two topics: Language and Mind and Language and Society, with each research group focusing on particular aspects of language(s) and employing different sets of methods. Bringing together researchers from a variety of backgrounds, the CLS promotes interdisciplinary research on language and com-



munication. Like their colleagues at the MPI, PhD students at the CLS are trained within the International Max Planck Research School.

During the tour, students who are currently running studies at the CLS will show and explain their research to 18 participants of the StuTS.

#3: Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour (Donders)

Thursday, 23/11/2017, 2.30 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.

Place: Donders Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging, Kapittelweg 29

Nijmegen does not only host the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, but also the Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour. The Institute consists of four research facilities: The Centre of Cognition, the Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging, the Centre for Neuroscience and the Centre for Medical Neuroscience. Regarding the Language and Communication research field, there is a close collaboration with the MPI and the CLS, the Centre for Language studies.

Apart from Language and Communication, the Institute also investigates three other big fields: Brain networks and neuronal communication, Perception, action and control, and Plasticity and memory.

On Thursday, some of you will have the opportunity to visit the Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging and see their research equipment first hand. You will be able to see the fMRI lab, the MEG lab, and the TMS lab.

#4: Campus tour

Thursday, 23/11/2017, 2.30 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.

Meeting point: Erasmusplein

The campus of Radboud University is located a bit outside the city centre on the former Heyendaal estate. Between lawns and small foresty areas, spread out over an area of 4 km², you can find the different faculties, research institutes, the central library, and the complex of the university hospital. During the campus tour, we will show you our favourite spots on campus, allow you to enjoy a view over the whole city from the 20th floor of the Erasmustower, and tell you



the stories of all the saints and philosophers that adorn the campus. After all, Radboud University was called the Catholic University of Nijmegen until 2004.

Here, you will also learn who Radboud was, and what is up with the little castle that is stuck between the emergency room of the hospital and the biomedical faculty. Finally, we will show you the ugliest street of the Netherlands and tell you why it will all be way more beautiful in a few years, when the next big renovation has come and gone.

#5: Crashcourse Dutch

Thursday, 23/11/2017, 2.30 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.

Place: TvA 2.03.05

Dutch is pretty easy, right? It looks kinda like a mix of German and English, so there is no issue understanding it. If you read the word "huis", you'll know what it is. But can you pronounce it? And how about "slim"? Does it mean bad behaviour, smart or slim like in English? Don't let these questions cause you a headache, just come by and we will teach you some Dutch in no time. You will be definitely able to order your beer tonight in Dutch!

#6: Poster session

Thursday, 23/11/2017, 4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Place: Global Lounge, Thomas van Aquinostraat 1a (Inside Books by Roelants)

Have a look at the different projects that students are presenting, talk to them and ask your questions. This poster session gives you the chance to ask your in depth questions on the research you find interesting, and to network with the people doing the research. There will also be coffee and tea for everybody.



#7: Round Table - Bilingual education in primary schools

Friday, 24/11/2017, 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

Place: SP3

During the round table, several facets of bilingual education at primary schools will be discussed by both experienced teachers and expert linguists. What are the pros and cons of bilingual education, and how do they weigh up? What about migrant, or regional languages? Or children with a language learning disability? Find out what the experts think on Friday, 24/11/2017.

5.2 Social

#1: Pub Quiz with Rehana and Christoph

Thursday, 23/11/2017, 8 p.m.

Place: Cultuur Café, Mercatorpad 1

Do you want to show off your knowledge about the world of language? Here is your chance to prove to the world that all that studying of minute details and obscure theory was not in vain. Who will win?

#2: Pub crawl

Friday, 24/11/2017, 10 p.m.

Meetingpoint: Plein 1944

During our pub crawl, you get a chance to explore the city centre of Nijmegen in one of several groups to get to know the favourite pubs of associations of language studies and the team members. Look forward to a varied programme and lots of great deals!

#3: Party

Saturday, 25/11/2017, 9 p.m.

Place: Next Level, Smetiusstraat 9



The traditional farewell party where you can let go of all that conference stress. Enjoy the music, the drinks, and the company, and just unwind. Whether you are the one to rock the dancefloor or talk to your new best friends, it's going to be a great night!

#4: Farewell brunch

Sunday, 26/11/2017, 11 a.m.

Place: De Gelagkamer, Waalkade 59

No StuTS should go without a farewell brunch, and neither does this one. For 10€, you will get great food in the heart of Nijmegen.



6 Keynotes

#1: What genetics can tell us about speech and language

Simon Fisher (MPI, Donders, Radboud University)

Thursday, 23/11/2017, 11 a.m. - 12 p.m. Place: Red Room, Donders, Kapittelweg 29

The rise of molecular technologies has yielded exciting new routes for studying the biological foundations of human traits. In particular, researchers have begun to identify genes implicated in developmental disorders that disrupt speech and language skills. My talk will illustrate how such work can provide powerful entry points into critical neural pathways, using FOXP2 as an example. Rare mutations of this gene cause problems with learning to sequence mouth movements during speech, accompanied by wide-ranging deficits in language production and comprehension. FOXP2 encodes a regulatory protein, a hub in a network of other genes, several of which have also been associated with language-related impairments. Studies of the gene in animals and birds suggest that the contributions of FOXP2 to human speech and language involve modifications of evolutionarily ancient functions. Overall, this body of research illustrates the value of an interdisciplinary approach for unravelling the complicated connections between genes, neurons, brain circuits and language.

#2: Tensions around dialect speaking and dialect speakers in a standardized world: Dutch Limburg as a case

Leonie Cornips (Meertens Institute, Maastricht University)

Thursday, 23/11/2017, 12 p.m. - 1 p.m. Place: Red Room, Donders, Kapittelweg 29

In my talk I will focus on the phenomenon of ‘dialect’ from different angles: theoretical linguistic, cognitive, sociolinguistic and language ideological. I will show that speaking a dialect when a standard language is around as a majority language is never a social neutral practice (as is speaking the standard language).



I will discuss outcomes of cognitive research revealing that dialect speaking children between 5 and 8 years do not differ from their exclusively speaking Dutch peers in their acquisition of Dutch vocabulary. This finding is in contrast with an implicit assumption in education that speaking of dialect will hinder a native knowledge and mastery of Dutch vocabulary by young children. I will discuss that dialects are being examined extensively in generative micro-variation research as well in dialectology as monolithic, fixed objects whereas sociolinguistic research shows that dialect speaking is a fluid practice as well through which people construct regional identity(ies). The kinds of linguistic forms they put into use are dependent on the context and not only on linguistic, internal factors. One way to get grip on these tensions and different ways of studying the object ‘dialect’ is to examine language ideology. I will follow Woolard’s cognitive frame in order to understand why speaking dialect in a standardized world gives rise to tensions both in society as well in linguistic research.

#3: A case study in data linguistics: The hidden powers of the skip-gram

Antal van den Bosch (Meertens Institute, CLS)

Friday, 24/11/2017, 10.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m. Place: SP3

Automatic translation services such as Google Translate and speech recognition engines such as used by Siri are examples of the radical data-driven state of affairs in language and speech technology. Uninformed by anything that resembles abstract linguistic theory, these systems perform language tasks reasonably well. They can be seen as the computer’s solution to really hard problems in language. Should linguists be interested in these solutions? I argue that they should. In this talk I review computer solutions to spelling correction and statistical language modeling (“predicting the next word”), working with the simplest possible sequential concepts: word n-grams and skipgrams.

Taking the classic meaning of skipgrams, i.e. n-grams with skipping positions (“The <skip> jumped over the <skip>.”), I intend to demonstrate some of the power that lies within this simple generalization of the n-gram. I report on two case studies: the work of Peter Berck (graduated from Radboud University in 2017) on memory-based text correction, and the work of Louis Onrust (PhD



student in Leuven and Nijmegen) on Bayesian language modeling. Both studies point at the intrinsic advantages of being able to skip over positions in modeling language. More generally, I discuss why I think linguists should get on their knees, grab a magnifying glass, and inspect the wonderful world of the simplest, yet very powerful structures in language.

#4: You see what I mean? What language in our hands reveals about language, cognition and communication

Ash Özyürek (CLS, MPI)

Friday, 24/11/2017, 11.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. Place: SP3

Most studies of language focus mainly on spoken/written forms of language and view language only as an amodal abstract system. However there is growing evidence on the role our meaningful bodily actions play in language, and communication as well as in language processing and learning. In this context, I will discuss what our meaningful visible bodily actions reveal about our language capacity as revealed by the gestures used by speakers as well as by the signs used in natural sign languages by deaf communities. I will review evidence from cross-linguistic, behavioral, and neurobiological research, showing that cospeech gestures as well as certain sign language structures reflect imagistic, iconic and action-based (rather than the abstract/arbitrary) aspects of events talked about (e.g., a typing gesture while saying “i worked all night”) and modulate language production and comprehension processes as well as language acquisition trajectory in L1 and L2 learners and possibly even its evolution/emergence. Overall I will argue that studying language multimodally reveals how grounded language is in our visible bodily actions and opens up new ways to study language in its situated, natural face-to-face context.



#5: Language in the making: what language contact data can tell us about the need to integrate the cognitive and the social

Ad Backus (Tilburg University)

Saturday, 25/11/2017, 10.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m. Place: GR -1.070

In much of my work I have been attempting to account for language contact data in a framework that is loosely based on the usage-based approach to linguistic theory formation that has been the cornerstone of much of what is often referred to as ‘Cognitive Linguistics’. That has culminated in three recent papers that explore the usefulness of the usage-based approach for language change, borrowing, and codeswitching, respectively (Backus 2014a, 2014b, 2015). Similarly, in various recent empirical projects on Turkish-Dutch contact in the Netherlands, a usage-based approach has informed the design of the study and the way in which results were interpreted. In this presentation, I will focus mostly on recent work on codeswitching data that show the following characteristics: high intensity of mixing, many examples that are difficult to classify as either insertion or alternation, and increasing grammatical integration of Turkish and Dutch lexicons and grammars. Together, these suggest that when the intensity of codeswitching is high, the boundary between the two languages starts to disappear. This in turn means that the phenomenon of congruent lexicalization, typically assumed to be frequent only when the languages in contact are typologically very similar, can occur in a pair of languages as diverse as Turkish and Dutch. In the presentation I will aim for two things. First, I will present data in support of the generalizations sketched above. Second, I will discuss some implications for our theories of language contact and of language itself.

#6: On the grammaticality of incorrect comparative and equative particles in Dutch and German

Helen de Hoop (CLS, Radboud University)

Saturday, 25/11/2017, 11.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. Place: GR -1.070

Dutch prescriptive grammar rules dictate that the particle *dan* ‘than’ should be used in comparatives such as *beter dan* ‘better than’ whereas *als* ‘as’ should



be reserved for equatives like even goed als ‘as good as’. This has been an issue for grammarians ever since from the sixteenth century onwards als ‘as’ has been used as an alternative form in comparatives. Whereas the prescriptive rule in Dutch that was made up in the 17th century can be held responsible for inhibiting or at least slowing down the process of replacing dan by als in Dutch comparatives, even after centuries of teaching als is still frequently used, and almost all dialects of Dutch predominantly use als in comparatives. The *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal* (1884) compares the development in Dutch to the development in German, in which denn had already been replaced by als by that time, and ends with a passionate appeal not to let that happen in Dutch. In German, after als replaced denn, wie was recruited to replace als in equatives, and nowadays wie is reported in comparatives (besser wie ‘better as’), which is also disapproved of by German language purists (Jäger 2010, 2013). The transition from the use of the comparative particle dan ‘than’ towards the particle als ‘as’ in Dutch comparatives, and similarly the replacement of denn/dann by als in Early New High German, and als ‘as’ by wie ‘how’ in present-day German, has been analyzed as the result of a conflict between two competing principles, Economy and Iconicity (Reinartz et al. 2016).

While the grammar of an adult speaker is usually thought of as a fully symmetrical system in which sentences that can be interpreted by the grammar will also be produced by that grammar and the other way around (Hendriks 2014), prescriptive rule violations such as the use of als in Dutch comparatives or wie in German ones raises an interesting question, because while many, especially high-educated people do not use als in comparatives in Dutch or wie in German, they do interpret such constructions correctly. This raises the question whether prescriptive rule violations are part of their grammar or not (cf. Hubers et al. 2016). In order to address that question, I will report on a series of experiments that we conducted in Nijmegen to examine the differences in processing between prescriptive rule violations on the one hand, and truly ungrammatical as well as truly grammatical sentences on the other. The aim of my talk is to shed some light on how to model the interaction of grammatical principles and factors that go beyond the grammar proper, such as sociological pressure reflected in prescriptive grammar rules.



7 Abstracts

7.1 Posters

Thursday, 24/11/2017, 4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Place: Global Lounge, Thomas van Aquinostraat 1a (Inside Books by Roelants)

The phonology of Akan loanword in Ga and Dangme (EN)

Kwasi Adomako (University of Cologne/University of Ghana)

In this study, I investigate the loanword phonologies of Ga and Dangme, both Niger-Congo, Kwa (Ga-Dangme sub-group), languages. I focus on investigating how Akan (Niger-Congo, Kwa, Tano Central sub-group) source words have been phonologically adapted in Ga and Dangme. The study looks at how, for example, some Akan source non-native vocalic segments /ɪ, ʊ, ae/ and consonants /tɕ, ɕ, ɣ/ are adapted in both languages. From the prosodic perspective, it also investigates how the Akan language's 2-level tone system is adapted into the 2-level and 3-level tone systems of Ga and Dangme respectively. Other prosodic features that will be investigated include how Akan source nasality and syllable structure are adapted in both languages.

From preliminary findings, for the 3 vowels, both Ga and Dangme adapt /ɪ/ with any of their [+front] vowels. Similarly source /ʊ/ is adapted with any vocalic feature [+back], while /ae/ is realised as [a]. For the consonants, they are adapted quite differently with the closest available equivalents in each of the recipient languages. Prosodically features, tonally it is interesting to note that Dangme speakers in particular perceive generally Akan source downstepped high tone is perceived as a mid tone in Dangme. The study employs [1]'s bidirectional model for L1 and loanword adaptation to account for the Akan loanword phenomena in Ga and Dangme.

Reference:

[1] Boersma, P., & Hamann, S. 2009. Loanword adaptation as first-language phonological perception. ROA 975.



Ein Poster über was auch immer: zur Distribution von Irrelevanzpartikeln in W immer/auch-Konstruktionen

Tom Bossuyt (Universität Freiburg)

Den Gegenstand dieses Posters bilden die Distributionsmuster der ‚Irrelevanzpartikeln‘ immer und auch in sog. universalen Irrelevanzkonditionalen wie in (1) sowie in freien Relativsätzen wie in (2) im Deutschen: (1) Was immer wir auch probieren, das Auto macht nicht mit. (2) Was immer er besessen hat, hat er verspielt. Während Irrelevanz in manchen anderen Sprachen anhand eines einzelnen sprachlichen Elements in einer festen Position markiert wird, wie z.B. beim englischen WH-ever, können immer und auch verschiedene Satzpositionen besetzen und sowohl einzeln als auch in Kombinationen vorkommen. Diese Studie ist eine erweiterte Replikation einer älteren Studie von Leuschner (2000), der erstmals versucht hat, die Stellungsmöglichkeiten und -präferenzen dieser Partikeln anhand von Korpusdaten systematisch zu beschreiben. Im Vergleich zu Leuschners Studie besteht die Datenbasis dieser Studie allerdings aus einem viel größeren Sample von mindestens 25.000 Belegen mit was, wer (inkl. Flexionsformen) und welch- aus dem Deutschen Referenzkorpus (DeReKo). Außerdem werden nicht nur nebensatzwertige Konstruktionen wie (1) und (2) berücksichtigt, sondern auch elliptisch reduzierte Konstruktionen wie in (3), die historisch aus Irrelevanzkonditionalen entstanden sind. (3) Alle Wahlberechtigten der beteiligten Gemeinden, Bezirke, Kantone, Länder, Landkreise - oder was auch immer - bestellen ein Distriktsparlament. In Irrelevanznebensätzen kommt immer in W-adjazenter Position am häufigsten vor, während in elliptisch reduzierten Konstruktionen auch immer dominant ist. Ziel des Posters ist es, die festgestellten Stellungsmuster funktional zu begründen.

Literatur:

Leuschner, Torsten (2000): "... , wo immer es mir begegnet, ... – wo es auch sei. Zur Distribution von 'Irrelevanzpartikeln' in Nebensätzen mit W- auch / immer." In: Deutsche Sprache 28, 342-356.



„Scheint ein bösertiges Geschwür am Volkskörper zu sein“ - National Socialist metaphors in the discourse of the “Alternative für Deutschland” (EN)

Hanna Bruns (Rheinische Friedrichs-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn)

Critical Metaphor Analysis (CMA) is a method employed in Critical Discourse Analysis that is concerned with the way metaphors are used in discourse and the effects those metaphorical conceptualisations achieve. The focus of CMA has often been on investigating xenophobic and racist metaphors, a line of research which I continue here. The data analysed in this study consists of a WhatsApp group chat from members of the German party “Alternative für Deutschland” (AfD). The party displays a strong xenophobic and nationalist viewpoint (Lewandowsky 2016: 41), however, often tries to represent itself as the opposite. The data set was searched for metaphors which had been identified as commonly used in National Socialist discourse by other researchers (e.g. Musolff 2010). In doing so, the focus lay especially on the nation as a body metaphor and its entailments of representing immigrants and political oppositions as diseases and animals. The results of my analysis show that National Socialist metaphors are being used actively in AfD discourse, and express a strong nationalistic and xenophobic ideology within the party.

References:

Lewandowsky, M. (2016). Die Verteidigung der Nation: Außen- und europapolitische Positionen der AfD im Spiegel des Rechtspopulismus. In: Häusler, A. (Ed.). Die Alternative für Deutschland: Programmatik, Entwicklung und politische Verortung. (pp. 39- 51). Wiesbaden: Springer Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Musolff, A. (2010). Metaphor, Nation and the Holocaust: The Concept of the Body Politic. New York and Abingdon: Routledge.



Phonematische Paraphasien und Versprecher im Deutschen - ein korpusbasierter Vergleich (DE)

Kim Jördens (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)

Phonologische Versprecher sprachgesunder Menschen und phonematische Paraphasien von Menschen mit Aphasie ähneln sich äußerlich stark, d. h. die Fehlertypen, die sowohl in der ‚normalen‘ als auch in der ‚gestörten‘ Sprache vorkommen, sind die gleichen: Laute werden vertauscht, ausgelassen oder hinzugefügt. So entstammt die Aussage „und bei passender Gelegenheit schlappt der Hund das [...] Huhn“ der pathologischen Sprache eines Aphasikers, wohingegen die Äußerung „Die DDR befindert – behindert den Transit“ von einem Sprachgesunden produziert wurde. Diese vermeintliche Ähnlichkeit beschäftigt die psycholinguistische Forschung schon seit Sigmund Freud. Berg (2006) hat jedoch gezeigt, dass sich phonematische Paraphasien und Versprecher quantitativ in bestimmten Merkmalen unterscheiden. Dieses Ergebnis begründet er mit einem Modell über die Sprachproduktion, das sich in die Tradition der Aktivationsflussmodelle (z. B. Dell 1986) über das mentale Lexikon einreicht. Berg (2006) hat selbst allerdings nur Daten von Versprechern ausgewertet, wohingegen er für den Vergleich mit den Paraphasien auf Ergebnisse aus der Literatur zurückgegriffen hat. Dies war der Anlass dafür, Bergs (2006) Ergebnis noch einmal anhand einer neuen Datengrundlage zu überprüfen. Es wurde also der Frage nachgegangen, inwieweit sich phonematische Paraphasien und Versprecher bezüglich bestimmter Kriterien unterscheiden. Methodisch wurden zwei Korpora ausgewertet. Der Untersuchungsgegenstand wurde hierbei außerdem auf nicht-kontextuelle Fehlproduktionen eingegrenzt. Diese Eingrenzung konnte letztlich auch als Ursache für das Ergebnis der Untersuchung, dass sich Versprecher und phonematische Paraphasien stark ähneln, ausgemacht werden. Bergs (2006) Ergebnis konnte demnach nicht repliziert werden. Es hat sich jedoch gezeigt, dass das Sprachproduktionsmodell des mentalen Lexikons nach Berg (2006) nicht gänzlich verworfen, sondern vielmehr erweitert werden muss.



Cross-linguistic verbal emotion perception in adverse listening conditions (EN)

Jiska Koemans (Radboud University)

This study focuses on non-native verbal emotion perception in noise. We investigated whether listeners are able to correctly recognise emotions in a language they do not speak. Furthermore, we studied what the effect is of the presence of noise on verbal emotion perception in an unknown language. Dutch participants performed a listening task in which they listened to Italian utterances conveying one of five emotions and were asked to choose from five emotions to indicate which one they heard. Utterances were presented in a clean and two babble noise conditions. Results showed that participants were able to recognise emotions in the unknown language, indicating that verbal emotion may contain universal characteristics. Overall, the noise negatively impacted emotion perception. The impact of noise on the use of acoustic parameters differed depending on the emotion; both reductions and increases in the use of acoustic characteristics for emotion perception were found.

Insults and the Law: §185 of the German Criminal Code and the Munich Shooting of 2016 – a Case Study (EN)

Sarah Lapacz (Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn)

Insulting someone can be regarded as criminal offence in Germany. Whether or not the given utterances indeed constitute insults or not, a linguistic and judicial analysis can determine. The aftermath of last year's shooting in Munich, where a gunman killed ten people and injured 35, raised such a question. A publicly released video in which a witness can be seen insulting the gunman led to an uninvolved woman suing the witness on the account of further provocation and negligent homicide. In my study, a conversational analysis with a focus on the insults from a linguistic and legal point of view was used to establish if the witness did indeed insult the shooter. To determine whether the claims that the witness's utterances further aggravated the gunman are justified, the gunman's responses were analysed with regard to their degree of aggressiveness.



by employing a coding-scheme from my previous study on responses to insults. Analysis showed that the witness could have been convicted in the light of §185 of the German Criminal Code, even though not all insulting utterances fulfil the legal criteria completely. However, it also showed that the witness's utterances did not add any further aggression to the gunman's behaviour.

Het effect van Social Stories op het sociale gedrag van kinderen met autismespectrumstoornissen (NL)

Tamara van Seggelen (Radboud Universiteit)

Autismespectrumstoornissen (ASS) zijn aangeboren stoornissen die zich al in de vroege jeugd manifesteren, met als kernproblemen ene tekort in het sociaal en intuïtief aanvoelen van anderen. Er zijn dan ook verschillende therapieën voor kinderen met ASS die de pragmatische vaardigheden – en dus het sociale gedrag – proberen te verbeteren. Een therapievorm die in de literatuur nauwelijks wordt benoemd is die op basis van Social StoriesTM. Dit zijn korte verhaaltjes met een vaste opbouw die als doel hebben inzicht te geven in sociale signalen en welke reacties in specifieke situaties gepast zijn. In deze literatuurreview wordt aan de hand van zes eerdere onderzoeken getoond dat Social StoriesTM een overwegend positief effect lijken te hebben op het sociale gedrag van kinderen tussen de drie en twaalf jaar. De onderzoekopzetten zijn echter erg verschillend: de verhaaltjes worden anders opgebouwd, er wordt gebruik gemaakt van andere cues of er is sprake van een ander onderzoeksdesign. Hierdoor kan er geen eenduidig antwoord gegeven worden op de vraag of het gebruik van Social StoriesTM een effectieve behandelmethode is voor de verbetering van pragmatische vaardigheden van kinderen met ASS.



7.2 Thursday

„Und dabei stellen sich wichtige Fragen:“ - Contrasting linking constructions in German-English translation (EN)

Veronika Pankova (University of Bonn)
5 p.m.-5.30 p.m., E2.53

The study investigates ‘linking constructions’, a phenomenon in the field of ‘connectivity’ that has “rarely been examined in monolingual texts and discourses, let alone contrastively” (Bührig & House 2007: 345). Linking constructions can be defined as “multi-word discourse markers that act as connective devices” (House 2011: 166). The importance of studies on linking constructions is highlighted by the crucial influence this connective means can have on the “communicative quality” of the text (Bührig & House 2007: 361).

The present research is aimed at developing a classification of linking constructions on the basis of a German original economics text and at comparing the use of linking constructions in this text with the expressions in its English translation. The findings of the contrastive discourse analysis support the previous research (e.g. Bührig & House 2007) concerning the difference in the use of linking constructions in German and English texts, which results in the changing of the communicative quality of the source text in its translation. The awareness of cross-cultural differences in the use of linking constructions could improve communicative effectiveness of translation in business communication.

References:

Bührig, K., & House, J. (2007). “So, given this common theme...”: Linking constructions in discourse across languages. In: Rehbein, J., Hohenstein, C., & Pietsch, L. (Eds.). *Connectivity in Grammar and Discourse* (pp. 345-365). Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

House, J. (2011). Linking constructions in English and German translated and original texts. In: Kranich, S., Becher, V., Höder, S., & House, J. (Eds.). *Multilingual Discourse Production* (pp. 163-183). Amsterdam: John Benjamins.



Referential Dependencies and Organization of Discourse Structure (EN)

Yuan Xie (Utrecht University)

5 p.m.-5.30 p.m., E3.15

The interpretation of DPs (in)definite NPs, pronouns, reflexive anaphors) has been a focal point of research in theories of linguistic knowledge as well as language acquisition. As referentially dependent elements, DPs have mostly been explored from a syntactic-theoretical perspective (e.g. “Principle A” or “reflexivity theory”: John likes himself). However, syntax alone cannot explain all such phenomena. For example, some reflexives can only be interpreted from discourse (e.g. logophoric use: John saw a book behind himself). In my study, I explore the possibility that all referentially dependent relations are established at the discourse level—organized by a system of information units. I will assume that each information unit includes two elements: a frame (a memory space holder) and a heading (identifier). DPs are memory cards in which D introduces a Frame, and NP introduces a Heading. Memory cards of different frames and headings show different types operations in discourse: (1) Copy-and-Paste; (2) Cut-and-Paste; (3) Bridging. Chinese DPs are different from those in many indo-European languages, because they lack overt markers (e.g. articles) and there are two types of reflexives—“ziji” (self) and “taziji” (he-self). I will build a model to discuss possible challenges to the well-established referential facts from indo-European languages. Ultimately, with this model, I will test what discourse rules Chinese speaking children know and what they don’t know and provide a psychological explanation for when and why they obey or violate such rules.

Guess the sign: a pilot study (EN)

Rehana Omardeen (Radboud University)

5 p.m.-5.30 p.m., TvA 2.03.04

How do people guess signs from an unfamiliar sign language? In a multiple choice decision task hearing participants at the Drongo Language Festival were presented with signs for the same concepts from two different sign languages and



asked to guess their meanings. Signs were taken from Kata Kolok, an emerging village sign language used in Bali, Indonesia and Nederlandse Gebarentaal (NGT), the national sign language of the Netherlands. Research on emerging sign languages has shown that languages such as Kata Kolok in their early stages appear closer to their gestural roots, taking a few generations to develop certain structural properties associated with more established languages such as NGT. Given these observations, we asked whether the relative age and signing context of Kata Kolok made these signs more 'guessable' than those of NGT. Additionally, we asked whether the property of sign iconicity, specifically the iconic representation of an action related to the concept at hand, influenced guessing accuracy. Iconicity has been shown in the literature to be a key factor in the acquisition of a sign language by hearing, non-signing adults; facilitating sign processing, translation and recall. Results suggest that participants made use of the action-based iconicity of the sign in while guessing its meaning, however only for the NGT signs. Outside of this effect, there was no overall trend of higher accuracy for signs from either language, suggesting the differences in age and signing context between the two were not important in the guessing task.

Die elamische Strichschrift: Ein Entzifferungsprojekt (DE)

Kai Simon Plachtzik (Universität Bern), Nicolai Rawyler (Universität Bern)
5 p.m.-5.30 p.m., TvA 2.03.05

Die elamische Strichschrift, mit welcher die Isolatsprache Elamisch abgebildet wurde, ist eines der ältesten unentzifferten Schriftsysteme der Welt. Sie wurde um ca. 2150 v. Chr. im Königreich Elam verwendet, welches im heutigen Südiran zu lokalisieren ist. Vor gut zwei Jahren wurden in dieser Region neue Inschriften gefunden, die den Textbestand nahezu verdoppeln. Im Rahmen eines Forschungsprojekts an der Universität Bern haben wir uns ein Jahr lang intensiv mit der Entzifferung der elamischen Strichschrift beschäftigt. Dank Sequenzanalysen und systematischen Sequenzentsprechungen mit optionalen Einschüben konnten neue Ergebnisse zur Morphologie der elamischen Sprache sowie zur Entzifferung der elamischen Strichschrift gewonnen werden. In diesem Vortrag präsentieren wir einen Auszug aus den Ergebnissen unserer Forschung und Einblick in unser Vorgehen mit dem eigens entworfenen Webtool www.elamicon.org, welches



neue Perspektiven im Fachgebiet der Schriftentzifferung ermöglicht.

Rendering strategies for accents in the U.S. original and German dubbed version of South Park (EN)

Tom Bossuyt (Universität Freiburg)
5.30 p.m.-6 p.m., E2.53

"This presentation is concerned with the different strategies that are used to render different accents from the U.S. original version of the animated TV-series South Park into its German dubbed counterpart. Following Zabalbeascoa & Corrius (2014), two rendering strategies for linguistic diversity are distinguished:

- (1) $L1 + L3ST > L2$, where both the dominant and “marked” accents in the source text (ST) are rendered into the same variety in the target text (TT), basically ignoring the linguistic variety of the original.
- (2) $L1 + L3ST > L2 + L3TT$, where the “marked” accent of the ST is also “marked” in the TT, in an attempt to preserve diversity. $L3ST$ does not necessarily equal $L3TT$.

Four South Park seasons are analyzed for dialectal variation, distinguishing between English accents (e.g. New Yorker English) and ethnolectal accents (e.g. Chinese).

The data shows that different strategies are used for different accents. All English accents are simply translated into Standard German (1st strategy), whereas ethnolectal accents are rendered by “marked” varieties (2nd strategy). These different translation strategies reveal which accents have functional equivalents in the two cultures, making them “transferable”, and which ones do not. For example, German has functionally equivalent accents indexing Chinese stereotypes, but none indexing New Yorker stereotypes.

References:

Zabalbeascoa, Patrick & Corrius, Montse (2014): “How Spanish in an American film is rendered in translation: Dubbing Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid in Spain.” In: *Perspectives* 22/2, pp. 255-270.”



The structure of the Dagbani interrogative DP (EN)

Samuel Alhassan Issah (Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main)
5.30 p.m.-6 p.m., E3.15

This paper examines the grammatical characterization of grammar of the Interrogative Determiner Phrase (DP), Dagbani, a Mabia (Gur) language spoken in Ghana. I review the previous studies of Olawsky (1999) and Issah (2015) and offer an alternative analysis capturing the full system of the inventory. I show that *wh*-phrases are distinct based on the semantic features of their referents with *ɲúní* ‘who/whom’ substituting for human referents, while *bò* ‘what’ substitutes for non-human, a fact that is established in the linguistics literature. I also show that the Dagbani *wh*-phrases *wúlà* ‘how’ has multiple interpretation as either a manner non-argument element (adverb) or an instrument. I identify number marking as a grammatical property of *wh*-phrases which is coded with the suffix *-nímá*. In addition to the typological description of the Dagbani *wh*-phrases, I provide a theoretical analysis couched within Minimalism (Chomsky 1995). I show that the *wh*-phrases that are specified for [human], [-human] and [thing] are sensitive to number, given that they alternate for plurality (*ɲúní* ~ *bánímá* (who.sg ~ who-pl), *bò* ~ *bònímá* (what.sg ~ what-pl), *díní* ~ *dínnímá* (what.sg.thing ~ what.thing-pl). I thus propose that these *wh*-phrases carry an uninterpretable number feature that undergoes feature checking with an interpretable number head also part of the interrogative DP motivating the projection of a functional Number Phrase (NumP) within the internal structure of the interrogative DP. This paper gives a fine-grained analysis of an aspect of Dagbani grammar has not received any systematic investigation and so adds to our knowledge of grammar of *wh*-phrases in African languages.

Is a prototypical person male? (EN)

Tatiana Pashkova (University of Bonn)
5.30 p.m.-6 p.m., TvA 2.03.04

What is the image of a prototypical person? And does language influence that image? My project investigates if we are biased to imagine males as prototypical



people and if grammatical gender influences that mental imagery. Research (e.g. Switzer 1990) has shown that male generic language, e.g. generic he, is more likely to evoke the image of males rather than females or both sexes. Moreover, seemingly neutral generics, such as people (Hamilton 1991), friend (Merritt and Harrison 2006) and human (Bailey and LaFrance 2016) tend to be interpreted as male, which interferes with all-inclusive reference of generics. In gendered languages another factor might be at play in the interpretations of generic words – their grammatical gender. We can hypothesize that because research on grammatical gender of nouns (e.g. Boroditsky and Schmidt 2002, Imai et al. 2014) suggested that it affects perception of the denoted entities. In Russian neutral generics *chelovek* [person] and *rebyonok* [child] are lexically all-inclusive but grammatically masculine.

In my project I asked the following research questions: Do Russian speakers have a male bias when interpreting those generics? If they do, does the masculine gender contribute to the male bias? To answer these questions I designed two experiments that involved written production in response to visual or verbal stimuli. Experiment 1 verified the existence of the male bias; experiment 2 assessed the role of explicit gender markings in masculine generics' interpretation. In my talk I would like to present and discuss the results of the experiments

"Urlaub|macher? Urlaub|s|macher?" Das Fugen-s als semantisch distinktives Wortbildungselement (DE)

Carlotta Hübener (Universität Hamburg)

5.30 p.m.-6 p.m., TvA 2.03.05

Das Fugen-s bildet einen prominenten Untersuchungsgegenstand der Wortbildungsforschung (z. B. Nübling / Szczepaniak 2010). Sein Auftreten wird meist rein phonologisch begründet. So stellten Nübling / Szczepaniak (2010) fest, dass s-Verfugung von der phonologischen Wortqualität des kompositionellen Erstgliedes abhängt, z. B. Sommer|schule vs. Beruf|s|schule. Dagegen gilt das Fugen-s als nicht bedeutungstragend. Nur bei Einzelllexemen führt es zu Bedeutungsunterschieden, z. B. Land|mann vs. Land|s|mann. Dieser Beitrag weist eine bedeutungsunterscheidende Funktion des Fugen-s nach, wie sie bisher nicht in Betracht gezogen worden ist. In einer Fragebogenstudie mit 63 Versuchspersonen



sonen wurden ambige Wortbildungen, die ein Ereignis implizieren, untersucht: Ist ein „Honigsversüßer“ jemand, der etwas mithilfe von Honig versüßt, oder jemand, der Honig selbst versüßt? Würde jemand, der Urlaube organisiert, eher als „Urlaubmacher“ oder als „Urlaubsmacher“ bezeichnet werden?

Die Ambiguität lässt sich durch unterschiedlich stark ausgeprägte Transitivität erklären. Semantische Transitivität nach Hopper / Thompson (1980) beschreibt die Effektstärke eines Ereignisses. Im obigen Beispiel „Honigsversüßer“ kann „Honig“ als Instrument oder als Patiens aufgefasst werden. Der Effekt eines Ereignisses ist tendenziell am Patiens erkennbar, weshalb letztere Interpretation stärker transitiv ist. Die Untersuchung zeigt, dass die Probanden Komposita signifikant häufiger transitiv interpretieren, wenn diese s-verfugt sind. Somit kann das Fugen-s die Interpretation prinzipiell mehrdeutiger Wörter erleichtern.

Literatur:

Hopper, Paul J. & Thompson, Sandra A. (1980): Transitivity in Grammar and Discourse. In: *Language* 56 (2), S. 251-299. Nübling, Damaris

Szczepaniak, Renata (2010): Was erklärt die Diachronie für die Synchronie der deutschen Gegenwartssprache? Am Beispiel schwankender Fugenelemente. In: Schmid, H.U. (Hg.): *Perspektiven der Sprachgeschichtsforschung*. Berlin, New York: De Gruyter, S. 205-224.

7.3 Friday

De status van zinsinitieel 'echter' (NL)

Joske Piepers (Radboud Universiteit), Gert-Jan Schoenmakers (Radboud Universiteit)

2.30 p.m.-3 p.m., E2.16

Tegenwoordig hoor je steeds vaker dat men het voegwoordelijke bijwoord echter 'fout' gebruikt. Daarbij wordt bedoeld op de woordvolgorde in (1a), in plaats van de 'goede' vorm (1b). Niet alleen internet-bloggers (e.g. Bijl 2014), maar ook de schrijvers van de Nederlandse standaardgrammatica ANS (Haeseryn et al. 1997) suggereren dat de woordvolgorde in (1a) incorrect is. - (1) a. Jan verliest vaak, echter wint hij nog vaker! - b. Jan verliest vaak. Echter, hij wint



nog vaker! - Over het algemeen wordt de volgorde afgekeurd omdat het een anglicisme zou zijn. Wij beargumenteren daarentegen dat het gaat om een product van taalanalogie. We overwegen daarbij niet alleen mogelijke verklaringen voor het veelvuldig optreden van de volgorde, maar ook voor het afkeuren ervan. Met een online enquête hebben we onderzocht of Nederlanders dit ‘ongrammaticale’ voorkomen van echter als onnatuurlijk beschouwen, of dat er opnieuw een verschuiving bestaat richting de acceptabiliteit van deze constructie. Immers, de volgorde werd niet altijd als ongrammaticaal beschouwd: in de achttiende en negentiende eeuw was hij juist frequent (van der Horst 2010). Ook nu weer duikt hij overal op...

Referenties:

- Bijl, M. (2014). Echter [Blog post]. Retrieved from: <http://www.ikzegookmaarwat.nl/2014/03/echter/>, on 10-17-2017.
- Haeseryn, W., Romijn, K., Geerts, G., de Rooij, J. & van den Toorn, M. (1997). *Algemene Nederlandse Spraakkunst*. Groningen/Deurne: Martinus Nijhoff uitgevers/Wolters Plantyn.
- van der Horst, J. (2010). *Met het oog op morgen. Opstellen over taal, taalverandering en standaardtaal*. Leuven: UPL in Context.

German in Flux: Detecting Metaphoric Change via Word Entropy (EN)

Stefanie Eckman (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München), Dominik Schlechtweg (Uni Stuttgart)

2.30 p.m.-3 p.m., E 2.66

Recently, computational linguistics has shown an increasing interest in language change and its measurability. Even though different types of semantic change are well-known in historical linguistics, little effort has been made to distinguish them. A basic distinction is between *innovative meaning change*—e.g., German *brüten* ‘breed’ > ‘breed, brood over sth.’—and *reductive meaning change*—e.g., German *schinden* ‘to skin, torture’ > ‘to torture’ (Koch 2016, pp. 24–27). Metaphoric meaning change is an important sub-process of innovative meaning change. A computational model of semantic change should be able to distinguish



metaphoric change from other types of change.

We build an unsupervised and language-independent computational model which is able to distinguish metaphoric change from semantic stability (Schlechtweg et al. 2017). We apply *entropy* (a measure of uncertainty inherited from information theory) to a *Distributional Semantic Model*. Thereby, we exploit the idea of *semantic generality* applied in hypernym detection, to detect metaphoric change. German serves as a sample language. We introduce the first resource for evaluation of models of metaphoric change and propose an annotation process that is generalizable to the creation of gold standards for other types of semantic change.

References:

Koch, P. (2016): Meaning change and semantic shifts. In: Pänivi Juvonen and Maria Koptjevskaja-Tamm, eds., *The Lexical Typology of Semantic Shifts*. De Gruyter.

Schlechtweg, D., Eckmann, S., Santus, E., Schulte im Walde, S. and Hole, D. (2017): German in Flux: Detecting Metaphoric Change via Word Entropy. In: *Proceedings of CoNLL*, 354–367.

Contrastive discourse connectives and their relations: The case of German wiederum (‘in turn’) (EN)

Regina Stöpper (Universität zu Köln)
2.30 p.m.-3 p.m., E 3.06

Underspecified contrastive discourse connectives such as the English but and the German aber have led researchers to assume varying numbers of contrastive relations and different formal criteria distinguishing them (cf. Lakoff 1971). In my talk, I will show how the more specified contrastive German connective wiederum (‘in turn’, ‘in contrast’), that has been assigned with but one type of contrast, can, in fact, express two different contrastive relations, contrastive comparison (i.e. semantic opposition) and topic promotion, as illustrated in (1) and (2): (1) Manche wählen SPD. Andere wiederum wählen CDU. “Some people vote for SPD. Others CONN vote for CDU.” (2) Manche wählen SPD. Die wiederum verspricht Großes. “Some people vote for SPD. They (= SPD) CONN promise something



big.” In (1) wiederum controls the contrast expressed by the two contrastive topics (Some vs. others) and the contrast in the comment (SPD vs. CDU). In (2), however, wiederum is licensed in a topic shift construction. The demonstrative pronoun die (‘they’) in the topic position refers back to SPD, which is part of the comment of the first sentence. Using data extracted from the DeReKo-corpus, I will present an analysis of both types of contrast in terms of information structure and semantic relations between the two conjuncts. I will then discuss the implications for other connectives such as dagegen and allerdings.

References:

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The Serbocroatian Language Dispute. Two Definitions of Language, Two Delineations of the South-Slavic Language Continuum, Two Lines of Thought, One Ongoing Dispute and Why That Matters to Non-Slavists. (EN)

Sara Marencic (Freie Universität Berlin)

3 p.m.-3.30 p.m., E 2.16

The case of the Serbocroatian language dispute is a curious one – it is not well known, and when it is, it is mostly known for the politicization of the language(s) in question and it is frequently used as an example in Introductions of a clearly pluricentric language divided into many languages through politics. What is less well known is that both sides, the multipliers who argue for up to four languages as well as unifiers who argue a single pluricentric language, are using two very different definitions of language and two very different approaches, such that they are not mutually exclusive. Both approaches have strengths and weaknesses, and both are scientific. So why is there a dispute? The reason is politicization – scientific insight is directly linked to a desired political outcome. The multipliers advocate laws for strengthening the status of their own separate languages. The unifiers want to solve a range of problems concerning interethnic tensions by claiming unity of the varieties. Politics overlaps with science, and scientists



bring forth the overlap. In my talk I explain the two different approaches to language and show thereby why they are not mutually exclusive. I will present the audience that at the core of the dispute is the language definition itself and that studying the politicization is a wealth of interest to all linguists. I hope to engage the audience in a discussion around defining and using the terminus ‚language‘.

How to Build a Semantic Parser for German Almost Overnight? (EN)

Polina Stadnikova (Universität des Saarlandes)
3 p.m.-3.30 p.m., E 2.66

(joint work with Lisa Schäfer) Semantic parsing is the process of mapping natural language expressions to formal representations of their meaning. Such formal encodings are essential for the Natural Language Understanding task. The first attempts to do semantic parsing involved using hand-written grammars, which turned out to be inefficient. For this reason, the state of the art in semantic parsing includes investigating different approaches how to teach computers to map expressions to semantic representations. To be able to learn, machines need an input, or training data. Thus, collecting good quality data is of utmost importance. The Overnight semantic parsing approach (Wang et al., 2015) addresses the problem of creating training data from scratch in a very short time. In our project, we want apply this approach to languages other than English. We obtain German data using crowdsourcing and preprocess it. For the preprocessing, the methods used by (Wang et al., 2015) are adapted with respect to the special properties of the German language. We conduct experiments by training and testing the parser on the collected data.

References:

Yushi Wang, Jonathan Berant, and Percy Liang. Building a Semantic Parser Overnight. Association for Computational Linguistics, Stanford University. 2015



Dislocation types in Emilian (EN)

Giovanni Roversi (University of Oslo)

3 p.m.-3.30 p.m., E 3.06

Dislocated structures in Emilian (Gallo-Italic) show a puzzling gradient pattern. Romance languages (e.g. Italian) differentiate between Hanging Topic Dislocation (HTD) and Clitic Left Dislocation (CILD), with different syntactic and pragmatic properties (Cinque 1997). When prepositional arguments are dislocated, HTs will appear without their preposition, while CILD-dislocated constituents will maintain it. In contexts where Italian requires CILD, in Emilian some prepositions (a ‘to’) can be deleted without affecting acceptability, as in (1), others (ed ‘of’) can be deleted with slightly lower acceptability, a third class (in ‘in’) cannot be. (1) (Context – A: My wife [Maria] says she’s got some new furniture.) B: [(A) la Maria], a= g= ó dê la mē tēvla [Emilian] To the Maria I= her= have given the my table I explore three competing hypotheses that could explain this: (i) a phonological one, based on a vowel-deletion rule; (ii) a morphological one, assuming ϕ -exponent case-marking; (iii) a pragmatic one, reassessing the information-structural distribution of the two constructions. Hypotheses (i, ii) predict the dislocated constituents to be instances of CILD, whereas (iii) predicts them to be HTs. Data were obtained through intuition and elicitation. The code-shifting habits (Cornips 2006) of the native speakers and their bilingualism provided challenges in the elicitation process. My findings are consistent with hypotheses (ii, iii), with (iii) standing on more solid theoretical ground and drawing interesting parallels to French.

References:

Cinque, Guglielmo. 1997. “Topic” Constructions in Some European Languages and “Connectedness”.

Cornips, Leonie. 2006. Intermediate Syntactic Variants in a Dialect-Standard Speech Repertoire and Relative Acceptability.



Language-specific principles of discourse conceptualization: An explorative study of Dutch (L1) and English (L1, L2) (EN)

Myrte van Hilten (Radboud University)
3.30 p.m.-4 p.m., E 2.16

The acquisition of information structure by advanced Dutch learners of English as a foreign language (EFL) has been said to present “the final hurdle” towards attaining native-like standards (Verheijen et al., 2013). Previous studies have examined L1 interference of information structure in advanced English texts (e.g. Van Vuuren, 2017) and in German descriptive discourse (e.g. Carroll et al., 2000). These studies found that German and Dutch, as V2-languages, have a flexible pre-verbal field that is typically used for discourse-linking (local anchors like ‘daarvoor’ therefore), locational expressions, and place references (“where is what?”). English, as a strictly SVO language, prefers the syntactic subject in initial position, which tends to be used for existential expressions and references to objects (“what is where?”). However, there is no consensus yet on whether L2 speakers’ information structure is L1-oriented, L2-oriented, or learner-specific and what aspects of the L1’s information structure are transferred. The present study further explores the information structural differences between Dutch and English in descriptive discourse by eliciting picture-descriptions in L1 Dutch and L1 English. Moreover, the nature of information structural transfer is examined in Dutch learners’ L2 English descriptions. Finally, the aim is to explore whether language-specific principles of discourse conceptualization can be found by means of non-linguistic measures like eye-tracking and memory tasks. If information structural transfer is prevalent even among advanced learners, can this effect be attributed to more general cognitive principles of (L1) discourse conceptualization?



An Annotation of Semantic Change based on Usage Relatedness (EN)

Dominik Schlechtweg (Uni Stuttgart)
15:30-16:00, E 2.66

(In cooperation with Stefanie Eckmann, Sabine Schulte im Walde (Universität Stuttgart, LMU München)) We see an increasing interest in the automatic detection of semantic change in computational linguistics (Hamilton et al., 2016; Frermann and Lapata, 2016, i.a.). The roots of this interest range from expected performance improvements of practical natural language processing applications to mere theoretical interest in language or cultural change. However, a major obstacle in computational modeling of semantic change is evaluation. Most importantly, there is no standard test set of semantic change for any language. Hence, computational models of semantic change are only superficially evaluated. We need a more thorough evaluation of models of semantic change before we start to draw empirical conclusions from them. We argue that such an evaluation should rely on a human annotation process rather than artificial simulation of assumed effects or other elegant, but more indirect ways of evaluation. We take further steps into this direction by proposing a structured annotation process of semantic change and some of its subtypes based on usage similarity. We also apply the proposed process on data from the German DTA corpus obtaining the first standard test set of semantic change. The process combines ideas from synchronic research in word sense disambiguation and recent research in metaphoric change. It is language-independent and can easily be transferred, e.g., to English data.

References:

Lea Frermann & Mirella Lapata. 2016. A bayesian model of diachronic meaning change. *TACL* 4:31–45.

William L. Hamilton, Jure Leskovec, & Dan Jurafsky. 2016. Diachronic word embeddings reveal statistical laws of semantic change. *Proceedings of 54th ACL*, pages 1489–1501.



The Turkish Language Institution: Reforming Turkish as a National Language (EN)

Norman Lohrer (Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität München)
3.30 p.m.-4 p.m., E 3.06

With the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire after World War I and the establishment of the Republic of Turkey 1919-1923, its first president Mustafa Kemal (later known as Atatürk) enacted a number of reforms with the goal of modernising the new Turkish state, using Western nation states as models. In lieu of the multiethnic composition of the Ottoman Empire, Atatürk sought to create a unified Turkish identity. Thus, he enacted a number of language-related policies not only to constrain the use of minority languages, but also to “defeat” and reform Ottoman Turkish, as it sported a great number of Arabic and Persian influences. For this purpose, he established the Turkish Language Institution (Türk Dil Kurumu, TDK), which was supposed to rid Ottoman Turkish of its “foreign” influences and to create a “pure Turkish”, even looking at other Turkic languages in order to find replacements for established loan words. In this presentation, I will give an overview of the policies of the TDK, focussing specifically on its establishment in the Thirties and the frequently pseudo-scientific methods by which it attempted to attain its goals. Additionally, I shall discuss the long-time consequences of these policies and to what extent they might be considered to be successful in accomplishing Atatürk’s objectives.

Language policy and Linguistic Landscape in the Republic of Moldova (EN)

Jorina Fenner (FSU Jena)
4.30 p.m.-5 p.m., E 2.16

A post-soviet society, two competing (national) languages, a number of ethnic and linguistic minorities, a (frozen) secession conflict, and intersecting European and Russian interests – the Republic of Moldova (RM) presents us with a variety of challenging ingredients for a case study. Despite being solely provided with these very condensed key data, one can easily imagine that matters of language



policy and language use are highly emotionally and politically charged in the RM. Focusing on developments since the 1990s the present study aims at comparing public language policies with actual language use. In order to capture “actual language use” a linguistic landscape analysis was conducted, considering the linguistic landscape a written manifestation of language use in the public sphere. In a micro study all written language was collected in a pre-defined area in the capital Chişinău and examined regarding the language(s) used and the presumed creator of the sign (bottom-up vs. top-down). Based on this relatively small amount of data and points of analysis it appears that Moldovans in Chişinău are much more flexible and practical in their language use than public language policies let on. Apart from sharing the results of my study I also seek to introduce the RM as a research subject which is why a bigger part of my presentation will be allotted for showing the political, historical, and societal context.

The possibilities of alternative communication deafblind people in Poland and the Czech Republic. Comparative analysis. (EN)

Tomasz Kasprzak (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan)

4.30 p.m.-5 p.m., E 2.50

The issue of people with multiple disabilities is a particular object of study in the field of special education. Deafblind person is characterized by simultaneous damage to sight and hearing, which may be either congenital or acquired. The purpose of my speech is to introduce current views on alternative communication of deafblind people. In the paper I would like to show that the methods of communication with deafblind people are very different. The basis of the presentation will be presentation of three different methods of communication with deafblind people: (1) Czech / Polish sign language, (2) Tadoma method, (3) touch communication - Lorm alphabet. During the presentation will present the Lorm alphabet to the conference participants, I will show some basic phrases and rules.



Phrase frequency effects on recognition memory: the issue of holistic or compositional representations of complex linguistic units (EN)

Alberto Furgoni (Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn)
4.30 p.m.-5 p.m., E 2.54

There is extensive empirical evidence about the benefit of high frequency in almost all language domains (e.g. reading, production, acquisition). However, there is a “paradoxical” frequency effect, called mirror effect, concerning recognition memory. This effect consists of the positive influence of low frequency during a recognition memory test. In fact, we tend to recognise low-frequency words more precisely than high-frequency ones. In other words, within the recognition memory paradigm, the higher hit rate of low-frequency words mirrors the higher false alarm rate of high-frequency words (Glanzer & Adams 1990). This study replicates a previous investigation by Jacobs et al. (2016) in which evidence of the mirror effect derived from phrase frequency is sought. In contrast to Jacobs et al., a phrase frequency effect, however not in the form of a mirror effect, was found in the current study, whereas no constituent effect was detected. The findings raise the important issue of whether complex linguistic units are represented holistically or compositionally in the memory. Possible accounts and open questions are presented.

References:

- Glanzer, M., & Adams, J. K. (1990). The Mirror Effect in Recognition Memory: Data and Theory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology. Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 16(1), 5–16.
- Jacobs, C. L., Dell, G. S., Benjamin, A. S., & Bannard, C. (2016). Part and whole linguistic experience affect recognition memory for multiword sequences. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 87, 38–58. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2015.11.001>



Zum Einsatz der Silbenmethode in der Alphabetisierung. Eine Fallstudie bei einem primären Analphabeten in Deutschland (DE)

Brian McDermott (Brigham Young University Idaho)

4.30 p.m. - 5 p.m., E2.66

Das Jahr 2015 war ein Zeitraum großen Wachstums in Bezug auf die Anzahl der Flüchtlinge, die in Deutschland angekommen sind. Die Gesamtanzahl der Flüchtlinge betrug etwas mehr als eine Million Menschen wo eine große Anzahl von ihnen Analphabeten sind (vgl. Reuter 2015: 1). In Verbindung mit dem großen Zufluss neuer Menschen mit unterschiedlichen Sprachen und kulturellen Hintergründen gibt es eine wichtige Frage nämlich: Wie werden diese Menschen in Deutschland integriert? Ein zentraler Punkt der Integrationsfrage ist, wie diese Menschen die deutsche Sprache und Schrift lernen werden (vgl. Neuman 2002: 11). Wenn diese Menschen die deutsche Sprache und Schrift beherrschen, werden sie mit Sicherheit mit der einheimischen Kultur und den einheimischen Einwohnern besser klarkommen und in ihrem Alltagsleben viel weniger Schwierigkeiten erleben müssen (vgl. Neumann 2002: 12). Ziel des Vortrags ist es, mögliche Methoden für einen Alphabetisierungskurs von Menschen mit Migrationshintergrund in Deutschland vorzustellen und danach die Gründe für die Wahl der bestmöglichen pädagogischen Methode zu geben. Anschließend soll eine Fallstudie bei einem primären Analphabeten, der in meinem Alphabetisierungskurs war, dargestellt werden, um die Erfolge und Fehlleistungen der Methode und meiner pädagogischen Umsetzung zu veranschaulichen.

Workshop: Was ist Akkreditierung? (DE)

Katrin Lögering (Koordinatorin des Landes-ASTen-Treffens NRW und kooptiertes KASAP-Mitglied)

4.30 p.m.-5 p.m., E3.06

Die Akkreditierung ist (kurz gefasst) eine externe und wiederkehrende Überprüfung von Studiengängen nach einheitlichen und übergeordneten Aspekten unter Beteiligung externer Interessenvertretungen. In der aktuellen Ausprägung gibt es die Programm- und die Systemakkreditierung. Bei ersterer wird ein einzelnes



Studienprogramm oder eine Gruppen von verwandten Studienprogrammen, bei zweiterer das interne Qualitätsmanagementsystem einer Hochschule geprüft.

In diesem Workshop wollen wir der Organisation des Akkreditierungswesens und ganz allgemein den wichtigen Prüfungsaspekten auf den Grund gehen. Ebenso kann ein gutes Know-How bzgl. der Akkreditierung von Studiengängen Anregungen für die eigene Fachschaftsarbeit liefern - welche Kniffe in Prüfungsordnungen sind erlaubt, was ist schon aus formalen Gründen abzulehnen? Wie kann man dieses Wissen nutzen, um den Studis im Alltag bei Problemfeldern rund um das Studium zu helfen?

Talking to places: fictive interaction on Twitter (EN)

Maria van de Groep (Radboud Universiteit), Joske Piepers (Radboud Universiteit)

5 p.m.-5.30 p.m., E 2.16

A common phenomenon on social media is the addressing of places, as in Amsterdam, you were great! It is evident that a place cannot function as a conversational partner; such cases are clear instantiations of fictive interaction (Pascual 2014). Our corpus research, for which we used the TwiNL database of Dutch tweets (Tjong Kim Sang & Van den Bosch 2013), shows that tweets addressed to cities and other places differ from tweets addressed to people in a number of ways. In some cases, places can even be addressed with ungrammatical utterances. This relates to the fact that addressing places involves the use of a construction (Goldberg 2006) with a certain meaning and function, triggered by the combination of the content of the expression, the intention of the speaker, and the medium in which it is expressed: It is an economical, modest way to tell followers about a recent experience.

References:

Goldberg, A. (2006). *Constructions at work. The nature of generalization in language*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Pascual, E. (2014). *Fictive Interaction: The Conversation Frame in Thought, Language, and Discourse*. John Benjamins, Amsterdam/Philadelphia.

Tjong Kim Sang, E., & Van den Bosch, A. (2013). *Dealing with big data: The*



case of Twitter. *Computational Linguistics in the Netherlands Journal*, 3(12), 121–134.

Do multilinguals worry less? (EN)

Julija Vaitonyte (Radboud University)
5 p.m.-5.30 p.m. E 2.50

In this study we set out to determine whether having studied several languages has a positive effect on one's psychological functioning, i.e. whether multilinguals can better tolerate uncertain situations than people with only one or two languages. A non-native language acquisition is marked by situations where linguistic information is incomplete (e.g. not knowing every word, not understanding an idiom, an accent etc.), especially so at the earlier stages of language learning. By means of a web-survey, which tapped language background/use, the amount of linguistic uncertainty one has encountered, and Intolerance of Uncertainty (IUS-12, Carleton et al., 2007), which is a cognitive construct that reflects one's cognitive, emotional and behavioral reactions to the perceived unknowns, we were able to link competence in multiple languages with lower IU. We observed a significant association between a higher number of languages learned and a lower score on the IU scale, suggesting highly multilingual individuals do not have aversion towards the unknown. Not being bothered by uncertain situations is vital for good mental health as individuals unable to cope with uncertainty tend to exhibit excessive levels of worry, which subsequently may lead to developing Generalized Anxiety Disorder (Carleton, 2016).

References:

- Carleton, R. N. (2016). Into the unknown: A review and synthesis of contemporary models involving uncertainty. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, 39, 30–43.
- Carleton, R. N., Norton, M. A. P. J., & Asmundson, G. J. G. (2007). Fearing the unknown: A short version of the Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, 21, 105–117.



Korpusbasierte Analyse der Nominalisierungsverbgefüge. Kookkurrenz, syntagmatische Muster und lexikographische Darstellung in deutsch-polnischen Wörterbüchern (DE)

Lukasz Piatkowski (Adam-Mickiewicz-Universität zu Posen)
5 p.m.-5.30 p.m., E 2.54

Der folgende Beitrag hat zum Ziel, die Ergebnisse der im Rahmen der Masterarbeit durchgeführten Analyse der Nominalisierungsverbgefüge im weiteren Sinne (hier: Funktions- und Streckverbgefüge), die dem Vertrag Über die Arbeitsweise der Europäischen Union entnommen wurden, darzustellen. Zuerst wird auf die Frage eingegangen, worin sich die Funktions- und Streckverbgefüge voneinander unterscheiden, wobei die Kriterien der Einordnung genannt werden. Als Nächstes werden drei Nomenabstrakta in Anlehnung an Woźniak (2016) einer Analyse unterzogen. Es wird geprüft, mit welchen Verben die ausgewählten Substantive kookkurrieren. Danach werden die hochfrequenten Verbindungen anhand des Korpus DeReKo (IdS Mannheim) analysiert. Anschließend werden die Sprachgebrauchsmuster für die jeweiligen Gefüge erstellt. Diese Vorgehensweise erlaubt, die Funktions- bzw. Streckverbgefüge einem bestimmten Sprachbereich, bzw. einer Domäne (z.B. Jura, Politik, Wirtschaft) einzuordnen. Darüber hinaus wird eine lexikographische Analyse durchgeführt. Das deutsch-polnische Wörterbuch PONS wird hinsichtlich des Vorhandenseins der erstellten Sprachgebrauchsmuster geprüft. Fehlen die syntagmatischen Muster, ist das ein Indiz dafür, dass die universalen Wörterbücher erweitert bzw. ergänzt werden sollten. Zusätzlich wird einer Analyse ein zweisprachiges Fachwörterbuch unterzogen, das der Wortschatz aus dem Bereich „Jura“ enthält. Abschließend werden die Perspektiven der Arbeit mit den Korpora des Deutschen genannt, die sowohl für die lexikogrammatischen, lexikographischen als auch möglicherweise translatorischen Untersuchungen u.a. von großer Relevanz ist.



Automatic recognition of author's personal traits using analysis of social network messages. (EN)

Tatiana Zefirova (Moscow State University)

5 p.m.-5.30 p.m., E 2.66

Automatic recognition of author's characteristics based on the texts he creates in social nets may be a mean to detect psychologically unstable, potentially socially dangerous or help-seeking Internet users. The works on the topic would normally set a goal of recognizing an author of the text as belonging to one of the predetermined psychological or other classes. The most recognized psychological systems for the case are FFM and MBTI. The most stable results in the existing researches on the topic were shown on the material of introversion/extraversion scale, mutual for both systems, therefore this was the scale taken in consideration in current research. The research was performed on the base of Russian language material of Twitter users. We firstly collected the data of Twitter introverts and extraverts, automatically searching for users self-identifying themselves as such psychological types. To analyze the data we used standard machine-learning kit "scikit-learn" applied to Python algorithms. We used TF*IDF algorithm to select statistically most important n-grams ($n \in 1, 2$). The top-rated entries for each base appeared to be in a complementary distribution throughout the categories suggested in [1]. Moreover, the categories can be seen as quite corresponding to a naïve comprehension of how an introvert or an extravert would express themselves. We then created a machine-learning classification algorithm. According to the results, method may reach 80% of recall rate.

References:

[1] Pennebaker, J. W., Francis, M. E., & Booth, R. J. (2001). Inquiry and Word Count: LIWC 2001. Lawrence Erlbaum, Mahwah, NJ.

Diskussionsrunde der Fachschaften (DE)

BuFaTa

5 p.m.-6 p.m., E3.06

Die Bundesfachschaftentagung Sprachwissenschaft (BuFaTa) ist ein offenes Tr-



effen für Studierende der Sprachwissenschaften, vor allem deren Fachschaftsvertreter*innen. Wer an der BuFaTa teilnehmen möchte, muss nicht Mitglied einer gewählten Fachschaft sein. Die BuFaTa arbeitet hauptsächlich an hochschulpolitischen und fachgebundenen Projekten, die sich mit Studienbedingungen, der Stellung der Linguistik außerhalb der Universitäten und der Kommunikation der Fachschaften beschäftigen.

Speech accommodation of Ripuarian dialect speaking people: How, when and why? (EN)

Romy Roumans (Radboud University)
5.30 p.m.-6 p.m., E 2.16

The current study examined whether or not a Ripuarian dialect speaker would accommodate phonemes, known as interpersonal variables, when holding a conversation with an interlocutor also speaking a Ripuarian dialect and when holding a conversation with an interlocutor speaking a different Limburgian dialect. When talking to a person who speaks a different dialect, miscommunication can occur because of a wide range of communication types a speaker can choose from or because of interspeaker social variables. Therefore, the specific interspeaker and social variables that might influence the speech accommodation of a Ripuarian dialect speaker were questioned. Previous research found that accommodation will take place to prevent or solve miscommunication. It was therefore hypothesized that the Ripuarian dialect speaking participants would start accommodating towards other dialect speakers in order to solve the miscommunication successfully. Possible accommodation processes and types of accommodation were examined through multiple free dialogues and a Diapix tasks. The results of this study showed that the participants converged the local phonemes, which are only spread and known within a small local area where the Ripuarian dialect. Finally, the interview answers of the participants showed that for only one of the three participants (participant 1) a relationship was found between the act of accommodating and the social variables socio-economic status, ethnical background, and age of the interlocutor. This was not found for the other two participants.



Conditional clauses in NGT: A corpus study (EN+NGT)

Ulrika Klomp (Universiteit van Amsterdam)

5.30 p.m.-6 p.m., E 2.50

Conditional clauses (CCs) are under-researched in sign languages, and the few available studies on this matter are almost exclusively based on elicited data. The current study provides a detailed description of CCs ($n = 407$) in Sign Language of the Netherlands (NGT), based on naturalistic corpus data (Crasborn, Zwitserlood & Ros 2008). Similar to conditionals in other sign languages (e.g. Liddell 1986 on American Sign Language), CCs in NGT precede the main clause. Furthermore, the CC can be introduced with a manual marker, although it is also possible to only use nonmanual markers such as raised eyebrows, head movement and head tilt. Different from what has been reported for other sign languages, however, is the striking amount of variation that was attested – both with respect to manual and non-manual marking. We further provide evidence that nonmanual markers are less frequent in CCs with manual marker than in CCs without manual marker. In addition, we offer an – albeit brief – description of peripheral conditionals (Haegeman 1984) in NGT, a conditional type that has never been described for a sign language.

References:

- Crasborn, Onno, Inge Zwitserlood & Johan Ros. 2008. Het Corpus NGT. Een digitaal open accesscorpus van filmpjes en annotaties van de Nederlandse Gebarentaal. Centre for Language Studies, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen. URL: <http://www.ru.nl/corpusngt>
- Haegeman, Liliane. 1984. Pragmatic conditionals in English. *Folia Linguistica* 18 (3/4). 485–502.
- Liddell, Scott K. 1986. Head thrust in ASL conditional marking. *Sign Language Studies* 52. 244–262.



Touching the touch: tactile communication in a contemporary ballet piece (EN)

Joanna Skubisz (BlackBox Project, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

5.30 p.m.-6 p.m., E 2.54

Explanatory studies on Multimodal Communication in Gesture Research field focus primarily on the interplay between speech and gestures. However, the multimodal nature of human-human interactions is not solely restricted to visual and auditory senses. Although touch, the primary human language (Wilson, 1982) takes many forms (Argyle, 1975) and fulfills various functions (Hertenstein et al., 2006), it has only raised minor attention in Gesture Studies.

During contemporary ballet rehearsal sessions, the choreographer applies various communicative (i.e. verbal instructions, vocalizations, gestures) tools to coordinate dancer's work and progress in the creative work. First observations of individual choreographer-dancer rehearsals suggest that physical contact is an inevitable communicative strategy when transmitting specific knowledge, expressing attitudes or grabbing the dancer's attention. Some preliminary results of a qualitative-quantitative analysis indicate that tactile feedback is often a more successful and economical way of communication than speech or gestures. Compared to everyday life situations, tactile communication is an important and necessary aspect of artistic work in Dance and any other Performing Arts domain using the body as object and subject (Merleau-Ponty, 1941).

The presentation provides first insights into a part of a planned dissertation work.

Argyle, M. (1975). *Bodily communication*. London: Methuen. Hertenstein, M. J., Keltner, D., App, B., Bulleit, B. A., & Jaskolka, A. R. (2006). Touch communicates distinct emotions. *Emotion*, 6(3), 528–533. Merleau-Ponty, M. (1941). *Phenomenology of Perception* (Translated by Donald A. Landes). New York, London: Routledge. Wilson, J. M. (1982). The value of touch in psychotherapy. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 52(1), 65–72.



First-Person Visibility: Ælfric's Pronouns in his Prefaces (EN)

Myrthe Reuver (Radboud University)
5.30 p.m.-6 p.m., E 2.66

It is highly unusual for medieval authors to refer to themselves. Old English author Ælfric of Eynsham (CE 955 - 1015) was an anomaly and used an abundance of (first-person) pronouns and self-address in the prefaces to his works. However, he seemingly randomly switched between the singular “I” and plural “we”. Earlier analyses by scholars have identified these switches as either unsystematic (Chardonens, pers. comm., 2015) or concluded that “we” was the more formal and authoritative self-reference (Swan, 2009). Traditionally, stylistic analyses of Old English texts have focused on qualitative approaches such as close reading. In contrast, the aim of this research project was determining whether Ælfric’s word choice was systematic by means of a textmining script written in R. The mined data consisted of distribution analyses of the pronouns, a topic model of the texts based on content words and pronouns, as well as correlations between words, texts, and topics. As a result, it was found that Ælfric’s choice of self-referencing pronoun seemed to be highly systematic within texts, and also had a distinct pattern across texts based on the specific work’s topic and its intended audience. For instance, “we” occurred predominantly with a text that had a clerical intended audience. These results imply that quantitative analysis and text mining might be interesting tools for the analysis of style and word use in Old English works.

References:

Swan, Mary (2009). “Identity and Ideology in Ælfric’s Prefaces,” in *A Companion to Ælfric*. Ed. Hugh Magennis and Mary Swan. Leiden: Brill.



7.4 Saturday

Language & Music – An inclusive semiotic approach (EN)

Tobias Gretenkort (RWTH Aachen)

2.30 p.m.-3.30 p.m., GR 1.109

This talk, based on a recent publication, is concerned with the detection of structural similarities between music and language as communicative (semiotic) systems. Its core idea is that music and language evolved parallel to each other, stemming from the same evolutionary, proto – communicative ancestors. Although the presentation will briefly introduce into cognitive and evolutionary evidence for this idea (shared cognitive resources for music and language; homologue brain structures in speech/song-related pathways in humans and song birds; association between perfect pitch and native language; etc.), its main focus is a structural analysis and audible live comparison between instances of music and language. Therefore, it is intended to analyze rhetoric devices in Ernest Hemmingway's *Cat in the rain* and compare them to 'communicative' strategies in Bach's *French Suite No. 1 in D-minor*. This comparison aims to show that, rather than being structurally different, the modalities music and language differ in function or purpose. This claim is going to be examined with regards to Jakobson's theory of the poetic function of language. It is somewhat speculative, but has far-reaching implications for our perspective on the cognitive processing and origin of different communicative domains (e.g. language, music, gesture, etc.)

Fokus in Ékègùsìf und weiteren Bantusprachen aus Kenia (DE)

Elisabeth J. Kerr (SOAS, University of London)

2.30 p.m.-3 p.m., GR 1.112

Ékègùsìf (Guthrie no.(J)E42, auch als 'Gusii' bekannt) ist eine in Kenia gesprochene Bantusprache, die Fokus morphosyntaktisch markiert. In dieser Vorstellung werde ich originale Daten, die im Sommer 2015 und 2016 gesammelt wurden, präsentieren, um die erste umfassende Beschreibung des Fokus in dieser Sprache zu erreichen.



Ich behaupte, dass eine Partikel /ne-/ den Fokus in verschiedenen syntaktischen Umgebungen markiert. Zum Beispiel am Anfang eines Dialogs wird (1a) kein /ne-/ verwendet, im Gegensatz zu (1b), wo die Antwort auf die Frage “*Was hat Maria gestohlen?*” sein könnte:

- (1a) *Màrià á-ìb-èt-é é-mbòrí yánè*
 Maria 3SG-stehlen-PERF-FV CL9-Ziege 1SG.POSS
 ‘Maria hat meine Ziege gestohlen.’
- (1b) *né (é)-mbòrí yánè Màrià á-ìb-èt-é*
 FOC CL9-Ziege 1SG.POSS Maria 3SG-stehlen-PERF-FV
 ‘Es ist MEINE ZIEGE, die Maria gestohlen hat.’

Wir werden sehen, dass Ekegusii /ne-/ die folgende Muster zeigt:

Umgebungen & Einschränkungen

- (2) i. In Satzperipherie & iv. Folgt nie ein Verb
 ii. Als Verbprefix & v. Kann nur einmal im Satzteil sein
 iii. Als Copula & vi. Kommt nie mit der Verneinung Partikel /ti-/

Nach einem Vortrag des Phänomens in Ékègùsìí werden Daten von Kuria, Kikuyu, und Kĩtharaka (d.h. andere Bantusprachen aus Kenia) präsentiert, um die Ähnlichkeiten und Unterschiede zwischen diesen Sprachen zu zeigen, und somit anzufangen, eine kleine Typologie dieser Nordost-Bantusprachen zu erstellen.

Obwohl das Hauptziel dieser Vorstellung ist, eine Beschreibung des Phänomens in Ekegusii und einen Vergleich mit benachbarte Sprachen zu machen, wird abschließend in dieser Arbeit auch eine Analyse vorgeschlagen, die Schwarz (2003)’s kartographische Analyse der Kikuyu ausdehnt, mit /ne-/ als Kopf eines FocP in der Satzperipherie.

Literatur:

SCHWARZ, F. (2003). “Focus Marking in Kikuyu.” In: Eckardt, R. (ed) *Questions and Focus*, ZAS Papers in Linguistics, Berlin, pp. 41-118.



Sprachwissenschaft und Chronologie: Ein Versuch (DE)

Christian Torge (Albert Ludwigs- Universität Freiburg)
2.30 p.m.-3 p.m., GR 1.116

Der „Gefesselte Prometheus“ ist gewiss das mit den meisten Fragen behaftete Stück des Tragödiendichters Aischylos. Die Frage, ob es überhaupt von Aischylos stamme, ob Aischylos oder ein unbekannter Dichter spätere Überarbeitungen vornahm oder ob das gesamte Stück von einem späteren Dichter verfasst wurde, beschäftigte Generationen von Forschern mit verschiedensten Theorien chronologischer Erkennungsmarker. Ein sprachwissenschaftsbasierter Versuch wurde 1904 von Jakob Wackernagel durchgeführt. Erlangte dieser dabei auch wertvolle Erkenntnisse zum griechischen Perfekts, so lässt sich mit Hilfe seiner Erkenntnisse keineswegs eine sichere Chronologie erstellen. 113 Jahre später dürfte die Zeit jedoch reif sein, diesen Versuch anhand damals noch nicht verfügbarer Mittel moderner Sprachwissenschaft zu wiederholen.

Dies soll anhand des kombinierten Einsatzes dreier Raster erfolgen:

Jegliche Sprache übernimmt ihr Material von vorhergehenden Sprachschichten. Kurz: Immer besteht ein Spannungsfeld zwischen sprachlicher Tradition und Muttersprache. Hierzu ist ein System zu erstellen.

Das geringe Zeitdifferential, auf das die Bestandteile der Tragödie zu untersuchen sind, (In den im Höchstfall zur Debatte stehenden 70 Jahren verändert sich eine Sprache nur verhältnismäßig gering.) macht ein exakteres Vorgehen als es Wackernagels möglich war erforderlich. Das zweite Raster dient zur Klassifizierung der Integrationen neuen Sprachmaterials in das bisher vorhandene.

Die Abhängigkeit von vorherigen Sprachschichten sowie die Integration neuen Sprachmaterials ist auf ihre Wechselwirkungen hin zu erfassen und in Zusammenhang zu setzen.

Anmerkung: Da man von einem Linguisten keine Kenntnisse des Griechischen voraussetzen kann, wird parallel auf Beispiele, welche jedem Sprecher einer Indogermanischen Sprache einleuchten dürften, sowie auf Beispiele aus dem Frühneuhochdeutschen zurückgegriffen.



On Morphosyntactic Features of River Plate Spanish (EN)

Sebastian Buchczyk (Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt)
3 p.m.-3.30 p.m., GR 1.112

Debates on national identity and language in the course of the 19th and 20th century already point out the fervent endeavor to establish a new national standard variety in Argentina (cf. Bein 2012: 73). With its foundation in 1931, the Academia Argentina de Letras also became an important institution, in charge of studying and prescribing the use of the Spanish language in the country. Hence, it appears to be worthwhile to observe this specific variety in further detail. Even though present views on River Plate Spanish, also known as Porteño or Rioplatense Spanish, convey the impression of a standard that is heavily influenced by the grammatical norm of the Academia Real Española, one can find an abundance of elements that do not correspond to the Iberian standard (ibid.). The well-known and typical morphological and phonetic characteristics of River Plate Spanish such as voseo (tú cantas vs. vos cantás), /s/-aspiration (/kantás/ vs. /kanta/) or lexical influences of the substandard lunfardo in the Buenos Aires-Montevideo region are but a few of the many linguistic phenomena. This talk aims to take a further look at other selected morphosyntactical particularities of Porteño in modern research such as double accusative-sentences, verb repetition-patterns, pronominal redundancy of the direct object and the different use of synthetic and analytic tense.

Grammatikalisierung von Verwandtschaftsbezeichnungen zu evaluativen Affixen in der indogermanischen Sprachfamilie (DE)

Elisa Papathanassiou (Universität Zürich)
3 p.m.-3.30 p.m., GR 1.116

Untersuchungen zur Diachronie der evaluativen Morphologie zeigen, dass in vielen nicht-indogermanischen Sprachen Diminutiv- und Augmentativformantien durch Grammatikalisierung von Verwandtschaftsbezeichnungen entstanden sind (Jurafsky 1996, Körtvélyessy 2015, Mutz 2015), z.B.:



- (1) a. Ngiti: ingba ‘Kind’ > DIM -ngba, z.B. itsù-ngba ‘kleiner Baum’
b. Green Hmong: nā ‘Mutter’ > AUG nā-, z.B. nā-ŋgáo ‘grosses Boot’

Hinsichtlich der indogermanischen Sprachfamilie wurde bisher entweder angenommen, dass sich diese Grammatikalisierungspfade nicht finden lassen (Körtvélyessy 2015) oder eine Universalität wurde vermutet (Jurafsky 1996) ohne ausreichende Überprüfung der indogermanischen Beleglage. Die vorliegende Studie zielt auf eine Überprüfung der Datenlage ab. Als Resultat lässt sich feststellen, dass die Grammatikalisierungspfade durchaus innerhalb der Indogermania vorzufinden sind, z.B.:

- (2) a. Griechisch: pōlos ‘Jüngling, Mädchen’ > DIM -pula, z.B. porto-pula ‘kleine Tür’
b. Griechisch: manna ‘Mutter’ > AUG -manna, z.B. maksilaro-manna ‘grosses Kissen’
c. Französisch: lat. *putittus (zu putus ‘Knabe’) > DIM petit, z.B. petit chien ‘kleiner Hund’
d. Hethitisch: anna/i- ‘Mutter’ > DIM -(a)n(n)a/i-, z.B. arm-anni- ‘kleiner Mond’
e. Persisch: bače ‘Kind’ > DIM -bače, z.B. doxtar-bače ‘kleines Mädchen’

Somit lässt sich das Fehlen des Phänomens innerhalb der Indogermania widerlegen und die Universalität bekräftigen.

References:

Jurafsky, Daniel. 1996. Universal Tendencies in the Semantics of the Diminutive. *Language* 72(3). 533-578.

Körtvélyessy, Livia. 2015. *Evaluative Morphology from a Cross-Linguistic Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.



Mutz, Katrin. 2015. Evaluative Morphology in a Diachronic Perspective. In Nicola Grandi & Livia Körtvélyessy (Hrsg.), *Edinburgh Handbook of Evaluative Morphology*, 142-154. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Bare direct objects and event structure in Turkish (EN)

Elyesa Seidel (Universität zu Köln)
3.30 p.m.-4 p.m., GR 1.109

Turkish bare nouns in object position have been analyzed as pseudo-incorporated nouns (Öztürk, 2005; Arslan-Kechriotis, 2009) and exhibit the following properties: they (i) obligatorily have narrow scope, (ii) evoke a number neutral interpretation, and (iii) have can act as antecedents for anaphoric pronouns or not. While (i) cross-linguistically belongs to the universal properties, (ii) and (iii) are variable properties across languages. Studies on (ii) and (iii) in Turkish are rare, though. In this talk I focus on the anaphoric accessibility of bare nouns and I argue that it is determined by the event type. In an acceptability study I tested the accessibility (contrasting null pronoun in (a) and adnominal demonstrative in (b)) of bare direct objects in “usage events” and “creation events” (Diesing, 1992), as in (1) and (2): (1) *Gönül geçen gün ofisde mektup okudu.* [usage event] ‘Gönül did letter-reading at the office yesterday.’ (2) *Sami geçen gün çalışma odasında mektup yazdı.* [creation event] ‘Sami did letter-writing at the office yesterday.’ (a) *pro* Üç sayfalydı. (b) *Bu mektup üç sayfalydı.*

The results show that the two event types, creation events and usage events, determine the accessibility of the pseudo-incorporated noun. Concretely, the experiment provides evidence that bare direct objects are more accessible in creation events than in usage events.

References:

Öztürk, B. (2005). *Case, Referentiality and Phrase Structure*. Amsterdam: Benjamins. Diesing, M. (1992). *Indefinites*. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA; London, England.



Zur Wahl des Perfektauxiliars bei Bewegungsverben (DE)

Laura Guse (Universität Hildesheim)
3.30 p.m.-4 p.m., GR 1.112

Zur Wahl des Perfektauxiliars bei Bewegungsverben Als Faktoren für Schwankungen der Auxiliarwahl werden von Grammatikern ein syntaktischer Transitivitybegriff sowie die Aktionsart des Prädikats angeführt (u.a. Zifonun et al. 1997). Gillmann (2011) zeigt durch eine Korpusanalyse, dass ein syntaktischer Transitivitybegriff zu kurz greift und plädiert für ein Kontinuum semantischer Transitivity, das die Wahrscheinlichkeit bedingt, mit welcher Sprecher sich für die haben-Konstruktion entscheiden. In der vorliegenden Arbeit wird der Frage nachgegangen, welche Faktoren die Schwankungen motivieren. Die Hypothesen lauten: Wenn ein Prädikat i) transitiv und ii) von atelischer Aktionsart ist, dann selektieren Sprecher das Perfektauxiliar haben. Zur empirischen Überprüfung wurde ein Fragebogen entwickelt. Bei der Testkonzeption wurde der gradueller Charakter semantischer Transitivity berücksichtigt. Es wurden 51 Fragebögen ausgewertet. Die Studie bestätigt die Ergebnisse Gillmanns und erweitert diese um einen wichtigen Aspekt: Tatsächlich wählen Sprecher dann haben als Auxiliar, wenn ein prototypisches Patiens vorliegt. Die Aktionsart jedoch bedingt nicht die Wahl von haben. Eine Erklärung bietet die Frequenz der Bewegungsverben: Wenn die meisten Kontexte den Gebrauch des sein-Auxiliars erfordern, kann es zu einer Generalisierung der frequenteren Form kommen (Nübling et al. 2010), wodurch haben als Perfektauxiliar aus seiner ursprünglichen Domäne der atelischen Prädikate verschwindet.

Literatur:

Gillmann, Melitta (2011): „Die Grammatikalisierung des sein-Perfekts. Eine korpuslinguistische Untersuchung zur Hilfsverbselektion der Bewegungsverben im Deutschen“. Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur (PBB) 2/133. Nübling et al. (2010): Historische Sprachwissenschaft des Deutschen. Eine Einführung in die Prinzipien des Sprachwandels. Tübingen: Narr Verlag.

Zifonun, Gisela et al. (1997): Grammatik der deutschen Sprache. Berlin, New York: W. de Gruyter.



Vergleichende Phraseologie der altgermanischen Sprachen. Eine Untersuchung anhand der ältesten Rechtstexte (DE)

Ramón Boldt (Uni Leipzig)
3.30 p.m.-4 p.m., GR 1.116

Gegenstand der Dissertation ist die historisch-vergleichende Phraseologie der altgermanischen Sprachen, die anhand der ältesten alt- und mittelhochdeutschen, mittelniederdeutschen, altenglischen, altnordischen und altfriesischen Rechtstexte vorgenommen werden soll. Dem voraus geht zunächst eine erkenntniskritische Einordnung des Problems, die Frage also, was wir erfahren können, wenn wir historische Phraseologie betreiben. Dem Arbeitsfortschritt entsprechend, wird hier der Schwerpunkt des Vortrags liegen. Die aktuellen Ergebnisse der historischen Phraseologieforschung – allen voran die Frage, wie historische Phraseme auszumachen seien – sowie in geringerem Umfang die wissenschaftsgeschichtliche Entwicklung, die zur Herausbildung dieser geführt hat, werden im Folgenden untersucht. Durch den Vergleich des Materials der verschiedenen Einzelsprachen könnte zumindest ein Hauptproblem historischer Phraseologie, welches aufgrund der beschränkten Beleglage immer wieder benannt wird, gelöst werden: Das Kriterium der Häufigkeit wird hierbei für gewöhnlich angelegt, um zu verhindern, dass auch nur einmalig vorkommende polylexikalische Entitäten als Phraseme bestimmt werden. Bei diesen kann es sich auch immer um ad-hoc-Bildungen (z. B. isolierter, also nicht-lexikalisierte Metaphern) einzelner Autoren handeln, deren Motivation retrospektiv dann undurchsichtig ist. Diese Wendungen können jedoch mit einer viel größeren Wahrscheinlichkeit doch als Phraseme gelten, wenn (im historisch-vergleichenden Sinne) gleiche oder ganz ähnliche Formulierungen in einer anderen Sprache bezeugt sind. Ist dies der Fall und können Entlehnung und unabhängige Parallelentwicklung ausgeschlossen und folglich nachgewiesen werden, dass es sich um ererbte Phraseme handelt, ist die Möglichkeit der Rekonstruktion voreinzelsprachlich-urgermanischer Entsprechungen prinzipiell gegeben und soll neben der philologischen Analyse ins Zentrum der Arbeit rücken.



Frequency specificity of the auditory brainstem response versus cortical auditory steady-state responses using chirp-stimuli (EN)

Leonie Vonk (Radboud University)
3.30 p.m.-4 p.m., GR 1.120

The auditory brainstem response and the auditory steady-state response are objective methods to estimate hearing loss. Level-specific CE chirps are new stimuli for these methods, that compensate for the cochlear travelling wave delay. The purpose was to investigate the thresholds as obtained by these objective methods compared to subjective threshold, using these stimuli. Participants were normal hearing adults (42 ears), infants with hearing loss (90 ears) and adults with steeply sloping hearing loss (2 ears). The objective and subjective thresholds correlated well. The objective thresholds for the 500 and 1000 Hz conditions were higher than the subjective thresholds for air conduction. These findings did not replicate for bone conduction. Correction factors for the objective responses are suggested.

Processing Morphosyntactic Relations in Noun-Noun Compounds (EN)

Alla Abrosimova (Technische Universität Braunschweig)
4.30 p.m.-5 p.m., GR 1.109

In this talk, I discuss linguistic and psycholinguistic differences in processing between distinct morphosyntactic relations in noun-noun compounds (NNCs), specifically, between attributive (e.g., 'key word') and synthetic NNCs (e.g., 'data manipulation') in L1 and L2 speakers. So far, morphosyntactic relational priming in NNCs is an underexplored area of psycholinguistic research. However, the exploration of the structural differences between NNCs is promising for further testing of both the full-decomposition models (e.g., Stokall & Marantz 2006) and the theoretical distinctions between 'root compounds' that should involve less complex structure compared to the synthetic ones (e.g., Iordăchioaia et al. 2017). Against the backdrop of corpus data on NNCs, I present a series of potential masked and overt priming studies that aim at pinpointing differences in processing between attributive and synthetic NNCs in L1 and L2 speakers with



the expectation that both L1 and advanced L2 speakers are sensitive to structural differences between the compound types early in the course of morphological decomposition.

References:

Iordăchioaia, G., A. Alexiadou, A., A. Pairamidis. 2017. Morphosyntactic Sources for Nominal Synthetic Compounds in English and Greek. J. Meibauer, P. Vogel, eds., *Synthetic Compounds*, special issue of *Zeitschrift für Wortbildung/ Journal of Wordformation* 1.1: 47-71.

Stockall, L., & Marantz, A. 2006. A single route, full decomposition model of morphological complexity: MEG evidence. *The Mental Lexicon*, 1, 85–123.

Das Augenblickelchen und das Stückelchen – Die Diminutive in den luxemburgischen und moselfränkischen Wenkerbogen (DE)

Marina Frank (Philipps-Universität Marburg)

4.30 p.m.-5 p.m., GR 1.116

Im Vortrag werden die Diminutive im Luxemburgischen sowie in den moselfränkischen Varietäten in Deutschland untersucht. Die Datenbasis bilden dabei die Wenkerbogen, die Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts in Luxemburg und Deutschland erhoben wurden, sowie der Luxemburgische (Bruch 1963) und der Mittelrheinische Sprachatlas (Bellmann / Herrgen / Schmidt 1994–2002).

Anknüpfend an die Untersuchung von Edelhoff (2016), die die „Entwicklung der Plural-Diminutive und Diminutiv Plurale im Deutschen und Luxemburgischen“ behandelt, werden in der Arbeit die Diminutive im Singular betrachtet. In den Wenkerbogen sind das die folgenden: „Mäuerchen“ (Satz 36), „Augenblickchen“ (Satz 27) und „Stückchen“ (Satz 32). Von besonderem Interesse ist dabei die areale Verteilung der Diminutivsuffixe -che(n), -elche(n), -eltche(n), -(e)l(e) und -le in der Region. Die Daten aus den Wenkerbogen werden mit den Sprachatlanten verglichen, um sprachdynamische Prozesse sichtbar zu machen.

Folgende Fragen werden untersucht:

- Gibt es in dem Gebiet Sprachwandel hin zur Standardsprache?
- Wird Edelhoffs (2016) Hypothese, dass (in Bezug auf die Diminutive im



Plural) die Staatsgrenze zur Sprachgrenze wurde, auch durch die Formen der Diminutive im Singular bestätigt?

- Ist die Form -elchen eine Mischform der Suffixe -(e)l und -chen?

Literatur

Bellmann, Günter / Herrgen, Joachim / Schmidt, Jürgen Erich (1994–2002): Mittelrheinischer Sprachatlas. Tübingen: Niemeyer.

Bruch, Robert (1963): Luxemburgischer Sprachatlas. Laut- und Formenatlas. Herausgegeben von Ludwig Erich Schmitt. Für den Druck vorbereitet von Jan Goossens. Marburg: Elwert.

Edelhoff, Maike (2016): Von Blätterchen und Bäumchen. Die Entwicklung der Plural-Diminutive und Diminutiv Plurale im Deutschen und Luxemburgischen. In: Hentschel, Elke (Hg.): Wortbildung im Deutschen. Aktuelle Perspektiven. Tübingen: Narr, 191–213.

Quechua Workshop (EN)

Anita Obenaus (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main / INALCO Paris)
4.30 p.m.-5.30 p.m., GR 1.120

Quechua is a language family with varieties spoken by about six million people in mainly Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. The varieties can be divided into two main groups Quechua I (central and northern regions in the Peruvian Andes) and Quechua II (southern Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador). In this language workshop we will focus on the Quechua spoken in Ayacucho (Quechua II). This variety is highly agglutinative and makes use of a lot of different suffixes. Since the word formation is very regular, we will study the most common suffixes in order to be able to form basic sentences for daily use.



Are All Misspellings Equally Noticeable? Towards a Unified Theory of (Ortho-) Graphic and Phonological Factors for the Visual Prominence of Misspellings (EN)

Luigi Palumbo (Saarland University)
5 p.m.-5.30 p.m., GR 1.109

Where do we focus our attention while reading? What do we miss? Previous eye-tracking research indicates that orthographic and phonological properties of a word contribute to it being fixated (Ashby & Rayner, 2004; Rayner, 1998). In the present study, I investigated how misspelt words influence where people's attention is drawn to during reading. I explored whether (ortho-)graphic and phonological factors, such as the position within a word and the distance from the stressed syllable, jointly determine the degree of a misspelling's visual prominence. I conducted two experiments in which I quantified this degree in terms of reaction times and eye-tracking measures during silent reading. I hypothesised an interplay between orthography and phonology such that the misspelling's visual prominence increases or decreases within different 'ortho-phonological' contexts. My preliminary results seem to support this hypothesis. With this work, I aim to partially fill the gap in the existing research concerning reading and attention relative to misspellings, in which orthographic and phonological factors have been previously examined, but only separately. The present findings might imply a reconsideration of current models of reading and eye-movement control during reading, which tend to assign a major attention-attracting role mainly to specific graphic regions of a word.

Keywords: misspellings, reading, attention, eye tracking

References: Ashby, J., & Rayner, K. (2004). Representing syllable information during silent reading: Evidence from eye movements. *Language and Cognitive Processes*, 19(3), 391–426.

Rayner, K. (1998). Eye movements in reading and information processing: 20 years of research. *Psychological Bulletin*, 124(3), 372–422.



The syntactic behavior of Hebrew verb classes (EN)

Josephine Hennig (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg)
5 p.m.-5.30 p.m., GR 1.112

A number of studies (see Levin 1993 for further references) have demonstrated that verbs of the same semantic verb class in English share a similar valency. Verbs that occur in the same diathesis alternations in English are grouped together. The fact that these verbs have a similar or related meaning is taken as support for the hypothesis of semantically distinguishable verb classes. Hence, the meaning of a verb determines its syntactic behavior. Looking at different languages and in the case of Hebrew a language not related to English contributes to the question which verb classes are universal and which language specific. In this presentation we will discuss the morphosyntax of Hebrew and therefore the possibilities of Hebrew to form alternations. One of the main features of diathesis is reflected by the seven verb stems (binyamin) by which a verb root can be modified. Research on Semitic languages suggests that there is a strong correlation of the valency of a root in the Qal stem and its meaning and valency in other stems.

References:

Borochofsky-Bar Aba, Esther (2001): The verb - Structure, meaning, and use. A study in contemporary Hebrew (in Hebrew). Beer-Sheva: Ben-Gurion University Press.

Levin, Beth (1993): English Verb Classes and Alternations: A Preliminary Investigation. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Case morphology: from decomposing features to emergent patterns (EN)

Max Polter (University of Leipzig)
5 p.m.-5.30 p.m., GR 1.116

In the conventional framework of Distributed Morphology a decomposition of morphosyntactic macro-categories, such as case into binary features (e.g. nominative $\rightarrow [+/-\alpha, +/-\beta, +/-\gamma]$, what α , β and γ are is exactly what is up for



discussion) is required to feed the context in which underspecification as a central means of affix insertion can apply. These decompositions into morphological, syntactic and (controversially) semantic and phonological features, however, are by no means trivial. Even more so, they predefine and thusly delimit the set of possible analyses over any given set of affixes.

Henceforth, the size of the set of rules needed in an analysis in Distributed Morphology over a decomposition can be seen as a function of the applicability of the aforementioned decomposition. Accordingly, an “ideal” decomposition would yield the fewest rules to account for the paradigm. Cross-linguistically, the sets of ideal decompositions in case morphology seem approximate a universal set of ordered pairs of categories which can be reciprocally modeled by a concept of minimal and maximal divergence and external empirical data. In this talk I will illustrate these concepts, give examples from different case systems and ultimately suggest an approach how via emergent patterns of syncretisms and the decompositions they are best described by may be used to circumvent some steps of analysis in Distributed Morphology. Previous knowledge about Distributed Morphology is not necessary to follow the talk as I will do my best to recap the necessary foundations.



8 StuTS and friends

8.1 The StuTS

The StuTS (Studentische Tagung Sprachwissenschaft, engl. Student Conference Linguistics) is a mostly German conference which provides a platform for scientific exchange between students of linguistics and related disciplines. The conference languages are usually English and German. Over the course of three days, participants are able to meet and socialize with likeminded students from all over the world.

During the event they are given the opportunity to give talks and attend those held by others as well as to initiate interesting and fruitful discussions. This way, the conference allows students to present their own projects and papers, in a relaxed and supportive setting. Keynotes given by lecturers of the host university and affiliated institutions offer insights into their ongoing research. Last but not least, the academic programme is complemented by social activities in which, students can explore the host city, make new friends and enjoy time with old ones.

If you want to know more, have a look at the website at <https://www.stuts.de/stuts/english>.

8.2 Verein Junger Sprachwissenschaft e.V.

Verein Junge Sprachwissenschaft – Why participate?

With your membership fee (EUR 10/year as a student), you support exchange of knowledge and communication between the different linguistic and neighbouring disciplines. Additionally, you become a member of our network of young academics. We will regularly inform you about matters of the association and you are able to become involved with activities within the network. You can also remain connected to the StuTS, even if you are not participating anymore yourself.

Not convinced yet? Then talk to us! There will be many members of the Verein Junge Sprachwissenschaft e.V. at the StuTS, just ask the organisation for us.



You can find forms to register as a member at the conference office, or online at <https://www.stuts.de/verein/dokumente>.

The **General Assembly** will be open to all participants of the StuTS and takes place on **Saturday, Nov 25th, 2017, 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. at GR 1.120** at Radboud University in Nijmegen.

8.3 BuFaTa

The BuFaTa of Linguistics is a public meeting for students of various linguistic disciplines, especially for their representatives (Fachschaft). Students who want to participate in the BuFaTa do not need to be member of a Fachschaft. The BuFaTa mainly works on projects concerning higher education policies, study conditions, the presentation of linguistics outside the university and the communication between the Fachschaften.

The upcoming BuFaTa consists of two events: 1. a talk by Katrin Lögering about the accreditation process, 2. a round table discussion.



9 Useful information

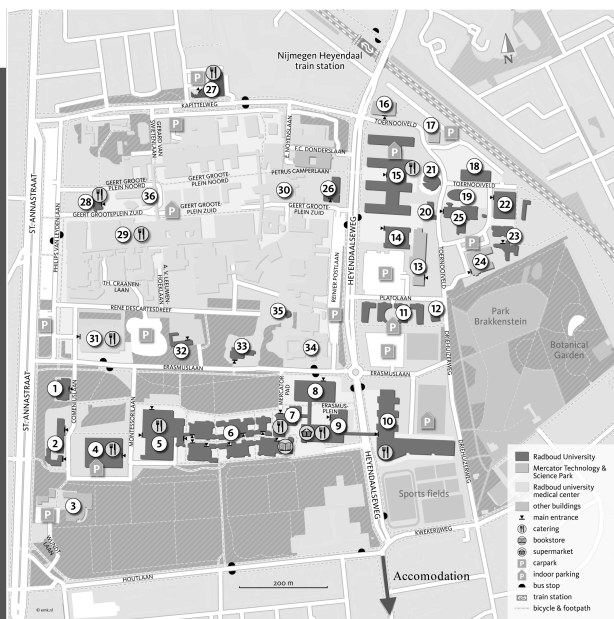
9.1 Conference locations

Radboud University



Most important buildings

- 1 Aula
- 2 Bestuursgebouw (Administration Building)
- 3 Centrale Studentenbalie (Student Information Desk)
- 3 Max Planck Institute (MPI)
- 4 Grotiusgebouw Het Gerecht
- 5 Spinozagebouw DE Café
- 6 Thomas van Aquinostraat
- 7 Thomas van Aquinogebouw Collegezaalcomplex
- Cultuurfaciliteit, across from Boekhandel / Global Lounge
- 8 Universiteitsbibliotheek (University Library)
- 9 Erasmusgebouw University Restaurant De Refter
- 10 Gymnasium / Radboud Sports Centre Sportcafé
- 11 Student Housing Association (SSHN)
- 12 Guesthouse
- 12 Mercator III
- 13 Linnaeusgebouw Collegezaal
- 15 Huygensgebouw
- 16 Mercator I
- 17 Mercator II
- 18 Transitorium
- 19 FELIX Laboratory
- 20 Logistiek Centrum (Logistics Centre)
- 21 Goudsmitsaviljoen (NMR)
- 22 Proeftuin (Experimental Garden)
- 23 Daycare Centre
- 24 Bedrijfscentrum (Business Centre)
- 25 HFML / Nanolab
- 26 Forum / ICT Service Centre
- 27 Trigon / Donders Institute
- 28 Huize Heyendaal (Het Kasteeltje)
- 29 Radboud university medical center
- 30 Radboud university medical center
- 31 Dentistry
- 32 GWT Werf (Groundskeeper)
- 33 Studentenkerk (Student Church) / Open University
- 34 Atrium / Department of Occupational Health & Safety and Environmental Service (AMD) / Relief Fund
- 35 Villa Oud Heyendaal / Staff Association
- 36 Radboud Auditorium



- 3 - Max Planck Insitute
- 4 - Grotiusgebouw
- 5 - Spinozagebouw
- 6 - Thomas van Aquinostraat
- 7 - Cultuur Café, Roulants Bookshop
- 9 - Erasmusgebouw
- 10 - Gymnasium/Radboud Sports Centre
- 27 - Trigon/Donders Institute

MPI
GR
SP
TvA

E
Showers
Red Room



9.2 Accommodation

Roomsch Leven
Heyendaalseweg 239,
6525 SG Nijmegen

9.3 Conference Office

Wednesday

Conference office at the accommodation:

After 4 p.m.: Registration and luggage room

After 10 p.m.: Dorms available

Thursday

8 a.m. – 2.30 p.m.: Roomsch Leven

2.30 p.m. – 6 p.m.: Rode Laars – E2.64

Friday

Hall Erasmusbuilding 2nd floor

Erasmusplein 1

Saturday

Hall of the Grotiusbuilding

Montessorilaan 10

9.4 Shops and restaurants

Here you can find addresses of pharmacies and shops close to your accommodation, where you can find food on campus, and some of our favourite restaurants in the city centre.

Pharmacies

Pharmacy and emergency ward of Radboud UMC

Geert Grooteplein Zuid 8



Open 24 hours (prices higher at night and on the weekend)

Apotheek Wilhelmina Brakkenstein

Kanunnik Mijllinckstraat 5

Openingtimes:

Mon-Fri: 8.30 a.m. - 5.30 p.m.

Sat-Sun: Closed

Shops

Spar Uni

Erasmusplein 1

(Next to the Erasmusbuilding,
no cash payment possible)

Openingtimes

Mon-Thu: 8.00 a.m. - 9.00 p.m.

Fri: 8.00 a.m. - 7.00 p.m.

Sat-Sun: Closed

Aldi

Kanunnik Mijllinckstraat 7

Openingtimes

Mon-Sat: 8.00 a.m. - 8.00 p.m.

Sun: 12.00 a.m. - 6.00 p.m.

Albert Heijn XXL

Sint Jacobslaan 61

Openingtimes

Mon-Sat: 8.00 a.m. - 10.00 p.m.

Sun: 12.00 a.m. - 9.00 p.m.



Restaurants

De Refter (on campus, €)

Erasmusplein 3

Openingtimes

Mon-Thu: 8.30 a.m. - 7.00 p.m.

Fri: 8.30 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

Sat-Sun: Closed

Cafeteria at Radboud UMC (on campus, €€)

Geert Grooteplein Zuid 10, Route 607

Openingtimes

Mon-Fri: 8 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Sat-Sun: 11 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Het Gerecht (on campus, no cash payment possible, €)

Grotiusgebouw

Montessorilaan 10

Openingtimes

Mon-Thu: 11 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Fri: 11 a.m. - 5 p.m.

't Hoogstraatje (Pancakes, vegetarian/vegan/special diets possible upon request, €€)

Hoogstraat 3

Openingtimes

Mon-Sun: 11 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Restaurant Wally (Burgers, vegetarian options, €€)

Hertogstraat 47

Openingtimes

Mon-Sun: 3 p.m. - 10 p.m.



Collectief Café de Plak (Mostly vegetarian/vegan options, €€)
Bloemerstraat 90

Openingtimes
Mon-Sun: 12 p.m. - 11 p.m.
Kitchen closes at 9.30 p.m.

De Dromaai (Lunch- and dinnermenu, many vegetarian options, €€)
Plein 1944 nr. 25

Openingtimes
Sun-Wen: 11.30 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Thu-Sat: 11.30 a.m. - 9.30 p.m.

SUMO Sushi (All you can eat sushi, €€€)
Molenstraat 57

Openingtimes
Mon-Wed: 4 p.m. - 10 p.m.
Thu-Sat: 4 p.m. - 10.30 p.m.
Sun: 12 p.m. - 10 p.m.

Bagels and Beans (Bagels and sandwiches, vegetarian/vegan/glutenfree options, very good allergy information, €)
Lange Hezelstraat 44

Openingtimes
Mon-Sun: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Prikkels (Icecream, soups, small dishes, vegan food, €)
Houtstraat 75

Openingtimes
Wed-Sun: 9 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Kronkel (Coffee shop)
Vlaamsegas 26-36



Openingstimes

Wed-Sat: 10.00 a.m. - 1.00 a.m.

Sun: 11.30 a.m. - 1.00 a.m.

9.5 Transport - busses and bikes

Busstops close to the accommodation:

- Pater Eijmardweg (3, every 30 minutes)
- Kan. Mijllinckstraat (14, every 30 minutes)
- Erasmusgebouw (10, 11, 12)

Keep in mind that the busses only run until some time around midnight, some stop earlier. For the best connections also check the [9292.nl](#) app or website. They also accept addresses as input.

You can pick up your bike at the underground bike parking of the Spinoz-abuilding (SP). Use the entry opposite of the Grotiusbuilding to enter the parking garage. We will be there with several people from 10 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. on Thursday. After that, you will have to go to the conference office and walk to the bikeshed with one of the volunteers.

Please bring your bike back to the underground parking of SP before you leave. If the underground parking is closed (after 8 p.m. and on the weekend), park it next to SP. In either case, we will need your keys back and you will need to sign that you have given us back both the keys and any equipment that you had, and note where you have parked your bike. Always lock your bike, no matter where you leave it or for how long!

When getting your bike, you will get a contract from us which you need to sign. The contract states that you are liable for any sort of damage to the bike, helmet, and keys, as well as for theft or loss of the bike. Unfortunately, we are not able to carry the responsibility for so many bikes. Losing the bike will cost you 250€, losing the keys 10€, losing the lock 10€, and losing your helmet 25€. Also, if we have to go and get the bike from somewhere other than next to SP upon your departure, we will charge you with any costs that ensue due to the delay in giving back the bike to the International Office.



10 Helpers and Sponsors

A handful of full-time students would never be able to organise a conference on their own. Therefore, we have lots of helpers to thank. A special thank you goes to:

- Klaar Vernaillen, Wilbert Spooren, Marianne Starren, Ad Backus, and Nelleke Oostdijk, for their ongoing support in organisational matters using their connections within and outside of the university to make this StuTS editions possible,
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- the Verein Junge Sprachwissenschaft, for information, help, tips, and tricks,

...

To organise a conference, you also need a lot of money. We are extremely grateful to our sponsors for their generosity in supporting the 62nd StuTS!

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