



1 Welkomstwoord

Lieve taalfanaten,

Hartelijk welkom op de 62e StuTS in Nijmegen! We hebben lang naar deze dag uitgekeken en eindelijk is het zo ver! Gedurende de komende dagen kunnen jullie deelnemen aan interessante presentaties van studenten, keynotes van onze docenten, tours van de onderzoeksinstituten in Nijmegen (bijvoorbeeld het Max-Planck-Instituut voor Psycholinguïstiek of het Centre for Language Studies), een gevarieerd avondprogramma (pubquiz, ronde tafel, kroegentocht, eindfeest), en veel mogelijkheden om studenten van andere universiteiten of uit andere landen te leren kennen. Over dit alles kun je meer informatie in dit boekje vinden. Bovendien hebben we ook informatie toegevoegd over belangrijke plaatsen, winkels, restaurants en routes. Als er toch nog iets is wat je niet hierin kunt vinden: vraag het ons dan gerust!

2 Contact

Je kunt ons tijdens de StuTS op een aantal manieren bereiken.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Persoonlijk | - Spreek gerust de mensen in de donkerrode shirts aan. |
| Anoniem | - Stop je bericht in de commentbox bij het informatiepunt. |
| E-mail | - stuts@ru.nl |
| Telefoon | - 0031-647253531 |
| Whatsapp | - 0031-647253531 |
| Telegram | - 0031-647253531 |
| Telegramkanaal | - https://t.me/joinchat/AAAAAE3hAFcc6nx9FcoC1Q |
| Facebook | - facebook.com/62StuTS |
| Twitter | - @62StuTS |

Tweet over het evenement met de hashtag #62stuts!



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3 Organisatie

3.1 Het team

Het begon allemaal een jaar geleden met 5 mensen die naar de 60e StuTS in Heidelberg gingen. We vonden het daar zo leuk dat, wanneer er iemand naar voren trad om de 62e StuTS te organiseren, wij begonnen na te denken om het naar Nijmegen te halen. In december hadden we dat geregeld en begonnen we met de organisatie. Tijdens de zomer breidde het team zich verder uit, en inmiddels zijn we in het "core team" met 9 studenten van de Research Master Language and Communication:

Annika Schiefner, Gino Morillo Morales, Julia Egger, Merijn Beeksmā, Hugo de Vos, Romy Roumans, Myrte van Hilten, Elisabeth Süß en Jiska Koemans. Ook hebben Rehana Omardeen en Christoph Aurnhammer samen een pubquiz voor jullie allemaal georganiseerd.

We zijn ook blij met de betrokkenheid van en samenwerking met verschillende Nijmeegse studieverenigingen. Lees verder en kom erachter wie onze co-organisatoren zijn!

3.2 Deutscher Verein Nimwegen (DVN)

Wij van de studievereniging Deutscher Verein Nimwegen (DVN) zijn erg verheugd om als co-organisator van de 62e editie van StuTS op te mogen treden. Tijdens de StuTS zal het 8e bestuur, bestaande uit Debbie Vos (voorzitter), Svenja Heisters (vice-voorzitter), Lennaert Koolen (penningmeester) en Eline van der Laan (secretaris), verantwoordelijk zijn voor het organiseren van informele activiteiten zoals de kroegentocht. Wij hopen velen van jullie te mogen verwelkomen bij onze activiteiten!

3.3 ¿OuiSí?

Wij vertegenwoordigen de studievereniging van de studies Franse Taal en Cultuur en Spaanse Taal en Cultuur. Alle studenten met een passie voor of interesse in de Franse en/of Spaanse taal en cultuur zijn welkom om lid te worden van Ouisí.



SV ¿Ouisf? is opgericht in 2003 na het samenvoegen van de studieverenigingen voor Frans en Spaans. De studievereniging organiseert zowel sociale als studiegerelateerde activiteiten, zoals lezingen, filmavonden, bijeenkomsten en feestjes. Deze activiteiten zijn niet alleen interessant voor studenten, maar ook voor docenten, alumni en andere geïnteresseerden.

3.4 InTenS

InTenS (kort voor 'In Taal en Spraak') is een studievereniging voor de taalwetenschapstudenten in Nijmegen. Het doel van onze vereniging is om de belangen van onze leden te behartigen in de breedste zin van het woord. Door middel van verschillende commissies organiseren we informele activiteiten om zo het sociale contact onder de studenten te bevorderen. Verder richten we ons ook op formelere zaken, zoals taalwetenschappelijk onderzoek en baanperspectieven in de taalwetenschap. Omdat InTenS deel is van het organisatie-team zul je vast enkele leden ontmoeten tijdens de StuTS. We hopen je binnenkort te zien bij een van de vele activiteiten van de 62e editie van StuTS!

3.5 G.A.G.

De studievereniging The Great Anglo-Saxon Gobblers vertegenwoordigt al 36 jaar de studenten van de studierichting Engelse Taal en Cultuur. Met veel passie en plezier organiseren wij allerlei activiteiten voor onze leden, waaronder gezelligheidsactiviteiten zoals feestjes en pub quizen maar natuurlijk ook de meer academische activiteiten zoals de jaarlijkse Research Night, studiesessies ter tentamenvoorbereiding en een Thesis Afternoon. Recentelijk is G.A.G. ook begonnen met focussen op arbeidsmarktoriëntatie en carrièreperspectief. Samen met de Carrièrecommissie wordt er daarom gewerkt aan activiteiten om studenten bewust te maken van hun opties na het behalen van hun diploma. Gezien een deel van de studie Engelse Taal en Cultuur is gefocust op taalkunde, sluit StuTS natuurlijk erg aan bij de interesses en belangen van onze studenten en daarom zijn wij trots en enthousiast om bij te dragen aan deze leerzame conferentie.



4 Programma

4.1 Donderdag

08:30-09:00	Ontbijt - Refter				
09:30-10:30	Opening - Red Room, Donders				
11:00-12:00	Simon Fisher - Red Room, Donders				
12:00-13:00	Leonie Cornips - Red Room, Donders				
13:00-14:30	Lunchpauze - Roomsche Leven				
14:30-15:30	Spoe­d­cursus Neder­lands TvA 2.03.05	Tour MPI Wundtlaan 1	Tour CLS Erasmus­plein 1	Tour Don­ders Kapittel­weg 29	Campustour Erasmus­plein
16:00-17:00	Koffiepauze en Postersessie - Global Lounge				

17:00-17:30	E 2.53 „Und dabei stellen sich wichtige Fragen:“ Contrasting linking constructions in German-English translations (EN)	E 3.15 Referential Dependencies Organization of Discourse Structure (EN)	TvA 2.03.04 Guess the sign: a pilot study (EN)	TvA 2.03.05 Die elamische Strichschrift: Ein Entzifferungsprojekt (DE)
17:30-18:00	Rendering strategies for accents in the U.S. original and German dubbed version of South Park (EN)	The structure of the Dagbani interrogative DP (EN)	Is a prototypical person male? (EN)	"Urlaub macher? Urlaub s macher?" Das Fugen-s als semantisch distinktives Wortbildungselement (DE)
20:00-22:00	Pub quiz met Rehana en Christoph - Cultuur Café			



4.2 Vrijdag

08:30-10:00	Ontbijt - Refter				
10:30-11:30	Antal van den Bosch - SP 3				
11:30-12:30	AshÖzyürek - SP 3				
13:00-14:30	Lunchpauze - Refter				
14:30-15:00	E2.16			E2.66,	E3.06
	De status van zinsinitieel '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 Serbocroatian 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 conceptualization: An explorative study of Dutch (L1) and English (L1, L2) (EN)			An Annotation of Semantic Change based on Usage Relatedness (EN)	The Turkish Language Institution: Reforming Turkish as a National Language (EN)
16:00-16:30	Koffiepauze - 2e verdieping, Erasmusgebouw				



	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	Ronde tafel - Bilingual education in primary schools - SP3				
22:00	Kroegentocht - Plein 1944				



4.3 Zaterdag

08:00-10:00	Ontbijt - Roomsche Leven			
10:30-11:30	Ad Backus (GR -1.070)			
11:30-12:30	Helen de Hoop (GR -1.070)			
13:00-14:30	Lunchpauze - Roomsche 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 Èkè-gùsìí 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	Koffiepauze - Foyer Grothiusgebouw			



	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	Afsluitingsbijeenkomst - GR -1.070			
21:00	Party - Next Level, Smetiusstraat 9			

4.4 Zondag

11:00-13:00 | Afscheidsbrunch - De Gelagkamer, Waalkade 59



5 Evenementen

5.1 Academisch

#1 Max Planck Instituut voor Psycholinguïstiek (MPI)

Donderdag, 23-11-2017, 14:30 - 15:30

Plaats: Max Planck Instituut voor Psycholinguïstiek, Wundtlaan 1

Aan de rand van onze campus, verborgen achter een aantal bomen, kun je het Max Planck Instituut voor Psycholinguïstiek vinden. Dit instituut is een van de meer dan 80 onderzoeksinstituten van de Duitse Max Planck Society, en een van de vijf die zich buiten Duitsland bevinden. De wetenschappers daar onderzoeken de psychologische, sociale en biologische aspecten van taal, met gebruik van een boel onderzoeksmethodes, van laboratoriumonderzoek (waaronder bijvoorbeeld eye tracking) tot veldwerk, waar data in de natuurlijke omgeving worden verzameld.

Bovendien is het MPI ook belangrijk voor jonge onderzoekers omdat daar de International Max Planck Research School for Language Sciences zich bevindt. Binnen deze research school kunnen PhD-studenten met hun medestudenten in contact komen, deelnemen aan workshops en cursussen en hulp krijgen van experts in hun onderzoeksgebied.

16 van jullie zullen tijdens de StuTS deel kunnen nemen aan een tour in de Language and Genetics-afdeling, een demo van het Virtual Reality Lab en een presentatie van het IMPRS in het instituut.

#2: Centre for Language Studies (CLS)

Donderdag, 23-11-2017, 14:30 - 15:30

Plaats: Centre for Language Studies, Erasmusplein 1

Het Centre for Language Studies (CLS) is een onderzoeksinstituut aan de Radboud Universiteit en bevindt zich in het Erasmusgebouw. De verschillende onderzoeksgroepen aldaar zijn verdeeld in twee onderwerpen: Language and Mind en Language and Society. Iedere onderzoeksgroep binnen deze onderwerpen richt



zich weer op specifieke aspecten van taal en gebruikt verschillende methodes. Binnen het CLS werken onderzoekers met een grote variatie aan achtergronden samen om met een interdisciplinair perspectief onderzoek naar taal te doen. Net zoals hun collega's bij het MPI, worden PhD-studenten aan het CLS ook opgeleid binnen de International Max Planck Research School.

Tijdens de tour zullen studenten die momenteel bij het CLS werkzaam zijn hun onderzoek uitleggen en laten zien aan 18 deelnemers van de StuTS.

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

Donderdag, 23-11-2017, 14:30 - 15:30

Plaats: Donders Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging, Kapittelweg 29

In Nijmegen kun je niet alleen het Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics vinden, maar ook het Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour. Het instituut bestaat uit vier onderzoeksfaciliteiten: Het 'Centre of Cognition', het 'Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging', het 'Centre for Neuroscience' en het 'Centre for Medical Neuroscience'. Er is ook een nauwe samenwerking met het MPI en het CLS in het 'Language and Communication' onderzoeksveld.

Behalve Taal en Communicatie zijn er ook drie andere grote onderzoeksgebieden binnen het instituut: 'Brain networks and neuronal communication', 'Perception, action, and control' en 'Plasticity and memory'.

Op donderdag kunnen enkelen van jullie het Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging bezoeken en daar het onderzoeksmateriaal zelf bekijken. Jullie krijgen het fMRI-lab, MEG-lab en TMS-lab te zien.

#4: Campustour

Donderdag, 23-11-2017, 14:30 - 15:30

Plaats: Erasmusplein

De campus van Radboud University ligt buiten het centrum op het voormalige Heyendaal landgoed. Tussen de grasvelden en bossige gebieden, verspreid over een gebied van 4 km², kun je de verschillende faculteiten, onderzoeksinstituten, de centrale bibliotheek en het complex van het universitair ziekenhuis vinden.



Tijdens de campustour zullen we jullie onze favoriete plekjes laten zien, een mooi uitzicht over de stad aanbieden vanaf de 20e verdieping van het Erasmusgebouw, en jullie vertellen over alle heiligen en filosofen van wie je op de campus dingen kunt terugvinden. De naam van Radboud University was tot 2004 tenslotte Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen.

Tijdens deze tour leer je ook wie Radboud was, en wat er nu precies met dat kleine kasteeltje tussen het ziekenhuis en biomedische faculteit aan de hand is. Ten slotte zullen we jullie de leukste straat van Nederland laten zien en uitleggen waarom het hier een stuk mooier wordt de komende jaren, na de grote renovatie.

#5: Spoedcursus Nederlands

Donderdag, 23-11-2017, 14:30 - 15:30

Plaats: TvA 2.03.05

Weet je wel zeker dat je een spoedcursus Nederlands nodig hebt? Of heb je je vergist en wilde je je als docent aanmelden?

#6: Postersessie

Donderdag, 23-11-2017, 16:00 - 17:00

Plaats: Global Lounge, Thomas van Aquinostraat 1a (In Books by Roelants)

Kom kijken naar de verschillende projecten van studenten, praat met ze, en vraag alles wat je maar wilt vragen. Tijdens deze postersessie kun je gedetailleerde vragen stellen over onderzoek dat je mogelijk interessant vindt en netwerken met de studenten die de onderzoeken op de posters hebben uitgevoerd. Er zal ook koffie en thee voor iedereen zijn.



#7: Ronde tafel - Bilingual education in primary schools

Vrijdag, 24-11-2017, 17:00 - 21:00

Plaats: SP3

Tijdens de ronde tafel zullen verschillende aspecten van tweetalig onderwijs op basisscholen aan bod komen waarover zowel leerkrachten met ervaring als experts in de taalkunde met elkaar in discussie zullen gaan. Wat zijn de voor- en nadelen van tweetalig onderwijs, en hoe wegen die tegen elkaar op? En hoe zit het migrantentalen? En regionale talen? En kinderen met een taalontwikkelingsstoornis (TOS)? Ontdek wat de experts ervan vinden op vrijdag 24-11-2017.

5.2 Sociaal

#1: Pub Quiz met Rehana en Christoph

Donderdag, 23-11-2017, 20:00

Plaats: Cultuur Café, Mercatorpad 1

Wil je graag je kennis over de wereld van talen delen? Dan is hier de kans om te bewijzen dat het bestuderen van die kleine details en vage theorie niet zinloos was. Wie gaat er winnen?

#2: Kroegentocht

Vrijdag, 24-11-2017, 22:00

Plaats: Plein 1944

Tijdens de kroegentocht kun je in een van de verschillende groepen Nijmegen leren kennen, en de favoriete plekjes van de betrokken studieverenigingen (en leden daarvan) ontdekken. Bereid je voor op een gevarieerd programma!



#3: Party

Zaterdag, 25-11-2017, 21:00

Plaats: Next Level, Smetiusstraat 9

Het traditionele afscheidsfeest waar je even al die conferentiestress kwijt kunt. Geniet van de muziek, drankjes, het gezelschap en kom tot rust. Of je de dansvloer nu helemaal voor jezelf claimt of gezellig met je nieuwe beste vrienden wilt kletsen, het wordt sowieso een geweldige avond!

#4: Afscheidsbrunch

Zondag, 26-11-2017, 11:00

Plaats: De Gelagkamer, Waalkade 59

Een StuTS zonder afscheidsbrunch is geen echte StuTS. Daarom bieden we jullie een geweldige afscheidsbrunch aan in hartje Nijmegen voor slechts €10,-.



6 Keynotes

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

Simon Fisher (MPI, Donders, Radboud Universiteit)

Donderdag, 23-11-2017, 11:00 - 12:00 Plaats: Red Room, Donders

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 Instituut, Universiteit Maastricht)

Donderdag, 23-11-2017, 12:00 - 13:00 Plaats: Red Room, Donders

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 skipgram

Antal van den Bosch (Meertens Instituut, CLS)
Vrijdag, 24-11-2017, 10:30 - 11:30 Plaats: 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 Universit  t 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

AshÖzyürek (CLS, MPI)

Vrijdag, 24-11-2017, 11:30 - 12:30 Plaats: 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 Universiteit)

Zaterdag, 25-11-2017, 10:30 - 11:30 Plaats: 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 Universiteit)

Zaterdag, 25-11-2017, 11:30 - 12:30 Plaats: 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 Poster

Donderdag, 24-11-2017, 16:00 - 17:00

Plaats: Global Lounge, Thomas van Aquinostraat 1a (In 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, ɖɕ, 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 Distriktparlament. 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 befindet – 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 Donderdag

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

Veronika Pankova (University of Bonn)
17:00-17:30, 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” (Bühlig & 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 (Bühlig & 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. Bühlig & 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:

Bühlig, 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)

17:00-17:30, 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)

17:00-17:30, 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)
17:00-17:30, TvA 2.03.05

Die elamische Strichschrift, mit welcher die Isolatssprache 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)
17:30-18:30, 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)
17:30-18:30, 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 *ɲ́nɪ́* ‘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 *-nɪ́má*. 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 (*ɲ́nɪ́* ~ *bánɪ́má* (who.sg ~ who-pl), *bò* ~ *bònɪ́má* (what.sg ~ what-pl), *díní* ~ *dínɪ́má* (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)
17:30-18:30, 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)

17:30-18:30, 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 Erstglied des abhängt, z. B. Sommer|schule vs. Beruf|s|schule. Dagegen gilt das Fugen-s als nicht bedeutungstragend. Nur bei Einzellexemen 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 Vrijdag

De status van zinsinitieel 'echter' (NL)

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

14:30-15:00, 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)

14:30-15:00, 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)
14:30-15:00, 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:

DeReKo – Deutsches Referenzkorpus. (<https://cosmas2.ids-mannheim.de/cosmas2-web/>).

Lakoff, Robin. 1971. If’s, and’s, and but’s about conjunction.

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)
15:00-15:30, 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)
15:00-15:30, 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)
15:00-15:30, 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 $\emptyset$ -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)
15:30-16:00, 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)
15:30-16:00, 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)
16:30-17:00, 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)

16:30-17:00, 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)
16:30-17:00, 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)

16:30-17:00, 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)

16:30-17:00, 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)

17:00-17:30, 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)
17:00-17:30 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)
17:00-17:30, E 2.54

Der folgende Beitrag hat zum Ziel, die Ergebnisse der im Rahmen der Magisterarbeit 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)

17:00-17:30, 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

17:00-18:00, E3.06

Die Bundesfachschaftentagung Sprachwissenschaft (BuFaTa) ist ein offenes Tref-



fen 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)
17:30-18:30, 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)

17:30-18:30, 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)
17:30-18:30, 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)
17:30-18:30, 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 Zaterdag

Language & Music – An inclusive semiotic approach (EN)

Tobias Gretenkort (RWTH Aachen)
14:30-15:30, 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)
14:30-15:00, 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)
14:30-15:00, 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)
15:00-15:30, 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)
15:00-15:30, 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)

15:30-16:00, 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 ofisinde 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 sayfalıydı.* (b) *Bu mektup üç sayfalıydı.*

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)

15:30-16:00, GR 1.112

Zur Wahl des Perfektauxiliars bei Bewegungsverben Als Faktoren für Schwankungen der Auxiliarwahl werden von Grammatikern ein syntaktischer Transitivitätsbegriff sowie die Aktionsart des Prädikats angeführt (u.a. Zifonun et al. 1997). Gillmann (2011) zeigt durch eine Korpusanalyse, dass ein syntaktischer Transitivitätsbegriff zu kurz greift und plädiert für ein Kontinuum semantischer Transitivität, 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 Transitivität 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)

15:30-16:00, 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)
15:30-16:00, 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)
16:30-17:00, 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)

16:30-17:00, 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)
16:30-17:30 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)
17:00-17:30, 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)
17:00-17:30, 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)
17:00-17:30, 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 De StuTS en vrienden

8.1 De StuTS

De Studentische Tagung Sprachwissenschaft (StuTS, in het Nederlands Studentenconferentie Taalkunde) is voornamelijk een Duitstalige conferentie en dient als platform voor het uitwisselen van wetenschappelijke kennis onder studenten taalkunde (en gerelateerde vakgebieden). De conferentie wordt meestal in het Duits of Engels gehouden. Gedurende drie dagen krijgen deelnemers de kans om studenten uit hetzelfde vakgebieden van over de hele wereld te ontmoeten.

Tijdens deze bijeenkomst krijgen zij de kans om een eigen presentatie te houden en de presentaties van anderen bij te wonen. Ook kunnen zij interessante en nuttige gesprekken met elkaar houden. Op deze manier krijgen studenten de kans hun eigen onderzoek of paper te presenteren in een relaxte en positieve omgeving. Enkele docenten van de gastuniversiteit en aanverwante instituten zullen keynotes geven en zo een kijkje geven in hun eigen onderzoek. Als laatste is er ook een sociaal element in de conferentie: studenten krijgen de kans om de stad te verkennen, nieuwe vrienden te leren kennen en oude vrienden weer terug te zien.

Als jullie meer willen weten, neem een kijkje op de website: <https://www.stuts.de/stuts/english>.

8.2 Verein Junger Sprachwissenschaft e.V.

Verein Junge Sprachwissenschaft – Waarom deelnemen?

Met je lidmaatschapsbijdrage (10€/jaar als student), steun je de uitwisseling van kennis en communicatie tussen verschillende taalkundige en gerelateerde disciplines. Bovendien word je lid van ons netwerk van jonge academici. We zullen je regelmatig op de hoogte houden over de belangrijke onderwerpen binnen de vereniging en je kunt ook zelf betrokken raken bij de activiteiten in het netwerk. Je kunt ook betrokken blijven bij de StuTS, zelfs wanneer je zelf niet meer deelneemt.

Nog niet overtuigd? Spreek ons dan aan! Er zullen een boel leden van de Verein Junge Sprachwissenschaft e.V. bij de StuTS zijn, dus vraag gerust naar ons via



het organisatieteam.

Je kunt de registratieformulieren bij het informatiepunt vinden, of online op <https://www.stuts.de/verein/dokumente>.

De Ledenbijeenkomst is toegankelijk voor alle deelnemers van de StuTS en vindt plaats op zaterdag 25 november 2017 van 14:30 tot 15:30, lokaal GR 1.120.

8.3 BuFaTa

De BuFaTa van taalkunde is een openbare bijeenkomst voor studenten uit verschillende taalkundige disciplines, en voornamelijk voor hun vertegenwoordigers (Fachschaft). Studenten die aan de BuFaTa willen deelnemen hoeven geen lid van een Fachschaft te zijn. De BuFaTa richt zich vooral op projecten die over beleid in het hoger onderwijs, studieomstandigheden, de presentatie van taalkunde buiten de universiteit en communicatie tussen de Fachschaften gaan.

De komende BuFaTa gaat over twee punten: 1. een toespraak van Katrin Lögering over het accreditatieproces, 2. een ronde tafel-discussie.



9 Praktische Informatie

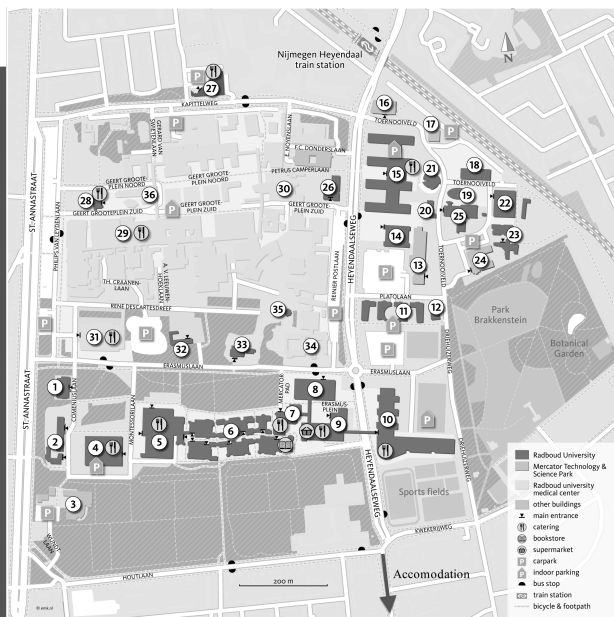
9.1 Congreslocaties

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
- Cultuurcafé, across from Roelants Bookshop / 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
- 13 Mercator III
- 14 Limnaeusgebouw Collegezaalen
- 15 Huygensgebouw Mercator I
- 17 Mercator II
- 18 Transitorium
- 19 FELIX Laboratory
- 20 Logistiek Centrum (Logistics Centre)
- 21 Goudmuntwijken (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 Nijze Heyendaal (Het Kasteelje)
- 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 Insituut
- 4 - Grotiusgebouw
- 5 - Spinozagebouw
- 6 - Thomas van Aquinostraat
- 7 - Cultuur Café, Roelants Bookshop
- 9 - Erasmusgebouw
- 10 - Gymnasium/Radboud Sports Centre
- 27 - Trigon/Donders Institute

- MPI
- GR
- SP
- TvA

- E
- Duschen
- Red Room



9.2 Accommodatie

Roomsch Leven
Heyendaalseweg 239,
6525 SG Nijmegen

9.3 Informatiepunt

Woensdag

Informatiepunt bij de accommodatie:

Na 16:00: Registratie en bagagekamer

Na 22:00: Accommodatie beschikbaar

Donderdag

8:00-14:30: Roomsch Leven

14:30-18:00: Rode Laars – E2.64

Vrijdag

Hal Erasmusgebouw 2e verdieping

Erasmusplein 1

Zaterdag

Hal Grotiusgebouw

Montessorilaan 10

9.4 Winkels en restaurants

Hier zijn de adressen van apotheken en winkels dichtbij de accommodatie, waar je eten op de campus kunt krijgen, en sommige van onze lievelingsrestaurants in het stadscentrum.

Apotheken

Apotheek en noodopname van het Radboud UMC

Geert Grooteplein Zuid 8



24 uur geopend (hogere prijzen 's nachts en in het weekend)

Apotheek Wilhelmina Brakkenstein

Kanunnik Mijllinckstraat 5

Openingstijden:

Ma-Vr: 8:00-17:30

Za-Zo: gesloten

Winkels

Spar Uni

Erasmusplein 1

(Naast het Erasmusgebouw,
alleen pinnen)

Openingstijden:

Ma-Do: 8:00-21:00

Vr: 8:00-19:00

Za-Zo: gesloten

Aldi

Kanunnik Mijllinckstraat 7

Openingstijden:

Ma-Za: 8:00-20:00

Zo: 12:00-18:00

Albert Heijn XXL

Sint Jacobslaan 61

Openingstijden:

Ma-Za: 8:00-22:00

Zo: 12:00-21:00



Restaurants

De Rafter (op de campus, €)
Erasmusplein 3

Openingstijden:
Ma-Do: 8:30-19:00
Vr: 8:30-14:00
Za-Zo: gesloten

Cafeteria in Radboud UMC (op de campus, €€)
Geert Grooteplein Zuid 10, Route 607

Openingstijden:
Ma-Vr: 8:00-20:00
Za-Zo: 11:00-20:00

Het Gerecht (op de campus, alleen pinnen, €)
Grotiusgebouw
Montessorilaan 10

Openingstijden:
Ma-Thu: 11:00-19:00
Vr: 11:00-17:00

't Hoogstraatje (Pannenkoeken, vegetarisch/vegan/bijzondere diëten op aanvraag, €€)
Hoogstraat 3

Openingstijden:
Ma-Zo: 11:00-20:00

Restaurant Wally (Burgers, vegetarische opties, €€)
Hertogstraat 47

Openingstijden:
Ma-Zo: 15:00-22:00



Collectief Café de Plak (Voornamelijk vegetarische/vegan opties, €€)

Bloemerstraat 90

Openingstijden:

Ma-Zo: 12:00-23:00

Keuken sluit om 21:30

De Dromaai (Middag- en avondeten, veel vegetarische opties, €€)

Plein 1944 nr. 25

Openingstijden:

Zo-Wo: 11:30-21:00

Do-Za: 11:30-21:30

SUMO Sushi (All you can eat-sushi, €€€)

Molenstraat 57

Openingstijden:

Ma-Wo: 16:00-22:00

Do-Za: 16:00-22:30

Zo: 12:00-22:00

Bagels and Beans (Bagels en broodjes, vegetarische/vegan/glutenvrije opties, goede allergeneninformatie, €)

Lange Hezelstraat 44

Openingstijden:

Ma-Zo: 8:00-17:00

Prikkels (IJs, soup, kleine gerechten, veganistisch eten, €)

Houtstraat 75

Openingstijden:

Wo-Zo: 9:00-19:00

Kronkel (Coffee shop)

Vlaamsegas 26-36



Openingstijden:

Wo-Za: 10:00-01:00

Zo: 11:30-01.00

9.5 Openbaar vervoer en fietsen

Bushaltes dichtbij de accommodatie

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

Let erop dat de bussen slechts tot ongeveer middernacht rijden. Sommige lijnen stoppen zelfs eerder. Kijk op 9292.nl voor de beste connecties. Daar kun je ook adressen invoeren.

Je kunt je fiets bij de ondergrondse fietsenstalling van het Spinozagebouw (SP) ophalen. Daar kom je via de achterkant van het gebouw. We zullen er met een paar mensen zijn op donderdag van 10:00 tot 14:30. Daarna zul je naar het informatiepunt moeten gaan en samen met een van de vrijwilligers je fiets ophalen.

Breng je fiets s.v.p. terug naar de ondergrondse fietsenstalling van het SP voordat je vertrekt. Als de fietsenstalling gesloten is (na 20:00 in het weekend), zet hem dan bij het SP neer. In beide gevallen moet je ondertekenen dat je de sleutels en verdere accessoires (zoals een helm) hebt teruggegeven en aangeven waar je de fiets hebt neergezet. Denk eraan je fiets altijd op slot te zetten, waar je hem ook neerzet.

Wanneer je je fiets haalt krijg je een contract van ons dat je moet ondertekenen. In dit contract staat dat je verantwoordelijk bent voor eventuele schade aan de fiets, helm of sleutels, evenals diefstal of verlies van de fiets. Helaas kunnen we de risico's niet voor zoveel fietsen dragen. Het verliezen van de fiets kost 250 euro, de sleutels 10 euro en de helm 25 euro. Als we de fiets op een andere locatie dan het Spinozagebouw moeten gaan ophalen na je vertrek, zullen we ook de extra gemaakte kosten door het later inleveren van de fietsen bij het International Office op je moeten verhalen.



10 Helpers en Sponsoren

Een handjevol studenten kan nooit zonder enige hulp een conferentie organiseren. Daarom hebben we een boel helpers om te bedanken en willen we hier graag dankjewel zeggen tegen:

- Klaar Vernailen, Wilbert Spooren, Marianne Starren, Ad Backus en Nelleke Oostdijk voor hun oneindige steun in het organisationele deel en het gebruikmaken van hun connecties binnen en buiten de universiteit om deze editie van de StuTS mogelijk te maken.
- Marina Koleva, voor het helpen bij het eindfeest en andere algemene taken,
- Markus Jochim van de Junge Sprachwissenschaft e.V., voor het maken van onze gebruiksvriendelijke registratieformulieren,
- de Vereniging Junge Sprachwissenschaft, voor de informatie, de hulp en tips,

...

Naast een boel mensen, is er ook een boel geld nodig om een conferentie te organiseren. Wij zijn zeer dankbaar aan onze sponsoren voor hun vrijgevigheid bij het ondersteunen van de 62e StuTS!

CLS | Centre for Language Studies
Radboud University





62e StuTS Nijmegen
Winter 2017

10 HELPERS EN SPONSOREN

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CLST | Centre for Language and
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