GROTE TAALDAG 2025

Dutch Annual Linguistics Day 2025

Samenvattingen | Book of Abstracts

Inhoudsopgave

Programma Grote Taaldag | Dutch Annual Linguistics Day

31 januari 2025 | Science Park, Utrecht

Vanaf 8.30   **Ontvangst** met koffie/thee & registratie (hal Ruppertgebouw)

9.00 – 9.15 **Opening** van de Grote Taaldag 2025 (Zaal Wit)

Parallelsessie 1 (9.30 – 11.00)

Thema	Zaal	9.30 – 9.55	10.00 – 10.25	10.30 – 10.55
SYNTAX	002	Een vijfde functie van er? *Hendriks*	Er'-deletion under gapping and the nature of quantificational 'er' *Van Alem*	Amalgams: What, why, how, and where? *Huijbregts*
MORPHO-TYPOLOGY	005	Conditional indexing by means of affixes vs. clitics: a cross-linguistic survey *Van Lier, Martini & van 't Veer*	Omnipredicativity and indexing in Oceanic languages and beyond *Micyk & van Lier*	A typology of alignment splits in verbal indexing *De Wit*
LANGUAGE, TRAUMA AND MIGRATION	011	Psychologisch trauma en vocale emotieherkenning in Oekraïense 10- tot 12-jarige vluchtelingen *Brouwer, Brouwer & Broersma*	Exploring the relationship between psychological trauma and vocabulary learning in young refugees *Shepperd, Knopp & Broersma*	Language support for Ukrainian refugee children: The more Dutch the better? *Tribushinina, Rijkers, Rekonvald & Tryfonova*
PRAGMATICS	029	A production experiment on argument doubling in spoken Dutch *Wets & de Hoop*	T/V on the TV: the use of pronouns of address on the earliest and the latest Spanish television commercials *Sánchez Carrasco*	Het gebruik van schakeringspartikels in business coaching in het Duits *Schoonjans & Graf*

Parallelsessie 1 (9.30 – 11.00) (vervolg)

Thema	Zaal	9.30 – 9.55	10.00 – 10.25	10.30 – 10.55
PHONOLOGY-PHONETICS	031	"I'm Switching Instruments When I Sing in English" Eivør's Prosodic Variation in L1 Faroese and L2 English Music and Speech *Van Kampen & Gilbers*	French nasal vowels and the typology of nasalization *Jacobs*	Attention Control Skills and Their Impact on Speech Discrimination *Georgiou & Zhang*
PSYCHO-LINGUISTICS	111	Learning Dutch in a multilingual context *Rivera-Vera & de Graaff*	Measure phrases contribute to the telic interpretation of eat and drink descriptions *Comunello, van Hout & Schulz*	Ironic or not? A Production and Perception Study of the German Ironic Tone of Voice in Congenital Amusia *Querner & Pfeifer*
SEMANTICS	114	Quantitively modelling the developments of adverbs of degree in Old and Middle English *Visser*	'Crazy rules' in German gender assignment *Audring*	

11.00 – 11.20   **Koffie** (hal Ruppertgebouw)

11.20 - 12.15   **Keynote** (zaal Wit)

12.15 – 13.15   **Lunchbuffet** (hal Ruppertgebouw)

    12.30 – 13.00   **AVT Jaarvergadering** (zaal Wit)

Parallelsessie 2 (13.15 – 14.45)

Thema	Zaal	13.15 – 13.40	13.45 – 14.10	14.15 - 14.40
SYNTAX	002	Bare event predication across languages *Chirino, Bourdeau, Rojas-Berscia & de Hoop*	Deriving distributional differences in Dutch manner adverbials: Of PPs, nouns, and smaller nouns *Cloin-Tavenier*	Adjectives, Dimension Classifiers, and the Possession of Properties *Barbiers & Morozova*
PHONOLOGY AND PROSODY	005	The prosodic structure of Turkish accent patterns *Poppe*	Prosodic and segmental changes in the Turkish progressive suffix -Iyor *Botma, Hancı & Poppe*	Vowel devoicing as prosodic augmentation in Mẽbêngôkre *Bardagil*
REGIONAL AND MINORITY LANGUAGES	011	Zijn Limburgers trage sprekers? Een stereotype ontkracht *Oben, Janssens, Struys & Van Der Stockt*	Automatic dialect classification and feature extraction of Southern Dutch Dialects *Sung*	Un bietje lope schume in de Onderstad: a Bayesian multivariate analysis of variation in Nimweegs *Schramm, Duiker & Rojas-Berscia*
LANGUAGE ACQUISITION	029	Universal quantifiers in math and language development of school-aged children *Van Dooren & van Hout*	Word prediction and syntactic complexity in preschoolers: An eye-tracking study *Van Rooy & Schouwenaars*	What fuels the bilingual effect in EFL learning of preschoolers? *Koskulu Sancar, Stolvoort & Tribushinina*
DISCOURSE ANALYSIS	031	Affect and Discourses of Migration in the Netherlands *Fuller*	A linguistic study of references to healthcare users in a Finnish pharmacy magazine *Siiskonen*	

Parallelsessie 2 (13.15 – 14.45) (vervolg)

Thema	Zaal	13.15 – 13.40	13.45 – 14.10	14.15 - 14.40
SYNTAX	111	The Dutch diminutive form "eentje": a syntactic analysis Sleeman	Double-headed Antecedent-Contained Deletion and interrupting clauses De Vries	The at issue issue De Vries
SEMANTICS	114	Polarity and the futurate Hoeksema	A Kleinian (re)analysis of the Dutch 'fake past' Haans	Semantic shifts in Modern Standard Arabic Kissane & Al-Qattawii
TYPOLOGY	116	Nominal purposive marking in Wapishana and Taruma Serke	Hoe talen tonen wat sprekers weten – het MapLE project Van der Wal	Meanings of 'pain' across the world's languages Van Putten & van den Berg
HISTORY AND PERCEPTIONS OF SCIENCE	135	What does the public think of language science? A (partial) replication of Wagner et al. (2022) in the Netherlands Cremers & Unsworth	Taalplezier onder kinderen: twee onderzoeken vanuit Kletskoppen Unsworth, Eising, Knopp, Koutamanis, Lammertink, Sander, Thieme & Peijs	Taal en hersenen: Broca en Wernicke in context Elffers
LANGUAGE, GENDER AND BIAS	136	Translating inclusive language from German to French: the case of Blutbuch/Hêtre pourpre Westveer	'Pretty, Little, Married': A corpus-based discourse analysis of gendered nouns in the Western literary canon Kouch & Kostadinova	Binair-vermijdende en genderbevestigende taal om genitaliën te beschrijven in online transgender pornografische contexten Eleveld

14.45 – 15.15 **Koffie** (hal Ruppertgebouw)

Parallelsessie 3 (15.15 – 16.15)

Thema	Zaal	15.15 – 15.40	15.45 – 16.10
REGIONAL AND MINORITY LANGUAGES	002	De ontgroening van het Noorden *Knooihuizen*	Mapping the left periphery of Germanic similative clauses: Dutch dialects as case study *Massaia*
SYNTAX AND PHI-FEATURES	005	You before me: Inclusives and the internal structure of pronouns *Terenghi*	The ɸ-features of U *Zeijlstra, Kaur & Vinke*
TYPOLOGY	011	Iconic features in nominal reduplication *Staps*	Grammatical participation: A plausible functionalist evolutionary theory of grammatical categories *Spronck*
LANGUAGE EN INCLUSION	031	Constructing participation: How meeting participants engage in multilingual interactive planning *Steele & ten Thije*	Taalbarrières overbruggen in het hoger onderwijs: een receptieve meertalige cursus Nederlands als vergadertaal *Naber, de Graaff & Hagar*
SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING	111	Mirrored Numbers Reflect Persistent Inversion System Effects: Second Language Number Transcoding in Bilingual Adults *Jamieson, Meyer & de Vries*	Pitch in the Picture: The Role of Visual and Auditory Feedback in Second Language Acquisition of the Korean Lenis – Aspirated Stop Contrast *Reitsema & Caspers*

Parallelsessie 3 (15.15 – 16.15) (vervolg)

Thema	Zaal	15.15 – 15.40	15.45 – 16.10
LANGUAGE EDUCATION	114	Spelfouten bij de gebiedende wijs in het voortgezet onderwijs' *Hogewoning & Reuneker*	Schrijvend leren, werkt dat? *Van Dijk*
TAALWETENSCHAPSCOMMUNICATIE	116	Nieuwe vormen van taalwetenschapscommunicatie *Leufkens, Lammertink, Unsworth & van den Akker*	
COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS	135	De constructies die het taalmodel zonder te zien kan leren: modelling the island and parasitic gap constraints from input alone, but not in a completely 'human-like' way *Suijkerbuijk*	ChatGPT as an informant, again *Ruys & Mulders*
LANGUAGE, GENDER AND BIAS	136	Feminizing is more effective than neutralizing in achieving gender-fair language: evidence from gender-stereotyped contexts *Storme & Storme*	

16.30 – 17.30   **Taalgala** met o.a. uitreiking AVT/Anéla Dissertatieprijs (Zaal Wit)

17.30 –   **Borrel** (hal Ruppertgebouw)

Samenvatting Keynotelezing

Are Language Models Models of Language?

Malvina Nissim (University of Groningen)

Large Language Models (LLMs), arguably more than any other development to date, have made Artificial Intelligence, and in particular language technology, a general public affair. It appears that everybody has something to say about LLMs, possibly because language truly is everyone's ability and daily business, but — and the question might sound paradoxical — is language truly the primary business of LLMs? And is language the primary interest of those interested in LLMs? Unpacking past and current developments in making, using, and studying LLMs I'll discuss how I see the future of language technology from the viewpoint of language.

Bio

Malvina Nissim (https://malvinanissim.github.io) is full professor of Computational Linguistics & Society at the University of Groningen, The Netherlands, where she is a member of the GroNLP (Groningen Natural Language Processing) group. Before settling in Groningen over 10 years ago, she lived, studied, and worked in Italy (where she grew up), Scotland, and Germany. She works on multiple aspects of Natural Language Processing, with particular attention to language itself and the interaction of Language Technology and society. Relatedly, she is the coordinator of the Sectorplan's theme *Humane AI* at the University of Groningen, and is a member of the ACL Ethics Committee. As a complement to her research activities she is keen to engage in science communication and outreach, including to school children, especially towards an aware and responsible use of language technologies. She very much enjoys public speaking, and she was lucky to get the chance to give a TEDx talk and to be invited by the European Council to give a plenary lecture on gender bias in Artificial Intelligence on International Women's Day 2021. As a university professor she teaches quite a bit and was elected as the 2016 University of Groningen Lecturer of the Year. Malvina is also a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Jantina Tammes School for Digital Society, Technology, and AI at the University of Groningen, and a member of the board of AILC, the Italian Association for Computational Linguistics. To survive a full time job she loves to run near the water, to knit, and to spend time with her two teenagers.

Samenvattingen

Er'-deletion under gapping and the nature of quantificational 'er'

Astrid van Alem (Universiteit Utrecht & Universiteit Leiden)

NP ellipsis with an indefinite quantificational remnant in Dutch requires insertion of quantificational 'er' (Q-er). However, when the finite verb is gapped, 'er' is obligatorily absent:

(1)   Maartje leest drie boeken, en Jorieke leest *(er) twee.

(2)   Maartje leest drie boeken, en Jorieke   (*er) twee.

Maartje reads three books and Jorieke reads there two

'Maartje reads three books, and Jorieke reads two books'.

Using the movement diagnostics in Barbiers (2017), I show that 'er' is underlyingly present in example (2) but that it is elided under gapping. This can be accounted for in Broekhuis' (2018) analysis of gapping in Dutch, according to which remnants of gapping have to undergo A-bar movement: Q-'er' cannot A-bar move. This raises questions about the nature of Q-'er' and the type of movement that it can undergo. I suggest that Q-'er' is a head, similar to English 'one' and adjectival inflection under ellipsis in Dutch (Corver & van Koppen 2011), and that it undergoes head movement.

References

Barbiers, S. (2017). Kwantitatief er en ze. *Nederlandse taalkunde, 22*(2), 163-187.

Broekhuis, H. (2018). The syntax of Dutch gapping. *Linguistics in the Netherlands, 35*(1), 19-33.

Corver, N., & Van Koppen, M. (2011). NP-ellipsis with adjectival remnants: a micro-comparative perspective. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory, 29*, 371-421.

'Crazy rules' in German gender assignment

Jenny Audring (Universiteit Leiden)

German is famous for its complex system of gender assignment rules. Why is Löffel 'spoon' masculine, Gabel 'fork' feminine and Messer 'knife' neuter? For many nouns, gender appears to be listed knowledge, stored – with or without motivation – in the mental lexicon.

The linguistic literature shows a polarisation between the pessimists, who consider German gender to be fundamentally opaque, and the optimists, who offer increasingly sophisticated models to predict assignment (most recently Fedden, Guzmán Naranjo & Corbett, in press). This talk argues for an *opportunistic* stance, with a prominent role for local generalisations. Evidence comes from 'crazy rules': minor regularities of the type "cars are masculine" and "journals are feminine" (Fedden, Audring & Corbett, to appear). Such generalisations are often surprisingly regular, and speakers employ them with confidence. 'Crazy rules' can be argued to structure the lexicon and motivate gender assignment on a local level.

References

Fedden, S., Audring, J., Corbett, G.G. (to appear) How do Germans order a drink? Non-core rules in German gender assignment. In: Gaby, A. & Nordlinger, R. (eds.) *Festschrift for Nicholas Evans*. Canberra: Asia-Pacific Linguistics – ANU Press.

Fedden, S., Guzmán Naranjo, M., & Corbett, G.G. (in press). Typology meets statistical modeling: The German gender system. Language.

Adjectives, Dimension Classifiers, and the Possession of Properties

Sjef Barbiers (Universiteit Leiden)

Irina Morozova (Universiteit Leiden)

There are at least three ways in Dutch to say that a car is green:

(1)	a.	een	groen-e		auto	
		a	green-COM		car	
	b.	een	groen-e		kleur	auto
		a	green-COM		colour	car
	c.	een	auto van	(een)	groen-e	*(kleur)
		a	car of	a	green-COM	colour

Shape and size adjectives also have the paradigm in (1), material adjectives do not (*'een houten materiaal tafel'). We propose that the relation between an adjective and a noun is mediated by a Dimension Classifier, e.g., 'kleur' in (1b,c). If a type of adjective allows the paradigm in (1), noun and adjective are in a possessive relation. The Dimension Classifier is embedded in a PP (1c) which is in the Spec of PossessiveP. Material adjectives (e.g., 'hout-en' wood-en) do not involve possession. The bound morpheme -en functions as a classifier. The Dimension Classifier can also be silent, accounting for (1a), and for Russian, that does not allow overt classifiers as in (1b), but does allow a genitive counterpart of (1c), except, strikingly, with material adjectives.

Vowel devoicing as prosodic augmentation in Mẽbêngôkre

Bernat Bardagil (Ghent University)

This talk explores an instance of prosodic augmentation (Lovick (2023:382) via devoicing in Mẽbêngôkre (Jê family, Brazil). While segment lengthening is usually associated with prosodic augmentation, in Mẽbêngôkre high vowels can be devoiced, besides also lengthened, to express intensity, as in (1).

      (1)   /krɯ/   - cold

             [krɯɯɯ]   - very cold

             [krɯ̥ɯ̥ɯ̥] - extremely cold

While all vowel segments in Mẽbêngôkre can be lengthened for expressive means, only high vowels /i ɯ u/ can be both lengthened and devoiced. This is hypothesized to be a consequence of the phonetic realization of the devoiced segments, realized as a fricative similar to [ɣ~ç], with the point of articulation corresponding to the voiced vowel counterpart. Mid and low vowels, due to the lower position of the tongue, lack the capacity of conveying point of articulation on the roof of the mouth.

This talk contributes to studies on expressiveness and iconicity in language by showing that vowel devoicing can also be targeted by prosodic augmentation.

Prosodic and segmental changes in the Turkish progressive suffix -*Iyor*

Bert Botma (Leiden University)

Turan Hancı (Leiden University)

Clemens Poppe (Waseda University/Leiden University)

The Turkish progressive suffix *-Iyor*, as in *gel-iyor-um* 'come-PROG-1SG', results from univerbation of a converb marker and the formerly independent lexical verb *yorï* 'go, walk' (Johanson 2021). As is typical of grammaticalization processes, this development has been gradual. Schiering (2016) notes that *-Iyor* has undergone semantic bleaching and morphological restructuring but is phonologically more conservative. According to Schiering, univerbation has caused a partial prosodic restructuring from (($gel\text{-}i$)$_\omega$ ($yorum$)$_\omega$) to (($gel\text{-}i$)$_\omega$ $yorum$), but his analysis is inconclusive.

We show that the process of phonological restructuring of *-Iyor* is still ongoing, based on variation in accent patterns in standard Turkish (Kabak & Lorenzen 2020; Fukumori 2023) and on dialectal variation in the harmonic behaviour of *-Iyor* (e.g. Kalay 2003). The data suggest that the suffix has entered a third stage in which the whole suffix is incorporated in the prosodic word, yielding forms like (($gel\text{-}iyór$)$_\omega$ um).

Psychologisch trauma en vocale emotieherkenning in Oekraïense 10- tot 12-jarige vluchtelingen

Jelle Brouwer (Centre for Language Studies, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen)

Susanne Brouwer (Centre for Language Studies, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen)

Mirjam Broersma (Centre for Language Studies, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen)

Het herkennen van emoties is belangrijk voor gedrag en welzijn [1], maar wordt gehinderd door psychologisch trauma [2]. Emotieherkenning in spraak is complex in een tweede (L2) of onbekende taal (L0) [3]. Het is onbekend of trauma emotieherkenning in een L2 of L0 belemmert.

Deze studie onderzoekt of trauma emotieherkenning, en het leren daarvan, beïnvloedt in L2 (Nederlands) en L0 (Koreaans) bij Oekraïense vluchtelingen (10-12 jaar) in Nederland. We voorspellen:

- een negatieve associatie tussen trauma en emotieherkenning voor en na training;
- een verbetering van emotieherkenning door training, vooral in de L0.

Deelnemers hoorden in een voormeting, training (met feedback) en nameting steeds 64 Nederlandse of 64 Koreaanse spraakopnamen (L2 werd twee dagen voor L0 getest), waarin Nederlandse/Koreaanse acteurs emoties uitdrukten middels een pseudozin. Deelnemers selecteerden welke emotie ze hoorden (blijdschap, trots, opluchting, of vertedering). Trauma werd gemeten met CRIES-8 [4].

Voorlopige resultaten (N=20) tonen geen effect van trauma. Training verbeterde emotieherkenning significant voor L0, niet voor L2. Volledige resultaten kunnen tonen of emotieherkenning intact is bij Oekraïense vluchtelingen met trauma.

Referenties

[1] Izard e.a. (2001). https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9280.00304

[2] Freeman e.a. (2009). https://doi.org/10.1176/jnp.2009.21.1.52

[3] Laukka & Elfenbein (2020). https://doi.org/10.1177/1754073919897295

[4] Morris e.a. (2005). https://doi.org/10.1108/JCS-10-2014-0045

Bare event predication across languages

Dalí Chirino (Radboud Universiteit)

Corentin Bourdeau

Luis Miguel Rojas-Berscia

Helen de Hoop

In Turkish, constructions with doubly (or even triply) marked passives have been documented, as shown in (1).

(1)　Bu　oda-da　　döv-ül-ün-ür

　　　this　room-LOC　hit-PASS-PASS-AOR

　　　"One is beaten (by one) in this room" / "There is beating in this room"

These propositions showcase situations where two (or more) internal arguments are implicit. Interestingly, European languages like Dutch, French, and Spanish possess constructions that convey similar if not identical meaning:

(2)　Dit weekend wordt er gecontroleerd in de horeca

　　　"This weekend there will be controlling in the hospitality industry"

(3)　Ça controle ici !

　　　"There is controlling here!"

(4)　No, al revés, hoy se controla más

　　　"No, the other way round, there is more controlling today"

This talk focuses on the semantics and use of this type of constructions that we call 'bare event predication'. We argue that they involve predication over a spatio-temporal argument denoting an eventuality, without reference to participants in the eventuality (if any).

Deriving distributional differences in Dutch manner adverbials: Of PPs, nouns, and smaller nouns

Lex Cloin-Tavenier (Universiteit Utrecht)

In recent work on the morpho-syntax of manner adverbials (MAs), different MA constructions receive a unified analysis as PPs cross-linguistically (cf. a.o. Alexeyenko, 2015; Cloin-Tavenier, 2024; Kiss & Hegedüs, 2021). Some Dutch data (1) (with angled brackets to indicate different positions in the clause) pose an unaddressed challenge to this unification of MAs as a syntactic class; not all MAs allow the extraposition typical of Dutch PPs.

(1) a. dat Reinder \<zachtjes\> praat \<*zachtjes\>.

that R. softly speaks softly

"…that Reinder speaks softly."

b. dat Reinder \<op die manier\> praat \<op die manier\>.

that R. on that manner speaks on that manner

"…that Reinder speaks in that way."

In this work in progress, I address this issue for the unified analysis of MAs. Assuming a PP analysis of MAs, I attempt to derive these distributional differences by relating them to the structure of the nominal complements they embed. More concretely, I explore to what extent the difference between small nominal and DP complements accounts for the distribution of Dutch MAs.

References

Alexeyenko, S. (2015). *The Syntax and Semantics of Manner Modification: Adjectives and Adverbs*. University of Osnabrück.

Cloin-Tavenier, L. (2024). Dialect variation in Dutch manner adverbs: Stilletjeser or stillertjes as comparative? *Nota Bene*.

Kiss, K. É., & Hegedüs, V. (Eds.). (2021). *Syntax of Hungarian: Vol. Postpositions and Postpositional Phrases.* Amsterdam University Press.

Measure phrases contribute to the telic interpretation of eat and drink descriptions

Diletta Comunello (University of Groningen)

Angeliek van Hout

Petra Schulz

This study is the first to investigate whether measure phrases (MPs) —where a first noun quantifies a second (e.g., a bowl of rice)— determine predicate telicity. According to telicity theories, non-inherently telic verbs (e.g., eat, drink) co-determine telic meaning with other elements (e.g., resultative particles: eat up). In the nominal domain, a quantized direct object (e.g., eat the apple) can serve this function. However, empirical results demonstrate that such constructions are not always telic; i.e., telicity is pragmatically construed.

To evaluate the contribution of MPs, German native speakers participated in two truth-value-judgment experiments (n=28 each). The first compared MPs (she ate the bowl of rice) with definite mass nouns (she ate the rice), the second compared MPs (she ate a bowl of rice) with definite count nouns (she ate a pear). Preliminary results show MPs interpreted as telic 82% of the time in Experiment 1 (vs. 34% for mass nouns) and 77% in Experiment 2 (vs. 55% for count nouns), supporting the hypothesis that MPs are central in marking telicity.

Schrijvend leren, werkt dat?

Aartje van Dijk (Hogeschool Rotterdam)

Schrijvend leren is een manier van leren waarbij leerlingen schrijfopdrachten uitvoeren over lesstof. Leerlingen met moeite om lesstof te begrijpen kunnen zich lesonderwerpen eigen maken op deze manier. Aan de schrijfopdrachten wordt instructie van cognitieve (planning) of metacognitieve (teruglezen tekst) strategieën toegevoegd. Dat stimuleert reflectie over lesonderwerpen bij leerlingen, zodat ze verbanden gaan zien. Reflectie kan leiden tot nieuwe kennis en inzichten. Een literatuurstudie laat zien dat veel studies specifieke instructie gebruiken bij schrijvend leren en onderscheidt vier typen. De instructie Genre Writing added with planning and revising (GWPR) blijkt het meest effectief te zijn. In het onderzoek is de onderzoeksvraag bij vier (quasi)experimenten of GWPR-instructie bij schrijfopdrachten effect heeft op het leerproces in verschillende typen onderwijs, en in verschillende vakken. Twee (quasi) experimenten zijn uitgevoerd in twee lerarenopleidingen en twee in het vmbo, bij de vakken biologie en wiskunde. Een tweede onderzoeksvraag is of kenmerken van het schrijvend leren proces bij kleine steekproeven vastgesteld kunnen worden. Dit is gedaan met hardop denk studies. Er zijn deels goede resultaten.

Taal en hersenen: Broca en Wernicke in context

Els Elffers (Vossius Center UvA)

Alle inleidingen in de taalwetenschap vermelden twee hersengebieden die essentieel zijn voor taalproductie en -verwerking. De gebieden zijn genoemd naar de19-eeuwse arts-onderzoekers Broca en Wernicke, die deze taalcentra via hersenonderzoek bij afatici ontdekten.

Mijn lezing gaat over de historische context van deze mijlpalen in de (voor-)geschiedenis van de neurolinguïstiek. Terwijl al in de klassieke oudheid afasieverschijnselen werden geobserveerd en in verband gebracht met hoofdletsel, en ideeën over de fysieke locatie van mentale vermogens werden geopperd, kwam empirisch onderzoek naar de locatie van taalcentra pas in de 19e eeuw op gang.

Ik probeer te laten zien

- aan welke voorwaarden in het 19e-eeuwse West-Europa voldaan werd om dit soort onderzoek mogelijk te maken,
- waarom het niet verbazend is dat er in de19e-eeuw nog niet of nauwelijks interdisciplinair contact tot stand kwam tussen taalwetenschap en taal-hersenenonderzoek.

Tenslotte zal ik kort stilstaan bij de -bescheiden- Nederlandse respons op het 19e-eeuwse taal-hersenenonderzoek.

Referenties

Elffers, E. (2021). 'Linguistics and brain science: (dis-)connections in 19th century aphasiology'. In: Ryan Nefdt, Carita Klippi & Bart Karstens (eds.) *The Philosophy and Science of Language. Interdisciplinary Perspectives*. Cham: Palgrave, 239-274.

Tesak, J., & Code, C. (2008). *Milestones in the history of aphasia. Theories and protagonists*. Hove/New York: Psychology Press.

Affect and Discourses of Migration in the Netherlands

Janet Fuller (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen)

Using the concept of the Affective-Discursive Canon (Wetherell et a. 2015), I analyze the social meanings of two former census terms for migrants and their offspring in Dutch newspapers and on X. With a focus on the lexical variables allochtoon and migratieachtergrond, the analysis shows how these terms participate in three distinct discourses: 1) migrants as a social problem, 2) identifying discrimination against migrants, and 3) migration background as a neutral social category. All of these discourses are part of the othering, and often racialization, of migrants, but they differ in their affective appeal and impact. While the affect of fear and resentment toward migrants is demonstrably canonical, the second and third discourses appeal to less common affective stances of anger about discrimination and complacency about tolerance of diversity, respectively. The two terms pattern similarly, but there is a clear difference in newspaper versus X data, with all three discourses present in the newspaper data, and the discourse of migrants as a social problem strongly dominant in the X data.

Attention Control Skills and Their Impact on Speech Discrimination

Georgios P. Georgiou (University of Nicosia)

Wenjun Zhang

This study examines how adult Mandarin Chinese speakers differentiate a stop voicing contrast in Cypriot Greek and explores how attention control skills impact their performance. Participants completed a behavioral discrimination task focusing on the Cypriot Greek /mb/ - /p/ contrast in three contexts: initial singleton, intervocalic singleton, and intervocalic cluster. They also filled out an attention control questionnaire, allowing for classification into high- and low-attention groups based on their ability to focus and shift attention. A control group of Cypriot Greek speakers was used for comparison. Statistical analysis showed significant differences in discrimination accuracy between the two groups, with Mandarin speakers particularly struggling in the initial singleton and intervocalic cluster contexts. Additionally, those with higher attention control skills performed better, highlighting the importance of attentional abilities in speech perception. The findings provide new insights into the difficulties Mandarin speakers face due to first language influence and the effect of phonetic context on speech perception. They also support theoretical frameworks emphasizing individual differences in language learning and suggest the need for personalized learning resources.

A Kleinian (re)analysis of the Dutch 'fake past'

Harvey Haans (Radboud Universiteit)

In this talk, I will present the phenomenon of the 'fake past' in Dutch, where the preterite (past tense) can be used to refer to present or future eventualities, defying traditional tense-aspect analysis. Building on the Reichenbachian (1947) analysis of Haans and De Hoop (2023), I (re)analysed the phenomenon in the framework of Klein (1994), which offers a greater explanatory power because of the concept of 'topic time'. This development of Reichenbach (1947) also allows for an explanation of the different pragmatic and modal usages of the Dutch 'fake past'. Additionally, parallels and distinctions in the cross-linguistic variation on fake tense are highlighted. Ultimately, the findings suggest that while the Dutch 'fake past' challenges standard temporal analyses, it remains a 'real' past reference, which becomes clear when analysed through the Kleinian framework.

Een vijfde functie van er?

Lieke Hendriks (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)

Dit paper onderzoekt een mogelijk vijfde functie van er. Het element er kent vele functies (bijv. Bennis, 2005), waaronder kwantitatief er (1).

(1)   Ik heb *(er) twee boeken.

In Noord-Brabantse dialecten is kwantitatief er noodzakelijk aanwezig bij alleenstaande kwantificeerders en telwoorden, en afwezig bij alleenstaande bijvoeglijk naamwoorden (2).

(2)   Ik heb (*er) alleen maar dikke boeken.

Er kan optioneel voorkomen in gespleten-DP-constructies. Meestal volgen sprekers dezelfde restricties voor er in gespleten-DP-constructies als in reguliere nominale ellipsen. Er zijn echter sprekers die verschillende restricties hebben: er is voor hen noodzakelijk afwezig in (2), maar is optioneel aanwezig in (3).

(3)   Boeken heb ik (er) een paar dikke.

Verschillende functies lijken vervuld te worden door er in (2) in vergelijking met (3). Dit houdt in dat een vijfde functie van er mogelijk bestaat voor deze sprekers. Dit paper analyzeert er in (3) daarom als partitief er dat een gedeelte van de DP pronominalizeert (cf. Kranendonk, 2010), en brengt een verbinding tot stand met andere partitieve elementen zoals het Italiaanse ne.

Polarity and the futurate

Jack Hoeksema (University of Groningen)

The interaction of negation with modality is well-known and frequently discussed in the literature on negation and polarity. Less well-studied is the interaction of polarity with tense. In this talk, future-oriented readings of the simple present, a.k.a. the futurate, will be linked to a set of Dutch polarity items from the dictionary of Dutch negative polarity items (Hoeksema 2024). These items, all verbal expressions, show an affinity for negation only in certain circumstances, and in others they do not require the presence of negation at all. Compare for instance afpakken 'take away': Het feest was geweldig, dat pakken ze me niet meer af (the party was wonderful, they won't take that away from me) with Hij heeft mijn speelgoed afgepakt (he took away my toys). I will argue that tense as well as point of view play a role here, and discuss a recent theory of Rullmann et al (2023), which will turn out to be somewhat problematic for the data at hand.

Spelfouten bij de gebiedende wijs in het voortgezet onderwijs

Franka Hogewoning (Universiteit Leiden)

Alex Reuneker

'Een merkwaardig soort pv [persoonsvorm]' noemt Van den Toorn (1984, p.12) de gebiedende wijs, die geschreven wordt als de stam van het werkwoord (cf. Broekhuis, Corver & Vos, 2015, p. 87), zoals in (1).

(1)   Bied hun een drankje aan.

Een werkwoord als bieden kent in de tegenwoordige tijd verschillende spellingen bij eenzelfde uitspraak (ik bied, jij/hij biedt) en eerder onderzoek laat zien dat dergelijke homofone werkwoorden zelfs bij geoefende spellers fouten veroorzaken (Sandra et al., 2001).

Aangezien bij de gebiedende wijs geen onderwerp zichtbaar is, verwachten wij in deze categorie meer spelfouten bij homofone werkwoorden (stam+t i.p.v. stam) dan bij andere homofone persoonsvormen, een effect dat mogelijk beïnvloed wordt door concurrentie van zinsinitiële persoonsvormen voorafgaand aan je, zoals in (2), en, wellicht in afnemende mate, de archaïsche meervoudsimperatief, zoals in (3).

(2)   Bied je/biedt je broer hun een drankje aan?

(3)   Komt allen tezamen.

In deze lezing vergelijken we op basis van een grootschalige data-analyse (zie Reuneker & Dunning, 2023) spelfouten bij de gebiedende wijs met die bij overige homofone persoonsvormen. We laten zien dat middelbareschoolleerlingen op elk niveau meer moeite hebben met de gebiedende wijs dan met andere persoonsvormen, hoewel havo- en vwo-leerlingen de vorm steeds beter onder de knie krijgen.

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Amalgams: What, why, how, and where?

Riny Huijbregts (ILS, Utrecht University)

How does morphology enter syntactic structure? How does "read-s" surface in {INFL, {EA, {v*, {V, IA}}}})? Extension/MY conditions rule out head-to-head raising as a function of Sideward Merge (SM). This poses the question of how to collect syntactic heads into a single but morphologically complex structure ("amalgamation"). Here we'll show that disciplinary and enabling functions of SMT suffice to explain empirical phenomena that have defied linguistic theory from the start (Chomsky 1957; Emonds 1978; Pollock 1989; Chomsky 1995, 2021). We distinguish between the effects of V-to-T and T-to-C (Verb-second). The latter is effectively an instance of IM within I-language with properties explaining why Verb-second is restricted to root clauses. The former is the outcome of a principle in externalization that substitutes an endomorphism of a term T for the head of that term: $\sigma(\{H, \omega\}, \varepsilon(\{H, \omega\})) = \{\varepsilon(\{H, \omega\}), \omega\}$. The result, amalgamation, is automatic. We derive the empirical effects of SM without need for Merge extensions, thus explaining analytic complexity from conceptual simplicity.

French nasal vowels and the typology of nasalization

Haike Jacobs (Radboud University)

The relation between vowel height and nasalization has been often proposed for the historical evolution of nasal vowels in French (Straka 1955) and has led to (Ferguson 1974) a claimed universal of sound change: vowel nasalization prefers to target low vowels. Both for French and from a typological perspective critically discussed by Hajek and Maeda (2000) who argue, further corroborated by Hajek (2022), that there are two competing universal tendencies: preferential nasalization of high vowels and preferential nasalization of low vowels (linked to duration). These two tendencies do not account for the fact that in the WALS (https://wals.info/chapter/10), 40% of languages with contrastive nasalization have an equal number of nasal and oral vowels nor for the fact that in most languages showing contextual nasalization "all vowels are affected equally regardless of vowel height (ibid.)". In this talk, we will readdress the French facts and propose a more satisfying account of the typology of vowel nasalization.

Mirrored Numbers Reflect Persistent Inversion System Effects: Second Language Number Transcoding in Bilingual Adults

Clare Jamieson (ACLC/ Universiteit van Amsterdam)

Caitlin Meyer (PhD)

Heleen de Vries (PhD candidate)

People must often convert from number words (e.g. *ninety-two*) to numerals (e.g. *92*), a process called transcoding. Languages differ in the level of transparency between these forms. For example, *67* is inverted in German—*siebenundsechzig* ("seven-and-sixty")—but not in French and English—*soixante-sept* ("sixty-seven"). Children transcoding in their first language usually perform better with transparent number words. Such effects are thought to dissipate by adulthood, but recent research reveals crosslinguistic influence on transcoding in bilingual adults (Xenidou-Dervou et al., 2023), for which I offer further evidence. In this study, participants who learned to count in German or French decided if an English number they heard was the same as the numeral they saw. Pilot data shows German speakers (n=10) take significantly longer than French speakers (n=13) to decide whether the number audio recording and numeral matched when they were inverted pairs (like "sixty-seven" and 76). This demonstrates that learning to count in an inverted number system can create processing slowdowns in a non-inverting second language, even for highly proficient adults.

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"I'm Switching Instruments When I Sing in English" Eivør's Prosodic Variation in L1 Faroese and L2 English Music and Speech

Eva van Kampen (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen)

Dr. Steven Gilbers

Prosodic elements in speech have been found to be reflected in musical compositions (e.g. Gilbers et al., 2020; Patel et al. 2006). However, it remains unclear how this takes shape in multilingual artists. Concretely, if a musician sings songs in multiple languages, will the music in their first language (L1) and their second language (L2) reflect the rhythms and pitch contours of their L1 and L2 speech, respectively?

To answer this question, we conducted a case study on the prosody of the speech and singing of Eivør – a Faroese musician who sings in her L1 (Faroese) and her L2 (English). We hypothesized that she would display distinct prosodic patterns in her L1 and L2 speech, and that similarly distinct patterns would be reflected in her L1 and L2 singing.

Support was found for the first hypothesis, as Eivør's L1 and L2 prosody were significantly different. Nevertheless, for the second hypothesis the results were not conclusive. This study's findings help us better understand the Faroese prosody and provide new insights in how music relates to speech in multilingual contexts.

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Semantic shifts in Modern Standard Arabic

Hassane KISSANE (FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg)

Rola Al-Qattawii, University of Kairouan

This study aims to investigate the meaning change in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) with consederation of the influnce by cultural and social factors, such as social media and globalization. It focuses on words/phrases that have acquired new meanings or new meaningrs shifted from the original ones over time, exploring the relationship between meaning development and contexts of use. By analyzing these changes, the study explores the role of context in shaping semantic evolution. Methodologically, we employ scientific approaches such as "framework analysis" and "contextual analysis" as theoretical frameworks, alongside context-based distributional semantic models as practical implementation, to track meaning shifts across diverse linguistic corpora. This research connect semantic theory and real-world linguistic use, offering explanations of the dynamic interplay between language and society.

De ontgroening van het Noorden

Remco Knooihuizen (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen)

Het Nederlands kent variatie in de interne volgorde van werkwoordclusters in de bijzin, waarbij de twee meest voorkomende volgordes bekend staan als 'groen' en 'rood' (Barbiers, 2005; Coussé & De Sutter, 2012; en vele anderen). In de Syntactische Atlas van de Nederlandse Dialecten (SAND; Barbiers et al., 2008) valt het noorden van Nederland op als het laatste bastion van de groene volgorde. Ons recent productie-experiment laat echter zien dat ook in deze regio voornamelijk rode volgordes geproduceerd worden. Dit resultaat lijkt onverwacht, maar de SAND rapporteert hier niet over Nederlandse, maar over Friese en Nedersaksische dialecten. Een tweetalige benadering van deze vraag in de Friese context laat inderdaad zien dat het Fries nog altijd voornamelijk groen is, al is de rode volgorde in opmars bij jongere sprekers (vgl. Reitsma, 2021). In deze bijdrage hopen we ook de eerste resultaten te kunnen tonen van een parallel tweetalig Nederlands-Gronings productie-experiment, waarbij we verwachten dat de groene volgorde in het Nedersaksisch nog meer terrein verloren heeft dan in het Fries.

What fuels the bilingual effect in EFL learning of preschoolers?

Sümeyye Koskulu Sancar (Utrecht University)

Jasmijn Stolvoort

Dr. Elena Tribushinina

Research suggests that bilingual children often outperform monolingual peers in foreign language learning, but findings are mixed and primarily focus on older children. This study explores whether metalinguistic awareness, executive functions, and attitudes toward English as a foreign language (EFL) explain bilingual advantages in young children. Participants included Dutch-speaking monolingual (n = 83, M_{age} = 63 months, 37 female) and bilingual (n = 36, M_{age} = 61 months, 16 female) preschoolers learning EFL. EFL proficiency was assessed through receptive vocabulary and grammar tasks, while mediators included phonological awareness, motivation to learn English, and executive function tasks (verbal working memory, cognitive flexibility, inhibition, and selective attention). Control variables were age, socioeconomic status, English instruction intensity, exposure to English, and IQ. Path analyses showed that bilinguals outperformed monolinguals in receptive vocabulary but not in grammar. This advantage was not mediated by the examined factors. Age and exposure to English predicted both vocabulary and grammar, while IQ predicted grammar. Results are discussed in relation to bilingual proficiency and other potential mechanisms.

'Pretty, Little, Married': A corpus-based discourse analysis of gendered nouns in the Western literary canon

Pouneh Kouch (Amsterdam Center for Language and Communication (ACLC))

Dr. Viktorija Kostadinova

English literature curricula often focus on teaching the "classics," with Harold Bloom's Western Literary Canon being the most prominent example (Bloom, 1990). Critics argue such canons disproportionately feature male authors, potentially perpetuating gender stereotypes by portraying men more favorably than women (e.g., Giraldi, 2013).

To test this, computational corpus linguistic methods were prioritized, and gender-indexed lemmas MAN (i.e., man, men), WOMAN, GIRL, and BOY and their corresponding adjective modifiers were isolated in a corpus of Bloom's canon (CCWL_Green, 2017). The adjectives were categorized into semantic groups (e.g., age markers: young, old; Caldas-Coulthard & Moon, 2010) and analyzed for sentiment polarity (VADER; Hutto & Gilbert, 2014). Mann-Whitney U-test was used to statistically compare semantic categories and adjective sentiment valence per gender.

Results revealed a significant difference [p < 0.0001]: feminine nouns were more often modified by adjectives focused on physical attributes (e.g., pretty) and marital status (e.g., married), with average negative sentiment polarity, while masculine nouns collocate with both positive and negative valence adjectives (e.g., beautiful-ugly; rich-poor) from more semantic categories.

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Nieuwe vormen van taalwetenschapscommunicatie

Sterre Leufkens (Universiteit Utrecht)

Imme Lammertink

Sharon Unsworth

Marieke van den Akker

Steeds meer taalwetenschappers doen aan wetenschapscommunicatie, of willen dat doen. Hierbij gaat het om traditionele vormen, zoals opiniestukken in de krant of interviews met populair-wetenschappelijke bladen, maar er worden ook nieuwe manieren gevonden om breed publiek te bereiken: blogs, podcasts, een stripboek, een escape room, enzovoort. In dit panelgesprek laten we een aantal taalkundigen met ervaring met zulke nieuwe vormen aan het woord. Onder leiding van een moderator gaan ze in gesprek over de uitdagingen en opbrengsten van vernieuwende methoden van wetenschapscommunicatie.

Het panelgesprek wordt geleid door iemand uit de zogenaamde Taal-WC (pun intended): een gemeenschap van taalwetenschappers met wetenschapscommunicatieve ervaring. De Taal-WC organiseert twee keer per jaar een workshopmiddag waarop geïnteresseerden en ervaringsdeskundigen ervaringen kunnen uitwisselen (eerdere middagen hadden als thema 'Schrijven met impact' en 'Toegankelijke communicatie'). Daarnaast is er een Discord-channel waar taalkundigen op de hoogte kunnen blijven van de laatste wetenschapscommunicatie-ontwikkelingen, informatie en ervaringen delen of inspiratie opdoen. Het panelgesprek heeft mede tot doel om deze gemeenschap te promoten en de taalwetenschapscommunicatie in het algemeen te versterken.

Conditional indexing by means of affixes vs. clitics: A cross-linguistic survey

Eva van Lier (Universiteit van Amsterdam)

Pamir Martini

Marijn van 't Veer

This paper uses a typological database of 83 languages, which all have conditional indexing for at least one core-argument (S, A, and/or P), i.e. this argument is indexed on the verb under some conditions only (Walker and Van Lier, under review). The type(s) of condition(s) vary across languages and roles, and often multiple conditions apply within one (sub-)system. This paper asks how the status of the indexes as being either affixes or clitics relates to their being conditional or unconditional/obligatory, and – if conditional – which type of conditions are relevant. We predict that clitics are less grammaticalized than affixes and therefore (i) more likely than affixes to be conditional (rather than unconditional/obligatory) and (ii) more likely than affixes to be conditioned by discourse-dependent, information-structural factors like topicality, as opposed to intrinsic (semantic) features of the argument, such as person/number/gender/animacy. We show that these predictions are largely borne out, but should be qualified given the fine-grained cline from affixes to clitics, revealed by looking closely at indexes in individual languages.

Mapping the left periphery of Germanic similative clauses: Dutch dialects as case study

Marta Massaia (Utrecht University)

The left periphery of non-standard Dutch (NSD) similative clauses hosts a variety of different elements (such as gelijk 'like', zo 'so', als 'as', and hoe 'how') that can sometimes co-occur following a strict hierarchy that seems to hold in other (non-standard) Germanic varieties. The fixed ordering of these elements as well as their function in the structure can be accounted for if similative clauses are taken to be (prepositional) relative clauses and these elements to lexicalize different parts of the relative construction, including the head complex raising to the edge of the similative (in line with a raising analysis à la Kayne 1994). To support this idea, data from Dutch and Dutch dialects will be provided to then extend the analysis to other Germanic languages, specifically English, German, Swedish, and Icelandic.

Omnipredicativity and indexing in Oceanic languages and beyond

Matthew Micyk (University of Amsterdam ACLC)

Eva van Lier, University of Amsterdam ACLC

This paper explores the relation between omnipredicativity and verbal indexing across languages. Launey (2004) asserts that omnipredicative languages are more likely to display no/optional subject indexing. We test this claim using three datasets, zooming out from a small-scale family-specific survey, via a medium-scale multivariate typology, to a large-scale world-wide survey based on binary features.

The first dataset contains detailed information on nonverbal predication and S-indexing in 36 Oceanic languages – a family known for omnipredicativity (Van Lier 2016, 2017a,b). The second dataset consists of 67 diverse languages with optional S-indexing (based on Walker & Van Lier, under review). By adding data on non-verbal predication in these languages, we compare the conditions on (not) using a copula and on (not) using indexing. The third set consists of data on ca. 1900 languages coded for four relevant features in Grambank (Skirgård et al. 2024). These do not indicate a clear/significant relationship between omnipredicativity and indexing. We relate our findings to existing literature on the effect of omnipredicativity on a language's morphosyntactic design.

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Taalbarrières overbruggen in het hoger onderwijs: Een receptieve meertalige cursus Nederlands als vergadertaal

Kimberly Naber (Universiteit Utrecht)

Rick de Graaff

Trenton Hagar

De internationalisering van Nederlandse universiteiten brengt in het huidige politieke klimaat talige uitdagingen met zich mee (Dijkgraaf, 2023; Onderwijsraad, 2024). Zo ervaren internationale medewerkers en studenten een taalbarrière bij het participeren in medezeggenschapsorganen (zoals universiteitsraden en commissies) waar Nederlands de voertaal is. Om deze taalleerders te ondersteunen is aan de Universiteit Utrecht een receptieve cursus Nederlands als vergadertaal ontwikkeld. Zo kunnen internationale medewerkers en studenten het geschreven en gesproken Nederlands begrijpen, terwijl ze het Engels gebruiken om te reageren. Deze aanpak is gebaseerd op receptieve meertaligheid (Backus et al., 2013).

Deze studie onderzoekt de effectiviteit van de cursus met behulp van Onderwijskundig Ontwerp Onderzoek (McKenney & Reeves, 2012). Aan de hand van een documentanalyse, lesobservaties, audio-logboeken en interviews met de docent zijn inzichten verzameld en vervolgens geanalyseerd binnen de Typologie van curriculumrepresentaties van Van den Akker (2003).

De resultaten dragen bij aan kennis over receptief meertalig taalonderwijs en geven handvatten hoe receptief Nederlands gebruikt kan worden voor een inclusievere academische omgeving.

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Zijn Limburgers trage sprekers? Een stereotype ontkracht.

Bert Oben (KU Leuven)

Julie Janssens (KU Leuven)

Laura Struys (KU Leuven)

Stijn Van Der Stockt (DPG Media)

Niet iedereen spreekt even snel: jongeren en Nederlanders spreken bijvoorbeeld sneller dan respectievelijk ouderen en Vlamingen (cf. Verhoeven et al. 2004). In België worden Limburgers als traag gestereotypeerd, maar in de literatuur is hun reële spreeksnelheid zelden onderzocht. Vorig onderzoek bekijkt een eerder gemarkeerde dataset, namelijk interviews met taalleerkrachten (cf. Verhoeven et al., 2004). In ons onderzoek meten we de spreeksnelheid van Vlamingen (n=88) in verschillende contexten (o.a. spontane interacties, voorgelezen teksten en hervertellingen van cartoons). We maken daarbij een onderscheid tussen spreek- en articulatiesnelheid (i.e. met of zonder inbegrip van pauzes), uitgedrukt in lettergrepen per seconde (cf. Cichocki et al. 2023). De resultaten in de spontane interacties tonen dat er geen significante verschillen zijn tussen de provincies: in geen enkele provincie wordt er sneller of trager gesproken dan in een andere provincie. De gemiddelde spreeksnelheid in die data (5,5 syll/s) ligt bovendien uitgesproken hoger dan de spreeksnelheid bij de taalleerkrachten (4,2 syll/s) in de studie van Verhoeven et al. (2004). De overige contexten worden op dit moment nog geanalyseerd.

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The prosodic structure of Turkish accent patterns

Clemens Poppe (Waseda University/Leiden University)

Turkish accent or 'stress' demonstrates a dual nature: many native simplex words are assigned default final prominence, while loanwords and several types of morpho-syntactic constructions show a second pattern with a distinctive pitch fall (Konrot 1981, Levi 2005). To account for the pattern based on the distinctive pitch fall, different types of pre-specification have been proposed, such as pre-specified metrical structure (Inkelas 1999, Revithiadou et al. 2006, Özcelik 2014, 2024) and pre-specified prosodic-word boundaries (Kabak & Vogel 2001). Others have tried to relate processes of accentuation to syntactic structure (Kahnemuyipour and Kornfilt 2011, Kamali 2011). In this study, several ingredients from these earlier analyses are adapted into a unified approach in which lexically pre-specified syllables are integrated in the prosodic structure in different ways, depending on the construction.

Meanings of 'pain' across the world's languages

Saskia van Putten (Radboud Universiteit)

Bea van den Berg (Radboud Universiteit)

The sensation of pain can be difficult to put into words. Most languages do not have more than a handful of pain-specific words, and people often use metaphor when describing pain. Studies of pain language have often focused on these metaphors, for instance identifying common source domains for particular languages or across languages (Semino 2010, Reznikova et al 2012). Other studies have taken a broader approach, focusing on the entire domain of pain in a single language (Lascaratou 2007). However, there are no large-scale typological studies comparing the meanings of specific pain words across languages. Do we see the same source domains in colexifications with pain? What other concepts are lexically associated with pain? And what variation can we find between language families? We address these questions by investigating the meanings of pain terms based on dictionaries of over 80 languages of six different language families. We identify some recurring meaning categories, describe what meaning patterns are found across languages and explore how the language families differ.

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Ironic or not? A Production and Perception Study of the German Ironic Tone of Voice in Congenital Amusia

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Jasmin Pfeifer, Institute for Linguistics, Heinrich-Heine-University, Düsseldorf, Germany

Congenital amusia, a neurogenetic condition that negatively affects pitch and rhythm processing in music, has also been shown to affect speech perception, e.g. intonation (e.g. Liu et al., 2010).

Irony often relies on prosodic differences, such as pitch and duration, to signal the utterance's specific intention (Neitsch & Marinis, 2020). These prosodic differences have been shown to be harder to detect for amusics in sincere speech (Pfeifer & Hamann, 2022). It stands to reason that this might also be the case for insincere speech, such as irony.

The present project investigates this open question: A production study that measures the usage of prosodic features in 8 German-speaking individuals is followed by a perception study with German amusics and controls. It is expected that the German ironic tone of voice will be characterized by a lower pitch, less pitch variation, and a slower tempo (e.g., Niebuhr, 2014). It is further hypothesized that amusics will perform behaviorally worse at identifying ironic utterances (the perception study is currently underway).

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Pitch in the Picture: The Role of Visual and Auditory Feedback in Second Language Acquisition of the Korean Lenis – Aspirated Stop Contrast

A. Reitsema (Leiden University Centre for Linguistics)

Dr. Johanneke Caspers (Leiden University Centre for Linguistics)

This study tested the effectiveness of immediate audio-visual versus auditory-only feedback in second language (L2) acquisition of intonation in Korean. In accentual-phrase initial position, Korean lenis and aspirated stops – which are part of a three-way laryngeal contrast – are mainly contrasted via post-plosive pitch (L and H, respectively). Natively Dutch-speaking learners of Korean typically find this contrast difficult in production due to negative transfer from their non-tonal L1, combined with the limited attention for prosody in Korean L2 education. In this study, 26 Dutch learners of Korean received a computer-assisted pronunciation training using Lorre, an extension to Praat that allowed for instant side-by-side comparisons of L1 example recordings and learners' productions. Half of the group received an auditory-only training, while the other half received an audio-visual training with visualised f0 contours. Their productions of plosive-initial target syllables were recorded a few days before as well as after the training, and are currently evaluated by native speaker judges in an online forced-choice identification task, allowing for comparison between the two trainings' effectiveness.

Learning Dutch in a multilingual context

Natalia Rivera-Vera (Universiteit Utrecht)

Rick de Graaff

For proficient non-native English speakers learning Dutch, Dutch can be a language barrier in the workplace. One solution to this is to adopt a receptive L2/FL learning paradigm (Ellidokuzoğlu, 2017), which makes use of receptive multilingualism (Backus et al., 2013). We ask to what extent this approach affects word recognition in L2/FL learners of Dutch. To answer this question, we examine the recognition of Dutch-English cognates. We randomly assign participants to either receptive or non-receptive Dutch L2/FL training and then test them on a Dutch-only auditory lexical decision task. Preliminary descriptive statistical analyses show lower accuracy and longer RTs for cognate recognition in the receptive L2/FL group vs. the non-receptive group. When cognates are presented under noisy listening conditions and preceded by a semantically related prime, shorter RTs are observed in both receptive and non-receptive groups, with only the former showing increased accuracy. The results obtained will contribute to methods of L2/FL teaching and learning, as well as to the discussion of cross-linguistic influence and bilingual models of word retrieval.

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Word prediction and syntactic complexity in preschoolers: An eye-tracking study

Floria Tosca van Rooy (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen)

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Predicting which words will follow in a sentence is an important part of sentence processing. Previous research has shown that children's vocabulary size (Borovsky et al., 2012; Mani & Huettig, 2012) and language production skills (Van Alphen et al., 2021) influence the speed of word prediction at sentence level. In our study, we investigate whether syntactic complexity affects predictive processing using eye-tracking with a picture-selection task. There were three conditions: baseline sentences (object recognition); active sentences (syntactically simple); passive sentences (syntactically complex). Data was collected for 29 four- and five-year-old Dutch children (mean age 5;2 years) and 10 Dutch adults (mean age 22;1 years). Results of the gaze data show that adults are able to quickly and accurately predict the end of the sentence regardless of the syntactic complexity. Children performed adult-like in the active sentences, but were slower in the passive sentences. To conclude, both adults and children are capable of predictive processing, but for children this is slowed down by syntactic complexity.

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ChatGPT as an informant, again

Eddy Ruys (ILS, UU)

Iris Mulders, ILS/UU

Generative LLMs produce large amounts of free text with few grammatical errors. This is surprising in view of what is known as "the logical problem of language acquisition." In previous work, we explored Dutch-speaking GPT's ability to detect island violations, and found that GPT-4's performance could not be distinguished from our human subjects on this task. The present paper focuses on descriptive adequacy: do LLMs assign the correct structures to the expressions they accept? We tested several LLMs' ability to detect the presence or absence of sentence level structural ambiguity in a range of ambiguous expression types in Dutch. Our methodology again relied on the LLMs' ability to function as informants in the same way as human subjects; we will be comparing their performance to that of human native speakers. Initial results show LLMs performing well over chance.

T/V on the TV: the use of pronouns of address on the earliest and the latest Spanish television commercials

Patricia Sánchez Carrasco (Centre for Language Studies, Radboud University Nijmegen)

Informal (e.g., Spanish tú) and formal (Spanish usted) pronouns of address (also known as T/V) can be used to achieve specific communicative goals. This is possible because tú and usted are associated with pragmatic functions such as expressing social distance, familiarity or commonalities between interlocutors. Advertisers strategically choose to address their target audience with either a formal or informal pronoun to convey an image, which has been shown to impact consumers' perceptions of brands and even estimates of product prices.

We will discuss a corpus study of over 150 Spanish television commercials from the period between the first broadcastings and 1978. These are compared to their modern counterparts.

We will describe which pragmatic factors influence the choice of T/V in commercials. We also hypothesize, in line with previous literature, that there has been a shift towards the use of tú. This shift potentially reflects changes in the social meanings of pronouns of address, linked to political events of 1978 Spain which drove the transition towards a more egalitarian society.

Het gebruik van schakeringspartikels in business coaching in het Duits

Steven Schoonjans (Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt & KU Leuven)

Eva-Maria Graf

Deze studie is gebaseerd op het QueSCo-corpus, een corpus van opnames van business-coaching-sessies in het Duits. Concreet gaat het om een pilootstudie gebaseerd op een deel van het corpus (negen opnames, in totaal ca. tien uur materiaal) waarin we kijken naar het gebruik van schakeringspartikels (modale partikels) in coachingprocessen. De coaches blijken een behoorlijk onopvallend gebruik van schakeringspartikels te hebben; de opvallendste observatie is dat het op zich behoorlijk courante partikel doch nauwelijks voorkomt, wat vermoedelijk te maken heeft met het minder passende adversatieve karakter van dit partikel. Bij de cliënten daarentegen valt het hoge aantal evidentheitspartikels (inz. eben, einfach en halt) op. Deze observatie brengen we in verband met de rhetorische functie die Thaler (2010) eraan heeft toegeschreven (onzekerheid maskeren), maar er lijkt ook een verband te zijn met de functie van de taaluiting in het coachingproces ('client does more' in de typologie van Graf et al. 2024). Bovendien blijkt het partikelgebruik tijdens het coachingproces te evolueren in de zin dat subjectievere partikels toenemen.

Un bietje lope schume in de Onderstad: a Bayesian multivariate analysis of variation in Nimweegs

Christian Schramm (Radboud University Nijmegen, Centre for Language Studies)

Tanita Duiker; Luis Miguel Rojas-Berscia

Nimweegs, a variety of Kleverlandic spoken in Nijmegen, has been subject to extensive sociolinguistic inquiry. Today, most speakers reside in the Onderstad and are active in the building of a dialect identity, alongside the promotion of the local football team (the NEC). In this study, we focus on the social motivations behind the use of Nimweegs in this community. We conducted linguistic fieldwork and collected Frog Story narrations with 14 participants using the MPI Fieldkit. We identified 24 variables, based on previous studies (Berns, 2002; van Hout, 1989; van Hout et al., 2006). We then ran a Bayesian multivariate model, to assess the interaction between these and social variables. These models indicated that certain Nimweegs features were used more frequently if speakers were members of the Nimweegs Movement, a local dialect protection community. Potential interactions between gender and language use were also found.

Nominal purposive marking in Wapishana and Taruma

Anna Serke (Radboud Universiteit)

The following example from Wapishana (Arawakan), illustrates what I will refer to as nominal purposive marking:

(1)	Õ-tuzuuta-n	dazoan	dyuwu	kinnaa	nii
	1SG-plait-IND	basket	Ité	container	nii

'I plaited a basket for a container for my Ite fruit.'

(example and translation from WWA (2000: 50); my gloss)

This sentence structure is found in several Indigenous languages across different language families in the Guianas, e.g. Lokono (Arawakan), Macushi (Cariban), and Taruma (isolate) (Pet 2011:125, Abbott 1991:87). In each of the above-mentioned languages, the marker used is identical with a nominalizer and also with another morpheme whose meaning or function differs from language to language: benefactive in Macushi, 'one's own' in Lokono, non-present tense in Wapishana, 'make' in Taruma (Abbot 1991:94,87; Pet 2011:120; WWA 2000:176, dos Santos 2006:161). For this reason, the construction is either not described explicitly (Wapishana, Taruma) or analysed as (future) possession (Lokono, Macushi). In this context, I present an analysis of nominal purposive marking in Taruma and Wapishana, and investigate potential areal patterns in the Guianas.

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Exploring the relationship between psychological trauma and vocabulary learning in young refugees

Louise Shepperd (Radboud Universiteit)

Eva Knopp

Mirjam Broersma

Refugee children face numerous psychological and social challenges, which may be exacerbated by limited majority language proficiency, as well as inhibiting the learning of new languages (Paradis et al., 2022). The present study investigates the relationship between psychological trauma and word learning in Ukrainian refugee children in the Netherlands. We hypothesise increased trauma symptoms will correlate with reduced memory capacity, alongside predicting poorer L2 receptive vocabulary and novel word learning difficulty. Ukrainian children (ages 10-12) completed a psycholinguistic test battery, which included measures of trauma (GPS and CRIES), declarative memory (CVMT), and receptive Dutch vocabulary (PPVT-III-NL). Additionally, we designed a multi-session word learning experiment, presenting 16 low-frequency Dutch words in an illustrated, audio-recorded story. Receptive and productive knowledge of the target Dutch words was assessed after the story. We present preliminary findings from ongoing data collection. Results from 21 children support the stated predictions. These findings will be discussed in relation to the encoding and storage of lexical forms in declarative memory, and how this may be impacted by trauma.

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A linguistic study of references to healthcare users in a Finnish pharmacy magazine

Satu Johanna Siiskonen (University of Helsinki)

The language used to refer to individuals accessing healthcare can shape perceptions not only of the healthcare users themselves but also of their relationships with health professionals. There is ongoing debate about the preferred terms, such as patient, customer, and client, yet linguistic research on this topic remains limited. This study offers new insights into the usage of the Finnish lexemes potilas 'patient' and asiakas 'customer, client' from the perspective of the pharmacy profession. The theoretical framework for the analysis is cognitive linguistics, particularly frame semantics. Data were collected from journalistic texts published in the Finnish pharmacy magazine *Apteekkari*. The situational and functional semantic frames of 137 occurrences of potilas 'patient' and asiakas 'customer, client' were compared. The findings reveal that the semantic frames of potilas 'patient' and asiakas 'customer, client' are clearly different. I will illustrate and discuss the differences observed in how the pharmacy magazine refers to individuals in various healthcare settings.

The Dutch diminutive form "eentje": A syntactic analysis

Petra Sleeman (Universiteit van Amsterdam)

In this presentation I put forth a syntactic analysis of the Dutch diminutive form "eentje" one.dim'. Within a syntactic approach to morphology, I claim that the form "eentje" results from movement operations to license an empty noun. On the basis of data from the Corpus Spoken Dutch (Netherlandic and Belgian Dutch data) on the combination of "eentje" and "één" 'one' with or without the quantitative pronoun "er", I argue that "eentje" does not result from nominalization, as could be suggested by the diminutive form in "-tje". I propose that differences between Netherlandic Dutch and Belgian Dutch with respect to the omission of the quantitative pronoun "er" with "één" and "eentje" in the informal data point to a different analysis of "een(tje)" in these two varieties.

Grammatical participation: A plausible functionalist evolutionary theory of grammatical categories

Stef Spronck (Utrecht/Helsinki)

The mostly unproductive cross-theoretical debate about existence of morphosyntactic universals rarely acknowledges the rather remarkable fact that both functional and formal linguists agree both about the approximate set of cross-linguistically occurring grammatical categories and their respective scope relations. This is a non-trivial degree of consensus within the deeply divided field of theoretical linguistics.

In this talk I start by substantiating this premise and then develop a functional story about how 'universal' grammatical categories may have evolved from language use. Central to this story is the idea that reported speech is a foundational construction type on whose semantic features most core grammatical categories are based (Spronck and Casartelli 2021). I here add an evolutionary scenario that describes a path from a pragmatics-first original state of language (Geurts 2022) to reported speech expressions and subsequent complexification. I claim that the proposal provides something neither nativist nor usage-based accounts can give: a plausible explanation for the specific morphosyntactic categories attested in the languages of the world and the nature of their pragmatic grounding.

Iconic features in nominal reduplication

Camil Staps (Leibniz-Zentrum Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft (Berlin))

Reduplicative morphology is an important recurring topic in the study of iconicity. It is intuitively well-suited for iconic meanings like plurality, but often also expresses apparently counter-iconic meanings, like diminution.

I present a typological study of the morphology and semantics of nominal reduplication. It distinguishes three types (full, partial, and echo reduplication) and eight largely orthogonal semantic features. These are linked by mappings between specific formal characteristics and specific semantic features. This fine-grained approach allows us to statistically test the validity and strength of the various well-defined iconicities.

Two out of four tested iconicities were confirmed. The first links full reduplication to [+exclusive] and [+exhaustive]; the second links echo reduplication to [+non-identical]. No hypotheses could be confirmed for partial reduplication (predicted were associations with [+diminutive] and [+collective]). This is in line with the fact that partial reduplication may arise in grammaticalization, and is less easily coined in both creoles and language acquisition. Nevertheless, in addition to uncovering two iconicities, the study shows that a fine-grained approach usefully enables statistical testing.

Constructing participation: How meeting participants engage in multilingual interactive planning

Madison Steele (Universiteit Utrecht)

Jan D. ten Thije (Universiteit Utrecht)

When Dutch is the main language of administration in universities in the Netherlands, international students and employees may be excluded from decision-making processes in participatory body meetings. Groups are often challenged with choosing to meet in either the local language (Dutch) or a lingua franca (English). One possible solution for linguistic diversity in meetings is receptive multilingualism (Backus et al., 2013), whereby a participant speaks their preferred language while understanding the language of their interlocutor. This study compares how two different meeting groups at a Dutch university use multilingualism when creating plans. It shows how receptive multilingualism is used for achieving mutual understanding and exercising participants' capacities (Messelink & ten Thije, 2012). The data consists of 28 hours of meeting recordings, supplemented by participant interviews. Multilingual interactions in the meetings are analyzed using discourse analysis. Results show how Dutch speakers' language choices are used to accommodate English speakers or to construct a particular social identity. Investigating how interlocutors adapt to linguistic diversity contributes to insights on inclusive meeting participation.

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Feminizing is more effective than neutralizing in achieving gender-fair language: Evidence from gender-stereotyped contexts

Benjamin Storme (Leiden University Centre for Linguistics)

Martin Storme

In many languages, masculine forms are often used generically. However, extensive research demonstrates that these forms exhibit a male bias. To address this issue, alternative linguistic forms have been proposed, typically categorized into two main strategies: feminization (e.g., he or she) and neutralization (e.g., they). Both approaches have proven effective in reducing the male bias associated with masculine generics. However, their relative effectiveness remains unclear. This study investigates this question in French using a gender-ratio estimation task.

We compare the patterns of gender inferences elicited by three linguistic forms—masculine, feminized, and neutralized—against a stereotypical baseline established using verb phrases. Our findings reveal that, in stereotypically neutral contexts, both feminized and neutralized forms equally counteract the male bias inherent in masculine generics. However, in non-neutral contexts (male- or female-dominated), the two forms differ in their effectiveness. Specifically, feminized forms are more successful in mitigating the influence of stereotypes in such contexts.

"De constructies die het taalmodel zonder te zien kan leren": Modelling the island and parasitic gap constraints from input alone, but not in a completely 'human-like' way

Michelle Suijkerbuijk (Radboud Universiteit)

Dutch speakers show a strong sensitivity to island violations (1), but their judgments can ameliorate when another gap is added in the parasitic gap construction in (2) (Coopmans et al., under review).

(1) *De stad heeft hij zonder __ te bezoeken de kerk beoordeeld. (adjunct island violation)

(2) De stad heeft hij zonder __ te bezoeken __ beoordeeld. (parasitic gap construction)

Examples taken from Coopmans et al. (under review)

The dominant 'grammatical' view explains these phenomena by stating innate domain-specific linguistic constraints, but this view could be challenged by using neural language models (NLMs) to show that the phenomena can be learned from input alone (Phillips, 2013). The current study compares the output of an NLM in Dutch to the acceptability judgments collected in Coopmans et al. (under review). It shows that the NLM models the island sensitivity and the parasitic gap amelioration, but that there are still qualitative differences between the language model and the Dutch participants.

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Automatic dialect classification and feature extraction of Southern Dutch Dialects

Matthew Sung (Leiden University)

In the 1960s and 1970s, spontaneous dialect speech recordings were made in the Southern Dutch Dialect area (consisting of dialects from 1) Dutch-speaking Belgium, 2) three southern provinces of the Netherlands as well as 3) French Flanders), and most of these recordings are now transcribed (Breitbarth et al. 2024).

However, transcribed data of spontaneous speech prose challenges for traditional approaches to dialect classification. Firstly, it is impossible to go through all the transcriptions manually. Secondly, these are not systematic word list data. Thirdly, we should not only extract the frequency of some known features, as we might overlook features that are not yet discovered.

To tackle these issues, this presentation will employ topic modelling (following Kuparinen and Scherrer 2024), a technique which is commonly used in Natural Language Processing, to automatically detect dialect groups as well as their respective features. This method does not require pre-defined features, unlike previous approaches. The result shows that Southern Dutch dialects can be divided into 4 major groups, each with their own features.

You before me: Inclusives and the internal structure of pronouns

Silvia Terenghi (Utrecht University)

Independent personal pronouns are often not segmentable in distinct morphemes: this is so for 194/261 languages surveyed in WALS Feature 35 (Daniel 2013). While this fact backs the syntactic representation of phi-features as a not-ordered feature bundle (dominant in Distributed Morphology since Harley & Ritter 2002), the analysis of the cases where a clear-cut segmentation is possible suggests instead that features are hierarchically organised (Vanden Wyngaerd 2018 and Harbour 2016, a.o., for Number > Person). This paper considers inclusive pronouns (type: 'you and me (and possibly others)') to further refine the feature hierarchy within personal pronouns. Specifically, I consider "dvandva" inclusive pronouns (Moskal 2018 for definition), such as Tok Pisin yumi '1INCL, literally: you and me', and propose a new generalisation: in dvandva inclusive pronouns, 2nd person always precedes 1st person (5 segmentable languages out of 212 languages with inclusive-exclusive distinction). By the Mirror Principle (Baker 1985), I argue that 2nd person features must be lower than 1st person features and discuss how this fits the person-related theoretical landscape.

Language support for Ukrainian refugee children: The more Dutch the better?

Elena Tribushinina (Universiteit Utrecht)

Anna Rijkers

Natalia Rekonvald

Hanna Tryfonova

The Netherlands hosted ca. 20,000 school-aged refugee children from Ukraine. Some of them were immersed in mainstream schools where Dutch is the only language of instruction, whereas others started off in language schools/classes providing varying amounts of L1 support. This study aims to determine how L1 use by teachers and peers is related to refugees' wellbeing and proficiency in Dutch. The participants were 41 Ukrainian refugees (mean age 9;1, range: 5;11–12;6). Their skills in Dutch were tested with the PPVT-IV-NL, Litmus Sentence Repetition Task (SenRep) and MAIN narratives. A parental questionnaire was administered to obtain information on language exposure and use. The results revealed that Dutch vocabulary was positively predicted by L1 use with classmates in the first six months but negatively by current L1 use with classmates. Children whose teacher spoke their L1 in the first six months and children currently receiving L1 support at school had higher wellbeing scores. Child wellbeing was positively related to all Dutch measures except syntactic complexity and accuracy of narratives.

What does the public think of language science? A (partial) replication of Wagner et al. (2022) in the Netherlands

Ande Cremers

Sharon Unsworth (Radboud Universiteit)

Most linguists would likely agree that the 'general public' do not generally consider language a possible object of scientific enquiry. In a series of three experiments, Wagner, Patson and Awani (2022) set out to investigate whether this was indeed the case. Results from ±500 adults in the US showed certain fields of language science (e.g., language acquisition) to be more fascinating than others, and whilst participants considered it possible to discover new things about language, they were less convinced that this would involve a 'scientist' or experiments. We present results of a (partial) replication of Wagner et al. (2022) in the Netherlands where we gathered data (n=155) across different spaces (online, library, music festival cf. a science centre in the original study), including not only gender (as in the original) but also professional experience with language and science capital in our analyses.

Taalplezier onder kinderen: Twee onderzoeken vanuit Kletskoppen

Sharon Unsworth (Radboud Universiteit)

Else Eising

Eva Knopp

Elly Koutamanis

Imme Lammertink

Jennifer Sander

Anne-Mieke Thieme

Hannah Peijs

De gemiddelde taalonderzoeker kan het zich moeilijk voorstellen, maar niet iedereen vindt taal even leuk. Dit geldt zeker voor kinderen. Kinderen vinden taal vaak saai en moeilijk (zie van Asseldonk en Arno-Coppen, 2021 over middelbare scholieren). Door het organiseren van speelse en laagdrempelige activiteiten over taal probeert Kletskoppen (www.kletskoppenfestival.nl) de taalplezier van basisschoolkinderen te vergroten. In deze lezingen rapporteren we twee onderzoeken waarin we nagaan (1) hoe kinderen naar taal kijken, en (2) of hun attitudes t.o.v. taal na een bezoek aan het Kletskoppen festival veranderen. Uit het eerste onderzoek (n=93 kinderen, 4-12 jaar, gemiddeld=8 jaar) blijkt dat 'taal' een breed en soms moeilijk concept is voor kinderen maar dat ze plezier beleven aan specifieke taalgerelateerde activiteiten, zoals het leren van nieuwe talen. Het tweede onderzoek (n=88 kinderen, 6-12 jaar, gemiddeld=8,3 jaar) laat zien dat de meeste kinderen (69%) door de activiteiten op het festival taal interessanter zijn gaan vinden en dat deze attitudeverandering door hun emotioneel geheugen werd voorspeld, zoals bij volwassenen elders (Strick & Helferrich, 2023).

Hoe talen tonen wat sprekers weten – het MapLE project

Jenneke van der Wal (Leiden University Centre for Linguistics)

In een gesprek geef je allerlei meta-informatie aan de luisteraar, bijvoorbeeld of wat je zegt verrassend is, dat je er heel zeker van bent, of dat je het 'van horen zeggen' hebt. De strategieën die verschillende talen daarvoor gebruiken blijken telkens meerdere aspecten van de kennis van de spreker en toehoorder uit te drukken. Dit wijst erop dat evidentialiteit, mirativiteit, contrast enzovoort geen strakke categorieën zijn, maar interessante vage randen hebben, die aangeven dat het eigenlijk om één conceptuele ruimte gaat. Het onlangs begonnen MapLE-project brengt in kaart hoe deze ruimte van interactionele epistemiciteit georganiseerd is, door te kijken hoe (Afrikaanse) talen de gedetailleerde aspecten van deze epistemiciteit groeperen. Op de GTD presenteer ik de doelen en opzet van het project.

Universal quantifiers in math and language development of school-aged children

Annemarie van Dooren (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen)

Angeliek van Hout, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

School children struggle with the language component in math problems (Kleemans et al., 2018). Beyond vocabulary knowledge (Prenger, 2005), it is not yet known to what extent sentence meaning plays a role in word problems. Acquisition studies have discovered that many subtle aspects of the mother tongue are acquired late. Children up to age 9 sometimes interpret sentences with quantifying expressions differently from adults (English: Brooks & Braine, 1996; Drozd et al., 2017; Dutch: de Koster, 2021). To what extent is there alignment in the use of quantifying expressions in word problems and the comprehension of universal quantifiers in first language acquisition? We identified English and Dutch word problems with elke 'each' and alle 'all', looking for instances where the language in word problems does not seem to match the time of acquisition. Findings show instances of mismatches for the distributive or collective use of Dutch alle 'all' and English each. Moreover, we found several word problems with formulations that are ambiguous for adults that cause confusion.

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Quantitively modelling the developments of adverbs of degree in Old and Middle English

Lourens Visser (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen)

Adverbs of degree (or intensifiers) generally display a set of semantic and semantic rules governing their usage, and their preferences are prone to undergoing change over time (e.g. Klein 1998). Visser (2023) found that certain adverbs have undergone shared developments between the Continental West Germanic languages during the medieval period. For example, sêre (cf. Dutch zeer, German sehr) starts out with the lexical meaning 'sorely', but a usage with the more functional meaning 'very' is observed spreading across the language area. Generalised additive models (GAMs) show that the usage patterns of sêre and other adverbs change significantly over time in High German (Visser 2023). However, English remains largely unaffected by these shared developments and develops mostly independently, but this observation is primarily based on qualitative analyses (Visser, forthcoming). The present study is a follow-up to Visser (forthcoming) to analyse how the distribution patterns of the Old and Middle English adverbs of degree change over time using GAMs. The results are subsequently compared to the aforementioned data from High German.

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Double-headed Antecedent-Contained Deletion and interrupting clauses

Gertrud de Vries (gepensioneerd)

Kennedy (2008:96) proposed the Antecedent Contained Ellipsis generalization (ACE) to account for ungrammatical double-headed ACDs (D-ACDs) like (1b). Sauerland (2004) adapted this proposal to account for the grammatical D-ACD (2a) and proposed the Copy Identity account. However, in a framework using parallel clauses in ellipsis, their analyses can be shown to be incorrect.

(1) a   Polly visited every town Eric did visit

     b   *Polly visited every town located in a country   Eric did visit

(2) a   Polly visited every town that is near the one Eric did visit

     b   *Polly visited every town that is near the lake Eric did visit

D-ACDs contain interrupting CPs (i-CPs, cf. Kluck 2011), and are only allowed if they abide by the Inner Antecedent-constraint (cf. Chung, Ladusaw & McCloskey 1995) and the I-Verb Constraint.

Our analysis provides a consistent solution for the structure and reconstruction of sentences (1a-b) and (2a-b).

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The at issue issue

Mark de Vries (University of Groningen)

Intuitively, parentheticals – including appositive material – present side-information of some sort. This may involve new propositional content. Similar to the situation for presuppositions, however, the information appears to be backgrounded. In the literature, this is often characterized as 'not at issue'. There is a debate about nominal appositions in particular. According to Ott & Onea (contra Griffiths and various others), especially reformulating appositions can address the question under discussion, with consequences for their possible structural analysis. Nevertheless, it is important to see that there are different ways to define at issue (with different tests involved to establish this), as Koev and others noted; in addition, the linear position of the apposition – sentence-medial adjacent to the anchor, or sentence-final – is relevant. In this talk, I will try to shed light on the following related questions:

- What is the best way to characterize parentheticals?
- What is the effect of linear position, and why?
- How do parentheticals other than appositions (such as comment clauses and and-parentheticals) behave according to various at issue tests?

Translating inclusive language from German to French: the case of Blutbuch/Hêtre pourpre

Thom Westveer (Universiteit van Amsterdam)

Languages differ in terms of strategies used to derive (non-binary) inclusive language. In languages such as English or Swedish (e.g., Gustafsson-Sendén et al., 2015), pronouns present the primarily target, whereas in languages such as French or German, inclusive language also affects other parts of grammar, for example noun forms or agreement (Hord, 2016). Although a growing body of work investigates inclusive language from various perspectives, studies on the use of inclusive language are still relatively scarce (e.g., Knisely, 2020, on French; Link, 2024, on German).

The present contribution aims at filling this gap by analysing inclusive language use in a recent German novel (Blutbuch, Kim de l'Horizon, 2022) and its French translation (Hêtre pourpre, 2023). Analysis of the German novel reveals in particular the presence of inclusive gender star forms (e.g., Student*innen 'students') and of the alternative indefinite pronoun, mensch 'one'. Comparison with the French translation shows that inclusive language is even more present in French, in particular within the nominal domain, for instance through adjectival agreement involving new morphemes.

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A production experiment on argument doubling in spoken Dutch

Imke I. Wets (Centre for Language Studies, Radboud Universiteit)

Helen de Hoop

Van Hinsberg and Hendriks (2023) speculate on the basis of a narrative elicitation study that the function of argument doubling, also known as left-dislocation in Dutch, is to mark a referent as a potential topic for the further discourse. However, based on a corpus study of spoken Dutch, Wets et al. (2023) show that at least for proper nouns, Dutch argument doubling mostly occurs when a new referent is introduced into the discourse, while this referent does not necessarily become the topic of the discourse. They hypothesize that argument doubling is a way of giving speakers and/or hearers some extra time to establish and/or process the new discourse referent in the discourse, regardless of whether it will become a discourse-topic after its introduction. In this talk we will present the results of an oral picture description task, where participants are invited to report what is going on in pictures containing either one or more referents, and where the referents in the picture are labelled with names or not.

A typology of alignment splits in verbal indexing

Sjaak de Wit (Universiteit van Amsterdam)

A common type of split ergativity is conditioned by tense and/or aspect in that an ergative/absolutive system occurs in the past tense or the perfective aspect and a nominative/absolutive system occurs in the non-past tense(s) or the imperfective aspect.[1,2] This finding, however, pertains to case marking only. Using a genetically diverse typological database on conditional indexing in 83 languages[3], the present study explores if a similar tendency can be found for indexing. Within the dataset, 22 languages display indexing conditioned by TAM (tense, aspect, mood) factors. In 5 of these languages, the TAM split applied to a specific person/number value only. Within the remaining 17 languages, a clear trend regarding aspect and indexation was found: imperfective, progressive, and non-completive aspect condition a nominative/accusative system while perfective, terminative, and completive aspect condition an ergative/absolutive system. For the factors tense and mood no such clear relationship was found. In terms of aspect, but not tense and mood, these findings correspond with previous literature on split-ergativity in case marking.

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The φ-features of U

Hedde Zeijlstra (Goettingen)

Gurmeet Kaur (Goettingen)

Joeri Vinke (Graz)

Languages often use 3rd person (3P) morphology to refer to an honorific addressee. For instance, the 2nd person (2P) honorific pronoun usted (Spanish) triggers 3P agreement. There are two existing approaches to such honorific pronouns. Approach (i) treats them as syntactically 2P with an additional [HON] feature, which impoverishes 2P in morphology (Ackema & Neeleman 2018, Arregi & Nevins 2018). Approach (ii) treats them as hybrid DPs containing a grammatical 3P and a semantic 2P feature (Adamson & Zompì 2024). We argue that neither approach accounts for the 2P honorific pronoun U in Dutch. Using pronominal modification and imperatives, we show that U does not behave like a 2P pronoun in syntax. We also show that U isn't hybrid either since it does not exhibit the classical 3/4 pattern - in the presence of semantic 2P agreement (possible only with some irregular verbs), U *can* allow a 3P reflexive. We propose that U is 3P in syntax. Exceptional 2P agreement is a matter of lexical idiosyncrasy.