

ALGEMENE VERENIGING VOOR TAALWETENSCHAP

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Aan de leden van de Algemene Vereniging voor Taalwetenschap:

De TIN-dag vindt dit jaar plaats op zaterdag 9 februari 2013 te Utrecht, op Drift 25. Net als vorig jaar maakt de TIN-dag deel uit van de Grote Taaldag, een gezamenlijk initiatief van de AVT, LOT en Anéla. Aansluitend volgt het jaarlijkse Taalgala, waarop ondermeer de AVT/Anéla-dissertatieprijs 2012 wordt uitgereikt.

In dit boekje vindt u de abstracts van de lezingen op de TIN-dag in alfabetische volgorde, op naam van de (eerste) spreker. Er werden dit jaar 88 lezingen aangemeld, die over 11 parallele sessies zijn verdeeld. U vindt het voorlopige programma op de achterkant van het boekje. Houdt u voor eventuele wijzigingen de website van de AVT in de gaten (<http://www.hum.leidenuniv.nl/onderzoek/avt/>).

Tijdens de TIN-dag is er de hele dag koffie en thee verkrijgbaar. Sprekers dienen er rekening mee te houden dat ze tijdens de TIN-dag *geen* gebruik kunnen maken van kopieerfaciliteiten. Iedere zaal heeft de beschikking over een computer en beamer. Als u uw eigen laptop wilt gebruiken, dient u zelf voor de benodigde aansluitkabels te zorgen.

De ledenvergadering van de AVT vindt plaats in zaal 0.02 om 12.45 uur, op Drift 25. De agenda vindt u in dit boekje, evenals de notulen van de jaarvergadering van 2012 en de ledenlijst van de AVT.

Wij hopen u op de komende TIN-dag te mogen begroeten,

namens het bestuur van de AVT,

Bert Botma



Agenda Jaarvergadering AVT

9 februari 2013, 12.45 uur

Drift 25, Utrecht, zaal 0.02

1. Opening en vaststelling agenda
2. Notulen van de jaarvergadering van 4 februari 2012 (bijgevoegd)
3. Mededelingen
4. De LIN-bundel
- 5 .Jaarverslag van de secretaris
6. Jaarverslag van de penningmeester
7. Verslag van de kascommissie
8. Begroting
9. Bestuur

Bert Botma (secretaris) en Jacqueline van Kampen (penningmeester) zijn statutair aftredend en niet herkiesbaar. Het bestuur heeft Björn Köhnlein (Leiden) en Jenny Audring (UvA) bereid gevonden zich verkiesbaar te stellen. Het bestuur stelt voorts voor Marion Elenbaas als nieuwe secretaris te benoemen. De invulling van de rol van penningmeester was bij het ter perse gaan van dit boekje nog niet in een bestuursvergadering besproken. Volgens het bestuursvoorstel ziet het AVT-bestuur er voor het volgend jaar dan als volgt uit:

voorzitter: Rick Nouwen

secretaris: Marion Elenbaas

penningmeester: nog niet bekend

leden: Suzanne Aalberse, Jenny Audring, Anita Auer, Björn Köhnlein

10. Rondvraag

Zie voor eventuele verdere informatie en nagekomen stukken de website van de AVT (<http://www.hum.leidenuniv.nl/onderzoek/avt/>).

Jaarverslag AVT (4 februari 2012; Utrecht, Drift 25, zaal 0.02)

1. *Opening*

Voorzitter Nouwen opent de vergadering om 12:45 uur.

2. *Notulen van de vorige jaarvergadering (d.d. 5 februari 2011)*

De notulen worden goedgekeurd.

3. *Mededelingen*

Er zijn geen mededelingen.

4. *Jaarverslag van de secretaris*

Secretaris Botma meldt geen bijzonderheden.

5. *Jaarverslag van de penningmeester*

Penningmeester van Kampen bespreekt de kostenposten op de jaarrekening.

6. *Verslag van de kascommissie*

De kascommissie (die bestond uit Anita Auer en Moragh Gordon) heeft de boeken goedgekeurd.

7. *Begroting*

De begroting wordt door de vergadering goedgekeurd.

8. *Bestuur*

Marjo van Koppen is statutair aftredend en niet herkiesbaar. Haar plaats wordt overgenomen door Anita Auer. Het AVT-bestuur heeft daardoor thans de volgende samenstelling: Rick Nouwen (voorzitter), Bert Botma (secretaris), Jacqueline van Kampen (penningmeester), Suzanne Aalberse, Anita Auer, Marion Elenbaas.

9. *W.v.t.t.k.*

Anke de Looper (Benjamins) geeft aan de mogelijkheid van een elektronische versie van de LIN-bundel te onderzoeken. Als mogelijkheid wordt geopperd om LIN-bundels 2 á 3 jaar na publicatie elektronisch beschikbaar te maken, omdat hier geen *up-to-date* ledenbestand aan gekoppeld hoeft te worden; het bestuur zal hierover met Benjamins overleggen. De LIN-bundel is blijkbaar niet meegenomen in de ESF/ERIH-lijst, om onduidelijke redenen. Het bestuur besluit om bij de sprekers op de TIN-dag extra de aandacht te vestigen op de LIN-bundel door middel van een wervende tekst, waarin op de voordelen van publiceren in de LIN-bundel wordt gewezen.

10. *Sluiting*

Voorzitter Nouwen sluit de vergadering om 13:30 uur.

AVT/Anéla Dissertatieprijs 2011 – Juryrapport

Dit is het rapport van de jury voor de AVT/Anéla-dissertatieprijs voor 2011. De jury bestond uit Marian Klamer van de Universiteit Leiden, Wilbert Spooren van de Vrije Universiteit, Marjolijn Verspoor van de Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Hedde Zeijlstra van de Universiteit van Amsterdam en Wim Zonneveld van de Universiteit Utrecht, tevens voorzitter, die echter vandaag hier niet kan zijn, ik vervang hem nu om dit juryrapport voor te lezen. Er werden 10 dissertaties voor de prijs voorgedragen. De helft daarvan overleefde de eerste selectie, waaruit er na discussie drie werden geselecteerd voor de tweede en laatste ronde. In beide selectierondes was er opvallend grote overeenkomst tussen de oordelen van de commissieleden. Alle drie de proefschriften werden beoordeeld als bijzonder en excellent in hun soort. Behalve dat waren alle drie proefschriften, zonder dat dat aanvankelijk bij de jury was opgevallen, afkomstig van de Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen.

De drie proefschriften waaruit uiteindelijk de winnaar werd geselecteerd waren de volgende, in alfabetische volgorde:

Susanne Brouwer (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen)
Processing strongly reduced forms in casual speech
Promotor: Anne Cutler

Christian Burgers (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen)
Verbal irony. Use and effects in written discourse
Promotores: Peter Jan Schellens en Margot van Mulken

Sander Lestrade (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen)
The space of case
Promotor: Helen de Hoop

Over elk van deze proefschriften volgt nu eerst het jury-oordeel, daarna wordt de winnaar uitgeroepen.

In Brouwers proefschrift wordt onderzocht in hoeverre sprekers gereduceerde klankvormen anders verwerken en waarnemen dan volle klankvormen. Daarbij is vernieuwend dat zij zich niet richt op de spraak zoals die gewoonlijk onder laboratoriumomstandigheden wordt geëliciteerd, maar op natuurlijke spraak uit corpora, afkomstig uit het Corpus Gesproken Nederlands. In een viertal nauwkeurig uitgevoerde series van experimenten brengt zij aan het licht dat en hoe context, in tamelijk ruime zin, een rol speelt bij de verstaanbaarheid van gereduceerde vormen, en dat de ongereduceerde vorm lijkt te fungeren als basisvorm bij productie. De jury was enorm onder de indruk van de ambachtelijkheid die in dit proefschrift ten toon gespreid wordt. De precieze manier waarop de complexe experimenten zijn opgezet en gerapporteerd en de logica van het onderzoek stralen vakmanschap uit op het allerhoogste niveau. De data zijn consciëntieus geïnterpreteerd en de conclusies zijn legitiem en belangrijk. Bovendien is het proefschrift bijzonder helder en toegankelijk geschreven.

Het onderwerp van het proefschrift van Burgers is de taaltheoretische benadering van het begrip ironie. Wat onmiddellijk opvalt, is de reikwijdte van het onderzoek. We hebben te maken met een onderzoeker die zowel het geesteswetenschappelijke als het maatschappijwetenschappelijke aspect van zijn onderzoek weet te hanteren, en die op beide gebieden een originele bijdrage levert. De jury is onder de indruk van de veelheid aan methodologieën die

Burgers in dit proefschrift op zeer gemakkelijke en adequate wijze weet te combineren. Hij zet corpus-linguïstiek net zo gemakkelijk in als experimenteel onderzoek en taalkundige analyse. Hij geeft een zeer precieze operationalisering van het lastig te hanteren begrip verbale ironie en gebruikt die ook systematisch gedurende het onderzoek. Het werk benadrukt dat ironie in geschreven teksten niet homogeen moet worden opgevat. Hij laat zien dat er wezenlijke verschillen zijn tussen vormen van ironie in verschillende genres en dat verschillende talige markeerders en andere ironiefactoren een belangrijke rol spelen bij de perceptie door luisteraars van complexe en minder complexe vormen van ironie.

Een fenomeen dat eerder vaag en ongrijpbaar leek, is nu conceptueel scherp gedefinieerd, en er mag verwacht worden dat de procedure en bevindingen voor toekomstig onderzoek zeer nuttig zullen zijn. Ook dit proefschrift is bewonderenswaardig helder geschreven. Lestrade opereert in zijn proefschrift op het raakvlak van syntaxis, semantiek en cognitie, met betrekking tot naamvalssystemen. Het proefschrift is uitermate ambitieus: de auteur probeert een allesomvattende naamvalstheorie te formuleren die zowel structurele als ruimtelijke naamvallen onder één noemer kan scharen. Het verschil tussen een accusatief en een naamval die een richting aanduidt, is voor hem slechts gradueel. Hij vergelijkt zijn theorie met die van een reeks voorgangers, taalkundig zeker niet de minste, en om de argumentatie voor zijn eigen aanpak kracht bij te zetten, hanteert hij een grote taaltypologische database en maakt hij diachrone uitstapjes, met name op het gebied van grammaticalisatie. Hij presenteert zijn analyses in Optimality Theory, maar schuwt niet die te verrijken met begrippen uit usage based theorieën, die weer zijn onder te verdelen in functionele, cognitieve en grammaticaliteitstheorieën. Uiteindelijk is zijn bijdrage hoogst origineel. Lestrade schuwt de grote discussies niet. Hij durft positie te nemen in een aantal van de grote debatten rondom de bestudering van het casussysteem in allerlei talen. Hij laat in zijn proefschrift zien overweg te kunnen met een veelheid aan literatuur die uit allerlei theoretische scholen afkomstig is. Ook weet hij zijn argumenten te halen uit een enorme verscheidenheid aan talen. De dissertatie is goed opgezet en gestructureerd, en helder geschreven.

De jury had de moeilijke taak uit deze excellente proefschriften de winnaar te kiezen van de AVT/Anéla-dissertatieprijs 2011. Op grond van het theoretisch lef en het ambitieniveau, de originaliteit, de helderheid van het betoog en de te verwachten impact, heeft de jury uiteindelijk gekozen voor het proefschrift *The space of case* van Sander Lestrade.

Alfabetisch overzicht van ingediende abstracts (inclusief alternates)

Enoch Aboh & Anikó Lipták

Universiteit van Amsterdam and Universiteit Leiden
Sluicing in Gbe

In this talk we are going to discuss the syntax of sluicing in Gbe. Next to ordinary, English-type sluicing found in matrix or embedded questions, Gbe also has sluicing inside free relative clauses, in embedded contexts where the matrix verb, like 'know', can only select for DP categories. We will provide evidence for the relative clause nature of these sluices and show what novel implications this has for the theory of ellipsis licensing.

Lobke Aelbrecht & Will Harwood

GIST, Universiteit Gent
VP ellipsis revisited: Optional deletion of nonfinite auxiliaries

English VP ellipsis (VPE) has received much attention in the literature. However, something that has escaped thorough investigation until recently is the behaviour of non-finite auxiliaries. Are they overt like the finite auxiliary, or do they disappear together with the lexical verb?

It turns out that auxiliaries do not behave alike: *have* is never elided ((1)a), whereas *being* always is ((1)b). Auxiliaries *been* and *be* display optionality: they can be either deleted or remain overt ((1)c,d). We address this issue and argue that the ellipsis site is vP_{prog}, and that the optional deletion is due to optional raising of auxiliaries out of the ellipsis site.

- (1) a. Ted should have seen it, and Robin should ***(have)** [~~seen it~~] too.
- b. Ted is being difficult and Robin is **(*being)** ~~difficult~~ too.
- c. Ted could be eaten by a gorilla, and I could **(be)** [~~eaten by a gorilla~~] too.
- d. Ted might have been chasing a gorilla, but I haven't **(been)** [~~chasing a gorilla~~].

Jenny Audring

University of Amsterdam
Pronouns – Morphology or Syntax?

Personal pronouns puzzle linguists of various disciplines. Syntacticians are working to understand the dependency between pronoun and antecedent noun. Is it agreement or co-reference, and how do we know? Semanticians are wondering whether pronouns have meaning. Does Dutch *zij* express femininity, or does it just mirror the gender of a feminine noun? If the latter, does it mean that Dutch has feminine gender nouns? To the morphologist, the question is most interesting how pronouns acquire their gender and number specification. Is *hij* inherently masculine and singular or are these features contextual in nature? And how should pronominal morphology be understood? Does it make sense to speak of a suppletive paradigm?

The project *Taalportaal*, which spans phonology, morphology and syntax, exposes interesting problems for the demarcation of the linguistic subfields and the treatment of categories that fail to fit neatly into one field or another. This presentation shows how choices

in one domain have consequences in others and discusses the questions above from a typological perspective.

Barend Beekhuizen & Max van Duijn

Universiteit Leiden

Gereedschap voor de geest: Hoe verwantschapstermen ons denkvermogen vergroten

Wat hebben we aan woorden als *oom* en *neef*? Naast evidente communicatieve voordelen boven perifrastische formuleringen als ‘moeders broers zoon’ kan de verankerdheid van zulke begrippen in onze denkroutine cognitieve efficiëntievoordelen opleveren. Stel dat door veelvuldig gebruik een complex begrip geroutiniseerd raakt. Bijvoorbeeld: het met *oom* geassocieerde complex ‘zoon van ouders van ouders die niet Ego’s vader is’ wordt niet langer verwerkt als stapeling van predikaten, maar als één geheel. Het beschikken over dit geroutiniseerde begrip kan dan de *effectieve denkkraft* uitbreiden: de capaciteit van het werkgeheugen en het rekenvermogen worden beter benut omdat ‘oom’ niet langer in meerdere stappen verwerkt hoeft te worden. We evalueren deze hypothese aan de hand van experimenten, waarin Engelstalige subjecten de mogelijkheid van stellingen als *John’s father’s uncle’s daughter’s cousin’s son is John’s brother* beoordelen. Ons onderzoek laat zien dat door geroutiniseerde complexen te gebruiken, redeneringen die uit 10 atomaire stappen bestaan door een overgrote meerderheid van de subjecten vrijwel even correct en snel worden uitgevoerd als redeneringen die uit 5 atomaire stappen bestaan.

Barend Beekhuizen₁, Afsaneh Fazly₂, Aida Nematzadeh₂ & Suzanne Stevenson₂

₁Universiteit Leiden, ₂Universiteit van Toronto

Referentiële onzekerheid, computermodellen en semantische kindertaalcorpora

Een bekend resultaat in de studie naar betekenisverwerving is dat betekenissen van relationele woorden (werkwoorden, voorzetsels) moeilijk te leren zijn uit de situationele context. Veel aandacht is daarom uitgegaan naar de talige en buitentalige factoren die van invloed zijn op het gemak waarmee eerstetaalverwervers deze betekenissen leren, waarbij de meeste studies gebruik maken van experimentele methodes of, recentelijk, computermodellen. Beide methodes bedienen zich, op verschillende wijze, van sterke controle op de aard van de context, in het bijzonder wat betreft de aard en omvang van de ruis en onzekerheid in de leeromgeving. In deze presentatie laten we zien hoe computationele woordbetekenismodellen nauwkeuriger inzicht bieden in de aard en schaal van het leerprobleem. Dit doen we door zo’n model toe te passen op een corpus van kindgerichte taal (Nederlands), gepaard met de handmatig gecodeerde situationele contexten. Dit corpus is het eerste corpus dat, naast geobserveerde objecten, ook handelingen en ruimtelijke staten gecodeerd heeft. Daarnaast bespreken we hoe computermodellen de voorgestelde bevorderlijke rol van verschillende factoren kunnen evalueren.

¹Margot van den Berg, ²Solace Yankson & ³Elvis Yevudey

¹Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, ²KNUST, ³Aston University

The expression of bodily states in the Surinamese Creoles and the Akan and Gbe languages of Ghana

Anger, fever and the hiccups are bodily states that can be expressed in at least 8 different ways in the Surinamese Creoles, ranging from constructions where body parts occur as grammatical subjects to constructions where the undergoer is the grammatical subject, with different verbs meaning ‘hurt’, ‘eat’, ‘be with’, ‘get’ and ‘have’, as in (1).

(1) mi habi hekki; mi kissi hekki; hekki kissi mi (Schumann 1783: 64)

1S have hiccup 1S catch hiccup hiccup catch 1S

‘I have the hiccups.’

In this paper, we compare bodily states expressions in the Surinamese Creoles, in particular 18th century Sranan, to their equivalents in the European and African languages that contributed most significantly to their emergence, i.e. English, Dutch and the Gbe and Akan languages in order to gain a deeper understanding of recipient and source language agentivity in creole formation.

Myrthe Bergstra, Hannah De Mulder & Peter Coopmans

UiL-OTS, Utrecht University

Children’s ability to use speaker certainty in learning novel words

One important cue that children might rely on in learning novel words is the level of certainty that speakers demonstrate in their naming of a novel object. This study presented 52 4-5 year-old Dutch children with a word-learning task in which two puppets each used the same label for a different novel object. In three conditions, puppets lexically expressed their level of speaker certainty (e.g. ‘I know this is a mit’ vs. ‘I think this is a mit’), they used discourse means to convey certainty (e.g. ‘I play with this loads. Yes, a mit’, vs. ‘I’ve never played with this. Well, a mit’) or they combined the two (e.g. ‘I play with this loads. I know this is a mit’ vs. ‘I’ve never played with this. I think this is a mit’). In all conditions, children were more likely to pick the object referred to by the more certain puppet as the referent of the new word, demonstrating that speaker certainty is a relevant cue in the word learning process.

Janine Berns

CLS/Romaanse Talen & Culturen Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

The release of French plosives: a corpus study

Basic descriptions of French pronunciation, which are mainly based on introspection, generally characterize the plosives of this language as neatly released sounds, consisting of an obstruction followed by a smooth release. At the same time, it is commonly noted that the French velars are subject to fronting when followed by a (high) front vowel, but also this phenomenon is not backed up by representative language data, and little is known about the actual strength and spread of this phenomenon.

When listening to spontaneous speech, however, one will quite quickly realize that the plosive releases in hexagonal French are subject to variation. French plosives indeed often have a very neat release, but at the same time, numerous releases can be found where the burst

takes a more or less noisy nature. This presentation examines the quality of the different French plosives in the speech of the participants of 9 surveys of a spoken language database (*PFC*), and addresses both the linguistic and sociolinguistic aspects involved.

Bert Botma & Marijn van 't Veer

University of Leiden/LUCL

Voiced fricatives as a phonological borderline disorder

In phonology, an oft-cited diagnostic for markedness is implication: a segment X is more marked than a segment Y if the presence of X implies the presence of Y. For example, the presence of voiced plosives in a language implies that of voiceless ones, but not vice versa. Surprisingly, typological work on fricatives has shown that “bilabial, dental and palatal non-sibilant fricatives are found to occur without a voiceless counterpart more often than with one” (Maddieson 1984, UPSID; Mielke 2004, P-Base), contrary to what would be expected on the basis of markedness relations.

Our claim is that this problem is only apparent. In most of the languages concerned, the voiced fricatives can be more appropriately analyzed as sonorants. This analysis has an important consequence for the interpretation of intervocalic voicing (e.g., *afa* > *ava*), the diachronic origin of most of the ‘offending’ fricatives in UPSID and P-Base. We analyze intervocalic voicing as sonorization, formalized as the suppression of melodic material.

Patrick Brandt

University of Cologne

Antiphasic Interpretation

An important idea throughout derivational generative theory has been and still is that what gets interpreted in terms of real semantics (SEM) is determined by the cycle (more recently: the phase). Trivially, it appears, only material that makes sense together semantically can also be interpreted together. However, syntax does not know about interpretation, hence nothing prevents it from combining material that yields incoherent, up to, in particular, contradictory semantics. We argue this may happen productively to the extent that the grammar in question features an interface repair mechanism that puts semantically offensive material aside for it to be interpreted elsewhere, namely, specifically, with regard to material operated in the higher cycle. The most prominently observed effect are special temporal, aspectual or modal interpretations that could have been achieved otherwise, but only with more effort. We present pseudoreflexives (inchoatives, middles) and certain comparative and infinitival structures as cases in point.

Jeroen Breteler

Utrecht University

Modeling Metrical Stress Acquisition through Alignment Constraint Induction

Previous literature on the computational modeling of metrical stress acquisition often stipulates constraints and tries to solve a re-ranking task. In contrast, the present proposal models acquisition through constraint induction. Using words as input, the model makes statistical observations on the alignment of prosodic categories. It is online and frequency-

dependent, similar to GLA (Boersma 1997). Consistent alignment behavior is generalized into constraints (cf. StaGe, Adriaans & Kager 2010). The model builds an OT grammar that reflects the metrical stress system of the input language. Crucially, the model does not receive information on the underlying prosodic structure of input words; it uses the induced constraints to reduce parsing ambiguity. The model allows for different specifications of the prosodic hierarchy, facilitating comparisons between different theoretical perspectives. The presentation will discuss performance on quantity-insensitive binary and ternary rhythms and bidirectional and unbounded systems, comparing results for the 'traditional' prosodic hierarchy to a hierarchy with ternary feet, as argued for in (Kager 2012).

Simone Buijs, Sabine van Reijen & Fred Weerman

University of Amsterdam/ACLC

Disentangling V2 and final-position effects in the acquisition of agreement

Song, Sundara & Demuth (2009) argue that there are sentence-position effects for English third person singular -s. Children's production of this suffix is much better in sentence final position than in sentence medial position. Dutch work on acquisition has suggested that V2 is a factor that may influence children's production of finiteness. Children prefer to prevent V2 and therefore they resort to so-called dummies (*Papa doet een boek lezen* 'Daddy does a book read') and they make less inflectional mistakes if V2 does not take place (cf. Van Kampen 1997, Zuckerman 2001, Blom & De Korte 2008, Weerman, Duinmeijer & Orgassa 2011 a.o.). The question is how these two factors ('advantage of final position' and 'advantage of avoidance of V2') relate to each other. In order to find out we tested Dutch children's behavior in sets of sentence where we can disentangle the two factors, namely sentences with and without PP-over-V.

Lucas van Buuren

Linguavox.nl

Rhythm, rhythmicity, rhythmicality and the genesis of speech

There seems considerable consensus that speech developed out of the 'rhythmicity' of dancing, chanting... (e.g. Knight 1998, Dunbar 2004:133ff, Stringer 2012:121). However, rhythm and rhythmicity tend to be simply taken for granted, while the latter evidently requires (human) rhythmic awareness/control or 'rhythmicality'. The reason is not far to seek. Since the Alexandrine concepts of iambs, trochees, dactyli, etc., nothing much has been added to our understanding of rhythm. Indeed, one may say that rhythmicality is a gigantic hiatus in linguistics and other human behaviour sciences. After demonstrating that English has a 3-tier rhythmic structure with 4 degrees of 'beat' (and postulating that as a linguistic universal) I shall attempt an update of my definition of rhythmicality in van Buuren (2005) (iacus.org/volumes/31). Secondly, a scenario will be proposed for the evolution of human rhythmicality out of bipedalism some 100,000 grannies ago. Time allowing, some suggestions will finally be made regarding the development of speech and syntax out of vocal rhythmicity.

Johanneke Caspers & Milena Mikołajczyk

University of Leiden/LUCL

‘Geld als ijs hebben’, invloed van de moedertaal op productie van idiomen in een tweede taal

Volgens Kellerman (1977) vermijden tweedetaalsprekers in het algemeen het letterlijk vertalen van idiomen uit hun moedertaal, omdat ze aanvoelen dat deze taalspecifiek zijn en dus niet kunnen worden getransfereerd. Dit lijkt echter een te simpele voorstelling van zaken. Transfer op het gebied van idiomen is al empirisch bewezen (o.a. Irujo 1984 en 1993) en er zijn verschillende factoren gevonden die deze transfer kunnen bevorderen. In een studie naar productie van Nederlandse idiomen door moedertaalsprekers van het Pools werden twee factoren onder de loep genomen: de vertaalbaarheid van idiomen (vertaalbaar, deels vertaalbaar en onvertaalbaar) en de gevorderdheid van de tweedetaalsprekers (een, twee of vier jaar Nederlandse les achter de rug). De resultaten van een invul- en een vertaaltaak bevestigen het optreden van transfer en laten een significant effect van beide factoren en een interactie daartussen zien.

Robert Cirillo

University of Amsterdam

Why all John’s friends are Dutch, not German: On differences in West Germanic in the interaction between universal quantifiers and genitives

The following discrepancy exists in the West Germanic languages in the way the universal quantifier interacts with genitive nouns:

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| (1) | a. All John’s friends... | (2) | a.i. All friends *(of) John’s |
| | b. Al Jans vrienden... | | a.ii. *All friends of John |
| | c. *All(e) Johanns Freunde | | b.i. Alle vrienden van Jan |
| | | | b.ii. *Alle vrienden (van) Jans |
| | | | c. Alle Freunde Johanns |

Within a generative framework I will discuss the insights that these data can provide us into movement within DP or QP. The relevant topics include base-positions, final landing sites, definiteness, the assignment of thematic roles, and the assignment of case. I will also present reasons for analysing possessive adjectives like *my/mijn/mein* differently from genitive nouns like *John’s/Jans/Johanns*.

Crit Cremers

Universiteit Leiden/LUCL

Betekenis ontkent structuur, grammatika is onvolledig en het lexikon orakelt

Stel dat syntaxis draait op unifikatie en konstituenten bepaalt. Stel dat semantiek drijft op kompositie en over gevolgtrekkingen gaat. Dan kun je laten zien dat konstituenten en gevolgtrekkingen – de twee empirische ankers van de grammatika – zelden of nooit samenvallen. De vorm- en betekenisanalyse van *behalve*-zinnen – *elke filosoof drinkt behalve ik* – onthult dat syntaxis en semantiek onverenigbare algebra’s belichamen. Bijgevolg zijn belangrijke grammatische stellingen van de vorm *deze gestructureerde zin heeft die*

gestructureerde zin als semantisch gevolg niet af te leiden met puur syntactische en semantische middelen. De grammatika is daarom op zijn eigen manier onvolledig, zoals elk formeel systeem, onder *elke* serieuze syntaxis en elke serieuze semantiek, symbolisch, probabilistisch of anderszins. Die onvolledigheid is alleen te ontlopen – als je dat al zou willen – door toe te geven op de kwaliteit van de syntaxis of de semantiek. Wie de onvolledigheid van de grammatika koestert, is evenwel aangewezen op lexikale orakels om semantische gevolgtrekkingen-tegen-de-struktuur-in te identificeren. Voor *behalve* wordt zo'n orakel, dat konstituenten toch aan gevolgtrekkingen koppelt, aangeboden.

Crit Cremers

Universiteit Leiden/LUCL

Taalkunde in Nederland de grammatika voorbij (discussie)

Het zwaartekracht-programma *Language in Interaction* (Hagoort e.a, bijna 30 miljoen NWO-euro in tien jaar) herbergt een keur aan gelauwerde geleerden, absorbeert een hoop-hoop geld, gaat zeer over taal en gaat goeddeels voorbij aan grammatika. De inhoud van de aanvraag laat zien dat grammatisch onderzoek nauwelijks aan bod komt of kan gaan komen in deze miljoenendans. De aanhechting van eerst *John* en dan *Mary* aan *loves* is 't wel zo'n beetje wat de problematisering van grammatische vraagstukken betreft. Wellicht hebben bij de toewijzing onderzoeksvragen geen bepalende rol gespeeld. Toch gaat *Language in Interaction* de agenda voor gesubsidieerd taalkundig onderzoek in het koninkrijk domineren. Gezien de onhollandse massa van het programma, lijkt de vergeten wetenschap van de grammatika qua bekostiging voorlopig aan de kant te zitten. Beleid, *collateral damage*, niksaandehanda of eigen-schuld-dikke-bult? Wie het (ook niet) weet, mag het zeggen.

Roberta D'Alessandro,

University of Leiden/LUCL

On micro- and macrosyntactic variation

The Borer-Chomsky conjecture as formulated by Mark Baker (2008) states that all parameters of variation are attributable to featural setups on functional heads. Here, it is shown that this statement is essentially true and is substantiated in the microvariation between northern and southern Italian varieties, and in the macrovariation between Italian dialects and split-ergative languages. Northern dialects differ from southern ones because of the presence vs absence of subject clitics, and the absence vs presence of person-driven auxiliary selection. The hypothesis will be explored that southern dialects differ from northern dialects minimally, and only in the locus of an extra functional head encoding person features, doubling the subject. This ϕ -head creates the clitic and the auxiliary split. Furthermore, the macrogroup of Italian dialects also differs minimally from some split-ergative languages because of the valued/unvalued nature of the features found on this extra ϕ -head.

Marijke De Belder

HUBrussel

Linking phonemes are class markers

Nominal left hand parts of compounds may be followed by the linking phonemes (henceforth LPs) *-en* and *-s* in Dutch, as in *kat-en-staart* ‘cat-EN-tail’ and *varken-s-hok* ‘pig-S-pen’. The stem in the compound’s left hand part selects the LP. I show that these so-called LPs are markers of noun classes. I further argue that Dutch main plural markers *-en* and *-s* are realizations of both a plural feature and class features. Through the subset principle, they can realize class features or plurality and class features. This analysis explains why LPs are restricted to nominal left hand parts, that experiments show that native speakers associate LPs with plural markers, although they are not realizations of the feature [plural] and that LPs and plural markers are formally and distributionally related. It further explains why the distribution of LPs is determined by conceptual notions such as animacy (*veter-drop* vs. *dokter-s-jas*), countability (*kat-en-staart* vs. *melk-fles*), edibility (*gerst-e-bier* vs. *riet-gras*), ... (see Mattens 1970, 1984). Such notions are the hallmark of noun classes.

Marijke De Belder & Marjo van Koppen

HUBrussel & Utrecht University

High fashion in the low countries: AN(N) compounds in Dutch

In this talk we argue that there are three subtypes of AN(N) compounds in Dutch. They are illustrated in (1)-(3):

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) hoog-seizoen-uitverkoop
high-season-sales
‘high season sales’ | (2) hoog-e-school-student
high-INFL-school-student
‘highschool student’ |
| (3) kaal-e-kat-adoptie
Hairless-INFL-cat-adoption
‘adoption of hairless eats’ | |

The first two types are lexicalized, whereas the third type is fully productive. Only type 2 is always idiomatic. Lexicalist approaches to word-formation often attach theoretical significance to idiomaticity or being lexicalized. Morphology is taken to be the realm of lexicalization, whereas syntax is responsible for productive, transparent formations. Ackema & Neeleman (2008) have analyzed Dutch AN(N)s accordingly. In this talk we show that this stance is empirically untenable. We demonstrate that type 2 patterns structurally with type 3. Structural properties thus cross-cut semantic properties. We argue alternatively that all compounds are built in syntax. The syntactic structure may differ, though. The [AN] constituent may be either a combination of bare roots (type 1) or it may be an NP which hosts an AP (type 2 and 3).

Liesbeth De Clerck

University of Leiden/LUCL

Involvement in terms of contrast

The semantics of the Dutch word *zelf* ('self') can be analyzed from different points of view. Just like pronouns, *zelf* refers but not independently. *Zelf* gets its reference through association with a DP. In the following CGN example, *zelf* is associated with the pronoun *ik* ('I'). The reference of this DP is the associated referent.

Gaan jullie nog naar Wenen of mag ik mee?Maar dan moet ik 't zelf betalen.

Are you going to Vienna or can I go with?But then I have to pay it myself.

It is a unique referent, picked by *zelf* from a set with alternative referents, people who could pay the journey for this person. The associated referent has two roles: make the journey and pay it. Due to this second role, the associated referent is unique, this means different from the alternatives. The question that I answer in this lecture is, if in general this difference can be translated in terms of contrast.

Chantal van Dijk & Peter Coopmans

Utrecht University/UiL OTS

On the acquisition of *daar* and *er*

Schafer & Roeper (2000) have traced the acquisition order of the various occurrences of *there* in English monolingual children. One of their claims is that expletive *there* triggers the emergence of *there* as a discourse anaphor. Taking their approach as a starting point, we report here on a similar search (limited so far) that we have carried out on files from Dutch corpora in CHILDES, focussing on the two equivalents *daar* and *er*. Dutch children face a particular acquisition puzzle in having to deal with both of these equivalents for "there". We will present three main outcomes so far: (i) Deictic *daar* emerges before *er*. (ii) The results suggest that the children use a 'one word, one meaning' strategy when acquiring *daar* and *er*. (iii) Discourse anaphoric *daar* may emerge before expletive *er* in children's speech. This last finding conflicts with Schafer & Roeper's claim about potential triggers for discourse anaphora.

Jan Don, Paula Fenger & Olaf Koeneman

1University of Amsterdam & 2Radboud University Nijmegen

Micro-variation as a tool for linguistic analysis

There are many analyses of the present tense agreement paradigm of Standard Dutch (-∅ in 1sg, -t in 2/3sg and -en in the plural), and there are many analyses that account for the fact that in the 2nd person singular another morpheme appears on the verb in inversion order (*jij loopt* versus *loop-∅ jij* 'you walk'). It is hard to determine what the best analysis is. We approach this issue from a micro-variational angle. On the basis of 267 paradigms in straight and inversion order from different dialects (SAND database, Meertens Instituut), we formulate four exceptionless generalizations on paradigm structure. Although phonological erosion and reanalysis of subject pronouns into agreement affixes can account for the overwhelming variation, they fail to account for these generalizations. Under the assumption that the generalizations reflect properties of the language acquisition process, the analysis of a

single variety – such as Standard Dutch – must be compatible with these four generalizations. We will propose the first analysis that achieves this goal.

Annemarie van Dooren & Lotte Hendriks

Utrecht University

The Resultative: An afterthought

Supporting Simpson's 1983 DOR, we argue that resultative small clauses are obligatorily object-oriented. Following Matushansky et al. (2012) we propose that in Dutch, as in English, apparent subject-oriented resultatives (*The wise men followed the star to Bethlehem*) are actually path-denoting adjuncts. Examples like *John jumped into the ditch* (Hoekstra & Mulder 1990) support our analysis, since the verb becomes unaccusative; small clauses with path PP predicates will be shown to be independently available in Dutch with a copula or modal verb (*Jan is/moet naar Parijs*, in contrast with the English **John is/must to Paris*). Based on their behaviour with respect to extraposition, expletive subjects and stacking, we argue that apparent subject-oriented resultatives like *het park door* in (1) have to be analysed as colon phrases (Koster 2000, De Vries 2011, Ott & De Vries 2012): instances of right-dislocation that serve as a background or a further specification of the event.

(1) De kinderen speelden haasje-over het park door.

The children played leapfrog the park through
'The children played leapfrog through the park'.

Marion Elenbaas

University of Leiden/LUCL

The status of English and Dutch light verbs: Evidence from argument structure

I investigate the argument structure of Light Verbs (LVs) in English and Dutch (as in *give a scream/een gil geven* and *take a look/een kijkje nemen*) from a synchronic and diachronic perspective. The aim is to shed light on their status, a central issue in the literature on LVs cross-linguistically. Key points in the debate are whether LVs are lexical, functional or perhaps semi-lexical and whether or not they are an intermediate stage on the grammaticalisation cline between full verb and auxiliary. Some LVs, such as the Japanese LV *suru* (Grimshaw & Mester 1988), have been argued to lack argument structure, but LVs in other languages have been shown to possess (incomplete/underspecified) argument structure (see Butt & Geuder 2001 on English and Hollebrandse 1993 on Dutch). Defending the latter view for English and Dutch LVs, I argue that they belong to the category V and show that they follow their own pathway of diachronic development (not necessarily a grammaticalisation pathway as Brinton & Traugott 2005 suggest for English).

Anja Goldschmidt

Utrecht University/UiL OTS

Dutch Spatial Prepositions in a cross-linguistic Context

A lot of work has been done to determine the meaning of Dutch spatial prepositions (e.g. Cuyckens 1991; Bowerman 1996; Beliën 2002). Most of this work has been done on Dutch alone, and has not taken into consideration other languages.

The approach in this paper is to situate Dutch spatial prepositions in a cross-linguistic context. I develop an optimality theoretic (OT) system to generate spatial meanings. Based on the Topological Relations Pictures Series (Bowerman & Pederson, 1992), I formulate several features that serve to distinguish spatial situations. These features then form markedness and faithfulness constraints in OT. The constraints are ranked differently in order to generate different languages from the same set of universals.

For example, the direction of support is “faithfully” expressed in Dutch (*aan*: support from the side; *op*: support from below), but not “marked” in English (*on*: support from either the side or below). The Dutch language data are collected by myself, the data from other languages are collected mostly by Levinson & Wilkins (2006).

Ileana Grama, Frank Wijnen & Annemarie Kerkhoff

Utrecht University/UiL OTS

Perceptual cues to learning: Modelling the acquisition of morpho-syntactic dependencies in an artificial grammar learning paradigm

Artificial grammar learning studies have shown that both adults and infants can track non-adjacent dependencies (NADs) in strings of unfamiliar speech (aXb, cf. Gomez, 2002). This capacity has been claimed to underlie early sensitivity to morpho-syntactic dependencies (*is baking* bread) in natural languages (Santelmann & Jusczyk, 1998). In natural languages, elements that engage in morpho-syntactic dependencies belong to the functional category – and are usually perceptually ‘reduced’ compared to lexical elements (verbs, nouns, etc.). We ask if this perceptual ‘distinctiveness’ could, in principle, affect the way morpho-syntactic dependencies are detected, and, more generally, if perceptual factors play a role in learning NADs. We test dependency-learning in a simple aXb artificial grammar across 3 acoustic conditions: Emphasized, Lexical and Functional, varying the perceptual properties of the dependent elements a_b while keeping the X tokens constant. Results suggest that perceptual factors play a crucial role in NAD-learning.

Nynke de Haas

Radboud University Nijmegen/CLS

The Northern Subject Rule in Northern Middle English and after: Historical dialectology and morpho-syntactic variation

The Northern Subject Rule (NSR) is a pattern of variation in which verb endings are constrained by two factors: subject type (personal pronoun versus NP) and adjacency (presence/absence of subject-verb adjacency). The pattern applies variably in some contemporary dialects, but has traditionally been seen as categorical in Northern Middle English.

I will present data from a detailed study of the NSR and related variation in Northern and Northern/Eastern Midlands dialects of early Middle English (based mainly on the LAEME corpus), and relate it to a similar study of late Middle English data (from the MEG-C corpus) and modern dialect studies. The evidence shows that there is some continuity in the type of variation found in the application of the pattern: ever since early Middle English, many varieties with a subject effect have not displayed an adjacency effect. I will also discuss the influence on verbal morphology of various syntactic constructions leading to nonadjacency.

Will Harwood

Universiteit Gent/GIST

Phased and confused: celebrating the uniqueness of progressive aspect under a phase-based analysis

In this talk I argue that the clause-internal phase, in English at least, is larger than traditionally assumed, extending as far as the progressive aspectual layer of the main clausal spine when such projections are present. This is evidenced by VP ellipsis, VP fronting, idioms and existential constructions in English. This implies that a variable approach to phases is required. Specifically I claim that the phase is determined by the last item to be merged from the sub-numeration, irrespective of what that item is. Since progressive aspect in English demonstrates predicate-like properties, it should be considered to constitute a part of the lower sub-numeration of the clause. This means that when progressive aspect is present, it is the last item to be merged from the lower sub-numeration, so it is able to project the clause internal phase as opposed to v° .

Willemijn Heeren¹, Sarah Bibyk², Christine Gunlogson² & Mike Tanenhaus²

¹ Universiteit Leiden/LUCL, ² University of Rochester, NY

Gotta whispered boundary tone

We investigated prosodic processing in whispered speech, that is speech in which a main cue to intonation – the fundamental frequency – is missing. Earlier work has demonstrated that prosody can be perceived in whisper, but generally not as accurately as in normal speech. We examined the temporal integration of prosodic information expressing different speech acts, that is the online interpretation of boundary tones.

A targeted language game was developed in which we could naturally embed minimal pairs of utterances for which prosody was decisive in distinguishing between an intended assertion and question, through H% versus L% boundary tones. Crucially, the participant's action, and thus eye-movements, differed for assertions and questions.

Initially, many trials – especially statements – were misinterpreted, but as the game progressed numbers of misinterpreted statements decreased. On correctly interpreted trials, participants' fixation patterns were consistent with sensitivity to prosodic cues, suggesting that participants tuned in to prosody. Additional acoustic analyses suggest that this tuning may be necessary because acoustic realizations of whispered prosody differ among speakers.

Ben Hermans

Meertens Institute

H's do not contribute to weight

Zec claims that H in Serbo-Croatian contributes to weight. This explains why a toneless moramoraic foot is not allowed; its size is insufficient. If it does have a high tone it is allowed, because then its size is sufficient. The phenomenon that can be explained by this foot typology is the lengthening accompanying yer in toneless words.

The problem of this account is that it is not clear which constraint regulates the relation between H and foot size. I propose that the H-effects can be explained in terms of the yer. A yer does not project to the stress plane, unless under pressure. If it does not, as in toneless

words, then the preceding vowel must be lengthened, due to Minimal Size. If, on the other hand, a word has a tone, then, for reasons to be shown, the yer does project a position on the stress plane. Then the pre-yer vowel does not lengthen, because yer itself contributes to size.

^{1,2}**Frans Hinskens**, ³**Björn Köhnlein** & ^{1,3}**Marc van Oostendorp**

¹Meertens Institute, ²VU University Amsterdam, ³University of Leiden/LUCL

General patterns and sociolinguistic variation in Dutch stress assignment. First findings from a recent large-scale web survey

Despite extensive studies, the insights into Dutch stress have not converged on a consensus regarding the nature of stress assignment. In the past, many authors have assumed that the Dutch stress system is quantity-sensitive, and that the structure of the last two syllables of a word determines the location of primary stress. Yet these analyses have recently been questioned. Moreover, next to nothing is known so far about potential regional or sociolinguistic variation.

Zooming in on a coherent subset of data from a large-scale online survey on stress assignment with almost 1,750 native speakers of Dutch and 1,900 items (largely unknown biblical names), this paper contributes to our understanding of the general phonological patterns and allows for a first-time evaluation of regional as well as various social and cultural factors (including religious background) influencing stress assignment.

Marko Hladnik

Utrecht University

Types of resumption in Slavic relative clauses

Starting with Slovene, we explore the patterns of relative clause (RC) resumption and argue that the common alternative ways of forming a RC we find in Slavic languages share one and the same syntactic derivation, with differences arising at PF due to recoverability considerations. Secondly, the necessity to keep apart three types of resumption with distinct properties, which have often been conflated under the same label in the literature, is demonstrated. Resumption as repair differs from obligatory resumption as a primary strategy in RC, whereas yet another type is driven by processing, not syntax. Finally, we argue that apparent optionality of resumption such as we find in Serbo-Croatian and Polish has deeper syntactic causes, and is conditioned by case morphology paradigms.

Eric Hoekstra

Fryske Akademy, KNAW

Sommige or sommigen?

Quantifiers used without a following noun may either be written with *-en* or with *-e*. There is disagreement among linguists both about what the actual usage is and about what the prescriptive rules should be, compare Hermkens (1971), Van Haeringen (1971), Den Hertog (1973) and the ANS. This problem exists in Dutch and in Frisian in much the same way. On the basis of corpus research with the Frisian Language Corpus, I will identify three factors which are relevant for the choice between *-en* and *-e*:

- the semantics of the antecedent of the quantifier (person or not)
- the specific lexical item involved (low degree versus medium degree quantifiers)
- the syntactic position involved (partitive, apposition, topic position)

Lotte Hogeweg

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen
Conflicts in lexical interpretation

In this talk I will propose that our mental lexicon consists of rich semantic representations and that when two representations are combined, a conflict may arise between elements (semantic features) of those representations. I will discuss the results of a lexical decision experiment that was designed to capture the conflict between semantic features. It was tested whether the interpretation of coerced nouns like stone lion involves the suppression of initially activated features like “roars”. The results show that features of the noun that are incompatible with the adjective–noun combination are initially primed but lose their advantage over the unrelated control at about 700 ms, where features that are compatible with the adjective–noun combination (e.g. “mane”) are still primed at that point in time.

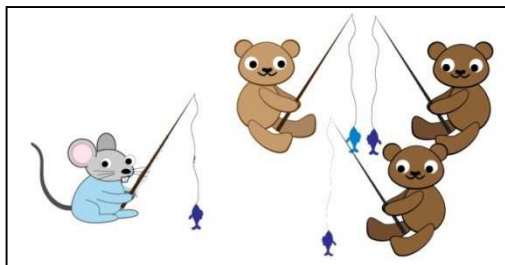
Bart Hollebrandse, Jennifer Spenader & Petra Hendriks

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

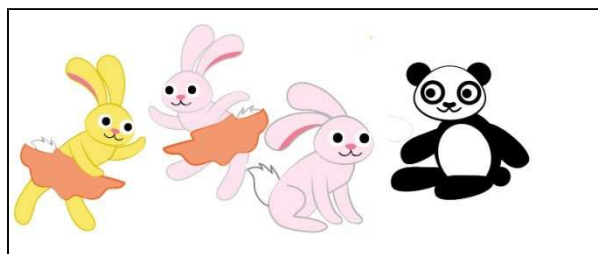
How conservative are children? comparing the Dutch quantifier *al* with the focus particle *alleen*

The property of conservativity is generally considered to be universal in natural language. We ask the question to which extent children obey this property while acquiring language. We contrasted the conservative quantifier *al* “all” with the non-conservative focus particle *alleen* “only”.

We tested 46 Dutch children between 4 and 6 (mean age 5;4; age range: 4;4 – 6;3) on a 2x2 design. They were tested on a picture - verification task. The results show that these children violate the property of conservativity: children refer to the extra mouse in the left picture and the extra panda in the right picture. We conclude from this that children do not always obey conservativity and this aspect are not led by the universality of conservativity.



Al / alleen de beren vissen
'All / only bears are fishing.'



Al / alleen de konijnen dansen
'All / only the rabbits are dancing.'

Helen de Hoop & Ferdy Hubers

Radboud University Nijmegen

On the choice between *groter als* and *groter dan* in spoken Dutch

According to prescriptive grammar rules of Dutch, the complementizer *dan* ‘than’ should be used in comparative constructions of inequality. In everyday language use, however, there appears to be variation between *dan* and *als* ‘as’ in this type of context. In order to find out why and when people use one comparative marker or the other, we examined the use of these markers in the Spoken Dutch Corpus (CGN). In this talk we will present the results of our study. We found that the use of *dan* is overall more common than *als* in comparative constructions of inequality, even though from a linguistic point of view *als* might be favored. The choice between *als* and *dan* turns out to strongly correlate with the level of education. This presumably reflects the influence of the prescriptive rule taught at school, prohibiting the use of *als* in comparatives of inequality.

Riny Huijbregts

Utrecht University/OTS

Order!

Some approaches to language (i.e. most of cognitive computational science and evolutionary dynamics) are in denial of its existence, often reflecting an empiricist bias, recycling behaviorist or structuralist ideas in new computational terms, but, invariably incorporating hidden assumptions that beg the relevant questions. Despite claims to the contrary, *discrete infinity* (a uniquely human and domain-specific property) does not derive from domain-general learning or other cognitive systems. Furthermore, linguistic recursion is unlike recursion in insect navigation or visual perception. The combinatorial operation that yields *digital infinity* seems an irreducible element, which uniquely characterizes human language. An important question then is: What exactly do we mean by this operation and how special is it? Two views have been proposed: Chomsky’s “analytic” notion of *Merge* vs. Kayne’s “holistic” version of it. These notions are conceptually dissimilar and have different empirical consequences, some of which will be discussed and evaluated. We will argue basically that simplest *Merge*, dissociating defining properties of phrase structure, is a prime candidate for explanatory adequacy.

Jan H. Hulstijn

Universiteit van Amsterdam/ACLCL

Hoe groot is de gemeenschappelijke woordenschat van volwassen moedertaalsprekers van het Nederlands?

Om enkele fundamentele kwesties op het gebied van eerstetaalverwerving, tweedetaalverwerving, en tweetaligheid te kunnen oplossen, is het nodig een hulptheorie van taalvaardigheid te formuleren. Ik presenteer een theorie van taalvaardigheid en de daarbij horende hypothesen. De theorie onderscheidt ‘basic language cognition’ (BLC) van ‘higher language cognition’ (HLC). BLC is de talige cognitie die alle volwassen moedertaalsprekers van een taal gemeen hebben. In een door NWO gesubsidieerd onderzoek, namen Andringa, Olsthoorn, Van Beuningen, Schoonen en Hulstijn aan 246 volwassen Nederlandstaligen,

verschillend in vooropleiding en leeftijd, een aantal taaltaken af, waaronder een woordenschattoets, samengesteld op basis van frequentiegegevens uit de CELEX database. De omvang van de gemeenschappelijke receptieve woordenschat van deze proefpersonen bleek circa 7000 woordfamilies te bedragen.

Pablo Irizarri

Radboud University Nijmegen/CLS, International Max Planck Research School for Language Sciences

Datives in Heritage Spanish and Moroccan Arabic in the Netherlands

The present study looks at two groups of *heritage speakers* in the Netherlands: Chileans and Moroccans. The former have Spanish as L1, the latter Moroccan Arabic (MA). Both groups have Dutch as L2 and consist of first generation (adult L2-onset) and second generation (early L2-onset) speakers. Spanish and Moroccan Arabic are similar in the way datives are formed and the range of contexts in which they can be applied. Dutch is quite different in these respects. What happens to Spanish and Moroccan Arabic datives in the heritage situation, with forces such as attrition, incomplete acquisition and influence from Dutch? Elicited production data revealed a marked decrease of constructions involving dative clitics (Spanish) or suffixes (MA) among the speakers with low exposure to the home language. I will argue mainly for an explanation in terms of L1-processing limitations.

Dany Jaspers

CRISP-HUBrussel, FormL-KULeuven

More nonnatural concepts

There is a surprising homology between colour percepts and quantifier concepts, which manifests itself in parallel lexicalisation asymmetries. For logical operators Horn and others have discussed the artificial nature of the single-item lexicalisation *nand* for the propositional operator in the Boethian O-corner. In the realm of colour terms, *cyan* is similarly nonnatural. To prove that the lexical parallelism drawn is not a facile false analogy, it will be shown to be due to a general concept formation constraint. The latter not only makes sense of the abovementioned parallel asymmetries, but crucially generalizes to much other functional lexis (demonstratives, person, etc.) and to other lexical root domains (Seuren & Jaspers). On the theoretical front, the colour/logic homology suggests that basic conceptual oppositions may well be innate patterns deeply rooted in the physiological structure of human cognition.

Heidi Klockmann

Utrecht University/UiL OTS

Deriving agreement mismatches with Polish numerals

Agreement mismatches, i.e. mismatches between the features of the probe and would-be goal, are surprisingly common with numerals. In languages such as Inari Sami and Polish, the presence of a numeral produces a mismatch between the number marking on the noun and verb. For example, Polish numerals five and greater consistently lead to (neuter) singular marking on the verb, in contrast to the plural of the noun:

- (1) a. *ptaki* *spaty*
 bird.M.PL.NOM slept.NON-VIR.PL
 ‘Birds slept’
 b. *pięć* *ptaków* *spato*
 five bird.M.PL.GEN slept.N.SG
 ‘Five birds slept’

In this talk, I argue that agreement mismatches in Polish are cases of default agreement (Preminger, 2011), triggered by an inability of the probe to find a proper goal. Because the numeral is a phi- incomplete noun and the noun itself is pre-marked as genitive, neither can serve as a proper goal; this leads to default agreement, which in Polish is neuter singular. I also discuss gender-induced agreement mismatches.

^{1,2}Hanne Kloots & ¹Steven Gillis

^{1,2}Universiteit Antwerpen, ²Artesis Hogeschool Antwerpen

Klinkers XS: vocaalverkorting in Vlaamse en Nederlandse uitspraakgidsen

Makers van uitspraakgidsen zijn vaak excellente observatoren. In deze bijdrage onderzoeken we hoe in Vlaamse en Nederlandse uitspraakhandboeken wordt omgegaan met de zgn. “vocaalverkorting” in het Nederlands. Bij dat fenomeen worden fonologisch lange klinkers in onbeklemtoonde, open syllaben (bv. *moment*, *villa*) gerealiseerd als hun fonologisch korte pendant (bv. m[o]ment > m[ɔ]ment, vill[a] > vill[ɑ]). Vocaalverkorting is tot nu toe vooral besproken in de Vlaamse normatieve literatuur en wordt doorgaans op relatief milde toon ontmoedigd. Sommige auteurs beperken zich tot voorbeelden, anderen geven ook een korte fonetische omschrijving. Er wordt vooral gefocust op verkorting in de eerste, onbeklemtoonde syllabe. Het wordeinde krijgt beduidend minder aandacht. De verkorting van [a] tot [ɑ] (bv. balans) stuit vaak op minder weerstand dan verkorting van [e], [i], [o] en [y]. Deze tendensen zijn in verband te brengen met bevindingen uit de fonologische vakliteratuur. Heel opmerkelijk: in de Waalse normatieve literatuur vinden we vergelijkbare observaties voor het Belgisch-Frans.

Mana Kobuchi-Philip

Utrecht University/UiL OTS

Semantics of the Japanese modal *kamoshirenai* ‘might’

Japanese *kamoshirenai* is a morphologically complex cluster which, as a whole, functions as ‘might’ in English, as shown in (1).

- (1) [Taro-ga party-ni iku] -kamo shirenai
 Taro-NOM party-to go -might
 ‘Taro might go to the party.’

Kamoshirenai consists of four components: (i) particle *ka* (ii) particle *mo* (iii) verb *shir-* (to know) and (iv) negative morpheme *nai*. Since they are always fixed together to mean ‘might’, it is possible that the combination is simply frozen as an idiomatic expression. Nevertheless, one wonders how the combination of these four elements necessarily ends up with the meaning of the epistemic modal ‘might’. Consulting the semantics of the Japanese particles *ka* and *mo* (e.g. Kobuchi-Philip 2009, 2010), and on the basis of some

observation regarding *shirenai* ‘not known’, I would like to explore the possibility of a compositional explanation.

Margreet van Koert

University of Amsterdam

The Quantificational Asymmetry: A comparative look

Quantificational phrases (QPs) can have a collective or distributive reading. Our results indicate that children already show language-specific preferences: Dutch-speaking children (6;3–10;1) prefer the distributive reading but English-speaking children (6;0–9;9) the collective one. We argue that the “Quantificational Asymmetry” can be derived from this. We compared the comprehension of Dutch reflexives and pronouns to Marinis & Chondrogianni’s (2011) English results and discovered differences for the interpretation of QP-subjects and object-pronouns. Although all children erroneously accept a local antecedent for a pronoun (presumably because of mistaken co-reference, cf. Chien & Wexler (1990)), only English-speaking children reject this when there is a QP-subject; they show the Quantificational Asymmetry. There is a stronger preference for the distributive reading in Dutch-speaking children (cf. Drozd & van Loosbroek, 2006), so that co-reference is retained and no Quantificational Asymmetry arises. English-speaking children prefer a collective reading (Novogrodsky, Roeper & Yamakoshi, 2012), making co-reference impossible and causing a Quantificational Asymmetry. We hypothesise that the Quantificational Asymmetry is a language-specific phenomenon, depending on quantifier interpretation preferences.

Loes Koring

Utrecht University/UiL OTS

Processing evidential raising verbs

Two seemingly similar Dutch raising verbs have been shown to differ in their distribution (Haegeman, 2006). Whereas *lijken* can be embedded under modals, negation, and questions for instance; *schijnen* cannot. Koring (2012) shows that the differences in distributional properties follow from restrictions on scope as a result of the semantics of the verbs. The proposal is that *schijnen* is subjective, but *lijken* is not. *Schijnen* therefore displays positive polarity behavior, and as such does not occur in nonveridical contexts (cf. Ernst, 2009). Therefore, *schijnen* is much more restricted in its distribution than *lijken*. The present paper investigates whether these differences lead to a difference in processing between these two verbs. The hypothesis is that subjectivity slows down processing because it is an extra computation that needs to be carried out. This was investigated in a self-paced-reading experiment. The results indicate that, indeed, subjective *schijnen* is harder to process than non-subjective *lijken*. Crucially, subjectivity leads to an immediate processing cost, but confers a processing advantage later in the sentence.

Evelien Krikhaar

University of Groningen/Radboud University Nijmegen

Vocabulary growth and sentence production as precursors for developmental dyslexia in Dutch at-risk children

In the Dutch Dyslexia Project, over 300 children and their families were followed from the age of 2 months until their 10th birthday, in search for early precursors of developmental dyslexia. Results from parental reports on vocabulary growth and analyses of spontaneous sentence production showed that children at familial risk of developing dyslexia have delayed and deviant lexical production from early on, with fewer verbs and closed class elements and later onset of combining words than typically developing children. At-risk children also appear to produce shorter utterances, both at word- and morpheme-level, and use less function words and verbal inflections. So, before the age of two, a difference can be observed between language production profiles of at-risk and control children. Now that the children have grown older, these profiles appear to correlate with word- and non-word reading at the end of grade 2 (8 years). The results will be discussed in perspective of the phonological deficit underlying developmental dyslexia, and its role in linguistic input and development in early childhood.

Claartje Levelt

University of Leiden/LUCL-LIBC

A ‘b’ or not a ‘b’? Young children’s productions of voiced plosives

One of the contrasts that children who are acquiring the segment inventory of Dutch need to master is the one between the plosives /p, t/ and /b, d/, i.e. the voicing contrast. In production data it has often been observed that L1 learners of Dutch initially devoice target voiced plosives /b, d/ and produce [p, t] instead. Based on VOT measurements in longitudinal empirical data and a production experiment, in this talk it will be discussed if the prevailing conclusion that the phonological contrast for [voice] is initially not present, is correct.

Jing Lin

University of Amsterdam/ACLC

Dutch children’s acquisition of NPI *hoeven* (‘need’) in the absence of negative evidence solving a learnability problem

NPIs (Negative Polarity Items) are lexical elements surviving only in negative contexts. Dutch *hoeven* is an NPI, which only occurs in some downward entailing contexts introduced by *niet* (‘not’), *geen* (‘no’), *weinig* (‘few’), etc. The existence of NPIs, such as *hoeven*, raises an important learnability problem: how are children able to acquire the restricted distribution of an NPI in the absence of substantial negative evidence? This learnability problem is solved by hypothesizing a conservative widening learning strategy in the acquisition of NPIs, which leads to two predictions: (1) no overgeneralization of *hoeven* is attested; (2) *hoeven*’s distribution is more restricted in early than in late child Dutch.

The results of an extensive search in the CHILDES database confirm both predictions. Dutch children thus employ a conservative widening strategy to acquire the target NPI. More specifically, I argue for an acquisitional pathway triggered by the input, obeying the Subset

Principle: children first analyze *hoeven* as being lexically associated with *niet*, and reanalyze *hoeven* as being lexically associated with all operators containing a semantic negation.

Sophia Manika

Utrecht University/UiL OTS

How the bits of the verb influence the processing of dependencies

Consider the following:

Maria *admires/indulges*, very often, *herself/Nicole* and I find *it* irrational

The interpretation of *herself* requires an intra-sentential dependency between the anaphor and its antecedent, while the definite NP *Nicole* has to be introduced into the discourse. The pronoun *it* is interpreted through inter-sentential dependency with the event expressed by the preceding sentence. The inflectional entropy of a verbal paradigm is an information-theoretical measure that quantifies the complexity of the representation of an inflectional paradigm in long-term memory. High-entropy describes a more ‘uniform’, less complex, representation in contrast to low-entropy paradigms and correlates negatively with response latencies (RT) related to the activation of inflected verbs *in isolation*. The present experimental study goes further and shows that entropy significantly influences the processing cost in *sentence* processing and, crucially, in the intra- and inter-sentential level. Hence, changes in verbal entropy of the verb modulate (crucially, in a different way) the processing cost of verb retrieval, object integration and event re-addressing, following the rule “easy to process, hard to re-address”.

Ora Matushansky & E.G. Ruys

CNRS/Université Paris-8, Utrecht University/UiL OTS

Numeral NPs, to a degree

Presenting new evidence for the hypothesis that numeral NPs can denote degrees (as in *The series is five books long*), we develop an account of the differences in the interpretation and syntax of a numeral NP arising from the presence of vs. lack of agreement on the main verb in Russian. We argue that the lack of ϕ -features on the numeral restricts a numeral NP to trigger semantic agreement only, possible iff the numeral NP is entity-denoting (type *e*). If it is degree-denoting (type *d*) and therefore non-agreeing, it can no longer have individuated interpretation, non-isomorphic wide scope, control PRO or bind independent reflexives and reciprocals (Pereltsvaig 2006). We demonstrate that this semantic approach can account for the same properties manifested by direct objects of verbs containing the cumulative verbal prefix *na-*, including numerical nouns and measure phrases. Finally, we show that the degree interpretation of numeral NPs is not shared by other weak indefinites.

Luisa Meroni, Sharon Unsworth & Liz Smeets

Utrecht University

Crosslinguistic influence in scope ambiguity: when Italian helps Dutch

This paper investigates crosslinguistic influence in the interpretation of specific indefinites in sentences with negation by 2L1 Dutch-Italian children.

Previous research has shown that for Dutch-speaking 4- to 6-year-old children, (1) is

ambiguous between (1a) and (1b) (Unsworth et al., 2008).

- (1) Ian heeft een kaarsje niet uitgeblazen
a. There is a candle Ian did not blow out (specific)
b. Ian did not blow out any candle (non-specific)

We argue that in Italian sentences like (2) are interpreted specifically because the same form is used for both indefinites and numerals.

- (2) Sandro non ha spento una candelina
a. There is a candle Sandro did not blow out (specific)

We hypothesize that when child Dutch allows (1) to be interpreted as both (1a) and (1b) and, in Italian, (2) is interpreted as (2a), the availability of the specific interpretation in Italian facilitates its acquisition in the Dutch of Italian-Dutch 2L1 children. Using a (picture) Truth Value Judgment task we show that our prediction is born out.

Caitlin Meyer & Fred Weerman

University of Amsterdam

Raising red flags: acquiring verb clusters in Dutch

As is well-known, Dutch allows both the order MOD-INF and INF-MOD in sentences like (1). The order in (1a) is known as the red (a.k.a. 1-2 or ascending) order, the one in (1b) as the green (a.k.a. 2-1 or descending) one.

- (1) a. (...) dat ik koekjes **wil hebben.**
(...) that I cookies want have
b. (...) dat ik koekjes **hebben wil.**

Both: ‘(...) that I want to have cookies.’

This talk is about how these verb clusters are acquired. We will argue, contrary to what previous work (cf. Zuckerman 2001, De Sutter 2009, Stroop 2009) would predict, that the red order is stable before the green one. Using data from fifty L1 kindergartners, we propose that green orders are the result of a learning algorithm that starts from the observation that Dutch is an OV language. ‘True’ acquisition of both orders comes after the red orders in the input trigger reanalysis in terms of verb clusters.

Laura Migliori

University of Leiden/LUCL

The syntax of Latin -R constructions

In Latin, -R morphology marks both passives constructions (e.g. *laudo-r*, “I am praised”) and deponent verbs (e.g. *miro-r* “I admire”). Deponents are not true passives, but generally cover other functions (reflexive, anti-causative, impersonal). Moreover, some of them (f.e. *miro-r* “to admire”) select an Accusative object. Because of this apparent heterogeneity in nature, -R constructions have often been analyzed as a case of syntax-morphology mismatch (Baerman 2006, 2007, Embick 2000). In this study, I will show that such an approach encounters both theoretical and empirical problems. Differently, I will propose that the occurrence of -R morphology reflects a precise syntactic configuration, whereby Voice, the H responsible for active syntax and for the insertion of the agentive EA, is crucially not present in the structure. All -R constructions are thus characterized by the presence of a low-merged non-agentive

subject. From this perspective, true passives and unaccusatives directly follow: their S is merged as IA. Moreover, we can also give account for deponents, as their S is merged in a dedicated Spec position within v (based on Folli & Harley 2002).

Caroline Morris

Meertens Institute/University of Groningen
A database of Cape Dutch Pidgin

In the early colonial period a Dutch-based pidgin developed at the Cape of South Africa, which was used by local Khoikhoi, some Europeans and later by slaves. This Cape Dutch Pidgin is recorded in over seventy different sources including court proceedings and the journals and letters of those visiting or living at the Cape and has been collected in a database. For socio-historic and practical reasons the database focuses on the period during which the VOC was present at the Cape: from 1652 when Jan van Riebeeck founded a supply station for ships, to the capture of the Cape by the British in 1795. While much of the early evidence is lexical information, the database also contains many phrases and sentences and a number of longer texts from the 18th century. The data was collected by the late Hans den Besten and the aim of the current project is to organise this material systematically and to add the relevant metadata, creating one comprehensive database available to all researchers.

Judith Nobels

University of Leiden/LUCL
Small but tough: Diminutive suffixes in 17th-century Dutch letters

During the seventeenth century, the use of diminutive suffixes in Dutch was changing greatly: the *ke* suffix was making way for the present-day Standard suffix *je* – a transition which involved hybrid suffixes – and the present-day substandard *ie* made its entrance in spoken Dutch (Van Loey 1970: 230). In this paper, I will investigate the use of the different types of diminutives in the seventeenth-century *Letters as Loot* corpus, a corpus of 595 letters written by men and women of different social backgrounds. In order to map the sociolinguistic variation, the relation between the diminutive suffixes and the variables of region, gender, social background, and age will be examined in detail. However, as the title already indicates, this is a difficult enterprise, for the spelling frequently obscures the phonological difference between the *ie* and *je* suffixes. To solve this problem, I will adopt a particular method of analysis, the applicability of which in itself will also lead to interesting results.

Roland Noske

Université Lille 3/STL
Stress-conditioned total assimilation, geminate fortition and preserved contrast: the case of Kluge's Law.

Kluge's Law (KL) is a process in Proto-Germanic involving the total assimilation of a pretonic nasal to a preceding stop. In traditional and modern (glottalic) accounts, it chronologically follows Verner's Law, because it applies to stops voiced by Verner's Law, and precedes the stop fortition part of Grimm's Law.

The traditional and modern chronologies are problematic, because they necessitate complicated derivations, assume a long temporal distance between Verner's and Grimm's Laws, and are incompatible with the new insight, based on theoretical phonological principles, that Grimm's Law and Verner's Law must have been part and parcel of a single bifurcating chain shift.

In this contribution it is argued that, if one analyzes KL as being conditioned by independently needed principles regarding (i) the accentual conditioning of total assimilation, (ii) the behaviour of stop geminates and (iii) Contrast Preservation Theory, there is no need for KL to chronologically follow Verner's Law.

Rick Nouwen

Utrecht University/UiL OTS

Superlatives, neg-raising and the argument structure of *-est*

The example in (i) exemplifies a superlative construction that has a number of peculiarities:

- (i) The fastest you should drive is 130km/h.
- (ii) The fastest you need to drive is 80 km/h.

First, there is no overt head noun in the superlative DP. Second, the superlative DP refers to measures/degrees of speed. Third, the verb in the restriction of the null head noun ("should" in "you should drive") displays what I will argue to be neg-raising effects. The non-neg-raising (ii) differs in meaning from (i): (i) gives the upper speed limit; (ii) the lower speed limit. I will provide a compositional semantics for this construction, where I link the NPI-licensing of superlatives to the supposed neg-raising effects. In particular, I follow Howard (2011) in taking "you should drive" to be an argument of *-est* rather than a noun restriction. I also discuss parallels to other degree constructions (especially *than*-clauses) where similar neg-raising effects have been observed.

Rachel Nye

Ghent University/GIST

Rethinking the distribution and selection of finite clausal complements in English

In this talk I argue against a conception of selection for finite clausal complements (FCCs) popular ever since Grimshaw (1979). Under such a view, predicates select for complements of different semantic types: *think* for propositions (cf. 1), *ask* for questions (cf. 2), *tell* for propositions, questions and exclamations (cf. 3). Expanding the typology of FCCs throws this into question: declarative *how*-clauses distribute exactly like exclamatives (cf. 4), despite having different syntactic and interpretive properties (Legate 2010). Taking into account this and further differentiation of FCCs, I argue that FCCs are selected rather on the basis of binary features [+/-wh, +/-factive], where declarative *how*-clauses share with exclamatives the feature specification [+wh, +factive].

- (1) Mary thought [**that** John had never been abroad]/***[where** John lived]/***[what a** good cook he was].
- (2) Mary asked ***[that** John had never been abroad]/**[where** John lived]/***[what a** good cook he was].
- (3) Mary told me [**that** John had never been abroad]/**[where** John lived]/**[what a** good cook he was].
- (4) Mary *thought/*asked/told me [**how** John had never been abroad].

Jan Odijk

Utrecht University/UiL OTS
Structure Building

I argue that *structure building* (e.g. Chomsky's *Merge*) is not part of the narrow language faculty (FLN, contra Hauser, Chomsky & Fitch 2002). FLN is not empty, though: it consists of a lexico-grammatical component that defines grammatical objects, (non- recursive) combinatory rules/principles, and its interfaces to other components. *Structure building* is an independent component specific to humans but not to (natural) language which creates structures for elements from a specific component C provided that there is a combinatory rule or principle specific to C. It enables one to alleviate limitations of short term memory. Recursion can arise in special circumstances. This approach derives (under one specific implementation) a strong version of *Inclusiveness* (Chomsky 1995:225), from which *Headedness* (structures are headed) follows. It also accounts for the fact that structure building occurs not only in narrow syntax, but within many cognitive components inside and outside of language.

Pelin Onar Valk

Tilburg University
Contact-induced change in *subordination* structures of Dutch-Turkish?

Although Turkish immigrants in Europe are said to orient themselves to the norms of Standard-Turkish, their Turkish is unavoidably being influenced by the European language they also speak. As a result of language-contact, new varieties of Turkish seem to be evolving. I will, here, focus on Dutch-Turkish in the Netherlands, with an emphasis on my work on *subordination*; a domain which seems to be heavily affected by contact. The methods included three tasks: *spontaneous speech production*, *sentence repetition* and *judgment-tasks* (executed by second-generation Turkish-Dutch bilinguals in the NL and monolinguals in Turkey) in both monolingual and bilingual-mode. Turkish subordinate clauses are claimed to be mostly non-finite. However, the data displayed an abundance of finite and avoidance of non-finite subordination in Dutch-Turkish. Language-contact has apparently led to an increased use of the finite constructions (the closest option to the Dutch equivalent) whereas the results reflected the opposite for monolinguals in Turkey. In conclusion, due to contact-effects, *subordination* in Dutch-Turkish is clearly different from *subordination* in Turkey-Turkish.

Etske Ooijselaar

Meertens Institute
Production of postvocalic liquids in Dutch spontaneous speech

In Dutch, there is variation in the pronunciation of the liquids /l/ and /r/. In postvocalic position, these sounds tend to weaken: they can be vocalized or even be deleted. This leads to neutralization of contrasts where words of a minimal pair can become similar to each other, for example *mail* 'e-mail' becomes more similar to *meeuw* 'seagull' and *kaars* 'candle' becomes more similar to *kaas* 'piece of cheese'. In this talk I will present an analysis of a selection of data from the Spoken Dutch Corpus (CGN, Oostdijk 2004) to answer the question

to what extent speakers make a difference between such contrasts in production of spontaneous speech. Future research should also compare articulation and acoustics of these sounds as well as perception of neutralization of the contrast between words.

Anne-France Pinget & Hans Van de Velde

Utrecht University/UiL OTS

De rol van individuele verschillen bij het onderzoek van groepsverschillen in taalattitudeonderzoek

In Nederlands kwantitatief onderzoek naar taalvariatie werkt men meestal met vier of vijf informanten per cel (kruising van onafhankelijke variabelen in het design) als men de productie analyseert. Bij evaluatie van spraak wordt twintig beoordelaars per cel doorgaans al eens minimum gezien, maar het aantal stimuli/sprekers per conditie/cel is veel minder een punt van aandacht. Sterker nog: in veel onderzoek wordt slechts één spreker gebruikt om een groep of variëteit te vertegenwoordigen. Analyses van spraak van 80 Nederlandse leerkrachten Nederlands, met als factoren sekse, regio en leeftijd leveren op basis van vijf sprekers per cel stabiele en systematische regionale verschillen op. In twee verschillende studies naar de evaluatie van die regionale standaarduitspraak (Grondelaers et al. 2010, Pinget et al., aangeboden) komen echter deels tegenstrijdige resultaten naar voren, die vermoedelijk te wijten zijn aan verschillen in sprekerselectie. In deze bijdrage gaan we aan de hand van statistische permutatiemodellen na hoe de sprekerselectie de evaluatie van regionale spraak beïnvloedt en wat het minimale aantal sprekers is om betrouwbare evaluatieresultaten te krijgen.

Manuela Pinto

Utrecht University/UiL OTS

Introduction and tracking of reference in acquisition and contact varieties of Italian

Null-subject languages are said to track reference and discourse-pragmatic information exploiting the array of specialized forms provided by their grammar. This picture is normally used as the baseline against which language acquisition and contact varieties (L1, 2L1, L2, L1-attrition) are evaluated. However, recent studies on Italian L1 (Orsolini *et al.* 1996, Frascarelli 2007) question the empirical validity of this pattern, and call for an analysis of these issues from an empirical perspective.

This paper presents the results of a study on mechanisms for introduction and tracking of reference in narratives (Frog Stories) in Italian L1/Dutch L2, Dutch L1/Italian L2, Italian/Dutch bilinguals and age-matched monolingual Italian controls. All utterances were scrutinized for form, antecedent, and discourse-pragmatic function. The results so far show an overextended use of null subjects, also in contexts of Topic-Shift, where overt subjects would be expected. These constructions are not ambiguous, as speakers make use of alternative devices for anaphora interpretation that exploit contextual cues.

Amanda Post da Silveira

University of Leiden/LUCL

Investigating the bi-directionality of L2 stress representation

This study investigates the acquisition of word stress in English (L2) by Brazilian Portuguese (BP, L1) learners. According to the Bi-Directional Localist Connectionism model, words activate form similar neighbors in both L1 and L2. Accordingly, we hypothesized that processing of cognate words with stress on the same syllable in L1 and L2 should be facilitated, while processing of cognates with stress on mismatching positions would be inhibited. Eight low-frequency word categories were constructed by systematic combination of (i) word length (disyllabic, trisyllabic), (ii) form similarity (cognates, non-cognates) and (iii) stress pattern (same or different in English and BP). Words were presented on screen in English spelling and read aloud in a speeded naming task by 20 Brazilian learners of English. The production of cognate targets differed significantly from non-cognates. No effects were found for non-cognates and for cognate trisyllabic words, but disyllabic cognates were produced faster if their stress pattern differed between L1 and L2. This unpredicted effect needs to be accounted for.

Gertjan Postma

Meertens Institute

Are GO and COME indexical in Dutch?

The shifting nature of GO and COME has been reason to believe that these verbs are indexical, just like HERE/THERE and I/YOU (Oshima 2006). They are indexical in Kaplan's sense.

(Speaker/Hearer in Brazil; locus of decision is Amsterdam)

- (1) a then I decided 'I go to Brazil/there/*here' GO THERE
b then I decided to *go/come to Brazil/*there/here COME HERE

While HERE/THERE obligatorily take sentential scope and refer to the locus of the speech act, COME and GO may have narrow scope. The indexicals not always shift together (contra Anand & Nevins 2004), as can be seen from the Dutch equivalents:

- (2) a Toen besloot ik 'Ik ga naar Brazilië/*hier/daar(naartoe)' GO THERE
b Toen besloot ik naar Brazilië/hier/*daarnaartoe te gaan GO HERE

We see that the Dutch verbs *gaan* en *komen* do not display indexical shift along with *hier* en *daar*. Are these Dutch verbs not indexical? We present evidence that *gaan* en *komen* are indexical, just as their English and Portuguese counterparts. It is the resultative nature of the Dutch verbal system that makes the target state of GAAN and KOMEN more flexible.

Alex Reuneker & Ronny Boogaart

University of Leiden/LUCL

Persuading with conditionals

In addition to conjunctions such as *if* and *unless*, speakers have at their disposal a surprising variety of constructions to present conditional information – implicitly or explicitly. An example is given in (1).

(1) Het is dat ik een kater had (p), anders zou ik het examen hebben gehaald (q).

If it wasn't for my hangover (p), I would have passed the exam (q).

In (1), the speaker argues that he would have passed the exam if he had not had a hangover. He presents an exceptional circumstance p, almost insufficient as a cause ('it is *only* because of p'), *persuading* the hearer to accept that q was *almost* true and will be next time (Reuneker & Boogaart, to appear). While much research on conditional reasoning focuses on truth values, we investigate the use of conditional constructions as rhetorical devices. By characterizing conditional constructions in terms of their pragmatic effect in social interaction (such as *persuading*, *dissuading*), we argue that their variety and highly specific pragmatics, as in (1), correspond to the social function of reasoning, which is, according to Mercier and Sperber (2011), primarily argumentative.

Cefas van Rossem

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen/Olympus College

'Soo as mi a ka leer die van die creool sender', filologische benadering van achttiende-eeuws Negerhollands

Begin 2012 publiceerde Sabino (Auburn University) een nieuw werk over Negerhollands. Zij stelt daarin onder andere dat deze aan het Nederlands gerelateerde creooltaal (voor 1736 tot 1987, US Virgin Islands), uit drie variëteiten bestaat: een tot 1987 gesproken basilectale Afrikaans-Caribische, een weinig bestudeerde acrolectale Europees-Caribische en een enigszins gekunstelde schriftelijke variëteit die gebruikt werd door Duitse zendelingen die het Negerhollands niet als moedertaal spraken, maar wel een enorme hoeveelheid liturgische teksten vertaalden in de eerste honderd jaar van het bestaan van de taal. Het zijn vooral deze laatstgenoemde teksten die vanaf 1991 gedigitaliseerd zijn in het Corpus Negerhollands en die nu binnen de vakgroep Taalwetenschap van de Radboud Universiteit en het Max Planck Instituut in het CLARIN-format omgezet zijn (zie NEHOL op http://corpus1.mpi.nl/ds/imdi_browser).

Met behulp van een filologische benadering van de achttiende-eeuwse vertalingen, met metalinguïstisch commentaar, door tekstvergelijking en bestudering van doorhalingen, toevoegingen en andere veranderingen, probeer ik met voorbeelden te laten zien dat de zendelingen wel degelijk moeite deden om het gesproken Negerhollands te benaderen.

Atty Schouwenaars, Angeliek van Hout & Petra Hendriks

University of Groningen

Dutch children's mastery of *which*-questions

There is an asymmetry in children's comprehension of *wh*-questions – subject questions are easier than object questions (Deevy & Leonard, 2004; Friedman & Novogrodsky, 2011; Stewart & Sinclair, 1975). We find that this asymmetry does not extend to production in Dutch 6 and 7-year-olds; however, they correctly produce object questions. While Dutch *wh*-questions are structurally ambiguous, subject-verb agreement offers cues for disambiguation of *which*-questions. Using such unambiguous questions, we find a subject-object asymmetry in comprehension: despite an agreement mismatch, object questions are interpreted as subject questions, confirming the overall difficulty of object questions as established in other languages. In production on the other hand, the children formulated target object questions,

and, in addition, also many passive questions, as did the adults. There were virtually no agreement errors in the children's questions. Our explanation for the asymmetry between production and comprehension posits an overly strong Subject-First bias in children, which causes non-adult-like comprehension. In production, this bias is masked by the obligatory fronting of *wh*-constituents. We model this explanation in Optimality Theory.

Robbert van Sluijs

Radboud University Nijmegen

The role of ambiguity and polysemy in the reconstruction of a grammaticalization chain for tempo-aspectual markers: A case study of Negerhollands *lo* 'go'

Negerhollands *lo* occurs in a broad range of functions that can all be related to the lexical concept GO, the meaning of the source item, the lexical verb *lo* 'go' (< Dutch *loop*). The two most prominent functions are the expression of i) progressive aspect; and ii) future time reference. *Lo* occurs in two different constructions for each function. Using Diewald's (2002) three-stage model of grammaticalization, I will show that it is possible to reconstruct a grammaticalization chain that can account for all occurrences of *lo* and the diachronic interconnectedness between different functions. This involves the notions ambiguity: potentially available interpretations are context-dependent, and polysemy: one item has several meanings independent of context (Diewald 2002:118). Crucial to this analysis is the identification of i) contexts in which *lo* is contextually ambiguous, versus ii) isolating contexts where only one interpretation is available.

Robin Straaijer

University of Leiden/LUCL

The English Hyper Usage Guide

The EHUG-database is a part of the NWO sponsored research project Bridging the Unbridgeable: linguists, prescriptivists and the general public, conducted at the Leiden University Centre for Linguistics. Since historical (socio-) linguists of the English language have begun to study the topic of usage, there has been a need for a comprehensive (historical) overview of English usage guides and usage problems. The *EHUG*-database of usage guides and usage problems fills that need. It includes bibliographic information of usage guides, starting with the first usage guide, Robert Baker's *Reflections on the English Language*, published in 1770, up to present times, as well as bibliographic information on secondary works on usage guides or usage problems. It also contains full-text entries of specific usage problems. At present the contents of the *EHUG*-database are limited to British and American English, but an expansion of the database with other varieties of English is planned. The *EHUG*-database will be a valuable resource for all three groups in which the research project *Bridging the Unbridgeable* is interested.

Oscar Strik

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen/CLCG

Analogische veranderingen in de verledentijdsvormen van de Germaanse talen

In de Germaanse talen wordt de verleden tijd doorgaans gemarkeerd met een suffix, klinkerwisseling (ablaut), of een combinatie van beiden. Werkwoorden worden op basis daarvan grofweg geïnclassificeerd als *sterk* of *zwak*, en als meerdere subklassen hiervan. In de praktijk zien we per werkwoord variatie in zowel ruimte als tijd. Werkwoorden kunnen bijvoorbeeld een ander ablautpatroon verwerven:

(1) *helpen* ~ *halp* ~ *gheholpen* > *helpen* ~ *hielp* ~ *geholpen*

Andere werkwoorden gaan (deels) van sterk naar zwak, of andersom:

(2) *cneden* ~ *cnad* ~ *ghecneden* > *kneden* ~ *kneedde* ~ *gekneed*

(3) *senden* ~ *sanda* ~ *gesant* > *zenden* ~ *zond* ~ *gezonden*

De hypothese is dat zulke veranderingen veroorzaakt kunnen worden door analogie. Ik onderzoek in hoeverre dergelijke veranderingen te voorspellen zijn met analogische computermodellen. Voorlopig onderzoek met veranderingen in het Zweeds laat zien dat een meerderheid (ca. 50-70%) van de onderzochte veranderingen op deze manier valt te voorspellen.

Femke Swarte, Anja Schüppert & Charlotte Gooskens

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

Activeren sprekers van het Nederlands hun kennis van het Duits wanneer zij luisteren naar Deense woorden?

Het doel van dit paper is te onderzoeken in hoeverre kennis van een tweede taal (L2) invloed heeft op de *verstaanbaarheid* van een door proefpersonen nog niet eerder geleerde, maar nauwverwante taal. Onderzoek naar derde taalverwerving laat zien dat wanneer er een vreemde taal geleerd wordt, het brein soms overschakelt naar een soort 'vreemde taal-modus', waarbij kennis van eerder geleerde vreemde talen de *productie* van de nieuw te leren vreemde taal beïnvloedt (cf. Wrembel 2010). Over de invloed van een L2 op de *verstaanbaarheid* van een nog niet eerder geleerde, maar nauwverwante taal is echter weinig bekend.

In ons onderzoek hebben Nederlandstalige proefpersonen met kennis van het Duits als L2, 42 gesproken Deense woorden naar het Nederlands vertaald, waarvan 14 woorden alleen verwant zijn met het Duits, 14 alleen verwant zijn met het Nederlands en 14 noch verwant zijn met het Nederlands noch met het Duits. Daarnaast werd het niveau van het Duits getest. De resultaten werpen licht op kennis van een L2 als een belangrijke factor die invloed kan hebben op onderlinge verstaanbaarheid tussen nauwverwante talen en op taalverwerking in zijn algemeenheid.

Josefien Sweep

Instituut voor Nederlandse Lexicologie

Dutch neologisms borrowed from other languages

The INL in Leiden has gathered neologisms since 2000. Some of them are incorporated into the ANW-dictionary (anw.inl.nl). The ANW is a synchronic dictionary, which does

therefore only give etymological information in neologism entries. In this talk, I will demonstrate how such information taken from the ANW can be used to learn more about loan words. I will show what the source languages are, whether the loan words are loan words or loan translations and I will discuss some parallel forms that are in existence for some concepts.

1Francesc Torres-Tamarit, 1,2Kathrin Linke & 3Maria del Mar Vanrell

1Meertens Institute, 2University of Leiden/LUCL & 3Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Vocalic feature spreading processes in Sardinian varieties

We present a new account of vocalic feature spreading processes in Sardinian varieties, namely metaphony ([¹nɔ.u] ‘new.MASC.SG’ cf. [¹nɔ.a] ‘new.FEM.SG’, in all varieties) and copy-vowel epenthesis (*Campidanese* [¹sɛ.zi] ‘you are’, [¹tɛm.pu.zu] ‘time.MASC.PL’ cf. *Nuorese* [¹sɛ.zɛ], [¹tɛm.pɔ.zɔ]). Our Optimality Theory analysis makes use of privative features, which solves an apparent opaque interaction between metaphony and vowel reduction (*Campidanese* [¹kɔ.ru] ‘heart.MASC.SG’ cf. *Nuorese* [¹kɔ.rɔ]), and also explains the differing patterns of copy-vowel epenthesis found in those varieties. The analysis will show that the metaphony process is {ATR} spreading. The difference between metaphony and underapplication can be accounted for by assuming underlying representations that differ in the presence or not of {ATR}. The copy-vowel process for Campidanese differs from that in Nuorese due to vowel reduction. Copy-vowel epenthesis follows from spreading all available features from the preceding vowel. However, in Campidanese, vowel reduction forces additional insertion of {HIGH}.

Guido Vanden Wyngaerd

HUB-CRISSP/KU Leuven

Do extension gaps exist?

I examine the truth of the following sentences containing the vague predicate *tall*:

- (1) a. Mary is tall.
b. Mary is tall or Mary is not tall.
c. Mary is neither tall nor not tall.

Vague predicates like *tall* have been argued to have an extension gap: a set of individuals who fail to belong to either the positive or the negative extension of the predicate (the set of things of which the predicate is true/false, respectively). If Mary is in the extension gap, (1a) does not have a definite truth value. Accordingly, (1b) is not necessarily true, and (1c) can be true. I argue that, despite appearances to the contrary, extension gaps do not exist, but that the impression of an extension gap arises from pragmatic strengthening of a contradictory negation to a contrary one (Horn 1989).

Ruti Vardi

Radboud University Nijmegen

‘This silence doesn’t find favour in my eyes’: Embodied affection and pragmatic motivation in Biblical and Modern Hebrew

The idiomatic construction [X find favour in Y’s eyes] occurs in Biblical Hebrew (BH) as well as in Modern Hebrew (MH) in expressions of affection, in different semantic domains (e.g. ‘This silence doesn’t find favour in my eyes’ [‘I don’t like this silence’]). In BH, X can only refer to human entities and Y to either a human entity or God. In MH, there are no semantic constraints on the entities to which X and Y can refer. The occurrence of this construction in both languages can be motivated by pragmatic needs. However, the common use in MH with the absence of semantic constraints on the variables, imply differences in pragmatic motivation between the two. Applying theories from cognitive linguistics, I will discuss the grammatical peculiarity of this construction and assumed underlying concepts that make it accessible. In addition, I will examine the different pragmatic motivations and the change from BH to MH.

Alma Veenstra

MPI for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen

Production of subject-verb agreement

Traditionally, agreement has been studied using preamble completion paradigms, where participants produce an inflected verb to go with a given subject phrase (Bock & Miller, 1991). To complete the sentence it is necessary to understand the preamble, making the completion task partly a comprehension task. We designed a production task in which preambles were not linguistically offered. Participants described simple scenes with singular and plural local nouns in integrated and unintegrated settings. Similar to previous findings, there were effects of local noun number: more agreement errors were made when the number of the head noun differed from the number of the local noun. There were also effects of integration: more errors were made for unintegrated items than for integrated items with singular head nouns (Brehm & Bock, 2011). The task we used is a good alternative to the completion paradigms, since it measures more natural language production in which speakers generate their own messages. We conclude that during production, both grammatical and notional number mismatches make correct agreement harder.

Maurice Vliegen

VU Amsterdam

“Allemaal subjectief”, sneerde ze: Subjectiviteit in journalistieke teksten

In deze bijdrage gaat het om een aspect van lexicale subjectiviteit tegen de achtergrond van het in Vis (2011) gebruikte begrip informalisering. Vis heeft voor het Nederlands laten zien dat er een ontwikkeling heeft plaatsgevonden waarin grammaticale en lexicale elementen die eerder tot de informele gesproken taal behoren, in het domein van de geschreven taal zijn opgenomen. Mij gaat het om lexicale subjectiviteit en meer in het bijzonder om de lexicale inbedding van citaten of pseudocitaten door ‘communication verbs’. Speciale aandacht verdienen daarbij werkwoorden die normaliter niet als zodanig gelden zoals *lachen* of

grijnzen. Aan de hand van Nederlands en Duits corpusmateriaal zal ik op enkele aspecten ingaan.

Jorrig Vogels

Tilburg University

Verwijzen naar inanimate entiteiten: de rol van genus in het Noord- en Zuid-Nederlands

Terwijl in het noorden van het Nederlandse taalgebied het onderscheid tussen mannelijke en vrouwelijke nomina nagenoeg verdwenen is, verwijzen veel sprekers van het Nederlands in België nog met ‘ze’ naar oorspronkelijk vrouwelijke inanimate nomina, zoals ‘kast’ en ‘tafel’. Nederlanders zouden hier standaard ‘hij’ gebruiken, of uitwijken naar genusneutrale vormen, zoals demonstratieven (‘die’) of volle nomina (‘de kast’). Dit laatste lijkt op een effect dat in meerdere talen is gevonden, namelijk dat inanimate entiteiten minder vaak gepronominaliseerd worden, omdat ze minder conceptueel toegankelijk zouden zijn. Als dit effect in het Nederlands te wijten zou zijn aan het vermijden van genusdragende pronomina, dan zou het minder of niet aanwezig moeten zijn bij sprekers bij wie nominaal en pronominaal genus precies overeenkomen. Ik laat zien dat het animacy-effect ook bij deze sprekers plaatsvindt, hetgeen het model van conceptuele toegankelijkheid ondersteunt. Aan de andere kant worden gereduceerde pronomina (‘ie’, ‘ze’) vaker gebruikt om te verwijzen naar inanimate nomina, hetgeen niet met dit model overeenstemt.

Mark de Vries

University of Groningen

Locality effects in dislocation constructions

This talk addresses locality effects in dislocation constructions, in particular backgrounding and identificational afterthoughts. At TIN-2012, Dennis Ott and I argued that these constructions are biclausal and involve ellipsis as well as A-bar movement of the remnant in the second clause:

(1) [Ik heb 'm nog niet ontmoet], [de nieuwe medewerker_i heb ik nog niet ~~t_i~~ ontmoet].

Extending the story, I will now show that (i) right-dislocated phrases themselves are islands for extraction, (ii) that regular constraints on A-bar movement can be detected, and (iii) that prosodic demands result in additional proximity effects between the dislocated phrase and the correlate in the matrix, but only in the backgrounding construction. Part of the explanation is that dislocation involves structural coordination at the clausal level rather than the level of the sentence as a whole. We then also understand why intraposition is possible at certain positions:

(2) Of zij 'm al ontmoet heeft, de nieuwe medewerker, weet ik niet.

Furthermore, I show why the Right Roof Constraint has a much stronger effect on extraposition than on dislocation, and I will address some other intriguing puzzles.

Sanne van Vuuren

Radboud University Nijmegen

Information structural development in the writing of very advanced learners of English: A cross-linguistic longitudinal study

As Carroll and Lambert have noted, “the learning problem at advanced stages of learning is not one of linguistic form” (2003: 270). Rather, advanced learners differ from native speakers in the frequency with which they use certain structures available in the language and in the application of language-dependent principles of information structure (Carroll and Lambert, 2003; Callies, 2009). One particularly problematic area for Dutch learners of English seems to be the information status of pre-subject constituents. Unlike English, Dutch has a multifunctional pre-subject position, often occupied by adverbials which connect the sentence to the preceding discourse. While Dutch pre-subject adverbials can function as neutral discourse links, in English they tend to be “a very marked choice” (Biber, 1999: 803). Dutch students of English apparently lack awareness of these subtle cross-linguistic differences, manifesting itself in their overuse of pre-subject adverbials. By categorizing these adverbials according to function label and discourse status and quantifying their use in a longitudinal corpus of student essays this presentation aims to trace the information structural development of Dutch students of English.

Jeroen van de Weijer & Marjoleine Sloos

Shanghai International Studies University & University of Groningen

Acquiring markedness constraints: The case of French

In ‘classic’ Optimality Theory (Prince & Smolensky 2004), markedness constraints are part of Universal Grammar and hence innate. In this presentation we investigate the possibility that constraints are *acquired* on the basis of data in the ambient language. Specifically, we investigate five general markedness constraints in French, and argue in favour of the position that these constraints are acquired, i.e. that no assumption of innateness is required. Second, we show that the order of acquisition of marked structures (nasal vowels, consonant clusters, etc.) can be predicted on the basis of the frequency of violations of the relevant markedness constraints in the input. We therefore argue in favour of a phonological model in which constraints are acquired, or, in more general terms, a model in which phonological grammar is derived from usage and in which innate properties are limited to general cognitive strategies and do not include specific notions like individual OT constraints.

Franca Wesseling

Utrecht University/UiL OTS

That-trace effects in Dutch

When a subject is extracted from a lower clause in English, its trace may not co occur with an overt complementizer, this is called the *that*-trace effect:

(1) Who_i do you think *(that) *t*_i left the party?

In Dutch the *that*-trace effect takes a different form in that the complementizer is obligatorily present, as well as the expletive pronoun *er* ‘there’:

- (2) Wie denk je dat (*er) komt?
who think you that there comes
'Who do you think is coming?'

There is no analysis that explains these facts in both English and Dutch. In this talk I will present two analyses (Bennis 1986; Pesetsky & Torrego 2001) and discuss how they relate to the *that*-trace effect in Dutch. In addition, I will present data from older stages of Dutch and show whether and in what form *that*-trace effects were existent in these stages. The diachronic approach will shed light on the origin of *that*-trace effects in Dutch and contribute to the formulation of a correct analysis.

Ton van der Wouden

Taalportaal/Meertens Instituut
Zeker weten

Deze lezing doet verslag van onderzoek naar *zeker weten* in het Corpus Gesproken Nederlands. Het bijvoeglijk naamwoord/bijwoord *zeker* is een van de standaard (collocationele) versterkers van het werkwoord *weten*:

- (1) Weet je dat zeker?

De combinatie *zeker weten* kan ook als een bevestigend antwoord op een vraag gebruikt worden, of als een signaal dat de hoorder het eens is met wat de spreker zegt:

- (2) [A:] ja?

[B:] ja zeker weten.

- (3) [A:] op uh op een gegeven m*a... maar je komt op een punt dat 't zelf ook bedenkt.

[B:] ja zeker weten.

Bovendien kan *zeker weten* ook als een soort modaal bijwoord gebruikt worden:

- (4) wil iemand anders nog z'n antwoorden ze*a weten of die zeker weten goed zijn?

Zijn dit alle gebruiksmogelijkheden van *zeker weten* en hoe ze samen? Zeker weten stof genoeg voor een lezing!

Wenting Yu

University of Leiden/LUCL

Immediate repetition and fluency improvement in consecutive interpreting

This paper aims at finding out if there is an extended effect of immediate repetition on fluency improvement in consecutive interpreting training through an experimental study. Fluency is an important aspect of natural speech as well as interpreting. Fluency has been studied as one among many aspects of quality in interpreting since the 1980s (Rennert 2010). Fluency is defined as a prosodic aspect of speech consisting of a number of temporal parameters, e.g. speech rate, articulation rate, false starts, repairs, repetitions, etc. (Chambers 1997, Hedge 1993, Laver 1994, Lennon 2000). Immediate repetition was shown by Lynch and Maclean (2000, 2001) to improve fluency in oral speech activity. But no beneficial effect was found on a repeated task that had a different topic (Bygate 2001). So far, no similar research has been done in the more cognitively demanding task of consecutive interpreting. The present study tries to find out whether immediate repetition will improve fluency of interpreting trainees' interpreting of a different source passage on a similar topic but of different content.

Hedde Zeijlstra

University of Amsterdam

Upward Agree is superior

Whereas traditionally Agree has been understood as a downward probing operation (cf. Chomsky 1995, 2002), it has recently been proposed that Agree should apply in an upward fashion (Baker 2008, Wurmbrandt 2012, Zeijlstra 2012). Preminger (2012) showed, however, that certain Agree relations must be analysed as instances where the interpretable feature is lower than the uninterpretable one.

In this talk I demonstrate that such cases of downward Agree actually follow from the mechanism that leads to upward Agree configurations. In short, I demonstrate that Agree can only take place between an element α and β , if α carries some interpretable feature [iF] and β an uninterpretable feature [uF]. If, in addition, β carries also an uninterpretable feature [iG] and α a matching uninterpretable feature [uG], α 's [uG] feature may Agree with β 's [iG], provided that for independent reasons β cannot raise across α .

I furthermore argue that this Agree mechanism actually derives the two main parameters with respect to Agree presented in Baker (2008).

Yinyin Zhu

University of Leiden/LUCL

Perception of emotional prosody in listener's L1 and in an unknown language

This study investigated the perception of emotional prosody by native and naïve non-native listeners. Twenty Chinese and 20 Dutch native listeners who do not have any linguistic knowledge of Dutch and Chinese perceived the emotional prosody in Chinese and Dutch, and vice versa. The results show that naïve Dutch listeners of Chinese could recognize emotional prosody in an unknown language (Chinese) as well as native listeners did; and they performed significantly better in identifying emotional prosody expressed in their native language (Dutch). On the contrary, Chinese naïve listeners of Dutch were only able to recognize emotional prosody in their L1 reasonably well but failed to identify vocally produced emotion in an unknown language (Dutch) above chance level. This finding proved the existence of the in-group advantage found by other researchers, e.g., Elfenbein and Ambady (2002), Pell et al. (2009) and Thompson and Balkwill (2006), claiming that listeners generally better recognize emotional prosody produced in their L1 than in an unknown language. Moreover, it seems that perception of emotional prosody cross-linguistically is not symmetric.