

SYSTEM UND VARIATION

29. DGFS-JAHRESTAGUNG
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR SPRACHWISSENSCHAFT



28. Februar - 2. März 2007
UNIVERSITÄT SIEGEN

www.dgfs2007.uni-siegen.de ■ dgfs2007@uni-siegen.de

Organisationskomitee der DGfS Jahrestagung 2007

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Stephan Habscheid (Öffentlichkeitsarbeit und Webauftritt)
Ute Deventer, Elke Kringe, Gisela Schwung (Sekretariat)
Gesa Siebert-Ott (Verlagsausstellung)
Robert Simunek, Ute Wagner (Catering)
Wolfgang Steinig (Raumverteilung)
Petra Vogel (Postersession der Computerlinguistik)
Stephan Habscheid, Sabine Jautz (Arbeitstreffen Linguistische Pragmatik)
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Schramm, Linda Zirkel
Taivi Rüüberg

Danksagung

Die Organisatoren danken allen Personen und Institutionen, die diese Tagung unterstützt haben:

Universität Siegen
Fachbereich 3 der Universität Siegen: Sprach-, Literatur- und Medienwissenschaften
Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sprachwissenschaft (DGfS)
DGfS-Vorstand und -Programmausschuss

Stadt Siegen
Sparkasse Siegen

Akademie Verlag
John Benjamins Publishing Company
Helmut Buske Verlag
Walter de Gruyter
IDS
IUDICIUM Verlag
Peter Lang
LINCOM
Missing Link International Booksellers
Narr Franke Attempto Verlag
Max Niemeyer Verlag
Georg Olms Verlag
Erich Schmidt Verlag
Springer Verlag
Universitätsverlag Winter
Virtual Linguistics Campus
Waxmann Verlag

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Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe



Schneller ans Ziel mit dem
Sparkassen-Finanzkonzept.



Sie wollen Richtung Zukunft starten? Gemeinsam bestimmen wir zuerst mit dem Finanz-Check Ihre Position und legen dann mit dem Sparkassen-Finanzkonzept Ihren individuellen Kurs fest. So bringen wir Sie auf dem schnellsten Weg ans Ziel. Mehr dazu in Ihrer Geschäftsstelle und unter www.sparkasse-siegen.de. **Sparkasse Siegen: Hierzulande echt starke Partner.**

Grußwort der Stadt Siegen



Ich heiße alle Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer der 29. Jahrestagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Sprachwissenschaft, kurz DGfS, herzlich in der Universitäts- und Rubensstadt Siegen willkommen.

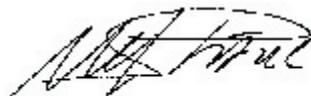
Ich freue mich sehr, dass die größte sprachwissenschaftliche Fachtagung in Deutschland vom 27. Februar bis zum 2. März 2007 in Siegen stattfindet.

Seit vielen Jahren hat sich die Sprachwissenschaft in Siegen einen immer bekannteren Ruf erarbeitet und mit richtungsweisenden Seminaren, Studiengängen und Forschungsprojekten wesentliche Impulse gegeben. Die 29. Jahrestagung der DGfS setzt dies fort.

Ich wünsche Ihnen, dass der Kongress Sie in diesem Sinne weiterbringt und neue Erkenntnisse für Sie bereit hält. Darüber hinaus sollte natürlich auch die Begegnung mit den Kolleginnen und Kollegen nicht zu kurz kommen.

Damit Sie einmal Pause von „Syntax“ und „Symbolen“ machen können, lade ich Sie herzlich zu einem „Siegerländer Abend“ in den historischen Ratssaal der Stadt Siegen ein. Ich würde mich sehr freuen, wenn ich Sie am 1. März 2007 um 19:30 im Rathaus Oberstadt, Markt 2, begrüßen darf! Bei regionalen Spezialitäten und Getränken sowie einem guten Glas Wein wollen wir gemeinsam einige schöne Stunden verbringen.

Also, bis zum Empfang!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ulf Stötzel'. The signature is stylized and written over a faint, light-colored oval background.

Ulf Stötzel
Bürgermeister

Allgemeine Informationen zur Tagung

- Veranstaltungsort: Campus Adolf-Reichwein-Str.
Universität Siegen
Adolf-Reichwein-Str. 2
57068 Siegen
Lageplan S. 229
- Homepage: <http://www.dgfs2007.uni-siegen.de>
- Tagungsbüro: AR-D 7105 (Lageplan S. 231)
Tel.: +49 (0)271 740-3000
Fax: +49 (0)271 740-3001
- Öffnungszeiten: Mittwoch: 8.30 – 19.00 Uhr
Donnerstag: 8.30 – 15.30 Uhr
Freitag: 8.30 – 15.00 Uhr
- Im Tagungsbüro können Sie: - sich registrieren lassen und die Tagungsunterlagen (Tagungsmappe, usw.) erhalten
- Änderungen im Tagungsablauf erfahren
- Probleme mit technischen Geräten melden
- diverse Annoncen (z.B. Stellenangebote) auf dem Schwarzen Brett platzieren und lesen
- Tagungsräume: Diese befinden sich im Adolf-Reichwein-Gebäudekomplex (AR) der Universität. Die meisten Tagungsräume befinden sich in den Gebäudeteilen A, B, D und E. Lagepläne siehe S. 231.
- Kontaktadresse: Prof. Dr. Ingo Plag
Englische Sprachwissenschaft
Fachbereich 3
Adolf-Reichwein-Straße 2
D-57068 Siegen
Tel.: +49 (0)271-740-2560, -2349
Fax: +49 (0)271-740-3246
- Tagungsgebühr: (bei Zahlungseingang nach dem 1.02.2007)
DGfS-Mitglieder mit Einkommen €30
DGfS-Mitglieder ohne Einkommen €20
Nicht-Mitglied mit Einkommen €50
Nicht-Mitglied ohne Einkommen €25
- Kosten Geselliger Abend: €25 für das Büffet (inkl. Getränke)
Achtung: Die Teilnahme am Büffet ist nur noch bis zum 14.2.2007 buchbar!

Bankverbindung:	Kontoinhaber: Ingo Plag Kreditinstitut: Sparkasse Siegen Kontonummer: 41547605 BLZ: 46050001 Verwendungszweck: Tagungsbeitrag DGfS 2007
Registrierung:	am 27.02.2007: während des Warming-up (Bistro-Restaurant LYZ, St.-Johann-Straße 18, 57074 Siegen) ab 28.02.2007: im Tagungsbüro
Hotelreservierung:	Gesellschaft für Stadtmarketing Siegen z.H. Frau Anneliese Junge Rathaus, Markt 2 57072 Siegen a_junge@siegen.de Tel. +49-(0)271-404-1316 Fax +49-(0)271-22687
Bus:	Linien L 111 ab Hauptbahnhof Siegen oder L 121 ab Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau Richtung Universität, Haltestelle „Universität/Robert-Schumann-Str.“. Für eine detailliertere Wegbeschreibung siehe S. 226.
Taxiruf:	Taxipreis vom Hauptbahnhof Siegen bis zur Universität: ca. €14-18 Folgende Taxiunternehmen bieten Sonderkonditionen für Tagungsteilnehmer: Taxi Peter (10% Rabatt) +49-(0)271-870087 Taxi Gans (15 % Rabatt) +49-(0)271-382045 (Bitte durch Namensschildchen ausweisen). Die Bildung von Taxifahrgemeinschaften ist ebenfalls möglich.
Weitere Taxiunternehmen:	Farnschläder Manfred +49-(0)271-355400 Funk Taxi GmbH +49-(0)271-335011 Hoffmann Olaf +49-(0)271-3175888 Kringe Joachim +49-(0)271-23879816 Kringe Peter +49-(0)271-8706070 Oberliesen Ingo +49-(0)271-331333 Sohrabi-Salehi Masumeh +49-(0)271-660660
Gepäckaufbewahrung:	während der Öffnungszeiten im Tagungsbüro

Programmübersicht

Dienstag, 27.02.2007

ab 19.00 Uhr Warming-up (Bistro-Restaurant LÿZ)

Mittwoch, 28.02.2007

10.00 – 12.30 Uhr Begrüßung und Plenarvorträge (Audimax)
Harald Baayen, MPI für Psycholinguistik, Nijmegen
John Hawkins, University of Cambridge

12.30 – 14.00 Uhr Mittagspause (davon 13.30 – 14.00 Uhr: Kaffeeausschank)

13.00 – 14.00 Uhr Mitgliederversammlung der DGfS-Sektion Computerlinguistik
(AR-D 6104)

14.00 – 16.00 Uhr Arbeitsgruppensitzungen

16.00 – 16.30 Uhr Kaffeepause

16.30 – 18.30 Uhr Arbeitsgruppensitzungen

ab 19.00 Uhr Geselliger Abend (Mensa der Universität Siegen)

Donnerstag, 01.03.2007

9.00 – 11.00 Uhr Arbeitsgruppensitzungen

11.00 – 11.30 Uhr Kaffeepause

11.30 – 13.00 Uhr Arbeitsgruppensitzungen

13.00 – 14.30 Uhr Mittagspause (davon 14.00 – 14.30 Uhr: Kaffeeausschank)

13.00 – 14.30 Uhr Posters und Demos der Sektion Computerlinguistik (Erdgeschoss,
Eingangshalle vor Gebäudeteilen AR-A, AR-B und AR-C)

14.30 – 18.30 Uhr DGfS-Mitgliederversammlung (AR-D 5105)

19.30 Uhr Empfang des Oberbürgermeisters (Rathaus Siegen)

Freitag, 02.03.2007

9.00 – 11.00 Uhr Plenarvorträge (Audimax)
Peter Auer, Universität Freiburg
Michael Tomasello, MPI für evolutionäre Anthropologie, Leipzig

11.00 – 11.30 Uhr Kaffeepause

11.30 – 14.00 Uhr Arbeitsgruppensitzungen

Begleitveranstaltungen

Unterhaltungsprogramm

Warming-up	<p>Dienstag, 27.02.2007 ab 19.00 Uhr Bistro-Restaurant LÿZ St.-Johann-Straße 18 57074 Siegen Tel.: +49 (0)271-332030 Wegbeschreibung siehe S. 232</p>
Geselliger Abend	<p>Mittwoch, 28.02.2007 ab 19.00 Uhr Mensa der Universität Siegen (Gebäudeteil AR-M, gegenüber der Universitätsbibliothek, Untergeschoss) Bitte zeigen Sie Ihr Büffet-Ticket am Eingang vor</p>
Empfang	<p>durch den Oberbürgermeister der Stadt Siegen im historischen Ratssaal („Siegerländer Abend“) Donnerstag, 01.03.2007 19.30 Uhr Rathaus Siegen Markt 2 57072 Siegen Wegbeschreibung siehe S. 233</p>

Weitere Begleitveranstaltungen

Buchausstellung	<p>während der ganzen Tagung Raum: Foyer vor dem Audimax Die folgenden Verlage sind mit einer Buchausstellung vertreten: Akademie-Verlag John Benjamins Publishing Company Helmut Buske Verlag Walter de Gruyter IDS Peter Lang Missing Link International Booksellers Narr Franke Attempto Verlag Max Niemeyer Verlag Georg Olms Verlag Erich Schmidt Verlag Springer Verlag Universitätsverlag Winter Virtual Linguistics Campus Waxmann Verlag</p>
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Posterpräsentation der Siegener Linguistik
während der ganzen Tagung
Raum: Eingangshalle vor den Gebäudeteilen AR-B und AR-C

Pressekonferenz: Donnerstag, 01.03.2007
13.00 – 14.00 Uhr
Raum: AR-D 6104

Weitere Workshops

Arbeitstreffen Linguistische Pragmatik: „Theatralität des sprachlichen Handelns“

Dienstag, 27.02.2007

9.30 – 18.00 Uhr

AR-H 105/1, AR-K 122/123

Das Arbeitstreffen Linguistische Pragmatik, das traditionell als Pre-conference Workshop am Vortag der DGfS-Jahrestagung stattfindet, bietet ein offenes und kritisches Forum, aktuelle Beiträge aus dem gesamten Themenspektrum der linguistischen Pragmatik zu diskutieren – von theoretischen Arbeiten bis zu empirischen Untersuchungen, von Master- bis hin zu Habilitationsprojekten und darüber hinaus. Schwerpunktthema ist in diesem Jahr die „Theatralität des sprachlichen Handelns“. Interessierte können sich noch bis zum 1.02.2007 anmelden. Anmeldeformulare finden Sie unter <http://www.uni-siegen.de/fb3/dgfs2007/alp/>. Das Programm des Arbeitstreffens finden Sie auf S. 29.

Informationstag für Lehrerinnen und Lehrer, veranstaltet durch die DGfS-Lehrerinitiativ-ve: „Linguistik und Sprachunterricht“, „Umsetzung der Bildungsstandards“

Dienstag, 27.02.2007

14.00 – 18.30 Uhr

AR-B 2201, AR-B 2211, AR-A 1093

Gegenwärtig vollzieht sich in Schule und Unterricht ein Paradigmenwechsel: Anstatt der bislang üblichen Input-Steuerung durch Lehrpläne orientiert man sich nun stärker am Output, an den Ergebnissen. Dazu wurden bundesweit Bildungsstandards entwickelt, die einen verlässlichen Maßstab für die zu erwartenden Schülerleistungen bieten sollen. Aber nicht nur die generelle Funktion von Bildungsstandards, sondern auch ihre inhaltliche Gestaltung wird kontrovers diskutiert – sowohl unter Lehrer(inne)n als auch in der Wissenschaft. Deshalb haben sich einige Linguist(inn)en der DGfS kritisch mit den Standards im Sprachunterricht auseinandergesetzt. Sie möchten im Rahmen der DGfS-Jahrestagung in Siegen mit Lehrer(inne)n und Bildungsplanern aus Nordrhein-Westfalen, Hessen und Rheinland-Pfalz ins Gespräch kommen, um die Bildungsstandards zu hinterfragen, ihre Auswirkungen auf den Unterricht sowie die Wirkungen und Ergebnisse bei den Schüler(inne)n zu ermitteln und Vorschläge für mögliche Korrekturen zu diskutieren. Dies soll exemplarisch anhand des Umgangs mit Grammatik, Rechtschreibung und Mehrsprachigkeit im Deutsch- und Fremdsprachenunterricht geschehen. Das Programm und Inhalte der Workshops finden Sie auf S. 31.

Studentische Arbeitsgemeinschaft

Mittwoch, 28.02.2007 bis Freitag, 02.03.2007

AR-B 2209/10

Die Studentische Tagung Sprachwissenschaft (StuTS) ist auf der Jahrestagung 2007 der DGfS als Organisator einer eigenen AG vertreten. Im Rahmen dieser AG soll noch nicht promovierten Nachwuchslinguisten ein Forum geboten werden, ihre eigenen Forschungen nach der Präsentation auf der StuTS einem größeren Publikum vorzustellen. Die AG ist deshalb nicht auf ein Oberthema oder Framework festgelegt. Den Abschluss der AG wird eine Plenumsdiskussion zu den vorgetragenen Arbeiten bilden. Weitere Informationen finden Sie unter <http://www.stuts.eu/dgfs-ag2007.html>. Das Programm finden Sie auf S. 32.

Kopiermöglichkeiten und Internetzugang

Kopieren

Generell wird empfohlen, fertige Handouts zur Tagung mitzubringen.

an der Universität

An der Universität kann an den Kopiergeräten der Zentralverwaltung (Dienstkopierern) kopiert werden. Standorte sind unter anderem der Gebäudeteil AR-D, Ebene 1 (bei den Verpflegungsautomaten rechts neben dem Audimax) und die Eingangshalle vor den Gebäudeteilen AR-A, AR-B und AR-C. Kopierkarten können im Tagungsbüro erworben werden.

in der Nähe der Universität

In relativer Nähe zur Universität befinden sich zudem die Kopierläden Ankele, Copy-Write und Copy-Shop.

Ankele	Glückaufstraße 23, Tel.: +49-(0)271-71614 Haltestelle „Grube Neue Haardt“ der Linien L 111 und L 121, die zwischen der Universität und dem Hauptbahnhof Siegen bzw. Siegen-Weidenau verkehren. Da nicht alle Busse über diese Haltestelle fahren, schauen Sie bitte im Fahrplan nach und fragen Sie zusätzlich den Fahrer.
Copy-Write	Weidenauer Str. 248, Tel.: +49-(0)271-45416 und
Copy-Shop	Weidenauer Str. 253, Tel. +49-(0)271-44165 <i>mit dem Bus von der Universität:</i> Linie L 111 (Ziel Emmy-Noether-Campus), Haltestelle „Polizei“. Nach etwa 100m Fußweg in Fahrtrichtung Siegen-Stadtmitte erreichen Sie die Kopierläden. Der Kopierladen Copy-Write befindet sich auf der rechten Straßenseite, gegenüber von „Pizza-King“. Der Kopierladen Copy-Shop befindet sich auf der linken Straßenseite. <i>mit dem Bus vom Hauptbahnhof Siegen:</i> Linie R 10 oder L 111, Haltestelle „Polizei“. Der Kopierladen Copy-Write liegt direkt gegenüber der Haltestelle. Zum Kopierladen Copy-Shop gehen Sie etwa 50m zurück in Richtung Siegen-Stadtmitte.

Internetzugang

Während der Tagung stehen Ihnen die Computerräume AR-D 4108 und AR-E 7111/8 (siehe Lageplan S. 231) zur Verfügung. Benutzerkennung und Passwort entnehmen Sie bitte der Tagungsmappe. Ferner gibt es während der Tagung einen offenen Zugang zum WLAN-Netz der Universität Siegen im Bereich der Buchausstellung und in der Eingangshalle der Gebäudeteile AR-A, AR-B und AR-C.



Werner Forner /
Stephan Habscheid (Hrsg.)

**Sprachliche und
fachliche Kompetenzen:
Zwei Seiten eines Blattes?**

20 Jahre Siegener Institut für Sprachen
im Beruf

2006. 149 S., 2 Abb.

Theorie und Vermittlung der Sprache. Bd. 43.
Verantwortlicher Herausgeber: Werner Forner
ISBN 978-3-631-54827-1 · br. € 29.80

Aus dem Inhalt: Intelligentes Wissen als
Schlüssel zum Können · Sprachbedarf und
Fachsprachendidaktik · Porträt eines integrier-
ten Studiengangs · Sprache am Arbeitsplatz
und Angewandte Linguistik · Interkulturelle
Kompetenz · Englisch als fachliche Lingua
franca

Udo O. H. Jung (Hrsg.)

**Praktische Handreichung für
Fremdsprachenlehrer**

In Zusammenarbeit mit Heidrun Jung
4., vollständig neu bearbeitete Auflage

2006. X, 571 S., zahlr. Abb. und Tab.

Bayreuther Beiträge zur Glottodidaktik.
Bd. 2. Herausgegeben von Udo O. H. Jung
ISBN 978-3-631-54251-4 · br. € 78.–

Aus dem Inhalt: Grundlagen eines profession-
ellen Fremdsprachenunterrichts · Medien im
Fremdsprachenunterricht · Bedingungsfelder
fremdsprachlichen Unterrichts · Bezugsfelder
eines professionellen Fremdsprachenunterrichts

Siegrun Lemke (Hrsg.)

**Sprechwissenschaft/
Sprecherziehung**

Ein Lehr- und Übungsbuch

Unter Mitarbeit von Dieter Graubner
und Philine Lüssing

2006. 213 S., zahlr. Abb. und Tab.
ISBN 978-3-631-53009-2 · br. € 19.80

Aus dem Inhalt: Gegenstand der Sprech-
wissenschaft · Entwicklung von Stimme und
Sprache · Zusammenwirken der Funktions-
kreise Atmung, Stimme, Aussprache ·
Störungen des Sprechprozesses · Standardaus-
sprache · Kommunikation in der Fremdsprache
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Peter Lang GmbH · Postfach 940225 · D-60460 Frankfurt am Main
Am schnellsten bestellen Sie über unseren Internetbookshop: www.peterlang.de

Bücher zur Sprachwissenschaft

Alexandra N. Lenz /
Klaus J. Mattheier (Hrsg.)

**Varietäten – Theorie und
Empirie**

2005. 194 S., zahlr. Abb. und Tab.
Variolingu. Nonstandard – Standard –
Substandard. Bd. 23.

Verantwortlicher Herausgeber:
Klaus J. Mattheier
ISBN 978-3-631-53867-8 · br. € 39.–

Aus dem Inhalt: Varietäten · Wissenschafts-
geschichtliche Aspekte · Theoretische und
empirische Neuansätze · Interdisziplinäre
Perspektiven

Eva Neuland (Hrsg.)

**Variation im heutigen Deutsch:
Perspektiven für den
Sprachunterricht**

2007. 565 S. zahlr. Abb., Tab. und Graf.

Sprache – Kommunikation – Kultur.
Soziolinguistische Beiträge. Bd. 4.
Herausgegeben von Eva Neuland
ISBN 978-3-631-54262-0 · br. € 78.–

Maurice Vliegen (Hrsg.)

**Variation in Sprachtheorie und
Spracherwerb**

Akten des 39. Linguistischen
Kolloquiums in Amsterdam 2004

2006. X, 426 S., 6 Abb., zahlr. Tab.
Linguistik International. Bd. 16
Verantwortlicher Herausgeber:
Heinrich Weber
ISBN 978-3-631-54812-7 · br. € 68.50

Aus dem Inhalt: Spracherwerb · L1-Erwerb ·
L2-Erwerb · Fremdsprachenunterricht ·
Bilingualismus · Minderheitensprachen ·
Jugendsprache

Essen und Trinken

direkt am Tagungsort

Kaffee & Co.

Pausengetränke werden während der Kaffeepausen und am Ende der Mittagspausen an Ständen im Bereich vor dem Audimax (Gebäudeteil AR-E) ausgeschrieben. Ein allgemeiner Unkostenbeitrag von fünf Euro ist bereits in den Tagungsgebühren enthalten.

Mensa (Mittagessen)

Gebäudeteil AR-M, gegenüber der Universitätsbibliothek, Untergeschoss (Lageplan S. 230)

Öffnungszeiten: 11.00 – 14.00 Uhr

Sie können hier jeden Tag zwischen verschiedenen Standardmenüs wählen (z.B. Stammessen, Menü, Vegetarisch, Eintopf). Das Angebot wechselt täglich. Für die Standardmenüs müssen vor dem Betreten der Mensa am Verkaufsstand in der Haupteingangshalle oder an einem der dort aufgestellten Automaten Wertmarken zum Gästepreis von € 5,10 erworben werden. Bitte beachten Sie ggf. den Sonderschalter für DGfS-Gäste an der Essensausgabe. Darüber hinaus können verschiedene Grill- und Pfannengerichte sowie eine Pasta- und Salattheke angeboten werden. Beachten Sie hierfür die Aushänge im Speisebereich. Für diese Angebote ist anders als bei den Standardmenüs eine Barzahlung erforderlich.

Restaurant „Ars Mundi“ (Mittagessen)

Das Restaurant befindet sich in der Mensa (Lageplan S. 230)

Öffnungszeiten: 11.00 – 14.00 Uhr

Ein kleines Restaurant mit ruhigem, gehobenem Ambiente und einem herrlichen Panoramablick über das Siegerland. Es werden jeden Tag zwei bis drei Menüs zu einem Preis zwischen fünf und zehn Euro angeboten. Bitte beachten Sie auch die Aushänge.

Bistro (Snacks, Mittagessen)

Gebäudeteil AR-M, gegenüber der Universitätsbibliothek, auf der Eingangsebene rechts vom Haupteingang (Lageplan S. 230)

Öffnungszeiten: Mi und Do 7.45 – 16.30 Uhr, Fr 7.45 – 15.00 Uhr

Hier gibt es neben frisch gezapftem Bier, allerlei Kaffee, weiteren Getränken und diversen Snacks leckere Pizza- und Pasta-Spezialitäten.

in Siegen-Weidenau

Nahe Universität bzw. Bahnhof Weidenau (Entfernung Universität: Pkw ca. 5 Minuten, Bus ca. 8 Minuten)

Alexis Zorbas	Restaurant, griechische Küche	Bismarckstraße 2
Bambusgarten	Restaurant, asiatische Küche	Hauptmarkt 1
Goldener Drache	Restaurant, chinesische Küche	Hauptmarkt 16

Gartenhaus	Kneipe/Bistro	Auf den Hütten 22
La Toscana	Restaurant, italienische Küche	Bismarckstraße 2
Löffelwerk	Café/Bistro	Poststraße 7-9
Schwarzes Schaf	Kneipe/Restaurant, deutsche Küche	Erzstraße 46

in Siegen

Siegen Stadtzentrum (nahe Hauptbahnhof Siegen, Entfernung Universität: Pkw ca. 10 Minuten, Bus ca. 20 Minuten)

Bar Celona	Café/Bar/Bistro	Am Bahnhof 17 (SiegCarré)
Caffee Contor	Café	Am Bahnhof 40 (City Galerie)
Da Vincenza	Restaurant, italienische Küche	Koblenzer Straße 29
Dschingis Khan	Restaurant, mongolische Küche	Bahnhofsstraße 5
Handwerkerhaus	Restaurant, deutsche Küche	Fürst-Johann-Moritz-Str. 3
Krombacher Fux	Restaurant, internat. Küche	Sandstraße 31 (Reichwalds Ecke)
Münzwerk	Restaurant, internat. Küche, gehoben	Morleystraße 4 (SiegCarré)
Mezzo	Café/Bistro	Sandstraße 31 (Reichwalds Ecke)
Muckefuck	Café/Bistro	Hindenburgstraße 8
Naschwerk	Confiserie-Chocolaterie/Café	Am Bahnhof 17 (SiegCarré)
Rainbow Garden	Restaurant, thailändische Küche	Am Bahnhof 4
Sternklar	Bar/Bistro	Hindenburgstraße 1

Siegen Oberstadt (in der historischen Altstadt, 5-10 Minuten Fußweg von Hauptbahnhof Siegen)

Ciao	Restaurant, italiensche Küche	Alte Postraße 19
Colosseo	Restaurant, italienische Küche	Burgstraße 18
Da Vinci	Restaurant, italienische Küche	Hinterstraße 15
El Rancho	Steakhaus	Neumarkt 7
9Bar	Bar/Bistro	Am Markt 27
Piazza	Restaurant/Café, gehoben	Unteres Schloss 1
San Marino	Restaurant, italienische Küche	Marburger Tor 1
Schloss-Stuben	Restaurant, deutsche Küche, gehoben	Im Oberen Schloss

AG-Programme

AG 1

Grammatik im Spannungsfeld von Norm und Variation/Grammar between norm and variation

AG-Leitung: Alexandra Lenz, Albrecht Plewnia

Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007

- 14.00 – 14.30 Markus Hundt:
Vom Normverstoß zur neuen Norm – Gründe für die Genese grammatisch grenzwertiger Konstruktionen
- 14.30 – 15.00 Ulrich Busse, Anne Schröder:
Problem areas of English grammar between usage, norm, and variation
- 15.00 – 15.30 Matthias Fritz:
Norm und Variation der beiden Standards des Armenischen
- 15.30 – 16.00 Beate Henn-Memmesheimer:
Ephemere und traditionenbildende grammatische Muster: Inszenierung und Akzeptanz
- 16.00 – 16.30 Kaffeepause
- 16.30 – 17.00 Stephan Elspaß:
Regionale Standardvariation: der blinde Fleck der Grammatikforschung
- 17.00 – 17.30 Reinhard Goltz:
Normen und Variation beim Ausbau der Regionalsprache Niederdeutsch
- 17.30 – 18.00 Claudia Maria Riehl:
Grammatik und Norm in Sprachminderheitsgebieten
- 18.00 – 18.30 Rachel Selbach:
With norms or with style: Can a highly variable code be a language?

Donnerstag, 1. März 2007

- 9.00 – 9.30 Jürg Fleischer:
Die relative Abfolge von Objektpronomen im Deutschen: Norm und Variation
- 9.30 – 10.00 Tilo Weber:
Lexikalisch-grammatische Variation im Spannungsfeld zwischen (Schreib-)Normorientierung und grammatischem Wissen
- 10.00 – 10.30 Daniela Kolbe:
Zero-*that* clauses: the influence of spoken English on written norms
- 10.30 – 11.00 Joybrato Mukherjee:
Emerging local norms in the grammars of New Englishes: new ditransitives in Indian English
- 11.00 – 11.30 Kaffeepause

- 11.30 – 12.00 Lieselotte Anderwald:
Norm vs. variation in British English strong verbs: the case of past tense *sang* vs. *sung*
- 12.00 – 12.30 Stefan Rabanus:
Formen des Dialekts und Struktureigenschaften der Standardsprache: Elsass und Südbaden im Vergleich
- 12.30 – 13.00 Peter Gallmann:
Morphologische Probleme der deutschen Konjunktive

Freitag, 2. März 2007

- 11.30 – 12.00 Stefan Kleiner:
Der Fall -<ig> oder: Wie Normierung Variation befördern kann
- 12.00 – 12.30 Christa Dürscheid:
Kasus – Norm und Variation
- 12.30 – 13.00 Renata Szczepaniak:
***Während des Fluges/Flugs, Ausflugs/Ausfluges* – Was bestimmt die Norm und die Variation der Genitivform der starken Maskulina und Neutra?**
- 13.00 – 13.30 Petra Campe:
Syntaktische Variation in deutschen adnominalen Konstruktionen
- 13.30 – 14.00 Edgar Onea:
Attributkonstruktionen: Schrift, Ästhetik und Norm

AG 2

Functional elements: variation in learner systems

AG-Leitung: Christine Dimroth, Peter Jordens

Raum: AR-B 2201

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007

- 14.00 – 14.30 Rosemarie Tracy, Dieter Thoma:
Convergence in finite clauses in L1, bilingual L1 and early L2 acquisition
- 14.30 – 15.00 Christine Dimroth:
Finiteness and word order in child L2 acquisition
- 15.00 – 15.30 Solveig Kroffke, Monika Rothweiler, Ezel Babur:
The acquisition of finiteness in successive bilinguals: A case study
- 15.30 – 16.00 Erika Kaltenbacher:
Nominal inflection in early L2-acquisition of German
- 16.00 – 16.30 Kaffeepause
- 16.30 – 17.00 Karen Ferret, Clive Perdue:
How much (morpho-)syntax is needed to express finiteness
- 17.00 – 17.30 Tanja Kupisch, Natascha Müller:
On the relation between determiners and accusative clitics: The syntax-pragmatic interface

- 17.30 – 18.00 Petra Schulz, Ramona Wenzel:
***Wh*-questions in L1, impaired L1, and early L2: How much variation in mastering the C-domain?**
- 18.00 – 18.30 Anne Vainikka, Martha Young-Scholten:
Organic Grammar and the L2 acquisition of negation

Donnerstag, 1. März 2007

- 9.00 – 9.30 Steffi Winkler:
From lexical linking to syntactic finiteness. Some remarks on the emergence of syntactic structure in German L1
- 9.30 – 10.00 Peter Jordens:
The development of finiteness from a lexical to a functional category
- 10.00 – 10.30 Franziska Witzmann:
Der Erwerb von Finitheit im bilingualen Erstspracherwerb (deutsch-italienisch): die Kopula
- 10.30 – 11.00 Natalia Gagarina:
Functional and modal elements in child Russian
- 11.00 – 11.30 Kaffeepause
- 11.30 – 12.00 Anke Jolink:
The acquisition of finiteness in children with Specific Language Impairment - a longitudinal case study
- 12.00 – 12.30 Dagmar Bittner:
Infinite contrasts in the acquisition of verb inflection – evidence from normally developing and SLI children in German

Freitag, 2. März 2007

- 11.30 – 12.00 Sarah Schimke:
Processing finite and infinite sentences in Turkish learners of German
- 12.00 – 12.30 Josje Verhagen:
Proto-auxiliaries, auxiliaries and the acquisition of finiteness in L2 Dutch
- 12.30 – 13.00 Kathrin Kirsch:
The usage of subject pronouns in synthetic and analytic constructions. The case of L1 Russian

AG 3

Syntactic Variation and Emerging Genres

AG-Leitung: Heidrun Dorgeloh, Anja Wanner

Raum: AR-B 2211

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007

- 14.00 – 15.00 Janet Giltrow:
Genre as difference

- 15.00 – 15.30 Cornelius Puschmann:
Variation and (de)genrefication in corporate web logs
- 15.30 – 16.00 Theresa Heyd:
'I know you guys hate forwards...': Plural vocatives in digital folklore
- 16.00 – 16.30 Kaffeepause
- 16.30 – 17.00 Elke Teich, Monica Holtz, Patrick Bal:
A corpus-based methodology for investigating emerging registers
- 17.00 – 17.30 Johannes Kabatek, Philipp Obrist:
Clause linkage techniques as a symptom of discourse traditions: methodological issues and evidence from medieval Spanish
- 17.30 – 18.00 Javier Perez-Guerra:
Do some genres become more 'complex' than others?

Donnerstag, 1. März 2007

- 9.00 – 9.30 Tuija Virtanen:
Syntactic variation across texts and discourses: Theoretical and methodological aspects of genre dynamics
- 9.30 – 10.00 Britta Mondorf:
Genre-effects in the replacement of reflexives by particles
- 10.00 – 10.30 Rolf Kreyer:
Full-verb inversion as an indicator of genre
- 10.30 – 11.00 Dagmar Haumann:
Variational change in *tough*-constructions
- 11.00 – 11.30 Kaffeepause
- 11.30 – 12.00 Anja Wanner:
The rise and fall of the passive in academic writing
- 12.00 – 12.30 Christiane Brand:
Bridging the gap between science and society: a corpus-linguistic study of lexical priming in scientific discourse popularisation
- 12.30 – 13.00 Heidrun Dorgeloh:
Discourse conventions in scientific genres: Syntactic productivity or formulaic language?

Freitag, 2. März 2007

- 11.30 – 12.00 Susanne Günthner:
Syntaktische Konstruktionen und kommunikative Gattungen
- 12.00 – 12.30 Rolf Kailuweit:
Syntaktische Polynomie des Korsischen
- 12.30 – 13.00 Susanne Jantos:
Concord in spoken informal Jamaican English: A corpus-based study of ICE-Jamaica
- 13.00 – 13.15 Discussion

AG 4

Schrift-System-Variation

AG-Leitung: Nanna Fuhrhop, Beatrice Primus

Raum: AR-A 1093

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007

- 14.00 – 15.00 Charles Perfetti:
Reading in two writing systems: Accommodation and assimilation of the brain's reading network
- 15.00 – 15.30 Rüdiger Weingarten:
A graphematic glossing system
- 15.30 – 16.00 Yoko Nishina:
Schriftsystem und grammatische Strukturen aus typologischer Sicht
- 16.00 – 16.30 Kaffeepause
- 16.30 – 17.00 Hye Jeong Song:
The orthographic depth of Korean: the case of <s>-insertion in sub-compounding
- 17.00 – 17.30 Andrea Kiso:
Focussing on language structure: A literacy project in Malawi
- 17.30 – 18.00 Julia Landgraf:
Laut- und Schriftsprache im Schottisch-Gälischen: Getrennte Wege?
- 18.00 – 18.30 Karsten Steinhauer:
Commas in the brain: Event-related potentials and punctuation processing

Donnerstag, 1. März 2007

- 9.00 – 9.30 Anja Voeste:
Variation as source of innovation in the Early Modern Period
- 9.30 – 10.00 Nikolaus Ruge:
Between usage and codification. Diachronic aspects of morphematic writing in German
- 10.00 – 10.30 Christa Röber:
Schrifterwerb als Grammatikerwerb: Die orthographische Funktion des „silbentrennenden hs“ bei Hiaten für das Schreiben- und Lesenlernen
- 10.30 – 11.00 Guido Nottbusch:
The role of the syllable in 'Dehnung und Schärfung' - Evidence based on the analysis of children's handwriting movements
- 11.00 – 11.30 Kaffeepause
- 11.30 – 12.00 Joachim Jacobs:
Variation der Varianten
- 12.00 – 12.30 Peter Eisenberg:
Schreibvariante als Kampfbegriff

12.30 – 13.00 Alexandra Wiebelt-Maywald:
Symmetrie im Wandel der Zeit

Freitag, 2. März 2007

11.30 – 12.00 Ursula Bredel:
Komponenten und Parameter des Interpunktionsystems

12.00 – 12.30 Nanna Furhopp:
Das graphematische Wort im Deutschen

12.30 – 13.00 Martin Neef:
Worttrennung als Zeilenende: Überlegungen zur Bewertung und Analyse von orthographischen Daten

13.00 – 13.30 Manfred Kohrt:
Graphematische und orthographische Aspekte von Eigennamen

13.30 – 14.00 Barbara Hans-Bianchi & Peggy Katelhön:
Fremdsprachlicher Rechtschreiberwerb. Zwei europäische Orthografien im Kontrast

AG 5

(Morphological) Blocking and Linguistic Variation

AG-Leitung: Eric Fuß, Björn Rothstein, Carola Trips

Raum: AR-B 2208

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007

13.55 – 14.00 Introduction

14.00 – 15.00 Ad Neeleman:
Blocking radical pro drop

15.00 – 16.00 Jörg Meibauer, Markus Steinbach:
Generalized insertion: Parentheticals and phrasal compounds

16.00 – 16.30 Kaffeepause

16.30 – 17.30 Monika Rathert:
Patterns of nominalizations in competition

17.30 – 18.30 Jochen Trommer:
Blocking, intervention and ablaut in German verb inflection

Donnerstag, 1. März 2007

9.00 – 10.00 Dalina Kallulli:
(Non-)Blocking in the voice system

10.00 – 11.00 Lior Laks:
How to choose a prosodic template? On verb innovation and variation in Hebrew

11.00 – 11.30 Kaffeepause

- 11.30 – 12.30 Fabian Heck, Gereon Müller, Jochen Trommer:
Competition in Scandinavian definiteness marking: A phase-based approach
- 12.30 – 13.30 Lotte Hogeweg, Sander Lestrade, Andrej Malchukov, Joost Zwarts:
Semantic markedness in gender oppositions, blocking and fossilization

Freitag, 2. März 2007

- 11.30 – 12.30 Mehrdad Naghzhguy Kohan:
Blocking in the dimension of number in Persian
- 12.30 – 13.30 Sebastian Kürschner:
Plural doublets in Dutch
- 13.30 – 14.00 Discussion

AG 6

Microvariation in quantificational structures
AG-Leitung: Sjeff Barbiers, Ellen Brandner, Helmut Weiss
Raum: AR-B 2202

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007

- 14.00 – 14.30 Sjeff Barbiers:
Focus particle doubling and tripling in colloquial Dutch
- 14.30 – 15.00 Josef Bayer:
Nominal negative quantifiers as adjuncts
- 15.00 – 15.30 Marit R. Weestergard:
Microvariation as diachrony: A view from acquisition
- 15.30 – 16.00 Viola Schmitt:
On relative pronouns
- 16.00 – 16.30 Kaffeepause
- 16.30 – 17.00 Cecilia Poletto:
Syntactic encoding of aspect in some Northern Italian dialects
- 17.00 – 17.30 Rebekka Studler:
Determiners in Swiss German
- 17.30 – 18.00 Malte Zimmermann:
Quantificational structures in Low German
- 18.00 – 18.30 Discussion

AG 7

Standard Prosody or Prosody of Linguistic Standards? Prosodic Variation and Grammar Writing

AG-Leitung: Jörg Peters, Margret Selting, Marc Swerts
Raum: AR-B 2104

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007

- 14.00 – 14.30 Jörg Peters, Margret Selting, Marc Swerts:
Introduction
- 14.30 – 15.00 Klaus J. Kohler:
Heterogeneous exponents of homogeneous prosodic categories. The case of dialectal variability of pitch contour synchronization with articulation
- 15.00 – 15.30 Conxita Lleó, Ariadna Benet, Susana Cortés:
Phrasing and boundaries in spoken Catalan under the pressure of Spanish
- 15.30 – 16.00 Dina El Zarka, Sam Hellmuth:
The intonation of colloquial and formal Egyptian Arabic
- 16.00 – 16.30 Kaffeepause
- 16.30 – 17.00 Patrizia Noel:
Challenging the prosodic word – the syntactic basis of the Standard German stress system
- 17.00 – 17.30 Iskra Iskrova:
Outline of some intonation patterns in Haitian Creole
- 17.30 – 18.00 Ruben Stoel, Ellen van Zanten:
Variation in Indonesian Prosody: The role of accents

Donnerstag, 1. März 2007

- 9.00 – 9.30 Carlos Gussenhoven:
Transcribing Standard Dutch intonation using ToDI
- 9.30 – 10.00 Sandra Döring:
Prosody and grammaticography – The role of prosody as part of grammars
- 10.00 – 10.30 Philippe Martin:
Prosodic variation in French: the case of melodic contours on stressed syllables
- 10.30 – 11.00 Ken-Ichi Kadooka:
A note on accent systems in Japanese dialects
- 11.00 – 11.30 Kaffeepause
- 11.30 – 12.00 Peter Gilles:
Aspects of Luxembourgish prosody
- 12.00 – 12.30 Pia Bergmann:
Intonational variation in Cologne German: An OT-account
- 12.30 – 13.00 Beat Siebenhaar:
Comparing prosody models of Swiss-German dialects

Freitag, 2. März 2007

- 11.30 – 12.00 Caroline Féry:
Prosody and grammar: A formal and empirical approach to Wide Focus Object Fronting in German
- 12.00 – 12.30 Frank Kügler:
Answering a question – does the answer depend on context and/or intonational tune?
- 12.30 – 13.00 Karin Birkner:
Prosodic formats of relative clauses in spoken German
- 13.00 – 13.30 Robert Mayr, Torsten Müller:
Prosody and deixis in English and German football commentary
- 13.30 – 14.00 Jonathan G. Secora Pearl:
Varieties of Czech prosody, a century ago and today

AG 8

The role of variation in language evolution

AG-Leitung: Regine Eckardt, Gerhard Jäger

Raum: AR-A 1011

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007

- 14.00 – 15.00 Andrew Wedel (plenary speaker):
Explaining cross- and within-language sound frequency correlations in a rich-memory, evolutionary model
- 15.00 – 16.00 Paul Boersma, Silke Hamann:
The evolution of auditory contrast
- 16.00 – 16.30 Kaffeepause
- 16.30 – 17.30 Gunther De Vogelaer:
Lamarckian vs. ‘Darwinian’ change: a dialectological perspective
- 17.30 – 18.30 Hedde Zeijlstra:
Parameter-free UG

Donnerstag, 1. März 2007

- 9.00 – 10.00 Alexander Mehler:
Quantitative lexical semantics and evolutionary game theory
- 10.00 – 11.00 Olga Fischer (plenary speaker):
The role of analogy in morphosyntactic change
- 11.00 – 11.30 Kaffeepause
- 11.30 – 12.30 Elke Diederichsen:
The German “*bekommen*-passive”: A discourse-based motivation for reanalysis
- 12.30 – 13.30 Anette Rosenbach:
The nature of selection in evolutionary approaches to language change

Freitag, 2. März 2007

- 11.30 – 12.30 Ruth Kempson:
Production pressures, syntactic change, and language evolution
- 12.30 – 13.30 Frederic J. Newmeyer:
Have the pressures shaping language remained constant over time?
- 13.30 – 14.00 Discussion

AG 9**The role of information structure in language change**

AG-Leitung: Gisella Ferraresi, Rosemarie Lühr

Raum: AR-B 2202

Donnerstag, 1. März 2007

- 9.00 – 9.30 Mohammad Rasekh Mahand:
Information structure in Persian and the evolution of -râ
- 9.30 – 10.00 Dejan Matić
Decline of postverbal topics in Serbo-Croat
- 10.00 – 10.30 Rolando Félix:
Information structure, constituent order, and case marking in Warihó
- 10.30 – 11.00 Carlotta Viti:
The information structure of the OVS order
- 11.00 – 11.30 Kaffeepause
- 11.30 – 12.00 Christoph Gabriel, Esther Rinke:
Information packaging and the rise of clitic doubling in the history of Spanish
- 12.00 – 12.30 Kristine Eide:
The reorganisation of information structure from Classical Portuguese (15th-18th century) to Modern Portuguese. Interaction between prosody, word order and old vs. new information
- 12.30 – 13.00 Melani Wratil:
The development of the imperative V-to-C-movement in the West Germanic and Romance Languages

Freitag, 2. März 2007

- 11.30 – 12.00 Katrin Axel:
The parataxis-to-hypotaxis hypothesis revisited: Some counterevidence from the history of German subordinate clauses
- 12.00 – 12.30 Roland Hinterhölzl:
Information structure and word order variation in Early Germanic
- 12.30 – 13.00 Thorbjörg Hróarsdóttir:
Prosodic properties and OV order
- 13.00 – 13.30 Marit R. Westergaard:
Cue-based acquisition and information structure drift
-

13.30 – 14.00 Ans van Kemenade:
Information structure and syntax in Old and Middle English

AG 10

Experimental evidence for minimal structure

AG-Leitung: Petra Burkhardt, Ulrike Janßen

Raum: AR-B 2205

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007

- 14.00 – 14.30 Petra Burkhardt, Ulrike Janßen:
Introduction: Minimal structure in linguistic theory
- 14.30 – 15.30 Sergey Avrutin:
Reading between headlines: Encoding information in syntax and discourse
- 15.30 – 16.00 Maria Garraffa:
On agreement and movement: minimal structure in a non-fluent speaker
- 16.00 – 16.30 Kaffeepause
- 16.30 – 17.00 Nino Grillo:
Locality effects as evidence for minimal structure
- 17.00 – 17.30 Jana Häussler:
Minimal structure in DP-parsing
- 17.30 – 18.00 Tully Thibeu:
Effects of NP-islands on native and non-native speakers of English
- 18.00 – 18.30 Dietmar Roehm, Hubert Haider:
Minimal structure in morphosyntactic processing: the case of particle verbs

Donnerstag, 1. März 2007

- 9.00 – 10.00 Ina Bornkessel-Schlesewsky, Matthias Schlewsky:
Minimality as the ultimate universal: Neurotypological evidence from real time comprehension
- 10.00 – 10.30 Petra Augurzky:
Effects of prosodic phrasing on structural ambiguity
- 10.30 – 11.00 Doreen Bryant:
Minimality in child language acquisition
- 11.00 – 11.30 Kaffeepause
- 11.30 – 12.00 Kalliopi Katsika:
Exploring the minimal structure in Greek: Evidence from prepositional phrase attachment ambiguities
- 12.00 – 12.30 Markus Bader, Tanja Schmid:
Minimality in verb cluster formation

Freitag, 2. März 2007

- 11.30 – 12.30 Adam Buchwald:
Minimality and optimality in phonological processing: Evidence from aphasia
- 12.30 – 13.00 Mathias Scharinger:
Minimal representations of alternating vowels: Evidence from event-related potentials
- 13.00 – 13.30 Claudia Friedrich:
Not every pseudoword disrupts word recognition: Evidence from word initial and word medial variation
- 13.30 – 14.00 Johannes Knaus, Ulrike Janßen, Matthias Schlesewsky, Richard Wiese:
Minimality in prosodic structures: Evidence from ERP studies on German word prosody

AG 11**Polysemie und konzeptuelle Repräsentation –
Polysemy and Conceptual Representation**

AG-Leitung: Wilhelm Geuder

Raum: AR-B 2203

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007

- 14.00 – 15.00 Liina Pykkänen:
Polysemy in the brain
- 15.00 – 16.00 Maria Mercedes Piñango:
Polysemy, polysemy resolution and the architecture of language
- 16.00 – 16.30 Kaffeepause
- 16.30 – 17.30 Joost Zwarts:
Polysemy, formal concepts and semantic maps
- 17.30 – 18.30 Ralf Klabunde:
Polysemy, modality, and modal expressions

Donnerstag, 1. März 2007

- 9.00 – 10.00 Johannes Dölling:
Meaning variation of verbs
- 10.00 – 11.00 David Fournier, Yves Roberge, Michelle Troberg:
On transitivity as coercion
- 11.00 – 11.30 Kaffeepause
- 11.30 – 12.30 Dietmar Zaefferer:
Vagueness and precision in polysemy: Risking a new look at an old case of auto-antonymy
- 12.30 – 13.00 Fabienne Martin:
Polysemy in the psychological domain

Freitag, 2. März 2007

- 11.30 – 12.00 Heike Wiese:
Eating “beef” as well as “cow”? A case of semantic specialisation alongside coercion in contemporary German
- 12.00 – 13.00 Thomas Gamerschlag, Albert Ortman:
The role of functional concepts in the classification of nouns and verbs
- 13.00 – 14.00 Ingrid Kaufmann:
Nouns in numeral classifier languages

AG 12

Phonological Domains: Universals and Deviations

AG-Leitung: Janet Grijzenhout, Barış Kabak

Raum: AR-A 1012

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007

- 14.00 – 15.00 Harry van der Hulst:
On the notions ‘dual articulation’ and ‘structural analogy’
- 15.00 – 15.30 Nicole Dehé:
Icelandic intonational phonology
- 15.30 – 16.00 Yulia Chornogor:
On morphophonological categorization of suffixes in English stress system
- 16.00 – 16.30 Kaffeepause
- 16.30 – 17.00 Monik Charette, Aslı Göksel, Serkan Şener:
Initial stress in morphologically complex words in Turkish: The interface of prosody and phrase structure
- 17.00 – 17.30 Yoshihito Dobashi:
Multiple spell-out, assembly problem, and syntax-phonology mapping
- 17.30 – 18.00 Aslı Göksel, Meltem Keleş, Aslı Üntak-Tarhan:
Morpho-syntactic features and the role of intonation in grammar: Turkish wh-questions
- 18.00 – 18.30 Kristján Árnason:
Phonological phrasing in Modern Icelandic

Donnerstag, 1. März 2007

- 9.00 – 10.00 Irene Vogel:
The status of the Clitic Group
- 10.00 – 10.30 Anna Cardinaletti, Lori Repetti:
The prosodization of subject clitics in Northern Italian dialects
- 10.30 – 11.00 Ana R. Luís:
The prosodic structure of affixal clitics in European Portuguese
- 11.00 – 11.30 Kaffeepause

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- 11.30 – 12.00 Balthasar Bickel, Kristine A. Hildebrandt, René Schiering:
Cluster analysis of phonological word domains
- 12.00 – 12.30 Barış Kabak, Anthi Revithiadou:
Prosodic structure above the Phonological Word
- 12.30 – 13.00 Janet Grijzenhout, Barış Kabak:
Discussion

Freitag, 2. März 2007

- 11.30 – 12.30 Frans Plank, Aditi Lahiri:
WORD_{PLUS}: Phonological and syntactic phrasing
- 12.30 – 13.00 Javier Arias, Conxita Lleó:
On the unmarkedness of Stress-to-Weight: Evidence from L1 acquisition of Spanish and German
- 13.00 – 13.30 Lara Teixeira Carneiro:
Acquisition of Brazilian Portuguese word stress by a cochlear implanted child: View of strategies adopted
- 13.30 – 14.00 Ann Delilkan:
Fusion as coda avoidance

AG 13

Anaphoric uses of demonstrative expressions

AG-Leitung: Carla Umbach, Peter Bosch, Graham Katz

Raum: AR-A 1009

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007

- 14.00 – 15.00 Konrad Ehlich:
Anadeixis – Anaphora
- 15.00 – 15.30 Maria Averintseva-Klisch, Manfred Consten:
Can demonstratives be discourse topics? Evidence from German right dislocation
- 15.30 – 16.00 Olga Krasavina, Christian Chiarcos:
Aspects of topicality in the use of demonstrative expressions in German and Russian
- 16.00 – 16.30 Kaffeepause
- 16.30 – 17.00 Peter Bosch, Carla Umbach:
Some apparently unconnected parameters in demonstrative reference
- 17.00 – 17.30 Frances Wilson, Frank Keller, Antonella Sorace:
Antecedent preferences of personal pronouns and anaphoric demonstratives in German in comprehension
- 17.30 – 18.00 Klaus Geyer:
Two systems of anaphorically used pronouns in plain text and in reported speech: *der/die* and its counterparts in spoken German

18.00 – 18.30 Jenny Audring:
Gender loss and demonstrative anaphors

Donnerstag, 1. März 2007

- 9.00 – 10.00 Massimo Poesio:
Saliency and demonstratives: a corpus-based analysis
- 10.00 – 10.30 André Bittar:
Some constraints on anaphoric reference to events in French
- 10.30 – 11.00 Iker Zulaica:
Neuter demonstrative expressions and temporal perspective: An integrated approach
- 11.00 – 11.30 Kaffeepause
- 11.30 – 12.00 Francis Cornish:
Deictic, discourse-deictic and anaphoric uses of demonstrative expressions in English
- 12.00 – 12.30 Milena Kühnast, Dagmar Bittner, Natalia Gagarina, Insa Gülzow:
Comprehension and production of anaphoric demonstratives by German-, Russian-, and Bulgarian-speaking children
- 12.30 – 13.00 Jacqueline van Kampen, Manuela Pinto:
Anaphoric demonstratives in acquisition

Freitag, 2. März 2007

- 11.30 – 12.00 Marjan Fanaei, Mojgan Fanaei:
Anaphoric and deictic use of demonstrative expressions in Old Persian
- 12.00 – 12.30 Ananda Lima:
Exhaustivity in anaphoric simple demonstratives in Portuguese
- 12.30 – 13.00 Tanja Milićev:
Weak and strong demonstratives in Old English
- 13.00 – 14.00 Elsi Kaiser:
Comparing pronominal and demonstrative anaphors in Finnish and Estonian

Postersession der Sektion Computerlinguistik

Donnerstag, 01.03.2007

Eingangshalle vor AR-A, AR-B und AR-C

13.00 – 14.30 Peter Adolphs:

Automatic Acquisition of an Inflectional Lexicon for German from Raw Texts

Heike Bieler, Stefanie Dipper, Michael Götze, Julia Ritz, Manfred Stede:
ASAP: eine Infrastruktur für reich annotierte Daten

Florian Dömges, Katja Keßelmeier, Tibor Kiss, Antje Müller, Claudia Roch,
Björn Wilmsmann:

**Extraktion und Klassifikation von Kandidatenpaaren zur Bestimmung von
Idiomatizität und Produktivität von Präposition-Substantiv-Sequenzen**

Aurélien Giraud:

New visualisation functionalities for grammar implementation platforms

Jürgen Hermes, Stephan Schwiebert:

Tesla – Ein Labor für Computerlinguisten

Ralf Klabunde:

Generating Modals

Arbeitstreffen Linguistische Pragmatik „Theatralität des sprachlichen Handelns“

Dienstag, 27.02.2007

9.30 – 9.45 Begrüßung (AR-K 122/123)

9.45 – 10.30 Plenarvortrag (AR-K 122/123)

Mareike Buss, Aachen

Alles Theater? Zur Metaphorik des kulturwissenschaftlichen und linguistischen Diskurses über Sprache

Sektion 1, Raum: AR-K 122/123

10.30 – 11.00 Elisabeth Reber, Potsdam

***Ooh! Ow! Ugh!* Zur Affektivität in englischen Alltagsgesprächen**

11.00 – 11.30 Anne Larrory, Paris

Exklamation und Theatralität

11.30 – 12.00 Kaffeepause

12.00 – 12.30 Marja Köhl, Bonn

“ROTTEN SERVICE!!” oder “Nie wieder!!!!!!” – Selbstdarstellung im elektronischen Beschwerdeverhalten

12.30 – 13.00 Daniel Rellstab, Bern

Hybridisierungen von Gender in Schweizer IRCs

- 13.00 – 13.30 Kristina Schippling, Halle-Wittenberg
Künstlich geschaffene Natürlichkeit
- 13.30 – 14.30 Mittagessen
- 14.30 – 15.00 Christine Domke, Chemnitz
Die doppelte Inszenierung: (Liebes-) Beziehungen als Bestandteil werblicher Theatralität
- 15.00 – 15.30 Sascha Demarmels, Zürich
Zur Inszenierung von Identität auf politischen Plakaten
- 15.30 – 16.00 Kaffeepause
- 16.00 – 16.30 Sara Rezat, Paderborn
Die Konzession als strategisches Sprachspiel
- 16.30 – 17.00 Frank Ernst Müller, Mannheim
Das Konzept der Theatralität in zeitgenössischen Analysen der politischen Kommunikation

Sektion 2, Raum: AR-H 105/1

- 10.30 – 11.00 Wolfgang Imo, Münster
Inszenierungen eigener und fremder Rede durch Konstruktionen mit dem Verb *sagen*
- 11.00 – 11.30 Peggy Katelhön, Bergamo
Mimetische Formen der Rededarstellung
- 11.30 – 12.00 Kaffeepause
- 12.00 – 12.30 Stefan Hauser, Freiburg i. Br.
Aspekte des Performativen in der Live-Berichterstattung von Sportereignissen
- 12.30 – 13.00 Martin Steinseifer, Gießen
Bilder als Bühne oder Kulisse? Überlegungen zur visuellen Einbindung von Situativität in printmedialer Kommunikation
- 13.00 – 13.30 Ellen Fricke, Frankfurt/Oder
Die Inszenierung des Potsdamer Platzes im Gestenraum – Zur gestischen und verbalen Erzeugung deiktischer Verweisräume in der Kommunikation von Angesicht zu Angesicht
- 13.30 – 14.30 Mittagessen
- 14.30 – 15.00 Götz Schwab, Joachim Appel, Ludwigsburg
Fremdsprachenunterricht als *performance*
- 15.00 – 15.30 Thomas Metten, Koblenz
Wissensvermittlung als ästhetische Erfahrung
- 15.30 – 16.00 Kaffeepause
- 16.00 – 16.30 Joachim Scharloth, Zürich
Performanz als Modus des Sprechens und Interaktionsmodalität
- 16.30 – 17.00 Constanze Spieß, Mainz
Diskurs und Performativität

Plenarvortrag (AR-H 105/01)

- 17.00 – 17.45 Jan Georg Schneider, Aachen
Sprachkompetenz als Sprachspielkompetenz
- 17.45 – 18.00 Verabschiedung

Informationstag für Lehrerinnen und Lehrer, veranstaltet durch die DGfS-Lehramtsinitiative

Dienstag, 27.02.2007

- 14.00 – 15.00 Auftakt (AR-A 1093)
 Begrüßung – die DGfS-Lehramtsinitiative stellt sich vor
Linguistik in den Bildungsstandards
Die Bildungsstandards in NRW, Rheinland-Pfalz und Hessen im Fokus
- 15.00 – 15.30 Kaffeepause
- 15.30 – 17.00 Workshops
Grammatik (AR-B 2201)
Mehrsprachigkeit (AR-A 1093)
Rechtschreibung (AR-B 2211)
- 17.00 – 17.30 Kaffeepause
- 17.30 – 18.30 Runder Tisch (Moderation: Rosemarie Tracy) (AR-A 1093)

Workshop „Grammatik“ (Peter Gallmann, Jena)

Im Workshop wird ein klassisches Thema der Schulgrammatik – der Kasus – aus verschiedenen Perspektiven hinsichtlich Norm und Gebrauch behandelt. Ziel des Workshops ist es, am Beispiel der Kasuslehre inhaltliche und methodische Fragen des Grammatikunterrichts zu diskutieren. Die Teilnehmenden bestimmen mit, welche Fragen und Problemfelder eingehender erörtert werden, wie z.B. die Kasuslehre in den Bildungsstandards, Funktionen der Kasus, Proben zur Bestimmung der Kasus, Normatives im mündlichen und im schriftlichen Sprachgebrauch, Terminologie und Jahrgangsstufen, Kasus und *Sprachgefühl* oder die Kasus im Sprachvergleich.

Workshop „Mehrsprachigkeit“ (Gesa Siebert-Ott, Siegen)

Obwohl Mehrsprachigkeit in unserer zunehmend *globalisierten* Lebenswelt grundsätzlich eine Chance darstellt, wird sie für Kinder aus Zuwandererfamilien dann zum Handicap, wenn diese nicht über die geforderte „Beherrschung der deutschen Sprache auf einem dem jeweiligen Bildungsgang angemessenen Niveau“ verfügen (Deutsches Pisa-Konsortium, 2001, S. 379). Im Mittelpunkt des Workshops steht die Frage, welchen Beitrag die Schule dazu leisten kann, dass für diese Schüler(innen) die Zweitsprache Deutsch nicht zum *Stolperstein* in ihrer Bildungslaufbahn wird. Erörtert werden soll außerdem die Frage, auf welche in der Praxis erprobten Möglichkeiten der Unterstützung von *außen* Schulen bei der Sprachförderung mehrsprachig aufwachsender Schüler(innen) zurückgreifen können.

Workshop „Rechtschreibung“ (Wolfgang Steinig, Siegen)

Alle sind sich darin einig, dass viele Schüler(innen) gravierende Probleme mit der Rechtschreibung haben und dringend Hilfe geboten ist. Doch oft sind Lehrer(innen) ratlos, mit welchen

Methoden man ihnen wirklich helfen kann. Die Bildungsstandards haben den Druck erhöht, zu besseren Resultaten zu kommen und insbesondere schwachen Rechtschreibern gezielt zu helfen. Doch wie ist es zu schaffen, Rechtschreibfehler nachhaltig zu reduzieren? Wie gelangt man anhand von Fehlschreibungen zur Diagnose inadäquater Schreibstrategien, die einer Korrektur bedürfen? Linguisten und Sprachdidaktiker werden dazu neuere Erkenntnisse aus Forschung und Didaktik zur Entwicklung von Rechtschreibstrategien vorstellen und konkrete Wege aufzeigen, wie sich mit diesem Wissen langfristig bessere Ergebnisse erzielen lassen.

Studentische Arbeitsgemeinschaft

Mittwoch, 28.02.2007, Raum: AR-B 2209/10

14.00 – 16.00 Session 1: Begrüßung, Phonetik/Phonologie, Syntax/Kategorisierung

Donnerstag, 01.03.2007, Raum: AR-B 2209/10

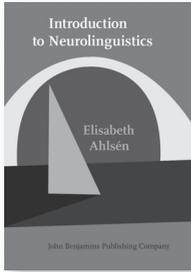
11.30 – 13.00 Session 2: Semantik, Grammatikalisierung

14.30 – 16.30 Mitgliederversammlung des Vereins zur Förderung der studentischen Tagung Sprachwissenschaft e.V.

Freitag, 02.03.2007, Raum: AR-B 2209/10

11.30 – 13.00 Session 3: Sprachdokumentation & -beschreibung, Abschlussdiskussion

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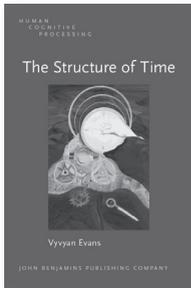
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Abstracts der Plenarvorträge

Harald Baayen

(presenting joint work with Victor Kuperman, Karen Keune and Wieke Tabak)

Radboud University Nijmegen

System and variation in morphology and morphological processing

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007, 10.00 – 12.30 Uhr, Audimax

It is well known that there are subtle differences between the cognitive systems of men and women (Kimura, 2000; McGlone, 1980). One of these differences concerns the somewhat superior verbal memory of females compared to males. This difference has received further scrutiny by Ullman et al. (2002), who have argued that in morphological processing females, but not males, would retain traces for regular complex words in declarative memory. Recently, Hsiao and Shillcock (2005) have presented evidence that differences in interhemispheric connectivity between the sexes (in combination with the split fovea) leads to demonstrable differences in how Chinese compound characters are processed, due to more left-lateralization of phonological processing in the male brain.

Findings such as these suggest that language processing may be subject to systematic variation due to differences between the female and male brain. In this presentation, we report a series of findings across a range of studies and domains of inquiry that support the existence of subtle differences between the morphological processing systems of females and males. Our evidence fits well with the existing literature in suggesting that their superior verbal memory gives females an overall processing advantage that can be traced to superior skills with respect to holistic and semantic processing. Males, by contrast, appear to specialize in more time-costly phonological and morphological processing.

At the level of phonological processing, we observe that females use reduced forms less often than males, which suggests greater phonological habituation for males. In word naming, males are much slower in processing plurals, but unlike females they benefit from phonological similarity.

At the level of morphological processing, our corpus data suggest that the speech of females is characterized by reduced morphological productivity. In picture naming, women do not benefit from inflectional entropy, contrary to males. Studies of isolated compound reading suggest that males spend more time on the processing of deeply embedded morphemes. Conversely, females show greater effects of word length and left constituent length (holistic measures) on fixation durations and gaze durations.

At the level of semantic processing, we find that females are more sensitive to semantic ambiguity in picture naming, and that unlike males they benefitted much more from episodic memory in this task.

Although the differences between the sexes are always small, the consistent pattern that is emerging from our data and the data in other laboratories suggests that differences in lexical processing between the sexes may not only arise due to nurture, but also to biological differences in the structure of the brain.

- Hsiao, J.H. and Shillcock, R. (2005). Foveal splitting causes differential processing of Chinese orthography in the male and female brain. *Cognitive Brain Research*, 25, 531-536.
- Kimura, D. (2000). *Sex and cognition*, Cambridge, MA, The MIT press.
- McGlone, J. (1980). Sex differences in human brain organisation: a critical survey, *Behavioral Brain Sciences*, 3, 215--227.
- Ullman, M. T., Estabrooke, I. V., Steinhauer, K., Brovotto, C., Pancheva, R., Ozawa, K., Mordecai, K. and Maki, P. (2002). Sex differences in the neurocognition of language, *Brain and Language*, 83, 141-143.

John A. Hawkins
Cambridge University

Performance and grammatical variation in the ordering of verb, direct objects and obliques (X)

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007, 10.00 – 12.30 Uhr, Audimax

A neglected area of word order typology involves the ordering of oblique phrases (such as English prepositional phrases) in relation to direct objects (O) and verbs (V): *opened [the door] [with the key] and put [the book] [on the table]* and their counterparts in other languages. *The World Atlas of Language Structures* (Map 84, Dryer with Gensler 2005) has established an interesting asymmetry between head-initial (VO) and head-final (OV) grammars: the former have a consistent and almost exceptionless preference for VOX orders; the latter have variable basic orders, all of XO, OX and OVX are productively attested, and there are fewer clear basic orders than in VO languages. In this talk I pursue this asymmetry from the perspective of the 'processing typology' program developed in Hawkins (1994, 2004), examining alternative orderings of V, O and X within and across languages. My central hypothesis, the Performance-Grammar Correspondence Hypothesis (PGCH), predicts that the principles underlying variation in performance (or the lack of it) are the same principles that underlie variation in grammars (or the lack of it), and hence that performance and processing can help us better understand grammatical variation, in this case the asymmetry between VO and OV with respect to obliques. Performance data from English and Japanese lead to predictions for grammars that are tested on various samples and on the WALS database. Common patterns and principles are found in both sets of data, supporting the PGCH and the proposed performance explanation for grammars.

- Dryer, M.S., with Gensler, M. (2005). 'Order of Object, Oblique, and Verb', in M. Haspelmath, M.S. Dryer, D. Gil, and B. Comrie (eds.), *The World Atlas of Language Structures*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 342-345.
- Hawkins, John A. (1994). *A Performance Theory of Order and Constituency*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hawkins, John A. (2004). *Efficiency and Complexity in Grammars*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Peter Auer

Universität Freiburg

Heterogenität in der Sprache – zwischen Variationslinguistik und Varietätenlinguistik, OT und Sozialstilistik

Freitag, 2. März 2007, 9.00 – 11.00 Uhr, Audimax

Variabilität innerhalb einer Sprache ist ein Thema, das in den vergangenen Jahren Karriere gemacht hat. Zugleich haben sich die Theorierahmen, innerhalb derer das Thema behandelt wird, deutlich vermehrt, so dass die Heterogenität der Modelle, mit denen sprachliche Heterogenität beschrieben wird, die Frage berechtigt erscheinen lässt, ob hier überhaupt noch von einem Untersuchungsfeld „Variationslinguistik“ die Rede sein kann. In meinem Vortrag möchte ich zunächst einige der jüngeren Theorieentwicklungen anhand von Beispielen aus dem Deutschen nachzeichnen und dabei vor allem Beispiele aus der Phonologie und Prosodie vorstellen. Da die jüngeren Entwicklungen nicht zuletzt durch ein neues Interesse an der Empirie – und daher den „Phänomenen selbst“ – gekennzeichnet sind, wird es im zweiten Teil darum gehen zu fragen, ob der Phänomenbereich nicht selbst zu uneinheitlich ist, um gemeinsam modelliert zu werden. Unterschiede im Phänomenbereich erklären zum Beispiel die erheblichen Differenzen zwischen angloamerikanischer und europäischer „Variationslinguistik“. Notwendig ist daher eine soziolinguistische Repertoiretypologie, die z.B. zwischen mehreren Dialekt-Standard-Konstellationen unterscheidet.

Michael Tomasello

MPI für evolutionäre Anthropologie, Leipzig

Constructing a Language

Freitag, 2. März 2007, 9.00 – 11.00 Uhr, Audimax

Most accounts of child language acquisition use as analytic tools adult-like syntactic categories and schemas (formal grammars) with little concern for whether they are psychologically real for young children. Recent research has demonstrated, however, that children do not operate initially with such abstract linguistic entities, but instead operate on the basis on concrete, item-based constructions. Children construct more abstract linguistic constructions only gradually – on the basis of linguistic experience in which frequency plays a key role – and they constrain these constructions to their appropriate ranges of use only gradually as well – again on the basis of linguistic experience in which frequency plays a key role. The best account of first language acquisition is provided by a usage-based model in which children process the language they experience in discourse interactions with other persons, relying explicitly and exclusively on their general social and cognitive skills.



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NEDOMA ROBERT

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AG 1: Abstracts

Markus Hundt

Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel

Vom Normverstoß zur neuen Norm – Gründe für die Genese grammatisch grenzwertiger Konstruktionen

Mi 14.00–14.30, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

In der Sprachnormen-debatte ist unstrittig, dass wir von unterschiedlichen Sprachnormtypen auszugehen haben (vgl. z.B. v. Polenz 1999, S. 229ff.). Im Zentrum dieser Typologien steht i.d.R. die Gegenüberstellung von präskriptiven/statuierten/gesetzten Normen vs. deskriptiven/subsistenten/konventionellen Normen. Die Existenz und Geltung von Normen wird jeweils sichtbar, wenn sie verletzt werden. Normverletzungen und die damit einhergehenden Sanktionen tragen somit zur Normenkonstitution wesentlich bei. In diesem Vortrag geht es daher um die Frage, welche Funktionen Normverletzungen im Gefüge von Grammatikalität, Akzeptabilität und Sprachnormierung haben. Anhand verschiedener syntaktischer Konstruktionen mit grenzwertigem Status sollen folgende Fragen erörtert werden:

- 1) Inwieweit sind Normverletzungen dadurch bedingt, dass mit Hilfe der neuen (normwidrigen) Konstruktionen kommunikative Probleme gelöst werden können? Welchen Nutzen haben Normverletzungen?
- 2) Wie verläuft der Übergang von der Normverletzung zur Konstitution einer neuen subsistenten Norm? Hier spielen die Faktoren Akzeptanz, Frequenz und Mustergeneralisierung eine Rolle. Wie unterscheiden sich „Eintagsfliegen“ von erfolgreichen Normverletzungen?
- 3) Inwiefern haben neu etablierte Sprachnormen immer zugleich auch Restriktionen im Gefolge, d.h. dass sie jeweils nicht nur positiv den Normbereich selbst strukturieren sondern auch negativ den Bereich des Nichtnormgemäßen. Was bleibt ungrammatisch auch nach der Normen-neukonstitution?

Für die Klärung dieser drei Fragen ist neben sprachtheoretischen Überlegungen auch ein Blick auf die methodischen Möglichkeiten und Grenzen, die die Analyse großer digitalisierter Textkorpora für Linguisten bieten, notwendig.

Hundt, Markus (2005). Grammatikalität – Akzeptabilität – Sprachnorm. Zum Verhältnis von Korpuslinguistik und Grammatikalitätsurteilen. In *Corpuslinguistik in Lexik und Grammatik*, Friedrich Lenz & Stefan Schierholz (Hgg.), 15–40. Tübingen: Stauffenburg.

Mattheier, Klaus J. (Hg.) (1997). *Norm und Variation*. Frankfurt am Main u.a.

Polenz, Peter von (1999). Allgemeine Sprachnormierung. In *Deutsche Sprachgeschichte vom Spätmittelalter bis zur Gegenwart. Bd. III: 19. und 20. Jahrhundert*, Peter von Polenz, 229–233. Berlin/New York: de Gruyter.

 Ulrich Busse und Anne Schröder

Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg

Problem areas of English grammar between usage, norm, and variation

 Mi 14.30–15.00, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

The amazing commercial success of books such as Bastian Sick's *Der Dativ ist dem Genitiv sein Tod* (see 2004, 2005, 2006) in Germany points out that the general public and thus the 'normal' language users are worried about (or at least interested in) what is to be considered 'correct' usage. Similar phenomena can be observed for the English-speaking world. For example, in his book *The English Language* (1988: 27-29) Crystal reports about the top ten complaints about grammar which listeners have sent in to the BBC radio series *English Now*. Undisputedly, what the lay person thinks about grammar, norm and variation and what linguists make of this topic can, at times, be very different things. However, if both educated native and non-native speakers are insecure about a question of divided usage, they often consult usage guides and grammar books.

In this presentation, we will therefore look at 'problem areas' of English grammar, as listed by Crystal, and see how they are dealt with in various types of reference books. Therefore, we will look at recent publications, such as e.g. *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002), *The Cambridge Guide to English Usage* (2004) or *The Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (1999) and more dated ones such as, for example, the classics *The King's English* (1906) and *The Dictionary of Modern English Usage* (first published in 1926) or semi-humorous ones, such as *The Grouchy Grammarian* (2002). We will investigate whether a change with regard to norms and the acceptability of language variation has taken place over the last century in these publications. We will also consider whether the different types of reference books treat language variation differently and whether some parts of grammar are presented as being more subject to the acceptability of variation than others. The results of our investigations will finally be compared to 'real language' by looking at real usage, as for example in the largest computer-readable text collection of spoken and written present-day British English i.e. *The British National Corpus (BNC)*.

Biber, Douglas et al. (1999). *The Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Harlow: Longman.

Crystal, David (1988). *The English Language*. London: Penguin, second edition 2003.

Fowler, Henry W. & Francis G. Fowler (1906). *The King's English*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Fowler, Henry W. (1926). *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (2002 reissue, Oxford Language Classics).

Huddleston, Rodney & Geoffrey Pullum (2002). *The Cambridge Grammar of English*. Cambridge: CUP.

Parrish, Thomas (2002). *The Grouchy Grammarian. A How-Not-To Guide to the 47 Most Common Mistakes in English Made by Journalists, Broadcasters, and Others Who Should Know Better*. Hoboken, New Jersey: Wiley & Sons.

Peters, Pam (2004). *The Cambridge Guide to English Usage*. Cambridge: CUP.

Sick, Bastian (2004-2006). *Der Dativ ist dem Genitiv sein Tod. Folge 1-3*. Köln: Kiepenheuer&Witsch.

Matthias Fritz

Freie Universität Berlin

Norm und Variation der beiden Standards des Armenischen

Mi 15.00–15.30, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Das Neuarmenische bietet durch die geographische Distribution seiner Sprecher, die sich im Laufe der Jahrhunderte herausgebildet hat, eine einzigartige linguistische Situation unter dem Aspekt von Norm und Variation: Es existieren zwei Varietäten des Armenischen, die den Status von Standardarmenisch haben, das Ostarmenische und das Westarmenische. Diese beiden Standards unterscheiden sich linguistisch voneinander (Beispiele – Phonologie: Zweite Lautverschiebung des Westarmenischen gegenüber dem Ostarmenischen; – Morphologie: Präsensstambildung durch Präfigierung im Westarmenischen, durch Infigierung im Ostarmenischen; Differenzen in der Kasusmarkierung; Lokativ im Ostarmenischen, aber nicht im Westarmenischen) und sind auch geographisch voneinander geschieden (Ostarmenisch ist Staatssprache in Armenien, außerdem Minderheitensprache im Iran und in Indien; Westarmenisch ist Minderheitensprache in Europa, Nord- und Südamerika). Dennoch werden die beiden Varietäten nicht als zwei verschiedene Sprachen betrachtet, sondern lediglich als unterschiedliche Dialekte oder Varianten des Armenischen als einer plurizentralen Sprache mit mehreren Aktionszentren. Aus diesem Selbstverständnis der Sprecher des Armenischen resultieren Interferenzen zwischen Ost- und Westarmenisch, die ihre Ursache auch in der Kompetenz der mehrsprachigen Sprecher und in deren jeweiliger Sprachumgebung haben. An diesen beiden „Standardvarianten“ des Armenischen soll auch in ihrem Gebrauch in der Umgangssprache gezeigt werden, wie strikt die Norm für den Standard gilt und inwieweit Variation im Standard akzeptabel ist.

Beate Henn-Memmesheimer

Universität Mannheim

Ephemere und traditionenbildende grammatische Muster:

Inszenierung und Akzeptanz

Mi 15.30–16.00, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Neue grammatischen Konstruktionen werden in verschiedenen Domänen des kulturellen Raumes (z.B. in Wissenschaften, in Verwaltungen, in neuen Medien und deren Kommunikationsformen ...) entwickelt und mit spezifischen Signifikanzen etabliert. Manche werden in weitere Domänen des kulturellen Raumes übernommen oder verschwinden als ephemere Moden wieder. Es soll gezeigt werden, dass überraschende Entwicklungen selten bis dahin nicht gekannte grammatische Strukturen etablieren, sondern lediglich „Normen“ betreffen bzw. allenfalls Kookkurrenzen. Des Weiteren soll gezeigt werden, dass neue grammatische Muster bei Übernahme in andere Felder ihre Signifikanzen ändern.

Stephan Elspaß
Universität Augsburg
**Regionale Standardvariation:
der blinde Fleck der Grammatikforschung**
Mi 16.30–17.00, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Im Zuge der neuerlichen Hinwendung der Linguistik zur sprachlichen Realität hat das Thema „regionale Variation in der Standardsprache“ verstärkt Aufmerksamkeit auf sich gezogen. Während jedoch regionale Standards in der Lexik sowie in der Aussprache und Intonation intensiv erforscht sind bzw. werden, ist die tatsächliche areale Variation im Standard und der standardnahen Alltagssprache bisher kaum zur Kenntnis genommen worden. Variation im Bereich der Grammatik wird entweder als sozial markiert betrachtet, oder sie wird pauschal einer „Grammatik der gesprochenen Sprache“ zugeschlagen (womit die Konstruktion einer Homogenität der Standardgrammatik nur auf ein anderes Medium verlagert wird). Im Vortrag wird – u.a. an ausgewählten Sprachkarten – gezeigt, dass sozialschichten- und medienübergreifend regionale Varianten in der Grammatik des Standarddeutschen existieren, und es soll der Versuch unternommen werden, deren arealspezifische Ausbreitung systematisch und sprachhistorisch zu erklären.

Reinhard Goltz
Institut für niederdeutsche Sprache Bremen
Normen und Variation beim Ausbau der Regionalsprache Niederdeutsch
Mi 17.00–17.30, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Viele Sprecher des Niederdeutschen sind der Meinung, diese Sprache verfüge über keine Grammatik. Hinter dieser Zuschreibung steht nun keineswegs die Vorstellung von regellos aufeinandertreffenden sprachlichen Einheiten, zumal die Sprecher sehr wohl über ein Sensorium verfügen, das ihnen zu beurteilen erlaubt, welche Formen in ihrer Ortsvarietät als akzeptabel gelten und welche nicht. Vielmehr hebt die Aussage auf den Status des Niederdeutschen als vorrangig gesprochene Sprache ab; auch mag von Bedeutung sein, dass grammatischen Strukturen beim Erlernen dieser Sprache bisher wenig Bedeutung zugemessen wurde; zudem wissen die Sprecher, dass das Niederdeutsche erhebliche Binnendifferenzierungen aufweist und entsprechend über einen reichen Vorrat an regionalen Varianten auf unterschiedlichen Ebenen sprachlicher Beschreibung verfügt.

Die unmittelbare Nachbarschaft von Hoch- und Niederdeutsch hat in Norddeutschland zu einer Jahrhunderte währenden Kontaktgeschichte geführt, wobei in der Regel Strukturen der Prestigesprache Hochdeutsch auf Elemente der Regionalsprache und deren Zusammenwirken ausgestrahlt haben. Angesichts sinkender Sprecherzahlen und rückläufiger Kommunikationsvorgänge im Niederdeutschen dürfte sich dieser Prozess aktuell beschleunigen, d.h. die Bereitschaft der Sprecher zur Übernahme solcher Strukturelemente, die dem Hochdeutschen entnommen oder aus dem Hochdeutschen abgeleitet sind, steigt an. Das hat zur Folge, dass bei der sprachlichen Bewältigung solcher Sachfelder, die hochdeutsch dominiert sind

(etwa Medizin, Technik, Wirtschaft, Recht, Verwaltung, Politik), längst nicht mehr alle lautgesetzlich möglichen Transfers zu akzeptablen Resultaten führen.

Die Betrachtung widmet sich dem Formbestand des Niederdeutschen in einem Feld, in dem sprachlicher Ausbau praktiziert wird. Am Beispiel tagesaktueller Rundfunknachrichten werden Befunde auf den Ebenen der Morpho-Syntax, der Wortbildung, der Lexik und der Syntax diskutiert und systematisiert. Der Ansatz geht zunächst von zwei Tendenzen aus, die sich vor allen anhand nicht-normgerechter niederdeutscher Resultate erkennen lassen: zum einen von einer starken Orientierung an hochdeutschen Vorbildern (etwa bei der Adjektivflexion und der Artikelwahl), zum anderen von einer Hinwendung zu distanten Formen, also solchen, die sich formal deutlich vom Hochdeutschen unterscheiden (etwa in der Lexik).

Claudia Maria Riehl

Universität Köln

Grammatik und Norm in Sprachminderheitsgebieten

Mi 17.30–18.00, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Die Problematik subsistenter und nicht-standardisierter Normen tritt vor allem in Gebieten auf, die nicht über einen eigenen kodifizierten Standard verfügen. Das sind Gebiete, in denen die Erstsprache eine Minderheitssprache bildet, wie bei Grenzminderheiten (Südtirol, Elsass, Ostbelgien) oder Sprachinseln. In diesen Sprachgemeinschaften werden z.T. grammatische Muster verwendet, die durch Sprachkontakt mit Umgebungssprachen entstanden sind oder die auf allgemeine Entwicklungstendenzen der Erstsprache zurückzuführen sind. Diese Muster sind meist in den jeweiligen Sprachgemeinschaften konventionalisiert, weichen aber von den Normen des jeweiligen Mutterlandes ab.

In diesem Vortrag soll nun auf diese besondere Problemstellung am Beispiel deutschsprachiger Minderheiten eingegangen werden. Dabei werden zunächst verschiedene Varianten der deutschen Grammatik, die in verschiedenen Sprachminderheitsgebieten und Sprachinseln des Deutschen auftreten, vorgestellt. Besonderer Schwerpunkt liegt dabei auf der Kasusmorphologie und Syntax. Daran anschließend soll die Frage diskutiert werden, wie sich die jeweilige Norm dieser Sprachgemeinschaften bestimmen lässt. Hier ist besonders auf die unterschiedlichen Ausgangssituationen einzugehen, die von Sprachgemeinschaften reicht, die das Deutsche auch als schriftliche Varietät verwenden (z.B. Südtirol), bis zu Sprachgemeinschaften, die sich bereits in Auflösung befinden, und in denen nur noch eine gesprochene Variante des Deutschen existiert (z.B. Ungarn). Als Anhaltspunkt für die Beurteilung der Minderheitennorm soll hier die Rolle des kollektiven Sprachbewusstseins diskutiert werden. Dabei wird die Problematik der Beeinflussung durch die Kontaktsprachen und die Mehrsprachigkeit der Sprecher angesprochen und expliziert, welche Varianten als eine eigene Sprachgebrauchsnorm in der jeweiligen Sprachgemeinschaft zu gelten haben und wo es sich bereits um Attritions- bzw. Auflösungserscheinungen handelt.

 Rachel Selbach

Universiteit van Amsterdam

With norms or with style: Can a highly variable code be a language?

 Mi 18.00–18.30, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

I will explore the problem of how to deal with rampant variation in pidgins and creoles. I base the discussion primarily on the example of the Lingua Franca of the Mediterranean (LF), the famous oral code reported to have been spoken from the 16th to the mid 19th century. Grammar, lexicon and phonology appear to have remained open to speakers' preferences throughout the four centuries of LF's repute. While this may indicate that LF never truly emerged from a spontaneous make-shift jargon stage, sociolinguistic evidence indicates otherwise: LF was a well-known fixture of interethnic communication.

Very little is understood of what it is that holds such younger contact languages together, as they seem to deal quite well with variation at all levels and in all domains, both before and after 'leveling' (cf. Siegel (1999)). In order to come to grips with the question of how much variation may be permitted when calling something a language, linguists have proposed the criteria of norms, grammar and style.

It has been claimed that pidgins differ from creoles, and so-called full-fledged languages, in that they lack the possibility of stylistic refinement (Labov 1990 (1971)) or expressive force (Bakker 2002). They are said to differ from jargons in that pidgins do, however, possess norms (*ibid*). Jourdan (1985) discusses the role of historical depth, or supposed lack thereof, in the assessment of what distinguishes PCs from other languages. One might thus attempt to draft a cline of language, an equation which gradually decreases the 'permissible' variability, and increases supposed languagehood.

Jargon > (+ norms) > pidgin > (+ style) > creole > (+ historical depth) > normal language

Where should grammar come into this cline, and why has this question not been answered in current state-of-the-art, post-Bickertonian pidgin/creolistics?

As for LF, I will argue that its openness for variation was highly adaptive, and the lack of pressure to adhere to fixed norms well served the needs of Romance and Arabic speakers in their contacts; the applicable norms may be argued precisely to allow for variation. Perhaps grammar or norm does not need to mean uniformity.

Jourdan, Christine (1985). *Sapos iumi mitim iumi. Urbanization and creolization in the Solomon Islands*. PhD dissertation. Australian National University.

Labov, William (1990[1971]). On the Adequacy of Natural Languages: I. The Development of Tense. In *Pidgin and Creole Tense-Mood-Aspect Systems*, Singler, John Victor (eds.), 1-58. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Siegel, Jeff (1997). Mixing, Levelling and pidgin/creole development. In *The structure and status of pidgins and creoles*, A. Spears & D. Winford (eds.), 111-149. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Jürg Fleischer

Humboldt-Universität Berlin

Die relative Abfolge von Objektpronomen im Deutschen: Norm und Variation

Do 9.00–9.30, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Im Neuhochdeutschen steht in einem Satz mit einem substantivischen Akkusativ- und Dativobjekt, sofern keine besonderen pragmatischen Bedingungen vorliegen, das Dativ- vor dem Akkusativobjekt. Sind jedoch beide Objekte pronominal, so ist die Reihenfolge meist Akkusativ vor Dativ:

(1) Anna will **ihn ihr** morgen übergeben (Duden-Grammatik ⁷2005: 885)

Viele Autoren bezweifeln, dass die Reihenfolge Dativ vor Akkusativ bei Pronomen überhaupt grammatisch ist, doch ist die Datenlage unklar (vgl. etwa Lenerz 1993: 141-142, der auf seine eigene frühere Beurteilung zurückkommt). Die Duden Grammatik (⁷2005: 885) weist darauf hin, dass die Abfolge Dativ vor Akkusativ „in regionalen Varietäten“ verbreitet sei. Nach der IDS-Grammatik kommt diese Abfolge vor allem bei klitischem *’s* vor und ist außerdem möglich, wenn die beiden Pronomen aus ähnlich vielen Segmenten bestehen:

(2) Daran hab ich **mir’s** gemerkt (IDS-Grammatik 1997: 1520)

(3) ... konnte ich **mir ihn** als Mörder vorstellen (IDS-Grammatik 1997: 1520)

In meinem Vortrag möchte ich zunächst anhand einer Analyse standardsprachlicher Korpora der Frage nachgehen, inwiefern die Angaben aus den zitierten Grammatiken der Sprachwirklichkeit entsprechen. Danach soll versucht werden, Faktoren zu isolieren, die für die Serialisierung der pronominalen Objekte eine Rolle spielen. Das System der neuhochdeutschen Standardsprache soll schließlich mit älteren Sprachstufen und rezenten Dialekten verglichen werden. Hierbei wird gezeigt werden, dass die Serialisierung Akkusativ vor Dativ für das Hochdeutsche eher atypisch, im Niederdeutschen aber weit verbreitet ist.

Zifonun, Gisela et al. (1997): *Grammatik der deutschen Sprache*. Berlin/New York: Walter de Gruyter, (Schriften des Instituts für deutsche Sprache; 7).

Duden-Grammatik (2005). *Duden. Die Grammatik*. Mannheim u.a.: Dudenverlag, 7., völlig neu erarbeitete und erweiterte Auflage.

Lenerz, Jürgen (1993). Zu Syntax und Semantik deutscher Personalpronomina. In *Wortstellung und Informationsstruktur*, Marga Reis (Hg.), 117-153. Tübingen: Niemeyer, (Linguistische Arbeiten; 306).

Tilo Weber

Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg

**Lexikalisch-grammatische Variation im Spannungsfeld zwischen
(Schreib-)Normorientierung und grammatischem Wissen**

Do 9.30–10.00, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Di Meola (2000) hat die Herausbildung neuer, oft komplexer Präpositionen im Deutschen als diachronen Prozess der Grammatikalisierung beschrieben, dessen mittlere Phasen durch

Varianz gekennzeichnet sind. Während sich dies in erster Linie im Medium der gesprochenen Sprache vollzieht, bezieht sich Di Meola bei seinen Korpusanalysen auf geschriebene Texte, in denen sich die entsprechenden Vorgänge in besonders deutlicher Weise manifestieren. So interpretiert er etwa „schwankende[...] Schreibung“ (ebd.: 224) bei Präpositionen wie *von Seiten/von seiten/vonseiten* u.Ä. als Kennzeichen eines mittleren Grammatikalisierungsgrads.

In dem Vortrag wird zunächst anhand von Beispielen deutlich gemacht, dass die von Di Meola beschriebenen Varianzerscheinungen, die sich beim Übergang vom Syntagma zur lexikalischen Einheit ergeben, nicht auf Präpositionen beschränkt sind, sondern auch Elemente anderer lexikalischer Kategorien betreffen, etwa Adverbien, Konjunktionen oder Adjektive. Es wird dann gezeigt, dass das Medium der Schrift Schreiber des Deutschen dazu zwingt, die Grenzen lexikalischer Einheiten und ihre Struktur bzw. die Struktur von Syntagmen in einer Weise zum Ausdruck zu bringen, wie dies die gesprochene Sprache weder erfordert noch erlaubt. Die notwendige Entscheidung für eine Schreibvariante stellt Schreiber in den hier vor allem relevanten Bereichen der Getrennt- und Zusammenschreibung und der Groß- und Kleinschreibung vor Probleme, wenn ihr im Laufe der (sprech-)sprachlichen Sozialisation erworbenes, zum Großteil implizites grammatisch-lexikalisches Wissen mit ihrem Wissen um die als verbindlich betrachteten Orthografienormen in Konflikt gerät.

Di Meola, Claudio (2000). *Die Grammatikalisierung deutscher Präpositionen*. Tübingen: Stauffenburg.
Weber, Tilo (2005). *Lexikalische Kategorisierung – zur Dynamik mentaler Lexika von Sprechern des Deutschen*. Unveröffentlichte Habilitationsschrift. Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg.

Daniela Kolbe

Universität Hannover

Zero-that clauses: the influence of spoken English on written norms

Do 10.00–10.30, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Corpuslinguistic research on contemporary English has shown that zero-*that* clauses, e.g., (*I think*) *the concert was good*, are by far more frequent in spoken English than their counterparts, *that*-clauses, e.g., (*I think*) *that the concert was good*. In conversation, zero-*that* clauses are the norm (Biber et al. 1999: 662ff.).

Based on the analysis of (zero-)*that* clauses in the FReiburg corpus of English Dialects (FRED), which reflects English as spoken in rural Great Britain during the 1950s, I will investigate whether this conversational norm has influenced written English. For this purpose, frequencies of zero-*that* and *that* clauses in the Lancaster-Oslo/Bergen Corpus (LOB) and the Freiburg Lancaster-Oslo/Bergen Corpus (FLOB) will be compared. LOB contains written British English from 1961, FLOB is its equivalent containing texts from 1991 (cf. http://bowland-files.lancs.ac.uk/courses/ahaw-nscl/l02_1.htm). According to Mair and Hundt's colloquialisation hypothesis (1995) one has to expect zero-*that* clauses to be more frequent in the more recent data in FLOB than in the earlier data in LOB.

I will also take into account two further factors that may influence a writer's choice between zero-*that* clauses and *that* clauses. Firstly, I will analyse to which degree the retention of *that* is related to the cognitive complexity of the complement clause (Rohdenburg's "complexity

principle”, e.g., 1996). In terms of the “economy of language” zero-*that* clauses are more economical for speakers because the omission of the complementizer means less processing effort. For the hearer, on the other hand, zero-*that* clauses mean more processing effort because there is no superficial signal for complementation. Secondly, it will be investigated whether explicit norms in style guides or journalists need to reduce their word numbers influence a writer’s choice.

The aim of this paper is to investigate which of these factors has the greatest influence on norms of written British English.

Biber, Douglas et al. (1999). *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Harlow: Longman.

Mair, Christian & Marianne Hundt (2005). Why is the Progressive Becoming More Frequent in English? A Corpus-Based Investigation of Language Change in Progress. In *Zeitschrift für Anglistik und Amerikanistik* 43: 111-122.

Rohdenburg, Günter (1996). Cognitive Complexity and Grammatical Explicitness in English. *Cognitive Linguistics* 7: 149-182.

Categories in LOB/FLOB/Brown/Frown. http://bowland-files.lancs.ac.uk/courses/ahaw-nscl/l02_1.htm, accessed 11/08/2006.

Joybrato Mukherjee

Justus Liebig University Gießen

Emerging local norms in the grammars of New Englishes:

new ditransitives in Indian English

Do 10.30–11.00, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

The English language in the postcolonial era is characterised by many institutionalised second-language varieties, i.e. non-native varieties of English in former colonies which have retained English as an official language. In these countries, English is used for many intranational functions (e.g. in administration, in the press, on TV, and in education). What is more, these “New Englishes” have developed their own local norms at virtually all linguistic levels, including pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar and style.

The present paper puts into perspective emerging local norms in Indian English, the largest second-language variety (in terms of number of speakers). Specifically, I will focus on verb complementation. In a recent corpus-based study of Indian English, Mukherjee and Hoffmann (2006) have shown that in Indian English speakers tend to use the ditransitive construction (i.e. a verb complementation with two object noun phrases) with verbs that are not accepted as ditransitive verbs in native varieties of English. Some examples of such “new ditransitives” in Indian English are given in (1) to (3).

- (1) I have **advised** him some technical changes like using both hands while stopping the ball.
- (2) She said she wanted to **gift** him a dream.
- (3) I **put** him a question as to whether he had an auspicious time for ...

In the present paper, I will discuss Indian speakers’ motivations and language-internal mechanisms that are at the basis of the emergence of new ditransitives in Indian English. In this

context, I will introduce the concept of **nativised semantico-structural analogy** which provides an *explicans* not only for incipient regional variation in verb complementation but also for many other areas in which new local norms in the grammars of New Englishes emerge.

Mukherjee, Joybrato & Sebastian Hoffmann (2006). Describing verb-complementational profiles of New Englishes: a pilot study of Indian English. *English World-Wide* 27(2), 147-173.

Lieselotte Anderwald

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg

Norm vs. variation in British English strong verbs:

the case of past tense *sang* vs. *sung*

Do 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

One of the most persistent features in verbal paradigms in traditional British dialects are past tense forms in <u>, where the standard has <a> (e.g. *sing* – *sung* – *sung*, *drink* – *drunk* – *drunk* etc. instead of *sing* – *sang* – *sung*; *drink* – *drank* – *drunk*), as my recent investigation has shown (Anderwald 2006; cf. also Bybee and Moder 1983). Historically, they can be traced back to the Old English strong verb class III, which had two past tense stems with vowel mutation (e.g. *drincan* – *dranc*, *druncon* – *druncen*). When the system of number inflection broke down in Middle English times, the past tense forms became variable between <a> and <u>. Especially during the 18th and 19th centuries, forms were almost uniformly levelled to <u>, which was permitted even in the standard in some verbal paradigms until the end of the 19th century. The interesting question is, why did standard English “react”, and re-establish past tense forms in <a> which were distinct from the past participle, and when did this happen? How successful was this reaction? Data from traditional dialect material in the dialect corpus FRED (Freiburg English Dialect corpus), but also more recent material (e.g. COLT, the Corpus of London Teenage speech from the 1990s, as well as up-to-date data from the internet) suggest that this reaction was not very successful: past tense forms in <u> seem to be remarkably resilient against any pressure of changing to <a>. I will provide functional reasons that might explain the strong position of these verbal forms in the non-standard system.

Anderwald, Lieselotte (2006). *Non-Standard Verb Paradigms in Traditional British English Dialects: Morphological Naturalness and Comparative Dialect Grammar*. English Department, Freiburg University: Post-doctoral dissertation (Habilitationsschrift).

Bybee, Joan & Carol Lynn Moder (1983). Morphological classes as natural categories. *Language* 59: 251-270.

Stefan Rabanus

Università degli Studi di Verona

Formen des Dialekts und Struktureigenschaften der Standardsprache:

Elsass und Südbaden im Vergleich

Do 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Die dialektale Ausgangslage im elsässischen Sundgau (Frankreich) und im südbadischen Markgräflerland (Deutschland) ist nahezu identisch. Beide Gebiete liegen (nach Wiesinger 1983, Karte 47.4) im Übergangsbereich zwischen niederalemannischen und hochalemannischen Dialekten. In der Verbalflexion zeigt sich in beiden Gebieten im Präsens Indikativ ein Zweiformenplural mit Distinktionen, die mit denjenigen der deutschen Standardsprache übereinstimmen, d.h. Synkretismus der 1./3. Person und ein separater Marker für die 2. Person. Die formalen Symbolisierungen der Personen sind von den standardsprachlichen allerdings deutlich verschieden, wie die folgenden Beispiele zeigen:

- (1) ‚tragen‘: dra:ge (1./3. Pl.) vs. dra:get (2. Pl.)
- (2) ‚haben‘: hai (1./3. Pl.) vs. hait (2. Pl.)

Als dialektale Ausgangslage werden die Formen der Ortsdialekte im Jahre 1887 bestimmt, wie sie in Georg Wenkers «Sprachatlas des Deutschen Reichs» dokumentiert und im «Digitalen Wenker-Atlas» (www.diwa.info) konsultierbar sind. Der Vortrag stellt dieser Ausgangssituation die Situation gegenüber, die sich aus Dialekterhebungen der zweiten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts ergibt. Es zeigt sich, dass der Zweiformenplural in Südbaden an Raum gewinnt, während er im Elsass vom Einheitsplural zurückgedrängt wird. Ein wichtiger Grund dafür ist die Wirkung der „systemdefinierenden Struktureigenschaften“ (Wurzel 1984, S. 81ff.) der überdachenden Standardsprachen. Der dialektale Einheitsplural ist mit den Struktureigenschaften des Französischen im Elsass besser kompatibel als der Zweiformenplural. Umgekehrt stimmt der dialektale Zweiformenplural in Südbaden mit den Struktureigenschaften der deutschen Standardsprache überein und wird von dieser gestützt.

- Wiesinger, Peter (1983): Die Einteilung der deutschen Dialekte. In *Dialektologie. Ein Handbuch zur deutschen und allgemeinen Dialektforschung*, Werner Besch, et al. (Hgg.), 807-900. Berlin: de Gruyter.
- Wurzel, Wolfgang Ulrich (1984). *Flexionsmorphologie und Natürlichkeit. Ein Beitrag zur morphologischen Theoriebildung*. Berlin: Akademie.

Peter Gallmann

Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena

Morphologische Probleme der deutschen Konjunktive

Do 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Die einfachen Konjunktivformen geraten im Deutschen bekanntlich teilweise außer Gebrauch, und zwar nicht, wie in der Sprachpflege oft suggeriert wird, weil die Deutschsprachigen zu faul sind, die schönen Konjunktivformen zu bilden, sondern weil die Konjunktivformen morphologische Defekte aufweisen: Teils sind sie formal untercharakterisiert, teils

fehlcharakterisiert. Beide Mängel haben zu unterschiedlichen Reparaturversuchen geführt, wobei einige auf regionale Varietäten des Deutschen beschränkt geblieben sind.

Stefan Kleiner

Institut für Deutsche Sprache Mannheim

Der Fall -<ig> oder: Wie Normierung Variation befördern kann

Fr 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

In dem Beitrag soll die „Buchstabengruppe“ -<ig>(-) und ihre lautliche Realisierung, insbesondere im Spannungsfeld zwischen Orthographie, Orthoepie und den natürlich gewachsenen Aussprachevarietäten des Deutschen, näher betrachtet werden.

Es gibt wohl nur wenige Phänomene bei der Aussprache des nativ deutschen Wortschatzes, die eine ähnlich hohe und offensichtliche (bzw. offen hörbare) Variationsfreudigkeit aufweisen wie die lautliche Realisierung von -<ig>(-). Das gilt auch innerhalb des Bereichs, den man nach soziolinguistischen Kriterien als deutsche Standardsprache definieren kann.

Frikativische und plosivische Varianten ([ç]/[ʃ] vs. [k]) alternieren hier miteinander nach Bedingungen, die im Einzelnen oft nur schwer feststellbar und zu gewichten sind. Vor allem mediale, regionale, funktionale und positionsdistributionelle Faktoren sind – neben individuellen – hier als beeinflussend zu nennen.

Die Ursache dieser Variation lässt sich sicherlich im Wesentlichen auf die innerhalb des Systems der deutschen Graphem-Phonem-Korrespondenzen unikale und nur eingeschränkt systematische Zeichen-Laut-Zuordnung zurückführen, die in diesem Fall bei der Normierung der deutschen Bühnenaussprache durch die Siebs-Kommission getroffen wurde. Diese führt auch bei vielen Sprachteilnehmern – vor allem im Kontrast zu alltagssprachlichen Formen des gesprochenen Deutsch – zur „Verwirrung“ bezüglich der Sprachrichtigkeit der plosivischen oder der frikativischen Variante. Damit ist sie wohl auch die Hauptursache für ein Fortbestehen oder sogar für eine rezente Ausbreitung der lautlichen Variation bei der Aussprache des -<ig>(-).

Im Vortrag soll versucht werden, den Auftretensbedingungen der verschiedenen Aussprachevarianten näher zu kommen. Dazu sollen insbesondere empirische Sprachdaten verschiedener Herkunft (v.a. aus den IDS-Korpora) als Datenquelle herangezogen und ausgewertet werden.

Christa Dürscheid

Universität Zürich

Kasus – Norm und Variation

Fr 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Die Kasusmarkierung ist eines der zentralen grammatischen Phänomene des Deutschen. Hier wirken Faktoren auf phonologischer, morphologischer, syntaktischer, semantischer und diskursfunktionaler Ebene zusammen. Das gilt insbesondere für die verschiedenen Varietätentypen, die sich in diesem Bereich beobachten lassen. Dabei ist zum einen zwischen standardsprachlicher und nicht-standardsprachlicher Variation zu unterscheiden, zum anderen

zwischen syntaktisch, semantisch, perspektivisch und stilistisch motivierter Variation. So gibt es eine semantische, motivierte Variation in der Setzung einer Kasusform (vgl. *auf den Sportplatz/auf dem Sportplatz*) und eine auf semantischer Ebene irrelevante, flexionsmorphologische Variation in der Kasusform (vgl. *mit dem Bauern/mit dem Bauer*). Beide Variationsmuster liegen im Bereich der (Duden-)Norm, andere, um die es im Vortrag primär gehen soll, sind nicht standardsprachlich anerkannt.

Zu Beginn des Vortrags wird der Untersuchungsgegenstand abgesteckt und die für die weiteren Ausführungen grundlegende Unterscheidung von Kasusformen, Kasusarten und Kasussträgern vorgenommen. Im Anschluss daran liegt der Schwerpunkt auf dem Verhältnis von Norm und Variation in der Kasusreaktion. In diesem Zusammenhang werde ich den Reaktionswechsel vom Akkusativ in den Nominativ betrachten (vgl. *Das bedeutet ein großer Zugewinn an Bildschärfe; Ein solcher Wein möchte man gerne auch in seinem Keller wissen; Dieser Slogan kannte Anfang der 80er-Jahre jedes Kind*) und diesen von anderen Variationstypen (z.B. *Es gibt nur ein Rudi Völler; Fahrkarten nur am Automat*) abgrenzen. Dabei gehe ich davon aus, dass es sich in allen diesen Fällen um systematisch auftretende Variationen und nicht um partikuläre Fehler handelt (wie das etwa bei der Bildunterschrift *Der Rettungskraften bot sich an der Unfallstelle [...] ein Bild des Grauens* der Fall ist). Welchen Regularitäten die verschiedenen Typen nicht-standardsprachlicher Variation unterliegen und wie sie grammatiktheoretisch zu beschreiben sind, soll abschließend diskutiert werden.

Renata Szczepaniak
Universität Mainz

Während des Fluges/Flugs, Ausflugs/Ausfluges - Was bestimmt die Norm und die
Variation der Genitivform der starken Maskulina und Neutra?

Fr 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Seit dem Mittelhochdeutschen gibt es kontinuierlich bis zum heutigen Deutsch hin eine Formvariation im Genitiv der starken Maskulina und Neutra (*des Fluges* oder *des Flugs*, *des Buches* oder *des Buchs*). Im Althochdeutschen enthält die Genitivendung immer ein *e*, z.B. *tages*, *lambires/lambes*, *des Lammes*, *gastes*. Die Genitivform *-es* ist ein wichtiges Signal für den Klassenübergang u.a. der maskulinen *r-* in die *a-*Stämme, z.B. frühahd. *fater* (G.Sg.) > normalahd. *fateres* > nhd. *Vaters*. Nach der mhd. Zentralisierung der unbetonten Vokale steigt die *es*-Genitivendung zum wichtigsten Flexionsmerkmal der starken Maskulina und Neutra auf. Die Endung *-es* als Norm unterliegt jedoch seit dem Mhd. einer starken Variation, so dass für das Nhd. nach der Duden-Grammatik (2005) letztendlich die kurze Endung *-s* als „Normalfall“ angesehen wird.

Im Vortrag soll gezeigt werden, dass bei dem Normwechsel (ahd. *es*-Genitiv > nhd. *s*-Genitiv) die diachrone Tendenz des Deutschen zur Optimierung des phonologischen Wortes die wichtigste Rolle spielt. Unter vielen Aspekten dieser wortphonologischen Entwicklung (s. dazu Szczepaniak demn.) ist auch die Synkope zu subsumieren, die u.a. zur Variation der G.Sg.-Form der starken Maskulina und Neutra führt. Reguliert wird sie durch zwei Parameter: (erstens) die Größe des phonologischen Wortes (Silbenanzahl) und (zweitens) durch die direkte Umgebung. Der Parameter der Größe des phonologischen Wortes ist bereits im

Mhd. entscheidend, wenn zweisilbige Maskulina und Neutra die kurze Endung *-s* annehmen (*Vaters/*Vateres*). Die Größe und Struktur des phonologischen Wortes ist auch dann wichtig, wenn implizite Ableitungen mit Hauptbetonung auf der Stammsilbe (*Vertrags/Vertrages*) immer häufiger die kurze Endung aufweisen. Letztendlich hat es auch etwas mit der phonologischen Größe zu tun, wenn kompositionell und derivationell komplexe Wörter zur kurzen Endung tendieren (*Raumschiffs/Raumschiffes; Ausflugs/Ausfluges; Lehrlings/*Lehrlinges, Reichtums/Reichtumes*). Die Durchsetzung der kurzen Endung ist jedoch auch von der Vokalquantität (*Fluges/Flugs* vs. *Schiffs/Schiffes*), Vokalqualität (Monophthong vs. Diphthong; *Schuhs/Schuhes* vs. *Baus/Baues*), Qualität des vorausgehenden Konsonanten (*Spiels/Spieles* vs. *Fluges/Flugs*) oder Quantität der vorausgehenden Konsonantengruppen (*Spiels/Spieles* vs. *Geldes/Geldes*) abhängig. Die Teiluntersuchung zum heutigen Deutsch beruht auf Ergebnissen von Recherchen in den Korpora des Instituts für Deutsche Sprache.

- Duden-Grammatik (2005). *Duden. Die Grammatik*. Mannheim u.a.: Dudenverlag, 7., völlig neu erarbeitete und erweiterte Auflage.
- Sauerbeck, Karl Otto (1989). Der Gebrauch von Formen mit und ohne *-e* im Genitiv und Dativ Singular starker Substantive von 1960 bis 1970. In *Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie* 108: 377-402.
- Szczepaniak, Renata (demn.). *Der phonologisch-typologische Wandel des Deutschen von einer Silben- zu einer Wortsprache*.

Petra Campe
Hogeschool Gent

Syntaktische Variation in deutschen adnominalen Konstruktionen

Fr 13.00–13.30, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Zur Kodierung adnominaler Relationen stehen im Deutschen mehrere alternierende Konstruktionen zur Verfügung, wie z.B. reine Kasus (vor allem der Genitiv), Präpositionen (vgl. Campe 1999), sowie auch peripherere Konstruktionen wie die Apposition oder das Kompositum. In diesem Vortrag werde ich näher auf meine korpusbasierte Forschung über die allgemein angenommene Alternanz zwischen dem deutschen Genitiv und Kompositum (*die Liste der Namen* / *die Namensliste*) eingehen. Obwohl Alternanz hier möglich ist, weist eine systematische Konfrontation der beiden Konstruktionen eine Anzahl von Restriktionen referentieller, lexikalisch/semantischer, textuell/stilistischer, informativer und grammatisch/syntaktischer Art auf (Vgl. dazu z.B. *eine [*leere / volle] Flasche dieses Whiskys* >< *eine [leere / ??volle] Whisky-Flasche*).

- Campe, Petra (1999). *Der adnominaler Genitiv im heutigen Deutsch – Versuch einer kognitiv-linguistischen Analyse des reinen Kasus im Vergleich zu alternativen Konstruktionen*. Unveröffentlichte Dissertation, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven.

Edgar Onea
Universität Stuttgart

Attributkonstruktionen: Schrift, Ästhetik und Norm

Fr 13.30–14.00, Raum: AR-B 2014/15

Dass sowohl mediale als auch konzeptionelle Schriftlichkeit eine zentrale Rolle in der Entwicklung der Grammatik einer Sprache spielt, steht inzwischen außer Frage. Worin jedoch ihr Einfluss genau besteht, ist eine der umstrittenen Fragen der neueren Forschung.

Ausgehend von einem allgemeinen Modell technischer Produktion wird im Vortrag am Beispiel unterschiedlicher technischer Möglichkeiten, distinkte Sachverhaltsdarstellungen zu syntaktischen Einheiten zu verbinden, die Variationsfreiheit schriftlicher Sprachproduktion verdeutlicht, sowie deren Einfluss auf die Entwicklung gewisser grammatischer Muster und Normen.

Die Grundthese des Vortrags ist, dass schriftliche Sprachproduktion zum Teil nach dem Muster technischer Produktionsvorgänge mithilfe dreier zentraler Begriffe:

- Produktionsgegenstand
- Norm
- Ästhetik

beschrieben werden kann, und dass die Art, wie einzelne Sachverhaltsdarstellungen und deren Verbindung in der schriftlichen Sprache realisiert werden können, Gegenstand normativer und ästhetischer Überlegungen ist. Letztere können auf Textsorten und die Grammatik einer Einzelsprache einen starken normativen Einfluss haben.

Der Vortrag fokussiert auf die Verwendung von Attributkonstruktionen zur Verknüpfung unterschiedlicher Sachverhalte, wie z.B. die Möglichkeit, die Sachverhalte *Peter ist krank* und *Peter bleibt zu Hause* u.a. auch in der Form: *Der kranke Peter bleibt zu Hause* zum Ausdruck zu bringen.

Im ersten Schritt wird eine semantische Analyse solcher Strukturen vorgenommen, wobei gezeigt wird, dass sie häufig ambig sind. Trotz der Möglichkeit, dies als pragmatische Ambiguität aufzulösen, wird hier dafür argumentiert, dass es sich hierbei um Phänomene typisch schriftlicher Normen und ästhetischer Vorstellungen handelt, die sowohl bei der Produktion als auch bei der Interpretation (Disambiguierung) der genannten Strukturen eine zentrale Rolle spielen.

Auf dieser Grundlage werden Hypothesen über das (historische) Zusammenwirken von ästhetischen und normativen Aspekten bei der Entwicklung solcher Strukturen aufgestellt.

Edgar, Onea (2006). *Sprache und Schrift aus handlungstheoretischer Perspektive*. Berlin/New York: de Gruyter.

Hypotaxis as Building-Site

The Emergence and Grammaticalization of Concessive Conditionals in English, German and Dutch

Torsten Leuschner, *Ghent University*

This is the first book-length study of concessive conditionals, a type of adverbial clause that shows an unusual breadth of variation in Germanic and is therefore characterized as a "building-site" of grammaticalization. Entirely based on corpus data, it offers a detailed description of concessive conditionals and their subtypes in English, German and Dutch from the point of view of form-function relations and the discourse-syntax interface. The discourse conditions under which their more or less strongly grammaticalized formal varieties are used in discourse are pinpointed, and a clear distinction is drawn between the synchronic and diachronic emergence of concessive conditionals. Contrary to traditional assumptions in grammaticalization methodology, present-day variation patterns of concessive conditionals do not necessarily reflect their actual paths of historical development. Rather than evolve steadily towards ever increasing grammaticalization, concessive conditionals have been hovering on the edge of syntax in the languages in question and are likely to continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

ISBN 3 89586 353 X. *LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 24*. 191pp. EUR 64.00. 2006.

Swiss German

The modern Alemannic vernacular in and around Zurich

Johannes Reese

The "German"-speaking part of Switzerland is notorious for its diglossia. The written language is Standard German with few regional specialities, the everyday language is an Alemannic dialect; each village has its own. In recent years, there is a koineization process going on, with a gravitation center around Zurich. The dialects are becoming more similar to each other than they used to be. So, it may now be justified to summarize them as "Swiss German", although there is no uniform language to expect over the next decades.

Maybe the continuing diversity and rapid change are some of the reasons why these dialects have seldom been described to people unfamiliar with either one of them or at least Standard German. Few of the existing works make use of modern linguistic devices like IPA either.

The present booklet shall provide a concise overview of Swiss German as it is spoken today in the Zurich area. It covers phonology, morphology, the TAM and Aktionsart system, and syntax.

A recently recorded text is included, too. In the course of the chapters, some peculiarities are presented that haven't appeared in the literature so far: e, g₂, the satellite-framed character of the language is the base of the phenomenon of multi-valent verbs, and in connection with the famous reduplicative verb construction, which is unique to Alemannic, it accounts for the so-called "absentive" in Germanic languages.

ISBN 978 3 89586 497 1. *Languages of the World/Materials 462*. 87pp. EUR 42.00. 2007.

Essentials of Georgian Grammar

With Conjugation Tables of 250 Most Commonly Used Verbs

Shorena Kurtsikidze, *University of California, Berkeley*

Essentials of Georgian Grammar is a student-tested basic grammar book for both beginner and intermediate level students. The book is organized as a 50-lesson course, each lesson designed for a 3-hour per-week study. Each lesson is

structured in a way that makes it easy for a student to gradually advance from simpler to more complex material.

Students who already have some familiarity with the Georgian language will find it helpful to practice the beginning lessons and then follow the order of the book chapters starting from the new material.

The book can be used for the classroom instruction or for self-study. The structure of the book is useful for teachers as well as for individual students since it has been classroom-tested for several years. The book covers all the essentials of Georgian grammar. Teachers can simply follow the order and use their own additional exercises or materials as needed.

The explanations of grammatical rules are maximally simple and short. Therefore, anyone who knows elementary grammatical terminology should be able to understand it. The book contains useful exercises, thematic vocabularies, and reading texts. In the *Appendix* of the book, there are conjugation tables of 250 most commonly used Georgian verbs. This is the first time these types of tables have been introduced in a Georgian grammar course, making it very easy for the student to learn the major tenseformation rules in Georgian. This model proved to be the most effective way to learn the conjugation patterns of the Georgian verb. After completing the course, the student will be able to read, write, and speak in Georgian. The book provides the basic background and gives the student an opportunity to pursue advanced studies in the Georgian language.

ISBN 3 89586 997 X. *Lincom Student Grammars 02*. 463pp. EUR 80.00. 2006.

Morfología histórica del español

Estudio de las alternancias /jé/ - /e/, /wé/ - /o/ y /θ/ - /g/

Rosa Ana Martín Vegas, *Universidad de Salamanca*

Este trabajo es un estudio exhaustivo de la historia de dos alternancias morfológicas del español: la alternancia causada por la diptongación de las vocales medias breves del latín en sílaba tónica (/jé/ - /e/, /wé/ - /o/) y la alternancia causada por la palatalización y la sonorización de /k/ latina (/θ/ - /g/). La minuciosidad del estudio es posible gracias al análisis de un gran corpus capaz de justificar la opacidad diacrónica de las alternancias, es decir, todos los cambios morfológicos que han determinado la nivelación o la extensión de las alternancias.

El modelo teórico adoptado para la explicación de la historia de la morfología se basa en los principios de la teoría natural, el modelo dinámico de organización morfológica y léxica de Bybee, las recientes investigaciones psicolingüísticas y las teorías cognitivistas que priorizan el uso de la lengua y el reconocimiento de unidades lingüísticas por parte del hablante oyente. De este modo, en este análisis se tienen en cuenta los parámetros semióticos, las conexiones formales y semánticas entre palabras o partes de palabras, la frecuencia de uso de las formas y el número de formas con la misma alternancia, la categoría morfológica, y las fechas de los cambios morfológicos y de contraste con otros procesos paralelos.

Las dos alternancias estudiadas, muy diferentes por el número de palabras a las que afectan, representan perfectamente los diferentes grados de disfuncionalidad de la morfología patrimonial del español:

1) la alternancia diptongo - vocal media es la más significativa del español porque tiene un rendimiento altísimo, tanto en la flexión como en la derivación; por tanto, representa la morfológica con una alta frecuencia de tipo; 2) la alternancia /θ/ - /g/ afecta a pocas palabras, pero a formas de mucho uso; de este modo, representa la morfológica con una alta frecuencia de uso.

Las conclusiones del estudio de la historia de estas alternancias evidencian la lexicalización de la morfológica, su falta de verdadera productividad y la importancia de la frecuencia en la estabilidad o difusión de las alternancias, siempre léxicamente determinadas.

ISBN 978 3 89586 379 0 (Hardcover). *LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 51*. 190pp. EUR 86.00. 2007.

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AG 2: Abstracts

Rosemarie Tracy & Dieter Thoma
Universität Mannheim

Convergence on finite clauses in L1, bilingual L1 and early L2 acquisition

Mi 14.00–14.30, Raum: AR-B 2201

Researchers interested in inter-individual variation have proposed a number of factors or strategies (such as holistic vs. analytic orientations) which could be responsible for the qualitative, quantitative and temporal differences observable in the first-language learners. In typically-developing German-speaking children, by the time they are three years old, many of these differences have levelled off. By then children's initial constructions have converged upon finite V2 for main clauses, and we already find precursors or even – in fast learners – fully productive steady-state exemplars of subordinate clauses, with the finite verb in clause-final position. Interestingly, the speed with which young children master the morphological detail of finite clauses in German is not matched by children acquiring English as their first language. Given the impoverished inflectional verbal paradigm of modern English and the poor salience of post-subject auxiliary verbs (due to cliticization, as in *I've found him, I'd tell him*), children need more time for working out the morpho-syntactic properties of finiteness. In this context it is quite revealing to look at what happens in simultaneous bilinguals, e.g. in children growing up with German and English as two first languages. The temporary asynchrony which we may observe in many of these children, which makes one language appear 'stronger' than the other, or dominant, offers interesting insight into the relative complexity of the functional systems of their target languages.

To these relatively well-known acquisition scenarios we would like to add the result of a recent longitudinal case study with seven children from migrant families who are acquiring Turkish, Russian, and Arabic as their L1 and who were first exposed to German as their second language between the ages of 3 to 4;5. We will show that independently of the specific properties of their L1, the way in which finiteness features – and correlating word-order phenomena – emerge in the youngest children in this group, closely resembles the developmental pattern familiar from the acquisition of German as L1. In absolute terms, these L2-learners are even faster than L1-learners in that they develop target-like finite clauses and a whole range of V2 effects within six months. Most importantly, early L2 acquisition differs significantly from adult L2 acquisition.

For the group of L2 children participating in our study, two types of inter-individual differences will be discussed: variation due to the age of onset of L2 exposure, and differences due to the word classes and types of morpho-syntactic constructions focused on by individual learner during the earliest phases of acquisition.

 Christine Dimroth

Max Planck-Institut für Psycholinguistik Nijmegen

Finiteness and word order in child L2 acquisition

 Mi 14.30–15.00, Raum: AR-B 2201

In the literature on the age factor in language acquisition it is widely assumed that ultimate attainment in children differs often quite radically from ultimate attainment in adult learners. But the process of second language acquisition at different ages as it manifests itself e.g. in orders of acquisition does not seem to be affected by age (Hyltenstam & Abrahamson 2003, Singleton & Ryan 2004).

Several researchers have proposed developmental sequences for the acquisition of properties of word order and finiteness in German as first and/or second language (Becker 2005, Tracy 2006, Jordens & Dimroth 2006). Becker (2005) and Jordens & Dimroth (2006) argue that orders of acquisition in first and (adult) second language acquisition crucially depend on the role that auxiliaries play in the transition from a non_finite to a finite utterance organisation.

In this talk, the relative orders of acquisition of syntactic properties of finiteness (auxiliaries, verb raising, inversion) in German are compared in data from four case studies involving an untutored adult, adolescent, and child learner, as well as a young child in the process of bilingual first language acquisition. The 'other' language is Polish or Russian in all cases.

Comparison suggests that acquisition processes are less uniform than assumed in the age factor literature. In particular, older L2 learning children show partly different orders of acquisition, suggesting that they are relying on intermediate analytic constructions to a lesser extent (see also Dimroth & Haberzettl 2006).

 Solveig Kroffke, Monika Rothweiler & Ezel Babur

Universität Hamburg

The acquisition of finiteness in successive bilinguals: A case study

 Mi 15.00–15.30, Raum: AR-B 2201

Adult L2 learners and child L1 learners differ in their acquisition of morpho-syntactic features. With respect to finiteness, child language learners of German show less variation in the developmental patterns than adult L2 learners. Furthermore, the acquisition of finiteness and V2 in German seem to interact in L1, whereas such developmental interdependencies cannot be found in adult L2 acquisition (Clahsen & Muysken 1986, Meisel 1997, Clahsen, Meisel & Pienemann 1983). Considering German language acquisition of successive bilinguals, i.e. children acquiring German as an early second language in preschool and school age, the question still remains unsolved whether their development of finiteness resembles L1 or L2. Some aspects considering this question have recently been discussed for Germanic languages as Dutch and English (Blom in pr., Blom & Polisenká 2006, Haznedar 1997, Haznedar & Schwartz 1997, Unsworth 2005), leading to contradictory findings. For example, Haznedar (2001) investigates the acquisition of English as an early second language by a Turkish boy. She documents similarities to adult L2 acquisition. On the contrary, Rothweiler

(2006) claims that the developmental pattern with respect to V2 and finiteness in successive acquisition of German by Turkish children resembles L1.

We are going to present longitudinal data from two Turkish children acquiring German as an early second language. The children differ in age of onset: 3 years of age, Rothweiler-corpus (Rothweiler 2004) vs. 6 years of age, Wegener-corpus (Wegener 1995). The comparison will focus on the acquisition of morphological finiteness, subject-verb-agreement (SVA) and V2 movement in German. We will show that an early vs. late *age of onset* leads to qualitatively different developmental patterns.

Erika Kaltenbacher
Universität Heidelberg

Nominal inflection in early L2-acquisition of German

Mi 15.30–16.00, Raum: AR-B 2201

Nominal inflection constitutes one of the highly challenging areas in childhood L2-acquisition of German. Whereas basic sentence structure is mastered early and effortlessly by the majority of children, gender, case and number paradigms are subject to a protracted acquisition process. This is especially true of children acquiring the language under unfavourable input conditions, some of whom fail to reach target language competence in this domain. Contrary to L1-acquisition, gender assignment constitutes a central problem in early L2-acquisition.

The paper discusses test data of preschool children (5 to 6 year olds) with both a migration background and restricted input. It presents developmental sequences for children with different L1 languages (mainly Turkish and Slavonic), and addresses some of the possible factors that lead to the sequences observed.

It is suggested that the various and polyfunctional inflectional forms are hard to interpret-given the fact that there is limited input. This holds to a high degree for children whose L1 does not include the respective grammatical category (i.e. a gender and/or case system). The problem is thus located in the cognitive demands given with a highly complex and ambiguous inflectional system, rather than in the ability to perceive forms at the acoustic level.

Karen Ferret & Clive Perdue
CNRS Paris

How much (morpho-)syntax is needed to express finiteness

Mi 16.30–17.00, Raum: AR-B 2201

Dimroth *et al.* (2003) identify three successive stages along the acquisitional path towards morphological finiteness in Germanic languages: the *Holistic Stage*, the *Conceptual Ordering Stage* and the *Finite Linking Stage*. These stages show the progressively more complex linguistic expression of three informational components within the utterance – the *Topic*, the *Link* and the *Predicate*. Starting from this base, we propose the hypothesis that the Link is the precursor of the finite verb's position in V2 languages (cf. also Penner *et al.* 1999, and Nelderstigt 2003).

Dimroth *et al.*'s three stages are reanalysed here as steps along the path to mastering the V2 phenomenon. We adapt the syntactic analysis of V2 of Adger (2003) for adult German and propose that the functional head C° contains two strong features – *Topic* and *Decl* – which both provoke the movement of constituents, respectively of an XP to initial position (Topic in [Spec, C°]), and of the finite verb to C° , the latter movement being motivated by the strong feature [Decl] in C° , which encodes the illocutionary force of the proposition.

In Dimroth *et al.*'s analysis, the lexical expression of the Link in the first two stages is held to encode the illocutionary force of the proposition. We therefore propose that this Link is generated right from the initial stage in precisely that position – C° – which carries the illocutionary force feature in the adult grammar. The Links of the first two stages are thus to be analysed as the lexical expression of the [Decl] feature. These Links are subsequently re-analysed by the child at the finite linking stage (stage 3), when the first manifestations of the V2 phenomenon, concerning inflected aspectual auxiliaries and modal verbs, are observed (inflected lexical verbs appearing later). In other words, the position that the finite verb will come to occupy in V2 declaratives is first occupied by a lexical item.

The first two stages identified by Dimroth *et al.* thus reflect development towards V2: semantically, the Link marks the illocutionary force of the utterance; syntactically, the Link marks a structural position, preparing the acquisition of V2. Thus stage 2 sees the activation of the strong feature [Topic] on C° , provoking movement of the topic constituent to [Spec, C°]. The implications of this proposal are (at least) twofold :

- 1) It has as a consequence that the functional projection CP is activated ('activation' being defined as the presence of features on its head) before the IP / TP projection, i.e., that there is an ordering in the activation of functional projections. This leads us to reassess two models proposed in generative work on acquisition: the *Full Competence Hypothesis* and the *Minimal Tree Hypothesis*;
- 2) It also leads us to re-examine the acquisition of the finite verb's position from a cross-linguistic perspective. We sketch a possible developmental path for the acquisition of non-V2 languages such as English and French (cf. Ferret & Perdue in prep.).

Tanja Kupisch & Natascha Müller

University of Calgary & Bergische Universität Wuppertal

On the relation between determiners and accusative clitics:

The syntax-pragmatic interface

Mi 17.00–17.30, Raum: AR-B 2201

In this paper we argue that the acquisition of object clitics and determiners in bilingual children acquiring Italian and French is interdependent. In particular, the onset of object clitic use coincides with the moment in which the children cease to omit determiners. Following a recent proposal by López (2002, 2003), we assume that presupposition, although a pragmatic value, is a relevant feature in the syntactic component.

In more recent years, some researchers have challenged the view that interfacing with the interpretive systems must wait until the derivation is finished (Epstein *et al.* 1998, Groat Kawashima & Kitahara 1998, López 2002, 2003). Epstein *et al.* (1998) provide the most

radical approach. They assume that the interpretive systems interface ‘invasively’ with the syntactic derivation after every application of *Merge* and *Move*. As a result, there are no PF or LF structures. López (2002, 2003), building on recent ideas by Chomsky (2000, 2001) and Uriagereka (1999), defends a more moderate view on the invasiveness of the interpretive systems. He suggests that the derivation spells-out at particular points called *phases*. More specifically, a phase is headed by the light verb *v* or by *C*. These represent the two points at which the derivation can be handed over to the interpretive systems, once *vP/CP* is being derived. Once a phase is spelled-out, it is opaque. The only exception to this is the edge of the phase, which is defined as the head of the phase and its Specs.

In the present work, we follow the proposal by López (2002, 2003). In particular, we are interested in the point *vP* at which López allows the syntactic derivation to interface with *pragmatics*, „the interpretive module that deals with focus/presupposition structures, contrast, and possibly other notions [...]“ (López 2003:195). In his approach, pragmatic values, such as presupposition, are regarded as features which are assigned to constituents in the syntactic component and remain part of the feature matrix of these constituents throughout the derivation. In other words, *pragmatics* can assign features to constituents in the C_{HL} which were absent in the lexical array. López assumes that Romance clitics spell-out the feature ‘presupposition’, which is assigned to a constituent invasively by *pragmatics*.

As for acquisition, we propose that the contrast between indefinite and definite articles in the nominal domain helps children discover that presupposition is encoded in syntax, and that this discovery triggers the onset of object clitic use. We conclude that (bilingual) children have problems with linguistic features that are introduced into the C_{HL} by the invasive pragmatic component, thus exhibiting delay effects with the mentioned grammatical domains.

Petra Schulz & Ramona Wenzel

Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt & Universität Mannheim

***Wh*-questions in L1, impaired L1, and early L2:**

How much variation in mastering the C-domain?

Mi 17.30–18.00, Raum: AR-B 2201

A large number of studies has shown that German-speaking children with impaired L1 have persistent difficulties with a wide range of phenomena including verb-second, object topicalization, *wh*-questions, and subordination, while unimpaired children master these developmental milestones around age 3. These deficits have been argued to be caused by a hampered C-domain, which hosts the functional elements involved in the structures above (cf. Platzack 1999, Hamann *et al.* 1998). Recently, proposals along these lines have been extended to comprehension. Several studies suggest that children with impaired L1 – unlike normally developing children – exhibit persistent difficulties in understanding structures involving sentential positions outside the I-domain such as *wh*-questions (cf. van der Lely & Battell 2003).

First evidence from early L2 learners’ spontaneous speech data shows that they acquire the main clause structure very much like their monolingual peers (Rottweiler 2005, Thomas &

Tracy 2006). In contrast, little is known about the comprehension abilities of early L2 learners of German (but cf. Penner 2003).

Our study addresses the question of how children with early L2 German master the I- and C-domain: Does their acquisition pattern resemble unimpaired or impaired L1? This talk focuses on the results of the *wh*-comprehension task. Children with L1 German (10 three- and four-year-olds, 13 five- and six-year-olds) and 37 children with early L2 German and different L1 migrant languages (18 three- and four-year-olds, 19 five- and six-year-olds) participated in a *wh*-question-answering task, which was part of a larger language screening battery. Followed by an introductory sentence, accompanied by a picture, children were asked *wh*-questions such as *Wen füttert Lisa im Park?* ('Who does Lisa feed in the park?').

There was an age effect for all *wh*-questions in both language groups. In the L1 German group, correct responses increased from 63% for the three- and four-year-olds to 96% for the five- and six-year-olds. In the L2 German group, correct responses increased from 64% for the three- and four-year-olds to 86% for the five- and six-year-olds. An analysis of the individual results revealed that children with early L2 German mastered the comprehension of *wh*-questions by age 6, while L1 children showed mastery by age 5.

Results from a similar *wh*-comprehension study with language impaired children (Siegmüller *et al.* 2005) indicate a low performance of children with impaired L1 (three- and four-year-olds: 48% correct; five- and six-year-olds: 61% correct).

Taken together, the experimental data provide evidence that the C-domain in children with early L2 is not vulnerable in general, and that the acquisition pace for *wh* resembles the path taken by children with L1 German. Implications of these findings for the production of *wh*-questions will be discussed and compared with first results from a production task eliciting *wh*-structures from the same group of children (early L2 and L1 German). In addition, the influence of age of onset of L2 exposure will be addressed.

Anne Vainikka & Martha Young-Scholten

Johns Hopkins University & Newcastle University

Organic Grammar and the L2 acquisition of negation

Mi 18.00–18.30, Raum: AR-B 2201

Taking the position that sentential negation involves the functional projection NegP, we assume that its position is not universally fixed (Ouhalla 1991), but rather open to parametric variation, as is NegP's headedness (e.g. in Turkish or Tamil, where the negator is a suffix, suggesting a head-final NegP projection). A review of the research on European child language acquisition shows that in finite contexts in children's utterances, the negator follows the verb, while in nonfinite constructions the negator precedes the verb (Clahsen 1988, Deprez & Pierce 1994, Hoekstra & Jordens 1994, Plunkett & Strömquist 1990, Poeppel & Wexler 1993). Hoekstra & Jordens (1994) explain this pattern by assuming that negation occurs between the functional head to which the finite verb raises and the underlying V-position. At earlier stages of acquisition, when the non-finite verb remains in V, negation precedes the verb. For German, we assume that the negator *nicht* (and the Spec-NegP) linearly follows the

Given the function of the highlighted elements in (1) as lexical linking devices, their usage in (2) is functionally redundant. Using data from several child corpora, I will provide an analysis of this developmental stage, showing that utterances like (2) are the first reflexes of the emerging functional category system (= IP) and its hierarchical syntactic structure.

Based on my analysis I will argue that unlike in L1 Dutch (see Jordens 2002) it is not the acquisition of the auxiliary *haben* that leads to the reanalysis of the lexical linking devices and the establishment of the IP.

I will conclude that the acquisition of finiteness and its syntactic consequences in German L1 seems to be determined only partially by language universals. Beside these, language-specific characteristics of the input constitute a major factor in the acquisitional process.

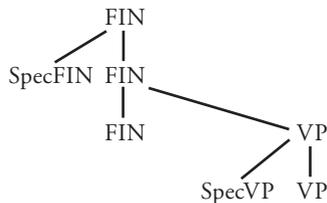
Peter Jordens

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

The development of finiteness from a lexical to a functional category

Do 9.30–10.00, Raum: AR-B 2201

The expression of finiteness in adult Dutch occurs with the use of formal means of morpho-syntax, i.e. with both inflectional morphology and word order. These formal means are linked to a projection of the functional category FIN as in:



The projection of FIN entails a head position which is instantiated as AUX. In absence of an auxiliary verb, the head position is occupied by a lexical verb. In Dutch, elements in AUX are used to express presence or absence of modality. They are the formal means to express illocutionary force and serve the illocutive linking of an utterance. Inflectional morphology in AUX is the formal means to express tense and agreement. While tense is used to establish temporal linking, agreement establishes linking of the predicate with the external argument and, thereby, it functions as the formal representation of validation. The projection of FIN also entails a specifier which provides a position for a constituent with the function of embedding the utterance in a particular discourse situation. This constituent, i.e. the topic, has the function of contextual anchoring. Finally, it is the projection of the functional category FIN with both a head- and a specifier-position which provides for the word order properties of verb-second in Dutch.

At the initial stage of acquisition, there is no productive use of functional elements nor do learner languages have verb-second. As argued in Jordens & Dimroth (2006), this is due to the fact that initially learner languages are systems in which functional categories are absent. Properties of validation and anchoring are expressed by lexical means. Expression of illo-

tionary force occurs with modal predicates, contextual anchoring is expressed with deictic elements.

Instantiation of the functional projection FIN occurs with the acquisition of the auxiliary verb *heb/heeft* (have/has). As a functional category AUX provides a position for functional elements to express modal or - in the default case - non-modal illocutionary force. With the instantiation of AUX, the initial, i.e. specifier position serves as a position for elements with topic function, i.e. for elements used to establish contextual anchoring of the utterance.

The acquisition of AUX is the driving force in the development from the lexical to the functional stage. However, the acquisition of AUX does not come as a *deus ex machina*. I will argue that it is for reasons of information processing that structures with AUX are learned. Utterances with an auxiliary are typically used as a topicalization device. The subject of these utterances, which can only occur in specifier position of VP, is less prominent. Hence, it typically appears in the form of a pronoun. If indeed structures with AUX are learned as a topicalization device, it seems possible to provide a functional explanation for why auxiliaries, inversion and subject pronouns are learned simultaneously.

Franziska Witzmann

Bergische Universität Wuppertal

**Der Erwerb von Finitheit im bilingualen Erstspracherwerb (deutsch-italienisch):
die Kopula**

Do 10.00–10.30, Raum: AR-B 2201

Die vorzustellende Arbeit beschäftigt sich mit Kopulakonstruktionen im frühen bilingualen Spracherwerb. Die Kinder durchlaufen eine Phase, in der sie die Kopula wahlweise realisieren oder auslassen. Die Kinder können also Finitheit bereits markieren, wenn auch nicht in erwachsenensprachlicher Weise.

Im Vortrag soll zum einen diskutiert werden, wie die Obligatorik der Kopula in *wh*-Kontexten zu erklären ist. Zum anderen sollen die Bedingungen der Kopulaauslassungen beleuchtet werden, die wahrscheinlich nicht syntaktischer Natur sind. Wie Becker (2000) zeigt, belegen Prädikate von Kopulakonstruktionen ein Kontinuum zwischen permanenten und temporären Eigenschaften. Die Zugehörigkeit der Prädikate zu dem einen oder anderen Ende dieses Kontinuums wird dabei syntaktisch markiert. Wo genau jedoch die 'Grenzlinie' zwischen den eher temporären und eher permanenten Eigenschaften gezogen wird, darin – so Becker – unterscheiden sich die Sprachen voneinander.

Wenn dies der Fall ist, sollte es interessant sein zu untersuchen, wie bilinguale Kinder dieses Kontinuum erwerben. Aus diesem Grund wurden für die Analyse der Kopulakonstruktionen Daten von fünf deutsch-italienischen Kindern im Alter von ca. 1;8 bis 3;0 ausgewählt.

Natalia Gagarina

ZAS Research Centre for General Linguistics Berlin

Functional and modal elements in child Russian

Do 10.30–11.00, Raum: AR-B 2201

This paper deals with the role of morpho-syntactic complexity in the acquisition of inflectional verb morphology in Russian and investigates the erroneous uses of analytical constructions in early speech production of three monolingual children and a bilingual child. In particular, it examines the acquisition of functional and modal elements in analytical constructions and relates the present results to the previous findings that showed the fast acquisition of the synthetic finite verb forms in child Russian.

Russian expresses – pronominally synthetically – person, number, tense and other verbal categories by verb inflection; the forms of the present/future tenses have inflectional endings assigned for three persons and two numbers. Auxiliary *to be* is used only in the future with the imperfective aspect.

Being a predominantly synthetic language, Russian exhibits various types of structurally different analytical finite and non-finite modal constructions with infinitives. These constructions have “radically different morpho-syntactic structures” (Babby 2000:19) and affect the acquisition of finite and modal elements.

The question to be addressed, therefore, is the influence of these typological characteristics of Russian on how children acquire synthetic and analytic expression of finiteness and on how the morpho-syntactic variation in the analytical constructions influences the process of their acquisition. The following additional factors are considered to have an influence on the acquisition of analytical constructions: number of tenses (several past/future tenses), saliency and frequency of analytical constructions in spoken language, inflectional poverty/richness vs. inflectional homophony.

Having these objectives in mind, we investigated newly collected longitudinal data from three monolingual Russian-speaking children and one bilingual child speaking German and Russian from the onset of verb production to the age of 3;0. Children’s utterances containing verbs with a (zero) auxiliary or a modal element were extracted for more detailed analysis.

Previous research has shown that while children acquire agreement inflection on lexical verbs within three to five months from the onset of verb production (Kiezbak-Mandera 1999, Gagarina 2003) they need more time to learn the correct inflection of an auxiliary and the use of modal elements. Within the analytical constructions the auxiliary *to be* + *infinitive* in the future are the first to occur, the modal *hotet* ‘want’ plus infinitive appears subsequently, and more complicated structures are used for a long time erroneously without a modal element.

The data show that children go through the ‘*finite-linking*’ stage (see Dimroth *et al.* 2003, Jordens & Dimroth 2006) ‘differently’ in the synthetic and analytical constructions. It is proposed that variation in the acquisition of ‘*finite-linkage*’ can be traced to the differences in the two sub-domains of the verbal inflectional system of Russian, the analytical and the synthetic one. Moreover, the level of children’s morphological proficiency in ‘synthetic finiteness’ and the essential morpho-syntactic variation within analytical structures may impede

the acquisition of functional and modal elements and facilitate inflectional errors. Finally, syncretism vs. analytism and transparency of the target system has a substantial impact on the learning process.

Anke Jolink

Max-Planck-Institut für Psycholinguistik Nijmegen

The acquisition of finiteness in children with Specific Language Impairment - a longitudinal case study

Do 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-B 2201

It has been argued in recent studies (Klein 2005, Lasser 1997) that the functional element 'finiteness' expresses not only tense, but also assertion: finiteness marks the fact that the speaker is making a claim. Normally developing first language learners of Dutch and German are found to acquire these assertion marking properties of finiteness in a step by step manner: they start out with a system of lexical devices and during later stages of development acquire the appropriate grammatical means. The development from a lexical to a grammatical system of assertion marking usually proceeds rapidly and without difficulties (Jordens 2002, Dimroth *et al.* 2003).

There is, however, a group of learners for which the acquisition of finiteness is problematic: children with Specific Language Impairment (SLI) are known to have problems with the acquisition of verb inflection and verb placement, i.e. the formal properties of finiteness (Lindner 2002).

The present study investigates how Dutch children with SLI learn to express the functional properties of finiteness. Longitudinal corpus data of 2 SLI children and 4 normally developing (ND) children show that, although the SLI children acquire finiteness 2 years later than the ND children do, the patterns in their development are similar: both the ND and SLI subjects first adopt lexical devices, such as particles and fixed modal constructions, and only later acquire grammatical means (auxiliaries, finite main verbs) to mark assertions.

There are, however, certain differences on a more fine-grained level: first, one of the SLI subjects produces a higher percentage of agreement errors than the other subjects do. Second, there is a variance in the percentage of nonfinite utterances produced by the other SLI subject, which appears to be related to the discourse situation: this subject produces more nonfinite verbs in speech elicitation sessions than in free-play sessions. No such variance was found for the other children.

These findings suggest that, although the SLI subjects eventually acquire the grammatical means to express assertions, they do not always manage to apply these means in the 'correct', target-like way.

 Dagmar Bittner

Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, Typologie und Universalienforschung Berlin

Infinite contrasts in the acquisition of verb inflection - evidence from normally developing and SLI children in German

 Do 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-B 2201

Researchers agree that there is a common order in the acquisition of inflectional forms and the (re)construction of the adult verbal paradigm in German (Clahsen 1991, Lasser 1997, Bittner 2003). Nevertheless, there is little agreement on the functional load of the single forms in child grammar. Further, it is a matter of debate when and by which processes finiteness emerges in the acquisition process (Jordens 2002, Lindner 2002, Dimroth *et al.* 2003). It has been argued that children with SLI follow the same developmental path as normally developing children but need much more time for single steps and periods. It suggests that acquisition under SLI allows a more detailed inspection of the emergence of grammatical structures. In the present paper, I will concentrate on two questions:

1) What are the developmental prerequisites for the acquisition of finiteness in German?

2) What types of inflectional oppositions are present before the emergence of finiteness?

Following Klein (1998), finiteness is the correlation of a proposition with a certain time span, i.e., finiteness is related to the category of tense. According to that—and contrary to, for instance, Clahsen (1991)—use of bare participles is not related to tense.

The discussion of acquisition data of an SLI-child in the period from 3;0 to 3;11 and the comparison with normally developing children will show that:

(a) the early contrast of participle and infinitive forms is not a tense contrast but a pre-temporal and pre-finite aspectual contrast,

(b) the acquisition of auxiliary and copula forms is a prerequisite for the acquisition of finiteness in German. And, finally,

(c) that (b) causes the main difficulty for children with SLI in German whereas the pre-finite aspectual contrast is present,

(d) the existence of a temporally interpretable aspectual opposition (infinitive vs. participle forms) and the difficulty to acquire abstract grammatical forms (i.e., function words) explain why German SLI-children remain in a pre-finite stage for a long(er) time.

 Sarah Schimke

Max Planck-Institut für Psycholinguistik Nijmegen

Processing finite and infinite sentences in Turkish learners of German

 Fr 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-B 2201

According to a functional analysis of finiteness (Klein, 1998), the finite verb form in sentence (1) establishes the linking between the predicate and the topic of the sentence and thereby marks an assertion.

(1) Peter schreibt einen Brief.

However, second language learners who acquire German in an immersion setting have been shown to first form morphologically and syntactically infinite sentences, such as (2) (Dimroth *et al.* 2003).

(2) Peter einen Brief schreiben

Dimroth *et al.* (2003) claim that this reflects a system of structuring utterances and of expressing assertions that is different from the target system: utterances contain a topic-part and a predicate-part, and no morpho-syntactic finiteness, but the pure juxtaposition of these two parts marks assertions.

In this presentation, I am going to discuss two comprehension experiments which were designed to test this claim. In a self-paced listening study, morpho-syntactically finite and infinite utterances were presented to participants piece-wise, and processing complexity was measured as reflected in the listening times to the different segments of the sentences. In a picture selection-task, participants listened to sentences of type (1) and (2) and had to choose which one out of three pictures best matched the sentence:

- (1) a picture showing the performance of the action in question ('assertion picture')
- (2) a picture leaving open whether the action will be performed ('open picture')
- (3) a picture showing the completion of the action ('distractor picture')

The experiments were carried out with 41 native speakers of Turkish acquiring German in an immersion setting and a native control group. The learners were divided into a less advanced (n = 21) and a more advanced (n = 20) group according to their proficiency in production.

As expected, the native control group processed morpho-syntactically finite sentences faster than all other sentence types in the self-paced listening task. Moreover, they associated finite more often than infinite sentences with the 'assertion picture', and infinite more often than finite sentences with the 'open picture'.

The less advanced learners processed infinite syntax and morphology faster than finite syntax and morphology in the self-paced listening task. In the picture selection task, they chose the 'assertion picture' more often for infinite than for finite sentences, presumably reflecting a better understanding of this sentence type.

Results for the intermediate group were mixed: They processed infinite syntax faster than finite syntax, and showed no differences for morphology. They chose the 'open picture' more often for infinite than for finite sentences, but both types of sentences were associated equally often with the 'assertion picture'.

It will be shown that the results for the less advanced learners support the model proposed by Dimroth *et al.* (2003), and it will be discussed in how far the results for the more advanced group shed light on what the process towards a native-like processing and understanding of finiteness looks like.

Josje Verhagen

Max Planck-Institut für Psycholinguistik Nijmegen / Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Proto-auxiliaries, auxiliaries and the acquisition of finiteness in L2 Dutch

Fr 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-B 2201

A well-known observation in L2-research on functional elements is that learners initially produce non-finite sentences with thematic verbs, while they produce finite sentences with non-thematic verbs. For Germanic languages such as Dutch and German, it has been suggested that – out of the class of non-thematic verbs – it is non-modal auxiliaries such as ‘have’ and ‘be’ that bring learners to acquire finiteness marking with all verbs. Since these auxiliaries lack a clear lexical meaning, learners become aware of their formal properties and start using productive verbal morphology and verb-raising (Becker 2005, Giuliano 2005).

In this presentation, data from L2 Dutch will be discussed that show that learners may use certain aspects of finiteness marking before they can actually produce the target-like auxiliary *hebben*. More specifically, it will be proposed that learners’ precocious use of productive verbal morphology and verb-raising is related to their use of ‘proto-auxiliaries’.

The data were collected in an experiment among 46 Turkish and 57 Moroccan learners of Dutch, who were at a beginning level of acquisition and had received relatively little formal training in the L2. The subjects carried out a number of production and imitation tasks that had originally been designed to elicit the auxiliary *hebben* as well as negation.

The results show that two groups of learners could be distinguished: one group that produced *hebben* and post-verbal negation and a group that could not yet produce *hebben* and only used pre-verbal negation. These results are in line with the above-mentioned claims from the literature about the relation between auxiliaries and the acquisition of finiteness. However, some learners within the ‘no-auxiliary group’ made abundant use of constructions, that looked very similar to auxiliary constructions in that they contained a form of *zijn* ‘be’ and a lexical verb: *Hij is stelen* ‘He is steal’, *Zij is slaapt* ‘She is sleeps’ (cf. Habertzettl 2003, van der Craats 2005).

An analysis of these proto-auxiliaries suggests that they were used to mark durative or perfective aspect by the Moroccan, but not the Turkish learners. As for the use of finite morphology and syntax, a further difference between the Moroccan and the Turkish subjects was found. That is, the Moroccan learners appeared to use certain verbal morphemes productively before they could produce *hebben* or post-verbal negation, but the Turkish learners did not. Interestingly then, this early use of verbal morphology was related to the use of inflected proto-auxiliaries such as in *Hij was stelen* ‘He was steal’. Unlike the Moroccan learners, the Turkish learners sometimes produced raised verbs in sentences with adverbials before they could produce *hebben* or post-verbal negation. Again, such early verb-raising was found to correlate with the use of proto-auxiliaries: all learners who raised the verb also produced proto-auxiliaries.

All in all, the results suggest that, at a stage where the system is still largely non-finite and auxiliaries do not occur, proto-auxiliaries may help Moroccan learners of Dutch to express proto-finite morphology, whereas they may bring Turkish learners of Dutch to develop proto-finite syntax.

Kathrin Kirsch

Max Planck-Institut für Psycholinguistik Nijmegen

The usage of subject pronouns in synthetic and analytic constructions. The case of L1 Russian

Fr 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-B 2201

Studies on first language acquisition of finiteness in Germanic languages (Dimroth *et al.* 2003) have shown that finiteness is acquired stepwise. In clearly distinguishable stages, the assertive / illocutionary function of finiteness (Klein 1998) is first expressed by lexical elements. Only later these elements in linking position are replaced by verbs with active morpho-syntactic functionality. This process (learning to express finiteness through morpho-syntactic means) is triggered by the analysis of AUX - making analytical constructions the first morpho-syntactic finite constructions - before the productive usage of finite lexical verbs occurs (Jordens & Dimroth 2006, Jordens 2006).

In contrast to this developmental path seen in Germanic languages, finiteness in Russian L1 seems to be acquired by the analysis of semantic contrasts between lexical verbs (Kirsch 2005). Analytical verb constructions consisting of AUX+infinitive are acquired later than lexical verbs. Based on these results one could argue that finiteness with lexical verbs is merely morphological, and that other important finiteness features are not yet acquired.

In this presentation I will investigate whether the syntactic function of finiteness for synthetic verbs is also acquired earlier, by showing an earlier grammatical linking to the topic position, which is expressed by a productive use of subject pronouns. A qualitative analysis of the longitudinal data of two Russian children is presented, contrasting the usage of subject pronouns in synthetic and analytical verb constructions.

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AG 3: Abstracts

Janet Giltrow
University of British Columbia
Genre as difference
Mi 14.00–15.00, Raum: AR-B 2211

This presentation describes—and recommends—principles of new-rhetorical genre theory (e.g., Miller 1984, Devitt 1993, Freedman & Medway 1994, Coe et al. 2002): ‘social action’ as a classificatory measure; the inseparability of genre from social situation; the open set and, consequently, the low level of generalisation at which genres are identified (‘narrative’ or ‘recount’, for example, would not be a genre, while ‘workplace-incident report’ would be). To conceptualise genre in these ways, new-rhetorical theory disavows formalism, yet *form* has still pestered the theoretical programme. At the start, new-rhetorical theorists posited audience ‘expectations’—which would be met by formal performance. Detractors objected that such fulfilled expectations, in their predictability, would be only ‘trivial’. At a later stage, critics charged that ‘genre’ named merely mechanical conformity. Advocates of genre theory responded by describing genres’ efficiency: people use genres as tools, to get things done—a claim which must, despite the disavowal of form, be supported by assumptions about form and function. A third phase in genre theory blends the two earlier stages when it suspects hegemony: knowing the form (in ‘expectation’ or performance), language users are inculcated with the function, and unwittingly compliant with entrenched interests.

Each of these phases has been a struggle with sameness: how to interpret formal regularities—as expected or trivial, as mechanical or efficient, as convenient or indoctrinating. One recent proposal (Medway 2002) has even gone so far as not only to disavow form as a classificatory principle but to deny formal regularity itself in certain genres. While respecting the radical contribution of this proposal, I suggest that we try instead to think of genre as the site of difference rather than sameness: the place where function differentiates form, function being latched inextricably to the situated ‘social action’ central to new-rhetorical theories of genre. From this perspective, we have in view Bakhtin’s (1981) image of genre as the engine of heteroglossia: the responsiveness of language to groups’ activities and coalitions of interests, and (from Burke 1969) people’s cooperative and competitive consciousness. To demonstrate the contingency of form, I will present instances where a form is differentiated by genre-specific exigencies. Brief Direct Speech Report (roughly, a form) appears in both the genre of psychotherapeutic ‘initial assessment’ (Berkenkotter & Ravotas 2002) and in the genre of judicial opinion (or ‘reasons for judgement’). While both genres appear to use DS Report to ‘ground’ findings in prior utterances, closer inspection shows the form functioning in different ways, geared to different and defining contexts of interpretation. Where a formal census finds similarity, a genre perspective finds functional difference. New-rhetorical genre theory fails to account adequately for form (owing perhaps to the discipline’s characteristic anxiety over individual expressiveness), but, with its commitment to open-set, low-level-of-generality principles of classification, it also offers means of understanding genre as the functional diversification of form.

Cornelius Puschmann
Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf
Variation and (de)genrefication in corporate web logs
Mi 15.00–15.30, Raum: AR-B 2211

The corporate or enterprise web log is in the process of establishing itself as a new, domain-specific category of computer-mediated-communication (CMC). Many major international corporations such as Sun Microsystems, Microsoft, General Motors and Boeing maintain blogs, in addition to countless small and medium-sized businesses. Corporate blogs serve a number of different communicative purposes and are both authored and read by a variety of communities (PR specialists, executives and subject-matter experts vs. customers, shareholders and competitors).

My presentation will discuss the to-date results of a corpus-based study of this emerging form of publishing. Following the approach of multi-dimensional (MD) quantitative analysis developed by Douglas Biber, a limited subset of linguistic features and their relative distribution in corporate blogs and in two related text types – personal web journals and corporate press releases - will be examined. The degree of dimensional variation between the three types will be used to discuss the question of the antecedence of business blogs, i.e. how they are vertically related to established *domain-specific disciplinary genres* (Bhatia) and horizontally related to other types of blogs. I will suggest several corporate blog sub-types, set apart by communicative purpose and authorship, and compare in how far these assumed sub-types show differences in feature distribution. Finally, the question of how variation – in terms of both style and content - is consciously deployed as a means of individualizing generic forms of corporate communication will be discussed.

The corpus that forms the basis of my analysis is based on **RSS feeds** through which most blogs syndicate their content. As of October 30, 2006, it indexed 1.2 million tokens in 7,500 posts, taken from 110 company blogs.

Theresa Heyd
Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf
'I know you guys hate forwards...': plural vocatives in digital folklore
Mi 15.30–16.00, Raum: AR-B 2211

Genres quite generally underlie constant change. However, external factors may act as catalysts in this process; technical progress is certainly one such factor. Unsurprisingly, the domain of computer-mediated communication (CMC) has rapidly developed into a particularly rich site for genre research – see Kwasnik/Crowston (2005) for an overview. The paper presented here draws on these approaches, yet attempts to widen the focus of CMC genre research. It presents an arguably new genre termed 'digital folklore'. It contends that its emergence is accompanied and enhanced by a feature at the syntactic/pragmatic interface, namely a heightened occurrence of second person plural constructions in its addressing system. 'Digital folklore' is introduced here as an emergent genre. Essentially, this label denotes sensationalist, humoristic or otherwise 'tellable' discourse that is passed on via email in a serial

chain of communication. One remarkable feature of this discourse type is the structure of its person deictics: the fact that digital folklore is one-to-n communication is not only noticeable through peripheral information – such as an accumulation of email addresses in the footer information – but through its very addressing system. Consequently, such texts make heavy use of vocative second person plural forms such as *dear all*, *everybody*, *y'all*, *you guys*, etc.

The occurrence of the above forms is interesting in at least two ways. For one, it suggests that digital folklore makes for a genuinely new communicative situation: for traditional written communication (letter-writing etc.), one-to-one has been the default situation; many written one-to-n discourse types display a simulated intimacy (through addresses such as *dear reader* in editorials etc.) Overt multiple addressing is typically a feature of spoken discourse, as Maynor (2000) remarks. This development supports a hypothesis that is an often-voiced CMC claim, namely that the shape of a certain socio-technical modes may afford certain linguistic patterns: in this case, the forwarding and multiple addressing functions of email programs shape the deictic makeup of a genre.

More generally, the use of such vocatives is interesting from a language variation perspective. As is well known, present-day English has no genuine second person plural pronoun, but both singular and plural are conflated in *you*. However, alternative constructions can be found in particularly oral speech contexts – the above-mentioned *y'all* and *you(s) guys* are among the most widespread. That these forms occur so freely in digital folklore allows for stimulating hypotheses. It has long been assumed that the Internet affords a conflation of orality and literality toward a third mode of 'digitality', but the case at hand takes this approach one step further. It can at least be speculated that the oral vocative forms are increasingly making their way into English standard via the oral-written intermediate of email communication.

Kwasnik, Barbara H., Kevin Crowston. 2005. "Introduction to the special issue: genres of digital documents." *Information Technology & People* 18(2): 76-88.

Maynor, Natalie. 2000. "Battle of the pronouns: *y'all* versus *you-guys*." *American Speech* 75(4): 416-418.

Elke Teich, Monica Holtz & Patrick Bal
Technische Universität Darmstadt

A corpus-based methodology for investigating emerging registers

Mi 16.30–17.00, Raum: AR-B 2211

It is commonly acknowledged that the evolution of new scientific disciplines is accompanied by specific communicative needs, thus posing particular requirements on linguistic expression. New registers develop which instantiate the linguistic system in novel ways and in the long run may cause changes in the linguistic system itself (see e.g., Halliday (1988) on the language of physics and the development of grammatical metaphor in English).

In the last few decades, an increasing number of new scientific disciplines have emerged at the boundaries of established scientific disciplines (e.g., biology, mechanical engineering) and computer science (e.g., bioinformatics, computational engineering). We report on a project that investigates the registers emerging at these boundaries. The goals of the project are

- to develop register profiles of the scientific texts produced in selected disciplines that merge with computer science (bioinformatics, computational linguistics, computational engineering and microelectronics);
- to develop a corpus-based methodology for the linguistic description of emerging registers more generally.

Our theoretical basis is Systemic Functional Linguistics (Halliday 1985; Halliday and Martin, 1993). Also, we draw on register and genre theory (Biber 1988; Swales, 2004).

In the paper, we focus on questions of corpus design and annotation and present some initial analysis results.

Acknowledgment: The research reported on is supported by a grant from the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (DFG).

Johannes Kabatek/ Philipp Obrist
Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen

Clause linkage techniques as a symptom of discourse traditions:

methodological issues and evidence from medieval Spanish

Mi 17.00–17.30, Raum: AR-B 2211

Throughout the last decades, quantitative research on corpora has gained ever more importance in historical linguistics, seeking for a common ground for the comparison of texts throughout the centuries. On the other hand, traditional philological research still operates on the ground of individual text analysis, often accounting for idiosyncratic features of each single text. Research on so-called “Discourse Traditions”, which is particularly popular in historical Romance linguistics, mostly inherits the philological method of qualitative analysis, in spite of its comparative point of departure.

This contribution, as the work of the SFB441-B14 research group in general, aims a cross-methodological perspective on research in historical syntax. In the empirical work to be presented, we have applied Wolfgang Raible’s clause linking model (“Junction”) to a set of texts from medieval Spanish, thus reducing analysis to a series of particular features, which are however known to be highly sensitive for textual variation. Raible’s framework allows to classify clause linking markers according to their syntactic and semantic features, thus assuring comparability between different stages of language development and different genres. Our corpus includes some of the earliest available texts from different discourse traditions, such as epic and spiritual poetry, scientific and juridical prose.

While the first part of our presentation will focus on the actual process of text annotation, the second part will highlight some results directly linked to methodological issues from corpus linguistics and theoretical linguistics, such as statistical relevance or the development of complex constructions. We will suggest that variation and discourse traditions can be clearly correlated by statistical means and that both qualitative and quantitative research must learn from each other to put their results on a more solid ground: the former by widening the basis for their evidence, the latter by accounting for the context of their data.

Javier Perez-Guerra
University of Vigo (Spain)

Do some genres become more ‘complex’ than others?

Mi 17.30–18.00, Raum: AR-B 2211

This paper reports the exploration of the structural and syntactic complexity of some text types or genres in the recent history of English. It focuses on the complexity of constituents functioning as (unmarked preverbal) subjects and objects in declarative sentences in a corpus of texts from 1750 to Present-day English, namely the British component of *ARCHER* (*A Representative Corpus of Historical English Registers*; Biber *et al* 1994). In the relevant literature (Davison & Lutz 1985:60, Gibson 1998:27) the subject- and the object-positions have been claimed to be crucial as far as the determination of complexity and processing are concerned.

Syntactic variation within text types and the progressive emerge of new defining features related to complexity are central assumptions in this study as regards the characterisation of genres:

- complexity as a relational and relative concept.— The consequence of such an assumption is that the metrics which will measure the degree of complexity of the constituents mentioned above will allow us to place the genres on a scale of complexification, ready for the purposes of comparison among genres.
- linguistic variation exists among text types across time.— Our hypothesis is that text types can be graded in terms of complexity. Following Taavitsainen’s (2001:141) definition of genre or text type as “a codification of linguistic features”, the metrics of complexification (size/length both of the constituents and the segments up to the syntactic markers of the whole constructions, syntactic density, syntactic depth, Hawkins’ 1994 and 2004 ‘IC-to-word ratio’ and ‘on-line IC-to-word ratio’, etc.) will permit the characterisation of genres by exploring solely (some of) its linguistic characteristics. We have chosen in this pilot study some text types – letters, news, etc. – which will be confronted to the same experiment. Aiming to focus on written-to-be-read (and written-to-be-spoken) texts and trying to consider informal ((possibly) speech-based’) textual material, I shall concentrate on the analysis of text types which can be taken as representative of such labels. Such text types will be graded in the periods investigated according to the productivity of metrics based on the quantification of, as already stated, linguistics factors.

Tuija Virtanen

Åbo Akademi University, Turku (Finland)

**Syntactic variation across texts and discourses:
theoretical and methodological aspects of genre dynamics**

Do 9.00–9.30, Raum: AR-B 2211

Syntactic variation contributes to the emergence of categories of text and discourse, ranging from discourse types and styles to genres and registers. Such categories help interlocutors

(co)construct, maintain or alter contexts and cultures. But the situated aspects of genre – in terms of interlocutors “doing genre” in particular and always unique contexts – do not easily lend themselves to investigation. Also, a systematic study of the dynamism of genre formation at a general level demands rethinking of many of our traditional concepts and methods of enquiry. The theoretical and methodological issues raised in this paper relate to syntactic variation within and across genres and discourse types. The focus is on the processes of genre formation.

New genres emerge from the familiar. Established genre conventions may, for instance, be adapted to new environments, or appropriated, and sometimes relabelled, for new purposes. Existing genres can hybridize through processes of ‘intergenre’ development. And genres can be domesticated from professional environments to serve a larger number of people in wider contexts – but the opposite is also possible.

The starting point and direction of the study of the syntactic aspects of genre, its scope and theoretical underpinnings will yield results which are not necessarily concomitant. Yet, to come to grips with the dynamism of genre formation, we need investigations contributing in different ways to our understanding of the interplay of syntax and genre, which is so pervasive in the use of language. Aspects of genre dynamics highlighted in this paper include expectations of their contextual steadiness, recognizability, flexibility, and other issues all of which have a bearing on the relation between grammar and discourse.

Britta Mondorf

Universität Paderborn

Genre-effects in the replacement of reflexives by particles

Do 9.30–10.00, Raum: AR-B 2211

The proposed paper traces changes in the English verb system that appear to affect different genres to different degrees. These changes concern the use of reflexives and particles with English verbs. While reflexive *self* has been observed to be on the decline with a range of verbs (e.g. *to straighten oneself*), *to work oneself to the top*) alternative strategies measuring-out the verbal action have come to the fore, such as the use of particles (*to straighten up*) or way-constructions (*to work one's way to the top*). First analyses indicate that the introduction and spread of the particle with formerly exclusively reflexive verbs affect different genres to different degrees. An empirical investigation of historical and present-day English corpus data will trace both the trajectories of change in the use of reflexives and particles as well as their distribution according to genre and medium. Finally, the present paper relates the observed distributional differences to genre analytic considerations and discusses how far the syntactic variation between reflexives and particles reflects and contributes to the emergence of genre-specific form-function correlations.

Rolf Kreyer

Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn

Full-verb inversion as an indicator of genre

Do 10.00–10.30, Raum: AR-B 2211

The present paper investigates the use of full-verb inversion in two genres of English, namely academic writing and prose fiction. In particular, the study identifies two major functions of inversion and shows how these mirror underlying functional differences within the genres under scrutiny.

The first function of inversion, text structuring, involves two aspects: 1) the efficient integration of information in the already existing discourse structure through the preposed constituent and 2) the introduction of a new topic into the discourse through the postposed constituent. Both aspects facilitate the creation of textual structure out of the linear string of forms, thereby helping the reader to structure and organize complicated and demanding content.

Inversions that serve the second function, the immediate-observer-effect function, aim at simulating natural perception by mirroring the natural transition from an object currently in the visual focus to a new object which is perceived in relation to the first. In these cases, the preposed constituent (or a part thereof) represents a reference point (the object currently in focus) with regard to which the postposed constituent (the new object) is perceived (see also Dorgeloh's (1997) notion of 'camera-movement' effect). This simulation of natural perception will create the illusion on the part of the reader to be an immediate observer of a particular scene or event that is being described.

The two functional types show highly characteristic distributions among the two genres. While text-structuring inversions are mostly restricted to academic writing, inversions in immediate-observer-effect function are more common in fictional prose. It is claimed that this distribution is a consequence of the fundamentally different communicative purposes of the two genres, namely conveying complicated and demanding content in academic writing and drawing the reader into a story in fictional prose. Consequently, the first genre exploits inversions as a means of structuring and organizing intricate and elaborate intratextual relations whereas the second employs the same construction to make the reader immerse into a narrative. In this case, then, genre is not indicated by syntactic variation but rather by variation of the functional exploitation of one particular syntactic construction.

Dorgeloh, Heidrun (1997): *Inversion in English. Form and Function*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Dagmar Haumann
Universität Mannheim

Variational change in *tough*-constructions

Do 10.30–11.00, Raum: AR-B 2211

Starting out from a brief description of the properties displayed by *tough*-constructions (1) – (3) and a brief survey of the empirical facts that any formal syntactic theory must account for, this paper probes into the factors that govern variational change in *tough*-constructions:

- (1) it is *tough to crack* this nut
- (2) this nut is *tough to crack*
- (3) this is a *tough* nut *to crack*

While variation between the expletive construction in (1) and object gap constructions in (2) & (3) can easily be shown to follow from different pragmatic requirements (information structure, specificity, genericity, disposition), variation between the object gap constructions in (2) & (3) defies a characterization in terms of pragmatic requirements, since the two constructions under consideration are functionally equivalent. Thus, one might expect that these two constructions are free variants and thus do not differ significantly in frequency. However, these expectations are not borne out. It will be seen that the *tough*-variant in (3) is significantly more frequent than its relative in (2). Drawing on both the diachrony of object gap constructions and historical and synchronic corpus data, this paper purports that variational change between object gap constructions in (2) & (3) is governed by processability in terms of voice transparency.

Anja Wanner

University of Wisconsin-Madison

The rise and fall of the passive in academic writing

Do 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-B 2211

The passive is a construction that has traditionally been associated with formal contexts, in particular with academic writing (Biber et al., 1999). As a construction that allows for the expression of an event without an explicit agent it used to be considered a perfect match for situations in which a scientist aimed at reporting the findings of an experiment in an objective way, minimizing their own involvement. However, the traditional view of the scientist as a neutral observer has undergone drastic changes (Bazerman, 1988), and presenting oneself as detached from the findings one reports or the experiments one carries out is now something that is cautioned against as engendering a false faith in science (Penrose & Katz, 1998). Knowledge is something that humans create as much as discover, and scientific language ought to acknowledge the role humans play in their own research (Hansen, 1998).

I will examine if this reevaluation of the passive can actually be traced in scientific writings. Data will come from historical and contemporary corpora of scientific English (including FROWN and ARCHER). Special attention will be paid to the scholarly abstract, a comparatively new but highly formalized genre, which may be considered one of the densest forms of

scientific writing. I will show (a) that the passive is often incorrectly described as an agentless construction, (b) that in corpus studies of the passive many passives are overlooked (notably passives in relative clauses), (c) that the use of the passive in academic texts is still comparatively stable, (d) that over time a number of verbal constructions have emerged that are even less agentive than the passive, and (e) that variations within these constructions, rather than variations in the use of the passive, should be regarded as indicators of changes in the rhetoric of scientific discourse.

- Bazerman, C. (1988). *Shaping Written Knowledge: The Genre and Activity of the Experimental Article in Science*. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press.
- Biber, D., Johansson, S., Leech, G., Conrad, S., & Finegan, E. (1999). *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Harlow: Longman.
- Hansen, K. (1998). *A rhetoric for the social sciences. A guide to academic and professional communication*. Upper Saddle River: Prentice Hall.
- Penrose, A., & Katz, S. (1998). *Writing in the sciences. Exploring conventions of scientific discourse*. New York: St. Martin's Press.

Christiane Brand

Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen

Bridging the gap between science and society:

a corpus-linguistic study of lexical priming in scientific discourse popularisation

Do 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-B 2211

In order to meet the demands of today's *informed society*, the news media have taken it upon themselves to provide the general public with information that is technical in nature and was previously restricted to the scientific discourse community. The resulting popular presentation of scientific or technical issues, aiming at a lay audience, has become of particular interest in the study of emerging genres since the question arises whether the professional and public discussion of a scientific topic should be seen as a point of interception between two distinct levels of discourse, or if the popular coverage represents a new genre in its own right. In calling for a new reference point, there is a need to redefine the coexistence of scientific research publication and the news media.

Set within this particular framework, this study intends to contribute to the ongoing debate by applying corpus-linguistic methods to the study of science popularisation. In order to analyse the different realisations of a specific topic, a corpus of 500,000 words was compiled, consisting of medical journal and general newspaper articles that are exclusively concerned with the SARS (*Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome*) epidemic in the year 2003. SARS was initially discussed in medical circles and on a scientific basis only, but, after the first signs of a worldwide epidemic, the subject was taken up by the general newspress and was henceforth covered independently on a large scale. To describe possible lexicogrammatical patterns of a popular genre, distinct profiles of *primed* constructions, which consist of collocations and semantic associations, are established and analysed. This follows Hoey's (2005) approach of *lexical priming*, a theory regarded to offer a new view on language. Hoey argues that every word is primed to be used in a particular genre. This priming is a direct result of cumulative

effects of different encounters with a word and, most importantly, one of the effects is that regular word sequences are constructed that are in turn also primed. The term ‘virus’, for example, appears in both corpora with almost identical frequency; it differs, however, fundamentally in its collocational profile.

The corpus-based analysis provides a reliable description of characteristic lexicogrammatical patterns and their communicative functions, which leads to the establishment of a popularisation model that categorises and pictures relations as well as individual traits. On the way towards a description of constructions used at the interface of science and the general public, this study shows how a particular genre is constructed and how genre routines are established and affirmed. Popular discourse is not simply derived from a scientific source text, but represents a new form of discourse that can be seen as a meeting point between the world of science and the general public.

Heidrun Dorgeloh

Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf

**Discourse conventions in scientific genres:
syntactic productivity or formulaic language?**

Do 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-B 2211

It is well-known from LSP work and from genre analysis that scientific genres are particularly prone to conventionalisation, especially in their openings, introductions and summaries. From a theoretical viewpoint, such discourse conventions are often instances of “formulaic” language and in that stand in apparent contrast with linguistic productivity, i.e. the freedom to produce and decode the ‘unexpected’ (Wray/Perkins 2000). Formulaic expressions remain stable across like situations and genres and usually serve hearer-needs just as well as benefiting the speaker (Wray 1998), meaning, in the case of scientific discourse, that both speaker and hearer can focus on the propositional novelties.

This combination of discourse conventionalisation and propositional originality appears to define the concept of genre in science, in the sense of a ‘rationale’ within the scientific community to achieve their communicative aims (Swales 1990). Such a view helps to predict where to expect syntactic variation in that kind of discourse: If there is a principled continuum between formulaicity serving the communicative ends defined by a genre, on the one hand, and aims of originality and difference, on the other, one can expect that conventionalisation manifests itself in those domains that serve the rationale of the community and with that belong to the textual and the interpersonal functions of a text.

For illustration, I will discuss some standard formulaic expressions from the language of science, particularly from the openings of abstracts and scientific articles. The analysis shows that presenting evidence in science often involves a series of formularized paraphrases and re-evaluations of the same data, available as different syntactic strategies for the same findings. Genre in the context of science is thus defined by innovation on the ideational level and formulaic language in terms of discourse function and structure; in contrast to others areas of language use where syntactic productivity may be more functional.

Swales, John. 1990. *Genre Analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Wray, Alison. 1998. "Protolanguage as a holistic system for social interaction". *Language & Communication* 18, 47-67.

Wray, Alison – Michael R. Perkins. 2000. "The functions of formulaic language: an integrated model". *Language & Communication* 20, 1-28.

Susanne Günthner

Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster

Syntaktische Konstruktionen und kommunikative Gattungen

Fr 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-B 2211

Arbeiten zur gesprochenen Sprache verdeutlichen immer wieder den Zusammenhang zwischen syntaktischen Konstruktionen und kommunikativen Gattungen. So treten bestimmte Konstruktionen (wie Verbspitzenstellungen „Kommt Fritzchen nach Hause....“) nicht nur primär in spezifischen „Genres“ (Bakhtin 1979/86) auf, sondern Gattungen (wie Witze, Chats, Vorwürfe, Alltagserzählungen, Argumentationen etc.) werden über die Aktualisierung spezifischer syntaktischer Konstruktionen mit erzeugt.

Am Beispiel verschiedener Konstruktionen (Infinitkonstruktionen vom Typ „Ich (-) nix wie weg!“; Was-Fragen vom Typ „Was lässt du auch ständig den Kühlschrank auf?“ sowie „die Sache ist“-Formate) sollen Verknüpfungen zwischen syntaktischen Formaten (insbesondere „randgrammatischer Phänomene“) und verfestigten Mustern zur Durchführung spezifischer kommunikativer Aktivitäten diskutiert werden.

In diesem Zusammenhang werden u.a. Fragen der Konvergenz zwischen der Analyse grammatischer Konstruktionen (im Sinne der Construction Grammar; Fillmore et al. 1988) und der Gattungsanalyse (Luckmann 1986; Günthner/Knoblauch 1995) und somit Fragen nach der Routinisierung und Sedimentierung sprachlicher Formen im sozialen Handeln aufgeworfen.

Bakhtin, Mikhail. M. (1979/86): „The problem of speech genres“. In: Mikhail M. Bakhtin: *Speech genres and other late essays*. Austin: 60-102.

Fillmore, Charles/Kay, Paul/ O'Connor, Mary C. (1988): "Regularity and Idiomaticity in Grammatical Constructions: the Case of Let Alone". *Language* 64: 501 – 538.

Günthner, Susanne/Knoblauch, Hubert (1995): "Culturally patterned speaking practices. The analysis of communicative genres". *Pragmatics* 5(1): 1-32.

Luckmann, Thomas (1986): „Grundformen der gesellschaftlichen Vermittlung des Wissens: Kommunikative Gattungen“. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, Sonderheft 27: 191-211.

Rolf Kailuweit

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg im Breisgau

Syntaktische Polynomie des Korsischen

Fr 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-B 2211

Das Korsische, das sprachtypologisch als italienische Dialektgruppe galt, hat sich in den letzten Jahren aufgrund der Sprechereinstellungen als eigenständige romanische Sprache ausdifferenziert. Es hat einen nicht unbedeutenden schriftsprachlichen Ausbau erfahren und

wird heute fast allen Schülern Korsikas in der Schule beigebracht. Nach neusten Statistiken erreichen ca. 33% der Schüler im Laufe Ihrer Schulzeit eine solide aktive Kompetenz. Die Zahl derjenigen, die das Korsische als Erstsprache erwerben ist dagegen deutlich niedriger und weiterhin rückläufig.

Auffällig ist, dass das Korsische als Schriftsprache über keinen Standard verfügt, sondern auch in der Schulpraxis „polynomisch“ unterrichtet wird. Das Konzept der *langue polynomique* wurde in den 80ern als Reaktion auf den sprachnormativen Diskurs in Frankreich von Jean-Baptiste Marcellesi entwickelt und bedeutet eine Abkehr von der traditionellen Sprachauffassung, die die Existenz einer einheitlichen Standardvarietät als Voraussetzung für die begriffliche Bestimmung eines Idioms als „Sprache“ betrachtet.

Eines der Hauptargumente der Definition des Korsischen als *langue polynomique* ist die angestrebte Gleichberechtigung aller Varietäten im Schulwesen. Da Korsisch als Schrift- und Kultursprache außerhalb des Unterrichts nur eine geringe Funktion in der korsischen Gesellschaft besitzt, besteht kein hoher Standardisierungsdruck. Die Akzeptanz mehrerer regiolektaler Varianten in der Schulpraxis soll die Schüler zum Gebrauch des Korsischen motivieren. Einerseits wird so vermieden, den Schülern einen ihren erstsprachlichen Varietäten fern stehenden Standard aufzuzwingen, andererseits erscheint das gleichzeitige zumindest passive Lernen mehrerer Varianten unökonomisch und mag die Rezeption korsischen Schrifttums erschweren. Höhere Mobilität der Sprecher und unterschiedliches Prestige verschiedener Dialekttiefen führt des Weiteren in der Praxis zu Ausgleichsformen. Eine Vereinheitlichung der Norm ist somit auch ohne explizite Sprachplanung wahrscheinlich.

In meinem Beitrag soll die syntaktische Variation der korsischen Regiolekte im Umfeld eines entstehenden „Schulkorsisch“ unter dem Gesichtspunkt der impliziten Bildung einer Ausgleichsnorm untersucht werden. Die Variation betrifft dabei vor allem die Syntax der Nominalphrase, insonderheit die Stellung der Possesiva, die Adjektivsteigerung sowie den Pronominalbereich.

Susanne Jantos

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg im Breisgau

Concord in Spoken Informal Jamaican English:

a Corpus-Based Study of ICE-Jamaica

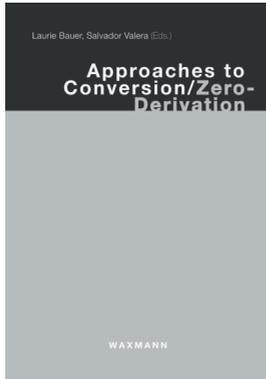
Fr 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-B 2211

This paper presents a corpus-based pilot study which examines spoken educated Jamaican English with regard to concord phenomena. In the last few decades, most research on the (post-) creole continuum characterising the Jamaican language situation has concentrated on the basilectal, i.e. creole end of the continuum, while only few studies have focused on the acrolectal end, the underlying assumption being that this variety was identical to standard British English, the language traditionally regarded as the norm in Jamaica due to its association with the British colonialists. However, first a number of teachers and applied linguists (cf. Christie 1989, amongst others) and later sociolinguists studying the acrolect have shown a tendency for Jamaican educated English to move away from the postulated British norm (see Sand, 1999: 13-14), with the latter consequently concluding that the emergence of a new

standard, Jamaican Standard English, must be taking place (cf. Mair 2002). Sand (1999: 148) found that the “features deviating from international Standard English usage [...] are not the preferred forms” in the public formal domain of the press. Since it is spoken usage where language change usually takes place first, this preliminary study concentrates on the most informal spoken contexts of ICE-Jamaica, in order to find out whether such differences can be found in this register, and whether they are the preferred forms employed regularly by the majority of speakers.

The focus of the analyses is on concord phenomena, such as proximity concord and notional concord, in a sample of 15 informal spoken texts from the category ‘direct conversations’, each consisting of approximately 2000 words of running text, from the Jamaican subcorpus being compiled at Freiburg University as a part of the International Corpus of English.

The pilot study is part of a larger PhD project, whose purpose as a whole will be to examine this assumption in the area of morphosyntax, more precisely in a number of noun phrase phenomena, such as the use of determiners, the categorisation of nouns as count and non-count nouns, etc., and to see whether or not there are statistically significant differences between international Standard English and Jamaican English in very informal domains of spoken and written Jamaican usage. Provisional results suggest that concord functions as an essential syntactic variable for distinguishing stylistic registers and textual genres in an emerging new standard variety of English.



Laurie Bauer, Salvador Valera
(Eds.)

Approaches to Conversion / Zero- Derivation

2005, 158 p., pb., 19,90 €,
ISBN 978-3-8309-1456-3

Conversion became an issue again in the nineties, probably as a result of the widespread renewed interest in morphology that is in full swing today. The papers contained in this book approach conversion from various perspectives and with different purposes in mind. They cover topics such as what it means to change category, how one can discover the directionality of conversion and the very vexed question of whether an analysis in terms of conversion is or is not to be preferred over one in terms of zero-derivation.

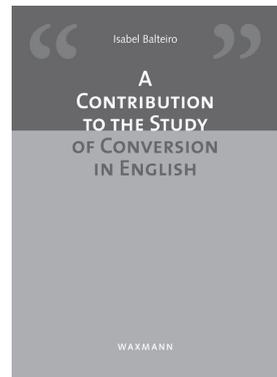
order@waxmann.com • www.waxmann.com

Isabel Balteiro

A Contribution to the Study of Conversion in English

2007, 156 pages, pb., 24,90 €,
ISBN 978-3-8309-1718-2

This work intends to provide new insights on a controversial wordformation phenomenon or process known as conversion/zero-derivation. It offers a critical review of previous approaches to this subject but it also attempts to provide a new definition, discusses the appropriateness of using one term or the other to name the phenomenon, and identifies its main characteristics.



AG 4: Abstracts

Charles Perfetti
University of Pittsburgh

Reading in Two Writing Systems: Accommodation and Assimilation of the Brain's Reading Network

Mi 14.00–15.00, Raum: AR-A 1093

Bilingual reading can require more than knowing two languages. Learners must acquire also the writing conventions of their second language, which can differ in its deep mapping principles (writing system) and its visual configurations (script).

We review ERP and fMRI studies of both Chinese-English bilingualism and Chinese second language learning that bear on the system accommodation hypothesis: the neural networks acquired for one system must be modified to accommodate the demands of a new system. ERP bilingual studies demonstrate temporal indicators of the brain's experience with L1 and L2 and with the frequency of encounters of words in L2. ERP learning studies show that early visual processing differences between L1 and L2 diminish during a second term of study. fMRI studies of learning converge in finding that learners recruit bi-lateral occipital-temporal and also middle frontal areas when reading Chinese, similar to the pattern of native speakers and different from alphabetic reading. The evidence suggests an asymmetry: Alphabetic readers have a neural network that accommodates the demands of Chinese by recruiting neural structures less needed for alphabetic reading. Chinese readers have a neural network that partly assimilates English into the Chinese system, especially in the visual stages of word identification.

Rüdiger Weingarten
Universität Bielefeld

A Graphematic Glossing System

Mi 15.00–15.30, Raum: AR-A 1093

The great success of linguistic typology is in part due to the fact that many typologists use a standardized system for describing samples from various languages. The so called "Leipzig Glossing Rules" (Lehmann 1983, 2004, Comrie et al. 2004) propose such a system for interlinear morpheme-by-morpheme glossing that allows the reader to understand the morphological structure even if he does not know the specific language. The linguistic analysis of writing systems still lacks such a descriptive tool and therefore the typology of writing systems is still in its beginnings. In my presentation I will propose the outlines of a graphematic glossing system that should be applicable to all writing systems of the world. This tool is introduced within the context of some considerations on the typology of writing systems. Peter Daniels and William Bright (1996) (D&B) developed a glossing system that is utilized throughout their book in a uniform way in the descriptions of the various writing systems presented. As this is certainly a major advance in the analysis and comparison of writing systems, I will give a short analysis thereof. There are only some remarks in the Preface

(p.XXXV) that explain the system to the reader. This gives us the impression that D&B do not consider it as an affair of great theoretical concern. Before some illustrating hints they demand that every description of a writing system should show “*how the script actually works* – how the sounds of a language are represented in writing” (p.XXXV). The last sentence gives a first hint to the restrictions of the analyses presented by D&B and their co-authors: Aspects of writing systems that represent grammatical structures are ignored. Furthermore, in context of each chapter the glossing is more of an illustration than an instrument of analysis.

- Comrie, B., Haspelmath, M., & Bickel, B. 2004. *The Leipzig Glossing Rules: Conventions for interlinear morpheme-by-morpheme glosses*. <http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/LGR04.09.21.pdf>
- Daniels, Peter T., & Bright, William. 1996. *The World's Writing Systems*. Oxford University Press.
- Lehmann, Ch. 1983. Directions for interlinear morphemic translations. *Folia Linguistica* 16: 193-224.
- Lehmann, Ch. 2004. Interlinear morphemic glossing, In: Booij, G., Lehmann, Ch., Mugdan, J., & Skopeteas, St. (eds.), *Morphologie. Ein internationales Handbuch zur Flexion und Wortbildung. 2. Halbband*. Berlin: W. de Gruyter: 1834-1857.

Yoko Nishina
Universität Erfurt

Schriftsystem und grammatische Strukturen aus typologischer Sicht

Mi 15.30–16.00, Raum: AR-A 1093

Wenn man wie Saussure Inhalts- und Ausdrucksseite der Sprache einander als Zeichensystem gegenübergestellt, hat man grundsätzlich zwei Möglichkeiten, Schrift mit Sprache zu verbinden: Die Logographie und die Phonographie – je nachdem, ob man sich an der Wortbedeutung orientiert oder am Laut der Sprache. In Asien sind beide Schrifttypen vertreten, vor allem hat das Japanische ein recht kompliziertes Schriftsystem mit sowohl logographischen als auch phonographischen Schrifttypen, die wiederum Subklassen bilden. Im Vortrag wird dargestellt, wie sich der Schriftkomplex zwangsläufig entwickelt hat und wie er verwendet wird, um sprachliche Funktionen auszudrücken.

Ogleich eine Sprache wie das Japanische sowohl in ihrer sprachlichen Struktur als auch in ihrem Schriftsystem typologisch weit entfernt von europäischen Sprachen ist, gibt es doch gemeinsame Phänomene, die grammatisch bedingt sind, z.B. die Relation zwischen Wortbildungsprinzipien und Orthographie, das Verfahren bei der Grammatikalisierung sowie bei der Lexikalisierung u.a. Aus einer vergleichenden Perspektive gewinnt man eine Sicht auf Varianz und Invarianz, die die Schrift über Sprachen hinweg widerspiegelt.

Hye Jeong Song
University of Marburg

The Orthographic Depth of Korean: the Case of <s>-Insertion in Sub-compounding

Mi 16.30–17.00, Raum: AR-A 1093

Orthographic depth is based on the degree of correspondence between letters and sounds. I will specifically consider how differences in the degree of their correspondence can be for-

mulated. In terms of the Correspondence Theory, I propose a set of constraints that account for relations between the orthographic form and the three different phonological levels i.e., underlying, phonemic and surface, respectively. Orthographic depth is determined by different rankings of faithfulness constraints, which operate with the orthography-specific markedness to select a correct orthographic form. However, in partial contrast to standard Optimality Theory (OT), it is significant that, in addition to the underlying forms, outputs of the lexical processes also serve as inputs. Thus, in order to access this intermediate level, the version of serial OT that distinguishes lexical from postlexical phonology is required.

In this respect I will discuss Korean orthographic depth with data from the <s>-insertion in Korean sub-compounding. The letter <s> is inserted between two morphemes of a sub-compound such as <naru+s+pæ> 'ferryboat'. The <s>-insertion is interesting, not only because of its role in giving an indication of the pronunciation of the onset of the second morpheme, but also because of the choice of the <s>, which is neutralized in the coda to [t], even though in Korean the letter <t> corresponds to the least marked segment [t]. I justify the choice of <s> in terms of the representational simplicity of the letter shape. The result shows that the case of <s>-insertion in sub-compounding involves the very deep level, namely the underlying representation, due to the high-ranked faithfulness constraint IDENT between underlying form and orthographic form.

Andrea Kiso

University of Stockholm

Focussing on Language Structure: A Literacy Project in Malawi

Mi 17.00–17.30, Raum: AR-A 1093

At the centre of this presentation is the orthography and structure of the Bantu language Chichewa and a literacy approach that focusses on the structural relationship between the spoken and the written language. The approach has been applied in a training programme for teacher educators in Malawi where, at present, pupils acquire literacy in Chichewa which is the first language of around 60% of the population.

At the outset of the programme, error analyses of children's writings were conducted giving insights into the learning processes and difficulties of Malawian pupils when acquiring literacy. As the approach is based on the assumption that learners have to recognise the relations between certain linguistic units and their representation in the written language when learning to read and to write, the training deals with the phonological and grammatical units and rules of Chichewa. In addition, it addresses to a certain extent the structural differences between Chichewa and its neighbouring languages as around 40% of the pupils do not speak Chichewa as a first language. The pedagogical method taken is learner-centred, i.e. the learners are supposed to discover orthographic rules as independently and actively as possible. First comparisons with primary school pupils suggest that the method led to a considerable improvement in spelling performance.

The presentation will give both, an overview of Chichewa's orthographic structure and of the literacy approach taken in the programme.

 Julia Landgraf

Universität Mainz & Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, Sleat (Schottland)

Laut- und Schriftsprache im Schottisch-Gälischen: Getrennte Wege?

 Mi 17.30–18.00, Raum: AR-A 1093

Das Schottisch-Gälische zeigt diachron betrachtet eine sehr kontinuierliche Orthografie. Diese geht zurück auf das Normsystem im Alt- und Mittelirischen und ist in ihren Grundlagen in älteren und modernen Stadien des Schottisch-Gälischen (ScG) gleich geblieben. In meinem Vortrag stehen die zugrundeliegenden Graphem-Phonem-Beziehungen im Mittelpunkt und ich werde aufzeigen, wie stark sich Laut- und Schriftsprache im ScG durch die Konservativität der Orthografie voneinander entfernen.

Dem schottisch-gälischen Alphabet stehen nur 13 einfache Konsonantengrapheme zur Verfügung: <b,c,d,f,g,h,l,m,n,p,r,s,t>. Diese treten einfach auf oder bilden komplexe Grapheme, um z.B. Frikative verschriften zu können. Die Graphem-Phonem-Beziehung bei Konsonanten folgt starken Regelmäßigkeiten, während die Graphem-Phonem-Zuordnung bei den Vokalen relativ frei ist. Dies liegt z.T. an der strengen orthografischen Konvention, dass ein Konsonant entweder von hinteren (*broad*) oder von vorderen (*slender*) Vokalen umgeben sein muss. Dementsprechend werden Vokale häufig nur eingefügt, um dieser formalen „*slender to slender, broad to broad*“-Regel zu entsprechen, ohne dass sie die Aussprache beeinflussen.

Die Starrheit des festgelegten Normsystems hat u.a. dazu geführt, dass regelmäßige Varianten in der Lautsprache vom Schriftsystem ignoriert werden. Es stellt sich die Frage, welche Korrespondenzbeziehungen in Fällen starker Abweichung überhaupt noch vorliegen. Angesichts des kontinuierlichen Aufkommens von Variationen, dem die Orthografie nicht nachkommt, entsteht der Verdacht, dass sich die Korrespondenzbeziehungen zwischen den Systemen der Laut- und der Schriftsprache im Schottisch-Gälischen schleichend verringern und die beiden Systeme langsam auseinanderdriften.

 Karsten Steinhauer

McGill University, Montreal

Commas in the Brain: Event-Related Potentials and Punctuation Processing

 Mi 18.00–18.30, Raum: AR-A 1093

Punctuation habits vary considerably among writers (as most teachers will be happy to confirm). However, relatively little is known about what happens in the reader's brain when he or she encounters commas, semicolons; or periods.

Studies investigating sentence processing in real-time have used commas primarily to create structurally unambiguous control conditions. Is this information processed in the same way by all readers? How severe are the consequences if a comma is misplaced? And what are the neurocognitive mechanisms underlying comma processing? We used event-related brain potentials to shed some light on these questions. Interestingly, readers vary in how they exploit punctuation during reading, and these differences seem to be related to their respective punctuation habits as writers. Inappropriately placed commas may lead to initial misunderstandings, but this is not always the case. Both individual differences and sub-vocally activated

prosodic representations appear to be key factors to understanding the online processing of punctuation. A distinct brain response, the closure positive shift (CPS), indicates when commas induce prosodic phrasing. Other ERP components, such as the contingent negative variation (CNV) and the P600, reveal the readers' strategic expectancies and their attempts to cope with initial misunderstandings, respectively. Most of these brain responses reflecting comma processing take place within a fraction of a second.

Anja Voeste

Universität Augsburg

Variation as Source of Innovation in the Early Modern Period

Do 9.00–9.30, Raum: AR-A 1093

Variation is an essential feature of Early New High German orthography. This is by no means limited to diatopic or diaphasic variants; rather, we encounter variation repeatedly and at close quarters – in the same text, on the same page and even within the same sentence. I attribute this phenomenon to the exhortation to pursue stylistic diversification, a striving for which rhetoricians like Erasmus expressed support. This functioned as a “license” to coin and try out new variants, the upshot of which was the emergence in the Early Modern Period of a trend towards innovative spelling revision, and this, in turn, led to a change in how the written word was perceived. Based on my analysis of 200,000 occurrences of words in 30 works published in the 16th century, I will show that the typesetters of the Early Modern Period analyzed the graphotactic, syllabic and morphological construction of written words.

1. Distinctive graphotactic features: There are approaches in which word-forms are to be revamped in accordance with aesthetic criteria and in order to bring about equilibrium between a word's beginning and end (e.g. the added emphasis at the end of the word in ⟨lanndt⟩ and ⟨schuldt⟩).

2. Distinctive syllabic features: Historically unfounded spellings like ⟨īpraache⟩ and ⟨Whal⟩ call attention to a syllabic analysis that manifested itself in written word-forms, and document a process of turning away from the segmental-phonographic practice that had prevailed prior to that time.

3. Distinctive morphological features: Examples such as ⟨darvon⟩ (instead of ⟨daruon⟩) and ⟨bisher⟩ (instead of ⟨bifher⟩) not only attest to development away from the Latin model, but also demonstrate morphological segmentation of the written word-form. In sharp contrast to the phenomena that scholars have analyzed heretofore (a-umlaut, neglect of final devoicing, transference of syllabic spellings in paradigms), phonographic or graphotactic motives can be completely eliminated from consideration in the case of such compounds.

The segmentation and transformation of written words in the 16th century shows that variation is indicative of not only diachronic, diaphasic, diastratic or diatopic differences; variation was a significant driving force behind innovation, it functioned as a “license” permitting new spellings, and thus put in place conditions favorable for an analysis that contributed to the establishment of new principles for spelling words. These have remained essential features of German orthography to this day.

Nikolaus Ruge
Universität Trier

Between Usage and Codification. Diachronic Aspects of Morphematic Writing in German

Do 9.30–10.00, Raum: AR-A 1093

Alphabetic writing systems, being basically phonographic, tend to develop towards the encoding of non-phonemic units, for instance in the evolution of word-separation by regular spaces facilitating lexical access. When, subsequently, the so-called writing dialects of Middle High German are standardized, phonographic spelling rules undergo changes in favour of the morphematic level. Based on a corpus containing 157 High German texts (late 15th to late 18th centuries), I will demonstrate that the actual reorientation process can be explained neither as an invisible-hand-process nor as the outcome of prescriptive grammar. Rather, it should be considered as the result of interaction between orthographic norm and usage. Three cases will be examined in detail:

- 1) Graphic assimilation of allomorphic plosive variation emerges as early as the 12th century, reflecting regional final devoicing (upper German <kalb>, <berg>). By the early 17th century, the rule governing orthographic representation of final devoicing in present-day German is fully adopted in usage. Traces of morphematic reinterpretation are not noted before the end of the 17th century.
- 2) Morphematic graphic representation of [a] umlaut emerges during the 14th century in Upper German writing as a phonetic reflex of open [ɛ]. It is recommended by Middle German grammarians since the 1560s, with explicit mention of morphological factors. Around 1700, this writing rule has been widely accepted in usage.
- 3) The use of double consonant letters occurring in final positions of 'graphic' syllables (<soll> according to <sollen>) rests inhibited until the 18th century, particularly in order to prevent consonant letter clusters (<soltt>, <sollst>). It is the influence of Adelung's grammar which leads to the final adaption of the present-day rule.

Christa Röber
PH Freiburg

Schrifterwerb als Grammatikerwerb: Die orthographische Funktion des „silbentrennenden h“ bei Hiaten für das Schreiben- und Lesenlernen

Do 10.00–10.30, Raum: AR-A 1093

Hiate, das Aufeinanderfolgen von zwei Vokalen in zwei Silben in der Standardlautung sind im Deutschen relativ häufig. Sie werden in der Schrift besonders markiert, indem nach einzelnen Vokalbuchstaben (und teilweise nach <ei>) in der betonten Silbe im Anfangsrand der Reduktionssilbe <h> folgt. Es wird als „silbentrennendes h“ bezeichnet, weil es die grammatische Zweisilbigkeit des Wortes anzeigt: Ein Konsonantenbuchstabe zwischen zwei Vokalbuchstaben markiert den Beginn einer neuen Silbe. Diese Schreibung hat keine Entsprechung in der normalsprachlichen (allegro) Lautung der Wörter, sondern zeigt die grammatische Form an. So belegen sowohl Perzeptionstests als auch Transkriptionen in normaler

Geschwindigkeit gesprochener Sprache von Erwachsenen wie auch von Kindern, ebenso die Schreibungen von Kindern in den ersten zwei Schuljahren die Einsilbigkeit dieser Wörter im Gesprochenen ([zɛ:ʁ] / <sehr, Seher>, [zɛ:n] / <Seen, sehen>, [zɛ:] / <See, sehe>).

Eine weitere Bestätigung der Differenz zwischen der phonologischen Form und der graphischen Präsentation der Wörter zeigt deren Lesen durch Erst- und Zweitklässler: Sie artikulieren mehrheitlich diese Wörter zweisilbig, teilweise sogar mit [h] im Anfangsrand der zweiten Silbe – und viele finden daher keine Entsprechungen für diese Lautgebilde in ihrem Lexikon.

Diese Befunde lassen zweierlei erkennen:

- Schriftlinguistisch weisen sie auf Funktionen der Schrift hin, die ihre phonographische Funktion erweitern.
- Didaktisch lassen sie folgendes vermuten: dass die buchstabenfixierte Methode zur Hinführung zur Schrift, nach der Wörter ausschließlich in Laute zu segmentieren sein, und suggeriert wird, dass Laute die Elemente sein, die durch einzelne Buchstaben repräsentiert würden, für einen Teil der Probleme einiger Kinder verantwortlich gemacht werden kann.

Guido Nottbusch

University of Bielefeld

The Role of the Syllable in ‘Dehnung und Schärfung’ - Evidence based on the Analysis of Children’s Handwriting Movements

Do 10.30–11.00, Raum: AR-A 1093

The occurrence of ‘Schärfung’ (consonant doubling following a short vowel) in German orthography is assumed to be dependent on syllable features and boundaries (or rather interludes). Concerning ‘Dehnung’ (marked vowel length) the role of the syllable is less clear. Besides some regularities and frequencies, prosodic features (‘Silbenschnitt’) and syllable weight are the key terms in the discussion. Both fields pose problems for children’s writing acquisition.

With respect to the time course, current models of word writing assume that a word is not fully specified initially. Instead, processing occurs in syllable and morpheme frames, reflected in longer pauses at syllable boundaries in proficient writers’ handwriting or typing movements. Syllabic segmentation is therefore assumed to be an optimization of the processes involved in writing and seems to be a part of writing acquisition. The grade of acquisition of syllabic segmentation can be determined by analyzing children’s handwriting movements using a digitizer.

In a handwriting experiment with 27 children (5th grade), I checked the hypothesis that the grade of acquisition of syllabic segmentation is correlated with orthographic competence in general and with the correct use of ‘Dehnung und Schärfung’ in particular. In parallel with the theoretical considerations, the analyses show a clear correlation between the number of errors concerning ‘Schärfung’ and syllabic segmentation, for ‘Dehnung’ the results were non-significant. The implications of these results will be discussed.

Joachim Jacobs
Universität Wuppertal
Variation der Varianten

Do 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-A 1093

Der Vortrag vergleicht und bewertet die Variantenbehandlung in den verschiedenen Versionen der deutschen Getrennt-/Zusammenschreibung (GZS) seit der Rechtschreibreform. Betrachtet werden GZS-Varianten (a) vor der Rechtschreibreform, (b) in der Urfassung der Reform von 1996, (c) in der Revision von 2004 sowie (d) in der seit Sommer 2006 gültigen Fassung des Rats für deutsche Rechtschreibung. Im Zentrum steht die Frage, ob und wodurch die in den einzelnen Reformphasen jeweils zugelassene Spatiensetzungsvariation inhaltliche Differenzierungsmöglichkeiten (wie bei <naheliegend> vs. <nahe liegend>) ermöglichte oder behinderte.

Theoretische Grundlage ist eine Unterscheidung von vier verschiedenen Arten von Schreibvarianten sowie die OT-Analyse der deutschen GZS aus Jacobs (2005).

Jacobs, Joachim (2005): *Spacien – Zum System der Getrennt- und Zusammenschreibung im heutigen Deutsch*. Berlin/New York: Walter de Gruyter.

Peter Eisenberg
Universität Potsdam
Schreibvariante als Kampfbegriff

Do 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-A 1093

In den Auseinandersetzungen über die Neureglung der deutschen Orthographie spielt der Begriff der Schreibvariante eine wichtige und immer wichtigere Rolle. Meist wird behauptet, die Regelung von 1996 lasse mehr Freiheiten als es sie vorher gegeben habe und die von 2006 vermehre die Zahl der Varianten noch einmal erheblich. Die nach wie vor streitenden Lager verhalten sich dann so, daß einerseits die Varianten propagiert werden, die der alten Orthographie entsprechen, während die andere Seite solche empfiehlt, die wir ihrer Meinung nach der Regelung von 1996 verdanken. Mit der Variantenführung soll die Neuregelung entweder verteidigt oder sie soll bekämpft werden.

Linguistisch sind in diesem Zusammenhang vor allem zwei Fragen von Interesse: (1) Ist es tatsächlich so, daß die Zahl der Varianten immer mehr zugenommen hat? (2) In welchem Sinn und in welchem Umfang sind die Paare oder Tripel von Schreibungen, die gegenwärtig zur Verteidigung oder zur Bekämpfung einer bestimmten Regelung ins Feld geführt werden, als Varianten anzusehen? Der Vortrag zeigt zunächst, wie sich die Auseinandersetzung um Schreibvarianten in letzter Zeit zugespitzt hat und geht dann den beiden aufgeworfenen Fragen nach.

Alexandra Wiebelt-Maywald
Gutenberg-Museum Mainz
Symmetrie im Wandel der Zeit
Do 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-A 1093

Watt (1983) identifiziert mögliche Entwicklungstendenzen innerhalb eines Schriftsystems derart, dass die Zeichen einander ähnlicher (*homogenization*), unähnlicher (*heterogenization*) werden, sich nicht verändern (*inertia*) oder im Schreib- oder Lesevorgang einfacher werden (*facilitation*). Mit diesen vier Tendenzen kann man Veränderungen im Nachhinein zwar gut einordnen, will man aber Zeitpunkt und Grund eines solchen Wandels genauer angeben, ist es sinnvoll, diesen Wandel quantitativ fassen zu können.

In diesem Vortrag wird gezeigt, wie sich das Merkmal *Symmetrie* in Schriftsystemen entwickelt. Symmetrie hat den Vorteil, unseren Wahrnehmungsgewohnheiten zu entsprechen und unser ästhetisches Empfinden wiederzuspiegeln. Dennoch wird sie in bewährten Schriftsystemen immer wieder abgebaut. Der Grund dafür ist, dass unser Gehirn aufgrund der Objektkonstanz nicht in der Lage ist, Zeichen voneinander zu unterscheiden, die lediglich gespiegelt sind (Bsp.: die leichte Verwechslung der beiden Zeichen: < >).

Da das Merkmal *Symmetrie* quantifizierbar ist, sind hier Veränderungen messbar.

Der Grad an Symmetrie dient dabei als Maßstab der Abstraktion bzw. Vereinfachung eines Schriftsystems: Bei logographischen Schriften wird der Grad an *intrinsischer Symmetrie* gemessen, d.h. der Spiegelung des Zeichens an einem Symmetriezentrum, das mittig innerhalb der Buchstabenform liegt, wobei der intrinsisch symmetrische Buchstabe mit sich selbst zur Deckung kommt. Bei phonographischen Schriften kann man den Grad ihrer Vereinfachung in der Regel am Wert der *extrinsischen Symmetrie* zwischen zwei Schriftzeichen mit unterschiedlicher Bedeutung oder mit unterschiedlichem Lautwert ablesen (Bsp. Runen). Wellenbewegungen zwischen Vereinfachung (Tendenz zur Symmetrie) und komplexerer Gestaltung von Schrift lassen sich in Messwerten graphisch darstellen.

Zum Vergleich werden erfundene Schriften (*Schriftschöpfungen*) hinzugezogen. Diese zeichnen sich im Gegensatz zu bewährten Schriftsystemen häufig durch verstärkten Einsatz von Symmetrie aus, da Symmetrie sich aus ökonomischen und ästhetischen Gründen als Gestaltungsmittel anbietet. Die Schriftschöpfungen zeigen, wie Schrift sich entwickeln könnte, wenn sie nicht an Lesbarkeit und leichte Produktion gebunden wäre. Untersucht werden bewährte Schriftschöpfungen wie die koreanische Hangul-Schrift, Geheimschriften der päpstlichen Korrespondenz der frühen Neuzeit, Kurzschriften und andere sorgfältig ersonnene Schriftsysteme. Sie alle werden abschließend mit „naiven“ Schriftschöpfungen von Versuchspersonen verglichen. Mit den hier gewonnenen Kriterien wird eine Prognose versucht, wie Schriftwandel in Bezug auf Symmetrie zukünftig aussehen könnte.

Watt, William C. (1983): „Grade der Systemhaftigkeit. Zur Homogenität der Alphabetschrift.“ – In: *Zeitschrift für Semiotik* 5, 371-399.

Ursula Bredel
Universität zu Köln

Komponenten und Parameter des Interpunktionsystems

Fr 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-A 1093

Der Vortrag rekonstruiert die Interpunktion als kompositionelles Teilsystem der Schrift zur Steuerung der inkrementellen Aufkonstruktion sprachlicher Strukturen beim Lesen.

Analog zur kompositionellen Erfassung des Buchstabensystems durch Primus (2006) werden zunächst die graphetischen Komponenten der Interpunktionszeichen sowie ihre Kombinatorik dargestellt. Die funktionale Interpretation der graphetischen Merkmalmatrix erfolgt unter sprachverarbeitungstheoretischer Perspektive. Dabei soll insbesondere gezeigt werden, dass die herkömmlicherweise angenommenen Varianzen (Polyfunktionalität einzelner Interpunktionszeichen, Allosyngraphie funktional dicht beieinanderstehender Zeichen) durch eine konsistente Systemrekonstruktion aufgehoben werden können.

Geht man davon aus, dass die Schrift medienpezifisch (nur und genau die) Eigenschaften der Sprache visualisiert, die der Leser für eine revisionsfreie Wort-/Satz-Text-Erfassung benötigt, macht die hier vorgeschlagene Interpunktionstheorie zugleich Aussagen zu einer (universellen) sprachverarbeitungstheoretisch fundierten Theorie des Lesens.

Primus, Beatrice (2006): „Buchstabenkomponenten und ihre Grammatik.“ In: Bredel, Ursula / Günther, Hartmut (Hgg.). *Orthographietheorie und Rechtschreibunterricht*. Tübingen: Niemeyer, 5–43.

Nanna Fuhrhop
Universität Siegen

Das graphematische Wort im Deutschen

Fr 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-A 1093

Analog zum phonologischen, zum morphologischen und zum syntaktischen Wort kann ein graphematisches Wort etabliert werden. Die naheliegendste Eigenschaft von graphematischen Wörtern ist die Begrenzung von zwei Spatien, vor und hinter dem Wort steht je ein Leerzeichen, in dem Wort selbst steht keines. Was macht nun das graphematische Wort aus? Bei der Erforschung der Getrennt- und Zusammenschreibung hat sich ergeben, dass die Getrennt- und Zusammenschreibung morphologisch und syntaktisch determiniert ist (Jacobs 2005, Fuhrhop 2004). Darüber hinaus ergeben sich aber weitere Problemfälle: Wie ist ein Apostroph des Typs ‚geht’s‘ graphematisch zu interpretieren? Wie sind verschiedene Abkürzungen in Bezug auf das graphematische Wort zu beschreiben (*bzw.*, *usw.*, *DGfS*)? Welche Zeichen (‚Wortzeichen‘) sind wortintern zugelassen (*l, 7, z.B.*)? In dem Vortrag werden diese Fälle diskutiert und es werden jeweils Bezüge zu phonologischen, morphologischen und syntaktischen Wortbegriffen hergestellt.

Fuhrhop, Nanna (2004): Wortartige Zwischenfälle. Habilitationsschrift Universität Potsdam

Jacobs, Joachim (2005): Spatien. Zum System der Getrennt- und Zusammenschreibung im heutigen Deutsch. Berlin, New York: de Gruyter

Martin Neef

Technische Universität Braunschweig

Worttrennung am Zeilenende:

Überlegungen zur Bewertung und Analyse von orthographischen Daten

Fr 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-A 1093

Wenn man sich als Linguist einen Teilbereich einer Sprache anschaut, möchte man ihn so analysieren, dass die Regelmäßigkeiten sichtbar werden. Dabei geht man von der Hypothese aus, dass sich möglichst viele Aspekte als regelmäßig erweisen und möglichst wenig als unregelmäßig. Jedenfalls werden solche Analysen, die einen hohen Grad an Regelmäßigkeit erkennen, in der linguistischen Gemeinschaft höher geschätzt als solche, die ein größeres Maß an Unregelmäßigkeit ansetzen.

Bei der Analyse von orthographisch überformten Daten hat man hier besondere Argumentationsprobleme: Beispielsweise sind im Deutschen bestimmte Datenbereiche im Sinne von Kohrt (1987) ‚doppelt kodifiziert‘, nämlich einmal durch den Regelteil der *Amtlichen Regelung* und dann noch einmal durch die Festlegung von Einzelwortschreibungen. Dies trifft in besonderem Maße für die *Worttrennung am Zeilenende* zu. Möglicherweise sind diese Kodifizierungen miteinander nicht vollständig kompatibel. Weiterhin werden durch Reformen Systeme willentlich auf der Grundlage gewisser theoretischer Erwartungen geändert. Für die Worttrennung existieren durch die Orthographieversionen von 1991, 1998 und 2006 zumindest drei unterschiedliche Kodifizierungen. Schließlich erlaubt gerade die neueste Version der Worttrennung zu einem größeren Ausmaß Variation. Aus all dem ergibt sich die Frage, welches System die angestrebte Analyse erfassen soll bzw. für welches System die Analyse die größte Konsistenz annehmen soll. Ein gutes Beispiel ist das Verbot der Abtrennung von einzelnen Vokalbuchstaben: Soll dieses als systemkonform angesehen werden, oder ist darin eine ästhetisch motivierte Sonderregel zu sehen? Wenn man von den vorliegenden Daten ausgeht, hat man keinen Maßstab, der zu einer Entscheidung führen könnte. Insofern scheint es mir notwendig, von Grundannahmen auszugehen, die unabhängig von der Worttrennung zu formulieren sind, und die aktuelle Datenlage vor der Folie eines solchen möglichst expliziten Modells zu betrachten.

Im Vortrag werde ich das Modell der Graphematik des Deutschen aus Neef (2005) zum Ausgangspunkt nehmen und im Rahmen dieser Konzeption die einschlägigen Daten zur *Worttrennung am Zeilenende* zu erfassen versuchen. Wesentliche Kennzeichen dieses Modells in Hinblick auf den aktuellen Gegenstand sind der Verzicht auf das Konzept der Schreibsilbe und die Hervorhebung der Relevanz von ‚festen Buchstabenverbindungen‘.

Kohrt, Manfred, 1987. *Theoretische Aspekte der deutschen Orthographie*. Tübingen: Niemeyer (= *Reihe Germanistische Linguistik* 70).

Neef, Martin (2005): *Die Graphematik des Deutschen*. Tübingen: Niemeyer (= *Linguistische Arbeiten* 500).

Manfred Kohrt
 Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, Bonn
Graphematische und orthographische Aspekte von Eigennamen
 Fr 13.00–13.30, Raum: AR-A 1093

Wenn es um den Bezug von ‚Eigennamen‘ und ‚Orthographie‘ im Bereich der Verschriftung der deutschen Standardsprache ging/geht, dann stand/steht notorisch ein Thema im Mittelpunkt, nämlich das der sog. ‚Groß- und Kleinschreibung‘ (vgl. das Schlagwort der Verfechter einer ‚gemäßigten Kleinschreibung‘: ‚Eigennamen schreibt man groß‘). Ansonsten gilt als *opinio communis*: Die Schreibung von Eigennamen habe mit Orthographie kaum und bestenfalls marginal etwas zu tun, und überdies sei der Vielfalt der Gestalt von Namensschreibungen sowieso nicht generalisierend Herr zu werden. Nach dem bekannten Satz „de singularibus non est scientia“ lässt man so etwas dann lieber bleiben, statt sich damit genauer zu beschäftigen.

Anhand eines in diesem Zusammenhang m.E. zentralen Bereichs, nämlich dem der Vor- und Nachnamen von Individuen, werde ich hingegen argumentieren, dass die Schreibung von Personennamen für die Rechtschreibung insgesamt keineswegs irrelevant ist, sondern geradezu so etwas wie ein Herzstück orthographischer Regelungen darstellt, und dies selbst dann, wenn sich die Verschriftung solcher Eigennamen (aus guten Gründen!) oft genug manchen Verallgemeinerungen verweigert, die Orthographietheoretiker und/oder –reformer für den Bezug zwischen gesprochenen und geschriebenen Sprachformen im Rahmen einer Einzelsprache postulieren. Abgehoben wird ansonsten zentral auf die Strategie einer gewissen partiellen ‚Dekontextualisierung‘ der wechselseitigen Relation von Formen der gesprochenen und geschriebenen Sprache, die es ermöglicht, den Bezug zwischen beiden in diesem besonderen Bereich möglichst variabel und präzise zugleich zu gestalten, so dass das Ganze für die Sprachteilhaber beherrschbar bleibt.

Barbara Hans-Bianchi und Peggy Katelhön
 Università degli Studi L'Aquila und Università degli Studi di Bergamo
Fremdsprachlicher Rechtschreiberwerb. Zwei europäische Orthografien im Kontrast
 Fr 13.30–14.00, Raum: AR-A 1093

Erst in jüngster Zeit wurde der eigenständige Systemcharakter der schriftlichen Sprache aufgedeckt und somit einer linguistisch fundierten Schreiberwerbsforschung und –praxis der Weg geebnet. Studien zum Rechtschreiberwerb einer Fremdsprache sind sehr selten und liegen für das Sprachenpaar Deutsch-Italienisch bislang nicht vor. Nur die wenigsten DaF-Lehrwerke bieten Material zum Orthografieerwerb an. Gleichzeitig aber gehören auf orthografisches Wissen ausgerichtete Textsorten zum festen Prüfungskanon italienischer Universitäten. Es scheint, als ob orthografische Kompetenz sich von allein einstelle, zumindest wenn es sich – wie in unserem Falle – um gleich geartete alphabetische Orthografien in der L1 und L2 handelt.

Deutsch und Italienisch werden nach typologischen Parametern oft in verschiedene Sprachtypen eingeteilt. Orthografisch weist die deutsche Sprache eine größere phonologische Tiefe auf als das Italienische, dessen Schriftsystem typologisch als phonologisch flach zu klassifizieren ist. Die für die deutsche Orthografie typische Überformtheit hinsichtlich des Morphemkonstanzprinzips erfordert demnach ein anderes Regelwissen, als das einer Sprache, deren Orthografie relativ lautgetreu ist. Dass Rechtschreiben ein kognitiv gesteuerter, vom Vorwissen abhängiger Prozess ist und einen bestimmten Bewusstseitsgrad seitens der Lerner/innen erfordert, wurde im Fremdsprachenunterricht mit Erwachsenen, die nicht erst alphabetisiert werden müssen, bislang vernachlässigt.

Wir möchten daher auf der Grundlage konkreter Korpora Erwerbsverläufe im fremdsprachlichen Rechtschreiberwerb mit denen in der Erstsprache vergleichen. In dem Beitrag soll eine Analyse schriftlicher Texte italienischer Studierender im Deutsch-als-Fremdsprache-Erwerb hinsichtlich ihrer orthografischen Struktur dargestellt werden. Dabei handelte es sich immer um gesteuerten Fremdspracherwerb in einem universitären Kontext. Die Textproduzenten/innen sind italienische Studierende, die Deutsch fast ausschließlich als Tertiärsprache erwerben. Das Korpus wurde in Bergamo und L'Aquila zusammengestellt.

In unserem Beitrag werden wir insbesondere folgenden Fragestellungen nachgehen:

- Verläuft der fremdsprachliche Rechtschreiberwerb unkomplizierter als der des Ersthorthografierwerbs, weil die Lernenden bereits alphabetisiert sind?
- Welchen Einfluss spielt das interne Regelwissen der Muttersprache (Dialekt, Italienisch) und das früher erworbener Fremdsprachen?
- Sind verschiedene Erwerbsphasen wie im Erstschrifterwerb festzustellen oder verläuft der fremdsprachliche Schrifterwerb nach anderen Gesetzen?
- Welchen Einfluss nehmen die unterschiedlichen Architekturen (flach–tief) der beteiligten Orthografien O1, O2 und evtl. O3?
- Inwieweit sind die aus dem O1-Erwerb bekannten Fehlerkategorien in der O2 wieder zu finden?
- Welchen Einfluss nehmen äußere Faktoren (Prüfungssituation, Textsorte, Emotionen) auf die Rechtschreibleistungen?

Grammatiken



Baskische Grammatik

Von Christiane Bendel.
2006. XII, 260 Seiten.
978-3-87548-419-9.
Kartoniert 29,80

Zielgruppe: Anfänger und Fortgeschrittene; Autodidakten, Studierende, Dozenten, Linguisten.

Konzeption: Diese Grammatik behandelt das *Euskara batua*, die standardisierte Form des Baskischen, die auf dem gipuzkoanischen Dialekt basiert. Es findet in Medien, Verwaltung und Öffentlichkeit Verwendung. Als Nachschlagewerk konzipiert, ermöglicht diese Grammatik Deutschsprachigen den direkten Zugang zum Baskischen.

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Polnische Grammatik

Von Monika Skibicki.
2006. XVI, 503 Seiten.
978-3-87548-435-9.
Kartoniert 39,80

Zielgruppe: Anfänger und Fortgeschrittene, die unterrichtsbegleitend oder für das Selbststudium eine umfassende und systematische Darstellung der polnischen Sprache wünschen; Studierende und Lehrende der Slawistik.

Konzeption: Diese Grammatik beruht auf langjährigen Erfahrungen in der universitären Lehre der polnischen Sprache als Fremdsprache und genügt sowohl praktischen als auch wissenschaftlichen Ansprüchen.

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Wortbildung; Anhang



Ungarische Grammatik

Von Borbála Keszler und Klára Lengyel.
Aus dem Ung. übertragen von K. Horváth, M. Kiss, E. Kollár, A. Péter und U. Langanke.
2007. Ca. XII, 260 Seiten.
978-3-87548-405-2.
Kartoniert 29,80

Zielgruppe: Lernende, die neben dem Unterricht oder im Selbststudium eine umfassende und systematische Darstellung der modernen ungarischen Sprache wünschen; Studierende der Hungarologie oder Finnougristik.

Konzeption: Diese Grammatik stützt sich sowohl auf die Tradition der klassischen ungarischen Sprachbeschreibung als auch auf neueste Forschungsergebnisse der vor allem westeuropäischen Grammatikographie.

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Diese und viele andere Sprachlehrbücher und Nachschlagewerke erhalten Sie in jeder guten Buchhandlung oder auf

www.buske.de

AG 5: Abstracts

Ad Neeleman

University College London

Blocking Radical Pro Drop

Mi 14.00–15.00, Raum: AR-B 2208

In this talk we propose a new generalization governing the cross-linguistic distribution of radical pro drop (the type of pro drop found in Chinese). It only occurs in languages whose pronouns are agglutinating for case, number or some other nominal feature. Other types of languages cannot omit pronouns freely, although they may have agreement-based pro drop. This generalization can largely be derived from three assumptions. (i) Spell-out rules for pronouns may target non-terminal categories. (ii) Pro drop is zero spell-out (deletion) of regular pronouns. (iii) Competition between spell-out rules is governed by the Elsewhere Principle. A full derivation relies on an additional acquisitional strategy motivated by the absence of negative evidence. We test our proposal using data from a sample of twenty languages and the World Atlas of Language Structures.

Jörg Meibauer & Markus Steinbach

University of Mainz

Generalized Insertion: Parentheticals and Phrasal Compounds

Mi 15.00–16.00, Raum: AR-B 2208

Ackema/Neeleman (2004) distinguish between two syntactic modules, *Phrasal Syntax* and *Word Syntax*. These modules, conceived of as independent structure-generating systems, interact through Insertion and Competition. In our talk, we will focus on the mechanism of Generalized Insertion (GI) and discuss various consequences and shortcomings of two subtypes of this operation. GI is defined as a very general mechanism of feature checking between nodes in morphological and/or syntactic representations, which is insensitive to the nature of representations connected. GI targets terminal and non-terminal nodes and provides thus the possibility to derive various competing morphological and syntactic structures. Ackema/Neeleman propose four types of insertions: From morphology into syntax, from syntax into morphology, from syntax into syntax, and from morphology into morphology. For Ackema/Neeleman (2004), parentheticals as illustrated in (1a) and phrasal compounds such as (1b) are evidence for the second and the third type of insertion.

- (1) a. Diesen Mercedes, sagte Hans, fanden/fänden alle am schönsten.
b. dieser Wer-braucht-das-Blick von Ingo

Consequently, these types of insertion generate structures that seem to be functionally equivalent to structures generated by common types of insertion (e.g. simple compounds, complex NPs, adverbial constructions, or embedded clauses). Interestingly, this kind of interaction and competition across components does not trigger clear blocking effects.

In this paper, we first show that GI as defined by Ackema/Neeleman cannot account for the structural properties of certain kinds of parentheticals and phrasal compounds. Parentheticals, for instance, are predicted not to be constituents of their hosts. However, at least the integrated parenthetical in (1a) has to be analyzed as a constituent of its host because certain structural properties of the host clause depend on the parenthetical. Integrated parentheticals may license complement subjunctive in the host clause and they determine the sentence mood of the parenthetical construction. Moreover, the host clause is a semantic argument of the parenthetical predicate, hence, it is (functionally) licensed by the host clause. Besides, integrated parenthetical constructions become ungrammatical if the parenthetical contains a negative quantifier and quantifiers contained in parentheticals can bind pronouns in the host.

In the case of phrasal compounds, it can be shown that the particular kind of feature checking involved in the generation of phrasal compounds is far from clear, once the full amount of data is considered. Moreover, nodes containing a certain functional structure cannot always be inserted in morphological terminals, although GI is not restricted to certain kinds of nodes. Finally, the prediction that phrasal compounds only allow for non-identifying functions (thematic relations and licensing of negative polarity items) is not borne out by the data. Second, we argue that GI is not all that matters. There is also competition among the alternates of parentheticals and phrasal compounds that calls for explanation. We suspect that the competition of alternate structures is restricted by pragmatic principles thus proposing that the approach of Ackema/Neeleman has to be supplemented by additional constraints operating at the syntax-pragmatics interface.

Monika Rathert
Saarland University

Patterns of Nominalizations in Competition

Mi, 16.30–17.30, Raum: AR-B 2208

Semantically equivalent nominalizations in German show variation with respect to blocking:

- (1) -er-nouns and nominalized present participles
 - a. equally acceptable
der Bloßsteller – der Bloßstellende
 - b. preferences for the participle
?? der Glauber – der Glaubende
 - c. equally bad
* der Müsser - * der Müssende
- (2) -ung-nouns and nominalized infinitives
 - a. equally acceptable
die Normalisierung – das Normalisieren
 - b. preferences for the infinitive
* die Streichelung – das Streicheln

To model this kind of competition, we propose a multi-factorial analysis within an OT-framework. In the following, we show our results for -ung-nouns/ nominalized infinitives (cf. (2) above). Similar work is still in progress for the data in (1).

The nominalization of infinitives is morphologically almost unrestricted, cf. . Semantic restrictions referring to Aktionsart of the underlying verb do play a role, though, in the formation of deverbal -ung-nouns. This has been observed by many researchers, cf. , . However, the influence of Aktionsart has not been tested empirically with a broader range of data. We took the 500 most frequent verbs from the CELEX corpus and annotated them manually with Vendler-Aktionsart (applying a combination of 6 tests). Then we checked these verbs in COSMAS with respect to their ability to form -ung-nouns (eliminating all Swiss and Austrian German data from COSMAS, because -ung-nominalization seems to work completely different in these German varieties). – To find out what governs the different readings of -ung-nouns (event versus result versus physical object), we made a collocational analysis of the same COSMAS-sentences with the help of the GermaNet tool, paying attention to the linguistic environment of -ung-nouns. Some adjectives (e.g. dimensional adjectives) and adverbs typically co-occur with certain readings. Nominalized infinitives only have event readings. The OT-solution starts with an input that is underdetermined with respect to the concrete spell-out of the nominalizing affix. The candidates in turn are fully specified with both morphology and semantics (i.e., for our purposes, specified for reading (event versus result versus physical object)). The constraints are semantic (saying, i.e., which Aktionsarts allow ung-nominalization) and collocational (adverb X matches with events only etc). The motivation for the constraints is given externally in a separate semantic analysis.

To find out furthermore what governs argumentlinking in compound -ung-nouns and compound nominalized infinitives, we made reaction time experiments with DMDX for cases where our data in COSMAS were dubious. We could refute and – the lowest affected object does not have priority and agent readings are more frequent than previously assumed.

Jochen Trommer
Universität Leipzig

Blocking, Intervention and Ablaut in German Verb Inflection

Mi 17.30–18.30, Raum: AR-B 2208

German verb inflection shows a complex pattern of (non-)blocking. In weak verbs, past participle *-t* blocks *-n* found in strong verbs (weak: *ge-kauf-t*, 'bought'/strong: *ge-sung-en*, 'sung'). In strong verb participles and finite past forms, ablaut blocks *-t* (*sing-en*, 'to sing'/*ge-sung-en*, 'sung', *ich sang*, 'I sang'). However, raising in 2nd/3rd person present forms (*ich befehl-e*, 'I command'/*er befehl-t*, 'he commands') doesn't block affixes, and in some verbs past ablaut fails to block *-t* (*ich weiss*, 'I know'/*ich wusste*, 'I knew'). Prefixal *ge-* isn't blocked by ablaut or suffixes nor blocking other affixes. In this talk I propose an analysis of these data in Distributed Morphology (Halle & Marantz, 1993) which predicts important generalizations on ablaut and captures a general syncretism pattern previously regarded as accidental syncretism. A crucial consequence is that blocking can not only be derived by competition for a structural

position, but also by locality constraints on allomorphy. (1) shows the assumed phrase structure for German infinite verbs (C is the class feature of *singen*):

$$(1) \quad [[[[[\text{Root}]_V C_1]_{\text{Class}} \text{ +/-Past}]_{\text{Tense}} \text{-Finite (Restricted)}]_{\text{Fin}}]$$

Only strong verbs have the class feature projection containing class features realized by ablaut. Infinitives (e.g. *kauf-en*, ‘buy’) have [-Finite] in their Fin position, participles in addition the privative feature „Restr(icted)“. [-Finite] selects for a defective Tense head while [+Finite] selects full-fledged Tense containing the agreement-triggering feature δ :

$$(2) \quad [[[[[\text{Root}]_V C_1]_{\text{Class}} \text{ +/-Past } \delta]_T] \Phi]_{\text{Agr}} \text{ +Finite}]_{\text{Fin}}$$

The blocking facts are derived by the vocabulary items (VIs) in (3):

(3)	a. -t	:	[T +past]	/[V] _____
	b. -n	:	[T]	/ _____[-Fin]
	c. -d	:	[Restr]	/[-past] _____
	d. ge-	:	[Restr]	
	e. []	:	\emptyset	/ _____ C ₂
	f. C ₁	:	+low	/ _____ +Past δ
	g. C ₂	:	+back	/ _____ +Past

(3a) outranks (3b) for past forms of weak verbs since it contains 2 features vs. 1, but, assuming that context restrictions can only be met under structural adjacency, „/[V] _____“ is not satisfied in strong verbs where the class projection intervenes, hence no VI is inserted in past finite forms, and (3b) in all infinite forms. (3c) spells out „Restr“ in present participles – resulting in *-nd*, and (3d) in past participles. For *singen*, C₁ is realized as the floating feature +back in past participles by (3g) merging phonologically with the *i* of the root to *u*, and as +low in past finite forms resulting in *a* (3f). For finite present forms an impoverishment rule removes the Tense node allowing sensitivity of class to Φ -features. In *wissen*-type (class C₂) verbs the class node is deleted by a \emptyset -VI spelling out the root node, hence (3a) is inserted. Crucially, the analysis unifies all appearances of *-n* in nonfinite forms and correctly predicts that (past) ablaut is not sensitive to Φ -features while present-tense umlaut/raising is only sensitive to these. Finally Wiesel’s (2005) generalization that ablaut only targets past participles if it also targets past finite forms follows without further stipulation.

Dalina Kallulli

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München / Universität Wien

(Non-)Blocking in the Voice System

Do 9.00–10.00, Raum: AR-B 2208

It is well-known that, across languages, the so-called anticausative, inchoative, intransitive or unaccusative alternant of an alternating pair systematically involves morphological marking that is shared by passive, and/or reflexive verbs (among others). As is also well-known, with respect to the causative-anticausative alternation patterns, languages can be divided into two types: those that do not distinguish between the causative and the anticausative alternants of

an alternating verb morphologically (e.g. English: *Ben broke the vase vs. The vase broke*), and those that (may) do so (e.g. Albanian, German – *Ben öffnet die Tür vs. Die Tür öffnet sich*). In turn, as detailed in Haspelmath (1993), languages that distinguish morphologically between the causative and the anticausative variants of an alternating verb are of three types, namely: (i) languages that use an ‘additional’ morpheme for the anticausative alternant relative to the causative one (e.g. Albanian, Latin, Greek); (ii) languages that use an additional morpheme for the causative alternant relative to the anticausative one (e.g. Georgian, Mongolian); and (iii) languages that use two different morphemes for either alternant (e.g. Finnish, Japanese, Yaqi, Persian). Crucially, however, even languages that systematically distinguish between the causative and the anticausative alternant of an alternating verb do not necessarily do so ubiquitously. For instance, the correspondence of the active versus non-active voice to the transitive/unergative versus unaccusative verb classes in Albanian is rough, in that while reflexive and passive verbs cannot appear in active voice, unaccusatives are formally either: (i) exclusively non-active for a given verb (yielding in this case passive/anticausative homomorphism); (ii) exclusively active for a given verb; (iii) (optionally) either non-active or active for a given verb – displaying hence lack of blocking effects; or (iv) mixed paradigms for different tenses for a given verb, and/or for different dialects. That is, the morphological distinction between unaccusatives and unergatives is at least some of the time fully neutralized. Moreover, such morphological gaps with unaccusatives are not confined to Albanian but occur systematically also in other languages (e.g. Latin, Modern Greek, etc.). In contrast, unlike unaccusatives, the verb in the passive construction is morphologically marked in these languages. It seems then that these (Albanian-type) languages are becoming more similar to English-type languages in foregrounding the morphological distinction between passives on the one hand and unergatives, transitives and unaccusatives, on the other. Hence, the question arises as to why these morphological (voice-related) gaps, and variance, arise with unaccusatives only. I would like to submit that this is due to analogical change, a view that fits with the morphology-syntax cycle hypothesis (Wunderlich 2001). Several ramifications follow, some of which I will discuss in detail. Of special interest and far-reaching consequence for the theory of morpho-syntax is the status and ‘meaning’ of (voice-related) zero-morphemes across languages.

Lior Laks

Tel-Aviv University

How to choose a Prosodic Template?

On Verb Innovation and Variation in Hebrew

Do, 10.00–11.00, Raum: AR-B 2208

This talk sheds light on the strategies for verb formation in Hebrew. The verbal system of Hebrew consists of prosodic shapes called binyanim: *CaCaC*, *niCCaC*, *hiCCiC*, *CiCeC* and *hitCaCeC*. The binyan indicates the phonological shape of the verb that is essential for determining the shape of the other forms in the inflectional paradigm (Bat-El 1989, Aronoff 1994). Every new verb that enters the language must conform to one of the existing templa-

tes. I argue that the choice of a binyan relies on the interaction between both thematic-syntactic and morpho-phonological criteria.

Many verbs are formed as *CiCeC* since it can occupy more than three consonants, e.g. *rifres* ‘refresh a screen’ is derived from the English verb *refresh*. When a verb is derived as *CiCeC*, its derived counterpart is consistently derived as *hitCaCeC*. For example, the decausativized alternate of *bi’es* ‘made X depressed’ is *hitba’es* ‘became depressed’. Some verbs are derived directly as *hitCaCeC* but have no transitive counterpart in *CiCeC*. These are mostly unaccusatives, reflexives and reciprocals. For example, the reciprocal verb *histoded* ‘talked discretely with each other’ is derived from the noun *sod* ‘a secret’ but has no transitive counterpart (**soded*). Other verbs are derived in *hiCCiC*. This happens mainly with verbs whose base is a monosyllabic word that begins with a consonant cluster (Bolzky 1978, Bat-El 2002), e.g. *hiklik* ‘clicked’, in order to keep the verb faithful to the base form.

The derived counterparts of new verbs in *hiCCiC* exhibit a degree of variation. Some derived counterparts of *hiCCiC* are derived as *niCCaC* while others are derived in *hitCaCeC*. This variation is also manifested in the occurrence of the same derived verb in two binyanim. For example, the unaccusative alternate of *hirtiv* ‘made X wet’ was originally derived in *niCCaC*, yielding *nirtav* ‘became wet’. However, this derivation is unstable since many speakers use *hitCaCeC* verb *hitratev* which bears the same meaning as *nirtav*. The reflexive verbs *nimrax* ‘smeared oneself’ and *nimtax* ‘stretched oneself’ also alternate with *hitmareax* and *hitmateax* respectively, while there is no change in their reflexive meaning.

The choice of a binyan is based on two criteria, which I define as axes; the phonological axis and the thematic one. The former is based on the prosodic features of the base form, while the latter is based on the syntactic valency of the derived verb. In my talk, I show that these two axes intertwine. In addition, I argue that the variation in the prosodic template of existing forms results from several competing constraints such as markedness constraints, faithfulness to the base, paradigm uniformity and paradigm contrast. The analysis supports the existence of an interface between components of the linguistic knowledge, i.e. lexicon, morphology and syntax.

Fabian Heck, Gereon Müller & Jochen Trommer
Universität Leipzig

Competition in Scandinavian Definiteness Marking: A Phase-based Approach

Do 11.30–12.30, Raum: AR-B 2208

1. Proposal: Definiteness marking in Swedish and Danish DPs has been analyzed by Embick and Noyer (2001) and Hankamer and Mikkelsen (2005) as involving a competition of two strategies (DEF on N, DEF on D, with a (near-) complementary distribution) that is resolved by constraint ranking and blocking, respectively. In this paper, we argue that an empirically and conceptually more adequate analysis can be given under a strictly derivational, minimalist approach that relies on feature movement to the edge of a DP phase.

2. Data: In Swedish DPs, definiteness is marked by a suffix on N if there is no pre-nominal A, and by co-occurrence of a suffix on N and an inflected D if an A shows up (*mus-en* ‘DEF mouse’, den *gamla mus-en* ‘DEF old mouse-DEF’). Inflected (non-demonstrative) D cannot be

present if there is no A, and both DEF markers are obligatory if a prenominal A shows up; cf. **den mus* 'DEF mouse' vs. **gamla mus-en*, **den gamla mus* 'old mouse-DEF', 'DEF old mouse'. The situation in Danish is similar, with one difference: If A (hence, D) is present, there can be no definiteness marker on N; so, next to the expected pattern *hest-en* 'horse-DEF', **den hest* 'DEF horse', **gamle hest-en* 'old horse-DEF', we find *den gamle hest* blocking **den gamle hest-en*.

3. Analysis: We develop a minimalist analysis of Scandinavian definiteness marking that minimizes constraint ranking and does without blocking. The basic assumption is that [def] starts out as a feature of N (not D), and that DP is a phase (Svenonius (2004), Heck and Zimmermann (2004)). A [def] feature of N must be accessible to items outside the DP, for checking/valuation by a matching probe on a DP-external head (v, T). The Phase Impenetrability Condition (PIC; Chomsky (2001; 2005)) then requires [def] to be part of DP's edge. Assuming a recursive extension of Chomsky's notion of edge such that a head (but not an XP) can be at the edge of a phase π if there is no intervening non-edge material, N-[def] is accessible outside DP if there is no intervening adjective. This accounts for the first strategy (*mus-en*): [def] is realized post-syntactically in the unique position in which it appears. If, however, a prenominal A is present, N-[def] is not at the edge of DP anymore; but [def] must be accessible from outside of the DP phase. The problem is identical to that of intermediate steps in long-distance movement and non-local binding in a derivational grammar that encompasses the PIC; and the solution we adopt here is identical to the one given for movement and binding in Heck and Müller (2006), Fischer (2004): A Phase Balance (PB) constraint demands that for every probe feature in the numeration, a matching goal feature is potentially accessible, which it can be by showing up either in the numeration, or at the edge of the current phase. Thus, PB can trigger movement so as to keep features accessible, in minimal violation of Last Resort (which prohibits non-feature driven movement); and assuming that N-to-D movement is not an option, the [def] feature alone undergoes movement to D, where it is realized in Swedish as *den/det/de*. Given the copy theory, there are now two [def] features available for morphological realization. It is a matter of parametrization whether only the moved feature is realized (Danish), or both copies are spelled out (Swedish); the choice is made via low-level optimization procedures for spell-out (Trommer (2006), Lahne (2006)). This Phase-based approach can be shown to account for Hankamer&Mikkelsen's (2005) recalcitrant data involving NP-internal PPs and relative clauses.

4. Consequences: Finally, we discuss the role of case and ϕ -features in DP, and adopt a cross-linguistic perspective. We show that generalized PB-driven movement of case and ϕ -features from lower positions to the DP edge solves long-standing puzzles in agreement, like the fact that whereas Agree is a binary operation (v/T--DP), DP-internal agreement can involve multiple exponents.

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Semantic markedness in gender oppositions, blocking and fossilization

Do 12.30–13.30, Raum: AR-B 2208

Gender is one of the most prominent lexical oppositions in animate nouns. It can lexically pattern in different ways. The opposition can be symmetric (as in *king - queen*) or asymmetric, either with the male unmarked (as in Jakobson's classical example *osěl - oslīca*), or with the female unmarked (Dutch *geit* 'goat' - *bok* 'he-goat'). Sometimes there is only one term, with a strong gender 'bias', e.g. *nurse* (typically female) and *surgeon* (typically male), but a bias can also be lacking (as in *rhino*). In this paper we want to discuss several empirical and theoretical issues around this seemingly simple opposition (see Haspelmath 2006 for a recent discussion of markedness). We will argue that these oppositions can best be analyzed as resulting from the interaction of a small number of natural constraints in a bidirectional Optimality Theoretic (OT) fashion (Blutner 2000). Given a particular term, what is the optimal interpretation given a set of constraints? We assume that there are always three candidate interpretations: 'male', 'female', and 'general'. The patterns that we find result from the interaction of three (kinds of) constraints. FIT rules out interpretations that don't fit the linguistic or non-linguistic context. BIAS constraints express a pragmatic (defeasible) bias for 'male' or 'female'. LEX constraints express semantic (non-defeasible) gender specifications of nouns.

The variety of gender patterns can now be traced back to the different orderings of gender constraints with respect to FIT, allowing for a language-internal typology of patterns. Diachronic fossilization can be analyzed through promotion of bias constraints. Floating constraints allow for markedness gradients. Blocking and 'bias' are two sides of the same coin. It is exactly because a general word like *osěl* 'donkey' has a male bias that a specific female word *oslīca* 'she-donkey' exists that partially blocks the general term. We formalize this bidirectionally, using a constraint STRENGTH which favours the use of specific (stronger) terms

over general (weaker) terms (Zwarts 2004). However, the context is crucial in determining the choice between the general or specific meaning of words like *osël* or *nurse*. Through the FIT constraint we can account for the role of modifiers (*male nurse*), coordination (*geiten en bokken* ‘she-goats and he-goats’) and questions (*How many nurses are there in the hospital?*).

Mehrdad Naghzhguy Kohan

Bu-Ali Sina University

Blocking in the Dimension of Number in Persian

Fr 11.30–12.30, Raum: AR-B 2208

In Persian, number has two categories of singular and plural. (This language has also a dual marker borrowed from Arabic, but it only applies to a few bases of Arabic origin: *taraf* ‘side’, *taraf-eyn* ‘both sides’.) As stated in most Persian grammars, the singular nouns are unmarked, and plurals are formed mainly by the process of suffixation, and marginally by base modification. In suffixation, the occurrence of each marker is lexically conditioned, or in the case of native suffixes, ascribed to degree of animacy. The plural marking suffixes include:

- (1) Native plural suffixes:
 - a. *-hâlâ* as in *ketâb-hâlâ* ‘book-s’
 - b. *-ân* as in *zan-ân* ‘women’
- (2) Plural suffixes of Arabic origin:
 - a. *-ât* as in *bâq-ât* ‘garden-s’
 - b. *-in* as in *mostaxdem-in* ‘servant-s’
 - c. *-un* as in *enqelâbi-y-un* ‘revolutionaries’

In the case of base modification some loaned bases as well as some natives ones follow the Arabic template morphology, widely known as broken plurals: *hâkem* ‘ruler’, *hokkâm* ‘ruler-s’.

In this article we try to show that diachronically, in the Islamic period, *-hâlâ* plural-making rule has gradually increased its domain. In other words, *-hâlâ* has blocked the occurrence of almost all other suppletive allomorphs and those of broken plurals. This can especially be seen in modern colloquial Persian. In formal/cultivated speech or writing, one can still find other possibilities of making plurals. Great blocking strength of *-hâlâ* plural-making rule can be ascribed to higher frequency of its application.

The results of this study are based on statistics obtained from written extant prose works of early centuries of Islamic period up to the present time, as well as the recorded material of modern colloquial Persian.

Sebastian Kürschner

University of Freiburg

Plural doublets in Dutch

Fr, 12.30–13.30, Raum: AR-B 2208

In the history of German, morphological doublets of nominal plural forms were mostly abolished. Only some relics have been kept, in which different plural forms differentiate between

homonym lexemes, for example *Wörter* ‘words as countable units’ vs. *Worte* ‘utterance, words of specific significance’. In contrast, Dutch is known to keep up a high degree of variability in plural formation. The plural system consists of two productive allomorphs, *-en* and *-s*. A lot of words can take both of these plural markers, for example *appelen/appels* ‘apples’, *handelaren/handelaars* ‘merchants’. The following observations about the distribution of the two plural forms have been made:

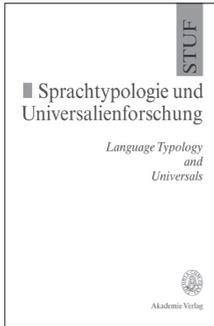
- they may serve to distinguish between homonyms, for example *bal-s* ‘galas’ vs. *ball-en* ‘balls (toy)’;
- they appear in different stylistic contexts (for example *professoren* sounds more dignified than *professors* ‘professors’);
- they follow a prosodic output rule resulting in trochees.

In my presentation, I will analyze the status of plural doublets in contemporary written Dutch on the basis of a large text corpus. These results will be used to arrive at more general hypotheses on Dutch plural formation from a diachronic point of view: In the framework of Word Design (Neef 1996), different prosodic design conditions (which result from geographical and stylistic (register) variation) have shaped the nominal plural system of Dutch historically, and it is still unclear if one of them is now dominant. In this account, morphological blocking is viewed as the abolishment of forms which do not conform to the actual design condition.

When functionalized as homonym differentiators, doublets are mostly stable in the system. Hence the existence of two plural forms may hide the results of one prosodic design condition winning out. The considerations allow assumptions about their contemporary variation and systematization. Finally, the Dutch plural system will be contrasted with those of two closely related languages which abolished doublets to a large extent (German and Afrikaans).

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STUF – Sprachtypologie und Universalienforschung

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volume 60 (2007)1 Linguistic fieldwork

Edited by Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald

Linguistic fieldwork is the backbone of an empirically-based science of linguistics. Firsthand information on barely known minority languages is essential for our understanding of human languages, their structural properties and their genetic relationships. ›Immersion‹ fieldwork as major ›must‹ is contrasted to ›interview‹ fieldwork as a less desirable option. We aim at an open-ended documentation of each language, intended for various audiences, being both accessible and user-friendly. This introductory essay introduces a number of issues concerning linguistic fieldwork, discussed in some detail by the contributors to this issue, each a highly experienced fieldworker and a recognised authority in their fields. This is what makes the issue special.

Contributions:

Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald Linguistic fieldwork: setting the scene, R.M.W. Dixon Field linguistics: a minor manual, Kate Burridge A separate and peculiar people – field-work and the Pennsylvania Germans, Marianne Mithun What is a language? Documentation for diverse and evolving audiences, Bhadriraju Krishnamurti Fieldwork on Konda, a Dravidian language, Birgit Hellwig Fieldwork among the Goemai in Nigeria: Discovering the grammar of property expressions, David W. Fleck Field linguistics meets biology: How to obtain scientific designations for plant and animal names.



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AG 6: Abstracts

Sjef Barbiers

Focus particle doubling and tripling in colloquial Dutch

Mi 14.00–14.30, Raum: AR-B 2202

In colloquial Dutch, focus particles such as *maar* ‘only’, ‘just’ can optionally be doubled (1a,b). Example (1c) shows that this is a genuine case of doubling, as the second instance of the particle can only occur if the first is there. It is possible to leave out the DP-internal focus particle (1d), while retaining the numeral-associated meaning of the particle, giving the impression that the focus particle has been stranded. Doubling can also optionally occur inside a DP containing a focus particle. As a result we find cases of tripling (1e).

- (1)
- | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------|---------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| a. | Maar | één | student | ken | ik. | | |
| | only | one | student | know | I | | |
| | | | | | | | ‘I know only one student.’ |
| b. | Maar | één | student | ken | ik | maar. | |
| | only | one | student | know | I | only | |
| c. | * | Die | student | ken | ik | maar. | |
| | | that | student | know | I | only | |
| d. | Eén | student | ken | ik | maar. | | |
| | one | student | know | I | only | | |
| e. | Maar | één | student | maar | ken | ik | maar. |
| | only | one | student | only | know | I | only |

The class of focus particles in Dutch can be divided into a subclass I that allows doubling and tripling (*maar* ‘only’, *pas* ‘just’, *al* ‘already’, *nog* ‘another’) and a subclass II that does not allow this (*zelfs* ‘even’, *ook* ‘also’, *alleen* ‘only’). However, particles of subclass II can cooccur with particles of subclass I, in which case the semantic contribution of the subclass I particle is often vacuous. This suggests that particles of subclass II can be doubled as well, but only by a particle of subclass I. Building on work of Bayer (1996) and Kayne (2000) I propose that focus particles of subclass I and II that are attached to constituents (DP, PP, CP) always come with a subclass I focus particle that is attached to TP. This TP-level particle overtly attracts the constituent-level particle. This will be shown to solve the well-known paradox that focus particles seem to be able to attach to DPs, PPs and CPs in clause initial position but not in clause internal position (e.g. Bayer 1996, Buring and Hartmann 2001). I argue that focus particle movement is triggered by an uninterpretable focus feature on the attractor. At the same time, I show that this movement is necessary in order for constituent internal focus particles to be semantically interpretable. When the attracting focus particle is identical to the attracted one, which is only possible for subclass I particles, an optional haplology rule operating under structural adjacency causes deletion of one of them after movement. When a focus particle of subclass II is attached to a constituent, a focus particle of subclass I attracts it to its Spec. This is shown to explain why in such cases the linear order is always subclass II - subclass I (e.g. *alleen maar* ‘only just’) and never the reverse (**maar alleen* ‘just only’). In this configuration optional deletion of the subclass I particle may apply if its features are a subset

of the features of the subclass II particle (as is the case with *alleen maar* ‘only just’. In addition to optional deletion processes as sources of variation, we find optional pied piping. When a constituent-internal focus particle is attracted to the TP level particle it may optionally pied pipe its constituent. Further variation arises since in the resulting configuration it is again possible to delete one of the two particles. Finally, similar mechanisms at the constituent level will be shown to give rise to optional tripling.

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Josef Bayer

Nominal Negative Quantifiers as Adjuncts

Mi 14.30–15.00, Raum: AR-B 2202

Nominal negative quantifiers such as English *nothing* German *nichts*, Italian *niente* are usually associated with an argument variable. Nevertheless, there are occurrences in which they appear to be adjuncts, similarly to adjuncts of type DP, e.g. *He slept [the whole day]*. English examples are frequently construed with *like that* as in *She looks nothing like that*, *It appears nothing like that to us* etc., but appear clearly not only in this particular construction as shown by the existence of standing expressions such as *to be nothing daunted*. German shows similar constructions in colloquial registers, in dialects and in older stages of the language. Consider the datum *Da wird nichts gelogen* („There will be no lying“ in the sense of “Lies will not be tolerated”) and the Early New High German example *was got wol gefelt, das gefelt den selbigen spöttern nichts* („What pleases god this does not please these mockers at all“). Poletto & Cornips (ms.) report data from the Veneto dialect in which the usual pre-verbal marker of negation can be followed by *no* or *gnente*: *Nol me piaze no* (not-it me likes no, “I do not like it”) or *Nol me piaze gnente* (not-it me likes nothing, “I do not like it at all”). Both cases represent focalizations of negation. We will explore the highly interesting fact that the use of the nominal negative quantifier as an adjunct correlates with an emphatic reading which is typical of negative polarity items (NPIs). *She looks nothing like that* corresponds to *She doesn't look anything like that (at all)* where there is an overt representative of sentential negation which seems to license the NPI *at all*. With respect to German, the Dictionary by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm proposes already that *nichts* in its adverbial usage expresses an emphatic negation comparable to *not at all* (according to Grimm, *durchaus nicht*). This suggests that there may be an abstract representation of sentence negation which can license the negative quantifier as an NPI. Diachronically there was a verbal negation which could license negative dependents such as *niowiht* (“not a thing”), and which was lost at later stages, turning the dependent into the exponent of negation (Jespersen's cycle). In addition we find in German a limited number of NPIs without a visible trigger: *Das geht dich einen Pfeifendecke / feuchten Kehrrich / Dreck / ... an* (“that's none of your business”). We will follow this line in order to search for an explanation of the existence of negative quantifiers with adjunct status.

 Marit R. Westergaard

Microvariation as Diachrony: A View from Acquisition

 Mi 15.00–15.30, Raum: AR-B 2202

This paper discusses some microvariation found in main clause *wh*-questions in Norwegian dialects, where V2 (verb-second) word order occurs alongside non-V2. The variation is related to the length of the *wh*-constituent and is argued to represent different stages of a diachronic development (cf. Vangsnes 2005, Westergaard 2005). The paper investigates a corpus of spontaneous speech from 8 adults and 3 children, all speaking Northern dialects of Norwegian (mainly Tromsø). It has often been argued that in this dialect, long *wh*-words and full *wh*-phrases require V2, while monosyllabic *wh*-words allow both word orders. In the corpus the distinctions turn out to be finer than this: All speakers show a higher frequency of non-V2 with *ka* 'what' than the other monosyllabic *wh*-words, and two speakers who allow non-V2 also with longer *wh*-elements display a considerable difference in frequency between monosyllabic and disyllabic ones, and then again between the latter and full *wh*-phrases. Thus, the option to use non-V2 is a clear function of the complexity of the *wh*-element.

These findings are compared to some recent data from German dialects. According to Bayer&Brandner (2006), there is a distinction in embedded questions with respect to the 'doubly filled COMP' filter, in that the presence of the complementizer *daß* 'that' in C (ungrammatical in the standard language) is dependent on the length of the *wh*-constituent: *daß* is more or less required after full *wh*-phrases, less so after disyllabic *wh*-words and least preferred after monosyllabic *wh*-words. Similar data can be found in certain Southern Swedish dialects, where the presence of the complementizer *som* in C in embedded non-subject questions is more acceptable the longer the *wh*-constituent is (Christer Platzack, p.c.).

The Norwegian data are given a diachronic analysis in terms of a theory of cue-based acquisition and change (Lightfoot 2006) and a Split-CP model of clause structure, where different clause types have different requirements on C-heads (Westergaard&Vangsnes, 2005). I also argue that gradualism in historical data is not due to grammar competition, but is the result of many small I-language changes involving microparameters. Bayer&Brandner (2006) discuss the German data in terms of a 'latent C feature' on *wh*-elements. In this paper I relate this C feature to the Head Preference principle of van Gelderen (2004), which explains diachronic processes from phrase to head in terms of economy. The latent C feature is thus a result of a general preference for heads, and I argue that this is again a result of economy in acquisition. On this view, the least complex (and most head-like) *wh*-element *ka* 'what' is first affected by Head Preference, then the somewhat more complex monosyllabic ones, and then finally the disyllabic *wh*-words. The frequency of the short *wh*-elements in the input (approx. 95% in a sample of child-directed speech) will eventually cause the cue for V2 to fall below a critical level in the input, the result being that *wh*-questions lose the requirement for a filled C head, and non-V2 becomes possible even with full *wh*-phrases.

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Viola Schmitt

On relative pronouns

Mi 15.30–16.00, Raum: AR-B 2202

In this talk I will discuss the syntactic role of the relative pronoun in headed relative clauses in languages that have relative pronouns. I will concentrate on two questions:

What is the relation between the relative pronoun, the head, and the trace (if there is one), and how can this relation account for the fact that in some, but not all cases, we find that the head has reconstructed in the trace-position?

If headed relative clauses are adjuncts, as I will argue they are, how can the relative pronoun, as an adjunct-internal element, co-vary (syntactically) with elements of the matrix?

In my discussion of these questions, I will draw on data from Southern Hessian, which shows variation w.r.t. the relative pronoun. (1) shows the two patterns of headed relative clauses that we find in Southern Hessian.

- (1) a. De Kerl wo mei Audo kaat had is'n Dabbes. **pattern W**
 the guy WO my car bought has is-a idiot
- b. De Kerl der wo mei Audo kaaft had is'n Dabbes. **pattern DW**
 the guy PRON WO my car bought has is-a idiot
 ‘The guy(,) who bought my car(,) is an idiot.’

I will first show that the distribution of the two patterns is in complementary distribution and that it does not follow the restrictive/appositive distinction. I will then discuss the internal structures of both patterns as well as the external contexts for each pattern and argue that the distribution can be accounted for if we take into consideration the two questions listed above.

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Cecilia Poletto

Syntactic encoding of Aspect in some Northern Italian dialects

Mi 16.30–17.00, Raum: AR-B 2202

In this work I will analyse a number of constructions encoding aspectual distinctions in some Northern Italian dialects. I will show that aspect can be encoded by different elements in the syntactic structure of the clause and that there is a fundamental syntactic difference between terminative and completive aspect on one side and continuous aspect on the other. Terminative aspect (see the definition in Cinque (1999) as pertaining to an event which is totally concluded, although not necessarily at its natural endpoint) is encoded in several Northern Italian dialects by the presence of an additional auxiliary inflected in its past participial form (and agreeing with the object clitic when there is one) which has a fixed position in the sequence of auxiliaries and adverbs being higher than the passive auxiliary and lower than the adverb *più* ‘no longer.

(1) *Co go bio magnà, ...* When (I) have had eaten, ... / ‘When I finished eating’

I will show that the additional auxiliary in (1) really encodes an aspectual distinction and not a temporal one similar to the English simple past, because it can occur in languages that also have a simple past form. Completive aspect, which expresses an event completed to its natural endpoint, is encoded through particles/prepositions in phrasal verbs constructions.

(2) *El se ga magnà fora i schei* He has eaten out the money / ‘He wasted all his money’

The usual tests of cliticization show that the preposition in (2) is indeed a head and not an XP located in the lower functional area of the IP. Both aspects are marked by a head located in the relevant aspectual projection (the auxiliary or the particle/preposition). Apparently, nothing more is necessary to mark terminative or completive aspect in the syntax. However, other aspectual distinctions as progressive/continuous aspect apparently require a more complex structure selecting either an infinitival form or what at first sight looks like a bi-clausal structure.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--|
| (3) | <i>El ze drio magnar</i> | P+inf. He is behind to-eat |
| (4) | <i>El ze là che el magna</i> | loc+finite clause He is there that he eats |
| (5) | <i>El ze che el magna</i> | finite clause He is that he eats |

I will show that, contrary to Terminative and Completive Aspect, Continuous Aspect arises from a combination of two independent projections, giving rise to the complex structure which looks at first sight bi-clausal. I will first show that these structures share the properties of pseudorelatives found with perception verbs and then propose that they are part of a small clause embedded under the copula. In this way an apparently bi-clausal structure can be reduced to a monoclausal one in accordance with Cinque’s (2004) hypothesis. The conclusion is that different types of Aspect also involve the checking of more than one Aspectual projection at the same time.

Rebekka Studler

Determiners in Swiss German

Mi 17.00–17.30, Raum: AR-B 2202

Swiss German has two forms for the definite article: a full form (*dä, di, das*) and a morphophonologically reduced form (*de, d, s*). These two forms differ not only with respect to their morphology, but also with respect to their syntactic and semantic behaviour. The reduced form occurs in contexts, in which the nominal expression satisfies Russell's uniqueness condition – as with unique expressions like *d Sonne* 'the sun' and generics like *de Löö* 'the lion' (where natural kind terms are assumed to be unique expressions). The full form occurs in all other cases.

While such a distinction has shown to be valued (also for other German dialects, see for example HEINRICH 1954, HARTMANN 1982, and other languages, EBERT 1971, VANGSNES 2001 among others), the distribution of the two forms of the definite article in combination with relative modification within the noun phrase is still puzzling – at least in Swiss German. Generally, noun phrases with appositive relative clauses are introduced by the reduced article – due to the fact that these nouns are unique, while noun phrases with restrictive ones are composed with the full article – due to the fact that these nouns are not unique. However, there are noun phrases with *prima facie* restrictive relatives, where the reduced article nevertheless shows up.

- (1) a. *d Lööüt, wo-n-i vo früenerer kenne*
die_{red} Leute, die ich von früher kenne
b. *p Bedänke, wo Sie händ*
die_{red} Bedenken, die Sie haben

I will suggest that these are special nouns, namely semantically nearly 'vacuous' ones; i.e. their denotation is very general and hence too unspecific. The relative clauses in these structures are not restrictive in the genuine sense: the goal of the relatives is rather to make the noun 'sustainable for reference' (in an informal way). Therefore, I will propose a three-way classification of relative clauses: besides apposition and restriction, there is a third function 'selection', which fills this semantic gap of vacuous nouns. The difference concerning the article form between apposition and selection on the one hand and restriction on the other hand should be explained by the different (adjunction-) structures of the three relative types. Thus, the purpose is – in addition to explain the structural differences between relatives and other modifications within the noun phrase – to find an adequate syntactic analysis for these structures which fits in an overall analysis for the Swiss German determiner phrase.

Malte Zimmermann

Quantificational Structures in Low German

Mi 17.30–18.00, Raum: AR-B 2202

The present study discusses the morphosyntactic realization of various quantificational structures in Low German, drawing mainly on new data from a North Saxon variety spoken in Lower Saxony. Particular attention is paid to the following phenomena:

1. *The determiner system and the structure of pronominal quantifiers*: We compare the complex structure of pronominal Low German quantifiers, such as *männig-een* ‚many a‘, *elk-een* ‚each‘, and *jeder-een* ‚every‘, which seem to have the functional structure [_{DP} Q [NP]], with the morphosyntactic realization of expressions corresponding to *someone*, *all* or *most*. Depending on whether or not these expressions come with the same structure, they are analyzed either as genuine (semantic) quantifiers, or else as indefinites or modifiers.
2. *The analysis of indefinite expressions in Low German* looks at: (i.) the distribution of the indefinite article with various NP-types; (ii.) the existence of strong and weak forms that may give rise to specific/partitive and unspecific/cardinal readings, respectively; (iii.) ways of referring to unspecific pluralities that are referred to by *welche* ‚which‘ in Standard German, and by different strategies in other German dialects (Glaser 1993); the distribution of the indefinite expressions *wat* ‚something‘ and *een* ‚somebody‘. Finally, we look at the structure of negative indefinites and discuss the question of whether Low German is a negative concord language, same as some Dutch dialects (Zeijlstra 2004), but different from Standard German.
3. *The analysis of relative clauses, wh-questions and polar questions* investigates the inventory of functional elements occurring in these structures. The discussion points out an interesting contrast between the inanimate *wh*-expression *wat* ‚what‘, which also occurs as an indefinite or relative pronoun, and the complex subject *wh*-expression (*wo*)*keen* (< *welk-een*) ‚who‘, which does not have any additional indefinite or relative uses, raising the question of whether this asymmetry is conditioned by structural (subject–object) or semantic (animate–inanimate) factors. Finally, we consider the function of *wat* in polar *if/whether*-questions in some varieties of (East) Low German, as in ... *frog mi, wat ik ein von de politischen Gefangen wir* ‚...asked me if I was one of the political prisoners‘ (Fritz Reuter, *Ut mine Festungstid*).

- Glaser, E. (1993) Syntaktische Strategien zum Ausdruck von Indefinitheit und Partitivität im Deutschen (Standardsprache und Dialekt). In W. Abraham & J. Bayer (Hg.) *Dialektsyntax*. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Goltz, R. & A. G. Walker (1989). North Saxon. In C.V. Ross (ed.), *The Dialects of Modern German. A Linguistic Survey*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. 31-58.
- Zeijlstra, H. (2004). *Sentential Negation and Negative Concord*. Utrecht: LOT Dissertation Series.

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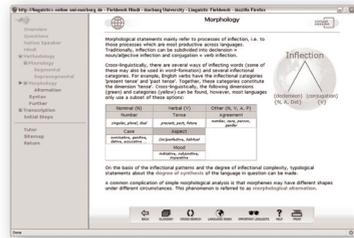
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AG 7: Abstracts

Klaus J. Kohler
 Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel

Heterogeneous exponents of homogeneous prosodic categories

The case of dialectal variability of pitch contour synchronization with articulation

Mi 14.30–15.00, Raum: AR-B 2104

It has been well established by investigations into the production and perception of intonation patterns in German that with regard to rising-falling peak contours three phonologically distinct synchronizations with vocal tract dynamics have to be recognised: *early*, *medial*, and *late* peak positions in the framework of KIM – the Kiel Intonation Model. AM prosodic phonology uses the term *alignment* to refer to the *phonetic* variability in the association of pitch accents to syllables. The peak *synchronizations* in KIM are conceptualized as *phonological* distinctions between types of peak contours that have the time dimension in their phonological specifications. Moreover, the KIM peak patterns are associated with different functional categories: *finality* – *openness* – *unexpectedness*. These results were obtained from speakers of Standard German of a North German variety.

It can be shown that other varieties of German also distinguish the same functional oppositions, e.g., between *finality* and *openness*. But they realise these oppositions by different phonetic feature bundles, which may include varying peak synchronization along the scale from early to late, peak height, peak contour shape, and intensity. An extreme case is provided by Southwest German varieties where the openness category is signalled by a very late peak position with different contour shape and intensity patterns.

A plea is made for a research strategy that starts from two hypotheses:

- (1) All varieties of German differentiate three prosodic categories corresponding to the North German peak contour synchronizations, but use varying phonetic feature bundles.
- (2) All varieties of German express the functional categories of *finality* – *openness* – *unexpectedness* by these distinctive feature bundles, including different positions along the synchronization scale.

This leads to a comparative treatment of pitch peak patterns across varieties of German that produces an insightful account of the relation between phonological form, its phonetic realization and its communicative function.

This approach can also be extended to other languages. It has, for instance, been recently demonstrated by parallel perception experiments in Southern Standard English that the same relationships must be recognised for English as for German. It can, however, also be shown that other varieties of English behave differently, in a way similar to the deviation of Southwest from North German.

From this research perspective, the varieties of a language have a homogeneous form-function relationship with heterogeneous phonetic exponents. The description of national standards should make use of this phonology-phonetics complementarity.

Conxita Lleó, Ariadna Benet and Susana Cortés
Universität Hamburg

Phrasing and boundaries in spoken Catalan under the pressure of Spanish

Mi 15.00–15.30, Raum: AR-B 2104

Catalan is an interesting testing ground to investigate the impact of standardization and normalization on several areas of phonology, including prosody. The language has undergone a process of standardization relatively recently (around 1930), and a process of normalization even later (after 1978), by which the population basis of speakers has been enormously enlarged, reaching native speakers of Spanish who have become proficient Catalan speakers through school. It is well known that Phonology, and especially Prosody, are elusive to the categorical decisions of standardization. And still, speakers are relatively able to identify typical Catalan phonological features and typical Catalan intonation. An interesting domain of inquiry lies in the present phonological evolution of the language under the influence of Spanish in a big city like Barcelona. In order to find out what impact the presence of Spanish has on the variety of Catalan spoken there, we have collected data in two districts of Barcelona, Gràcia and Nou Barris, differing in the degree of Spanish usage.

In Frota et al. (submitted) Standard Catalan has been described as tending to (SV)(O) phrasing together with (S)(VO), which is the preferred phrasing in Spanish. It has also been described as having pre-boundary lengthening, which in Spanish is much more seldom, and as hardly exhibiting pitch-resetting, whereas in Spanish pitch resetting after boundaries is extensively used. As a first step to describe the variety spoken in the two districts of Barcelona, we will analyze the intonation of declarative sentences in spontaneous Catalan speech, and will examine these three dimensions in two generations: G2 (age: ca. 20) and G3 (age: ca. 35).

On the basis of segmental phonological data collected in the two districts, we found out that, whereas G3 is relatively homogeneous in both districts, G2 shows large differences, in the sense that typical Catalan phonological traits are much better maintained in Gràcia than in Nou Barris. These findings point to an on-going loss of Catalan phonological features under the influence of Spanish, which is especially apparent in the district with massive presence of Spanish, whereas in Gràcia school and its concomitant normalization seems to have a beneficial effect, as Catalan phonological features are maintained (this is especially clear in G2). Our hypothesis is that intonation is more elusive to standard practices than segmental Phonology, and that in both districts G2 will exhibit properties tending to equate Catalan to Spanish, i.e., more (S)(VO), less pre-boundary lengthening and more pitch resetting, although the Spanish influence will be particularly obvious in Nou Barris.

Frota, S., M. D'Imperio, G. Elordieta, P. Prieto & M. Vigário (submitted). The phonetics and phonology of intonational phrasing in Romance. Submitted to *Laboratory Approaches to Romance Phonology*, ed. by P. Prieto, J. Mascaró, and M.-J. Solé. John Benjamins.

Dina El Zarka & Sam Hellmuth
 Universität Graz/Universität Potsdam

The intonation of colloquial and formal Egyptian Arabic

Mi 15.30–16.00, Raum: AR-B 2104

Comparison between standard and colloquial varieties of regional dialects of Arabic is a potentially revealing instance of standard vs. non-standard prosodic variation. Every Arabic dialect is spoken in the context of *diglossia*: a local colloquial variety is used by the whole speech community for most purposes, and a ‘standard’ variety used only in very restricted, formal communicative situations (such as public lectures and high-level broadcast interviews). Thus speakers in Cairo will use Formal Egyptian Arabic (FEA) only when required to do so in formal contexts, but Colloquial Egyptian Arabic (CEA) in all other contexts, and it is often assumed that the prosody of spoken Standard Arabic will have the intonational characteristics of the colloquial variety of the speaker (Mitchell, 1984). This paper presents evidence of differences between the intonation of CEA and FEA, but offers a unified sociolinguistic account of the observed variation.

Based on qualitative and/or quantitative analysis of two corpora of read/prepared and spontaneous speech (FEA: El Zarka, 1997; CEA: Hellmuth, 2006), we present evidence of differences in the following areas: i) *peak alignment in pre-nuclear bitonal pitch accents*: comparing within parallel syllable types (CV, CVC, CVV) the H peak often aligns earlier in FEA (within or even before the stressed vowel) than in CEA (early in the second mora of the stress foot); ii) *variation in excursion size of pre-nuclear bitonal pitch accents*: the scaling of the pitch valley or low tone (L) in bitonal accents is more readily sacrificed in CEA than in FEA, resulting in more ‘pronounced’ bitonal accents in FEA in general; iii) *secondary accents on non-primary metrical feet*: whilst in both varieties, an additional pitch accent may be placed on a non-primary metrical foot for emphatic purposes (so that the word bears two pitch accents), in FEA secondary accents routinely occur on multipedal words even in unemphatic contexts; iv) *differences in phrasing distribution*: although in both varieties there is a tendency to pronounce every word with a pitch accent, CEA displays long phrases of up to 7 or 8 prosodic words, whereas FEA displays short, rhythmic phrases, often containing only one or two prosodic words.

These distinctions can be seen as ‘realisational’ differences in the phonetic implementation of phonologically parallel categories in the two varieties (Ladd, 1996:119), and on the phonological level this is consistent with Mitchell’s (1984) claim. The overall impression created in FEA is of a very rhythmic articulation, almost like verse, and since the sociolinguistic prestige of the ‘high’ variety (FEA) arises in part from its historical links with classical verse within a strong tradition of oral recitation, we suggest that speakers use essentially the same phonological system in FEA as in CEA, but in a realisation which enhances rhythmic alternation.

El Zarka, D. (1997) *Prosodische Phonologie des Arabischen*. PhD: Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz.

Hellmuth, S. (2006) *Intonational pitch accent distribution in Egyptian Arabic*. PhD: SOAS.

Ladd, D.R. (1996) *Intonational phonology*. CUP.

Mitchell, T.F. (1984) Soziolinguistische und stilistische Aspekte des gesprochenen Arabisch der Gebildeten in Ägypten und der Levante. *Sitzungsberichte der Sächsischen Akad. d. Wissenschaften in Leipzig, Philolog.-hist. Klasse*, 123, 1-21.

Patrizia Noel

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Challenging the prosodic word – the syntactic basis of the Standard German stress system

Mi 16.30–17.00, Raum: AR-B 2104

The prosodic word is generally considered the domain of basic foot formation for all languages (e.g. Nespor/Vogel 1986); thus descriptions of prosodic systems and also of the syntax-prosody interface are based on words. However, variation in Standard German stress placement suggests a syntactic motivation of both lexicalised main accents and non-lexicalized secondary accents (cf. Vennemann 1986, Noel Aziz Hanna 2003). NoLapse (*'xx_n>2'x) and NoClash (*'x'x) are not restricted to the domain of the word, but apply to well-formed feet on the sentence level. In Standard German, these constraints are met by quantity-insensitive trochees and dactyls.

Main accents:

- (1) *Dromedar* or *Dromedar* [ˌdromedaryˈ]
(isolated word/one-word sentence: antepenultimate or ultimate stress)
- (2) *Zwei, nein, EIN Dromedar ist im Wohnzimmer.*
[Two, no, ONE dromedary is in the living-room.ˈ]
(test item after a stressed syllable: rhythmic well-formedness through ultimate stress)
- (3) *Noch ein weiteres Dromedar ist im Wohnzimmer.*
[One more dromedary is in the living-room.ˈ]
(test item after two unstressed syllables: rhythmic well-formedness through antepenultimate stress)

Secondary accents:

- (1) *Melancholie* or *Melancholie* [ˌmelancholyˈ]
(isolated word/one-word sentence: secondary accent on the first or second syllable)
- (2) *Herbst-Melancholie*
[ˌmelancholy of autumnˈ]
(test item after a stressed syllable: rhythmic well-formedness through secondary accent on the second syllable)
- (3) *Bei der Musik fallen sie immer in Melancholie.*
[ˌThe music always makes them feel melancholic.ˈ]
(test item after two unstressed syllables: rhythmic well-formedness through secondary accent on the first syllable)

The conditions for secondary accent placement were tested in production and perception experiments with subjects from the south, north and east of Germany. As a result, sentence rhythm proved to be an influencing factor in secondary accent distribution.

Sentence rhythm as a major motivation of the Standard German stress system leads to a new analysis of grammatical phenomena at the syntax-prosody interface, e.g. Wackernagel's Law (1892) and Jespersen's Cycle (1917). In contrast to traditional explanations, both words and sentence positions cannot be considered per se unstressed.

- Jespersen, Otto (1917), *Negation in English and other languages*. Copenhagen: Høst.
- Nespor, Marina and Irene Vogel (1986), *Prosodic Phonology*. Dordrecht: Foris.
- Noel Aziz Hanna, Patrizia (2003), *Sprachrhythmus in Metrik und Alltagssprache: Untersuchungen zur Funktion des neubochdeutschen Nebenakzents*. Paderborn: Fink.
- Vennemann, Theo (1986), *Neuere Entwicklungen in der Phonologie*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Wackernagel, Jacob (1892), Über ein Gesetz der indogermanischen Wortstellung. *Indogermanische Forschungen* 1, 333–436.

Iskra Iskrova

Indiana University – Bloomington

Outline of some intonation patterns in Haitian Creole

Mi 17.00–17.30, Raum: AR-B 2104

This presentation reports the first steps in the investigation of the prosody-intonation system of Haitian Creole. Very little systematic research has been done on intonation systems in French-based creoles in general. Besides some insightful remarks in Hall (1953), a list of intonation patterns in Evans (1938) and a monograph by Ariza (1991), there is no survey of Haitian Creole intonation as a system of distinctive patterns. This study surveys intonation in Haitian Creole in declarative sentences, questions and statements with narrow focus. The verbal data was recorded from five native monolingual speakers from the area of Leogane in Southern Haiti. The analysis uses the autosegmental-metrical approach to intonational phonology as it has developed following Pierrehumbert and Beckman (1988).

The preliminary prosodic analysis indicates that freestanding words receive prominence on the penultimate syllable. This goes against the main – but not experimentally supported – claim, that Haitian Creole has a word final stress. Moreover, the prominent syllable may vary according to the intonational context, which suggests that effects at higher prosodic levels override lower prosodic effects at the word level. For instance, listed items receive a HL*-H marking, where the L* overrides the H tone on the penultimate syllable of the word in isolation.

The main characteristic of Wh-questions is downstepping. The Wh-word in the beginning of the utterance receives the highest tones, thus being marked above all other elements in the sentence. However, questions that bear focus tend to interrupt this downstepping trend, by assigning to the focused item a high tone which stands above the level of the preceding phrase. After the raising expressing focus the downstepping resumes and continues to the end of the sentence. Work is still under way in order to determine how the intonational phrase and the accental phrase are marked in Haitian Creole.

Ruben Stoel & Ellen van Zanten
Leiden University

Variation in Indonesian Prosody: The role of accents

Mi 17.30–18.00, Raum: AR-B 2104

Indonesian is the official standard language of Indonesia. Earlier work on Indonesian (van Zanten, Goedemans, and Pacilly 2003) showed that there are at least two varieties as far as word prosody is concerned: Indonesian as spoken in North Sumatra, which has lexical stress, and the Indonesian of Java, which does not have stress.

The current study is concerned with Indonesian sentence prosody. In particular, we compare the realizations of sentence-final versus non-final accents in declarative sentences. We compare four varieties of Indonesian, as spoken in Jakarta, Banjarmasin, Kupang, and Manado. Two of these varieties (Kupang and Manado) have lexical stress, while the other two (Jakarta and Banjarmasin) do not have stress. We will show that while non-final accents have relatively large pitch excursions in all varieties, final accents are much smaller in the non-stress varieties than in the varieties with stress.

We explain this difference by relating sentence prosody to word prosody. In the [+ stress] Indonesian of Kupang and Manado, accents are part of the grammar of the language. This includes their form: they must be associated with the stressed syllable of a word, and their function: they are used to mark focus.

In the [– stress] Indonesian of Jakarta and Banjarmasin, on the other hand, accents are not part of the grammar proper. Accents are not associated with a specific syllable, and there is no direct relation between focus and accent placement. Accents rather have a less-specific pragmatic function, including the marking of exceptional focus patterns. Non-final focus is such an exceptional pattern in Indonesian, which is therefore typically marked by a relatively large pitch accent, while final focus, which is very common, does not need any obvious prosodic marking.

The two types of accent realization thus reflect two types of sentence prosody in Indonesian. In varieties with word stress, form and placement of accents are determined by the grammar, while in varieties without stress, these are determined by pragmatic factors.

van Zanten, E., R. Goedemans and J. Pacilly (2003). ‘The status of word stress in Indonesian’. In J. van de Weijer, V.J. van Heuven and H. van der Hulst (eds.), *The Phonological Spectrum. Vol. 2: Suprasegmental Structure*, 151-175. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Carlos Gussenhoven

Radboud University Nijmegen

Transcribing Standard Dutch Intonation using ToDI

Do 9.00–9.30, Raum: AR-B 2104

The ToDI transcription system is a phonological analysis of Dutch intonation within the Autosegmental-Metrical model. A phonological analysis is motivated on the basis of phonetic as well as semantic and distributional considerations, and ideally makes predictions about

these different aspects. In this presentation, the relation between the tonal representations and the phonetics will be laid out and transcriptions exemplified. These include the rightward displacement of pre-nuclear pitch accents, the occurrence of the pre-nuclear fall-rise, the morphological status and the phonological context of downstep, the (non-)existence of a three-way contrast $H^* \sim !H^* \sim L^*$, and the number of contrasts involving monosyllabic falling pitch contours.

A brief demonstration of the web-based ToDI course will be given, and in a number of cases, comparisons will be made with other systems for West Germanic languages, in particular the ToBI-system for American English.

Sandra Döring

University of Kent, United Kingdom

Prosody and grammaticography

The role of prosody as part of grammars

Do 9.30–10.00, Raum: AR-B 2104

Annotations on prosody in grammars are not very current, even with the advances of prosodic theory in the last few decades. This seems to be true for all types of grammars. Prosodic information on language (esp. on stress and intonation) is particularly relevant in second language acquisition. It takes more than right grammar, an adequate use and a correct pronunciation to master a language. Prosodic aspects are crucial features of a language. Grammatical properties have consequences for the prosodic realisation (cf. realisation of different types of sentences). Furthermore, prosodic aspects influence grammatical behaviour (cf. the position of stress has effects on separable or non-separable verbs). Hence, this talk will focus on two aspects: on the representation of prosody in selected grammars and on – in my opinion – relevant prosodic information for the L2 learner of German.

In the first place, I will be looking at prosody and grammaticography, I will give a brief survey of presentations of prosody in some current popular grammars of German as foreign language. Special attention will be paid to *Deutsche Grammatik. Ein Handbuch für den Ausländerunterricht* (Helbig & Buscha 2001), to *Hammer's German Grammar and usage* (Durrell 2002) popular in Great Britain, to *Deutsche Grammatik. Eine kontrastive deutsch-niederländische Beschreibung für den Fremdspracherwerb* (ten Cate, Lodder & Kootte 2004), popular in The Netherlands, and to *Grammaire de l'allemand* (Schanen & Confais 2005), popular in France. In the second place, I am going to outline which prosodic information seems to be essential to learners of German as foreign language and how it could be presented in descriptive grammars.

Durrell, M. (2002). *Hammer's German Grammar and usage*. 4th ed. London. Arnold.

Helbig, G. & J. Buscha (2001). *Deutsche Grammatik. Ein Handbuch für den Ausländerunterricht*. 17th ed. Leipzig. Langenscheidt.

Ten Cate, A., H. Lodder & A. Kootte (2004) *Deutsche Grammatik. Eine kontrastiv deutsch-niederländische Beschreibung für den Fremdspracherwerb*. 2nd ed. Bussum. Coutinho.

Schanen, F. & J.-P. Confais (2005). *Grammaire de l'allemand*. Paris. Armand Colin.

Philippe Martin
UFRL Université Paris 7

Prosodic variation in French: the case of melodic contours on stressed syllables

Do 10.00–10.30, Raum: AR-B 2104

Phonosyntactic theoretical approaches to prosodic analysis reveal the existence of a prosodic structure in the sentence, structure which is essentially indicated by melodic contours located on effectively stressed syllables. These prosodic markers, correlated with syllable prominence, are, in many languages, linked to syllable lengthening and some pitch level or movement. In French, a melodic slope contrast to the right indicates the dependency of a given prosodic unit (a stress group) to a larger group ended with a melodic contour of opposite slope.

Regional realizations of vocalic systems belonging to the same linguistic system can phonetically vary while maintaining the same relation of contrast and opposition with other vocalic phonemes as the other phonetic variants. Vowels such as /a/ or /o/ for example are phonetically produced differently in various regions of France, but all these variants play the same linguistic role in the system. Similarly, rising and falling pitch movements encodes the sentence prosodic structure at the phonological level but can exhibit detailed variations in their melodic variations in function of time. These fine phonetic variations are assumed to be characteristic of regional variations of French.

The validation of this hypothesis requires 1) instrumental (acoustic) analysis of prosodic curves (fundamental frequency, intensity, duration) and 2) auditory (perceptive) validations, through experiments done on synthetically modified sentences by prosodic morphing. In this paper, the instrumental analysis was performed on semi-spontaneous sentences (recordings of broadcast speakers and listeners in open line shows), on various variants of French spoken in Paris, Marseille, Lausanne, Montreal, Guadeloupe, Mauritius and French Guyana. Raw prosodic data were obtained with the software analysis package WinPitchPro, and were exported to Excel® for statistical analysis.

Fine melodic variations observed experimentally on stressed syllables did validate the starting hypothesis: melodic slope contrasts are effectively maintained in most of the retained occurrences (even in non prepared speech), but detailed variations of pitch rises (more than pitch falls) showed characteristic differences (concavity or convexity of pitch curves at various points of time along the contour, often linked to the realization of stressed vowels as slight diphthongs). Rhythmic variations, intuitively perceived as characteristic of regional variations of French, were intentionally not taken into account at this point.

The fine variations retained for each regional variety were then mapped on sentences considered neutral (i.e. with straight melodic rises or falls) through prosodic morphing. Auditory tests were then made on a panel of 10 listeners. To avoid a possible large dispersion of results linked to a weak awareness of regional variants in their everyday language practice, panel subjects were asked first to classify the regional variety of each modified sentence as standard or regional, then in a second step to indicate the region identified.

Ken-Ichi Kadooka
Ryukoku University

A Note on Accent Systems in Japanese Dialects

Do 10.30–11.00, Raum: AR-B 2104

The topic of this paper is to show the prosodic difference between two major dialects and one sub-dialect in Japanese.

It is well known that the Japanese lexical accent is based on pitch: either high or low, henceforth designated as H and L respectively. The current standard variation has been Tokyo dialect for these 140 years. Before that, especially the political center had moved from Kyoto to Edo (Tokyo had been called Edo until 1867) at the beginning of the 17th century, the Kyoto-Osaka (Keihan dialect henceforth) dialect had been regarded as standard. Notice that the pitch accent patterns are opposite in many words in these two dialects:

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----|---------------|
| (1) | <i>/ame/</i> | Keihan: LH | <i>rain</i> | HH | <i>candy</i> |
| | | Tokyo: HL | <i>rain</i> | LH | <i>candy</i> |
| (2) | <i>/arai/</i> | Keihan: HHH | <i>washing</i> | HLL | <i>coarse</i> |
| | | Tokyo: LHH | <i>washing</i> | LHL | <i>coarse</i> |

Though the data shown here are not enough, it should be pointed out that those words of two morae, such as the one in (1), have three type of accents: HH, LH (the following mora realized as H) and LH (the following mora L), the third one not listed in (1). With those words of three morae in (2), there are four patterns: HLL, LHL, LHH with the following mora H and LHH with the following mora L. In summary, for those words of n morae, there are $(n+1)$ patterns of accentuation. This is the case with most dialects of Japanese other than non-accent ones.

More interesting are sub-dialects which show minor difference from their major counterparts. Let us take an example from my own native dialect, the Banshu sub-dialect. Banshu is a name of a region some 70 kilometers west of Osaka, the center of the Keihan dialect. Though the Banshu sub-dialect basically belongs to Keihan dialect, I find some lexical difference between the two, such as follows:

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| (3) | electric train | <i>/densya/</i> | Banshu: HL | Keihan: LH | Tokyo: LH / HL |
| | map | <i>/tidu/</i> | Banshu: HL | Keihan: LH | Tokyo: HL |
| | battery | <i>/denti/</i> | Banshu: HLL | Keihan: LLH | Tokyo: HLL |
| | cat | <i>/neko/</i> | Banshu: LH | Keihan: HL | Tokyo: HL |

It is amusing that the patters in Banshu sub-dialect except */neko/* are consistent with those of Tokyo dialect, and opposite to Osaka dialect.

When we arrange the order in regard to the three dialects investigated up to now, the hierarchy of importance from the national range of viewpoint would be as follows:

- (4) Tokyo dialect > Osaka dialect > Banshu sub-dialect

Peter Gilles

Université du Luxembourg

Aspects of Luxembourgish prosody

Do 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-B 2104

Due to several historical reasons, Luxembourgish ('Lëtzebuergesch') as the national language of Luxembourg is characterized by an intense contact situation: Within this trilingual situation, the small language Luxembourgish (approx. 400,000 speakers) is under constant influence of German and French. While the influence of German is decreasing, French is used more and more together with Luxembourgish in everyday life. With regard to the lexicon, this leads to heavy lexical borrowing from French into Luxembourgish.

In my talk I will explore possible options for linguistic contact on the prosodic level. Due to the pronounced influence of German and French, it seems feasible, on the one hand, that the prosodic system of the small language Luxembourgish is also influenced by these languages. On the other hand, however, it is possible that Luxembourgish is resisting the influences and maintains or develops its own distinct prosodic system. To track down these possible influences, examples are drawn from three prosodic domains: On the syllabic level I will discuss cross-word resyllabification. On the word level, aspects of the word accent system will be presented. Finally, I will conclude with a glance at possible contact phenomena on the level of intonation.

Pia Bergmann

University of Freiburg

Intonational variation in Cologne German: An OT-account

Do 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-B 2104

While literature on regional variation of intonation in general has largely increased within the last decade (cf. e.g. Gilles & Peters 2004), descriptions of intonational variation within the framework of Optimality Theory are very scarce (cf. Gussenhoven 2004). Based on a study of internal variation of one intonation contour in Cologne German it will be argued that it is indeed "worth while to bring intonational data to bear on OT", as Gussenhoven (2004:143) puts it. Cologne German intonation includes a nuclear rising-falling intonation contour, which is characterised by internal variation concerning its high peak: it may be realised as a high pointed peak, or as a high plateau, respectively. Analysis of 350 rise-falls in conversational Cologne German revealed that 1) the plateau occurs less often than the pointed peak with a relation of 1:5 approximately, 2) the alignment of the pointed peak is extraordinary regular, while no regularity could be detected for the left edge of the plateau, 3) the alignment of the right edge of the plateau equals the alignment of the pointed peak, and 4) the choice between the pointed peak and the plateau does not seem to be caused by linguistic or social factors. Thus, while the alignment of the pointed peak varies predictably, the alignment of the left edge of the plateau, as well as the occurrence of a plateau vs. a pointed peak have to be considered free variation (cf. Bergmann ms.). The presentation will demonstrate that the OT-account of the rise-fall is not only capable of describing the

regular peak-alignment. But it will be demonstrated that the occurring variation, too, can be captured by one single constraint ranking, using the concept of “floating constraints” (cf. Nagy & Reynolds 1997). Furthermore, the constraint ranking is able to mirror the quantitative distribution of the two main alternatives, i.e. the pointed peak and the high plateau. All instances of the rise-fall can thus be traced back to one “underlying form”, at the same time predicting the quantitative facts of the occurrences of the contour.

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- Gilles, Peter, Peters, Jörg (eds.) (2004): Regional variation in intonation: Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag.
- Gussenhoven, Carlos (2004): The phonology of tone and intonation. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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Beat Siebenhaar
Universität Bern

Comparing prosody models of Swiss-German dialects

Do 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-B 2104

Swiss German dialects that are still spoken by all Swiss German residents are often said to be ear-catching concerning prosody. Even amongst these dialects differences are clear, as it already has been noticed by the early dialectological studies on Swiss-German dialects. The Swiss National Foundation project I will present has the goal to model these differences on the phonetic level of timing and intonation.

The basis for our project are spontaneous interviews with 20 subjects at four places in different dialect regions, grammar school students from the area, that were asked questions about their plans after school, their free time etc. These recordings were manually labeled to obtain the temporal information and analyzed with a Fujisaki-superposition model for intonation. These duration and Fujisaki-parameters are then correlated with the linguistic information, which leads to statistic information about the relevance of these parameters.

Pretests (Häsler, Hove, Siebenhaar 2005; Siebenhaar, Forst, Keller 2004;) have shown that the following factors are essentially determining the duration of the segments: intrinsic duration, focus, neighboring segments, position of the segment within the syllable and the phrase, grammatical status of the word containing the segment. For intonation the main aspects were the position of the phrase in the utterance, the position of the accent in the phrase, syllable type and grammatical status of the word.

Generally, it can be said that also in free speech the timing aspects are more stable between and within speakers of the same region than intonation aspects are. These seem to be much more determined by communicative, situative and individual factors. Nevertheless these parameters allow building models for both aspects. At the time I write this abstract first models for two regions – Berne in the western Midlands, and Brig, a western alpine region – are being build. For the conference I will be able to show the common features and the differences

Müller, Stefan (2002) Complex Predicates: Verbal Complexes, Resultative Constructions, and Particle Verbs in German. Studies in Constraint-Based Lexicalism No 13. Stanford: CSLI Publications.

Frank Kügler
University of Potsdam

Answering a question – does the answer depend on context and/or intonational tune?

Fr 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-B 2104

It is generally assumed that a question intonationally is accompanied with a certain question tune, usually characterized by a final rise in pitch (e.g. Bolinger 1978). This rising question tune has been proved for Standard German and thus declared to be the question tune in numerous intonational descriptions. Conversational data however show that this one-to-one relation does not hold (e.g. Selting 1995). Falling question intonation has been recognized in different circumstances (e.g. Kügler 2003, 2004 and references therein). In Kügler (2003, 2004) falling intonation in yes-no-questions in two different German dialects has been related to an expectation of the speaker towards the answer, i.e. a falling intonation reduces an open set of alternative answers to the proposition of the answer itself. Rising question intonation on the other hand shows that the speaker asks for new information and that the set of possible answers is open. In other words, falling intonation signals that given information is under question while rising intonation appears to signal that new information is asked for. This dichotomy has been claimed on the basis of context analyses of naturally occurring conversational questions. Given this assumption on the question tune this paper is about to test this claim perceptually for German intonation. Do listeners rely on context and/or intonational tune to have an impression of an answer to a conversational question?

For this study, we constructed four yes-no-questions and two relating contexts per question on the basis of conversational data. One of the contexts discusses a particular information that will be asked for in the question (=given), the other context leads to a pure information seeking question (=new). To test a particular question in context systematically we chose to have the lexical material of the question identical in two different constructed contexts rather than relying on naturally occurring questions where both the context and the question varies. The stimuli were then cross-spliced to achieve a two times two design (a falling and a rising tune with a new and a given context, respectively), which results in 16 items (4 questions x 2 contexts x 2 question tunes).

The experimental task was performed in Praat using the *ExperimentMFC* algorithm. Twenty students at Potsdam university coming from the Berlin-Brandenburg region were asked to listen to the context and following question. They had to press one of four presented answers on the screen. Possible answers were “yes”, “no”, “I don’t know” and “I had this before, but ...”. The fourth answer was related to the previous conversational context and not an explicit *yes* or *no*, but a longer stretch of talk which may happen in conversation.

The results of this study are discussed with respect to the fact that intonational grammars appear to be based on prototypical cases excluding intonational variation. However this variation has an important impact on the conception of intonational usage and meaning, thus a grammatical concern.

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- Kügler, F. (2003) Do we know the answer? – Variation in yes-no-question intonation. *Experimental Studies in Linguistics (LIP)*, 21; 9-29.
- Kügler, F. (2004) Dialectal variation in question intonation in two German dialects: the case of Swabian and Upper Saxon. In: *Proceedings of ICLaVE-2*, Uppsala, Sweden, 227-240.
- Selting, M. (1995). *Prosodie im Gespräch*. Tübingen: Niemeyer.

Karin Birkner
Universität Freiburg

Prosodic formats of relative clauses in spoken German

Fr 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-B 2104

In the literature on German relative clauses it is a common view that restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses differ in prosodic phrasing (Seiler 1960, Lehmann 1984, Zifonun et al. 1997, Eisenberg 1999 etc.). Restrictive relative clauses are supposed to be prosodically integrated into the matrix clause. Accordingly, the matrix clause and the relative clause form a single intonation phrase with a single primary accent in the relative clause. Non-restrictive relative clauses, on the other hand, are supposed to form a separate intonation phrase. The matrix clause and the non-restrictive relative clause each have their own primary accent. Empirical studies supporting this view, however, are largely missing. This paper presents a semantic and prosodic analysis of 830 relative clauses in conversational German (Birkner ms.). The results cast doubt on the view that restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses systematically differ in prosodic phrasing. Most non-restrictive relative clauses form a separate intonation phrase but this is also true of many restrictive relative clauses. Thus, the correlation between the semantic feature of restrictiveness and the prosodic phrasing is not as close as traditionally suggested. Other factors relevant to prosodic phrasing are identified and the relevance of these findings to the relation between grammar and prosody is discussed.

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- Eisenberg, Peter (1999) *Grundriss der deutschen Grammatik, Band 2: Der Satz*, Stuttgart/ Weimar: Metzler.
- Lehmann, Christian (1984) *Der Relativsatz: Typologie seiner Strukturen, Theorie seiner Funktionen, Kompendium seiner Grammatik*, Tübingen: Narr.
- Seiler, Hansjakob (1960) *Relativsatz, Attribut und Apposition: I. Teil, Relativsatz, Attribut und Apposition als Problem der allgemeinen Syntax*, Wiesbaden: Otto Harrasowitz.
- Zifonun, Gisela/Hoffmann, Ludger/Strecker, Bruno (1997) *Grammatik der deutschen Sprache (3 Bände)*, Berlin: De Gruyter.

Robert Mayr and Torsten Müller
 University of Wales Institute Cardiff, University of Sheffield
Prosody and Deixis in English and German football commentary
 Fr 13.00–13.30, Raum: AR-B 2104

Recent research has found that the description of non-linguistic events is influenced by the precise moment when reference is made to these events. In a study on radio football commentary, Müller (2006) revealed that the syntactic complexity of the commentators' utterances is dependent on the situational context of these utterances, and he distinguishes between three situational contexts: 1. utterances referring to extralinguistic events (i.e. on the pitch) that take place at the moment of speaking (*on-line* references), 2. utterances referring retrospectively to extralinguistic events (*off-line* references), and 3. utterances that do not make reference to activities on the pitch at all (*elaborations*, e.g. background information).

The research presented in this paper sought to determine whether a similar correlation could be established between these situational contexts and the *prosodic* structure of utterances. More specifically, *speech rate* was measured since on-line reference is made under greater time pressure than off-line reference and elaboration. It was thus hypothesised that commentators would have to increase their speech rate in order to 'keep up' with the extralinguistic events. In addition, *fundamental frequency* (F0) was measured. As strong emotions are typically signalled by an above average F0, we assumed that on-line and off-line reference, which relate to unpredictable events and are thus likely to evoke strong emotions, would have a higher mean F0 than elaborations. The latter, on the other hand, conveys information that can be prepared in advance.

The results for F0 in both English and German football commentary confirmed the hypothesis that F0 is significantly higher in on-line and off-line reference than elaborations, suggesting that this is due to emotional involvement. Furthermore, a qualitative assessment of the data revealed that high F0 values are associated with entire scenes of 'goal-scoring potential'. With respect to speech rate, the results are less clear-cut. On-line reference may be characterised by a high speech rate, caused by time pressure, if it coincides with syntactic complexity. If, however, commentators avoid syntactically complex structures, this will neutralise the adverse effects of time pressure and enable them to use a lower speech rate. The former strategy was utilised by the German commentators, while the English ones adopted the latter.

Jonathan G. Secora Pearl
 University of California, Santa Barbara
Varieties of Czech Prosody, a century ago and today
 Fr 13.30–14.00, Raum: AR-B 2104

In 1897, the Czech composer and pedagogue Leoš Janáček (1854–1928) began a journey into the field of speech prosody, eventually spanning the final three decades of his life (Pearl 2006). His procedure involved detailed observation of natural phenomena, and a good deal of confidence in his own intuitions. For more than 30 years he eavesdropped, often clandestinely, on the conversations of those around him, recording their utterances in the system

most familiar to him, musical notation. These efforts are remarkable for a variety of reasons: because they captured a great many nuances of natural speech, some of which are lost by contemporary transcription techniques; because they have been all but ignored over the ensuing century; because they represent some of the earliest and most extensive attempts to concurrently describe the melody and rhythm of speech prosody, permitting the possibility to explore matters of diachronic change.

Janáček worked mostly with the Czech language, but also Russian, Slovak, Croatian, German, English, Italian, and others. His transcriptions provide us a glimpse into the everyday speech of a century ago, which otherwise might be lost, due to a dearth of audio recordings, and the poor quality of what does exist. I will begin my talk with a presentation of some of Janáček's transcriptions of Czech, including discussion of the benefits and pitfalls of a music-based transcriptional system, then follow with presentation of modern-day recordings of spontaneous spoken Czech, along with the author's prosodic transcriptions of these selections, which build on Janáček's procedure, to describe melodic and rhythmic features of contemporary spoken Czech.

Pearl, J. (2006), "Eavesdropping with a Master: Leoš Janáček and the Music of Speech," *Empirical Musicology Review* Vol. 1, No. 3. (Available online at <http://emusicology.org/>).

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AG 8: Abstracts

Andrew Wedel

University of Arizona at Tucson

Explaining cross- and within-language sound frequency correlations in a rich-memory, evolutionary model

Mi 14.00–15.00, Raum: AR-A 1011

Attested phonological sounds and structures are not all equally common crosslinguistically. In addition, those sounds and structures that are crosslinguistically rare also tend to be relatively rare in lexical items in the languages that do have them

(e.g., Greenberg 1966, Frisch 1996). At the same time, it is also clear that languages can exhibit phonological patterns that apparently contravene crosslinguistic tendencies (Bach and Harms 1972, Anderson 1981, Hayes 1999).

Generative models have difficulty accounting for all these patterns at once without losing explanatory power (Wedel 2004). For example, Optimality Theory (Prince and Smolensky 1993) accounts for crosslinguistic patterns in the structures categorically admitted by a grammar through codifying cross-linguistic tendencies into elements of the phonological system itself in the form of markedness constraints. However, if faithfulness to a marked structure outranks the markedness constraint against it, an

Optimality Theoretic grammar provides no straightforward mechanism to discourage that structure from appearing in an underlying form. As a consequence, Optimality Theory has difficulty explaining the general correlation of crosslinguistic frequency of a phonological element with the frequency of its occurrence in a given language's lexicon.

Rich-memory models in which synchronic linguistic systems interact over many cycles of language use and transmission (e.g., Blevins 2004, Wedel to appear) provide an attractive alternative to solely synchronic, generative models of language patterning. In this talk I present evidence that the patterns discussed above can be accounted for diachronically through indirect selection over phonetic variants, given the hypotheses that, 1) lexical categories are richly specified, allowing persistence of variation within categories, 2) errors in production and perception are biased toward what has been previously experienced, and 3) more ambiguous pronunciations are less often produced and/or successfully recognized than less ambiguous pronunciations (Wedel 2004).

Following a review of psycholinguistic evidence supporting each of these hypotheses, I present a range of simulations that illustrate how these conditions on the selection of phonetic variants over time result in the emergence of this larger general set of patterns.

Anderson, S. R. 1981. Why phonology isn't 'natural'. *Linguistic Inquiry* 12: 493-539.

Bach, E. and Harms, R. 1972. How do languages get crazy rules? In R. Stockwell and R. Macaulay, eds., *Linguistic Change and Generative Theory*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Wedel, Andrew (2004). *Self-organization and categorical behavior in phonology*. Santa Cruz CA: University of California Santa Cruz Ph.D Dissertation.

Wedel, Andrew (in press). Exemplar models, evolution and language change. *The Linguistic Review*.

Paul Boersma & Silke Hamann
University of Amsterdam & Utrecht University
The evolution of auditory contrast
Mi 15.00–16.00, Raum: AR-A 1011

The literature on sound change shares a common assumption of a positive correlation between the possibility that sound changes are goal-oriented and the possibility that sound changes can be biased towards improving auditory contrast. Thus, authors who defend the theoretical standpoint that sound changes are never goal-oriented (e.g. Blevins) also tend to regard all changes as random changes unrelated to any considerations of phonetic optimization, and authors who observe that many sound changes optimize phonetic principles (Flemming 1995, Padgett 2003) also tend to advertise explicitly teleological devices, such as a family of Optimality-Theoretic constraints that state things like “the auditory distance between phonemes x and y has to be at least z ”.

This talk challenges this shared assumption by showing that the link between goal-orientedness and optimizing comprehension is unnecessary: learners can optimize comprehension without having to possess any goal-oriented devices. This means that both the theoretical anti-teleological standpoint and the observation of optimizing sound changes can be correct at the same time.

We provide a computer simulation of the acquisition process by an Optimality-Theoretic learner who does not possess any devices explicitly oriented towards improving auditory contrast. In fact, our simulated learner *does not represent auditory distance* at all. What our simulated learner does possess is a set of *cue constraints*, which arbitrarily relate any auditory feature to any element of the phonological surface structure, i.e. constraints like “a voice onset time of x milliseconds is not the phoneme y ”. Such constraints are independently necessary for the listener to be able to categorize the sounds of the language at all, and they are independently necessary as well for the speaker to be able to implement phonetically the phonemes of the language.

The simulated child has a learning algorithm that gradually ranks the cue constraints in such a way that she becomes most likely to classify any incoming auditory event into the category that had most likely been intended by the speaker. If the child uses the same ranking when *producing* speech, the same ranked cue constraints, when used in phonetic implementation, turn out to automatically provide a bias toward choosing auditory values that are somewhat more peripheral and distinct than those found in the child’s language environment (*the prototype effect*). This bias is counteracted in phonetic implementation by articulatory constraints, which act to limit articulatory effort (*the articulatory effect*). Within a couple of generations, languages can often reach an equilibrium in which the prototype effect and the articulatory effect cancel each other out; for instance, any language with two sibilants will tend to turn into the English /s/-/ʃ/ inventory. In other cases, languages can fail to reach an equilibrium; an example is the circular Germanic consonant shifts, which are partly driven by non-teleological improvements in the /g/-/k/ contrast.

The only assumptions necessary for the simulations to succeed are *bidirectionality* (the same grammar is used in comprehension and production) and the existence of some random *variation* in the auditory values in the child's language environment.

Gunther De Vogelaer

FWO Flanders; Ghent University

'Lamarckian' vs. 'Darwinian' change: a dialectological perspective

Mi 16.30–17.30, Raum: AR-A 1011

Traditionally, the distribution of a certain linguistic feature is assumed to depend on two parameters: first, the number of locations in which the feature originates (i.e. Weinreich, Labov & Herzog's (1968) 'actuation'), and secondly, the extent to which the feature is successfully distributed in the relevant language(s) ('diffusion'). There is no agreement, however, as to the type of factors that play a role in these two processes. For instance, it is often stated explicitly that functional factors, as system-internal factors in general, can only serve to explain the actuation of new phenomena, and not the success with which these phenomena are spread (e.g., Milroy 1992:201-202, Labov 1994:598, Croft 2000:166). Hence a so-called 'Lamarckian' view is adopted, in that variation is considered the result of adaptive processes, whereas diffusion is not adaptive. Haspelmath (1999) however, adopts an alternative, so-called 'Darwinian' view on diffusion, in which it is assumed that speakers tend to select user-friendly structures more often than non-user-friendly structures, which gives rise to functionally-driven selection. In my talk, I will evaluate both the Lamarckian and the Darwinian view on actuation and diffusion using data from the recent *Syntactic Atlas of Dutch Dialects* (SAND). More specifically, a number of case studies concerning change in the pronominal systems of the Dutch dialects will be presented. The Dutch pronominal system has been subject to massive change, both on the syntagmatic and on the paradigmatic level. In addition, the declining use of the feminine pronoun *ze* 'she' indicates that the grammatical gender system in Dutch is gradually disappearing.

To indicate whether a given explanation or functional factor is relevant for actuation and/or diffusion, patterns of geographic distribution will be used. In each of the cases, the maps that will be presented, show that a number of (alleged) universal tendencies are operating. First (syntagmatic change), all Dutch dialects have grammaticalised former strong pronouns to become weak pronouns or clitics. This grammaticalisation process proceeds along the lines predicted in Ariel's (2000) Accessibility Theory. Second (paradigmatic change): in Dutch dialects, compounds of a former pronoun and the noun *lieden* or *lui* ('men') are found. Examples include the Standard Dutch second person plural pronoun *jullie* 'you, plural', but also first person plural and third person plural pronouns, such as *wullie* 'we' and *zullie* 'they'. The introduction of these compound pronouns seems to be constrained by Cysouw's (2003) Horizontal Homophony Hierarchy. Third, the Dutch gender system is currently shifting from a (grammatical) three-gender system, as still found in German, to a largely semantically based two-gender system (a.o., Siemund 2002). In this shift, a number of universal tendencies seem to be at work, both semantic and morpho-syntactic ones (cf. Unterbeck & Risanen 2000).

The conclusion of these case studies will be that the universal tendencies under discussion are relevant both for actuation and for diffusion. That is, most innovations indeed cause the relevant dialects to comply with universal regularities, and, in addition, the innovations that fit these universal regularities are also diffused more easily. Hence, both the strictly Darwinian view and the strictly Lamarckian one are falsified.

Hedde Zeijlstra

University of Amsterdam

Parameter-free UG

Mi 17.30–18.30, Raum: AR-A 1011

Theories that describe language variation differ with respect to the question whether grammatical differences are captured by language-specific rules, or universal parameters. The latter has a number of conceptual advantages, but suffers from several serious problems as well. The main advantages of parameters are that a relatively small number of parameters can constitute a large range of grammatical variation. Moreover, parameters can be considered hierarchically implicationally related thus accounting for universal generalisations and the pathways of language acquisition. The problem concerning parameters is, however, first that a new primitive is introduced in the theory, and second that the number of parameters is far too high to be taken to be innate. Even the most optimistic scholars propose a number of 50-100 parameters, and no survey of parameters has yet been given. Given the recent developments in the study of microvariation, the number of current grammars almost equals the number of language users, and consequently this has some impact on the number of possible parameters. (See (Newmeyer 2004; Newmeyer 2005; Roberts and Holmberg 2005; Newmeyer 2006) for a recent eruption of the ongoing debate on parameters). Such a large number of innate parameters is highly problematic from an evolutionary perspective, as it would predict that the entire set of parameters should have been shaped in the course of evolution. Such an account can hardly be motivated. The evolution of language is can only be understood if the universal part of it (UG) is kept as small as possible.

In this paper I propose a new perspective on diachronic and synchronic variation keeps the notion of parameters, but tackles the above-mentioned problems by arguing that parameters are derived notions and not linguistic primitives. Under this view, parameters are underspecified stages during the process of L1 acquisition, to be set by positive evidence in the language input.

Since linguistic variation always concerns differences with respect to the syntactic/morphological/phonological expression of a particular meaning. Hence, the basis of linguistic variation reduces to the question ‘Express α ’ where α stands for a particular semantic operation. In my talk I conclude that the grammatical architecture provides only a limited choices of marking strategies for semantic operators. This means that language acquisition can be described as a necessary search procedure how a particular semantic operator is expressed for every semantic operator. Since the existence of semantic operators and its necessity to be able to express them in a grammatical system follow from the development of non-language

specific cognitive skills, parameter setting and parametric variation can be motivated without assuming any innate ballast that cannot be explained on evolutionary grounds.

Alexander Mehler
Universität Bielefeld

Quantitative Lexical Semantics and Evolutionary Game Theory

Do 9.00–10.00, Raum: AR-A 1011

We describe a signalling game in the framework of Evolutionary Game Theory (EGT) (Jäger 2006) by example of quantitative lexical semantics. Our aim is to explore principles of the evolution of lexical semantic systems. More specifically, we aim at inducing a model of the growth of lexical semantic networks subject to the communication of agents in an agent population. In other words, we propose a model of lexical semantic change and its equilibrium constraints in the framework of multi-agent simulations. This work is in the line of simulation models of language evolution (Christiansen & Kirby 2003). These approaches have in common that they utilize multi-agent computer-simulations in order to model aspects of the phylo-, onto- or glossogenetic evolution of linguistic subsystems. In the present paper, we focus on the lexical subsystem.

Our starting point is a reconstruction of semantic spaces (Landauer & Dumais 1997) in terms of Complex Network Theory (CNT) (cf. Newman 2003): Steyvers & Tenenbaum (2005) have shown that lexical association networks as well as reference systems like WordNet have the Small World property and, thus, tend to provide short paths together with high clustering values. Further, Steyvers & Tenenbaum propose an alternative model of the growth of semantic networks which is in accordance with the findings of CNT. Nevertheless, there is the need for a multi-agent simulation of the emergence of cognitively plausible semantic spaces which does not refer, so to speak, to “nature” as “playing dice” (based on some language specific probability functions in order to infer a lexical semantic network). The present paper is about such a simulation model. It describes a model of a distributed semantic space in the framework of EGT. It combines a usage-based approach to lexical semantics with its corpus-linguistic implementation by means of EGT and CNT. The paper presents preliminary work as it aims at combining yet unrelated areas of research on language evolution and machine learning. In this sense, it will present tentative results.

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- Newman, M. E. J. (2003). The structure and function of complex networks. *SIAM Review*, 45:167-256.
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Olga Fischer

Universiteit van Amsterdam/ACLCL

The role of analogy in morphosyntactic change

Do 10.00–11.00, Raum: AR-A 1011

The organizers of the workshop on ‘variation in language evolution’ mention one fundamental difference between functional and formal linguistics with respect to what are considered important mechanisms in language change. Whereas functional linguists emphasize that the language system is the result of adaptation to the pressure of language usage, formal linguists by and large ignore the circumstances under which language is used, because they believe in a strong role being played by the presence of an innate or universal grammar. Two well-known approaches to language change (and language acquisition for that matter, since similar mechanisms must be at work in both), the functional grammaticalization approach and the formal Principles and Parameters approach, well illustrate this difference. Grammaticalization linguists are mainly interested in the semantic-pragmatic factors guiding change, which they believe is gradual, while the Principle and Parameters linguists concentrate on more instantaneous parameter shifts involving mainly intra-linguistic structural factors.

For my talk I would like to emphasize that form and meaning (or function) are equally important: the linguistic sign (this includes lexical morphemes as well as more abstract structures) comprises both form and meaning as two sides of the same coin. These are indivisible and make up what Anttila (2003, in the Blackwell *Handbook of Historical Linguistics*) has called ‘the analogical grid’. I will argue that analogy should be seen as the main mechanism operating in change (cf. Itkonen 2005, Fischer 2007, Wanner 2006, pace Harris and Campbell 1995, Hopper and Traugott 2003 and others who consider re-analysis the most important mechanism). I shall illustrate the important role played by analogy, as a general cognitive principle, linking it to the two evolutionary oldest modes of thinking: the iconic and the indexical mode (cf. Deacon 1997). I will show by means of a case study concerning developments that have taken place in the English modal system that the grammaticalization approach is not adequate in that more notice should be taken of the conventionalized formal system of language in which the development takes place and which, next to external factors, influences the course of development. I will indicate that it is analogy rather than the usual Lehmannian parameters of grammaticalization or subjectification, that is at work in the change. This approach has a further advantage. It will explain the awkward behaviour of scope, which according to Tabor and Traugott (1998) increases rather than decreases (as it should according to Lehmann’s parameters). In addition, it takes into account other problems noted in connection with grammaticalization, which an increasing number of formal and/or historical linguists believe should be seen as an epiphenomenon rather than as a mechanism of change in and by itself.

Elke Diedrichsen
University of Düsseldorf

The German “*bekommen*-passive”: A discourse-based motivation for reanalysis

Do 11.30–12.30, Raum: AR-A 1011

The German *bekommen*-passive has many of the features which are generally posited for voice constructions, but its “subject” is the dative argument of a ditransitive active verb. The verb *bekommen* meaning ‘to get, to receive’ as a full verb, is then used in auxiliary function.

Most researchers argue that it represents a case of “grammaticalization-in-progress”. Examples like the one in (1) can be regarded as point of departure for the development of the *bekommen*-passive as they are ambiguous with respect to the interpretation of the past participle (PSTP) (Diewald 1997). For the *bekommen*-passive reading in b), the constituent structure is reanalysed: *Bekommen* turns into an auxiliary and forms a complex predicate with the PSTP.

- (1) Two readings of *Er bekommt das Auto gewaschen* (Lit.: ‘He gets the car washed’)
- a. *Er bekommt das Auto in gewaschenem Zustand*
He gets the car which is in a state of being washed
 - b. *Jemand wäscht für ihn das Auto*
Somebody washes the car for him

The motivating forces for this reanalysis have hardly been explored in detail. In my paper, I will suggest two probably interacting motivating factors: The first is the need to have a „recipient passive“ at hand; passive structures with a recipient “subject” are found in many languages, among them English (Dryer 1986, Guerréro and Van Valin 2004). The second has to do with cross-linguistic tendencies concerning subject choice: It is generally correlated with topicworthiness, which means givenness and humanness. These are features that can be attributed to nominals found on top of the “Hierarchy of features and ergativity” established by Michael Silverstein (1976). These considerations are supported by a corpus study of attested occurrences of *bekommen*-passive-subjects in spoken and written language. While the notion of reanalysis is often found as concomitant of grammaticalization phenomena, it will be argued that the term “grammaticalization” itself is problematic here, as the existence of a “grammaticalization channel” for a “recipient passive” in German is disputable.

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Anette Rosenbach

University of Düsseldorf / University of Paderborn

The nature of selection in evolutionary approaches to language change

Do 12.30–13.30, Raum: AR-A 1011

It has been claimed that there are general evolutionary processes underlying just any historically evolved complex system, subsuming both biological and cultural evolution – although operating quite differently in the respective domains (cf. e.g. Dawkins 1986, Hull 1988, Dennett 1995, Czikó 1995). Under this view, evolution occurs whenever we find

1. **VARIATION:** elements (or properties) vary,
2. **SELECTION:** one variant is (for whatever reason) ‘fitter’ than others, resulting over time in the spread of this variant, and
3. **REPLICATION:** ability of elements/properties to make copies of themselves.

This idea has sparked off a number of attempts to account for language development in terms of general evolutionary mechanisms in recent years e.g. Lass 1990, 1997; Kirby 1999; Haspelmath 1999; Croft 2000; Blevins 2004; Ritt 2004; Jäger forthc.; Wedel forthc.).

The fact of linguistic variation plays a central role in all these approaches, but it is still controversial how precisely variation should be conceptualised within an evolutionary framework of language. One case in point is the question of whether **SELECTION**, i.e. the process by which one variant is getting increasingly favoured on the cost of another one (or others), is exclusively social in nature, as claimed by Croft (2000), or whether functional factors play an important role in selection, too, as e.g. argued by Haspelmath (1999), Kirby (1999), Nettle (1999), Jäger (forthc.) or Seiler (forthc.).

In this talk I will identify ways of empirically deciding between these positions and present evidence from the literature challenging Croft’s (2000) view of the (exclusively) social nature of linguistic selection. At the same time I will show that this debate is (at least to a great extent) terminological in nature, as there appears to be considerable flexibility in the use and interpretation of terminology among scholars.

Ruth Kempson

King’s College London

Production Pressures, Syntactic Change, and Language Evolution

Fr 11.30–12.30, Raum: AR-A 1011

This paper argues that the shift from Latin free constituent word order and clitic clustering to the diverse Romance clitic systems with their rigid ordering relative to each other and to the verb can be seen as calcifications of alternative strategies for structure building that were the

underpinning of Latin free word order effects, as driven by the ever-present constraint that production costs have to be minimised.

The account is presented in the Dynamic Syntax framework (DS: Cann et al 2005): syntax is defined as progressive monotonic growth of trees constituting predicate-argument representations of denotational content, strictly taking words in order, with interpretation relative to context. The process enables “unfixed nodes” to be introduced in a tree whose relation to other nodes is underspecified, needing subsequent update within the construction process. DS is well suited to characterizing free word order, since a sequence of pre-verbal NPs can be seen as involving construction and decoration of argument nodes, with each node introduced as initially unfixed. There are structural constraints, eg only one unfixed node at a time (in all trees, nodes are uniquely identified by their relation to other nodes); so each unfixed node has to be enriched incrementally into a fixed tree relation, giving rise to a sequence of partial trees with argument nodes only, prior to parsing of the verb.

Production, like parsing, is defined in terms of growth of semantic representation, with tight coordination between the two activities. Diachronic changes can be seen as a shift in balance from general tree growth processes to lexically stored sequences of actions, allowing heterogeneous systems to develop. The subsequent change in clitic positioning relative to the verb (initially enclitic on some pre-verbal expression, subsequently pro-clitic on the verb) is due to sequenced steps of routinisation. Initial sequences of computational actions reflecting given-new pressures on pronoun placement became stored as lexical actions for the clitic, subsequently unified with actions for the verb. The varying cross-language clitic clusterings can be seen as calcifications of alternative tree-growth processes, some clitics decorating unfixed nodes (syncretism), unambiguous clitics decorating fixed nodes, and others in paired clusterings inducing sequenced argument nodes, each an alternative tree-construction strategy..

I conclude that DS opens up new potential in the study of language evolution. Unlike frameworks with independent syntax, semantics, morphology, in DS, syntactic, lexical and morphological-template specifications are all defined as constraints on growth of semantic representation, implemented in parsing and production. The path of evolution from conceptual system to the evolved natural language systems is thus shorter, confirming that language has progressively evolved from communication needs, a vehicle for establishing high-level coordination, in part ensured by inbuilt coordination of sub-parts of the evolved mechanism.

Frederick J. Newmeyer
University of Washington

Have the pressures shaping language remained constant over time?

Fr 12.30–13.30, Raum: AR-A 1011

I argue that cognitive factors affecting grammars were evolutionarily prior to communicative ones and that over historical time processing pressure has gradually assumed a greater role than pressure for iconicity. I take as a starting point the idea that the overall architecture of grammars derives more from early hominids’ cognitive abilities than from their communicative abilities. If such is correct, then we should see design features in grammars that arguably point to shaping by cognitive factors, yet which are irrelevant for — or even impede — opti-

mal communicative interaction among language users. And, indeed, such is the case. At the same time, grammars possess a multitude of properties irrelevant to cognition, but which enhance communication. Since we can actually observe the development of some of these properties in attested cases of language change (whereas the effects of the cognitive factors described above have remained stable), it seems reasonable to conclude that the shaping of language for communication followed its shaping for conceptualization.

Now let us turn to the relative influence of processing pressure (PP) and pressure for iconicity (PI) over time. I argue that the effects of PP have increased at the expense of the effects of PI. Given the assumption that the roots of syntactic structure are in conceptual representation, it follows that the effects of PI were probably more evident in early human language than today. PP would have begun to shape language only gradually over time. PP would certainly have been weaker at the beginning if — as seems plausible — subordination was a rarely used grammatical device in the earliest period of human language. If our illiterate ancestors had little or no subordination, then constraints on grammars such as subadjacency, whose origins lie in efficient parsing and which operate primarily in complex sentence types, would not have been manifest in early language. Indeed, it is generally the case that the longer the sentence (with or without subordination), the more PP-engendered displacements result in a departure from a one-to-one relationship between structure and meaning. If we can make the assumption that the mean length of utterance of the earliest humans was shorter than that of today's humans, then we have one more reason for concluding that the relative effects of PP have increased over time.

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AG 9: Abstracts

Mohammad Rasekh Mahand

Islamic Azad University, Hamedan, Iran

Information Structure in Persian and the evolution of -râ

Do 9.00–9.30, Raum: AR-B 2202

Persian is a relatively free word order language. The information focus in Persian is determined both by syntactic and prosodic constraints, while the contrastive focus is marked by marked syntactic structures, like clefts and pseudo-clefts, prosodic structure; using focal stress and morphological elements; ‘ke’ (that) when it is used to show the focus, ‘râ’ (definite marker) when it appears with non-objects, and focus adverbs.

The unmarked word order in Persian is SOV, with non-clause objects, and SVO with clauses acting as objects. The direct objects could have the particle *râ*, or they could appear without it. If they appear with *râ*, the unmarked order is like (1a), in which the indirect object is nearer to the verb. On the other hand, the direct objects without *râ* appear immediately before the verb in unmarked sentences (1b).

- (1) a. Nazanin ketâb-râ be Aryâ dâd.
 Nazanin book-râ to Aryâ gave-3rdSing
 Nazanin gave the book to Ali.
- b. Nazanin be Aryâ ketâb dâd.
 Nazanin to- Aryâ book gave-3reSing
 Lit: Nazanin gave book(s) to Ali.

As it is observed, when the direct object appears without *râ*, (1b), it could have generic meaning; thus, it could be singular or plural depending on the context. Karimi (2003) holds the same position regarding the different direct objects in Persian. Scrambling can alter the constituents’ orders in both of these sentences, but its application is different in these cases. This paper tries to account the different ways of indicating foci in Persian and to look at the different functions of postposition *râ* in the different historical periods of this language. Now, in Modern Persian *râ* is used to mark the definite direct objects, but its history is somehow different. It has marked the Ablative and Dative objects in different periods, but its role has changed and now it is mainly used to mark the Accusative objects. This grammatical change has some sequences for information structure change, discussed in this paper.

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Dejan Matić

University of Köln

Decline of Postverbal Topics in Serbo-Croat

Do 9.30–10.00, Raum: AR-B 2202

Like many other languages (cf. e.g. Myhill 1992, Matic 2003), Serbo-Croat has a structurally defined postverbal position for ratified topics, i.e. expressions denoting discourse referents whose topical status remains unchanged over longer stretches of discourse (cf. Lambrecht & Michaelis 1998). Ratified topics in SC are overt only when the perspective or the spatio-temporal discourse frame change. Consequently, sentences containing postverbal topic expressions occupy transitional positions in discourse and perform a number of well defined illocutionary, coherence-related and epistemic functions. Furthermore, they tend to be loosely associated with certain types of lexemes.

The proposed talk deals with the slow but steady decline in the use of postverbal topical expressions in the history of SC as reflected in the statistical data from successive diachronic stages of the language. Apart from the overall decline of the frequency of tokens, both the number of lexical items occurring in this construction and the number of discourse functions it fulfils has been constantly decreasing since the 14th century. The process seems to have gained special momentum in the course of the 19th century, so that in the present-day SC postverbal topic expressions occur mostly in certain half-formulaic illocutionary uses and with copular predicates. In addition, the construction is still a live option in certain literary registers, where it is used as an archaizing stylistic ornament.

An explanation for this phenomenon is offered in terms of a process I label *automatisation*, clearly distinct from grammaticalisation, whereby the hierarchical structure of a pragmatically marked construction is reversed: instead of the encoded assertional structure determining the discourse functions and the lexical filling of the construction, the latter gradually take over the determining role, so that certain discourse surroundings and certain lexical items automatically trigger the use of the construction, irrespective of the given information structure. Non-structural factors, here the influence of the Western European languages in the 19th century, may have played a role as well.

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Rolando Félix

University de Sonora, Mexico

Information structure, constituent order, and case marking in Warihío

Do 10.00–10.30, Raum: AR-B 2202

Warihío is a member of the Sonoran branch of the Uto-Aztecan family spoken in Mexico by 500 speakers. Langacker (1977) proposed an SOV order for Proto-Uto-Aztecan. Miller (1984) considers Warihío to be in the process of changing from an SOV to an SVO language, and Barreras (2000) proposed a change from SOV to VSO. I, rather, describe Warihío as a language with a pragmatically based flexible order with some strongly grammaticalized features of an SOV language such as verbal suffixes, postpositions, and a final copula.

Sentence (1) is a possible expression with a ditransitive verb:

- (1a) waní ihkóke-ru píipi sipichá tapaná obregón hustína
 John give-PFV.EV one dress yesterday Obregón Agustina
 'John gave Agustina a dress yesterday in Obregón.'

The AVTR sentence of (1a) may occur in all possible alternative orders with semantic/pragmatic contrasts:

- (1b) waní píipi sipichá ihkókeru hustína tapaná obregón ATVR
ihkókeru waní píipi sipichá hustína tapaná obregón VATR
ihkókeru píipi sipichá waní hustína tapaná obregón VTAR
tapaná waní ihkókeru píipi sipichá hustína obregón AVTR
obregón waní hustína ihkókeru píipi sipichá tapaná ARVT
hustína ihkókeru píipi sipichá tapaná obregón waní RVT
píipi sipichá hustína ihkókeru tapaná obregón waní TRVA

The verb *o'oráni* 'to plan'/'to try' is a verb that can take a dependent clause. The complex sentences with *o'oráni* as a main verb challenge the known more conservative SOV dependent constituent order clause (Bybee, 2002):

- (2) hustína [eči-m-ó] o'óra-ri [suunú ahpó pete-čí]
 Agustina plant-FUT-SUB try-IPFV corn 3SG.NS house-LOC
 'Agustina tried to plant corn in her yard.'

Warihío has no case marking for core nominals. The cognate object case marking *-ka* occurring in the determinants in Yaqui and Pima Bajo can be suffixed to a demonstrative in Warihío. This suffix is also taken as an object case mark by Barreras (1990) and Miller (1996). My claim is that such object case marking seems to be in process of change from a syntactic to a pragmatic function. In discourse, when a demonstrative accompanies a noun previously mentioned or identified-inferred, it takes the suffix *-ka*, it does not matter if the noun is in S,

A or P function or even in oblique (locative and instrumental) function (Félix Armendáriz, 2006):

- (3) eikó asi-ré=pu pu'-ká pete-čí
 then arrive=D.D D.D-ID house-loc
 '...then he arrived to the house
- (4) weikáoba ki=iyoeé-ka pu'-ká rootóre pu'-ká no'ó no'nó
 then NEG=cure-PTCP D.D-ID doctor D.D-ID ISG.NS father
 he didn't cure him, the doctor didn't cure my dad
- (5) kuu-é wepa-ká pu'-ká-e pu'-ká-e napawi-ré pu'-ká aaroso
 stick-INS hit-PTCP D.D-ID-INS D.D-ID-INS gather-PFV D.D-ID rice
 they hit it with a stick and got the rice.'

Warihío is a focus initial language. Languages of this type often have full sets of obligatory bounded pronouns (Mithun, 1992), feature absent in Warihío. In this work, I am concerned with the role of Focus in terms of Lambrecht (1994) and its relation to the change of the constituent order and case marking in Warihío.

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Carlotta Viti

University of Pisa

The information structure of the OVS order

Do 10.30–11.00, Raum: AR-B 2202

Word order change in the IE languages is traditionally described as a drift from a consistent SOV word order, which is assumed for PIE, to less consistent variations of it in the daughter languages (Lehmann 1974). The reconstruction of PIE as a SOV language finds a piece of evidence in Old Indian, where this order is prevalent (Delbrück 1878: 13). However, the frequency of SOV in Old Indian increases from Vedic to Classical Sanskrit, and therefore may be a secondary phenomenon, due to the areal pressure of the Dravidian languages (Friedrich

1976: 47), which have a strict SOV order, and exerted a strong influence on Old Indian since Vedic (Masica 1976).

In the Rig-Veda, all logically possible orders (SOV, SVO, VSO, VOS, OVS, and OSV) are found, albeit not in the same pragmatic contexts. With OVS, for example, the direct object represents a more salient piece of information with respect to the subject, in terms of humaneness, specificity, definiteness, and topicality, according to Silverstein's (1976) hierarchy. This function corresponds to the "inverse" system of the Algonquian languages. The fronting of the direct object for salient participants is typologically confirmed by languages which have a basic OVS order and an ergative alignment, such as Hixkaryana (Derbyshire 1985). In ergative languages, the patient is the real topic of discourse (Mallinson and Blake 1981: 109ff.). The information structure of clauses with the OVS order in Vedic suggests that we ought to interpret word order change from PIE to the daughter languages as the grammaticalization of an originally wide range of pragmatically determined word orders. Diachronically, the reduction and fixation of these orders followed a predictable path, whereby only those orders which represent unmarked pragmatic situations entrench. The daughter languages grammaticalize the orders SOV, SVO, and VSO, where the subject is fronted with respect to the object: in the prototypical transitive clause, a human agent acts on an inanimate patient, rather than the other way round (Hopper and Thompson 1980).

For the reconstruction of marginal types of information structure, the insights of the early Indo-Europeanists may be useful, since they acknowledged that alternative orders do not have the same meanings (Meillet 1921: 147). The challenge of modern linguistics is to integrate their observations with the empirical and theoretical findings of typology and discourse pragmatics.

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Christoph Gabriel & Esther Rinke

University of Osnabrück & University of Hamburg

Information packaging and the rise of clitic doubling in the history of Spanish

Do 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-B 2202

Modern Spanish displays doubling of certain object XPs by clitic pronouns. These instances of clitic doubling (CD) differ from the so-called clitic right dislocation structures (CLRD) in at least two respects: First, the latter display an intonational contour with a prosodic boundary separating the dislocated material from the core sentence and usually being followed by a

low plateau (1a). Second, in the former the object can be construed as a focus (1b), whereas in CLRD constructions Obj obligatorily forms part of the presupposition (1c).

- (1) a. Le encanta la ópera,)_{IP L%} a Juan L% (CLRD)
 b. Le encanta la ópera _F [a Juan]_F (CD, Obj = focus)
 c. *Le encanta la ópera, _F [a Juan]_F (CLRD, Obj ≠ focus)
 Le encanta _F [la ópera]_F, a Juan.
_F [Le encanta la ópera]_F, a Juan.

However, CD is only compulsory with experiencer and possessor arguments (2a-b) as well as with strong pronouns (2c); all the other issues are subject to optionality and considerable cross-dialectal variation.

- (2) a. Le encanta la ópera a Juan. vs. *Encanta la ópera a Juan. (experiencer)
 'John loves opera.'
 b. Le corté las uñas a Juan. vs. *Corté las uñas a Juan. (inalienable possessor)
 'I cut John's fingernails.'
 c. Lo conozco a él.
 'I know HIM.'

In our contribution, we claim that the two sentence types (CLRD and CD) are in close relationship insofar as the latter has evolved from the former through syntactic reanalysis. We will provide two types of arguments in order to support our hypothesis.

First, we will argue that the distribution of doubling in contemporary Spanish shows that despite of the fact that the postponed XP can be construed as a focus, inherently topical elements such as pronouns, definite XPs and proper nouns are more likely to undergo doubling than indefinite XPs (see the examples in (2)). We will base our argumentation on Lyons' (1999) analysis of definiteness and on the definiteness scale proposed by Aissen (2003).

Second, we will show that, with respect to the diachronic development, dislocation structures can already be found in early texts, whereas CD is a relatively new phenomenon becoming obligatory in the relevant contexts as late as the 20th century (Marcos Marín 1978, Eberenz 2000, Esbozo 1973). Since we lack reliable information concerning the prosodic realization of written sources, we have to draw on information structure in order to determine whether a given linear ordering should rather be interpreted as CLRD or as CD: Whenever the doubled XP represents focal material, the relevant reanalysis has already taken place.

With respect to the structural description we argue that the reanalysis of a CLRD as a CD structure follows the insights of derivational economy: While the former involve either an additional (remnant) movement operation (Cecchetto 1999) or Merge of additional functional categories (Belletti 2005), the latter can be derived as simple core sentences with the doubling clitic base-generated together with the full object XP in a so-called Big DP (Uriagereka 2005).

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Kristine Eide
University of Oslo

The reorganisation of information structure from Classical Portuguese (15th-18th century) to Modern Portuguese.

Interaction between prosody, word order and old vs. new information.
Do 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-B 2202

In this paper I shall argue that a change in the organisation of information structure was a result of a change in prosody that can be verified through the position of clitics.

At the end of the eighteenth century there was a change in the ordering of the constituents of the Portuguese clause. Classical Portuguese had an organisation somewhat similar to the Germanic V2 languages. There was only room for one constituent before the verb, usually a topic that contained old information. All other constituents, whether they contained old or new information, followed the verb. In the case of two topics, only the most deictic one would precede the verb. In modern Portuguese only new information that is focus may follow the verb. Both new and old information as well as two or more constituents may precede the verb.

Classical Portuguese: (Topic) – verb – old/new information – focus

Modern Portuguese: (Topic) – old/new information – verb – focus

This change should be seen in relation to a change in the placement of clitic pronouns that took place before the change in information structure. Before 1750, the placement of these elements was mainly preverbal, occurring between the topic and the verb. However, the clitics could not occur sentence-initially, and would be enclitic to the verb in verb-initial clauses. This pattern changed around 1750, when the clitics became more and more post verbal. This change in the position of clitics suggests a change in the prosodic structure of the sentence. Classical Portuguese had sentence initial stress, and the clitic would follow the first stressed element, even when this element was only a conjunction such as *e* - 'and'. Modern Portuguese has a different stress pattern, where non-stressed elements, such as subjects that are background information occur preverbally, and the clitics follow the verb, even when the verb is not clause-initial.

While it has been suggested that a reorganisation of Topic – Comment structure to an SVO structure comes about as a result of reanalysis of the topic position to a subject position, the fact that the change in the phonological stress pattern precedes the change in the informational structure pattern suggests that it is the loss of sentence-initial stress which opens up for non-topic elements to precede the verb and thus causes the word order pattern to change.

Melani Wratil
University of Düsseldorf

**The development of the imperative V-to-C-movement
in the West Germanic and Romance Languages**

Do 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-B 2202

It is a well known fact that the imperative verbs of the modern West Germanic and modern Romance languages are characterized by their being attracted by the features of the functional head C°. In this they distinguish themselves from the imperative verbs of the vast majority of the other language groups and even from the imperative verbs of the early periods of the West Germanic and Romance languages which end up in INFL. But how can we account for the special imperative V-to-C-movement of the today's West Germanic and Romance languages and how could it arise? I will argue that the imperative V-to-C-movement results from the establishment of V2-patterns. In my view it has to be defined as V1-residue in all languages that have left behind their V2-period.

As Old Germanic and Old Romance data of various sentence types illustrate, V2-structures began to prevail as soon as fronted focus phrases are reanalysed as the scope marking specifier of a new functional projection CP while the corresponding finite verbs that immediately follow them in accordance with 2P-constraints (cf. Harris & Campbell 1995), are reinterpreted as the related head C. Even before topicalization also triggers V2-effects in those languages, V1-clauses arise (cf. Kiparsky 1995). And, as I will show, they result from focalisation processes, too. This is first manifested in the yes/no-interrogative clauses of the Old West Germanic and Old Romance languages. Their finite verb which represents the head element of the inquired information moves on its own into the focus domain. There it constitutes a spec-head-relationship with the non-overt interrogative operator located in SpecC forming a V1-structure. In imperative clauses a similar head movement takes place shortly after that. Since the imperative predication is introduced as a new information that brings about a directive relation with a future action at the deontic level, the imperative main verb moves to C establishing a spec-head-configuration with an imperative null-operator base generated in SpecC.

Inspecting newer data it can be observed that imperative verb movement to C becomes fixed during the increasing stabilization of V2-structures. Notably, it resists every syntactic change from V2 to uniform SVO orders. I will argue that this is attributed to the fact that the input data to which the learner is exposed in the languages concerned usually contain neither any embedded imperative clauses nor any overt topicalized imperative subjects. As therefore the functional head C° has become the obligatory landing site for imperative verb movement, its maximal projection CP is reanalysed as inflectional mood phrase.

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Katrin Axel

University of Saarland

The parataxis-to-hypotaxis-hypothesis revisited:
some counterevidence from the history of German subordinate clauses

Fr 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-B 2202

In many diachronic approaches towards clause-combing it has been claimed that hypotactic structures have developed from paratactic structures. This is true not only for the traditional descriptively-oriented studies (e.g. Müller & Frings ²1963), but also for many theoretical investigations, be they couched in generative (e.g. Lenerz 1984, Roberts & Roussou 2003) or in grammaticalization frameworks (e.g. Lehmann 1984, König van der Auwera 1988). In this talk, I am going to present some case studies from the history of German which show that this standard scenario often falls short of the empirical facts. More precisely, I will deal with the origin of declarative complement clauses, with the development of adverbial clauses, and with the history of so-called V2 relative clauses. As to complement clauses, I will demonstrate that the relevant OHG data have information-structural and word order properties which are not consistent with the hypothesis that the *dass*-clause originated from two juxtaposed main clauses connected by the cataphoric demonstrative pronoun *thaz* (i.e. of the type: *ich weiß das: er kommt* ‘I know that: he comes’). Regarding adverbial clauses, I will argue that they had already acquired the status of subordinate clauses in OHG even though they were not syntactically embedded into their matrix clauses until the Early New High German period, a phenomenon which has often been mistaken as parataxis. Again, the major pieces of evidence are provided by aspects of information structure (notably the question of main clause phenomena and of separate focus-background structures) and by verb placement. Finally, in my investigation of V2 relatives I will point out that the main-clause word order correlates with specific semantic and information-structural properties that were already present in OHG and have persisted throughout the history of German until the present-day (cf. Gärtner 2002).

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Roland Hinterhölzl
University of Berlin

Information Structure and Word order Variation in Early Germanic

Fr 12.00-12.30, Raum: AR-B 2202

In this paper I will discuss the impact of deviations from the Latin original in one of the largest prose test of the OHG-period, namely the Tatian translation. I will show that these deviations are quite numerous and systematic, as has also been pointed out by Dittmer & Dittmer (1998). Contrary to D&D, however, I will present evidence that these deviations not only go towards the New High German syntax but consistently also deviate from it and reveal an independent system, in which word order is determined by information-structural properties. Furthermore, I will discuss the impact of Behaghels (1932) Gesetz der wachsenden Glieder and show that it can be derived as a correlate of the particular information-structural restriction, that govern word order in OHG. It will be shown that OHG exhibits postverbal constituents which can not be assumed to be derived via extraposition. I will argue that the deviations indicate that OHG had two different focus positions, a preverbal one and a postverbal one, and explain the different word orders within a syntactic theory of focus that is familiar from Yiddish (cf. Diesing 1997).

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Thorbjörg Hróarsdóttir
University of Tromsø

Prosodic properties and OV order

Fr 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-B 2202

The aim of this paper is to present a new analysis of OV orders in Older Icelandic (OI), making use of remnant movements. With regard to the word order within (and out of) the VP, OI differs from Modern Icelandic in three major aspects:

- a. Vfin ... object - Vaux - Vmain
- b. Vfin ... Vaux - object - Vmain
- c. Vfin ... (object) - Vmain - (*object) - Vaux - (object)

In our analysis, the derivation of OV orders in OI is accounted for without any reference to head movement. Four main points will be made: First, the derivation of OV necessarily (obligatorily) involves VP-extraction. This is the crucial difference between OV and VO orders, and therefore also the key for the grammar change (loss of OV). Second, DPs behave differently according to their type: Light DPs and DPs with old information (unfocused DPs) have to move to a special position, outside the VP-domain, and higher than NEG. We call this position Spec, AgrOP. However, this is now a position for specific DPs, rather than a case-checking position (see also Bobaljik & Thráinsson 1998). Heavy DPs and DPs

with new information do not have to check this specific-feature, hence they do not move to Spec, AgrOP, but are left within the VP-domain, lower than NEG. Third, the remnant vP, containing at least the finite verb, obligatorily moves to Spec, FP (in the CP-domain, across all complements). Finally, VP/vP-movement cannot take place with the DP inside. Along with Mahajan (2003), Biberauer and Richards (2006), we assume that some material (crucially always the DP and never the verb) has left vP/VP prior to their relevant movements. However, after being evacuated, the DP may be pied-piped along with the VP when it is extracted.

The preposing of the remnant finite vP will always mask the object movement, deriving VO word order only, as long as no VP-extraction has taken place. This hypothesis is able to account for all the various attested pure and mixed word order patterns in Icelandic, besides providing an account for the diachronic development, explaining the grammar change in question in terms of a single parameter change. Given this remnant hypothesis, all the various OV word order would disappear as soon as the possibility of VP-extraction was lost. In other words, the remnant finite vP will always necessarily contain all the non-finite verbs in addition to the finite verb, and the preposing of this remnant vP will always mask the object movement, deriving VO word order only.

The loss of the additional movement, the option of VP-extraction, is further related to information structure: that is, associated with the difference in behaviour stated between unfocused (light/old information) DPs and focused (heavy/new information) DPs. We point out both an empirical and a theoretical difference with regard to focused versus unfocused objects. First, unfocused (light/old information) DPs more often occurred in a preverbal (OV) position in OI than focused (heavy/new information) DPs. The frequency of preverbal pronouns (which are both light and are encoded with old information) drops spectacularly from the seventeenth century onwards. At the same time, there is a major drop in the frequency of DPs in general associated with old information. Second, in our hypothesis, unfocused (light/old information) DPs move to a different position than focused (heavy/new information) DPs. While the unfocused DPs must move out of the VP-domain (to Spec, AgrOP in the functional domain), focused DPs are left within the VP-domain where they must interact with VP-extractions in the derivation of OV word order. Our theory correctly predicts the OI distinction between [Vmain - Vaux - DP] and *[Vmain - Vaux - pronoun], together with the fact that the object in the word order patterns [DP - Vmain - Vaux] and [DP - Vaux - Vmain] is usually a personal pronoun or a definite noun.

This indicates that the cue for the loss of OV word order in OI was expressed through information structure, or prosodic properties associated with the different types of DPs.

Biberauer, Theresa, and Marc Richards. 2006. "True optionality: when the grammar doesn't mind". In Cedric Boeckx (ed.): *Minimalist essays*, 35-67. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Bobaljik, Jonathan D. and Höskuldur Thráinsson. 1998. "Two heads aren't always better than one". *Syntax* 1: 37-71.

Mahajan, Anoop. 2003. "Word order and (remnant) VP movement". In Simin Karimi (ed.): *Word Order and Scrambling*, 217-237. Oxford: Blackwell.

Marit R. Westergaard
University of Tromsø - CASTL

Cue-based Acquisition and Information Structure Drift

Fr 13.00–13.30, Raum: AR-B 2202

Within a cue-based model of language acquisition and change (e.g. Lightfoot 2006), this paper argues that patterns of information structure can be a factor causing word order change. Examples are taken from mixed grammars which allow two subject or object positions. In such mixed systems, children are exposed to the cue for a particular word order, e.g. OV or verb-second (V2), in only some of the relevant contexts in the primary linguistic data. However, according to Lightfoot, a cue must be relatively robustly expressed in the input – otherwise children may ignore it and the corresponding structure disappears from the language. In mixed grammars where the syntax allows two word orders, patterns of information structure tend to govern the choice of the two (see e.g. Bresnan and Nikitina 2003). This has been argued by several scholars for historical data, e.g. Hróarsdóttir (2004) on the choice of OV vs. OV in Icelandic up to the beginning of the 19th century, or Westergaard (2005a) on V2 vs. non-V2 in declaratives in Old and Middle English (OE/ME). The order OV was chosen in Icelandic if the object was given information (often a pronoun), while VO was used if the object conveyed new information (often a full DP). Likewise, in OE/ME, non-V2 (XSV) was preferred if the subject was informationally given (often a pronoun) and V2 (XVS) if the subject was focused or new information (often a full DP). A further example is the two subject positions found in embedded clauses in OE (above and below certain adverbs), discussed in van Kemenade and Los (2006). Again, the higher subject position is preferred when the subject is informationally given (often a pronoun) and the lower one when the subject is new (often a full DP). Such patterns are also found in synchronic data, e.g. in the optional V2 in *wh*-questions in present-day Norwegian dialects, discussed in Westergaard (2005b) and argued there to be a stage in a diachronic development towards non-V2.

These patterns of information structure may gradually cause a statistical shift in the frequency of a particular cue in the input to children. It is commonly assumed that subjects tend to be given information, while objects more often express new information. Investigating a Norwegian corpus of child-directed speech, this paper shows that this is indeed the case in the input to children. While e.g. approximately 85% of all subjects are pronouns, the situation is reversed for objects, which are expressed by pronouns less than 30% of the time. This means that in systems allowing two subject positions, there should be a natural increase in the pattern that is preferred for given subjects, e.g. non-V2 or the higher subject position in embedded clauses in the history of English. Conversely, in mixed OV/VO systems, information structure should gradually cause a higher frequency of VO. While other factors (e.g. dialect contact) may reverse such changes, the paper shows that in the examples at hand, the direction of the historical change corresponds to the prediction of this information structure drift.

Bresnan, Joan and Tatiana Nikitina. 2003. 'On the gradience of the dative alternation.' Ms., Stanford University.

- Hróarsdóttir, Thorbjörg. 2004. Cues and expressions. *Nordlyd* 32.1: *Tromsø Working Papers in Language Acquisition*, 135-155.
- Kemenade, Ans van and Bettelou Los. 2006. 'Discourse adverbs and clausal syntax in Old and Middle English.' In Ans van Kemenade and Bettelou Los (eds.), *The Handbook of the History of English*, 224-248. Malden, MA and Oxford: Blackwell.
- Lightfoot, David. 2006. *How New Languages Emerge*. Cambridge University Press.
- Westergaard, Marit R. 2005a. 'Norwegian child language and the history of English: The interaction of syntax and information structure in the development of word order.' In Kevin McCafferty, Tove Bull and Kristin Killie (eds.), *Contexts - Historical, Social, Linguistic. Studies in Celebration of Toril Swan*, 293-410. Bern: Peter Lang.
- Westergaard, Marit R. 2005b. 'Optional word order in *wh*-questions in two Norwegian dialects: A diachronic analysis of synchronic variation.' *Nordic Journal of Linguistics* 28.2, 269-296.

Ans van Kemenade

Radboud University Nijmegen

Information structure and syntax in Old and Middle English

Fr 13.30–14.00, Raum: AR-B 2202

In this paper, I will present an in-depth discussion of Old and Middle English word order. The three main points of the paper will be the following

- Old English clause structure is organised in terms of discourse domains, some of which are clearly marked off by a class of elements that function as discourse particles. It will be argued that the prime function of these particles (e.g. þa, þonne, nu, eac, la) is to signal the separation between discourse-anaphoric elements in the clause and other elements (e.g. scrambled and focussed elements). Discourse anaphoric elements include all pronouns, in particular also demonstrative pronouns, which, beside marking definiteness in the Noun Phrase, can ensure specific reference to a NP in the discourse. Extensive qualitative and quantitative evidence will be presented, based on the York Corpus of Old English and the Penn-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Middle English2, to show the intra-clausal and inter-clausal relationships as signalled in this discourse organization. In the transition to Middle English, the discourse system as presented for Old English undergoes profound changes, and it will be argued that the result of these changes is a more clearly syntactic organization of the clause. I will address the question of how and why this may have happened.
- Some detailed evidence for Middle English will be presented. My hypothesis is that a number of the relics of Old English 'discoursy' word orders are reinterpreted as being more purely syntactically defined. Relic OV word orders of various types show interesting regional variations that are more readily definable in syntactic terms than in discourse terms.
- The upshot of the discussion of the first two points is that the transition from Old English to Middle English is quite a drastic one (pace the emphasis on its gradualness in the literature on the loss of OV word order. The data and analysis presented here do justice to what gradualness there is in the transition from Old to Middle English word order patterns (by showing how the surface patterns are related), yet make it clear that there is a fundamental underlying shift from a more discourse-driven organization to a more syntax-driven organization

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AG 10: Abstracts

Sergey Avrutin
Utrecht University

Reading between headlines: Encoding information in syntax and discourse

Mi 14.30–15.30, Raum: AR-B 2205

Children and agrammatic Broca's aphasics are notorious for the minimal structures of their utterances. Occasional omissions of functional categories, such as articles and tense, have attracted significant attention of researchers, and the theories abandon. The most characteristic feature of the existing approaches, however, is their attempt to explain the absence of certain linguistic elements as evidence for a qualitatively different type of knowledge these populations possess. Children, for example, are claimed to either possess multiple grammars, or to lack certain linguistic constraints due to the maturation of their knowledge. Aphasic speakers are argued to have lost parts of the syntactic tree or to have an altered linguistic representation. There are several reasons for not being satisfied with the existing theories of incomplete output in these populations:

1. Omissions are optional: both children and aphasic speakers do produce, occasionally, correct utterances.
2. Similarities between the two populations are not straightforwardly explained by any of the existing knowledge-based theories.
3. Explanation of the cross-linguistic differences (e.g. Dutch vs. Italian) regarding the rate of omissions in both populations requires additional theory-internal assumptions.
4. Utterances with omitted functional categories are not ungrammatical as they are observed in special registers of adult unimpaired speech.

In this presentation, I will focus on the optional omission of articles with a specific emphasis on (4): I will discuss recent results obtained by Joke De Lange and myself on the comparison of the omission of articles in Dutch, German, English and Italian child speech and newspaper headlines. As will become clear, the omission pattern in newspapers has a striking similarity to that of child speech. I will provide an explanation of these results in terms of the model of syntax-discourse interface and a competition between the two systems used for encoding information. The main claim is that the morphosyntactic route for encoding information in children (and Broca's aphasics) is "weak" and therefore is susceptible to losing completion with the discourse route. The cross-linguistic difference mentioned above is due to the fact that lexical retrieval (the first logically necessary step for providing a non-minimal structure) has different costs in different languages, as evidenced by on-line experimentation with adult unimpaired speakers. The child brain matures so that it becomes capable of retrieving lexical material first in a least costly language, and then in a more costly one. In the case of newspaper headlines, the discourse route of encoding information is given an intended preference due to the specific "reader-oriented" nature of this register. Overall, however, the resulting output is similar in child language and newspaper headlines as it manifests avoidance of mor-

phosyntactic route (hence minimalization of efforts necessary to build a syntactic structure) at the expense of extra use of the discourse channel of encoding information.

Maria Garraffa
Università di Siena

On Agreement and Movement:
Minimal structure in a non-fluent speaker
Mi 15.30–16.00, Raum: AR-B 2205

An Italian aphasic speaker judges the grammaticality of items inducing agreement errors caused by attraction. Attraction occurs when a word, situated in between the elements sharing a relation and mismatching in the relevant features, attracts agreement (as 1b).

- (1) X ... Z ... Y
 [$\varphi_{\text{Singular}}$] [φ_{Plural}] [$\varphi_{\text{Singular}}$]
 a. The boat of the American soldiers leaves in the fog
 b. *The boat of the American soldiers leave in the fog

The experiment involves post-verbal subjects (as in *Le navi partono/ Partono le navi*, lit. *The boats leave/leave the boat*), agreement errors in attraction configurations in linear precedence (as in *La nave dei soldati parte/Parte la nave dei soldati* lit. *The boat of the soldiers leaves/Leaves the boat of the soldiers*) and in c-command configurations (as in *La nave le trasporta/Le trasporta la nave*, lit. *The boat them carries/ Them carries the boat*).

The results present a fragile computation of agreement in VS sentences. In VS structures, Agreement is established only under Agree. The configurational verification in a local Spec/ head phrase is not available (as expressed in 2).

- (2) a. DP...AGR → syntactic checking
 b. AGR...DP → specific property of the system

Non-local configurations are evidence of possible fluctuations of the grammatical system, much interesting to test in neurolinguistic experiments.

The aphasic subject shows a clear attraction effect in [S-PP]-V configurations, as in 1. The effect was significantly higher than the pattern obtained in the adult system (4-9%). The performance on this task is at chance level (47,5%), comparable to the well-attested deficit in comprehension of non-canonical sentences.

More interesting, the patient (unlike the French adults tested in Frank et al., 2006) does not show any attraction with a clitic intervener. This fact might look surprising since the clitic intervenes linearly and hierarchically. Crucially, Null-effect was found in Spanish adults (Antón-Méndez, 1996). In French, like in Italian but not in Spanish, the clitic is an active element for object agreement. This is visible in participle agreement with a preverbal clitic.

- (3) Les pommes, je les ai mangées
 Le mele le ho mangiate
 (4) Las manzanas las he comido [No Agr]
 The apples, I them have eaten

The absence of attraction effects with object clitic in Spanish and in this Italian aphasic can be imputable to absence of a fully-fledged AgrOP intervening between the subject and the verb. A damaged system selects Minimal configurations compatible with grammatical principles.

Antón-Méndez (1996) *Clitics and attraction errors*. M.A. thesis University of Arizona.

Franck, Frauenfelder, Glassi, Rizzi (2006) *Agreement and movement*. Cognition.

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Nino Grillo

Università di Siena & Utrecht institute of Linguistics OTS

Locality effects as evidence for minimal structure

Mi 16.30–17.00, Raum: AR-B 2205

According to the Relativized Minimality approach to locality (RM, see Rizzi 1990, 2002; Starke 2001 a. o.), a local structural relation cannot hold between X and Y (in 1) if Z is a potential bearer of the relevant relation and Z intervenes between X and Y

(1) ... X ... Z ... Y ...

RM e.g. predicts that Weak Island [WI] are banned as instances of movement of an element of the Q type (in Rizzi's 2002 terminology) over another Q (*wh-*, *Neg*, *Foc...*). Following Starke (2002), selective extractability from WI [eWI] responds to the same principle: an additional property distinguishing the moved element from any intervener is required ('SQ' a subset feature of Q encoding specificity in Starke's terminology). eWI can thus be interpreted as signaling the presence/absence of the SQ-feature on the relevant XP. More generally it is possible to infer the richness of featural make-up of a syntactic element by its ability to move crossing intervening elements. This line of reasoning is used here to derive selective deficitarian comprehension in agrammatic Broca's aphasia and more specifically well attested canonicity effects (for an overview see Grodzinsky 1999 a.o.). We claim that a (temporal or permanent) reduction of linguistic processing capacities can affect the proper activation of some features of the set normally associated with syntactic phrases thus potentially compromising the possibility to construct an otherwise legal configuration. A faster than normal decay of e.g. *wh*-features should compromise the possibility to move an object NP over the intervening subject in an object relative, the absence of the relevant feature making it impossible for RM to 'see' any difference between the moved and the intervening NP. The locality violation induced by the impoverishment impedes correct θ -role assignment and leads to agrammatic comprehension. The same argument can be applied to derive comprehension patterns in the table below.

<i>Above chance performance</i> (no DP crossing)	<i>Chance performance</i> (Subject DP crossing)
Subject clefts	Object clefts
<i>Subject relatives</i>	Object relatives
<i>Actives</i>	Passives
Subject Control	<i>Object Control</i>
Datives	<i>Double Object</i>
Subject wh-	Object wh-
<i>SVO Hebrew actives</i>	OSV-OVS Hebrew actives
<i>Unscrambled</i>	Scrambled
<i>Adjectival Passives</i>	Verbal Passives

Jana Häussler

University of Konstanz

Minimal Structure in DP-Parsing

Mi 17.00–17.30, Raum: AR-B 2205

Human sentence parsing has been claimed to follow principles of minimality. In case of structural ambiguities, the phrase structure being less complex seems to be preferred. This intuition is captured by principles like Minimal Attachment (Frazier, 1987) or Minimal Everything (Inoue & Fodor, 1995). This paper addresses minimality with regard to phrase structure building on encountering a determiner.

The German determiner *die* can introduce a DP or form a DP of its own. Furthermore bare plural nouns form a DP. Therefore every sequence „*dass die* Plural-Noun“ is ambiguous: it can either be a single DP with a determiner and a noun, as in (1b), or two DPs, as in (1a).

- (1) a. Der Lehrer meint, dass die Bücher lesen, die viel Phantasie haben.
the teacher thinks that the books read who much imagination have
b. Der Lehrer meint, dass die Bücher gelesen werden, die die Phantasie anregen.
the teacher thinks that the books read are which the imagination stimulate

On encountering the determiner *die*, the parser constructs a DP. The following noun *Bücher* can then be integrated into this DP or form a second DP. Thus, the parser has to choose between one complex DP or two simple DPs. The two-DP analysis is less complex, not only in terms of phase structure, but also in terms of further expectations and focus. Analysing *die* as an independent DP requires an upcoming restrictor like the relative clause in (1a). Thus, the single-DP analysis should be strongly preferred. To test this prediction, a self-paced reading experiment was run using sentences like (1) and unambiguous control sentences like (2).

- (2) a. Der Lehrer meint, dass die Leute Bücher lesen, die viel Phantasie haben.
the teacher thinks that the people books read who much imagination have
b. Der Lehrer meint, dass Bücher gelesen werden, die die Phantasie anregen.
the teacher thinks that books read are which the imagination stimulate

Experiment 1 confirms the expectation of a single-DP preference. Reading times at the disambiguating verb and all following regions are longer in the two-DP conditions, slightly in the unambiguous condition and substantially in the ambiguous condition. In the following region (the first half of the relative clause), ambiguity and structure interact: ambiguous sentences have always longer reading times than corresponding unambiguous sentences, but this difference is much stronger in the two-DP conditions. In other words, the single-DP reading is preferred whereas ambiguous two-DP sentences elicit a garden-path.

A further self-paced reading study was run to cut apart the contribution of phrase structure complexity and expectations due to focus. If we replace *die* ('the') by the inherently focused *diejenigen* ('those') an upcoming restrictor is required in both analyses. Therefore any preferences for the single DP-reading have to be attributed to structural simplicity. Experiment 2 compared *die* and *diejenigen*, revealing that the garden-path effect is diminished in the *diejenigen*-condition. I will discuss these results with regard to the interaction of parsing and interpretative processes, and more specifically, the contributions of phrase structure and focus to minimality.

Tully Thibeau

University of Montana

Effects of NP-Islands on Native and Non-native Speakers of English

Mi 17.30–18.00, Raum: AR-B 2205

UG is a generative syntactic theory not designed to explicitly account for non-native, or second language (L2) development (Flynn, 1998). Even so, Second Language Acquisition (SLA) appropriates UG to study whether and how much a language faculty of this form guides adult language learning. Several studies investigate one grammatical operation absent in learners' native language systems (L1) but present in the system of native speakers using learners' L2 and subtle enough to be imperceptible in L2 input (White, 2003). Phenomena like binding and subadjacency tap L2-learner sensitivity to applicable constraints (White and Juffs, 1998; Thomas, 1991), suggesting a means of access to UG because this sensitivity of L2 learners cannot be attributed to native language knowledge (not present), or instruction (not taught), or general problem-solving mechanisms (not exhibited in perceptual signals).

Such findings should be of concern for issues related to SLA as well as minimality. As for the latter, a structural configuration containing anaphor and antecedent was minimized in Binding theory; prior to that, conditions determined this local domain according to the presence or absence of grammatical properties Tense or Subject (applicable to NP-traces). SLA studies show that, among L2 learners, the presence or absence of morphological forms for these grammatical properties provide a more precise calculation of the binding domain than the former one using the syntactic relation Government (Bennet and Progovac, 1998). Once Movement was subsumed under the generalization Barrier, Government constrained Wh-traces, too, a change in the theory with consequences for SLA's research agenda:

Pre-Barriers, Subadjacency was construed such that the hypotheses posed for UG's support of L2 development were not supported (Schachter, 1989; Bley-Vroman, Felix and Ioup, 1988), but in post-Barriers subadjacency constitutes a weak Barrier violation as opposed to the

ERP's strong violation, a distinction L2 learners exhibit (Epstein, Flynn and Martohardjono, 1996).

Pre- and post-Barriers often serve as the theoretical model (i.e., P&P) for hypotheses about L2 development. P&P's treatment of Wh-trace was important to experimental design because learners whose L1 lacked a grammatical operation (no Wh-movement) suited tests for it in their L2. Part one of the study is a grammaticality task testing subjects for types of Wh-movement (from NP-Islands included) and well-formed declarative counterparts, forming a two-by-two factorial: Subjects either pass or fail two tests (knowledge of subadjacency and syntax); should L2 learners have a means to access UG, then they would pass both tests at the rate of native speakers (Schachter, 1988). Part two is a response-time measure to supplement the grammaticality judgment task as a way to view on-line processing constraints that appear to provide more revealing information about how subjects make judgments (Cook 1990).

Although island effects are suitable objects of study because they respect constraints on minimal domains, English NP-islands are problematic because not every instance produces an effect, so SLA studies have considered them grammatical and ungrammatical (Li, 1998; White and Juffs, 1998). Results relate to a plausible role of Minimal Link (Chomsky, 1995) in L2 development.

Dietmar Roehm & Hubert Haider

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Minimal structure in morphosyntactic processing: the case of particle verbs

Mi 18.00–18.30, Raum: AR-B 2205

We present two ERP studies examining the correlates of structural complexity in German. One of the commonly held assumptions in the sentence processing literature is that the reanalysis towards a more complex syntactic structure engenders a P600 ERP-effect. However, we show that this claim cannot be upheld if complexity is defined in the number of syntactic nodes (or other metrics). Specifically, we contrasted two types of verbs following an unambiguously marked initial object: prefix verbs (e.g. *bearbeiten*, 'work on', 1) and particle verbs (e.g. *abbestellen*, 'cancel', 2). The former can be a finite verb form and can thus fill the obligatory position for a finite verb following an initial constituent in a German main clause (1a). By contrast, the latter can only be interpreted as an infinitival verb forming part of a preposed verb phrase (2b) (hence the ungrammaticality of 2a). Under the assumption that the processing system always attempts to build minimal well-formed structures as defined in terms of the number of nodes, a string such as "Den Katalog *abbestellen* ..." should engender increased processing costs at the position of the verb in comparison to the identical structure with a verb such as „*bearbeiten*“, because it calls for a reanalysis towards a complex initial constituent (a fronted verb phrase encompassing an object and an infinitival verb form). However, this expected difference between the two verb types did not emerge. Rather, a P600 effect was observable only when the particle verbs were unambiguously marked as finite and thereby forced to occupy the (unlicensed) main clause verb position in an ungrammatical sentence otherwise analogous to (2a). Furthermore, at the position of the postverbal subject, a P600

was observable for ‘ambiguous’ particle verbs (2a) in comparison to prefix verbs (1a). In contrast, subject-verb number agreement violations elicited a biphasic LAN/P600 pattern. The findings are discussed in the framework of the eADM (Bornkessel & Schlesewsky, 2006).

- (1) a. Den Antrag bearbeiten alle/*jeder selbst.
[the application]-ACC work-on all/everybody self
‘All of them/*everybody work on the application by themselves.’
- b. Den Antrag bearbeiten muss jeder selbst.
[the application]-ACC work-on must everybody self
‘Everybody must work on the application by himself.’
- (2) a. *Den Katalog abbestellen alle/jeder selbst.
[the catalogue]-ACC cancel all/everybody self
- b. Den Katalog abbestellen muss jeder selbst.
[the catalogue]-ACC cancel must everybody self
‘Everybody must cancel (their subscription to) the catalogue by himself.’

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**Minimality as the ultimate universal:
Neurotypological evidence from real time comprehension**

Do 9.00–10.00, Raum: AR-B 2205

A substantial portion of the research in psycholinguistics has been devoted to exploring the nature and mechanisms of incremental processing and particularly to addressing the question of how interpretation can be maximised even in the face of incomplete or ambiguous input information. Among the many strategies that have been proposed in this regard (see Mitchell, 1994, for an overview), a recurring idea in psycholinguistic theory has been that the processing system is driven by simplicity-based criteria (e.g. de Vincenzi, 1991; Frazier, 1978; Gibson, 1998; Gorrell, 1995). As a consequence, each processing step constructs the simplest possible representation, thereby resolving potential ambiguities by adopting the simplest analysis. In view of these various simplicity-based approaches, Fodor and Inoue (Fodor, 1998; Inoue & Fodor, 1995) proposed that online comprehension proceeds according to a meta-principle which they termed *Minimal Everything*.

In this paper, we present evidence for the application of a generalised simplicity-based strategy which we refer to as ‘Minimality’ (Bornkessel & Schlesewsky, 2006). On the basis of neurophysiological findings on the processing of a range of languages (e.g. German, Japanese, Turkish, Chinese), we will argue that Minimality applies at several hierarchically ordered levels of processing. Here, we will focus on two levels and their interaction with the Minimality principle: the phrase structure level (always assume a minimal syntactic structure) and the interpretive, relational level (always assume a minimal interpretation, e.g. prefer intransitive interpretations with only one participant over those with more participants).

We assume that the Minimality principle itself is universal, but that its application is crucially constrained by the properties of the particular language being processed. In this way, the interaction between language-specific requirements regarding the different levels of representation and the Minimality principle can account for a wide range of processing phenomena across languages. For example, these architectural assumptions derive the finding of a “subject preference” even in languages without an obvious structural or frequency-based motivation for such a preference (pro-drop languages such as Japanese and Turkish). At the same time, they account for cross-linguistic variation with respect to the observation of increased processing costs at the position of an unambiguously marked initial object.

Petra Augurzky
University of Marburg

Effects of prosodic phrasing on structural ambiguity

Do 10.00–10.30, Raum: AR-B 2205

Numerous studies on sentence comprehension have shown that prosodic phrasing can affect the interpretation of ambiguous structures (for an overview, see Cutler et al., 1997). However, from a neurophysiological perspective, it is still an open issue during which processing phase prosodic information is taken into account. Initial evidence from Japanese suggests that the occurrence of prosodic boundaries might be used to predict the argument structure of a following verb (Wolff et al., submitted). More specifically, it has been proposed that overt prosodic cues might override a parsing preference for one-argument structures, which is attributed to a more general principle of Minimality (see Bornkessel & Schlesewsky, 2006, for the notion of Minimality).

Moreover, it has been suggested that the Minimality principle also applies at the relational (interpretive) level – in incremental processing, intransitive structures involving only one referent are favoured over transitive structures involving two or more referents (Wolff et al., submitted; Demiral et al., submitted). This preference is mirrored in an N400 component on a DP following a nominative-marked argument, suggesting increased processing cost associated with the revision of an initially assigned intransitive template (see also Bornkessel et al., 2004, for German data).

In order to test whether prosodic phrasing is immediately used to predict the valency of a following verb, we carried out an ERP experiment in German. Analogous to Japanese, German is a head-final language and allows testing the preferred template establishment independent of verb information. The example in (1) is ambiguous between a one-referent reading and a 2-referent reading. In the former, the second DP is part of a complex possessive DP, whereas in the latter, the second DP is an argument of the verb. The sentences in (2) are unambiguously case-marked on the second determiner – thus in (2a), only a one-referent reading is possible and in (2b), only a two-referent reading is possible. Prosodic phrasing was either compatible with a one-referent reading (late boundary) or with a two-referent reading (early boundary).

- (1) ... dass der Optiker # / Ø der Sängerin # / Ø ...
 ... that the optician the_{GEN/DAT} singer ...
- (2) a. ... dass der Optiker # / Ø des Sängers # / Ø ...
 ... that the optician the_{GEN} singer
 b. ... dass der Optiker # / Ø dem Sänger # / Ø ...
 ... that the optician the_{DAT} singer

In the early boundary condition, an N400 was observed both for ambiguous sentences and for datives as compared to genitives, suggesting processing cost associated with the establishment of a (non-minimal) transitive template. No such effect was observed for the late boundary condition.

In sum, our results suggest that, comparable to Japanese, relational Minimality holds in German. Prosodic phrasing, analogous to overt Case marking, can be used to revise an initially established intransitive template.

Doreen Bryant

Universität Tübingen

Minimality in child language acquisition

Do 10.30–11.00, Raum: AR-B 2205

This study compares German-speaking children's and adults' processing strategies by using ambiguous coordinated structures such as (1) which cause a conflict between semantic and syntactic minimality.

- (1) Robert gab Leo ein Buch und Hans eine CD.
 a. [_S [_S Robert gab Leo ein Buch] und [_S Hans gab Leo eine CD]].
 b. Robert gab₁ [_{VP} [_{VP} Leo ein Buch t_1]] und [_{VP} Hans eine CD t_1]].

The post *and* DP can be interpreted as subject (= Gapping) or as object (= Non-Gapping). In the subject reading Hans is the bearer of the CD whereas in the object reading he receives it. Gapping is traditionally viewed as sentence coordination with deletion in the second conjunct (cf. 1a) whereas Non-Gapping is treated as VP-internal coordination (cf. 1b).

Ambiguous structures such as (1) are particularly suitable for uncovering processing strategies because a preference for one of the possible readings offers us clues about the underlying mechanisms of parsing. In experimental studies both English and German speaking adults showed a strong bias for the interpretation of (1b) (Carlson 2002; Bryant 2006). This interpretation preference can be traced back to general structural principles such as Minimal Attachment and Late Closure (Frazier 1978; Frazier & Rayner 1982), predicting the simplest syntactic outcome, which is in the case of (1) the VP coordination (1b). The interpretation preference of children could help to determine whether their language processing is also syntactically dominated. Should it be the case that children tend to utilize a semantic-driven processor, one would then expect them to favour the analysis of (1a). From a formal semantic perspective the conjunction *and*, when interpreted as sentence coordination, is less complex than the interpretation as VP coordination (cf. Gazdar 1980; Partee & Rooth 1983; Krifka 1990). The sentence coordination is seen as the basic operation of the conjunction and the VP

coordination as being derived from it. That means, although the sentential coordination is syntactically of greater complexity than the non-sentential one, semantically it is the simpler interpretation. Depending on the representation level, this shift of complexity offers an ideal constellation for determining whether children's processing system involves predominately syntactically or semantically motivated strategies. In the first case children should prefer, as adults do, the syntactically simpler VP coordination, and in the second case the semantically simpler sentence coordination.

The results of three different experiments (picture selection, truth-value judgement, act-out) with a total of 294 children aged 4;0 to 10;9 consistently demonstrate that up until the age of six children favour the operation of sentence coordination in spite of the more complex syntactical structure. Beyond that, the elicited data sheds new light on the accessibility and interaction of different kinds of linguistic and extra-linguistic information. In the transitional phase from primarily semantic to syntax oriented language processing which goes well beyond the age of 11 the resolution of ambiguity is not only determined by aspects of minimality but also by non-syntactical (prosodic, lexical, contextual) information that, as a result of highly automated syntactical processing, adults in the initial parse no longer have access to.

Kalliopi Katsika

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Exploring the Minimal Structure in Greek: Evidence from Prepositional Phrase Attachment Ambiguities

Do 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-B 2205

The aim of the present study is to investigate PP-attachment preferences in the V-NP-PP structure in Greek. For example, in sentences like (1) the PP *me to tileskopio* is ambiguous in that it can be attached either to the preceding verb *idha* denoting the instrument of the action described by the verb (high attachment) or to the preceding NP *ton andra* as a modifier (low attachment):

- (1) *Idha ton andhra me to tileskopio.*
I saw the man with the telescope.

Serial-autonomous models such as the Garden Path model (e.g. Frazier and Rayner 1982, Frazier 1990) predict an initial high (V-attachment) preference which is formed on the basis of syntactic category information (Minimal Attachment). Multiple-constraint satisfaction models (e.g. Taraban and McClelland 1988) on the other hand, claim that the resolution of V-NP-PP attachment ambiguities is accomplished through simultaneous activation of multiple possible interpretations among which the most plausible one should be preferred.

The present study investigates native Greek speakers' attachment preferences in ambiguous V-NP-PP structures through off-line and on-line sentence completion (production) and comprehension tasks. The experimental items include ambiguous Greek sentences in which four different types of Greek prepositions have been inserted (*me* [with], *se* [in, into], *ja* [for], *apo* [from, by]) so as to examine whether or not the lexical choice of the preposition plays a role

in subjects' attachment preferences. Additionally, the definiteness of the object NP and the noun in the PP was investigated as a separate condition in order to examine whether the grammatical phenomenon of definiteness agreement has an effect on Greek speakers' attachment preferences during the processing of PP structures.

The results indicate that Minimal Attachment readings are generally preferred both in on-line and offline tasks. Moreover, Greek native speakers' attachment preferences seem to be influenced both by the lexical choice of the preposition that was inserted in the experimental sentences and by definiteness agreement in the case of low NP-attachment preference.

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- Frazier L. and K. Rayner (1982). Making and correcting errors during sentence comprehension: eye movements in the analysis of structurally ambiguous sentences. *Cognitive Psychology*, 14, 178-269.
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Markus Bader & Tanja Schmid
Universität Konstanz

Minimality in Verb Cluster Formation

Do 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-B 2205

We will discuss conflicts between diverging minimality requirements and their resolutions in the domain of German verb clusters. In a verb-final sentence with several verbs as in (1), there are in principle two ways to structure the input string. Either each verb embeds a phrasal constituent to its left (1a), or the verbs form a complex cluster without phrasal embedding (1b).

- (1) Comp XP1 XP2 XP3 V3 V2 V1
 a. [Comp XP1 [XP2 [XP3 V3] V2] V1]
 b. [Comp XP1 XP2 XP3 [[V3 V2] V1]]

Structure (1b) is favored in several respects. First, it is the minimal structure necessary to parse the given input sequence. Second, it is more right-branching than (1a), and right-branching structures have been argued to be favored by both grammar and parser (Haider, 2000; Kayne, 1994; Philipps, 2003). However, structure (1b) has a drawback which has often been overlooked: It involves the formation of a complex verb cluster which implies non-trivial operations on argument structure unification.

We will present experimental evidence for both parts of the conflict: (i) Evidence that a strive for structure minimization favors (1b) over (1a); (ii) Evidence that cluster formation quickly leads to processing complexity when it involves more than two verbs.

This evidence comes from experiments involving control and modal verbs. Our first example is the so-called «long-distance passive» that appears with passivisation of control verbs as shown in (2). Several experiments have shown that in comparison to easy-to-process sentences with extraposed infinitival clause like (2a), intraposed infinitival clauses like (2b)

– which correspond to structure (1a) – lead to increased processing load. However, even if the intraposed infinitival clause is dissolved in favor of a verbal cluster, as in (2c), processing load effects are still visible. We will argue that this reflects cluster-internal argument-structure composition.

- (2) a. dass versucht wurde [den Kuchen zu essen].
b. dass [den Kuchen zu essen] versucht wurde.
c. dass der Kuchen [zu essen versucht wurde].

Our second example for conflicting minimality requirements comes from verb clusters involving modal verbs in complex tense forms. Our experimental results show that in addition to the Standard German order (3a), the order in (3b) is also accepted to a surprisingly high degree independent of regional background of participants. (3c), in contrast, is only marginally accepted.

- (3) a. dass Peter ein Buch [hat [[lesen wollen]]]
b. dass Peter ein Buch [lesen [hat wollen]]
c. dass Peter ein Buch [[lesen wollen] hat]

(3a) and (3b) are superior to (3c) in that they are strictly right-branching and thus more adopted to the parser's need. However, they also introduce complexity of their own. In (3a), *lesen* is separated from its arguments by the intervening auxiliary; (3b) shows an unusual mode of combination in that first auxiliary and modal verb are combined. In other words, each structure shows some imperfection.

In our talk, we will show in detail how the conflicting demands imposed by phrase-structural considerations (minimal structure, branching direction) and argument-structure composition are resolved in the domain of verb cluster formation.

Adam Buchwald
Indiana University

Minimality and optimality in phonological processing: Evidence from aphasia

Fr 11.30–12.30, Raum: AR-B 2205

Jakobson (1941/1968) famously argued that the same principles that govern cross-linguistic regularities of sound structure also govern patterns of phonological production in language loss. The work reported in this talk provides evidence supporting Jakobson's assertion, demonstrating that phonological production in aphasia can be understood in terms of markedness as formalized by Optimality Theory (OT, Prince & Smolensky 1993/2004). We will see that phonological "repairs" in aphasia are motivated by the drive to minimize complexity and reduce markedness. Critically, as argued by OT, the precise phonological repairs that are instituted are determined by an interaction of the drive to reduce markedness with the drive to be faithful to the phonological structure that is being repaired.

This talk focuses on the case of VBR, an aphasic speaker of American English whose impairment affects her ability to produce complex phonological structures (e.g., word-initial consonant clusters as in *clone*). VBR's phonological productions are quantitatively and qualitatively

ly similar in various tasks involving spoken language production (e.g., picture naming; word and non-word repetition; reading), indicating that her deficit affects a level of phonological processing subsequent to lexical access. Thus, her performance allows us to gain insight into the representations and operations active in phonological processing.

VBR's impairment affects her production of complex sound structure sequences in English. Critically, the drive towards eliminating complex sound structure sequences does not always lead to the same type of repair. In particular, VBR typically repairs word-initial obstruent-sonorant sequences via schwa epenthesis (e.g., *clone* → [kəlɔn]; *queen* → [kəwɪn]). One notable exception to this pattern is VBR's production of C/j/ onset sequences (e.g., *cute* /kjut/). These sequences are repaired via /j/-deletion (i.e., *cute* → [kut]), and never with schwa epenthesis. We will see that these apparently conflicting patterns can be readily understood in terms of the structure of these sequences in American English phonology; the interaction of the drive to reduce markedness and the drive to be faithful to the target utterance determines whether the optimal means of minimizing complexity is via deletion or via epenthesis.

These patterns provide critical evidence revealing that the spoken production processing system makes use of rich structural phonological representations as discussed in theoretical linguistics. Moreover, the work presented here indicates that the same principles that govern cross-linguistic regularities of sound structure – the interaction of markedness and faithfulness as formalized in OT – also govern the patterns of phonological production in aphasia.

Mathias Scharinger
Universität Konstanz

Minimal representations of alternating vowels: Evidence from event-related potentials

Fr 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-B 2205

How minimal, i.e. abstract, are representations of speech sounds in the mental lexicon?

The Featurally Underspecified Lexicon (Lahiri and Reetz, 2002) is a speech recognition model which takes abstractness by virtue of phonological underspecification seriously. Speech sounds are stored as sets of hierarchically organized phonological features in the mental lexicon, but not all sounds necessarily have a “full” representation. For instance, the feature CORONAL is neither specified in vowels nor in consonants of German.

In this presentation, the principle of underspecification is applied to vowels that undergo umlauting in German, i.e., that change from back (dorsal) to front (coronal). An example of this is the singular *Stock* (‘stick’) and its plural *Stöcke* (‘sticks’). The coronal vowel [ø] in the *acoustic* signal *Stöcke* can activate [o] in the mental representation of *Stock* only if [o] is not specified for place of articulation. Crucially, coronality in the signal and dorsality in the mental representation would lead to a so-called *mismatch*, which disrupts the lexical activation of the relevant word.

A mismatch negativity (MMN) study by Eulitz and Lahiri, 2004 provided neurolinguistic evidence for the underspecification of the German mid-vowels [e], [o], and [ø]. The predicted asymmetry in the perception of coronal versus dorsal vowels was reflected in the event-related potentials: Coronality in the signal and dorsality in the lexicon caused a feature mismatch,

while vice versa, dorsality in the signal did not conflict with coronality in the lexicon, the latter is a priori not specified for German vowels.

The present study embedded the mid rounded vowel [o] in words which do (Stöcke, 'sticks') or do not (Stoffe 'cloths') participate in umlaut. The results of the MMN study with these words together with their unumlauted diminutives support the hypothesis that productive vowel alternations involve the underspecification of their respective place of articulation features. The comparison of the event-related potentials between *Stock* and *Stoff* showed a shift in the MMN latency if there was a feature conflict (mismatch). This effect was not visible for *Stock* and provided evidence that the root vowel in *Stock* is not specified for dorsality in its underlying representation, since it takes part in the umlaut alternation in the plural *Stöcke*. Thus, two phonetically identical vowels go back to two different underlying representations.

Eulitz, C. and Lahiri, A. 2004. *Neurobiological evidence for abstract phonological representations in the mental lexicon during speech recognition*. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 16:577-583.

Lahiri, A. and Reetz, H. 2002. *Underspecified recognition*. Laboratory Phonology VII, ed. by Gussenhoven, C. and Warner, N., 637-677. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Claudia K. Friedrich
University of Hamburg

Not every pseudoword disrupts word recognition:

Evidence from word initial and word medial variation

Fr 13.00–13.30, Raum: AR-B 2205

If all available acoustic phonetic information of words is used during lexical access and consequently stored in the mental lexicon, then all pseudowords that deviate in a single acoustic feature from a word should hamper word recognition. By contrast, models assuming underspecification of redundant phonological information in the mental lexicon predict a differential disruption of word recognition dependent on the phonological structure of the pseudoword. Using neurophysiological measures, the present study tested the predicted asymmetric disruption of word recognition by assuming that coronal place of articulation for consonants is redundant.

Event-related potentials (ERPs) were recorded during two lexical decision tasks. Pseudowords were created by replacing the place of articulation of either the word initial consonant (Experiment 1) or the word medial consonant (Experiment 2) in German disyllabic words. Two different sets of pseudowords were created: non-coronal pseudowords were derived from coronal words (e.g., Drachen-*Brachen in Experiment 1 or Horde-*Horbe in Experiment 2), and coronal pseudowords were derived from non-coronal words (e.g., Balken-*Dalken or Probe-*Prode). We analyzed the differential temporal characteristics of the N400 pseudoword effect, which is associated with disruption of neuronal word processing.

In both experiments we found N400 amplitudes for pseudowords to be enhanced compared to words. As the uniqueness and deviation points differ for coronal and non-coronal items, the ERPs had to be correspondingly adjusted. Across both experiments the adjusted ERPs revealed that the N400 pseudoword effect starts earlier for coronal than for non-coronal

pseudoword variants. Thus, across both experiments non-coronal variants are accepted as words longer than coronal variants.

Our results indicate that in both experiments lexical representations of the coronal words are initially activated by their corresponding non-coronal pseudowords. The present asymmetric pseudoword effects for word initial and word medial variation extend former results that showed that a word final coronal place of articulation is redundant for lexical activation. The most plausible explanation for asymmetric processing of coronal and non-coronal pseudoword variants is an underspecified coronal place of articulation in the mental lexicon.

Johannes Knaus, Ulrike Janßen, Matthias Schlesewsky & Richard Wiese
Philipps-Universität Marburg, Institut für Germanistische Sprachwissenschaft

Minimality in prosodic structures: Evidence from ERP studies on German word prosody

Fr 13.30–14.00, Raum: AR-B 2205

In the prosodic hierarchy, words can be arranged on a higher level to phrases and utterances, and on a lower level into syllables (Selkirk 1980). Commonly, an intermediate stage between word and syllable is assumed, the phonological foot. The foot designates the linguistic entity of rhythm and it serves as structural landing site for stress. Accordingly, stress is not a syllabic property, but a property of feet. Syllables in a foot are assigned to strong or weak positions. Evidence for the foot comes from numerous phonological and morphophonological phenomena, e.g., English short names tend to take the shape of a minimal foot (Lappe 2002), glottal stops in German are inserted only foot-initially (Wiese 1996).

According to number and weight of syllables forming a foot and the direction in which a foot is constructed in a prosodic word several foot types can be distinguished. Hayes (1995) and others assume a strictly binary foot structure. Binary feet can further be subdivided into trochees (initial stress), and iambs (final stress). Exceptions are so called “degenerate” feet that consist of only one syllable and extrametrical syllables, which are completely separated from the rhythmical pattern. By contrast, others – like Halle and Vergnaud (1987) – accept ternary feet, i.e. structures with a strong and two weak metrical positions.

Due to the intermediate position of the foot in the prosodic hierarchy it is hard to distinguish between those factors that influence foot construction and those that don't. A possible approach to a more consistent view of this prosodic entity should implement a notion of minimality. This will affect implicit redundancies as well as superfluous elements in current analyses of foot structures, e.g. in dealing with ternary structures or vowel quality.

Results from a series of ERP-studies show that the perception of violations of word stress depends on foot structure. Further, we found evidence for single factors that have an influence on the construction of foot patterns. These outcomes can be implemented in a constraint-based model of the foot, which thus is minimally specified.

Halle, M. and Vergnaud, J.-R. (1987). *An essay on stress*. MIT-Press, Cambridge, MA.

Hayes, B. (1995). *Metrical stress theory: principles and case studies*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

- Lappe, S. (2002). Monosyllabicity in prosodic morphology: the case of truncated personal names in English. *Yearbook of Morphology* 2002, 135-186.
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- Wiese, R. (1996). *The phonology of German*. Clarendon Press, Oxford.

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AG 11: Abstracts

Liina Pykkänen

New York University

Polysemy in the Brain

Mi 14.00–15.00, Raum: AR-B 2203

Natural language phenomena in which a single sound representation is interpreted in multiple different ways are studied under many different rubrics: polysemy, homonymy, argument structure alternations, category conversion, type-shifting, coercion and zero morphology, to name a few. Investigating whether many of these phenomena are, in fact, qualitatively different from each other is often difficult with the traditional tools of linguistics. In this talk I describe a research program addressing this question with the methods of cognitive neuroscience. With magnetoencephalography (MEG) measurements, we have tested representational hypotheses about polysemy and homonymy, as well as investigated the neural correlates of type-mismatch resolution for several different constructions, including complement coercion, aspectual coercion and concealed questions. In the talk, I discuss this research in the context of linguistic theories of these phenomena and evaluate the potential of brain measurements to inform the representation of sound-meaning relations more broadly.

Maria Mercedes Piñango

Yale University

Polysemy, Polysemy Resolution and the Architecture of Language

Mi 15.00–16.00, Raum: AR-B 2203

We investigate a view of polysemy which is couched in a linguistic architecture whereby a *semantic correspondence subsystem* connects the aspects of conceptual structure *visible* to language to phrase structure (e.g., Pustejovsky, 1995, Jackendoff, 2002, Wiese, 2003). We take this intermediate semantic component to be visible not only at the sentential level, but also at the lexical level, in the form of *polysemy*. From this perspective, *polysemy* is the set of those semantic properties associated with a lexical item indispensable for the compositional implementation of that item. This architecture makes the crucial *psychological claim* that the intermediate semantic subsystem should be observable in the processing and neurological mechanisms that implement it (which, in turn, are viewed as a source of constraint on possible representational models). Accordingly, we hypothesize that *polysemy resolution* is the real-time process of implementing a well-formed *semantic composition* (as opposed to a fully contextualized representation) guided by the semantic constraints of the participating lexical items.

To test this hypothesis, we examine coercion and argument transfer phenomena which are good indicators, on the one hand, of the implications of polysemy resolution for our understanding of the internal articulation of the lexical item (coercion), and on the other, of the role of conceptual representation in the actual creation of polysemy (argument transfer). We test our hypothesis from a processing perspective building on research showing that *semantic*

composition exerts a delayed cost to the comprehension system beyond that observed for syntactic composition (e.g., Frazier & Rayner, 1990, Piñango, 2003 and references therein). Our methodology turns on the dual task interference paradigm which capitalizes on the observation that increased processing demands imposed during the processing of a cognitive event “interfere” to some degree with the processes involved in executing a secondary lexical decision task. This interference is reflected in a higher reaction time (RT) to the computationally costlier condition (i.e., coerced condition) with respect to the less costly counterpart. As predicted, we show that polysemy resolution is measurable in terms of increased processing cost which nonetheless is exerted in a protracted manner, thus supporting its semantic nature. Altogether, the results described are consistent with an architecture of language that places its creative power on the stored *semantic* properties of its lexical items (i.e., polysemy) which are rooted on a richer non-linguistic conceptual representation and which are observable as composition unfolds in real-time.

- Frazier, L., & Rayner, K. (1990). Taking on semantic commitments: Processing multiple meanings vs. multiple senses. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 29, 181-200.
- Jackendoff, R., (2002). *Foundations of Language*. Oxford:Oxford University Press.
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- Pustejovsky, J. (1995). *The generative lexicon*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press
- Wiese, H. (2003) Semantics as a gateway to language. In: *Mediating between concepts and grammar* (Holden Hartl & Heike Tappe (eds.)) *Trends in Linguistics* 152. pp.197-220. Berlin – New York :Mouton de Gruyter.

Joost Zwarts

Radboud University Nijmegen & Utrecht University

Polysemy, Formal Concepts and Semantic Maps

Mi 16.30–17.30, Raum: AR-B 2203

The study of polysemy has often focussed on individual words in one particular language (like *over*), but in recent work a new ‘mapping’ approach has been emerging in which a particular lexical field is studied across different languages (e.g. Haspelmath for indefinite pronouns, Levinson et al. for adpositions). In this approach a conceptual structure is in a sense induced from cross-linguistic lexical patterns. In my talk, I want to demonstrate how Formal Concept Analysis can help in doing this in an insightful way. Formal Concept Analysis is a mathematical method for analyzing the structure of databases, by building a set-theoretical lattice. There have been some applications in lexical semantics (Janssen, Priss, Van Eijck & Zwarts), but the usefulness for semantic mapping has not yet been explored. I will show how FCA lattices relate to graph-based semantic maps in a systematic way, and how they reveal aspects in which these maps need to be revised or enriched.

Ralf Klabunde

Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Polysemy, Modality, and Modal Expressions

Mi 17.30–18.30, Raum: AR-B 2203

My talk aims at a computational model of the choice of modal verbs and modal particles in natural language generation (NLG). I will illustrate how semantic and pragmatic conditions for the use of these modals can be modeled as operations on content plans that represent the information to be conveyed.

It is well known that modal verbs and modal particles have different meanings, determined by different instantiations of conceptually motivated parameters. The central notions related to modality are the *modal force* (the speaker's assumption that some state of affairs will possibly or necessarily occur) and the *conversational background* that provides the information for the various readings of modal expressions, i.e. whether they receive a deontic, epistemic, teleological, or some other interpretation). Both notions have been studied in detail in possible-world-approaches to the semantics of modal verbs, and I will show how such an approach to modality can be integrated into the content planning mechanism of an NLG-system.

However, semantic approaches (in a strict, truth-conditional sense) are generally not sufficient for lexical choice in NLG. The problem in choosing modal expressions is to determine pre-linguistic conditions for an unambiguous mapping of meaningful representations onto the corresponding modals that express them. Against this background semantic requirements only function as a filter for the choice of modal expressions that express the respective modal subcategories. Since an unambiguous mapping from modality to modal expressions can only be obtained if pragmatic criteria are taken into account as well, I will explain the function of modal expressions as speech act markers, and the computational realization of this function.

Johannes Dölling

Universität Leipzig

Meaning Variation of Verbs

Do 9.00–10.00, Raum: AR-B 2203

The talk is concerned with meaning variations in the verbal domain, which are usually handled in terms of lexical polysemy or non-compositional reinterpretation. By way of contrast, I will account for the phenomena as instances of conceptual differentiation and conceptual shifting performed on the grammatically determined meaning of verbal expressions, respectively.

My point of departure is that the linguistic form drastically underdetermines the conceptual information that is conveyed with an utterance. Consequently, I suppose a general framework which makes a distinction between two basic phases of the understanding process. In the phase of grammatical computation the context-independent and, hence, merely formal meaning of the utterance is calculated in accordance with the principle of semantic compositionality. In the phase of interpretation its contextually specified meaning is derived by prag-

matic inferences integrating the abstract meaning base with accessible elements of conceptual knowledge. In concretizing this picture, I offer a model in which the content of utterance, starting from the level of semantic form, has to be elaborated step by step in a sequence of levels of meaning.

In view of the fact that most verbs are open to a multitude of primary meaning variants I argue for a minimalistic approach to their lexical-semantic form which allows of conceptual differentiations of them by fixing parameters involved. Essentially, the strategy of radical underspecification is also applied to the problem of deviating interpretations of verbs or verbal expressions being syntactically complex. My basic assumption is that in the course of compositional derivation further parameters are introduced by obligatory insertion of certain general schemata. If required these parameters are available to a fixation by means of which a suitable conceptual shifting is realized.

[Paper will be presented in German, with English slides]

David Fournier, Yves Roberge & Michelle Troberg
University of Toronto

On Transitivity as Coercion

Do 10.00–11.00, Raum: AR-B 2203

A transitivity typology of verb classes determined on the basis of lexical features such as those used in subcategorization frames does not provide an economical nor an accurate account of verbs that belong to two classes such as transitive and unergative (e.g. *kick*: *Bill kicked the door* - transitive; *Bill kicks in his sleep* - unergative). Subcategorization frames treat predicates such as *kick* as one verb with two different meanings and thus two lexical entries.

This paper proposes a lexically-constrained syntactic construct, whereby there is very little verbal polysemy in the lexicon. Selectional properties that differentiate verbs in the lexicon are responsible for the “prototypical” interpretation of the unexpressed object (e.g. *eat* (*edible stuff*); *kick* (*a kick*)). In other words, the interpretation of a verb’s null object properly reflects the verb’s selectional properties. Any argument that does not fall within the domain of these properties is considered to be coercion and accordingly, this argument must be overt (e.g. *eat the sandwich*; *kick the door*). Thus, an s-selected object can be null (given that it is a part of the meaning of the verb) – the verb is unergative. Any deviation from it would be considered coercion and would have to be overt – the verb is transitive.

This paper builds on three ideas: i) coercion is an extremely pervasive component of language; ii) most instances of overt transitivity are coercion phenomena; iii) all verbs are inherently transitive in syntax.

Dietmar Zaefferer

LMU München

Vagueness and precision in polysemy:

RISKING a new look at an old case of auto-antonymy

Do 11.30–12.30, Raum: AR-B 2203

Given that *death* and *life* are antonyms it is curious to see that *Mary risked death to save John* and *Mary risked her life to save John* are paraphrases (Fillmore/Atkins 1992). The reason must be that, Baker's UTAH notwithstanding, there are two antonymous ways of linking the direct object of risk with a semantic role. The proposed solution to this 'puzzle of the autoantonymous argument role' of *risk* results from the combination of two facts: First, the object of the verb in question is assumed to be a cognate object that is often only metonymically characterized by its possible bad outcome, and second, the latter consists often in the loss of some possessed (or at least hoped for) good and this loss can be again metonymically characterized by this good alone. The discoveries that are made on the way to this solution seem to weigh more than the finding itself. It first turns out that what looked like a polysemous verb is a verb with a monosemous event type and a polysemous object role. And then it turns out that the systematic relatedness of the readings of this argument role is due to the fact that at one level of abstraction it is a monosemous argument role with different ways of characterization at a lower level of abstraction, some of them holistic, some of them metonymical and one of them even second-order metonymical. And at the higher level of abstraction the standard assumptions about prototypical Undergoers or Patients could be preserved. Both the Frame Semantics and the Generative Lexicon approach to the analysis of the former give only a partially correct picture: The Frame Semantics account is more complete, but it presents a mere enumeration of senses and it overlooks the factor of degree, the Generative Lexicon analysis is more explanatory in its use of the conceptual apparatus of what it calls shadowing, but it gets the kind of shadowing wrong and overlooks another, higher shadowing and also the factor of degree. The concluding discussion is about the relation between the three precisely defined major reading of this 'polysemy' and some remaining vague uses which cannot be assigned to any of these reading, but clearly are not non-literal uses either. It is proposed to assume a cognitive mechanism that results in a snap-in phenomenon with canonical uses, resulting in precisely defined reading, which contrasts with a hovering in the same conceptual space with non-canonical uses, which results in a vague reading.

Fillmore, C. & B. Atkins (1992): "Towards a frame-based lexicon: The semantics of RISK and its neighbors", in A. Lehrer and E. Kittay (eds.), *Frames, fields and contrasts: New essays in semantic and lexical organization*, Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 75-102.

Fabienne Martin
Universität Stuttgart

Polysemy in the psychological domain
Do 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-B 2203

Object Experiencer Psych-Verbs like *astonish* or *seduce* are often compared to physical causative verbs like *kill*. Even if the comparison has shown to be insightful, it has arguably led to ignore the fact that psych-verbs are much more polysemous than physical verbs. In this paper, we provide a typology of ambiguities displayed by Object Experiencer Psych-Verbs and describe some of the constraints governing their polysemy. In order to classify properly the different meanings of these predicates, we propose to stratify the ontology of psychological eventualities in a finer grained way than traditionally assumed, according to what has been proposed in the philosophical and psychological literature dedicated to emotions. It is shown that verbs with different syntactic, semantic and discursive properties differ with respect to the range of psychological changes of state they can or must denote. The way to capture the listed ambiguities in the semantic representation of these verbs is also discussed.

Heike Wiese
Universität Potsdam

Eating “beef” as well as “cow”?

A case of semantic specialisation alongside coercion in contemporary German
Fr 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-B 2203

A well-known phenomenon from the nominal mass/count domain is that of ‘grinder’-coercions: nouns that usually behave as count nouns and refer to objects occur in constructions where they behave like mass nouns and denote foodstuff.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------|
| (1) | There {is a chicken / are chickens} in the yard. | count noun: object(s) |
| (2) | There is chicken in the soup. | mass noun: foodstuff |

In English, this kind of coercion is not available for nouns like cow, pig, or sheep with lexical counterparts (beef, pork, mutton) that are semantically specialised for the corresponding foodstuff, a pattern that is traditionally regarded as an instance of a general principle whereby such meaning coercions are blocked by a lexical item with the relevant semantic specialisation. However, a phenomenon from contemporary German provides counterevidence. Particularly in diner contexts, we find an English loan word, Chicken:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---|
| (3) | Chicken-Kebab | (<i>chicken-kabob</i>) |
| | Chicken-Salat | (<i>chicken salad</i>) |
| | Chicken im Brot | (<i>chicken meat in a sandwich</i> ; lit.: ‘chicken in_the bread’) |

Crucially, Chicken is always used as a mass noun with a ‘grinder’-interpretation, comparable to beef or pork in English. For object reference, the native German Hähnchen (*small cockerel*) is used. However, unlike English cow or pig, this noun can also undergo ‘grinder’-coercions.

This provides evidence for a system where the semantic ‘grinder’-specialisation of a lexical item does not rule out ‘grinder’-coercions by its counterparts. This is an unexpected pattern of co-existence that a theory of coercion has to account for. It suggests that the range of possible coercions, that is, the range of enrichments that are available for a noun’s semantic representation, does not simply reflect general consequences of lexical configurations or conceptual options, but can be subject to language-specific and possibly idiosyncratic semantic patterns.

I present an account for the “Chicken”-data that makes use of (a) language-independent and possibly culture-specific CS wellformedness conditions that access conceptual domains and the interconnections between them, (b) language-dependent semantic representations and classifications that are correlated with the syntactic system, and (c) coindexations between conceptual and semantic representations that are generated by language-specific view functions. This account combines elements from Two-Level-Semantics with a lexical architecture developed in Jackendoff (2002), while subscribing to a semantic compositionality as advocated by Dölling (2001).

Thomas Gamerschlag & Albert Ortmann
HHU Düsseldorf

The role of functional concepts in the classification of nouns and verbs

Fr 12.00–13.00, Raum: AR-B 2203

In the literature on the semantics of nouns, reference is commonly made to the distinctions between count and mass terms, and between sortal and relational concepts, respectively. Löbner (1985) argues that the latter distinction is in fact a tripartite one, and additionally comprises functional concepts, which are to be understood in the formal sense of unambiguously identifying an individual. Crucially, nearly every noun displays considerable polysemy in that the concept types correspond to uses of nouns rather than to invariant lexical properties. For example, *address* may be either functional or relational, depending on whether or not we associate people with exactly one domicile.

The oppositions that underlie these concept types are monadic vs. polyadic, and inherently identifiable vs. not inherently identifiable. The former opposition concerns the obligatoriness of a possessor argument, and the latter the use as a definite description. Combining these oppositions by using the features [±transitive] and [±functional] gives rise to four types, typical examples of which are *tree*, *sister (of x)*, *pope*, and *weight (of x)*, respectively. Further combination with the count/mass opposition, for which we propose the feature [±inhomogeneous], duplicates the number of types. In our feature system, each positive feature specification corresponds with semantic complexity: the least marked type [–transitive, –inhomogeneous, –functional] denotes kinds such as *milk*, *paper* which cannot undergo mensuration or counting. Conversely, nouns denoting [+transitive, +inhomogeneous, +functional] concepts are usually highly abstract, and often morphologically derived (*length*, *difference*). We thus define an ordering of the concept types along the dimension of markedness.

Our feature system carries over, *mutatis mutandis*, to the subclassification of verbs: [+inhomogeneous] “the verb is dynamic, i.e., it has internal temporal structure” (here we refer to

a feature that occurs under various names in, e.g., Jackendoff 1990, Smith 1991, and Van Valin & La Polla 1997); [+transitive] “the verb has more than one non-oblique argument”; [+functional/dimensional] “the verb encodes a dimension”, by which we understand a function assigning exactly one value to each individual that matches the sortal properties relevant for that dimension (cf. Kaufmann 1995). For example, *last*, as in *The movie lasts two hours*, assigns the value for temporal duration to its subject. By including the latter feature as a novelty in the subclassification of verbs, we account for the relevant class distinctions, most notably state/activity, transitivity, unaccusativity/unergativity, telicity, and stative verbs.

Like with nouns, virtually any verb may instantiate more than one class. We discuss those transitions which naturally fall out as polysemy (e.g., metonymy, pragmatically-driven shifts), as opposed to more remote transitions, which require morphological means such as markers for causative, (anti-)passive and reflexive, as well as verb particles.

Jackendoff, Ray (1990) *Semantic Structures*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.

Kaufmann, Ingrid (1995) O- and D-Predicates. A Semantic Approach to the Unaccusative-Unergative Distinction. *Journal of Semantics* 12, 377-427

Löbner, Sebastian (1985) Definites. *Journal of Semantics* 4: 279-326.

Smith, Carlota S. (1991) *The Parameter of Aspect*. Dordrecht: Kluwer.

van Valin, Robert D. and Randy J. LaPolla (1997) *Syntax: Structure, Meaning and Function*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Ingrid Kaufmann

Universität Konstanz

Nouns in numeral classifier languages

Fr 13.00–14.00, Raum: AR-B 2203

It is generally assumed that the nouns in languages with numeral classifiers are mass nouns, and that classifiers are necessary to provide the individual ‘counting units’ in constructions with numerals. The choice of the classifier is determined by some semantic feature of the noun. The Chinese (shape) classifier *-tiao*, for instance, combines with nouns that characterize long objects, such as *shengzi* ‘rope’, *she* ‘snake’, or *he* ‘river’ (Yang 2001).

Although in many languages the possible combinations of nouns and classifiers are very restricted, there are also languages in which nouns can combine with more than one classifier. In these languages the choice of the classifier determines the set of possible referents. In Yucatec Maya the noun *há’ás* ‘banana’ can be combined with the numeral classifiers for one-dimensional objects (*tziit*), two-dimensional objects (*wáal*), planted objects (*kúul*), loads of objects (*kúuch*) and little amount of some stuff (*p’iit*), with the interpretation ‘banana fruit’, ‘banana leaf’, ‘banana tree’, ‘bunch of bananas’, and ‘some banana (fruit)’, respectively (Lucy 1992:74). The aim of the talk is to discuss whether the different readings of nouns like *há’ás* ‘banana’ are instances of polysemy. Three alternatives are discussed:

- The nouns are underspecified with respect to shape and refer to materials or substances, the classifiers contribute the information that differentiates between the different sets of referents (Lucy 1992).

- The nouns are polysemous; each classifier is selected by one of the (independently represented) variants according to the respective semantic (shape) feature.
- The nouns are collective (mass) nouns like English *furniture* and *jewelry*; the different classifiers identify different subsets of individuals.

The talk will mainly explore the viability of the last option.

Lucy, John (1992): *Grammatical categories and cognition. A case study of the linguistic relativity hypothesis*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.

Yang, Rong (2001): *Common nouns, classifiers and quantification in Chinese*. Ph.D. Diss. Rutgers, New Jersey

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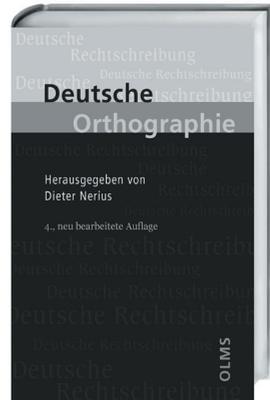
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Der Herausgeber, Dieter Nerius, ist Professor für Germanistische Sprachwissenschaft an der Universität Rostock, Mitglied der Kommission für Rechtschreibfragen am Institut für deutsche Sprache in Mannheim und der Kommission für deutsche Rechtschreibung.



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AG 12: Abstracts

Harry van der Hulst
University of Connecticut

On the notions ‘Dual Articulation’ and ‘Structural Analogy’

Mi 14.00–15.00, Raum: AR-A 1012

This talk is devoted to a rather ‘conceptual’ discussion of some notions that bear directly on the relationship between phonology and morphosyntax. First I will discuss some of the original formulations of the principle of Dual Articulation (Dual Patterning) as found in the work of Martinet, Meillet and Hockett, and then we’ll see how dual articulation is now often understood. Initially, there existed a ‘sequential’ understanding of this notion. In the first articulation, words (or morphemes) consist of (meaningless) segments, while in the second articulation, words/morphemes are grouped into larger meaningful constructions. Thus morpho-syntactic structure is built on top of (word) phonological structure. In the first articulation constructions of meaningless units (phonological forms) are (largely arbitrarily) linked to meanings, while in the second articulation meaning is linked to specific (hierarchical) structures, the morphosyntactic form. Thus, phonology and morpho-syntax together constitute the form of language and ‘grammar’ is the system of basic units and combination rules that we use to describe that form. At the level of phonology, the basic units are ‘features’, while the morpho-syntactic basic units are the category labels Noun, Verb, etc. The kinds of combination rules in both domains are largely the same which brings me to the second notion, Structural Analogy.

Structural Analogy refers to the structural resemblance between the phonological structure and the morpho-syntactic structure; both are based on identical principles (such as binarity and headedness), and their differences are due to the fact that phonology exclusively interprets phonetic matter, while morpho-syntax interprets both phonetic and semantic matter. Semantics is irrelevant at the level of phonological form in that phonological form is not semantically motivated (iconic).

In the view developed thus far, the phonology–morphosyntax interface is defined by linking phonological constructs to category labels, and one hierarchy is built on top of the other. However, this conception does not reckon with the claim that, as the morphosyntactic hierarchy unfolds, a non-isomorphic phonological hierarchy unfolds in parallel. The idea is that syntax groups the phonological material that is linked to the category labels in a way that is not necessarily consistent with the structuring of that material which is determined by ‘phonological’ rules. These ‘phonological’ rules, crucially, are not the rules that govern the phonological shape of words, and indeed they appear to be different in nature.

It would appear, then, that we have two types of duality: (classical) serial duality (first phonology then morphosyntax) and (modern) parallel duality. (A third use of the term dual patterning simply refers to the fact that signs, simplex or complex have a form and a meaning.) It is parallel duality which invites us to say that complex (i.e. polymorphemic) words and sentences have two hierarchical organizations, one morphosyntax, the other phonological (1). I will argue that the view in (1) is incorrect and should be replaced by (2)

(1)	Word	Morpho-syntax	(2)	Word Phonology	Morpho-syntax
	Phonology	'phonology'		'phonology'	

And I will argue that 'phonology' is more like 'phonetics' in that this layer accounts for the 'substance' properties of utterances.

Nicole Dehé

Freie Universität Berlin/Universität Konstanz

Icelandic intonational phonology

Mi 15.00–15.30, Raum: AR-A 1012

Unlike its Scandinavian cousins Swedish, Norwegian and Danish, and also unlike related English, German and Dutch, Icelandic has not yet been the topic of much research on intonational phonology. Unlike Swedish and Norwegian, Icelandic does not have lexical tones, i.e. the lexicon specifies the position, but not the shape of a pitch accent.

The principal aim of this talk is to further specify Icelandic's tonal inventory. Observed pitch accents and edge tones will be described and an insight into the shape of the tonal contours occurring in this language will be given.

Specifically, I will show that along with the two bitonal pitch accents (H*L and L*H) previously reported, Icelandic has two monotonal pitch accents. All four pitch accent types may be used to mark narrow focus. It is known from the literature that Icelandic has both a high and a low boundary tone (H% and L%) associated with the right edges of intonation phrases. In my talk, I will provide evidence for the assumption that the tonal inventory of Icelandic also has high and low phrase accents terminating a prosodic phrase. I will look at possible combinations of pitch accents and boundary tones and tonal contours occurring across short utterances will be described.

If time allows, Icelandic will briefly be compared to some of its Germanic relatives.

Yulia Chornogor

Smolensk State University

On morphophonological categorization of suffixes in English stress system

Mi 15.30–16.00, Raum: AR-A 1012

This paper deals with morphophonological categorization of English suffixes with respect to stress assignment. It aims at revealing the factors relevant for such categorization. According to their stress-specific characteristics, suffixes are generally divided into two basic classes (Siegel, 1974). Class 1 suffixes provide affix-controlled accent and often trigger mutations in the base. Class 2 suffixes (also called stress-neutral) preserve the stress pattern of the base.

Suffix class membership is sometimes considered a purely phonological phenomenon (Benua, 1997). It seems, though, that suffixes can provide certain information with respect to their classification. It is observed in literature that only Class 2 suffixes require a stem as their base, and Class 1 suffixes can be attached to roots (Kager, 1999). Besides, there are a few suffixes

in English that can occur both with roots (bearing properties of Class 1 suffixes) and stems (performing stress-neutral function like Class 2 suffixes). These are called Mixed Suffixes (Fudge, 1984). Therefore, class membership of suffixes according to their accentual properties can bear information as to the type of the base.

A survey conducted on the topic of suffixes classification showed that reference to the base isn't the only difference between the classes. According to our data, accentual categorization of suffixes can give some information as to the etymology of suffixes. All Class 1 suffixes in English are borrowed, and the majority of Class 2 suffixes are of native origin (74% in our survey).

Moreover, according to our results, derivatives with Class 1 suffixes follow the same principles of stress assignment as underived words. English stress system is a combination of morphological and rhythmic stress. It is generally recognized that underived words follow the rules of syllable weight, and in derivatives stress is assigned by suffixes. In underived words, main stress falls on the penultimate if it is a heavy syllable, otherwise stress is on the antepenult (Fudge, 1984). Class 1 suffixes manifest themselves in various stress patterns, often altering stress pattern of the base. The results of our survey show that most Class 1 suffixes (67%) form their stress patterns according to their syllable weight like underived words. Therefore, stress pattern 'on the antepenult' is characteristic of 'heavy' suffixes, and 'light' suffixes place stress either on the heavy penultimate syllable or on the antepenult. Multisyllable suffixes follow the same principle in our survey. As for exceptions, evidence is found of their evolution according to the rules of syllable weight.

To sum up, factors that determine morphophonological categorization of English suffixes lie in the domains of syllabic weight, etymology and word-formation among others.

Benua, Laura. 1997. *Transderivational Identity: Phonological Relations between Words*. Doctoral dissertation. University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

Fudge, Eric. 1984. *English Word-stress*. London.

Kager, Rene. 1999. *Optimality Theory*. Cambridge University Press.

Siegel, Dorothy. 1974. *Topics in English Phonology*. Doctoral dissertation. MIT.

Monik Charette, Aslı Göksel, Serkan Şener

SOAS, University of London, Boğaziçi University & SOAS, University of Connecticut

Initial stress in morphologically complex words in Turkish:

The interface of prosody and phrase structure

Mi 16.30–17.00, Raum: AR-A 1012

The present work looks at the conditions under which the initial syllable of a complex word is stressed in Turkish and the implications this has for the interaction between phonological domains and morpho-syntactic concepts of 'word' (Lowenstamm 1999, Kabak & Vogel 2001, Charette 2006, Göksel 2006). It is a well-known fact that prefixes in Turkish are stressed in the initial syllable:

- (1) a. bîla-istisna 'without exception' b. yém-yeşil 'stark green'
 without exception REDUP-green

- (1) [_{CP} C [_{TP} Subj T [_{VP} V-v [_{VP} <V> Obj]]]] (Here <V> is a copy of V.)
 (2) (Subj T V-v) (<V> Obj)

However, cross-linguistically, it is observed that the subject is not phrased with the verb (Nespor and Vogel 1986). Moreover, it is not clear how the precedence relation between two units of Spell-Out is determined. In (2), (Subj T V-v) could follow (<V> Obj) because the phonological component cannot “see” any syntactic information such as asymmetric c-command. I call this problem Assembly Problem.

To solve the Assembly Problem, I propose that Spell-Out delays applying to the initial element of the domain, which acts as a pivot of the linearization so that the two units of Spell-Out are linearly ordered with respect to each other. In (1), when Spell-Out targets the VP domain, the initial element <V> is linearly ordered with respect to Obj but is not spelled-out to the phonological component yet. Then Spell-Out targets the TP domain including <V>, and it delays applying to Subj. Now, the linear order between the two units of Spell-Out is defined by virtue of the pivot <V>: v precedes <V>, <V> precedes Obj, therefore v precedes Obj, entailing that the unit of Spell-Out containing v precedes the one containing Obj. Finally, Subj is spelled-out as part of the larger structure, and the following phrasing is obtained:

- (3) (C Subj) (T V-v <V>) (Obj)

By solving the Assembly Problem, we can give a principled account for the fact that the subject is not phrased with the verb. The proposed analysis predicts that Obj is phrased with V if it moves to Spec-vP, while it is not if it does not. Thus in Ewe, mid-tone-raising, which raises a mid tone to an extra-high when surrounded by high tones, indicates that the verb and the following object are not phrased together as in (4) while they are phrased together if the object moves over the verb to the Spec-vP as in (5) (Collins 1993, Clements 1978):

- (4) a. kpó̃ ǎnyí ‘saw a bee’
 b. *kpó̃ ǎnyí
 (5) a. ākōdū ‘banana’
 b. m’ ākōdū flé-gé ‘I’m going to buy a banana’
 I banana buying-PRT

The proposed theory is a null hypothesis in that it does not require any independent mapping algorithm for phonological phrasing, unlike the End-based theory (Selkirk 1986, 1995) or the Relation-based theory (Nespor and Vogel 1986). Moreover, it largely reduces the variation of phonological phrasing to the syntactic variation.

Aslı Göksel^{1,2}, Meltem Keleşir¹ & Aslı Üntak-Tarhan²
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Morpho-syntactic features and the role of intonation in grammar: Turkish wh-questions

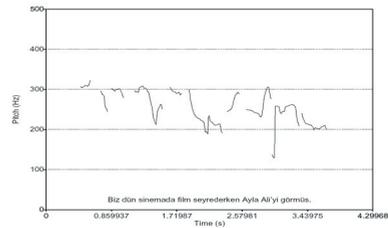
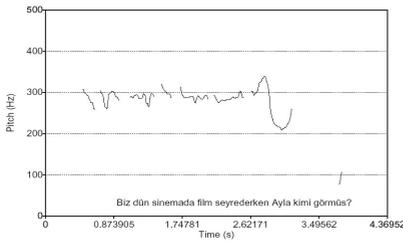
Mi 17.30 – 18.00, Raum: AR-A 1012

This paper investigates the role of prosody in identifying sentence types and aims at re-evaluating the role of intonation in grammar. We draw on experimental data from wh-questions and declaratives in Turkish.

Many languages mark the difference between interrogative and declarative sentences with intonation (cf. Cruttenden 1997, Gussenhoven 2004, among others). In languages such as English, a sentence-initial wh-word has been assumed to be the sole indicator of a wh-question, and the unique intonational pattern of such clauses has been considered to have no syntactic relevance. There are also languages such as Turkish where the wh-word does not necessarily occur in a designated position in a clause. These languages have been argued to have a similar syntax to English-like languages, only at a different level of representation. In this paper we would like to draw attention to the possibility that intonation may have as much syntactic relevance to clause-typing as word order does.

Our study shows that Turkish wh-questions have a unique intonational pattern that distinguishes them from their declarative counterparts with the same word order. (See Ekenel et al for a study on the intonation of declaratives in Turkish).

- (1) Question: Biz bugün sinemada film seyredirken Ayla kim-i görmüş?
 we today at.cinema film while.watching Ayla who-acc saw
 ‘Who did Ayla see while we were watching a movie at the theatre today?’
- (2) Declarative: Biz bugün sinemada film seyredirken Ayla Ali-yi görmüş.
 we today at.cinema film while.watching Ayla Ali-acc saw
 ‘Ayla saw Ali while we were watching a movie at the theatre today.’



Our preliminary experiments indicate that native speakers of Turkish can identify a clause as a wh-question before the wh-phrase itself becomes audible. We argue that it is the prosodic properties of the intonational contour, high and flat pitch, that mark the clause as a wh-question in Turkish and that this prosodic property is the expression of the syntactic feature [wh-question].

Following Cheng & Rooryck (2000) we would like to discuss the implications of these findings for the structure of a clause, centering around the following issues:

- (i) Since we consider overt morphemes such as question particles and wh-words as the realization of the morpho-syntactic feature [question], can't we also consider linguistic elements that have no overt morphology (i.e. prosody) as the realization of that feature?
- (ii) How can 'intonation as the bearer of the wh-feature' be characterised, if at all, within frameworks which either take syntax as the input to phonology, or which treat phonology and syntax as independent representations (cf. Steedman (2000) i.a.)?

Kristján Árnason
The University of Iceland

Phonological phrasing in Modern Icelandic

Mi 18.00–18.30, Raum: AR-A 1012

Modern Icelandic has initial stress for words but final stress for phrases. The paper will examine some exceptions which cut across this dichotomy.

Dephrasing of weak morphosyntactic categories: The following hierarchy of word classes will come close to predicting statistically the unmarked strength relations between word classes: Noun > Verb > Preposition > Personal pronoun

In spite of the basically left strong structure, a word from a stronger class is likely to attract phrasal stress away from a following word of a weaker class:

- a. Ég sá JÓN koma (Noun > Verb) b. Ég FAGNA honum (Verb > Pronoun)
I see JOHN coming' 'I welcome him'
- c. Dísu kemur MEÐ mér (Prep > Adv/Pro) d. Ég tók BÓK með (Noun > Prep/Adv)
'Dísu comes (along) with me' 'I took a book along' (lit: 'I took a book with')
- e. Þetta er bókin sem ég FÓR með (Verb > Preposition/Adverb)
This is the book that I took along (literally: ... 'took with')

This opens up the question whether word classes are directly involved in generating unmarked patterns of phrasal accentuation. However, this is contradicted by semantically heavy verbs retaining accents: Ég sé Jón ÞJÁST 'I saw John suffer'.

Dephrasing in definite Noun Phrases: Definite noun phrases are normally left-strong under broad focus:

- Ég gaf Jóni [GAMLA hestinn] Ég gaf Jóni [gamlan HEST]
I gave John the old horse I gave John an old horse

But semantically heavy nouns can retain their accent, as in: Þarna er gamla PÓSTHÚSIÐ 'There is the old post-office'.

Emphatic re-phrasing: Right strong phonological constructions can be created out of lexicalised words. This is common for compounds and derived words, in slow, deliberate speech (without narrow focus): Hann er ómögu-LEGUR 'He is imposs-IBLE'. Even inflectional endings can be stressed: Það tók mig allt á-RIÐ 'It took me the whole year'.

Analysis: It is possible to analyse the marked constructions in terms of special phrasing. Thus sequences like fagna honum can be taken as kinds of clitic groups, and the definite noun phrases are treated like compounds. Single words can be split up into phrases. The application of special phrasing is pragmatically driven, but the contextual familiarity of definite noun phrases allows them to act like compounds in the unmarked intonational pattern; the relation has become semi-grammaticalised. The data show that a relatively direct mapping can take place between pragmatic features and phonological constituent structure. This does not, however, mean that the relation between phonology and morphosyntax is arbitrary, only that a pragmatic filter is needed to give a full account of the facts. I will discuss the cues of phonological phrasing, e.g. stress, postlexical cohesion and final vowel deletion and ask

whether the structure should be represented in terms of dependency relations or in terms of boundaries.

Irene Vogel

University of Delaware

The Status of the Clitic Group

Do 9.00–10.00, Raum: AR-A 1012

Since the development of Prosodic Phonology in the 1980's, the most controversial phonological constituent has been the Clitic Group (CG), located in the prosodic hierarchy between the Phonological Word (PW) and the Phonological Phrase (PPh). The CG was originally proposed by Hayes (cf. Hayes 1989), and more extensively argued for in Nespor and Vogel (1986), henceforth N&V. Subsequently, however, two main types of arguments have been advanced against the CG, those based on objections to the Strict Layer Hypothesis (SLH) and those arguing against the “proliferation” of phonological constituents. The present paper investigates the status of the CG and proposes that, despite apparent problems, such a constituent is required in order to adequately account for phonological phenomena in a number of languages.

Even in recent work (e.g. Hall and Kleinhenz 1999, Peperkamp 1997) the CG has been dispensed with on the grounds that clitics (also certain function words and affixes) were undesirably attributed PW status in works such as N&V, in order to group these items into CGs according to the SLH (cf. 1). Such arguments, however, are no longer relevant given that Itô and Mester (1992) and others convincingly argued that the SLH must be somewhat weakened, such that the items in question no longer need to be considered PWs. Furthermore, several Italian phenomena presented in N&V were subsequently reanalyzed following Itô and Mester's proposal, again demonstrating that the items in question are not correctly analyzed as PWs (Vogel 1994, 1999). Instead, they are directly adjoined into the next prosodic constituent with the associated PW (cf. (2)).

- (1) Italian (old version): [[me]_{PW} [la]_{PW} [ri]_{PW} [fa]_{PW}]_{CG} ‘(he) remakes it for me’
 (2) Italian (new version): [me la ri [fa]_{PW}]_{CG} ‘(he) remakes it for me’

Since it is widely accepted that the items in question do not adjoin directly into the PPh, it has been suggested that they combine into additional types of PWs with the basic PW, either recursively, or simultaneously (cf. among others, Selkirk 1995, Booij 1996, Peperkamp 1997). These superordinate PWs are often labeled with “prime” to distinguish them from the inner PW, as illustrated below with the same Italian example.

- (3) a. [me [la [ri [fa]_{PW}]_{PW'}]_{PW''}]_{PW'''} b. [me la ri [fa]_{PW}]_{PW'}

Thus, it is claimed that we avoid the “proliferation” of constituents by eliminating the CG as a prosodic constituent. This is a surprising conclusion since PW' delimits a string with distinct properties from PW, thus any avoidance of introducing an additional constituent is only illusory, due to the shared portion of the designation, “PW”.

It will be argued that phonological phenomena applying to strings that are distinct from both the PW and PPh provide evidence for a constituent that delimits the appropriate domain, whether it is called the CG or another name. This position will be supported with additional examples from Italian and other languages such as Turkish (cf. Kabak and Vogel 2001), French and Hungarian.

Anna Cardinaletti & Lori Repetti

Università Ca' Foscari, Venezia & SUNY, Stony Brook

The Prosodization of Subject Clitics in Northern Italian Dialects

Do 10.00–10.30, Raum: AR-A 1012

In many northern Italian dialects (NIDs), such as the dialect of Donceto (province of Piacenza), the 1sg, 1pl and 2pl forms of the verb have an optional preverbal vowel in declarative sentences, while the other three forms have obligatory preverbal clitics. In interrogatives, subject clitics are obligatory postverbally in all persons.

(1) 1sg	(ə)-	'be:v	'be:v	-jə	'I drink/do I drink?'
2sg	ət-	'be:v	'be:v	-ət	
3sg	əl-	'be:və	'be:və	-l	
1pl	(ə)-	bu'vum	bu'vum	-jə	
2pl	(ə)-	bu'vi	bu'vi:	-v	
3pl	i-	'be:vən	'be:vən	-jə	

The differences in distribution (optional/obligatory) and form of the preverbal and postverbal elements are so striking that most researchers have assumed that they do not belong to one and the same series of pronouns and have analyzed them as subject clitics and verbal affixes, respectively (Benincà/Vanelli 1982, Fava 1993, Gorla 2004). We argue against these proposals using an OT model of phonology (Prince/Smolensky 1993, McCarthy/Prince 1993).

We show that the postverbal material cannot be a verbal affix. If it were, it would be incorporated into the same Prosodic Word (PW) as the verb. However, phonological processes applying within the domain of the PW do not apply to verb + enclitic units: enclitic pronouns do not affect stress, and while PWs may contain coda clusters such as /st/ ([ust] 'August'), enclitic /t/ cannot form part of complex codas: /pas/ + /t/ > *[pas-t] 'do you:sg pass?' ([pas-ət]). We conclude that enclitics (and proclitics) are 'free clitics' (Selkirk 1995) incorporated into prosodic structure at the Phonological Phrase (PPh) level.

Furthermore, we argue that the preverbal and the postverbal subject clitics are in fact one and the same pronoun. (See Bonet/Lloret 2005, José/Auger 2005, Popescu 2000 for the same analysis of Romance object clitics.) The distributional differences between preverbal and postverbal pronouns have a syntactic explanation based on verb movement, while the different forms are accounted for phonologically. For example, the 1sg pronoun is /i/; it does not occur preverbally because the verb does not move high enough to license a clitic (hence, the weak null subject is inserted); postverbally /i/ is pronounced as [j] when it can be syllabified with a preceding vowel ([go-j] 'do I have?'), and as [jə] when it follows a consonant

([^hbɛ:v-jə]). The realization of /i/ as [jə] (with epenthetic schwa) can be accounted for with the independently motivated constraints in (2).

- (2) *V_[-low] # — no final unstressed [-low] vowels; Contiguity — contiguous input segments must be contiguous in output; Son(ority)Con(tour) — codas are more sonorous than following onset.

These constraints apply to PPhs, not (only) PWs, supporting the treatment of these clitics as ‘free clitics’. In (3) we illustrate how these constraints allow us to account for the output [^hbɛ:v-jə]. We conclude by extending this analysis to data from other NIDs.

(3)	bev + i	*V _[-low] #	Contiguity	SonCon
	(a) bé:v-i	*!		
	(b) bé:v-əj		*!	
	(c) bé:v-jə←			*

Ana R. Luís

University of Coimbra

The prosodic structure of affixal clitics in European Portuguese

Do 10.30–11.00, Raum: AR-A 1012

Within the prosodic domains theory, it is generally assumed that stressless affixes integrate prosodically either by adjoining or incorporating into the Phonological Word (Nespor&Vogel 1986, Peperkamp 1997). The standard claim for EP is that derivational prefixes and suffixes integrate through adjunction, while inflectional suffixes integrate through incorporation (Vigário 2003). Such claim however incorrectly predicts that inflectional suffixes in EP are all phonologically cohering. This prediction is problematic for the pronominal suffixes in (1a) which behave morphologically like verbal suffixes (Luís 2002b) but do not trigger stress-shift.

- (1) a. levAvamos -l^he b. levAvamos
 bring.Impf.1pl -DAT.3SG bring.Impf.1pl
 ‘we brought him/her’ ‘we brought’

One further problem with the traditional claim is that suffixes are not allowed to have mixed prosodic status. This claim is at odds with the behaviour of the tense&agreement suffixes in (2a-b) which obey the regular stress rule in (2b) but not in (2a).

- (2) a. levAr -l^he -E - mos b. levar -E -mos
 bring -DAT.3SG -Fut -1pl bring -Fut -1pl
 ‘I will bring him/her’ ‘I will bring’

Based on these (and other) non-cohering properties, this paper argues that EP suffixes must be allowed to vary with respect to the way they integrate into the prosodic hierarchy. I will explore the prosodic status of the pronominal suffixes given in (1a) and (2a) by examining two current hypotheses for the mapping of inflectional suffixes onto prosodic structure: a)

mapping onto a recursive phonological word or b) mapping onto a higher prosodic constituent such as the Clitic Group. Both hypotheses will be evaluated in light of recent proposals by Vogel (1990), Kabak & Vogel (2001) and Kabak & Revithiadou (2006). In my discussion, I will also consider the prosodic status of the preverbal pronominal prefixes given in (3) which, unlike the verbal suffixes in (1a) and (2a), behave like phrasal affixes (Luís 2004).

- (3) a. ... porque *me* ajudou *e* compreendeu.
 ... because ACC.ISG helped and understood
 'because (s/he) me and understood me'
- b. ... não sei se *a* cá quero.
 ... not knew if ACC.3SG.FEM here want.1sg
 'I don't know if I want her here'

Balthasar Bickel*, Kristine A. Hildebrandt** & René Schiering*

*University of Leipzig, **University of Manchester

Cluster analysis of phonological word domains

Do 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-A 1012

In recent work on the syntax-phonology interface, a number of issues has been raised which challenge crucial assumptions of Prosodic Phonology. First, acknowledging cross-linguistic variation, it seems to be far from self-evident that prosodic domains should converge on a small universal list like the one enshrined in the prosodic hierarchy (e.g. Inkelas & Zec 1995). Second, even within individual languages, phonological rules of different phonological tiers may motivate different prosodic domains or even prosodic hierarchies, as observed in the tone and quantity domains of Luganda (Hyman, Katamba & Walusimbi 1987). However, since such deviations from the prosodic hierarchy are seldom studied in a systematic way, we are still not in a position to comment on universals and language-particulars of prosodic structure.

This paper reports on findings from a typological database project on word domains, in which data on phonological processes and constraints referencing morphological domains (as defined by specific combinations of stems, affixes and clitics) have been collected for seventy typologically diverse languages. For each language we aimed at recording a comprehensive set of process and constraints, while distinguishing general phenomena from lexically restricted ones, and structure-preserving from gradient ones. Cross-linguistically, deviations from the prosodic hierarchy seem to be the norm rather than the exception, even when a database search is limited to general and non-gradient phenomena. Whereas a phonological word domain cannot be motivated for languages like Vietnamese (Thompson 1965), multiple nonisomorphic word domains can be found in languages like Chukchi (Dunn 1999). In the latter case, different phonological rules or constraints may reference different portions of the grammatical word.

Our dataset does not suggest any obvious clusters of phonological phenomena that would target similar morphological domains across languages, again even when limited to maximally general and structure-preserving phenomena. There is no evidence for example, suggesting that, say, tone processes, tend to systematically target other domains than, say, vowel deletion

or harmony processes. This is confirmed by the results of a series of cluster algorithms (multidimensional scaling and various tree-building methods) that we ran on all pairs of (general, non-gradient) processes ($N = 206$) identified in the database. As similarity measurements we used relative domain sizes (how much of the available morphological structure in a language is included in a domain) and the exact domain definition (in terms of stems, affix and clitic types). In all these experiments, clustering is limited to shallow, probably accidental groups of processes with no natural phonological interpretation (e.g. grouping tonal downstep and consonant spirantization with coda labialization and palatalization).

This confirms earlier findings (Bickel & Hildebrandt 2005) suggesting that the distribution of phonological word domains is governed by individual genealogical inheritance and areal spread patterns but is not subject to universal constraints. If there are any universals at work, they will have to be sought at the level of individual diachronic processes in the spirit of Evolutionary Phonology (Blevins 2004).

Bariş Kabak and Anthi Revithiadou

Universität Konstanz and University of the Aegean

Prosodic Structure above the Phonological Word

Do 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-A 1012

The necessity for the *Clitic Group* (CG) as a constituent of the *Prosodic Hierarchy* has largely been disputed (Booij 1988, 1995; Zec 1988, 1993; Inkelas 1989; Zec and Inkelas 1991, Selkirk 1995; Peperkamp 1997). In addition to representational economy, the abridged version of the Prosodic Hierarchy without this constituent has been argued to enjoy several merits especially with respect to the prosodization of clitics. First, clitics which are not bound by a specific prosodic constituent, can either freely incorporate within feet or Phonological Words (PW), or simply adjoin to PWs or even to higher constituents such as the Phonological Phrase (PPh) (cf. Selkirk 1995). Second, the well-observed asymmetry between proclitics and enclitics can easily be accounted for: enclitics incorporate into the PW, proclitics adjoin to the PW. *Recursivity* is employed to ‘rescue’ those clitics that stand outside the PW but at the same time also fail to be parsed by a higher constituent, namely the PPh.

In this paper, we show that the arguments against an independent constituent between the PW and the PPh are superfluous, and they face serious empirical and theoretical problems. Furthermore, prosodic recursivity in its current form suffers from a number of theoretical inconsistencies. We further demonstrate that the phonological literature lacks clear-cut, ubiquitous criteria for constructing well-formed recursive prosodic constituents and which prosodic constituents are susceptible to recursivity. More importantly, we argue that the elimination of this intermediate constituent leads to serious problems both at the representational and the theoretical level. The parsimony of assuming one level less in the Prosodic Hierarchy is often illusory, primarily because there is no upper bound within which clitics can attach. In fact, postponing the prosodization of subminimal elements seriously undermines the validity of the widely acknowledged Principle of Maximal Parsing (Itô & Mester 1992; Selkirk 1986, among others) which requires prosodic structure to be maximally parsed. As a result, the low rate of PPh-level clitics and the scarcity of IP- and U-level clitics

remain totally unaccounted for. Finally, the commonalities in the prosodic behavior of various different constructions (e.g., compounds, pseudo-compounds, clippings, etc.) and clitics cannot receive a natural explanation.

Instead, we propose a modified version of the *Prosodic Hierarchy* that includes a prosodic domain that is higher than the PrW and lower than the PPh, which we refer to as the *Phonological Cluster* (PhC). Primarily in light of empirical evidence from Greek and Turkish, we show that the PhC is necessary to accommodate not only clitics, but also other constructions such as compounds, pseudo-compounds, reduplicated forms, and clippings, etc. Our model does not exclude recursivity altogether from phonological theory. Instead, we propose a more principled definition and a more restricted use of recursivity on the basis of well-established principles such as *headedness* and *projection*. For example, recursivity can be employed to account for blocking effects in rule application within embedded domains. We will discuss how the current theories can restrict recursivity to only those phonological domains where it is absolutely necessary.

Frans Plank & Aditi Lahiri

Universität Konstanz

WORD_{PLUS}: Phonological and Syntactic Phrasing

Fr 11.30–12.30, Raum: AR-A 1012

Syntactic phrasing in Germanic languages is largely iambic, insofar as function/grammatical words (weak) generally come before content/lexical words (strong): $PREP_w + NP_s$, $DET_w + N_s$, $AUX_w + VERB_s$, $COMP_w + VERB_s$, etc. Though frequently denied in modern work on the phonology-syntax interface, unlike in earlier approaches like that pioneered by Henry Sweet for English and Eduard Sievers and Franz Saran for German, phonological phrasing is not necessarily isomorphic with syntactic phrasing. If it were, procliticization would have been more frequent; what predominates, however, is encliticization, not respecting syntactic phrase boundaries. Sweet (1885/1904), for instance, instructing Germans in correct southern British English pronunciation, generally phrases as in this example: (*When there is a*) (*strong*)(*wind*)(*blowing*)(*towards the*)(*land*) [wɛndəzə strɔŋ wɪnd blɔwɪŋtɔdzðə lænd], where the stressed syllables of content words mark the left edge of phonological phrases, which then include everything up to the next stressed syllable.

When we turn to scribal practice in earlier English, we find frequent examples where morphosyntactic word boundaries are ignored and groups are created which do not conform to syntactic phrases. In many Old English manuscripts scribes would write as in this example from the Pater Noster Homily, with adjacent light function words grouped together: *syþþan hetopisum* until he-to-these. Similarly, the translation of Alexander's letter to Aristotle is spaced as follows (0=no space, 9=widest space): þa⁰ wolde⁹ wē¹ ūs³ gerestan; þā¹ hit² wæs¹ sēo¹ fifte.

Thus, there is evidence throughout the history of English for considerable independence of phonological phrasing from syntactic phrasing. The strict separation of morphosyntactic words by spaces in orthography is a secondary development; earlier, the "words" recognized in writing had been larger spoken units. In this talk, we determine the contexts for the early

scribal evidence of phonological grouping and point to sandhi phenomena in modern spoken English, where even in carefully articulated speech the alignment of phonological boundaries is non-isomorphic with syntactic boundaries. We will claim that the contexts have changed very little in time.

Javier Arias & Conxita Lleó

Universität Hamburg

**On the unmarkedness of Stress-to-Weight:
Evidence from L1 acquisition of Spanish and German**

Fr 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-A 1012

Both German and Spanish show preference for trochaic feet, many differences notwithstanding. Most descriptions of German consider it a weight-sensitive language, with an active WEIGHT-TO-STRESS Principle, which assigns primary stress to heavy syllables. As to Spanish, WSP does not play any significant role (see Harris 1993 for a different view). A further important distinction concerns the preference for moraic trochees in German, Spanish relying on syllabic trochees.

The two languages differ with regard to the phonetic implementation of stress. Stressed and unstressed syllables are distinguished by the length and amplitude of the vowel (Navarro Tomás, Jessen et al. 1995, Mengel 1997, and Dogil 1999 for duration; Delattre 1966, and Kehoe & Rakow 2003, for amplitude). According to some descriptions, the difference in prominence between stressed and unstressed is larger in German, a stress-timed language, than in Spanish, a syllable-timed language. Mean differences in length and amplitude are greater in German than in Spanish (Dogil 1999 for length, Delattre 1966 for amplitude). However, in German the duration of vowels cuts across the stress dimension, as there are reduced and unreduced syllables in unstressed position (Kehoe & Rakow 2003). This paper concentrates primarily on the values for duration.

The vocabularies of young children present many monosyllables in German, which accounts for the early acquisition of moraic trochees. In Spanish disyllables outnumber all other word forms. In this paper we focus on comparable forms, namely disyllables. The data have been drawn from two Spanish monolingual children, two German monolingual children, and two German-Spanish bilingual children at ages 1;3-2;3.

Our monolingual children produce trochees target-like from very early on. In a certain percentage of words, the unstressed vowel shows a clear effect of final lengthening. Interestingly, for a few months the monolingual Spanish children lengthen the stressed syllable by resorting to a glide or an approximant. Vowel lengthening is thus used to a certain degree, but when the stressed vowels come into conflict with final lengthening, they are provided with an additional element—glide or approximant—which we analyze as an effect of STRESS-TO-WEIGHT, i.e. “if stressed, then heavy” (Benua 1995, Gussenhoven 2000). We argue that the early appearance of such a Principle reveals its essential role in stress systems lacking vowel length distinctions, enabling them to make the difference between stressed and unstressed transparent.

It has been proposed that children tend to begin with some sort of syllable-timing strategy, reducing the prominence differences between stressed and unstressed syllables. This is found in our early German data, which attest minimal reduction of unstressed syllables. We find, however, the opposite tendency in the case of monolingual Spanish children, who seek to distinguish them more clearly than the target language does.

Lara Teixeira Carneiro

Université de Limoges

Acquisition of Brazilian Portuguese Word Stress by a Cochlear Implanted Child:

View of Strategies Adopted

Fr 13.00–13.30, Raum: AR-A 1012

This paper introduces the discussion about the acquisition of Brazilian Portuguese (BP) word stress for non-verbs and focus on the strategies used by a cochlear implanted (CI) child as he moves towards the adult word stress algorithm. Based on production data, I propose that some of these strategies show the setting of word stress parameters. The paper addresses the issue of which prosodic constituent child starts working with and how the development of prosody proceeds during the acquisition process. The common property among the views reported in literature is that the prosodic development goes from the lowest level up to higher levels of the prosodic hierarchy in a bottom-up fashion (cf. Selkirk 1984, Nespor and Vogel 1986). However, what has been seen in the data of BP is that normal hearing children's utterances are rarely produced as monosyllables. So, another way is proposed by Scarpa (1999, 2000) who concludes that the prosodic templates of first "words" are templates from higher prosodic level (henceforth top-down fashion). This paper proceeds as follows: section 1 describes the adult algorithm for word stress in BP; section 2 describes the corpus analysed in this study (method and participant - child); sections 3 and 4 describe the results and different strategies used by the subject; section 5 presents general discussion of the prosodic development in BP; and section 6 presents some concluding remarks.

Ann Delilkan

City University of New York

Fusion as Coda Avoidance

Fr 13.30–14.00, Raum: AR-A 1012

The variegated data relating to fusion (or 'nasal substitution') in Malay have long escaped unified analysis, the conditioning environment frequently assumed to be expressible in morphological terms. I suggest that it is prosody, not morphology, that drives the process, and show that hitherto exceptional data pattern readily once prosodic structure is considered.

Referring to evidence from stress facts and assuming the basic asymmetry between heads and dependents espoused in the works of Dresner and van der Hulst (1995), I first propose that the Malay prosodic word, which is right-headed and rests on trochaic feet, comprises prefix(es) and root, each suffix projecting its own prosodic word. Within my proposal, all prefixes, therefore, inhere in dependent feet. This differs from Cohn's (1989) claims about

prosodic words in Indonesian, whereby roots and suffixes together project a prosodic word. The novel prosodic structure I propose can be independently motivated with reference to stress facts and various segmental processes besides fusion.

Next, I claim that fusion is simply a coda avoidance strategy, for it never occurs unless an open syllable results. This can occur either at the prefix-root juncture, or between prefixes. Fusion is thus further confined to the prosodically 'weak' end of the word, occurring to produce open syllables in the weak (dependent) foot, and being blocked if it would create an open syllable in a 'strong' (head foot) position. In short, the distribution of the process obeys a general requirement that dependent foot syllables be as light as possible and that head foot syllables be as heavy as possible, ensuring the maximal perceptual contrast between head and dependent positions at the level of the word.

Fusion is, however, blocked in the dependent foot if it would result an open and then a closed syllable, in conflict with the basic trochaic foot form of the language. In short, prosodically unmarked structures are avoided at the level of the foot as well. In closing, I show that numerous segmental processes in the language conspire similarly to produce dependent foot syllables that are as 'light' as possible and head feet that are as 'heavy' as possible, making fusion just one of many coda avoidance strategies in the language employed to meet more general prosodic requirements, of unmarkedness at the level of both the foot and the word, and of clear asymmetry at the level of the word.

Alderete, John. 1995. Faithfulness to Prosodic Heads. Ms., University of Massachusetts, Amherst. (ROA-94)

Dresher, Elan and Harry van der Hulst. 1995. Ms., Head-Dependent Asymmetry in Prosodic Phonology.

Neue Fachbücher Germanistik

Manfred Stede

Korpusgestützte Textanalyse

Grundzüge der Ebenen-
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M. Stede

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Viele Arbeitsgebiete der Linguistik haben in den letzten Jahren von einer Hinwendung zu empirischen Daten profitiert: Allgemein verfügbare Korpora erlauben die nachvollziehbare Prüfung von Hypothesen. Der vorliegende Band geht diesen Weg für die Textlinguistik. Die wesentlichen Ebenen der Textanalyse werden systematisch erläutert und ‚Textualität‘ als das Ergebnis der Interaktion dieser Ebenen gedeutet. Ergänzend werden jüngste Entwicklungen der Software-Technologie vorgestellt, die es erlauben, Texte auf den einzelnen Ebenen zu annotieren und diese zueinander in Beziehung zu setzen. Die Mechanismen der Textkohärenz können damit gründlicher untersucht werden als bisher, sowohl qualitativ als auch quantitativ.

Lothar Lemnitzer
Heike Zinsmeister

Korpuslinguistik Eine Einführung

narr studienbücher

L. Lemnitzer

H. Zinsmeister

Korpuslinguistik

Eine Einführung

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Diese Einführung gibt einen Überblick über die germanistische Korpuslinguistik. Im Zentrum stehen die Darstellung deutschsprachiger Korpora und die Diskussion von jüngeren Arbeiten mit korpuslinguistischem Bezug. Das vorliegende Buch ist die erste umfassende, deutschsprachige Einführung zum Thema.

L. Eichinger/A. Plewnia/
C.M. Riehl (Hrsg.)

Handbuch der Deutschen Sprachminderheiten in Mittel- und Osteuropa

2007, ca. 520 Seiten, geb.
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Dieses Handbuch bietet ausführliche und aktuelle Informationen über die gegenwärtige Situation der deutschsprachigen Minderheiten in den Ländern Mittel- und Osteuropas. Dabei werden in einer Zusammenschau sowohl die Sprachinselminderheiten als auch die Minderheiten an den Rändern des geschlossenen deutschen Sprachgebiets in den Blick genommen. In sieben Länderartikeln wird jeweils ein Überblick über Demographie, Geschichte sowie politische und rechtliche Lage der Minderheiten gegeben.

Auf der Basis neuer, eigener Erhebungen wird für jedes Land eine Dokumentation der Kompetenz- und Sprachgebrauchssituation, eine Beschreibung und Analyse der soziolinguistischen Situation mit ihren je spezifischen Standard-Substandard-Verteilungen und eine Untersuchung der Spracheinstellungen der Sprecher geboten.

Aus dem Inhalt: Die deutschen Sprachgebiete in Mittel- und Osteuropa
• Russland • Die russlanddeutsche Minderheit in Sibirien • Die russlanddeutsche Minderheit in Baschkirien • Ukraine • Polen • Tschechien • Slowakei • Ungarn • Rumänien

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AG 13: Abstracts

Konrad Ehlich

Universität München

Anadeixis – Anaphora

Mi 14.00–15.00, Raum: AR-A 1009

Karl Bühler's precise determination of the category "deixis" in 1934 is an important achievement within the development of 20th century linguistics. According to Bühler's determination, the category "deixis" is tied to the very linguistic action within which the deictic is employed. Linguistic action is foremost a genuinely oral event that is fundamentally reliant on, and determined by, sensory perception. Different languages provide different groups of deictics that are tied to the different dimensions in relation to which deictic procedures can be used (actants involved in the speech action, discourse space, discourse time, objects in perception space etc.).

Speech action has not traditionally been a category of interest to grammarians. Linguistics finds its main object in the sentence or, when transcending the limits of a single sentence, in a nexus of sentences (i.e. "text"). The sentences serving as examples for linguistic investigation are generally devoid of any context of use, and thus bear no relation to linguistic action at all. This is why they are hardly able to illustrate the role deixis plays in linguistic interaction. The same applies to nexus of sentences, which enter linguists' perception basically in the form of written texts. In written texts – which are, by themselves, a means to overcome a *dilated* speech situation – deictics are, *eo ipso*, devoid of any speech situation. In such isolated texts, deictics are used in a non-immediate and highly abstract way the description of which calls for several steps of analytic abstraction.

Written texts are spatial structures of linear order that easily lends itself to an interpretation in the terms of 'prior' and 'later'. Elements 'prior' or 'before' can be referred to by a class of linguistic means for which grammatical tradition provides the general term "anaphora". This term is, however, ambiguous in several respects. In grammatical description it is mainly used to denote the "3rd person" of the personal pronoun, and of comparable pronouns. However, in languages that make a clear distinction between object deixis and the 3rd person of the personal pronoun, object deixis and personal pronoun do not have the same function by any means – even though the differences are sometimes of subtle nature. It is these differences that are neglected, or even analytically camouflaged, when deictics are characterised as "anaphoric". It is as if deictics lost their deictic quality whenever they are employed to refer back within a text. This confusion – which already appears in later parts of Bühler's work – is recurrent in more recent discussions.

This paper presents an analysis of object deixis in textual environments and proposes the term "anadeixis" for these text-specific usages. The aim is to do justice to these deictic structures while, at the same time, contrasting their functional analysis with a conceptually precise understanding of anaphora. In conclusion, the paper discusses consequences for the linguistic analysis of language-specific functional differences between deixis and anaphora.

Bühler, Karl (1934) Sprachtheorie. reprint 1999³. Stuttgart: UTB (tr. 1990 Theory of language. Amsterdam, Philadelphia: Benjamins)

Maria Averintseva-Klisch & Manfred Consten
Universität Tübingen & Universität Jena
**Can Demonstratives be Discourse Topics?
Evidence from German Right Dislocation**
Mi 15.00–15.30, Raum: AR-A 1009

It has been claimed that demonstrative NPs are used anaphorically to refer to non-discourse topics (Zifonun e.a. 1997, Consten/Schwarz-Friesel forthc., Bosch/Katz/Umbach forthc.: “non-subjects”). However, the non-discourse topic constraint can be overridden by ‘cognitive proximity’ (cf. Averintseva-Klisch/Consten 2006). In this case, the demonstrative use indicates speaker’s emotional involvement with his topic, for example in order to give a negative evaluation of the referent. This claim is tested in considering the use of demonstratives in the German Right-Dislocation construction (RD). RD is a clear-cut grammatical means of marking discourse topicality (cf. Averintseva-Klisch forthc. a, b). Thus, RD-constructions are good material for analyzing the interdependency of discourse topicality and demonstrative reference. We show that there are several factors which interact to allow or disallow the demonstrative marking of the RD-NP:

- 1) the status of the referent of the NP as new or old discourse topic. RD can (i) either confirm the respective referent as the ongoing discourse topic, or (ii) RD establishes its referent as the discourse topic of the beginning discourse segment. The use of demonstratives as right-dislocated constituents should be restricted to (ii)-cases.
- 2) cognitive proximity: Demonstrative reference to established discourse topics is possible if the RD-NP provides an additional, more specific description of the speaker’s attitude towards the referent. Moreover, emotive specification even by mere demonstrativity (i.e. without giving an additional specification by lexical content) is possible.
- 3) demonstrativity of the coreferent intraclausal proform. We will present evidence from a questionnaire study in order to test our assumption that the simple repetition of demonstrative marking is not an adequate marking of cognitive proximity.

Conclusions: With RDs, demonstrativity is allowed functioning as follows: 1) marking a change of discourse topic, 2) emphasizing a lexical content of the head noun that specifies the speaker’s attitude towards the referent, 3) first-time specifying the speaker’s attitude towards the referent by mere demonstrativity. In general, these results are consistent with our claim that the demonstrative bias for non-discourse topics can be overridden by cognitive proximity. However, with respect to RD this seems to be restricted to the first-time marking of cognitive proximity at a lower degree of cognitive proximity, while a higher level of cognitive proximity licenses continuous demonstrative chains.

Averintseva-Klisch, M. forthc.a. German Right Dislocation and Afterthought in Discourse. In: Benz, A. / Kühnlein, P. (eds.): *Constraints in Discourse*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Averintseva-Klisch, M. forthc.b. Anaphoric Properties of German Right Dislocation. In: Schwarz-Friesel, M. / Consten, M. / Knees, M. (eds). *Anaphors in Text*. Amsterdam: Benjamins (SLCS)

- Averintseva-Klisch, M. / Consten, M. 2006. The role of discourse topic and proximity for demonstratives in German and Russian. In: Fabricius-Hansen, C. e.a (eds.) *Explicit and Implicit Information in Text*. www.hf.uio.no/ forskningsprosjekter/sprik/docs/pdf/proceedings.pdf.
- Bosch, P. / Katz, G./ Umbach, C., forthc. The Non-subject Bias of German Demonstrative Pronouns. In: Schwarz-Friesel, M. / Consten, M. / Knees, M. (eds.), *Anaphors in texts*. Amsterdam: Benjamins (SLCS)
- Consten, M. / Schwarz-Friesel, M.. forthc. Anapher. In: Hoffmann, L. (ed.). *Wortarten des Deutschen*. Zifonun, G. , Hoffmann, L. and Stecker, B. (eds.). 1997. *Grammatik der deutschen Sprache*. Berlin: de Gruyter. Vol. 1. (= IDS 7.1)

Olga Krasavina, Christian Chiarcos

Moscow State University & Humboldt University of Berlin, University of Potsdam

Aspects of topicality in the use of demonstratives in German and Russian

Mi 15.30–16.00, Raum: AR-A 1009

It has been repeatedly claimed that referential choice and the activation level of a referent in the memory of the speaker/listener are interconnected (e.g. Chafe 1994; Tomlin and Pu 1991). Here, the cognitive-psychological model of Gundel et. al. (1993) regarding this connection is assessed on two corpora of English and German newspaper texts and formulated more precisely. We argue that the scope of appropriate uses of demonstrative is wider than is assumed by Gundel et. al. (1993). The resulting model can be summarized as follows:

- Low activation is sufficient for appropriate use of a plain NP, but it can also expand to referents that have middle or high activation.
- High activation is necessary and sufficient for appropriate use of pronouns.
- Middle activation is sufficient for appropriate use of demonstrative NPs, yet these can expand the scope of its possible uses in both directions, that is, it can also be appropriately used for coding referents enjoying *both high and low activation*.
- In other words, a pronoun cannot expand the scope of its possible appropriate uses, while a demonstrative NP and a plain NP can – to all other statuses.

We found a clear tendency for demonstratives to code second mentions of the referents for both German and Russian data as compared to personal pronouns and definite NPs (cf. Diessel 1999). Surprisingly, we found that demonstrative pronouns and NPs tend to refer to non-central referents (measured by the relative frequency of mention) which show a lower persistence than those encoded by personal pronouns and definite NPs. Comparing the relative position of referring expressions within the referential chain, it turned out that demonstrative pronouns tend to appear as last mentions, rather than at the beginning of the referential chain, whereas personal pronouns have a preference for medial position in a referential chain. This suggests that chains in which demonstrative pronouns are used are shorter than those in which they are not used. Accordingly, demonstratives appear to establish local discourse topics, rather than global ones.

Chafe, W. (1994). *Discourse, Consciousness, and Time. The Flow and Displacement of Conscious Experience in Speaking and Writing*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Diessel, H. (1999). *Demonstratives: Form, function and grammaticalization*. Typological Studies in Language, 42. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Gundel, J., N. Hedberg and R. Zacharski (1993). Cognitive status and the form of referring expressions in discourse. *Language* 69(2): 274-307.

Tomlin, R. and M. Pu (1991). The management of reference in Mandarin discourse. *Cognitive Linguistics* 2: 65-93.

Peter Bosch & Carla Umbach

Institut für Kognitionswissenschaft, Universität Osnabrück

Some apparently unconnected parameters in demonstrative reference

Mi 16:30-17:00, Raum: AR-A 1009

A number of investigations of Dutch and German demonstrative pronouns, both experimental and on the basis of corpus data (Comrie 1997; Zifonun et al. 1997; Bosch, Rosario & Zhao 2003; Winter 2003; Kaiser & Trueswell 2004; Bosch, Katz & Umbach, to app.) show that there is a strong preference of these forms for referents that are, roughly speaking, less salient in discourse than the typical referents of anaphoric personal pronouns. Most formulations of this idea, however, our own included, are still lacking a precise and general formulation, or put forward their predictions in terms of a mere tendency or preference, without being explicit about what it means if the tendency is violated. Furthermore, there are diverging ideas about what the actual parameters are that control the referential and grammatical behaviour of demonstratives.

In this talk we discuss various hypothetical parameters, in particular referent salience, contrast, information-structural status as well as grammatical role of demonstrative pronoun and antecedent and put forward a generalisation that rests essentially on an operational notion of cognitive salience and the notion of markedness.

We will also discuss the question of whether our generalisation should have the status of a tendency and if so what it means when the tendency is violated.

Bosch, P., Rozario, T., & Zhao, Y. (2003) Demonstrative Pronouns and Personal Pronouns. German *der vs. er*. Proceedings of the EACL2003. Budapest. *Workshop on The Computational Treatment of Anaphora*.

Bosch, P., Katz, G., Umbach, C. (to app.) The Non-Subject Bias of German Demonstrative Pronouns. To app. in: Monika Schwarz-Friesel, Manfred Consten, Mareile Knees (eds): *Anaphors in Texts*.

Comrie, B. (1997) Pragmatic Binding: Demonstratives as Anaphors in Dutch. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistic Society Vol. 23 (1997) :50-61

Kaiser, E., Trueswell, J. (2004) The Referential Properties of Dutch Pronouns and Demonstratives: Is Salience Enough? Proceedings of the *Sinn und Bedeutung* 8, Arbeitspapier Nr. 1777, FB Sprachwissenschaft, Universität Konstanz.

Winter, Y. (2003) Parameter zur Bestimmung der Referenz von Demonstrativpronomina in Texten . Bachelor thesis, Institute of Cognitive Science, University of Osnabrück, www.cogsci.uni-osnabrueck.de/~CL

Zifonun, G. Hoffmann, L., & Strecker, B. (1997) *Grammatik der deutschen Sprache*, Berlin, de Gruyter.

Frances Wilson, Frank Keller, and Antonella Sorace
University of Edinburgh, UK

Antecedent preferences of personal pronouns and anaphoric demonstratives in German in comprehension

Mi 17.00–17.30, Raum: AR-A 1009

We investigate the antecedent preferences of personal pronouns and anaphoric demonstratives in German, and propose that for comprehension, antecedent preferences for personal pronouns and anaphoric demonstratives are determined by two main factors: grammatical role and topicality.

In German, two pronominal systems are used for third person reference: the “er, sie, es” series, which we will here refer to as personal pronouns, and the “der, die, das” series, homophonous with the definite article system, which we will here term anaphoric demonstratives. Previous research on German (Bosch, Katz & Umbach, *in press*) has suggested that while there is a preference for personal pronouns to refer to the Subject of a preceding sentence, anaphoric demonstratives are more likely to refer to a Non-Subject, regardless of whether the antecedent occurs pre- or post-verbally. However, Bosch et al’s data refer primarily to production data; here we aim to extend their work by examining comprehension using two methodologies: a judgement task and a visual world study, currently in preparation.

Cross-linguistically, it seems likely that the antecedent preferences of demonstrative and personal pronouns vary. In a visual world experiment on Finnish, Kaiser and Trueswell (*in press*) found that personal pronouns were most strongly influenced by grammatical role in antecedent preference, while demonstrative pronouns were affected by topicality. They interpret their data to suggest that different levels of representation, either the syntactico-semantic level, or the comprehender’s model of the discourse, are accessed when processing different anaphors.

In contrast to Bosch, Katz and Umbach (*in press*), results from the judgement task suggest that different factors affect antecedent preferences for anaphoric demonstratives and personal pronouns. While the topicality of the antecedent appears to be the main factor affecting anaphoric demonstratives, as the demonstratives consistently preferred a non-topical (*i.e.* post-verbal) antecedent, both topicality and grammatical role were relevant for personal pronouns. These results support Kaiser and Trueswell’s (*in press*) proposal that different levels of representation are accessed by different types of anaphor, and provide evidence that factors affecting antecedent preferences do vary cross-linguistically. A visual world experiment is in preparation which seeks to confirm the findings of the judgement task, and provide more detailed data on the time course of anaphor resolution.

Bosch, P., Katz, G., and Umbach, C. (*in press*). The non-subject bias of German demonstrative pronouns. To appear in Monika Schwarz-Friesel, Manfred Consten, Mareile Knees (Ed.): *Anaphors in Texts*.

Kaiser, E., and Trueswell, J.C (*in press*). Investigating the interpretation of pronouns and demonstratives in Finnish: Going beyond Salience. To appear in E. Gibson & N. Pearlmuter (eds), *The processing and acquisition of reference*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press

Klaus Geyer

Pedagogical University Vilnius

Two systems of anaphorically used pronouns in plain text and in reported speech:

der/die and its counterparts in spoken German

Mi 17.30–18.00, Raum: AR-A 1009

In my paper, the system of German pronouns in anaphoric function is examined. The paper focuses on the *der/die*-type pronouns (henceforth : ‘d-pronouns’) and their two main counterparts, the *er/sie* (‘s-pronouns’) and the clitic pronouns *-v/-s(ə)* (‘k-pronouns’). Since the study is based on spontaneous spoken German, the picture is somewhat different from that of written standard German, where only two (*der/die* vs. *er/sie*) instead of three pronoun paradigms have to be taken into account. The corpus I am relying upon comprises of approximately 10.000 words of dialectal speech from south-eastern Germany (cf. Geyer 2003). Even though this is not a very extensive corpus, the high rate of occurrence of pronouns in anaphoric use allows both a detailed functional analysis as well as a sound interpretation of frequency data. A quite unexpected result of the analysis is that it is the s-pronouns, i.e. the classical anaphors, which are rarely found. Both d- and k-pronouns, on the contrary, are frequently used items. They are distributed according to conditions of information structure: d-pronouns serve to establish ‘accessible’ (in terms of Lambrecht 1994) referents as new discourse topics whereas k-pronouns serve the function to continue already established topical referents in the subsequent discourse.

An important extension is that the system of pronoun usage is organized in a considerably different way as far as reported speech is concerned. Somewhat oversimplified, the difference is along these lines: Whereas the status of discourse topicality of referents is operating as the guiding principle in plain texts, in reported speech constructions it is the question of coreference (or disjoint reference) of reporting and reported speaker which is the key factor. k-pronouns generally allow both, coreference and disjoint reference (largely comparable to standard German *er/sie*) here. s-pronouns once again prove to be dependent on special conditions (how far s-pronouns show traits of logophoricity will be a point of discussion here). d-pronouns referring to the reported speaker, if occurring in the reported speech sequence, force disjoint reference of reporting and reported speaker (cf. also Delisle 1993). But within reported speech, d-pronouns of this kind do not make any implications on information structure and topicality.

Delisle, H. (1993). Anaphora in German discourse: an empirical study. In: Eid, M. & G. Iverson (eds.): Principles and prediction: the analysis of natural language. Amsterdam, Philadelphia: Benjamins. 243-268.

Geyer, K. (2003). Hetzlerisch: Dokumentation spontansprachlicher Texte und grammatische Analyse der phorischen Pronomina im ostfränkischen Dialekt des Dorfes Hetzles. München: Lincom Europa.

Lambrecht, K. (1994). Information structure and sentence form: topic, focus and the mental representation of discourse referents. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Jenny Audring
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Gender loss and demonstrative anaphors
Mi 18.00–18.30, Raum: AR-A 1009

It is well known that personal pronouns, the primary anaphoric elements in many languages, often originate as demonstratives (Givón 1984, Diessel 1999). A re-enacting of the historical move from demonstrative to personal pronoun can be witnessed in languages that show a mismatch between nominal and pronominal gender, as exemplified by Swedish and Dutch. Both Swedish and Dutch have seen a period of deflection, whereby gender markers in the attributive domain were reduced and partially lost. Instead of the traditional Indo-European three genders, Dutch and Swedish now mark two genders within the NP and on other targets beyond. In both languages, however, the personal pronouns have kept the original three-way distinction, thus creating a mismatch between the gender values of the pronouns and the gender values elsewhere. This mismatch leads to new semantic associations for the pronominal genders (Audring 2006) and to uncertainty in pronoun usage.

The demonstratives play an interesting role in these developments. As adnominal elements, they participate in the deflection process (which generally starts in the attributive domain). Thus, both Dutch and Swedish possess a common gender demonstrative, an element collapsing the masculine and feminine gender distinction. As anaphoric elements, these common gender demonstratives are extremely convenient: they allow anaphoric reference without commitment to masculine or feminine gender. By using a common gender demonstrative instead of a masculine or feminine personal pronoun, uncertainties are masked and clashes are avoided.

Examples (1a) and (b) from Dutch illustrate the situation. (1a) represents a typical case of uncertainty about the appropriate pronoun for a (formerly feminine) noun. Version (1b), resorting to a demonstrative, is the preferred option.

- (1) a. **De tentoonstelling** was over voordat ik ?**hem**/?**haar** kon bezoeken.
the[c] exhibition(c) was over before I it[M]/[F] could visit
- b. **De tentoonstelling** was over voordat ik **die** kon bezoeken.
the[c] exhibition(c) was over before I it[c] could visit
'The exhibition was over before I could visit it'

Under these circumstances, demonstrative pronouns can become the favoured anaphoric elements. However, this excessive use of demonstrative anaphors has consequences for their semantics and for the conditions on their distribution. In the course of their promotion to main anaphoric elements, they lose their specific demonstrative content and become progressively more like personal pronouns.

This paper discusses the developments sketched above and presents original data from modern spoken Dutch.

Diessel, Holger (1999). *Demonstratives. Form, Function and Grammaticalization*, Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Givón, Talmy (1984). *Syntax: A functional-typological introduction*. Vol.1, Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Massimo Poesio

Università di Trento and University of Essex

(Joint work with Ron Artstein, Natalia Modjeska, and Hannes Rieser)

Salience and demonstratives: a corpus-based analysis

Do 9.00–10.00, Raum: AR-A 1009

Linde, Gundel Hedberg & Zacharski, and Passonneau, among others, argued that in English as in other languages, demonstratives are the preferred linguistic device to refer to entities in the so-called *implicit focus*: either entities which have been mentioned but are not most salient, or entities which are 'accessible' without having previously been explicitly mentioned with nominals such as objects in the visual situation, or the antecedents of discourse deixis:

- (1) For example, binocular stereo fusion is known to take place in a specific area of the cortex near the back of the head. Patients with damage to this area of the cortex have visual handicaps but they show no obvious impairment in their ability to think. This suggests that stereo fusion is not necessary for thought. (Example cited by Webber, 1991)

As a result, empirical and computational studies of demonstratives require, first of all, methods for annotating such antecedents; second, a theory of salience. Marking the antecedents of demonstratives is however difficult, both because they are often implicit, and also because the antecedent is often vague or ambiguous.

In this talk I will summarize the results of a series of studies of demonstrative use in English. In the first series of studies, we developed methods for annotating demonstratives which did not require explicitly marking (the textual correlated of) their antecedent, and used automatic methods for tracking salience as defined by Centering theory to explore the correlation between demonstrative use and the implicit focus. In a more recent series of studies (still ongoing) we have been testing techniques for directly annotating the textual correlates of such antecedents attempting to address the problems mentioned above. If time allows, I will also discuss preliminary ideas about a formal theory of demonstratives based on these findings.

André Bittar

Université Paris 7, France

Some constraints on anaphoric reference to events in French

Do 10.00–10.30, Raum: AR-A 1009

The field of anaphora resolution, especially in the NLP community, has focussed largely on individual anaphora, with nominal antecedents. Relatively little attention has been paid to abstract (phrasal antecedent) anaphora in the perspective of resolution algorithms. The aim of this paper is to present a study of certain syntactic phenomena carried out to determine what constraints exist on anaphoric reference to events (as defined by Davidson (1967)) in French.

We wished to consider the notion of reference defined by Milner (1982), where a distinction is made between actual reference (*instance*) and virtual reference (*type*).

In French, the neuter demonstratives *ce, cela* and its contraction *ça*, in their anaphoric uses, are almost exclusively used to refer to abstract entities. Only rarely do they have nominal antecedents in discourse. It is also quite rare for third-person personal pronouns to have phrasal antecedents, thus we concentrate on the first group.

The predicative context in which a neuter demonstrative anaphor occurs constrains the type of antecedent it may have. Asher (1993) employs the term *container* to refer to verbs which subcategorize particular types of entity. The French verbs *arriver, se passer (to happen)* and *avoir lieu (to take place)* require an event description in subject position, while *rater (to miss), être témoin de (to witness)* and *assister à (to be present at)* take an event in direct or oblique object position. An anaphor occurring in an argument position of an *event container*, must (in most cases) have an event as antecedent.

We examined anaphoric reference to phrasal event descriptions in certain linguistic contexts: complementiser phrases, relatives, counterfactual conditionals and coordination. Although these constructions seem not to place many rigid constraints on anaphoric reference to events, they often determine the type of reference in the anaphoric relation. In certain cases, actual reference is possible, in others, only virtual reference is apparent (e.g. in counterfactuals, which contain hypothetical events) :

- (1) Si Max savait lire, [on lui offrirait un livre]_i. C_i'est déjà arrivé, alors qu'il est analphabète.
If Max could read, [we'd give him a book]_i. That_i already happened although he's illiterate.

In the case of subordinate and relative clauses, one constraint, resembling those stated in Binding Theory (Chomsky (1981)), was observed, namely that an anaphoric pronoun in a subordinate or relative clause cannot have an event antecedent in the main clause :

- (2) #[Le ministre affirme]_i que cela_i s'est passé hier.
#[The minister affirms]_i that it_i happened yesterday.

Further investigation is needed to explore the analogy of a binding theory for demonstrative anaphora. An algorithm for event anaphora resolution based on this data was formulated in Bittar (2006) and is in the process of being implemented to obtain preliminary results.

Asher, Nicolas (1993). Reference to Abstract Objects in Discourse. Kluwer, Dordrecht.

Bittar, André (2006). Un algorithme pour la résolution d'anaphores événementielles. Masters Thesis. Université Paris 7, France. www.linguist.jussieu.fr/~amsili/papers/bittar06.dea.pdf

Chomsky, Noam (1981). Lectures on Government and Binding. Foris, Dordrecht.

Davidson, Donald (1967). The Logical Form of Action Sentences. In: The Logic of Decision and Action (ed. N. Rescher). University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh.

Milner, Jean-Claude (1982). Ordres et raisons de langue. Seuil, Paris.

Iker Zulaica

Ohio State University

Neuter Demonstrative Expressions and Temporal Perspective:

An Integrated Approach

Do 10.30–11.00, Raum: AR-A 1009

Despite their noticeable categorial dissimilarities, demonstrative neuter expressions and natural language tense seem to share some basic features. In their purely deictic usage, both categories are to be interpreted relative to some object in the context of utterance: the speaker or addressee and the utterance time, respectively. Another common feature is that they both have an anaphoric nature. As in other languages Spanish neuter demonstratives are often used to refer anaphorically to entities which have been previously mentioned in discourse (Asher, 1993) whereas natural language tense shows its anaphoric character through narrative sequences of events in which one tense is to be interpreted relative to another which temporally precedes or is subsequent to it. Finally, natural language tense and neuter demonstratives also show an identical semantic behavior in certain syntactic contexts such as when embedded under certain complementizer clauses.

On the basis of the similarities presented above and the evidence collected from a corpus study I hypothesize that the presuppositional content of Spanish neuter demonstratives can be conceived in temporal instead of purely spatial terms. Previous research on the discourse-dialogic behavior of Spanish demonstrative determiners *este/ese/aquel* has shown that these expressions are to be better characterized in terms of a „+/- spatial proximity“ presupposition (Gutiérrez-Rexach, 2002; Gutiérrez-Rexach & Zulaica, 2005). This presuppositional content should be understood as the relative closeness (or distance) of the speaker/addressee with respect to the object pointed at. But when it comes to analyzing the presuppositional content of neuter demonstrative expressions *esto/eso/aquello* the picture is not that clear. In their typical discourse function there is no explicit act of pointing attached to these expressions and, furthermore, they do not commonly refer to any explicit physical object in the utterance situation. For this reason I believe that the clear correlation observed between neuter demonstratives and tense in well-defined discourse situations in Spanish suggests some kind of perspectival transfer in the semantic content of the neuter expressions subject to scrutiny.

Asher, N., *Reference to Abstract Objects in Discourse*, Kluwer.

Gutiérrez-Rexach, J. & I. Zulaica, “Demonstrative Contrast and Demonstrative Use in Discourse: a DRT Approach”, in C. Sidner, J. Harpur, A. Benz & P. Kuehnlein (eds.), *Proceedings of the Workshop on Constraints in Discourse* (CID 2006), Maynooth, Ireland, 2006.

Gutiérrez-Rexach, J., “Demonstratives in Context”, in *From Words to Discourse*, Amsterdam, Elsevier, 2002.

Higginbotham, J., “Competence with Demonstratives”, in M. Ham & B. Hamberg (eds.), *Reflections and Replays. Essays on the Philosophy of Tyler Burge*, Cambridge (MA), MIT Press, 2003, p.101-115.

Kaplan, Kaplan, D., “Meaning and Use”, Gareth Evans Memorial Lecture, University of Oxford, 1995.

Reichenbach, H., 1947, *Elements of Symbolic Logic*, London, MacMillan.

Francis Cornish

Université de Toulouse-Le-Mirail

Deictic, discourse-deictic and anaphoric uses of demonstrative expressions in English

Do 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-A 1009

Starting from a scale of indexicality ranging from expression types encoding the signaling of pure deixis at one pole, to pure anaphora at the other, the paper will attempt, first, to characterize the specific way in which demonstratives (3rd person pronouns as well as NPs) realize the discourse procedures of **deixis** and **anaphora**. That done, my major goal will then be to provide a principled means of distinguishing between the **anaphoric** and **discourse-deictic** functions of demonstratives, both of which involve reference via the discourse context upstream.

Demonstrative expressions have at least the following properties: first, there is generally a contrastive element associated with their use, resulting in an exclusive and not inclusive reference. Next, where the demonstrative is a determiner, the predicate corresponding to the lexical head noun in the NP it is part of, together with its possible expansion(s), may not be presupposed but may have a characterizing function, (re)classifying the referent at issue. This property is not shared by definite lexical NPs, where the property denoted by their head noun is presupposed when the expressions are used anaphorically. As for demonstrative pronouns, these tend to have a generalizing referential effect, a property which is most evident in the case of the unmarked distal pair *that/those*.

Briefly, the differences between the anadeictic and discourse-deictic uses of demonstratives in English seem to include the following: unlike the purely deictic use, the referent is present — or potentially present — in the discourse model in both cases at the point of occurrence; but while it is a determinate entity in the case of an **anaphoric** retrieval, in the **discourse-deictic** use this is not initially the case. The interpretation of a demonstrative in its discourse-deictic use requires the understander to operate upon the immediate discourse context, constructing out of it an entity, proposition or illocution which can later be retrieved via an attenuated indexical expression.

Unlike the anaphoric use of demonstratives, in the discourse-deictic use, the demonstrative, where it is an NP, cannot normally be substituted by an equivalent definite NP (the denotation of whose lexical component, when the expression is used anaphorically, is presupposed by the speaker). And in neither case can the demonstrative, whether an NP or a pronoun, be substituted felicitously by an appropriate unaccented 3rd person personal pronoun bearing the same reference. Finally, the predicative content of the indexical clause takes on a much more significant role than in the purely anaphoric one, orienting the addressee or reader towards the likely intended interpretation.

Bühler, K. (1982). The deictic field of language and deictic words. Extracts from Bühler, K. (1934). *Sprachtheorie*. Jena: Fischer Verlag. In Jarvella & Klein (eds.), 12-28.

Cornish, F. (2006). How contrastively- versus weakly-stressed indexicals refer: prosody, discourse deixis and anaphora in English. Unpubl. paper, Université de Toulouse II

- Ehlich, K. (1982). Anaphora and deixis: same, similar, or different? In Jarvella & Klein (eds.), 315-338.
- Jarvella, R. J. & Klein, W. (eds.) (1982). *Speech, Place and Action. Studies in deixis and related topics*. Chichester: John Wiley.
- Webber, B-L. (1991). Structure and ostension in the interpretation of discourse deixis. *Language and Cognitive Processes* 6(2): 107-135.
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Milena Kühnast, Dagmar Bittner, Natalia Gagarina and Insa Gülzow
Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft (ZAS), Berlin
**Comprehension and production of anaphoric demonstratives by
German-, Russian-, and Bulgarian-speaking children**
Do 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-A 1009

Previous discussions on the criteria guiding the resolution of anaphora show discrepancies in their assumptions about which criteria constitute the basis of the resolution process, and how these various criteria interact with each other. Furthermore, although the notion of salience has been considered the most important criterion in the anaphora resolution since Lewis (1970), there is no common understanding on how salience or different degrees of salience are inferred from the given linguistic data by the language user. There seems to be a consensus on the issue that the complexity scale of the anaphora and the salience scale of the discourse referents are inversely mapped in the resolution procedure (cf. Grosz et al. 1995), but there still exists no agreement on the question which criteria determine the salience of the discourse referents and what components influence the complexity assessment of the anaphora. In our study, we address the questions (a) which components of the anaphora resolution mechanism – structural and/or semantic and /or any other – play the most prominent role for different groups of toddlers in anaphora resolution; (b) how the components' hierarchy changes with the age and at which point children reach adult-like competence and/or strategy in assessing the mechanism of the anaphora resolution. In order to answer these questions, two experiments with approx. 180 children per language distributed over four age groups from 2 to 6 and a control group of adults were conducted. Children and adults experienced a playing situation with two participants. The task of the production part of the experiment was to repeat the last sentence presented in this situation. This last sentence contained one of the three anaphoric pronoun types: zero, personal 'he' and demonstrative 'that'. The comprehension part of the experiment – induced by a *who-is-x*-question - evaluated the explicit choice of a referent for the anaphoric pronoun presented in the last sentence. The participants were confronted with four types of situations, varying with respect to the combination of the +/-animacy of the Subject and the Object, a total of 12 sentences varied in the two cohorts. The first results show a preference for demonstrative pronouns with the younger children in contexts containing an inanimate protagonist. The older children tend to prefer the demonstrative pronoun in a situation where the anaphora resolution favors the object. At the moment, follow-up experiments are in progress in order to clarify the previous results and to find out if there is an influence of language specific properties on the anaphora resolution.

Grosz, B., A. Joshi, & S. Weinstein (1995). Centering: A framework for modeling the local coherence of discourse. *Computational Linguistics* 21 (2): 203-226.

Jacqueline van Kampen, Manuela Pinto
UiL OTS, Utrecht University

Anaphoric demonstratives in acquisition

Do 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-A 1009

Anaphoric demonstratives are a characteristic of the (Germanic) V-second type of grammar. They appear typically in the “Vorfeld” Spec,C position and indicate a topic shift. The new topic is preferably the focus argument in the preceding sentence, see (1)-(2).

- (1) Zij_i wierp een kushandje naar Johan_j
 a. ze_i was hem niet vergeten topic maintenance: personal pronoun.
 *die_i was hem niet vergeten *anaphoric demonstrative
- (2) a. die_i werd vuurrood topic shift: anaphoric demonstrative
 b. #hij_j werd vuurrood: #personal pronoun.

She blew Johan a kiss (1) she / *that hadn't forgotten him (2) that / #he flushed scarlet

The grammatical expression for running topic/switched topic is likely to be present in all language types as main piece of discourse grammar, but languages make different choices from the general saliency hierarchy given in Ariel (1990). For instance, the opposition in Italian rests upon pro-drop versus emphatic personal pronoun, see (3)-(4) (Grimshaw and Samek-Lodovici 1998; cf. Barbosa et al. 2005 for Portuguese).

- (3) *pro*_i mandò un bacio a Gianni_j
 a. *pro*_i non lo aveva dimenticato topic maintenance: pro-drop
 #lei_i non lo aveva dimenticato #emphatic p. pronoun
- (4) a. lui_i diventò tutto rosso topic shift: emphatic p. pronoun
 b. **pro*_i diventò tutto rosso *pro-drop

The opposition in French is subject clitic pronoun versus clitic doubled subject and the opposition in English is stressed personal pronoun versus non-stressed personal pronoun.

The opposition is acquired in a hierarchy of steps that makes anaphoric reference effectively learnable from the language-specific input. The forms for the switched type are already acquired in early child language for situation-bound (pointing) reference. The acquisition of the opposition with the running topic follows later. In child Dutch the acquisition of personal pronouns for running topic coincides with the acquisition of the ±definite opposition in article (strikingly shown by their acquisition graphs in v.Kampen 2004).

We have the following generalizations in mind. (i) The order of appearance in child language of switched topic forms before running topic forms is a general property of the acquisition hierarchy and independent of the specific choice made from the Ariel hierarchy. (ii) The opposition in the switched topic forms and running topic forms can be characterized as an

explicit CP#IP versus a CP=IP clause structure. (iii) The acquisition graphs of personal pronouns for running topic and articles will coincide in all languages that employ them. Our analysis is compatible with the analyses in Comrie (1997), Kaiser and Trueswell (2004), and Bosch, Katz & Umbach (to appear), but dominated by the distinction running/ switched topic.

Marjan Fanaei, Mojgan Fanaei
Islamic Azad University, Shahreza

Anaphoric and Deictic use of Demonstrative expressions in Old Persian

Fr 11.30–12.00, Raum: AR-A 1009

The Persian language used in cuneiform inscriptions of the Achaemenian dynasty is called Old Persian (600-300 BC.) This language belongs to the Iranian branch of Indo-Iranian, which is one of the main divisions of the Indo-European family of languages.

In the existing literature on Old Persian, there is no mention of two kinds of demonstratives. We want to make a distinction between these two different kinds of demonstratives, since the present explanations for demonstratives are not adequately applied to all the sentences including demonstrative expressions.

The main premise of this paper is to establish the hypothesis that there were two kinds of demonstratives in Old Persian: deictic and anaphoric. The following evidences will be presented to justify that hypothesis.

1. The derivation of Old Persian demonstratives from Proto Indo-European demonstrative.
2. The declination of the demonstrative which is the same as Sanskrit and Avestan declination.
3. The syntax of demonstrative in Old Persian.

In order to test the validity of the above premise, four demonstratives in Old Persian, namely, *hauv*, *ava-*, *iyam* and *aita-* in DB inscription (Darius <in> Behistan) are examined. DB inscription is a trilingual inscription; the Old Persian texts are inscribed in 5 columns, containing 96, 98, 92, 92, 36 lines respectively. It is The Great Inscription that is completely preserved, and linguistically can be considered as a whole text and discourse, and thus, a proper source to study the references of the demonstratives. By comparing the results, we can make a distinction between the anaphoric and deictic use of demonstratives in the text.

Ananda Lima
University of California, Los Angeles

Exhaustivity in anaphoric simple demonstratives in Portuguese

Fr 12.00–12.30, Raum: AR-A 1009

Portuguese has a complex demonstrative (*aquela* + NP), as well as two varieties of simple demonstratives: a bare demonstrative that inflects for number and gender (*aquela*) and an uninflected bare demonstrative (*aquilo*). Both the complex demonstrative and the uninflected simple demonstrative can be used anaphorically, provided that there is a viable antecedent

enabling the whole demonstrative expression to denote a unique referent (e.g., see Wolter (2006), Robinson (2005) for different implementations). However, this is not true of the inflected simple demonstrative, which seems to require more than just an antecedent (2).

- (1) O João viu uma peça...
The John saw a play ...
- (2) ... Aquela peça / Aquilo / #Aquela foi interessante
That-fem-(sg) play / that / that-fem-(sg) was interesting

The inflected simple demonstrative in (2) becomes felicitous in a situation where there is a set of plays already present in the common ground and none of those plays (other than the one seen by John) was interesting. Thus, *aquela* requires an exhaustive interpretation of the nominal complement of its antecedent, similarly to what occurs when the complex demonstrative is focused (3) (cf. Rooth (1992)):

- (3) O João viu uma peça. AQUELA peça foi interessante.
The John saw a play. That-fem-(sg) play was interesting.

Arguing against analysing exhaustivity as being lexically encoded in the demonstrative, I propose that exhaustivity is due to a silent complement of the apparently bare inflected demonstrative. As support for this proposal, I will suggest that the inflected simple demonstrative in Portuguese (*aquela*) is a counterpart of English complex demonstratives formed with *one* as a complement (as in *that one*), rather than being a counterpart of the simple demonstrative *that*.

I then propose that the simple English demonstrative *that* corresponds to the uninflected (obligatorily simple) Portuguese demonstrative *aquilo*, showing that both simple *that* and *aquilo* are best used with inanimate antecedents and that they share a preference for factual or propositional antecedents.

This is followed a brief comment on the relationship between the exhaustivity conditions discussed here and the anti-uniqueness or non-maximality condition on demonstratives proposed in Wolter (2006) and Robinson (2005).

Robinson, Heather Merle. 2005. *Unexpected (in)definiteness: Plural generic expressions in Romance*. Doctoral dissertation, Rutgers.

Rooth, M., 1992. A Theory of Focus Interpretation. *Natural Language Semantics* 1:75-116.

Wolter, Lindsey. 2006. *That's That: The semantics and pragmatics of demonstrative noun phrases*. Doctoral dissertation, UCSC.

Tanja Milićev

University of Novi Sad/Radboud University Nijmegen

Weak and strong demonstratives in Old English

Fr 12.30–13.00, Raum: AR-A 1009

Old English (OE) has two series of demonstratives – weak and strong. Like (personal) pronouns, they have a full set of phi-features (gender, number and case), and can be used anaphorically. Both subject and object demonstratives syntactically pattern with pronouns in

that they can also occur in the “high” pronoun position. However, while subject pronouns are categorically in the high position, demonstrative pronouns can occur in a lower subject position, just like NP subjects. While the similarities stem from the fact that both demonstratives and pronouns are discourse-linked/anaphoric elements (cf. Van Kemenade and Milićev 2005), the distributional differences, on the other hand, are more difficult to capture.

Although in most cases the difference between pronouns and weak demonstratives can be attributed to the semantic/pragmatic status of the antecedent (demonstratives preferring less prominent/accessible, non-topic, inanimate referents), pronouns and demonstratives crucially involve two different ways of referring. When they do, personal pronouns refer directly, whereas weak demonstratives refer to/through a certain property of the referent (much in the sense of King’s 2001 speaker’s descriptive intention). In this talk we further explore van Kemenade and Milićev’s (2005) proposal that the descriptive content associated with weak demonstratives makes them categorially different from pronouns and strong demonstratives (cf. Cardinaletti and Starke’s 1999 ‘simple demonstratives’). OE strong demonstratives usually have indefinite referents introduced at a new discourse segment, and unlike with weak demonstratives, the context only provides identity information – usually by giving the referent’s name or profession. Such cases suggest that strong demonstratives are licensed by the speaker’s perceptive, rather than descriptive intention, when the necessary property is that ‘being identical to the object of intention’ (cf. King 2001). In other words, both weak and strong anaphoric demonstratives in OE refer through a property; they only differ as much as their restrictive properties do. It remains to be seen whether this difference can be treated as categorial, as well as whether it can be held responsible for the fact that only weak demonstratives can, for instance, be used as relative pronouns in OE.

- Cardinaletti, A., and M. Starke (1999). Responses and Demonstratives. The Typology of Structural Deficiency. In *Clitics in the Languages of Europe*, ed. Henk van Riemsdijk, 273-290. Berlin and New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Kemenade, A. van & T. Milićev (2005). Syntax and discourse in Old English and Middle English word order. To appear in *Proceedings from the Eight Diachronic Generative Syntax (DIGS VIII)*.
- King, J. C. (2001) *Complex Demonstratives*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Elsi Kaiser

Department of Linguistics, University of Southern California

Comparing pronominal and demonstrative anaphors in Finnish and Estonian

Fr 13.00–14.00, Raum: AR-A 1009

This talk investigates intersentential pronominal and demonstrative anaphors from a cross-linguistic perspective, focusing primarily on two closely-related non-Indo-European languages, Finnish and Estonian. I show that the division of referential labor between different anaphoric forms available in these two languages has implications for a number of existing approaches to reference resolution, and provides support for the *form-specific multiple-constraints approach*, which claims that anaphor resolution is guided by multiple constraints but that the constraints are not equally weighted for all forms (see Kaiser 2003, Kaiser & Trueswell 2007, i.a.).

Many researchers claim there is a correlation between the salience of a referent and the expressions used to refer to it: The most reduced referring expressions refer to the most salient referents, and fuller expressions to less salient referents (e.g. Givón 1983, Ariel 1990, cf. Gundel et al. 1993). This raises the question of what makes a referent salient, a good antecedent for a reduced form? Various factors have been proposed, including grammatical role and word order. Some argue salience is determined by a single factor, but others view it as resulting from the interaction of multiple factors (e.g. Strube & Hahn 1996 vs. Arnold et al. 2000, Badecker & Straub 2002). The Finnish and Estonian data indicate that multiple constraints play a role, and crucially also suggest that anaphoric forms can differ in their sensitivity to different constraints.

In Finnish, human antecedents can be referred to with the pronoun *hän* 's/he' or the demonstrative *tämä* 'this'. Estonian also has multiple options for reference to humans: the pronoun *ta* 's/he' and its long form *tema* 's/he', as well as the demonstrative *see* 'this'. The existence of multiple forms, combined with flexible word order, makes Finnish and Estonian well-suited for exploring the question of how different factors contribute to reference resolution.

Our experiments indicate that not all referential forms within a language are equally sensitive to the same salience-influencing factors. The interpretation of the Finnish pronoun *hän* seems to be driven primarily by the antecedent's grammatical role (cf. Järvikivi et al. 2005), but the demonstrative *tämä* exhibits a sensitivity to both word order and grammatical role. Our work on Estonian *ta* and *see* also reveals a clear asymmetry in the referential properties of these two forms (e.g. Kaiser & Vihman 2006). However, there are differences between Finnish *tämä* and Estonian *see* suggesting that for a particular form, the relative contributions of word order and grammatical role can differ from language to language, a pattern which provides further support for a system of weighted constraints. Corpus work on the long form of the Estonian pronoun, *tema*, shows that it patterns very differently from Finnish *tämä* 'this', though they are historically related. Use of *tema* seems to be driven by contrast (see also Pajusalu 1997). I will discuss, by making reference to different kinds of relations between propositions, what it means to say that this form is used contrastively, how this relates to claims regarding salience, and what the implications are for the nature of the mapping between anaphoric forms and their antecedents.

As a whole, our findings support the form-specific multiple-constraints approach, and indicate that theories of anaphor resolution should be structured to allow for multiple factors, weighted differently for different forms.

Emmanuel Schang
University of Orléans

Anaphoric use of the demonstrative article in Saotomense
(Reserveliste)

Saotomense (ST) is one of the Portuguese Creole languages of the Gulf of Guinea. It is spoken in São Tomé Island, alongside with Angolar (another Portuguese Creole) and Portuguese, the official language of the República Democrática de São Tomé é Príncipe. ST has no definite

article and only one demonstrative article (Ferraz 1979, Lucchesi 1993, Schang 2000) while Portuguese (its lexifier) has a complex system of definite articles and demonstratives.

In this paper I present a corpus study regarding the use of demonstrative in ST. I compare it to the results found in Vieira & al. (2002) for Portuguese and French. As ST and Portuguese are closely related and as most Saotomense speakers are also Portuguese speakers, it is interesting to investigate how, with basically the same material (i.e. Portuguese words), the two languages diverge or converge on this point. I compare the results of this study to Vieira & al.'s results and conclude that despite the vast difference between ST and Portuguese's grammatical systems, the same patterns can be found in both languages. It clearly shows that the demonstrative NPs mostly corefer with a NP previously mentioned in the text and corroborates the results of Vieira & al. (2002).

Corblin, F. (1987) *Indéfini, défini et démonstratif*. Genève: Droz.

Ferraz, Luis Ivens (1979): *The Creole of São Tomé*. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press.

Lucchesi, D. (1993) «The article systems of Cape Verde and Sao Tomé creole Portuguese: general principles and specific factors». In: *Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages* 1993.

Schang, E. (2000) *L'émergence des créoles portugais du golfe de Guinée*. Lille : Les Presses du Septentrion. Thèse de Doctorat de l'Université Nancy 2.

Vieira, R., Salmon-Alt, S., Gasperin, C., Schang, E. & Othéro, G. (2002) «Coreference and anaphoric relations of demonstrative noun phrases in multilingual corpus». *Proceedings of DAARC 2002*.

Abstracts der DGfS-Sektion Computerlinguistik

Peter Adolphs

Institut für deutsche Sprache und Linguistik, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Automatic Acquisition of an Inflectional Lexicon for German from Raw Texts

The manual creation and maintenance of an inflectional lexicon is a strenuous task. Since large text corpora nowadays are easily available and inflectional rule systems are in general well understood, it seems feasible to acquire lexical data from raw texts, guided by our knowledge of inflection. I will present such an acquisition method for German. I have turned an existing hand-crafted morphological grammar, cast in finite-state technology (SMOR), into a hypothesiser for lexical entries. Running this hypothesiser on a text corpus yields a large number of lexical entry hypotheses that are ranked according to their validity with the help of a statistical model.

Heike Bieler, Stefanie Dipper, Michael Götz, Julia Ritz, Manfred Stede
Universität Potsdam

ASAP: eine Infrastruktur für reich annotierte Daten

In der Angewandten Computerlinguistik des Instituts für Linguistik an der Universität Potsdam wird eine Architektur und Infrastruktur für die Erstellung und Nutzung linguistischer Daten entwickelt. Die Infrastruktur ermöglicht es, sprachliche Daten sukzessive mit linguistischer Information anzureichern, beispielsweise können so zu einer vorhandenen syntaktischen Baubank semantische oder pragmatische Annotationen hinzugefügt werden.

Die Idee dabei ist, dass reich annotierte Daten Voraussetzung für eine korpusbasierte Untersuchung vieler komplexer linguistischer Phänomene sind, die sich nur aus dem Zusammenspiel verschiedener Faktoren erklären lassen. Dabei bietet es sich an, existierende Korpora, deren Erstellung typischerweise sehr zeit- und ressourcenintensiv ist, weiter zu verwenden und mit geeigneter Information anzureichern. Diese Anreicherung kann durch manuelle Annotation oder auch durch automatische Analysetools erfolgen.

ASAP („Annotation Systems using ANNIS and PAULA“) nutzt das generische, XML-basierte Austauschformat PAULA, um Korpus- und Tool-spezifische Formate in einem einheitlichen Format zu repräsentieren. Die linguistische Datenbank ANNIS dient dazu, die in PAULA repräsentierten Daten dem Nutzer zugänglich zu machen, zum einen durch eine mächtige Suchanfragesprache, zum anderen durch geeignete Visualisierung der Daten und ihrer Annotationen. ASAP wird derzeit in verschiedenen Projekten sowie in der Lehre eingesetzt. Ein Teil der Projekte nutzt v.a. manuell annotierte Daten. Dagegen kommen in SUMMaR, einem Projekt zur automatischen Textzusammenfassung, ausschließlich automatische Analysetools zum Einsatz, so z.B. bei der Analyse der Dokumentstruktur und der Berechnung von Satzrelevanzen. Unsere Präsentation schließt eine Demonstration von ASAP im Rahmen von ANNIS und SUMMaR ein.

Florian Dömges, Katja Keßelmeier, Tibor Kiss, Antje Müller, Claudia Roch,
Björn Wilmsmann

Sprachwissenschaftliches Institut, Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Extraktion und Klassifikation von Kandidatenpaaren zur Bestimmung von Idiomatizität und Produktivität von Präposition-Substantiv-Sequenzen

Sequenzen der Form *Präposition+Substantiv* werden in Grammatiken des Deutschen stiefmütterlich behandelt, obwohl sie eine Vielzahl von Besonderheiten aufweisen. Hierzu zählt insbesondere die Realisation von zählbaren Substantiven im Singular ohne Artikel, die nicht einfach durch Hinzufügen einer neuen NP-Regel erfasst werden können.

Anhand einer Korpus-Stichprobe (Korpusgröße 106 Millionen Wörter) basierend auf Sequenzen der Form *unter+Substantiv* soll untersucht werden, ob Präp+Subst-Sequenzen unproduktiv und idiomatisch sind. Zur Bestimmung der Produktivität verwenden wir das Verfahren von Baayen (2001), zur Bestimmung der Idiomatizität die log likelihood-ratio von Dunning (1993).

Eine vollautomatische Extraktion der Daten ist allerdings nicht möglich. Basierend auf einer rohen Extraktion mit dem Perl-Modul Text::NSP (Text-Ngram-Statistics-Package) wurden zunächst Kandidatenpaare mit einem Bootstrapping-Verfahren in Singular-Substantive, Plural-Substantive und Ausnahmen (Eigennamen etc.) identifiziert. In einem weiteren Schritt haben wir anhand verfügbarer Wörterbücher des Deutschen bestimmt, ob ein Singular-Substantiv überhaupt zählbar ist. Die resultierende Klassifikation bildet den Input für die o.g. statistischen Maße. Das vorläufige Resultat zeigt, dass Präp-Subst-Sequenzen weder unproduktiv noch (zum größeren Teil) idiomatisch sind und somit Eingang in die Grammatikschreibung finden müssen.

Aurélien Giraud
Universität Bremen

New visualisation functionalities for grammar implementation platforms

Tvizin is an application which communicates with the TRALE grammar implementation platform and provides new grammar writing and visualisation functionalities.

Tvizin allows the user to pre-define grammatical phenomena. Then, when a feature structure is displayed, this is done in a way which is sensitive to the phenomena represented in it. For instance, a feature structure will be displayed with some features hidden and others shown only when some phenomenon is “recognised” in it. As another example, some more information like a short explanatory text related to the “recognised” phenomenon can be automatically included beside the feature structure displayed.

Tvizin is cross-platform and currently only works locally, but it will partially be usable as a rich web application in a near future. I believe that it may both serve didactic purposes and ease the grammar writer work. It might also be used as a GUI for TRALE.

Jürgen Hermes, Stephan Schwiebert
Sprachliche Informationsverarbeitung, Institut für Linguistik, Universität zu Köln
Tesla – Ein Labor für Computerlinguisten

Das Text Engineering Software Laboratory (Tesla) stellt Computerlinguisten Infrastruktur und Werkzeuge für ihre Forschung zur Verfügung. Es tritt damit in Konkurrenz zu etablierten Systemen mit gleichem Anspruch, wie z. B. Gate und UIMA. Im Unterschied zu diesen bietet Tesla jedoch ein flexibleres Annotationsmodell, auf das einheitlich zugegriffen werden kann. Zudem ist es durch die Implementation auf Basis der JavaEE5 Technologie möglich, die Prozessierungsarbeit auf Rechnercluster zu verteilen, so dass voneinander unabhängige Komponenten automatisch parallel ausgeführt werden können, während die Hardwareanforderungen an Anwender-PCs gering bleiben. Durch dieses Design profitiert Tesla gleichzeitig von der aktuellen Tendenz, mehrere Cores in Desktop-PCs zu verwenden. Clientseitig ist Tesla in die IDE Eclipse integriert, was insbesondere beim Entwickeln, Testen und Debuggen neuer Komponenten große Vorteile bietet, da die bestehende Funktionalität von Eclipse zu einer computerlinguistischen IDE aufgewertet werden kann. Analyseergebnisse können mittels HTML dargestellt werden und sind damit direkt für die Veröffentlichung im WWW nutzbar.

Die Präsentation besteht aus einem einführenden Poster und einer Systemvorführung des aktuellen Entwicklungsstandes.

Ralf Klabunde
Sprachwissenschaftliches Institut, Ruhr-Universität Bochum
Generating Modals

I will present ongoing work on a natural language generation (NLG) system that generates recommendations and advices about course assignments within the B.A.-program of the Ruhr-Universität Bochum. Within the NLG system I will focus on the choice of modal verbs and modal particles. The idea is to combine insights from formal semantics and pragmatics into the meaning of modal expressions with requirements for their choice in NLG-systems in order to achieve a linguistically satisfying model of their choice.

I will show how the possible-worlds-approach to modality can be integrated into the content planning mechanism of the NLG-system. The semantic requirements are used as a filter for the choice of modal expressions that express the respective modal subcategories. Since an unambiguous mapping from modality to modal expressions can only be obtained if pragmatic criteria are taken into account as well, I will outline the function of modal expressions as speech act markers, and the computational realization of this function.

Anreise, Verkehrsmittel, Lagepläne

Anreise nach Siegen und zur Universität, Campus Adolf-Reichwein-Str.

Anreise mit dem Flugzeug

Die nächstgelegenen Flughäfen sind in Frankfurt am Main, Köln/Bonn und Düsseldorf. Von dort aus können Sie mit Bahn und Bus weiterreisen (siehe unten). Vom Flughafen Köln/Bonn nehmen Sie am besten die S-Bahn (S13) Richtung Troisdorf, wo Sie in einen Zug nach Siegen umsteigen können.

Anreise mit Bahn & Bus: allgemeine Informationen

Sie erreichen Siegen mit Zügen aus Richtung Aachen/Köln, Frankfurt am Main/Gießen und Hagen/Dortmund. Informationen zu Zugverbindungen finden Sie unter www.bahn.de. Es gibt zwei Bahnhöfe, einen im Stadtzentrum von Siegen (Hauptbahnhof Siegen), und einen in Siegen-Weidenau, in der Nähe der Universität (Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau). Der Campus Adolf-Reichwein-Str. der Universität liegt ca. 8 km vom Stadtzentrum Siegen entfernt in Siegen-Weidenau auf einem Berg, dem „Haardter Berg“.

Die Busfahrt vom Hauptbahnhof Siegen bis zur Universität dauert etwa 20 Minuten, mit Umsteigen in Siegen-Weidenau sollte man mindestens 30 Minuten einplanen. Bitte beachten Sie, dass die Anzeige auf den Bussen, die zur Universität fahren, „Haardter Berg – Uni“ lautet.

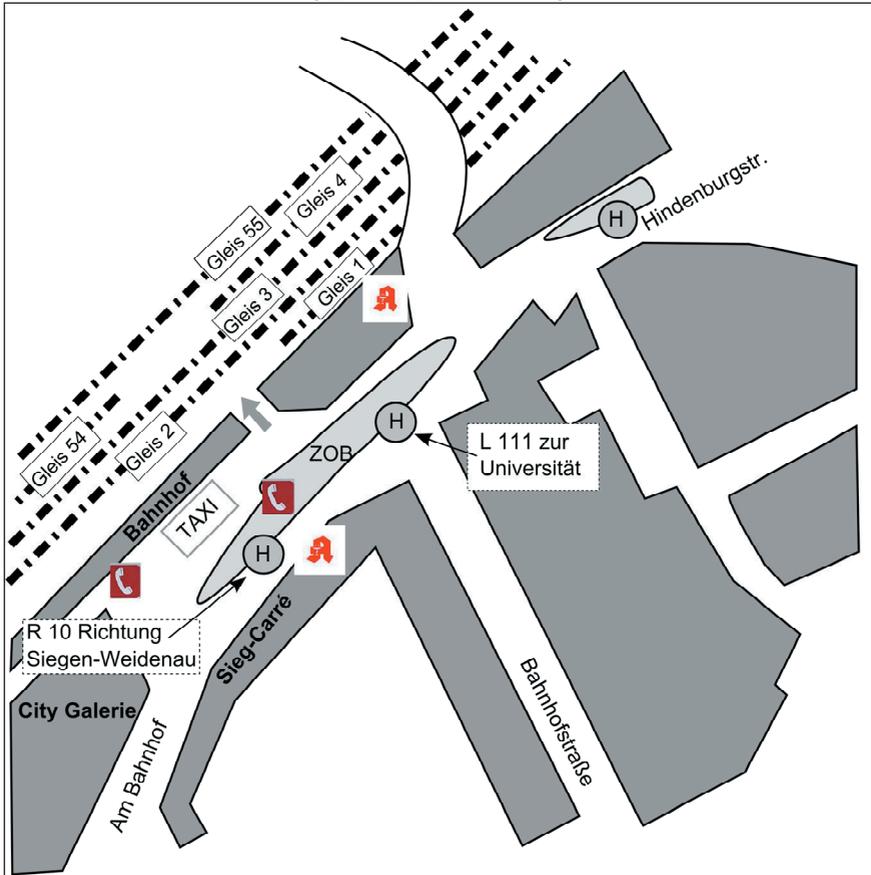
Die Busfahrkarten können direkt beim Busfahrer erworben werden. Es empfiehlt sich, Mehrfahrkarten zu kaufen. Eine Viererkarte kostet € 4,65 vom Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau bis zur Universität und € 7,40 vom Hauptbahnhof Siegen bis zur Universität.

vom Hauptbahnhof Siegen zur Universität, Campus Adolf-Reichwein-Str.

Wenn Sie am Hauptbahnhof ankommen, haben Sie drei verschiedene Möglichkeiten, um zum Campus Adolf-Reichwein-Str. zu gelangen:

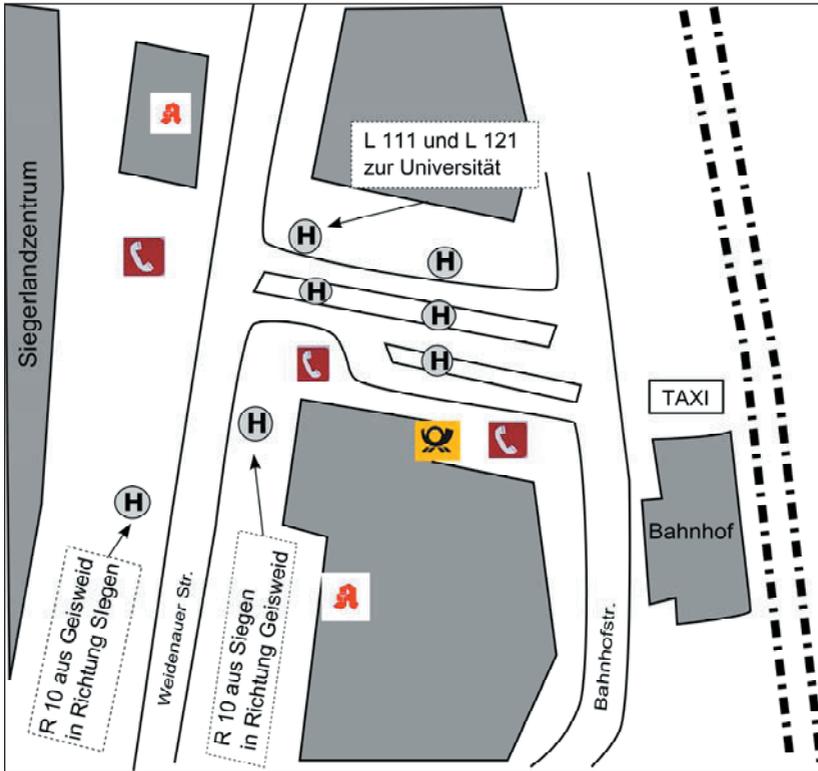
1. Gehen Sie zum Busbahnhof (ZOB), der sich auf dem Bahnhofsvorplatz befindet, und nehmen Sie vom Busstand B 1-2 einen Bus der Linie L 111, der Sie direkt zur Universität bringt. Der Tagungsort ist an der Endhaltestelle „Universität/Robert-Schumann-Str.“. Einen Busfahrplan finden Sie auf S. 226.
2. Gehen Sie zum Busbahnhof (ZOB), der sich auf dem Bahnhofsvorplatz befindet, und nehmen Sie dort vom Busstand C 1-3 einen Bus der Linie R 10 bis zum Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau. Diese Busse fahren tagsüber alle 8 Minuten. Von dort folgen Sie bitte den unten aufgeführten Beschreibungen der Anreise vom Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau aus.
3. Nehmen Sie einen Zug Richtung Bad Berleburg, Hagen oder Essen und steigen Sie an der ersten Station (Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau) wieder aus. Von dort folgen Sie bitte den unten aufgeführten Beschreibungen der Anreise vom Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau.

Lageplan Hauptbahnhof Siegen

**vom Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau zur Universität, Campus Adolf-Reichwein-Str.**

Vom Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau aus können Sie mit einem Bus zum Campus Adolf-Reichwein-Str. gelangen. Der Busbahnhof befindet sich auf dem Bahnhofsvorplatz. Halten Sie sich rechts, wenn Sie aus dem Bahnhofsgelände kommen. Am Busbahnhof nehmen Sie einen Bus der Linien L 111 oder L 121 (vgl. Busfahrpläne unten), der Sie direkt zur Universität bringt. Der Tagungsort ist an der Endhaltestelle „Universität/Robert-Schumann-Straße“.

Lageplan Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau



Busfahrpläne zur Universität

Die Haltestelle der Universität ist „Universität/Robert-Schumann-Str.“. Dies ist auch die Endhaltestelle der Linien L 111 und L 121.

Ab Hauptbahnhof Siegen Richtung Universität						
Abfahrtszeiten Linie L 111						
07:45	08:40	09:57	10:40	10:50	11:40	12:20
12:37	13:30	13:51	14:37	15:35	16:40	17:52

Ab Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau Richtung Universität Abfahrtszeiten Linie L 111, L 121						
07:00	07:18	07:35	07:40	07:45	07:55	
08:00	08:10	08:15	08:20	08:30	08:40	08:55
09:15	09:25	09:45	09:55			
10:10	10:12	10:25	10:40	10:55		
11:05	11:20	11:35	11:45	11:55		
12:05	12:25	12:35	12:52	12:55		
13:10	13:25	13:45	13:55			
14:06	14:25	14:40	14:52			
15:10	15:25	15:40	15:50	15:55		
16:10	16:25	16:40	16:55			
17:10	17:25	17:45	17:55			
18:07	18:55					
19:15	19:55					
20:55						
21:55						

Busfahrpläne Universität Richtung Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau oder Hauptbahnhof Siegen

Nicht alle Busse der Linie L 111 verkehren durchgängig bis zum Hauptbahnhof Siegen. Die Endhaltestelle ist dann Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau. Hier müssen Sie auch aussteigen, wenn Sie die Linie L 121 benutzen. Busse, die durchgehend bis Hauptbahnhof Siegen fahren, sind in der folgenden Übersicht der Abfahrtszeiten am Nachmittag und Abend durch * markiert. Bei den anderen Bussen können Sie am Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau in einen Bus der Linie R 10 umsteigen, der Sie bis zum Hauptbahnhof Siegen bringt.

11:55*	L111	über Hauptbahnhof Siegen
12:04*	L111	nach Hauptbahnhof Siegen
12:04	L121	über Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
12:15*	L111	nach Hauptbahnhof Siegen
12:35	L111	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
12:45	L111	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
13:01*	L111	nach Hauptbahnhof Siegen
13:04	L121	über Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
13:20*	L111	nach Hauptbahnhof Siegen
13:35	L111	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
13:45*	L111	nach Hauptbahnhof Siegen
14:04	L121	über Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
14:20	L121	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
14:34*	L111	nach Hauptbahnhof Siegen
14:50	L121	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau

15:01*	L111	nach Hauptbahnhof Siegen
15:20	L121	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
15:35	L111	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
15:50	L121	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
15:54*	L111	nach Hauptbahnhof Siegen
16:02*	L111	über Hauptbahnhof Siegen
16:04	L121	über Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
16:20	L121	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
16:35	L111	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
16:50	L121	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
17:04	L121	über Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
17:04*	L111	über Hauptbahnhof Siegen
17:20*	L111	nach Hauptbahnhof Siegen
17:35	L111	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
17:55*	L111	nach Hauptbahnhof Siegen
18:04	L121	über Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
18:20*	L111	nach Hauptbahnhof Siegen
19:04	L111	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
19:34*	L111	nach Hauptbahnhof Siegen
20:04	L121	über Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
21:04	L121	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
22:04	L121	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau
22:34	L111	nach Bahnhof Siegen-Weidenau

Bitte beachten Sie, dass die Tagung während der vorlesungsfreien Zeit stattfindet. Aus diesem Grund verkehren nicht alle auf den Fahrplänen der Haltestellen verzeichneten Busse. Bitte beachten Sie die entsprechenden Hinweise in der Legende: Busse, die NICHT in der vorlesungsfreien Zeit verkehren, sind meist mit einem „G“ gekennzeichnet. Der hier aufgeführte Plan verzeichnet jedoch nur Busse, die auch während der vorlesungsfreien Zeit fahren. Weitere Informationen zu Busverbindungen von den Bahnhöfen zur Universität finden Sie unter www.gutunterwegs.de/index.html oder <http://www.zwsonline.de/index.php>.

Anreise mit Taxi

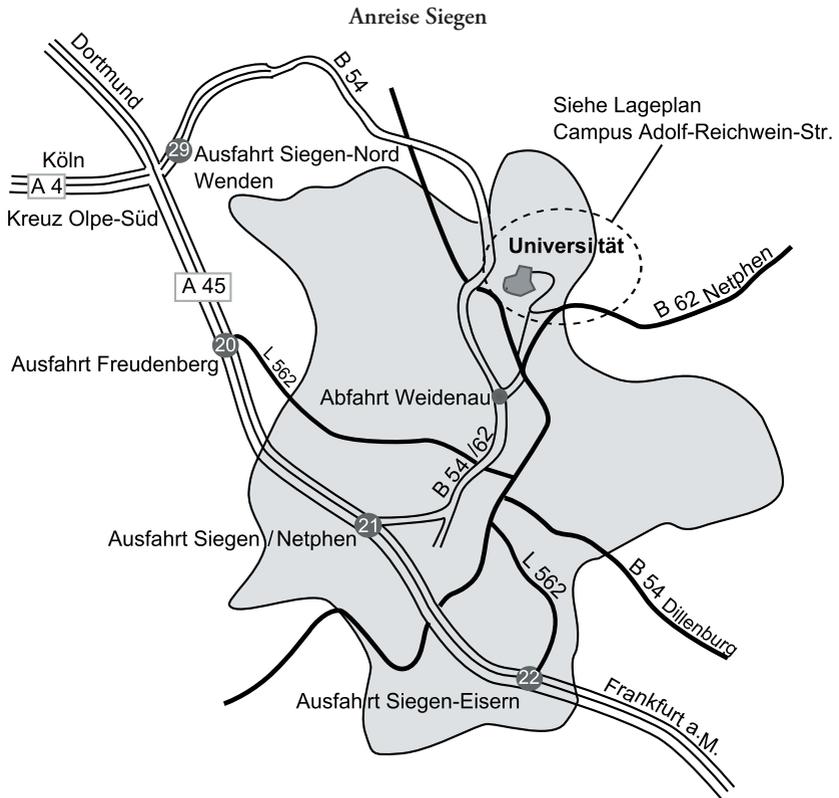
Eine Taxifahrt vom Hauptbahnhof Siegen bis zur Universität dauert etwa 15 Minuten und kostet ca. € 14-18. Eine Liste der Taxiunternehmen finden Sie auf S. 5

Anreise mit dem Auto

Mit dem Auto erreichen Sie Siegen über die A 45 oder die A 4.

aus Richtung Köln

Die aus Richtung Köln kommende A 4 geht nördlich von Siegen über in die Schnellstraße B 54 (genannt „HTS“ = Hüttental-Straße). Diese verlassen Sie an der Ausfahrt „Siegen-Weidenau/Netphen“ und fahren von der Ausfahrt aus in Richtung Netphen/Universität. An der zweiten Ampel biegen Sie dann nach links Richtung Universität ab. Von dort folgen Sie den Hinweisen Richtung „Campus Adolf-Reichwein-Straße/Zentralbibliothek/Mensa“. Informationen zu Parkmöglichkeiten finden Sie unten.



aus Richtung Dortmund

Wechseln Sie am Kreuz Olpe-Süd von der A 45 auf die A 4 in Richtung Siegen. Fahren Sie dann weiter wie oben für „aus Richtung Köln“ beschrieben.

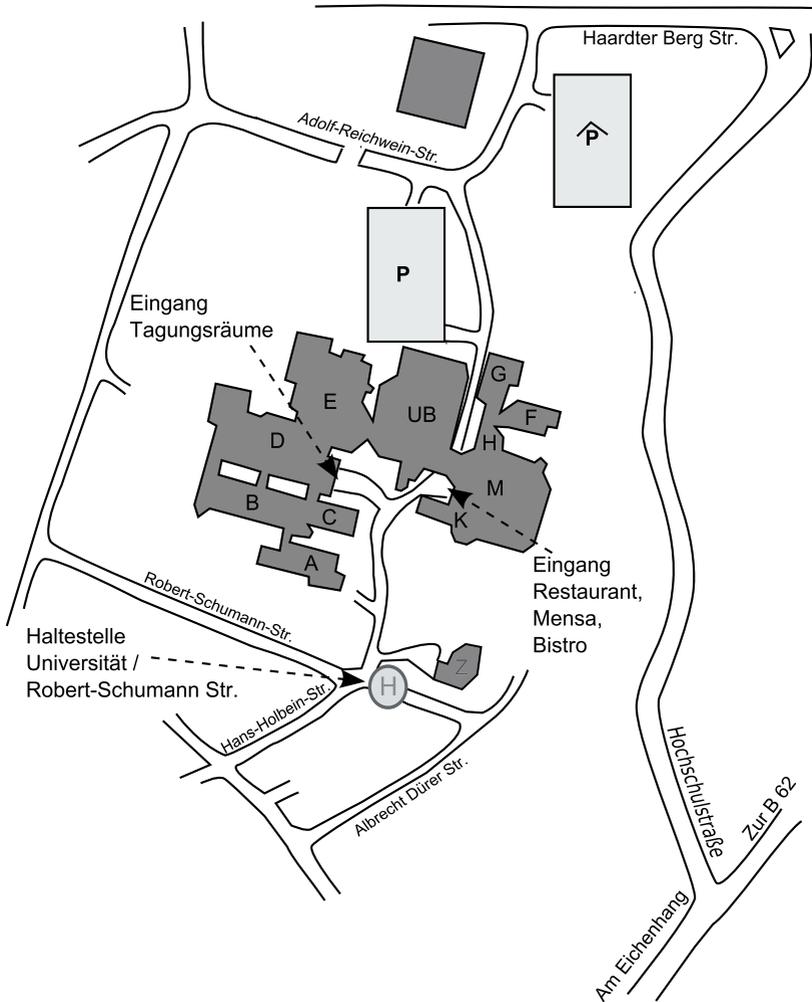
aus Richtung Frankfurt

Wenn Sie über die A 45 aus Frankfurt kommen, nehmen Sie die Ausfahrt „Siegen/Netphen“ und folgen Sie der Ausschilderung „Netphen“. So gelangen Sie auf die B 54/62 (genannt „HTS“ = Hüttental-Straße). Dieser Straße folgen Sie am Stadtzentrum Siegen vorbei und verlassen sie erst an der Ausfahrt „Siegen-Weidenau/Netphen“ und fahren auf der B 62 Richtung Netphen/Universität weiter. An der zweiten Ampel biegen Sie dann nach links Richtung Universität ab. Von dort folgen Sie den Hinweisen Richtung „Campus Adolf-Reichwein-Straße/Zentralbibliothek/Mensa“. Informationen zu Parkmöglichkeiten finden Sie unten.

Parkmöglichkeiten

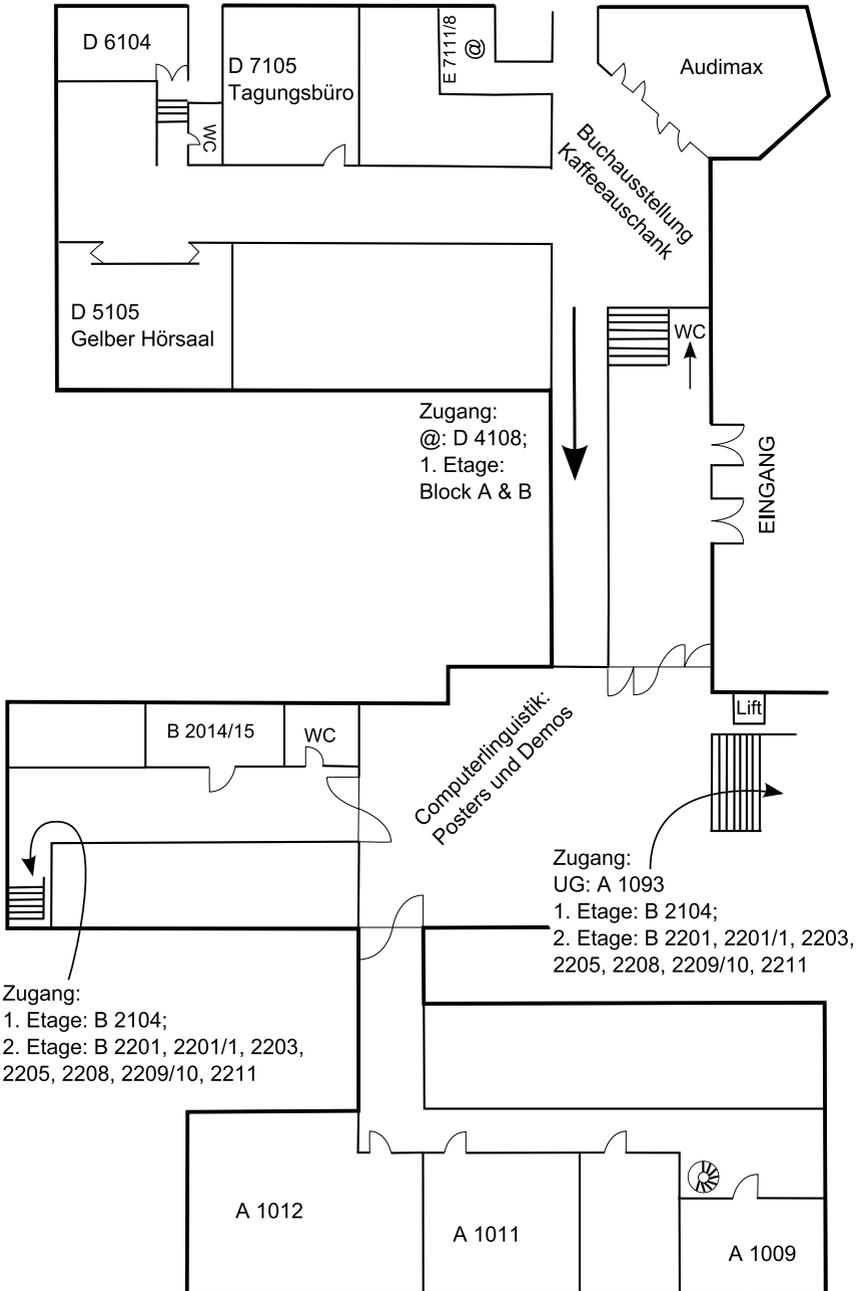
In der Adolf-Reichwein Straße, oberhalb des Campus, befinden sich ein Parkplatz und ein Parkhaus (siehe Lageplan Campus Adolf-Reichwein-Str. unten). Bei beiden ist das Parken zeitlich unbegrenzt und kostenlos.

Lagepläne der Universität und der Tagungsräume



Die Tagungsräume befinden sich in den Gebäudeteilen AR-A, AR-B und AR-D des Campus Adolf-Reichwein-Straße. Für weitere Informationen beachten Sie bitte die Beschilderungen oder wenden Sie sich an den Pförtner in der Loge direkt rechts am Eingang des Gebäudes.

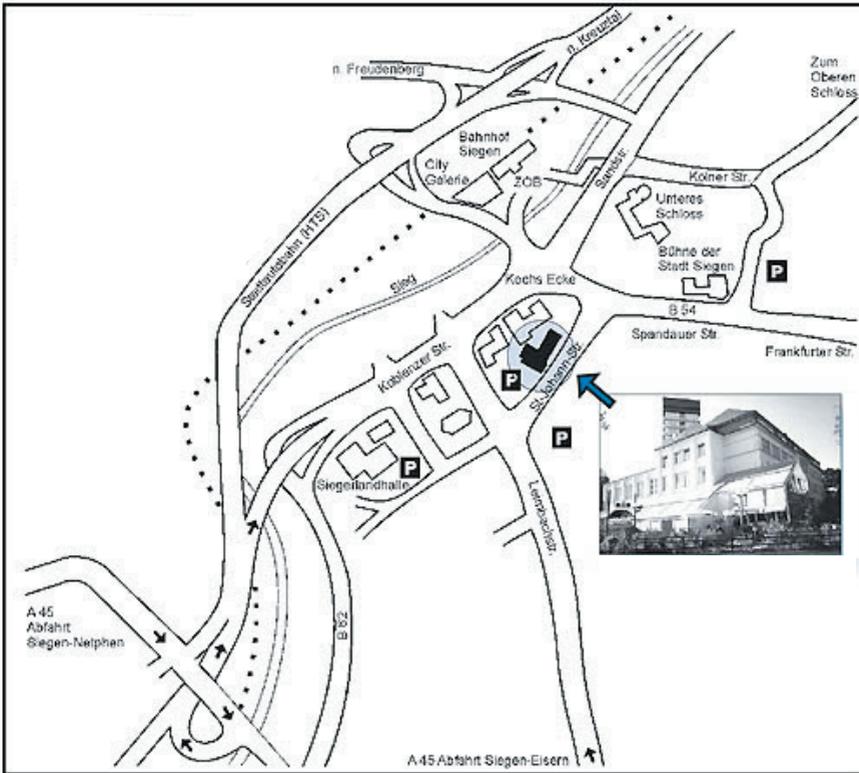
Lageplan der Tagungsräume



Wegbeschreibung zum Warming-up im Bistro-Restaurant LÿZ St.-Johann-Str. 18, 57074 Siegen

zu Fuß vom Hauptbahnhof Siegen (etwa 10 Minuten)

Verlassen Sie den Bahnhof und überqueren Sie den Bahnhofsvorplatz, sodass Sie vor dem Einkaufszentrum „Sieg-Carré“ stehen. Wenden Sie sich nach rechts und folgen Sie dem Verlauf der Straße zwischen den Einkaufszentren „Sieg-Carré“ und „City-Galerie“. Gehen Sie weiter, bis Sie zu einer großen Ampelkreuzung kommen. Linkerhand sehen Sie eine Filiale der Volksbank. Überqueren Sie die Kreuzung so, dass an dem Versicherungsgebäude „Provinzial/Barmer“ (schräg gegenüber der Volksbank) landen. Kurz hinter dem Versicherungsgebäude geht die St.-Johann-Straße rechts ab. Das LÿZ befindet sich am Ende dieser Straße auf der rechten Seite.



mit dem Auto

aus Richtung Köln/Dortmund

Für die Wegbeschreibung bis zur B 54 siehe S. 228 oben. Verlassen Sie die B 54 („HTS“) an der Ausfahrt „Siegen-Hammerhütte“. Fahren Sie geradeaus Richtung Limburg/Dillenburg/Wilnsdorf, bis Sie an eine große Kreuzung gelangen. An dieser Kreuzung fahren Sie zunächst

geradeaus und biegen dann, sofort nach dem Überqueren der Kreuzung, in die erste Straße rechts (St.-Johann-Straße) ein. Das LYZ befindet sich am Ende dieser Straße auf der rechten Seite. Parkmöglichkeiten gibt es gegenüber und links vor dem LYZ.

aus Richtung Frankfurt

Für die Wegbeschreibung bis zur B 54 siehe S. 229 oben. Verlassen Sie die B 54/62 („HTS“) an der Ausfahrt „Siegen-Eintracht“ und fahren Sie geradeaus in die Koblenzer Straße. Biegen Sie an der 3. Ampel rechts in die Leimbachstraße (Richtung „Leimbachstadion“) ein. An der 1. Kreuzung fahren Sie links in die St.-Johann-Straße. Direkt auf der linken Seite sehen Sie das LYZ. Parkmöglichkeiten befinden sich gegenüber und links vor dem LYZ.

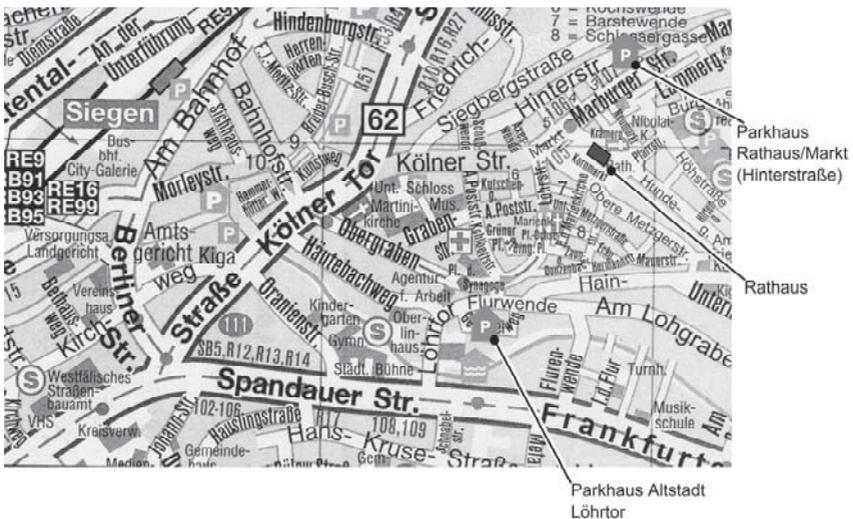
Wegbeschreibung zum Empfang des Oberbürgermeisters im Rathaus Siegen Markt 2, 57072 Siegen

vom Hauptbahnhof Siegen

mit dem Bus

Fahren Sie entweder mit der Linie L 107 bis zur Haltestelle „Oberstadt“ oder mit dem Nostalgiebus „Hübbelbummler“ bis zur Haltestelle „Rathaus“. Die Linie L 107 verkehrt jede Stunde (werktags von 8.15 Uhr bis 18.15 Uhr). Der „Hübbelbummler“ verkehrt jede halbe Stunde (werktags von 10.00 Uhr bis 18.30 Uhr).

Karte der Oberstadt Siegen



zu Fuß (etwa 10 Minuten)

Gehen Sie vom Hauptbahnhof Siegen aus in die vor Ihnen liegende Fußgängerzone (Bahnhofstraße). Hinter C&A sehen Sie auf der linken Seite einen Platz. Überqueren Sie diesen in

halblinker Richtung, sodass Sie links am Geschäft „Betten Blecher“ vorbei gehen. Vor sich sehen Sie eine Fußgängerampel. Überqueren Sie hier die Straße. Sie gehen genau auf H&M zu. Gehen Sie weiter geradeaus und folgen Sie der Fußgängerzone den Berg hinauf (Kölner Straße). An deren Ende überqueren Sie den Zebrastreifen. Vor sich sehen Sie bereits den Rathausplatz mit einem Brunnen und einer Treppe, die zum Eingang des rechts gelegenen Rathauses sowie (etwas weiter oben) zur Nikolaikirche führt.

von der Universität mit dem Auto

Fahren Sie von der Universität auf die B 54/62 in Richtung Siegen (Stadtmitte). Verlassen Sie diese an der Ausfahrt „Siegen-Hammerhütte“. Fahren Sie geradeaus Richtung Limburg/Dillenburg/Wilnsdorf, bis Sie an eine große Kreuzung gelangen. An dieser Kreuzung fahren Sie weiter geradeaus Richtung Dillenburg/Wilnsdorf. Biegen Sie danach an der 2. Ampel nach links ab (der Beschilderung „Oberstadt“ folgend) und folgen Sie dieser Straße, die sich in Kurven den Berg hinauf windet. Im oberen Teil heißt diese Straße „Löhrstraße“. Wenn Sie dem Straßenverlauf bis ganz nach oben folgen, sehen Sie schließlich rechterhand den Rathausplatz und die Nikolaikirche. Auf der rechten Seite des Platzes befindet sich das Rathaus. Parkmöglichkeiten befinden sich auf dem Platz und in den Straßen rund um den Platz und die Nikolaikirche sowie im Parkhaus „Rathaus/Markt“ (Hinterstraße, 24 Stunden lang geöffnet), das von hier ausgeschildert ist.

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Übersicht der AG-Programme

Mittwoch, 28. Februar 2007

AG	Raum AR...	10:00- 12:30	12:30- 14:00	13:00	14:00	14:30	15:00	15:30	16:00	16:30	17:00	17:30	18:00	ab 19:00
1	B2014/15				Hundt	Busse/ Schröder	Fritz	Henn- Memmes- heimer		Elspaß	Goltz	Riehl	Selbach	
2	B2201				Tracy/Thoma	Dimroth	Kroffke/ Rothweiler/ Babur	Kaltenbacher		Ferret/ Perdue	Kupisch/ Müller	Schulz/ Wenzel	Vánnika/ Young- Scholten	
3	B2211				Giltrow		Puschmann	Heyd		Teich/ Holz/Bal	Kabatek/ Obriest	Perz- Guerra		
4	A1093				Perfetti		Weingarten	Nishina		Jeong Song	Kiso	Landgraf	Steinhauer	
5	B2208	Begrü- ßung und Plenar- vorträge (Baayen, Hawkins)	Mittags- pause (davon 13:30- 14:00 Kaffee- aus- schanke)	MV der DGfS- Sektion Com- puter- linguistik (Raum: AR-D 6104)	Neeleman		Meibauer/Steinbach			Rathert		Trommer		Geselliger Abend (Mensa der Uni- versität Stiegen)
6	B2202				Barbiers	Bayer	Westergard	Schnitt		Poletto	Studler	Zimmer- mann	Discussion	
7	B2104				Peters/Selting/ Swerts	Kohler	Lleo/Benet/ Cortés	El Zarka/ Hellmuth		Noel	Iskrova	Stoel/ van Zanten		
8	A1011				Wedel		Boersma/Hamann			de Vogelager		Zeijlstra		
10	B2205				Burkhardt/Jan- ßen	Avrutin	Garraffa			Grillo	Häussler	Thibeau	Roehm/ Häider	
11	B2203				Pylkkänen		Piñango			Zwarts		Klabunde		
12	A1012				van der Hulst		Dehé	Chornogor		Charette/ Göksele/ Şener	Dobashi	Göksele/Kel- epir/Ünük- Tarhan	Árnason	
13	A1009				Ehlich		Averintseva- Klisch/Cons- ten	Krasavina/ Chiarcos		Bosch/ Umbach	Wilson/ Keller/ Sorace	Geyer	Audring	

Donnerstag, 1. März 2007

AG	Raum AR...	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	13:00	13:00-14:30	14:30-18:30	19:30
1	B201/4/15	Fleischer	Weber	Kolbe	Mukherjee	Kaffeepause	Anderwald	Rabanus	Gallmann		Mittags-pause (davon 14:00-14:30: Kaffee-ausschank)	DGfS-Mitglieder-versammlung (Gelber Hörsaal, AR-D 5105)	Empfang des Oberbürgermeisters, Rathaus Siegen
2	B2201	Winkler	Jordens	Witzmann	Gagarina		Jolink	Brand	Dorgeloh				
3	B2211	Virtanen	Mondorf	Kreyer	Hauemann		Wanner	Eisenberg	Wiebelt-Maywald				
4	A1093	Voeste	Ruge	Röber	Nortbusch		Jacobs	Heck/Müller/Trommer	Hogeweg/Lestrade/ Malchukov/Zwarts				
5	B2208	Kallulli		Laks			Gilles	Bergmann	Siebenhaar		Posters und Demos der Sektion Computerlinguistik (Erredgeschoss, Eingangshalle vor Gebäudeteilen AR-B, AR-C)		
7	B2104	Gussenhoven	Döring	Martin	Kadooka		Diederichsen	Rosenbach					
8	A1011	Mehler		Fischer			Gabriel/Rinke	Eide	Wrátil				
9	B2202	Rasch Mahand	Matic	Félix	Viti		Katsika	Bader/Schmid					
10	B2205	Bornkessel-Schlesewsky/Schlesewsky		Augurzky	Bryant		Zaefferer	Martin					
11	B2203	Dölling		Fournier/Roberge/Troberg			Bickel/Hildebrandt/Schiering	Kabak/Revithiadou	Grijzhout/Kabak				
12	A1012	Vogel		Cardinaletti/Repetti	Luis		Cornish	Kühnast/Bitner/Gagarina/Gütlow	van Kampen/Pinto				
13	A1009	Poesio		Bitrar	Zulaica								

Freitag, 2. März 2007

AG	Raum AR-...	9:00	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	13:00	13:30-14:00	
1	B2014/15	Plenar- vorträge (Auer, Tomasello) (Audimax, AR-E 8101)	Kaffee- pause	Kleiner	Dürscheid	Szczepaniak	Campe	Onca	
2	B2201			Schimke	Verhagen	Kirsch			
3	B2211			Günthner	Kailuweit	Jantos	Discussion		
4	A1093			Bredel	Fuhrhop	Neef	Kohrt	Hans-Bianchi/ Katelhön	
5	B2208			Naghzguy Kohan		Kürschner		Discussion	
7	B2104			Féry	Kügler	Birkner	Mayr/Müller	Secora Pearl	
8	A1011			Kempson		Newmeyer		Discussion	
9	B2202			Axel	Hinterhölzl	Hróarsdóttir	Westergaard	van Kemenade	
10	B2205			Buchwald		Scharinger	Friedrich	Knaus/Janßen/ Schlesewsky/Wiese	
11	B2203			Wiese	Gamerschlag/Ortmann		Kaufmann		
12	A1012			Plank/Lahiri		Arias/Lleó	Carneiro	Delilkan	
13	A1009			Fanaei/ Fanaei	Lima	Milicev	Kaiser		