

Keynote:

The Texture of the Lexicon: Relational Morphology in the Parallel Architecture

Ray Jackendoff (Tufts/MIT)

Abstract

Linguistic theory has emphasized Humboldt's "infinite use of finite means," to the relative neglect of the "finite means," i.e. the lexicon. What does a language user store in the lexicon, and in what form? I explore this question in the context of the Parallel Architecture (Jackendoff 2002). Within this outlook, lexical items are pieces of phonological, (morpho)syntactic, and semantic structures, and morphology is the grammar of word-sized pieces of structure.

Unlike classical syntactic patterns, the majority of morphological patterns are not productive, and their instances must be listed in the lexicon. They therefore present a number of important difficulties for a grammar formulated in terms of traditional rules. More adequate is a formulation in terms of *schemas*, along the lines of Construction Grammar and especially Construction Morphology. Nonproductive schemas do not build new structures; rather, they motivate relations among items stored in the lexicon.

In addition to building novel structures, productive schemas can also motivate relations within the lexicon. This leads to a new perspective on productive patterns: the principles used to build novel structures are simply a subset of the schemas in the lexicon, and productive schemas can be thought of as schemas "gone viral." I conclude that the focus in linguistic theory on the "infinite use of finite means" has deflected attention from a more basic issue: the form of the lexicon and the relationships within it.

Suzanne Aalberse, Lotte Hogeweg & Jing Lin

Pattern replication of Dutch discourse markers in Mandarin in the Netherlands

Discourse particles from a dominant language are hard to suppress when speaking a weaker language. Discourse markers can be borrowed directly such as the use of Dutch *hè* in ‘interesting *hè?*’, but speakers can also replicate a discourse marker from the dominant language with material from the weaker language (cf Johanson 2002, 2008). This explorative talk discusses that second option by investigating the use of *yě/也* (‘also’) and *qíshí/其实* (‘actually’) in two generations of Mandarin speakers in the Netherlands. We use 23 interviews (9 first generation, 14 second generation) from the Mandarin in the Netherlands corpus of the ERC project Traces of Contact. We study the usage conditions of the particles and the relation between their use with linguistic variables such as extended demonstrative use and sociolinguistic factors such as language use patterns. We hypothesize that speakers who use have a high use of *yě/也* and *qíshí/其实* use these particles as an interlingual equivalent of the Dutch particles *ook* (‘also’) and *eigenlijk* (‘actually’).

Astrid van Alem

Move “that” to the left! On topicalization in imperatives

Continental West-Germanic languages can be characterized in terms of their behavior regarding topicalization in imperatives (TII) (e.g. Eastern Dutch: *dat doe maar*, lit. “that do only”). Standard Dutch does not allow TII; Eastern Dutch dialects allow TII with a small set of deictic elements; and German allows TII without restrictions. In this talk, I will propose an analysis of these facts, based on the novel empirical observation that there is a strong correlation between TII and verbal umlaut. I will make two motivated theoretical claims: verbal umlaut is grammaticalized in West-Germanic languages, and in a substantial part of the Dutch dialects, the set of features on C is defective. I will show that the combination of these claims accounts for the full range of observed variation with respect to patterns of TII in the dialect continuum, partially building on earlier work on TII by Barbiers (2013), and making use of Harbour’s (2016) theory of person.

Jenny Audring

Structural ambiguity and lexical relations

Aronoff (2016) argues that linguistic structures, like biological species, can find themselves in competition. And as in biology, peaceful coexistence of rivaling structures is precluded, since “no two species with similar ecological niches can coexist in a stable equilibrium” (39). Indeed, Aronoff convincingly shows competitive exclusion in morphology and in the lexicon.

In this talk I demonstrate that the principle does not necessarily extend to morphological parsing. In structurally ambiguous words such as “dromerig”, “bakkerij”, “akkefietje”, “selfie” or “kruimelen” we see persisting and unresolved competition. I will explore the conditions under which a peaceful coexistence of rival parses is possible, and discuss the implications for morphological theory and for our understanding of the architecture of the mental lexicon.

Aronoff, Mark. 2016. Competition and the lexicon. In: A. Elia, C. Iacobini & M. Voghera (eds.): *Livelli di Analisi e fenomeni di interfaccia. Atti del XLVII Congresso Internazionale della Società di Linguistica Italiana*. Roma: Bulzoni Editore, pp. 39-52.

Bernat Bardagil-Mas

The subject unleashed

In the linguistic research on the most diverse languages, the term "subject" is often thrown around as an intuitive concept. Principled definitions exist, but they are anything but unanimous. Various approaches are adopted to identify subjects, be it from a semantic perspective with thematic roles (Dixon 1994), or with a pragmatic approach, by paying attention to topicality (Givon 1984). In more formal approaches the diagnostics of subjecthood are, among others, syntactic operations like the control of agreement morphology (Lazard 1997), the constituency of the verb phrase (Chomsky 1981), or access to certain syntactic operations (Barðdal & Eythórsson 2005).

In a time in which all linguistic frameworks are increasingly faced with the challenge to provide descriptions and explanations for the grammar of languages from virtually every corner of the world, the existence of an independent and unified definition of subject is called into question. This talk proposes to look at particular cases of Amazonian languages, including Katukina-Kanamari, Trumai and Panará, to explore the role of grammatical relations in linguistic analysis.

Maaïke Beliën

Wat doen we met het voornaamwoordelijk bijwoord? Een kijkje in de keuken van de ANS

Sinds het voorjaar van 2016 wordt er gewerkt aan de herziening van de Algemene Nederlandse Spraakkunst (ANS). Onder de eerste hoofdstukken die worden herzien, zijn die over het voorzetsel en de voorzetselconstituent. Hiertoe is eerst een aantal taalkundigen gevraagd wat zij graag veranderd zouden zien aan deze hoofdstukken. Vervolgens is begonnen aan de daadwerkelijke herziening.

Daarbij rezen onder andere de volgende vragen, die in deze presentatie aan de orde komen: In hoeverre is het wenselijk om een ingreep in de structuur van de ANS te doen? Is het bijvoorbeeld nuttig om het hoofdstuk over het voorzetsel en de voorzetselconstituent te integreren? Of om paragrafen over het 'voorzetselbijwoord' en het 'voornaamwoordelijk bijwoord' uit het hoofdstuk over het bijwoord over te hevelen naar het voorzetselhoofdstuk? Welk onderzoek naar voorzetsels van de afgelopen twee decennia moet zijn weg vinden naar de nieuwe ANS? Hoe beschrijven we inzichten uit dat onderzoek zo begrijpelijk mogelijk, met welke terminologie? In hoeverre zijn voorbeelden uit taalcorpora een toegevoegde waarde voor de ANS?

Rianne van den Berghe, Josje Verhagen, Ora Oudgenoeg-Paz, Sanne van der Ven & Paul Leseman

Social robots for language learning

As technologies are developing, the field of robot-assisted language learning (RALL) has been growing rapidly. In recent years, robots have been increasingly used as tutors in both first and second language education. Our presentation is based on a synthetic review we have written within our RALL project, and is aimed at providing people without experience in working with robots with a comprehensive overview of the present state of robots for language learning. Specifically, the possibilities and the limitations of using social robots for first and second language learning will be discussed, based on studies aimed at teaching vocabulary, reading skills, speaking skills, grammar, and sign language. These studies offer insights into learning gains attained in robot-assisted language tutoring situations, and bring forward more general issues regarding the novelty of the robot and the way robots should

behave in child-robot tutoring interactions. The talk will conclude with directions for future research on the use of social robots for language learning.

Jelke Bloem, Marieke Olthof & Maud Westendorp

Synchronic variation and diachronic change in Dutch two-verb clusters

Our contribution empirically investigates the relation between diachronic change and synchronic variation in the word order of Dutch two-verb clusters. Synchronically, these clusters occur both in the order auxiliary – participle (1-2) and in the order participle – auxiliary (2-1). Diachronic studies have reported increasing use of the 1-2 order starting as early as the 15th century. As diachronic change typically leads to synchronic variation, we hypothesize that the synchronic order variation can be related to this diachronic development. On the basis of an apparent-time study of spontaneous spoken language data from the Corpus Gesproken Nederlands, we show that younger speakers indeed use the 1-2 order more frequently, following the trend of previous diachronic developments. It appears that a diachronic change is ongoing, enabling synchronic intraspeaker variation. We also show that such intraspeaker variation is present in the corpus: many speakers make use of both possible word orders, even if they only produced a few verb clusters in total.

Gerrit Bloothoof

Het lot van nieuwe voornamen

Over het ontstaansproces van onze traditionele voornamen en hun de populariteitsontwikkeling zijn nauwelijks gegevens beschikbaar. Dat is voor de voornamen die de afgelopen eeuw nieuw zijn bedacht anders omdat we vanaf ongeveer 1880 een bijna volledig sample hebben van de voornamen die jaarlijks aan kinderen gegeven zijn. Vanaf het begin van de vorige eeuw verloren traditionele namen geleidelijk aan populariteit. Van de nieuwe namen werden de meeste één keer gegeven en bleven een experiment zonder navolging. Een beperkt aantal groeide uit tot modieuze topnamen waarvan een aantal alweer is verdwenen. Traditie en vernieuwing leiden elke decade tot een Zipf verdeling van ca 2 miljoen babynamen, óók in een samenleving die steeds multicultureler wordt. Als we uitgaan van een menselijke levensverwachting van ruim 80 jaar dan blijft een eenmaal gegeven naam lang in de bevolking aanwezig. De voornamen van de totale huidige bevolking hebben ook een Zipf verdeling. Dat is helemaal niet vanzelfsprekend. Hoe kan dat, en wat zegt dat over de eigenschappen van onderliggende sociolinguïstische vernieuwingsprocessen?

Louke Boelens & Angeliek van Hout

Gender (in)stability on Dutch relative pronouns

This study investigates how consistently Dutch native speakers apply syntactic gender agreement to relative pronouns. In an online questionnaire with a rating task, Dutch native speakers (n = 87) listened to four types of sentences containing a noun referring to an object: items with a syntactic match between noun and relative pronoun for common gender nouns (de tafel, die... “the.c table.c, which.c”) and neuter gender nouns (het bureau, dat... “the.n desk.n, which.n”), and items with a syntactic mismatch between noun and relative pronoun for common gender nouns (de tafel, dat... “the.c table.c, which.n”) and for neuter nouns (het bureau, die... “the.n desk.n, which.c”). The results show a clear

preference for a syntactic match. However, 17.5% of the mismatch items were considered acceptable, indicating some instability in gender. Within the mismatch items, participants were more relaxed on items with neuter gender nouns. The effects of sex, age, education and region are discussed.

Minne G. de Boer

TOCH vanuit Italianistische zicht

Over het Nederlandse woord *toch* bestaat zo langzamerhand al een hele literatuur. Die kan eentalig zijn, dat wil zeggen alleen over het Nederlands gaan, of comparatief. In dat laatste geval worden meestal taalparen vergeleken, bijvoorbeeld Nederlands en Duits, en het onderzoek kan dan van elk van beide talen uitgaan. In dit onderzoek kies ik voor het talenpaar Nederlands en Italiaans, waarbij er een gereede aanleiding voor vergelijking bestaat in de bekende uitspraak, toegeschreven aan Galilei, *Eppur si muove* 'En toch draait zij'

Het studiemateriaal bestaat uit vertaalde fictieteksten. Werken met een corpus maakt het mogelijk tellingen uit te voeren en aldus het voorgestelde netwerk te checken. In principe moet dan ieder voorkomen van *toch* in het corpus tot een van de gepostuleerde deelbetekenissen herleid kunnen worden. Wat die eis voor consequenties heeft voor de bouw van het netwerk en voor de relatie tussen voorgestelde betekenissen en gebruikssituaties is de voornaamste vraag die in dit onderzoek gesteld zal worden.

Nathalie Boonen, Hanne Kloots & Steven Gillis

25 definities van verstaanbaarheid ... of toch niet? Het concept "verstaanbaarheid" in onderzoek naar spraak van kinderen met een cochleair implantaat

Aan de Universiteit Antwerpen loopt momenteel het project "Identificeerbaarheid en verstaanbaarheid van de spraak van kinderen met een cochleair implantaat". Als voorbereiding op het onderdeel "verstaanbaarheid" werden 25 studies doorgenomen uit de periode 1998-2017 waarin de verstaanbaarheid van kinderen met een cochleair implantaat (CI) centraal staat. We vergeleken hoe verstaanbaarheid gedefinieerd werd, of het om een authentieke definitie gaat en welk type spraak onderzocht werd.

Zeker in de eerste CI-studies werd verstaanbaarheid vaak niet gedefinieerd. Slechts zelden wordt een eigen definitie geformuleerd. Meestal wordt een definitie overgenomen uit klinische vakliteratuur uit de jaren 70-80. Opvallend vaak gaat het om studies naar dysartrie. Er wordt geen onderscheid gemaakt tussen verstaan en begrijpen, zoals gebruikelijk is in taalkundige vakliteratuur (bv. Rietveld & van Heuven, 2016). En hoewel verstaanbaarheid vaak gedefinieerd wordt in termen van "de boodschap begrijpen", is het type taak daar meestal niet op afgestemd.

Aan het slot van de presentatie wordt aangegeven hoe verstaanbaarheid wordt opgevat in ons eigen project en hoe onze interpretatie zich verhoudt tot de vakliteratuur.

Hans Broekhuis

The syntactic side of gapping

This talk takes as its point of departure Neijt's (1979) claim that gapping is a rule of syntax with properties also found in *wh*-movement constructions. I will refine this proposal by stating that gapping remnants are A'-moved into designated focus/topic-positions of the clause, probably specCP and the specifiers of the functional projections TopP and FocP found in the middle field of the clause; cf. Broekhuis & Corver (2016:§13.3). I will show that this approach sheds a new light on various problems not satisfactorily solved by earlier approaches to gapping (such as the obligatory elision of finite verbs and, in embedded clauses, complementizers).

References: Hans Broekhuis and Norbert Corver (2016). *Syntax of Dutch. Verbs and verb phrases*, volume 3. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press (also available at taalportaal.org); Anneke Neijt (1979). *Gapping. A contribution to sentence grammar*. Dordrecht: Foris.

Lucas van Buuren

Vocal Echo Scansioning: from verse to prose

In *The Rhythms of English Poetry* Derek Attridge (1982: 7) compares the (iambic) metre with actual rhythms in some lines of Wordsworth's *The Solitary Reaper*.

Given primary, secondary and tertiary degrees of ictus as in educational/educationally (24143/241443), that entails, as in (eight to the bar) music, a 3-tier rhythmic hierarchy. Postulating 'no more than two remisses between ictuses' that entails 9 possible groupings (r)(r)i(r)(r) on each tier, i.e. primary/secondary/tertiary yambOS, TROchee, DACtylus, (an)amPHIbrach(an), anaPAEST and MONE, 27 in all. As seen, the (primary) names are tweaked to vocally 'echo' their patterns. Secondary/tertiary groupings may be similarly echoed by substituting the vowels 'e' and 'ø' respectively in the ictus syllable.

I shall vocally echo some of Attridge's patterns in terms of these 27 (potential) rhythmic forms, gradually progressing into 'no-longer-verse' i.e. prose rhythm. The aim in view is a practical, embodied (!) phonetics of rhythm, i.e. the missing chapter in J.C. Catford (2001).

Roberta D'Alessandro, Jan Casalicchio & Francesco Maria Ciconte

The origin of Romance clitics and the subject/object asymmetry

In this talk we discuss the differences between object and subject clitic (OCL and SCL) pronouns in Romance, and track their origin in the Middle Ages. These two types of pronouns differ because SCL generally behave as agreement markers, object clitics as real pronouns. In technical terms, subject clitics have only ϕ -features (i.e., agreement features), while object clitics also have D-features (pronominal features), Roberts (2010). This is shown by various tests, e.g. coordination, negation, etc (Poletto 2000).

We propose that this difference is due to the origin of clitics: they first emerged in Old Romance in topicalisation contexts, to resume a dislocated element. However, dislocated objects are more distant from their usual, unmarked position than dislocated subjects (technically: objects have to cross a phase boundary, subjects do not). For this reason, objects have to be resumed by a richer pronominal

element than subjects. Later on, the “poorer” structure of subject clitics lead to subject doubling, a common process in Northern Italian Dialects.

Jelske Dijkstra, Wilbert Heeringa, Lysbeth Jongbloed-Faber, Hans Van de Velde

T-deletie bij Friese betrekkelijke voornaamwoorden in spraak- en twitterdata.

Van der Meer merkte in 1991 op dat de /t/ in de Friese conjuncties eindigend op 't, zoals dy't (die), lijkt te verdwijnen in gesproken Fries. In dit paper wordt deze stelling onderzocht voor de Friese betrekkelijke voornaamwoorden dy't, dêr't (waar), wêr't (waar) en wa't (wie). Aangezien taal op sociale media ook wel als uitgeschreven spreektaal wordt beschouwd (Schlobinski, 2005), gebruiken we in dit onderzoek zowel een groot spraak- als een twittercorpus.

De volgende onderzoeksvragen worden beantwoord:

(1) Vindt er steeds vaker t-deletie plaats bij de Friese betrekkelijke voornaamwoorden dy't, dêr't, wêr't en wa't in gesproken Fries?

(2) Vindt deze t-deletie ook plaats in Friese tweets?

Het spraakcorpus bestaat uit 203 korte audiofragmenten (1966-2015) uit het radio-archief van de regionale zender Omrop Fryslân. Het twittercorpus bevat 85764 Friese tweets (2013-2014) afkomstig van 253 twitteraars.

Analyse van het spraakcorpus wijst uit dat er t-deletie bij deze Friese betrekkelijke voornaamwoorden plaatsvindt. De twitterdata bevestigen dit beeld. De uitkomsten wijzen sterk op een taalverandering in het Fries die recentelijk in gang is gezet.

Kristel Doreleijers

Geslachtsmarkering in Brabantse dialecten: variatie als een act of identity

Adnominale geslachtsmarkering is één van de primaire kenmerken van de Brabantse dialecten (den opa – d'oma). Vandaag de dag is het oorspronkelijke drie-generasysteem, dat een onderscheid maakt tussen mannelijk, vrouwelijk en onzijdig woordgeslacht, echter aan veel variatie onderhevig. Taalcontact door globalisering, immigratie en toenemende mobiliteit zorgt ervoor dat dialecten convergeren richting elkaar en richting het Nederlands. Logischerwijs zou dit resulteren in dialectnivellering en dialectverlies, en zodoende in een afname van het gebruik van geslachtsmarkering.

Uit een inventariserend onderzoek waarin gebruik is gemaakt van vragenlijsten over dialectkennis en focusgroepinterviews met jonge Brabantse (Eindhovense) sprekers, blijkt echter dat het nog lang niet zo ver is. Het onderzoek laat zien dat variatie zich op drie manieren manifesteert in het taalgebruik van de sprekers: 1) weglatingen van geslachtsmarkering, 2) overgeneralisaties van geslachtsmarkering (hyperdialectismen) en 3) het gebruik van innovatieve markeringen ('hypermarkeringen'). Deze variatie lijkt het resultaat te zijn van een interactie tussen taalinterne en taalexterne factoren, waarbij sprekers binnen de grenzen van hun cognitieve linguïstische systeem naar manieren zoeken om hun Brabantse identiteit te profileren.

Tijn Schmitz & Mirjam Ernestus

The Dutch verb-spelling paradox in social media: a corpus study

Although the Dutch verb spelling system is in theory very clear, the practice learns that many spelling mistakes are made, both by children and adults. These errors occur especially on verb forms with a homophone in their inflectional paradigm. In the verb *worden* ‘to become’, for example, the first person singular present tense (*word*) is often confused with the second/third person singular present tense (*wordt*).

The current study aims to give insight into the occurrence of these verb spelling mistakes in social media. To this purpose, a database with tweets was searched for mistakes in verb homophones. With programming, the most common errors could be detected; the remainder of the corpus was checked manually. Although a very small proportion of all tweets in general contained a mistake, this was around 10% in sentences that contained verb homophones. In this talk, I will show the different types of errors found in the corpus and their frequencies and give an explanation for the discovered pattern.

Martin Everaert & Alexis Dimitriadis

(Manner of) Motion Verbs and the Unergative-Unaccusative Distinction

(Manner of) motion verbs show an intriguing unergative-unaccusative switch (Hoekstra 1984, Levin 1986):

- (1) a. Simone heeft [in de tuin]PP-PLACE gewandeld
‘Simone walked in the garden’
b. Simone is [de tuin in]PP-DIRECTION gewandeld
‘Simone walked into the garden’

The switch becomes visible in the auxiliary selection. The HAVE-verb ‘walk’ keeps HAVE with a locative PP but switches to BE combined with a directional PP. Both in a purely syntactic approach (Hoekstra&Mulder 1990), as in a lexicon-syntax mapping approach (Levin&Rappaport-Hovav 1992), it is argued that the otherwise external thematic role is projected VP-internally, triggering unaccusative behaviour. (Subsequent proposals are basically variants of the Hoekstra&Mulder/Levin&Rappaport-Hovav approach).

First we will discuss the (variable) unaccusative characteristics of this construction - such as taking the auxiliary BE (Beliën 2014), etc. - arguing that the distinction is not that straightforward (or some diagnostics are only apparent diagnostics). Subsequently we will show that the variable behaviour of these verbs could find a straightforward explanation in the Theta System (Reinhart et al 2016), with some unexpected consequences.

Iris Faber & Helen de Hoop

Het ziet ernaar uit dat ik Twitter heb

Perceptiewerkwoorden zoals ‘zien’ en ‘horen’ ontwikkelen in talen vaak een evidentiële betekenis (erbij). Dit betreft dan in eerste instantie directe (zintuiglijke) evidentialiteit, maar ‘zien’ wordt ook

gebruikt voor indirecte, inferentiële evidentialiteit ('Jan is ziek, zie ik', als je ziet dat Jans stoel onbezet is) en 'horen' voor indirecte, gerapporteerde evidentialiteit ('Jan is ziek, hoor ik'). Whitt (2009) heeft opgemerkt dat subjectgeoriënteerde perceptiewerkwoorden ('zien' en 'horen') meestal directe evidentialiteit aangeven en objectgeoriënteerde werkwoorden ('eruitzien' en 'klinken') indirecte. Wij hebben het evidentiële gebruik van 'eruitzien' in constructies als 'het ziet eruit alsof...' en 'het ziet ernaar uit dat...' onderzocht aan de hand van een Twittercorpus. In onze presentatie geven we een overzicht en een verklaring van dit gebruik van 'eruitzien' en relateren we het aan andere voorbeelden van (de ontwikkeling van) evidentiële gebruik van perceptiewerkwoorden in het Nederlands en andere talen.

Emily Felker, Aurora Troncoso Ruiz, Mirjam Ernestus & Mirjam Broersma

The Ventriloquist Paradigm: A novel method to study sound learning in conversation with fully controlled phonetic input

The newly developed Ventriloquist Paradigm enables the study of phonetic alignment and perceptual learning in dialogue with full control over the phonetic detail of the speech input participants receive. It is currently being used to investigate L2 speech learning for both production and perception in an ecologically valid yet maximally controlled way. Participants take part in a dialogue which they believe to be genuine; however, their interlocutor is a confederate whose speech is not only scripted but also fully prerecorded. The setup is carefully staged to maintain the illusion that the confederate is actually speaking with the participant. The confederate sits opposite the participant and briefly hides her face behind a screen whenever she "speaks", playing prerecorded audio to the participant's headphones. To facilitate the smooth flow of conversation, the confederate can play nonverbal backchannels and various categories of flexible utterances to respond to spontaneous remarks or questions from the participant. The new paradigm thus reconciles ecological validity with experimental control for the study of phonetic processing in dialogue.

Bo Grisel, Marten van der Meulen & Nicoline van der Sijs

Een kwantitatieve grammaticografie van het Nederlands

Sinds de 16e eeuw zijn er grammatica's verschenen waarin het Standaardnederlands werd beschreven. Deze grammatica's zijn uitgebreid kwalitatief bestudeerd, maar ze kunnen ook kwantitatief worden bestudeerd. Op die manier kan onder andere worden bekeken hoe en wanneer regels opkwamen, hoe die zich verspreidden, en welke argumenten werden gebruikt om regels te ondersteunen. Bovendien kan de zogenaamde 'quantitative grammaticography' (Anderwald 2014) ook inzicht geven in de relatie tussen voorschrift en gebruik.

Hoewel er op verschillende plaatsen grammatica's beschikbaar zijn (bv. Google Books, DBNL), is er nog geen digitale collectie van historische grammatica's. Op papier is het begin van zo'n collectie er al wel: de Nijmeegse taalkundige Geert Dobbets heeft namelijk een groot archief aangelegd met historische grammatica's. Dit archief vormt de basis voor het portaal Historische Grammatica's van het Nederlands (HGN). Via dit portaal worden bestaande grammatica's bijeengebracht, en worden nieuw gedigitaliseerde werken uit de collectie Dobbets ontsloten. In onze presentatie beschrijven we het portaal en tonen we enkele onderzoeksmogelijkheden, als vervolg op Van der Sijs (2004).

Güliz Günes, Anikó Lipták & Jason Merchant

Dutch Sluicing and P-stranding

Dutch can strand prepositions under R-pronominalization in non-elliptical clauses, but not under ellipsis. Under sluicing, the R-pronoun alone can only have an adjunct (locative) meaning. Its link to the stranded preposition is unrecoverable (1a), unless P is obligatorily pied-piped (1b).

- (1) a. Hij kijkt ergens naar, maar ik weet niet waar.
he looking somewhere at but I know not where

OK: 'He is looking at something, but I don't know where (he is looking at).'

*: ' ... but I don't know what (he is looking at).'

- b. ..., maar ik weet niet waarnaar.

OK: '..., but I don't know what at (he is looking).'

(1) is problematic for the P-Stranding Generalization (Merchant 2001, Hoeksema 2014, Kluck 2015). Without abandoning this generalization, and following the copy theory of movement, we provide a copy-(non)deletion account for (1) that predicts optional P-stranding in non-elliptical structures, and obligatory P-pied-piping under ellipsis. Based on the results of a production experiment, we also show that accentuation patterns of R-pronouns/prepositions are irrelevant for this puzzle.

Jutta M. Hartmann

Polysemy with verbs of communication: the role of argument structure, control and complement type

Cross-linguistically verbs of communication often show polysemy: for example, English 'tell' can either report an assertive or a directive speech act, see (1) vs. (2).

(1) John told me that Peter is ill. [Report]

(2) John told her to leave. [Directive]

This talk investigates the different readings of the Dutch verb 'zeggen' in comparison with 'verzoeken' and 'vertellen' and the correlation with argument structure ((non-)obligatory object argument), control relations ((non-)obligatory subject vs object control) and complement type (te- /(om)-te-infinitive, dat-clause) on the basis of manually annotated corpus data from Dutch. I will show that the control preferences---directive with object control and report with subject control--- are a result of the conceptual structure of the underlying speech act. Differences with respect to complement type require a systematic link between conceptual and argument structure along the lines of Grimshaw (2015) (The light verbs say and SAY. In: Toivonen et al. Structures in the mind.) and a proper understanding of the syntactic representation of different types of propositional complements.

Frans Hinskens & Peter Gilles

Distribution and diachrony of word-final n-deletion in Central Franconian dialects of Dutch, German and Luxembourgish

The Central Franconian dialect area covers parts of Germany, France, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands. Today, the dialects are part of a range of different constellations of standard, dialect and intermediate varieties. The dialects constitute a unique testing ground for the comparative reconstruction of phenomena common to the members of the group.

We will focus on the deletion of the alveolar nasal in word-final position (including monosyllables, e.g. *ben*, *van*), which occurs in all Central Franconian dialects, though under subtly different conditions. The conditions invariably concern phonological, prosodic, morphological and sociolinguistic parameters. Identical settings of the internal parameters correspond to categorical n-lessness in some dialects, allophonic deletion in others and quantitatively variation in yet other dialects. This points towards a phased development and areal spread.

For a balanced sample of local Central Franconian dialects, data were analysed. On the basis of the regional variation in the distribution of the phenomenon, its diachronic development and diffusion were reconstructed and interpreted from the perspective of the 'Life Cycle of Sound Change'.

Eric Hoekstra, Anne Merkuur, Marjoleine Sloos & Jeroen van de Weijer

Regularities within irregular verbs

We refer to verbs displaying homophony of past and participle in English as Jespersen verbs (examples: *walked-walked*, *sent-sent*, but not *rang-rung*). The purpose of this talk is to present empirical evidence supporting the following hypotheses:

1. Seeing that all weak verbs have pasts and participles in -t or -d and are Jespersen verbs, strong pasts or participles in final -t/-d also tend to be into Jespersen verbs and vice versa, due to analogical pressure.
2. Seeing that high frequency preserves irregularity and that the simple past as a morphological class is more frequent than the past participle, more variation (irregularity) is expected for the marking of the simple past than for the participle.

It will be shown that:

1. All participles in -t/-d belong to Jespersen verbs, and most simple pasts do so as well.
2. Four markings are needed to characterise all participles (regular and irregular), and these four markings form a proper subset of all the markings needed to characterise the simple past.

Olaf Hoenselaar, Helen de Hoop, Gijs Mulder, Gert-Jan Schoenmakers

Thus begins the bad: An OT analysis of Spanish and French tense and aspect

Whereas both Spanish and French have two past tense forms, they differ in their use of one of them: the simple past. The two languages also differ in their use of the present perfect. The simple past in French is restricted to written narratives (de Swart 2007, 2016); it does not occur in spoken language. The present perfect in Spanish is restricted in that it necessarily expresses a link to the speech time. The French simple past only has one possible interpretation (ER-S) and the present perfect two (E-RS and ER-S); in Spanish it is the other way around (Schaden 2009). Schaden (2009) claims that this difference cannot be analyzed in terms of markedness or optimality, because the present perfect is

morpho-syntactically more marked than the simple past in both languages. We argue that the variation can in fact be analyzed in terms of markedness, but only once tense and aspect are distinguished. Supportive evidence comes from (translations of) Javier Marías' novel 'Así empieza lo malo' (2014).

Marlisa Hommel

Invloed van perceptietraining op perceptie en uitspraak in de Engelse les

Perceptietraining verbetert de klankperceptie van de luisteraar, maar het zou ook een positieve invloed kunnen hebben op andere taalvaardigheden, zoals de uitspraak van de luisteraar. In dit onderzoek wordt gekeken naar de invloed van Engelse perceptietraining op de uitspraak van leerlingen. Door middel van een pretest en, na trainingssessies, een posttest en retentietest, wordt gekeken of leerlingen beter worden in de perceptie en productie van Engelse klanken in woorden. Resultaten laten zien dat perceptietraining de klankperceptie van leerlingen verbetert, en in zekere mate ook de uitspraak van leerlingen verbetert.

Riny Huijbregts

Hidden Voices

Right-handedness, a species property of humans at the population level, is strongly (but not causally) correlated with left-hemisphere dominance for language. Nearly all humans have left- or right-cerebral language dominance (>98%), but some are ambidextrous/ambilateral. The topic (AVH) is approached from a SMT generative point of view.

Haïke Jacobs, Arjan Malda & Dominique Nouveau

To what extent does post-lexical phonology influence L2 acquisition?

Post-lexical modifications differ from lexical ones in that native speakers are unaware of them (cf. Gussenhoven and Jacobs (2017)). The devoicing of French liquids /l/ and /ʁ/, as in *appris* [apʁi] (cf. *abri* [abri]) and regressive voice assimilation as in *jupe verte* [ʒybvɛrt] 'green dress' escape native speaker intuitions. Are post-lexical modifications problematic for L2 acquisition?

Voiceless allophones of liquids don't exist in Dutch and voice assimilation is progressive if the second consonant is a voiced fricative (cf. *op vakantie* [ɔpfakansi:] 'on holiday' and *jupe verte* [ʒybvɛrt]). Can a novel sound that does not exist in Dutch L1 be acquired (contrary to Best e.a (1992) or Peperkamp e.a. (2008)? Can an existing modification be suppressed or modified? We present and discuss the results from a production experiment that was carried out with three (beginner, intermediate and advanced) groups of L1 Dutch learners of French.

Best, C. T., and W. Strange (1992) Effects of phonological and phonetic factors on cross-language perception of approximants. *Journal of Phonetics* 20: 305–330.

Peperkamp, S., and I. Vendelin (2008) On the perceptual origin of loanword adaptations: experimental evidence from Japanese. *Phonology* 25: 129–164.

Jacqueline van Kampen

Atypical 2-3-1 V-clusters in West-Germanic

This paper will discuss the atypical 2-3-1 V-cluster order. 2-3-1 is a possible order when V1 is the auxiliary 'have' (in IPP constructions) in Afrikaans and in Flemish (Wurmbrand 2005, Haegeman 1998). It is also attested in Swiss-German when V1 is an aspectual (Salzmann 2013). My analysis will depart from the idea that languages/dialects that typically have rightward-selecting V-clusters, allow a leftward-selecting V1 only with bare infinitival complements. The apparent 2-3-1 triple V-clusters are in fact binary V-clusters. The directionality switch is a matter of recategorization by the acquisition procedure.

1. The sentence-final auxiliary 'have' is reanalyzed as a morphological suffix on the V3. This leads to a simplification of the Afrikaans V-cluster into a binary 1-2 V-cluster [leer1 [swem het]2].
2. The V2 and V3 are reanalyzed as a verbal compound which leads to the binary 2-1 V-cluster in Swiss German [[go chaufe]2 ging1] (Salzmann 2013, Biberauer 2013).

In Flemish the picture seems a bit more complicated (Barbiers&Bennis 2010, Haegeman&Oosterhof 2010) as shown by corpus data (CGN, dialectloket.be, SAND).

Samir Khalaily

A Modality-based Analysis of Imperatives in Palestinian Arabic

Modality-based Analysis of Imperatives in Palestinian Arabic

Various accounts have been proposed for the directive force of imperatives: an empty modal (Kayne, syntax), an abstract MUST operator (Kaufmann, semantics), or from discourse interactions working on a minimal semantics (Portner). This talk presents some characteristics of the PA imperative serial verb constructions, as exemplified in (1), and shows they plea for the modal hypothesis.

1. a. ?inti fizz ti:r ?ištiri bi:ra
 you-2msg Imp-get-up2msg- Imp-fly-2msg Imp-buy-2msg beer
 “You (should) immediately quickly buy beer!”
- b. ?inti iʕrif ?ištiri sayyara:t
 you-2ms Imp-know-2msg Imp-buy-2msg cars
 “You (should) know how to buy car!”

The embedded verb of (1b) shows number, gender, and imperative mood agreement with the selecting verb. A postulated empty modal in imperative syntax can account for the mood concord. The modal hypothesis is further substantiated if we consider data from conditional conjunction w ('and') that conjoins two imperatives and gives rise to a conditional sentence meaning.

A further support comes from doubly-marked negative imperatives that have a strong universal deontic modality:

2. miš ma-ti-štiri:-š bi:ra
 Neg Neg-Imperf-buy-3fsg-Neg beer

“You should buy beer!”

Without the presence of a modal, one would expect the two negations to simply cancel out.

Martijn van der Klis & Henriëtte de Swart

Towards a cross-linguistic, compositional semantics of the recent past

Cross-linguistically, the perfect of recent past (e.g. “Mary has just left the party”) forms an interesting category. In some Romance languages, this PERFECT can be expressed with a grammaticalized construction (in French *venir de* + infinitive and in Spanish *acabar de* + infinitive) that is used to express immediate anteriority (Bres & Labeau, 2015). In contrast, in Germanic languages, a present perfect requires adverbs (like *just* in English (Lee, 1991) and *gerade* in German (Schaden & Tovená, 2009)) to signal this kind of recency.

Earlier research (Schaden, 2009) suggests that the pairs French/German and Spanish/English are alike in their use of the PERFECT. However, as we have just seen, the Romance languages, although having a different distribution of the PERFECT, both grammaticalize the recent past. After applying a computational methodology from van der Klis et al. (2017) on the Europarl corpus (Tiedemann, 2012) and taking stock of the cross-linguistic differences, we will be able to provide a compositional semantics of the perfect of recent past.

Kenneth de Kok, Marijn van 't Veer & Bert Botma

On the class behaviour of approximants: Phonetic content and phonological structure

The representation of laterals, rhotics and glides is a long-standing problem in segmental phonology. The members of these classes are phonetically diverse, making it difficult to specify them in terms of traditional articulatory features. We adopt a representation in terms of acoustically defined elements (cf. Harris & Lindsey 1995) instead, in such a way that rhotics and glides are specified for a single resonance element ($|A|$, $|I|$ or $|U|$), and laterals for a combination of resonance elements ($|A,U|$ or $|A,I|$). This means that class behaviour of e.g. rhotics and glides cannot be accounted for in terms of shared phonetic content. Instead, we suggest that this type of class behaviour can be expressed in terms of shared phonological structure -- a hypothesis which we test against the patterning of laterals, rhotics and glides in P-Base (Mielke 2008).

Loes Koring & Hans van de Koot

Processing questions

Research has found that the moved (internal) argument of unaccusative verbs (e.g., *slip*) gives rise to a late reactivation effect in online processing, in contrast to unergative verbs (e.g., *dance*) (e.g., Friedmann et al. 2008). This processing difference is tied to a structural difference between internal and external arguments and is independent of thematic role (Koring et al. 2012). In this talk, we will show that this late reactivation effect can be observed in a more natural experimental setting (the Visual World Paradigm) as well, while also providing a more detailed time course of the reactivation effect. Furthermore, we tease apart two hypotheses about the source of the delay of reactivation by also looking at the time course of reactivation of *wh*-moved internal arguments. Our results show that

internal arguments with and without a wh-morpheme display a delayed reactivation effect. This shows that there is no intrinsic difference in online processing between NPs with and without wh-morpheme. Further alternative hypotheses about the delay in reactivation will be discussed.

Elly Koutamanis & Peter Coopmans

Dutch dative constructions in acquisition

Dative alternations as found in (1) present a well-known learnability problem for English children. What tells them not to overgeneralise (1b) with 'donate'?

1. a John gave/donated \$100 to Amnesty. b. John gave/*donated Amnesty \$100.

Dative alternation differs notably between English and Dutch, e.g., regarding restrictions on passivisation. We report on a study in which we examined the acquisition of dative alternation by Dutch school-aged children, both in active and passive forms. We were specifically interested in when they acquire the relevant constructions, including their meanings, and whether and how they learn to generalise and step back from overgeneralisation. Children were "taught" novel ditransitive verbs through short videos, and afterwards passed judgments on datives with and without prepositions. The results show that the children managed to extract verb meaning from double object constructions as well as from prepositional datives. However, judging the acceptability of prepositionless sentences remained much more difficult than those with prepositions. Additionally, we show that increasing children's exposure to prepositionless sentences affects the accuracy of such judgments.

Charlotte Lindenberg & Bernat Bardagil-Mas

Realigning Alignment: A new take on Jê languages

The main alignment types that linguistics has focused on are the ergative and accusative alignment types. However, these types are often too broad to faithfully characterize the full diversity of alignment

in a single language. To solve this problem, Lindenberg & Zwart (2015) propose a more fine-grained typology, asking first whether or not all of the grammatical functions (transitive/intransitive subject, object) participate in a grammatical process or only a subset. This typology results in eighteen alignment types, grouped into alignment families, where we crucially see that the 'ergative family' and 'accusative family' each consist of five types, illustrating the intuition that a typological division of languages into ergative and accusative is too coarse. In this talk we take the Jê language family (Brazilian Amazonia) as a testing ground for the explanatory power of this fine-grained alignment typology. We find that Jê languages actually exhibit radically diverse alignment patterns, presenting a compelling argument for the adoption of a more fine-grained alignment typology to prevent overlooking crucial linguistic diversity.

Marloes Mak & Roel M. Willems

Sensory simulation, motor simulation and mentalizing in literary reading: An eye-tracking study

People engage in simulation when reading literary narratives. In this study, we tried to pinpoint how different kinds of simulation (i.e. perceptual and motor simulation, mentalizing) affect reading behavior. Eye-tracking data and self-report questionnaires were collected from 102 participants. In a pre-test, 90 additional participants had indicated which parts of the stories were high in one of the three types of simulation-eliciting content. The results show that motor simulation-eliciting content reduces gaze duration (faster reading), whereas perceptual simulation-eliciting content and mentalizing-eliciting content increase gaze duration (slower reading). Reported high levels of attention towards the stories attenuated or even reversed the influence of simulation-eliciting content on gaze duration, but reported strong emotional responses to the stories increased this influence. The fact that people, in general, slow down when reading sensory simulation-eliciting content or mentalizing-eliciting content is in line with our hypothesis that simulation processes take time. Interestingly, this was not the case for motor simulation-eliciting content. This suggests fundamental differences in the effects of different types of simulation on reading behavior.

Ora Matushansky & Joost Zwarts

On cross-linguistic combinatorics of axial complexes

Cross-linguistic evidence points towards semantic decomposition of axial complexes (such as on top of the table) into several components:

(1) [LOCATIVE [DEF1 [PROJECTIVE [DEF2 [AXIAL [POSSESSIVE [GROUND]]]]]]]

Evidence for each piece is provided by lexicalization: e.g., in the French *au dessus* ‘above, on top’ both the locative (*à*) and the projective (*de*) components are visible, as is the outer determiner DEF1; in the Spanish *delante* ‘in front of’ what is overt seems to be the inner determiner DEF2, and in the French *au delà* ‘beyond’ the presence of a DP is confirmed by the demonstrative pronoun (*là*). As we will show, (1) requires that axes and their projections can shift between two domains: entities and locations.

Contrary to the syntax-oriented view of Svenonius 2010 and many followers, we will argue that this combinatorics is realized by different syntactic means, allowing lexical composition, and so, e.g., the Dutch *voor* ‘in front of’ or the Russian *spered* (*ibid.*) do not syntactically project the structure in (1).

Laura Meijer

Analyse der possessieven: bezit en DP-structuur in het Nederlands

In de context van het NWO-project ‘Language Dynamics in the Dutch Golden Age’ (Universiteit Utrecht) bespreek ik in deze presentatie een syntactische analyse van de diachrone ontwikkeling van possessieven in het Nederlands. In het vroegmodern Nederlands kan een bezitsrelatie tussen naamwoorden door middel van vier constructies uitgedrukt worden, namelijk: de pregenitief (‘des

wolfs huidt'), de postgenitief ('den hoop des levens'), de bezits-s ('haer ouders weegen') en de van-constructie ('die genade van Godt'). Met het verdwijnen van het naamvalsysteem zijn de pre- en postgenitief in het modern Nederlands grotendeels vervangen door de bezits-s, de van-constructie en de z'n-constructie ('Jan z'n auto'). Ik zal deze verandering van bezitsuitdrukking bespreken aan de hand van de volgende vragen: i) waar in de structuur van een DP bevinden zich de twee naamwoorden (bezitter en bezit) en ii) wat is de verhouding tussen deze structurele positie en naamvalstoekenning?

Marten van der Meulen

"Een zeer ouwe, droge, taaie koe uit een sloot vol haat": taaladvies over de kwestie als/dan in Nederland (1932-2016)

De variatie in gebruik en de historische ontwikkeling van de voegwoorden *als* en *dan* zijn uitgebreid bestudeerd (e.g. Reinartz, De Vos & De Hoop 2016; Postma 2006; Bilderdijk 1824). Taaladvies over het gebruik van *als* en *dan* is echter niet bestudeerd, en dat is opvallend, omdat dit een van de bekendste taaladvieskwesties is. In dit paper analyseer ik 76 taaladviezen over *als* en *dan* die verschenen zijn in Nederlandse taaladviesgidsen uit de periode 1932-2017. Gebruikmakend van een annotatieschema voor argumentatie in taaladvies (Kostadinova, Van der Meulen & Karsdorp 2016) laat ik zien dat de manier waarop in taaladviesliteratuur over de *als/dan*-kwestie wordt gesproken sterk wisselt gedurende de 20e eeuw. Bovendien wijkt de gebruikte argumentatie sterk af van ten opzichte van andere taalgebruiksproblemen (Van der Meulen 2017). Ten slotte breek ik een lans voor de ontsluiting en studie van een onontgonnen gebied van de Nederlandse taalgeschiedenis: het taaladvies.

Emiel van Miltenburg, Marten Postma & Piek Vossen

The State of Dutch WordNet

After the success of Princeton WordNet, the first Dutch wordnet was developed within the EuroWordNet project with the support of Van Dale Uitgevers. This project laid the foundation for Cornetto, an extended lexicon resulting from a merger of the first Dutch WordNet and the ReferentieBestand Nederlands. Unfortunately Van Dale has suffered its ties with the research community by withdrawing the license to their data, forcing the development of an open Dutch wordnet. This talk provides an overview of the contents and the development of Open Dutch WordNet (ODWN), and offers instructions on how to use ODWN.

Chou Mo

When Tensed Meets Tenseless: A Form-driven Crosslinguistic Study of Time in Translation

Mandarin is a morphologically tenseless language which has many aspect markers. It is interesting to explore how different temporal notions are expressed in such a tenseless language. Previous studies either interpret the meanings and uses of Mandarin aspect markers from a Vendlerian tensed-language perspective (Smith 1997; Wu 2003; Xiao and McEnery 2004; Lin 2017; etc.), or elaborate on Mandarin aspect markers by proposing a universal abstract Logic Form (Huang 1982; Lin 2006). Both approaches are found problematic: the former caused massive terminological confusion (Tonhauser 2008) and the latter is difficult to be tested empirically (Bittner 2014: 7). To avoid such problems, this study conducted a form-driven annotation on the verbal forms of a Mandarin translation of L'Étranger

and did a “Time in translation” comparison among Mandarin and tensed languages on multidimensional scaling maps which visualize crosslinguistic tense and aspect markers (the computational methodology from van der Klis et al. (2017)). The study shows that a non-Vendlerian lexical semantics crucially determines Mandarin temporal expressions whether are either aspectually marked or not.

Gijs Mulder

The use of speech acts verbs in Spanish

This presentation reports on a qualitative, corpus-based study of the performative as well as non-performative uses of speech acts verbs in Spanish. Being a cornerstone of speech act theory, the nature of performative utterances has been widely discussed, but their actual use has been less well studied.

I will argue that only a small subset of speech acts verbs is used in first person singular with some degree of frequency, in formal as well as in colloquial registers. The main directive, commissive and assertive verbs are analyzed. While directive verbs can be used to mitigate or intensify the speech act, commissive verbs not only can express commitment to an action but also commitment to the truth of the proposition of another speech act. In the case of assertive speech acts we recognize similar, epistemic functions.

Anneke Neijt & Johan Zuidema

Een andere invalshoek voor het beschrijven van alfabetische schriftsystemen – wat levert dat op voor het Nederlands?

Er zijn generatieve beschrijvingen van alfabetische schriftsystemen beschikbaar, met herschrijfregels, transformaties, een onderliggend niveau en derivaties (zie Nunn 1997, Sproat 2000), maar voor dit deel van het taalsysteem is het waarschijnlijk beter om alle klank-letterrelaties te categoriseren. Het gaat dan om tripletten van klanken, letters en de aard van hun relatie. Zo’n beschrijving is uitgewerkt voor 21.219 Nederlandse woorden (Van Dale Basisspellinggids), inclusief flexie. Het resultaat is verbluffend. Het omvangrijke tokenbestand van 608.470 tripletten reduceert tot 4.482 triplettypen met een Zipf-achtige frequentieverdeling. 164 triplettypen dekken 80% en 1000 triplettypen dekken meer dan 95% van het corpus van 608.470 tokens. Zo’n lexicale aanpak laat zien hoe regelmatig het verband tussen letters en klanken is. Waar volgt de Nederlandse spelling de fonologie, waar de morfologie en wanneer gelden autonome spellingregels? En in het onderwijs: wat beheerst een leerling al en over welk onderdeel zou iemand het beste als eerste scholing krijgen? Het antwoord kan onmiddellijk en voortdurend voorhanden zijn wanneer de tripletanalyse onderdeel is van spellingcontrole in tekstverwerkers.

Warda Nejjari, Marinel Gerritsen, Roeland van Hout & Brigitte Planken

Refinement of the matched-guise technique for the study of the effect of non-native English compared to native English accents

Finding and selecting representative matched guises of native and non-native English accents for research is challenging, because people cannot be native and non-native speakers at the same time.

In order to study the effects of a Dutch English accent compared to British and American English accents, matched-guise samples were recorded for the non-native accent, Dutch English, and standard British and American English accents. Four speakers, pre-selected by language experts, produced all three accents. The samples were then evaluated on degree of 'nativeness' and 'standardness' by three 'linguistically naive' listener groups: 40 native British English speakers evaluated the British English samples, 40 native American English speakers evaluated the American English samples, and 40 native Dutch speakers evaluated the Dutch English samples. Contrary to the language experts' assumptions, only two of the four matched-guise speakers were deemed representative speakers of all three accents. This suggests that representative matched guises for (non-)native English accents research can be achieved, but that speech evaluations by native listeners are necessary for valid matched guise selections.

Etske Ooijevaar

Articulatory and acoustic variation of mid vowels before liquids in the dialect of Volendam

In different varieties of Dutch, there is variation in the production of Dutch liquids /l/ and /r/. In postvocalic position, these sounds may be vocalized or deleted. This can lead to neutralization of contrasts between words with and without a liquid. In addition, tense mid vowels /e, o/ may neutralize to their lax counterparts /ɪ, ɔ/ before a liquid. The present study compares both articulatory (Ultrasound Tongue Imaging) and acoustic data to test whether neutralization of these vowels before a liquid occurs, and whether articulatory data confirm results that have been found for acoustic data. Speakers from the Volendam dialect (small town to the North of Amsterdam) read aloud two texts with 20 target words containing the mid vowels /e, ɪ, o, ɔ/ followed by /t, l, lt, r, rt/. Results show that there is variation in how speakers produce these contrasts. It seems that social structure (e.g. friendship) has an influence on the pronunciation variants that speakers use.

Joske Piepers & Gert-Jan Schoenmakers

Wordt het 'echter wordt het'?

Tegenwoordig hoor je steeds vaker dat men het voegwoordelijke bijwoord [echter] 'fout' gebruikt. Daarbij wordt bedoeld op de woordvolgorde in (1a), in plaats van de 'goede' vorm (1b). Niet alleen internetbloggers, maar ook de schrijvers Nederlandse standaardgrammatica ANS suggereren dat de volgorde in (1a) incorrect is.

- (1) a. Jan verliest vaak, echter wint hij nog vaker!
b. Jan verliest vaak. Echter, hij wint nog vaker!

Over het algemeen wordt de volgorde afgekeurd omdat het een anglicisme zou zijn. Wij beargumenteren daarentegen dat het eigenlijk gaat om een product van taalanalogie. We overwegen niet alleen mogelijke verklaringen voor het veelvuldig optreden van de volgorde, maar ook voor het afkeuren ervan.

Met een online enquête hebben we onderzocht of Nederlanders dit 'ongrammaticale' voorkomen van [echter] als onnatuurlijk beschouwen, of dat er opnieuw een verschuiving bestaat richting de acceptabiliteit van deze constructie. Immers, de volgorde werd niet altijd als ongrammaticaal beschouwd: in de achttiende en negentiende eeuw was hij juist heel frequent. Ook nu weer lijkt hij overal op te duiken...

Lorena Núñez Pinero

The Motivation function of Spanish no sea que {se mojen los libros / llueva esta tarde}

In this talk the following Spanish construction, typical of the communicational immediacy, is defined: Trae el paraguas, no sea que llueva esta tarde ('Bring the umbrella, in case it rains this afternoon'), and Trae el paraguas, no sea que se mojen los libros ('Bring the umbrella, so the books don't get wet').

The second sentence in the construction codify a Subsidiary Discourse Act with rhetorical function Motivation, according to the FDG's model of grammar. This property defines the syntactic, and semantic nature of the construction, that is also related to the desiderative or imperative character of the second sentence before the construction was grammaticalized. For the characterization, it will be crucial to address the opposition Trae el paraguas, no sea que {se mojen los libros / llueva esta tarde} 'Bring the umbrella, {so the books don't get wet / in case it rains this afternoon}', and discover why the second sentence is conceptualized in some cases as an effect and in others as a cause.

Gertjan Postma

The Loss of masc/fem Opposition and the shape of the Diminutive Morpheme, ke>tje

We study the change that occurred in the onset of the diminutive suffix: the original -ke(n) palatalized in parts of the Dutch and Frisian language area into -tje, -pje, -kje, -je, with the underlying form Cjə (Booij 2002) or -tjə (Van der Hulst 2008). We report on a correlation with the area of the 2 versus of 3-gender opposition (Van Ginneken 1937). The isogloss also shows up in the binding -s- between the stem and the diminutive morpheme in the Southern parts of the Dutch language area. We identify this "dissimilating -s-" as the spellout of a [+cor] feature in a morphological projection that licenses the m/f opposition (Postma & Van Reenen 2010). We argue it realizes the umlaut-factor (Van Oostendorp & Sloos 2011) that is present in the 3-gender area in more eastern dialects. The merger of the node that licenses the m/f merger in the North, also causes a merger of [cor] and the diminutive morpheme [ke] in the phonological domain in the North, giving rise to -tje.

Theresa Redl & Joske Piepers

Limburgian his is used to refer to women: an experimental perspective

The original three-way distinction between masculine, feminine and neuter grammatical gender is still intact for possessive pronouns in Limburgian dialects. In German, where this holds as well, a possessive pronoun's grammatical gender usually matches the referent's gender: a woman packs her bags and a man packs his. Intriguingly, this is not necessarily true for Limburgian dialects. Corpus data suggests that sentences such as 'Linda packs his bags', with 'Linda' and 'his' being coreferential, are acceptable in Limburgian dialects, but this has never been studied systematically. In this talk, we will discuss the results of an experiment which employs a sentence evaluation paradigm, and we will further provide possible theoretical accounts to accommodate this puzzling phenomenon of coreferentiality.

Romy Roumans

Raising your child with a Limburgian dialect: Does it affect pronunciation or not? A study towards the pronunciation of the phoneme /g/ in Limburgian Dutch and Randstad Dutch

In the province of Limburg people tend to speak Dutch coloured by a regional Limburgian accent, which has been criticized and seen as deviant. Therefore, many Limburgian parents raise their children with only Dutch to prevent their children from speaking Dutch with a Limburgian accent. However, previous research has found that evading a regional accent when living in an area typified by a specific accent is almost inevitable, because it is the interactions between and influence by speakers in a certain place and the peer group effect, which influences the speakers' pronunciation. To test whether these two factors influence pronunciation, the current study focused on the variation of the pronunciation of the phoneme /g/. The current study found Limburgian monolingual as well as Limburgian bilingual children prefer to pronounce the phoneme /g/ as [ɣ] when speaking Dutch rather than the phoneme [χ] due to the influences of an area typified by a specific accent and speakers influence the Dutch language and a Limburgian dialectal variety can have on each other.

Miguel Santin, Ciara Hobbelink, Angeliek van Hout & Monique Flecken

Verbal and non-verbal memory of event results in Mandarin, Dutch and Spanish speakers.

Spanish differs from Mandarin and Dutch in the way results of events are verbally encoded. While Mandarin and Dutch use resultative constructions to encode both manner and result of actions (e.g. in Mandarin: dào-mǎn 'pour-full', Chen 2016; in Dutch: vol-schenken 'pour-full', van Hout 1996), Spanish uses main verbs to either encode manner or result (e.g., in Spanish vertir 'pour' / llenar 'fill', García del Real, 2015; Slobin, 1996). We compared how native speakers memorized resulting states of events when they first explicitly described short video clips (verbal experiment) and when not (non-verbal experiment). Mandarin and Dutch speakers showed better performance in the verbal than the non-verbal experiment. Spanish participants showed a good performance in both experiments. Spanish speakers appear to be more focused on event results regardless of whether language is used to describe events or not. We discuss what these patterns suggest for linguistic relativity theories.

Lucas Seuren

De interjectie o: van vorm tot functie

Een van de centrale activiteiten waarmee gesprekspartners zich bezighouden in sociale interactie is het uitwisselen van informatie: ze vertellen nieuws, stellen vragen, geven uitleg, etc. Net als andere taalhandelingen projecteren deze informatieve handelingen een specifiek soort reactie: de recipiënt moet laten dat de informerende handeling succesvol is volbracht, dat hij of zij nu weet of begrijpt wat de spreker heeft verteld of heeft uitgelegd.

Een van de meest voorkomende reacties die recipiënten in het Nederlands geven op een informerende beurt is de interjectie o, soms in combinatie met andere lexica items zoals ja en zo.

In deze lezing geef ik op basis van een corpus van ruim honderd telefoongesprekken een kort overzicht van manieren waarop o gebruikt wordt om informatie te ontvangen en sequenties af te sluiten. Hierbij laat ik zien dat door o al dan niet te combineren met specifieke, andere monosyllabische woordjes,

sprekers verschillende vormen van epistemisch-stancetaking kunnen doen, zoals weten, begrijpen, en herinneren.

Bart Siekman, Elisa Janssen & Kikki de Jager

Dear sir / madam, what particles do you use? The Dutch particles *eigenlijk* and *wel* as a characterization of speech styles by men and women

Previous studies have argued that women have a more involved speech style than men (Biber & Conrad 2012, Keune 2012). This study explored these speech styles through the Dutch particles *eigenlijk* and *wel*. Both particles indicate that the speaker disagrees with the proposition uttered by the hearer, but when a speaker uses *eigenlijk*, this shows that s/he understands the hearer says or thinks the opposite from what the speaker thinks. In other words: *eigenlijk* seems to express a more involved speech style than *wel*. Thus, one could hypothesize that women use more *eigenlijk* than *wel* in situations involving an opposition. An online questionnaire (N=706, 537 females) did not reveal a significant difference between women and men in their use of *eigenlijk* and *wel* in situations expressing an opposition between speaker and hearer. However, the questionnaire did reveal that older test subjects used significantly more *wel* than younger speakers in such situations. This result could either indicate a language change (*eigenlijk* replaces *wel*) or a preference of younger speakers for *eigenlijk*.

Mirella De Sisto

The relation between prosodic and poetic structure. Evidence from the Renaissance meter.

During Renaissance, the same source meter spread among different European poetic traditions. The way of implementing the new poetic form varied from language to language, leading in some cases to the elaboration of meters, which only partially resembled the source. In particular, while Romance poetic traditions tended to preserve the syllabic aspect of the French or Italian source; within Germanic poetry, the meter was adapted into a foot-based one. The aim of this talk is to suggest that the different ways of implementing the new form depended on the necessity of adjusting it to the phonological structure of the recipient languages. I argue that phonology, when interacting with poetic structure, refers to the poetic level, which corresponds to the prominent phonological domain of the language. I propose a parametric distinction between languages with a phrase-based phonology (Romance languages) and languages with a word-based one (Germanic languages). This distinction can account for the variation among poetic traditions better than the common 'syllabo-timing' vs. 'stress-timing' distinction.

Marianne Starren & Myrte van Hilten

Taalspecifieke discourse principes; Engels en Nederlands L1 en L2

Uit eerder onderzoek is steeds weer gebleken dat één van de laatste hurdles voor Nederlandse leerders de specifieke wijze van discourse-linking in het Engels is (Carroll et al., 2000, Verheijen et al., 2013). In dit onderzoek laten we zien hoe zowel in near-native academische Engelse geschreven teksten als in mondelinge plaatjes-beschrijvingen en filmnavertellingen een vanuit het Nederlands getransfereerde "frontal overloading" maakt dat het discours net-niet Engels native is. De

moeilijkheidsfactor voor het ultimate attainment van het Engels L2 is dat deze wijze van discourse-linking niet ongrammaticaal is in het Engels maar een geprefereerd taalspecifiek discourse principe. Het Engels als een stricte SVO taal geeft voor discourse-linking de voorkeur aan het subject op de eerste positie die in plaatjes-beschrijvingen vooral gebruikt wordt voor existentiële uitdrukkingen (there is) en referenties aan objecten (what is where). Het Nederlands heeft juist vanwege V2 een flexibel pre-verbaal veld dat wordt gebruikt voor discourse-linking door middel van local anchors als daarnaast, daaronder (where is what) om de discourse-cohesie in een plaatsjesbeschrijving te waarborgen.

Marie Steffens, Sergio Baauw & Suzanne Dekker

Translanguaging at school: school language learning through an explicit linguistic approach

For over twenty years, studies have argued that one of the most effective ways to improve learning of the school language in class is via translanguaging (Kenner & Ruby 2012). This strategy makes use of multilingual children's full linguistic repertoire to maximally exploit their cultural and linguistic skills. In this perspective, teachers make use of the pupil's background knowledge, but also help them to develop metalinguistic skills for enhancing both oral and written proficiency in the target language. We gathered studies and good practices notably around translanguaging in the frame of the EDINA project, which brings together universities, schools and municipalities in Finland, Belgium and the Netherlands in order to provide tools for the education of newly arrived migrant pupils. From these data, we will highlight specific linguistic notions to master for the acquisition of metalinguistic skills. We will then link them to learning situations where children can successfully exploit linguistic strategies for transferring their home language knowledge to the target language, and for developing their cognitive abilities in general.

Elena Tribushinina & Pim Mak

Dutch-Limburgian bilinguals have an advantage in the acquisition of Dutch grammatical gender: Evidence from eye-tracking

According to the Bilingual Bootstrapping hypothesis, bilingual children may benefit from positive cross-linguistic transfer and acquire certain grammatical phenomena faster than their monolingual peers. In this talk we test the prediction that knowledge of a language with a relatively transparent gender system (Limburgian) may facilitate the acquisition of grammatical gender in a language with an opaque gender system (Dutch). We use eye-tracking in the Visual World Paradigm to compare the online processing of gender-marked definite determiners and personal pronouns by 5-year-old Dutch-speaking monolinguals and age-matched Dutch-Limburgian bilinguals. The results revealed that both monolinguals and bilinguals were sensitive to differences between feminine and masculine pronouns: In both groups the proportion of looks to the target picture increased upon hearing the pronoun (hij or zij). However, only in the bilingual group the proportion of looks to the target also increased after the determiner onset. We conclude that bilinguals have an advantage in the acquisition of grammatical gender if their other language has a more transparent gender system.

Thijs Trompenaars

Animacy and the novel: narrative empathy for the inanimate

Narrative fiction may invite us to share the perspective of characters very much unlike ourselves. An extreme example is offered by inanimate objects featuring as protagonists or narrators in literary fiction. The way readers experience these characters was examined by means of a narrative immersion study. Participants (N = 200) judged narratives containing animate or inanimate characters, in varying thematic roles: characters could either be more agent-like – taking an active role in the story – or more experiencer-like – allowing the story to unfold around them.

Narratives with inanimate characters were judged to be, on average, less emotionally engaging, and their characters less deserving of empathy. This effect was further modulated by taking into account the dominant thematic role associated with the character: active protagonists were on average judged to be more emotionally engaging than mere experiencers, independent of their inherent animacy. We argue for an integrated account of thematic roles and animacy in research on narrative experience and linguistics in general.

Sophie Villerius

Voice and information structure in Surinamese Javanese

In this paper, I discuss the voice system of Surinamese Javanese, one of the heritage languages of Suriname. Voice systems, usually consisting of Actor vs Undergoer voice, are a well-known characteristic of Austronesian languages. In these systems, one argument is marked as having a special relationship to the verb, also termed the ‘pivot’. This system appears reminiscent of the active-passive alternation in other languages, such as English or Dutch, however the behavior of the arguments is crucially different.

The use of the voices in Javanese has been related to information structural factors, such as the givenness of arguments. However, this relationship has been disputed by Gil (2002) for Malay and Indonesian dialects.

The question rises what happens to these systems in a case of long term language contact, such as in Suriname. By comparing results of an elicitation task on voice performed by both Surinamese (heritage) and Indonesian (baseline) speakers, I will try to gain more insight into the nature of this system and the information structural factors involved.

Cesko Voeten

Phonological microvariation revealed by electro-encephelography

Two salient phonological differences between Netherlandic Dutch and Flemish Dutch are found in the rhotic /r/ (ND: two allophones, FD: one allophone) and in the tense mid vowels /e:,ø:,o:/ (ND: diphthongs except before coda /l/, FD: monophthongs). Can sensitivity to these differences be measured electrophysiologically (cf. Steinberg, Truckenbrodt & Jacobsen 2010, 2011)? To investigate this question, 10 FD speakers and 10 ND speakers were tested using a passive-oddball paradigm with varying standards (cf. Hestvik & Durvasula 2016). Stimuli consisted of [ər~əɹ], [e:~ei], [e:~eiɪ], with all six sounds presented both as standards (85%) and as deviants (15%). Results for the FD participants

show asymmetrical mismatch negativities for each of the three conditions: the [əɾ]→[əɹ] switch is a violation, but the reverse is not. Respectively, the same holds for [ei]→[e:] and [eiɾ~e:ɾ]. The data from the FD participants show no mismatch negativities (nor longitudinal adaptation), providing experimental evidence that the sociolinguistic differences are represented at even the deepest, neurobiological, level. This demonstrates that EEG is a successful method for detecting phonological microvariation.

Jenneke van der Wal

'Alcohol does not drink children' - postverbal subject licensing in Bantu

Although Bantu basic word order is said to be SVO, many languages allow subject inversion, whereby the logical subject appears postverbally and a preverbal locative/patient/instrument agrees with the verb (-zi-):

Kinyarwanda (Ngoboka 2016: 356)

1. Inzogá nti-zi-nywá abáana.
9.alcohol NEG-9SM-drink 2.children
'It's the children who do not drink alcohol.'

Two longstanding theoretical questions are what determines subject agreement if not nominative Case, and how the postverbal "subject" is licensed, assuming some form of Case Filter. In this talk I focus on the relatively underexplored licensing problem. The hypothesis put forward is that languages vary in whether [Case] or [Topic] licenses nouns. Many Bantu languages appear to employ [Topic]. I explore how little *v* can license non-topical arguments, either downwards or upwards. If the logical subject is non-topical, it will be licensed by *v* and remain in-situ, and T consequently agrees with and licenses another unlicensed noun (a locative/patient/instrument), or spells out as default. Subject inversion thus results from early licensing by *v*, rather than selective topical agreement by T.

Joanna Wall

**They have had repeated the auxiliary? Auxiliary doubling in Early Modern Dutch*

The phenomenon of auxiliary doubling is an instance of a periphrastic perfect tense which appears to contain two occurrences of the auxiliary predicate HAVE or BE. In the generative framework, this presents a clear puzzle, given that unnecessary repetitions of elements are predicted not to occur under the Economy Principle (Koenen et al. 2011, Chomsky 1995). Whilst there have been many studies of auxiliary doubling in, amongst others, French and German varieties, there have been relatively few studies of this phenomenon in Dutch. This is despite the fact that auxiliary doubling is found in both certain present-day as well as historical varieties of Dutch. As part of the NWO-project "Language Dynamics in the Golden Age", I focus on auxiliary doubling in Early Modern Dutch, a historical variety in which auxiliary doubling has received little previous attention. In this talk, I present a generative-based analysis of instances of auxiliary doubling in literary works from this period.

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Jeroen van de Weijer, Marjoleine Sloos, Wei Weiyun

Vowel reduction in English –man compounds

We investigate the pronunciation of English compounds ending in -man (e.g. policeman, clergyman, mailman), some of which are usually pronounced with a full vowel in man (mailman), some usually with a reduced vowel (policeman), while other words vary between the two (businessman, gunman). Is it possible to predict when the vowel is reduced or not? We investigate a number of factors that could play a role in this issue: (i) the age of introduction of the word into the English language; (ii) the frequency of the word in the synchronic language, (iii) the meaning of man in the specific compound, (iv) number of syllables and (v) spelling variation. We investigate whether any of these factors are reliable predictors of the pronunciation (and if so, which one predicts the pronunciation best), as well as the relation between these factors.

Thom Westveer, Enoch Aboh & Petra Sleeman

Sexless animates? Gender agreement with fixed-gender nouns in French and German

In French and German there exist animate nouns – referring to both females and males – that nevertheless have only one fixed gender. These nouns are either masculine or feminine (French), or masculine, feminine or neuter (German). When referring to an animate of a specific sex, these nouns may give rise to gender mismatches, if the gender of the noun and the sex of the referent do not match. What factors determine whether a gender mismatch is possible or not? By means of a Grammaticality Judgment Task we investigated when native speakers accept gender mismatches in partitive constructions, as in (i), presenting a mismatch between the feminine determiner 'die' and the neuter noun 'Kinder':

(i) Die jüngste der Kinder heißt Maria. the.F.SG youngest of.the child.N.PL is.called Mary.

The results suggest that French and German differ in this respect. We will propose a theoretical analysis that can explain the differences we observe between French and German.

Ton van der Wouden

Analyzeerze! Nogmaals de succesimperatief

Het Nederlands heeft een bijzondere constructie die bekendstaat als de succesimperatief. Voorbeelden staan in (1) en (2) (fonetisch tegen analytische vooringenomenheid):

(1) 'wɛrksə (< werken)

(2) 'rujzə (< roeien)

In de standaardvisie (ANS 1997: 107) bestaat de constructie uit de imperatief plus ze. "Hiermee wenst men de toegesprokene een goed verloop van datgene wat het werkwoord uitdrukt." De ANS analyseert ze verder niet, maar volgens Corver (1995) en Coppen (1998) is het een persoonlijk

voornaamwoord, de onbeklemtoonde, onpersoonlijke tegenhanger van hen/hun. Het is verrassend dat intransitieve werkwoorden als werken en roeien gecombineerd kunnen worden met een objectsppronomen, maar Corver en Coppen geven daar diepe (zij het verschillende) syntactische verklaringen voor.

In mijn voordracht wil ik de succesimperatief benaderen als een constructie, als een combinatie van een vorm en een betekenis – die niet direct volgt uit die van de samenstellende delen. Op grond daarvan kom ik tot twee alternatieve analyses voor *sə/zə*: als modaal partikel en als (nieuwe) inflectionele uitgang.

Joost Swarts

Mining metaphorical mappings: New Testament Greek

What metaphors do we find in the Greek New Testament? One way to contribute to answering this question is to extract metaphors from existing resources. The Louw-Nida lexicon of New Testament Greek organizes word senses into semantic domains (like 8B Body Parts or 41A Behavior) and assigns polysemous words to multiple domains. This talk shows how these polysemies can be used to extract cross-domain mappings, like the mapping from Road (1P) to Behavior (41A) that the word "hodos" instantiates (cf. the conceptual metaphor LIFE IS A JOURNEY). It presents an interactive circular visualization of these mappings, developed in collaboration with the Digital Humanities Lab of Utrecht University. And it discusses the prospects and restrictions of this approach.