

Programma Grote Taaldag, 31 januari 2020

Programme Dutch Annual Linguistics Day, January 31 2020

Drift 21/25, Utrecht
(via Drift 27)

Uit veiligheidsoverwegingen zijn de panden aan de Drift na 14 uur enkel toegankelijk op vertoon van een geldig identiteitsbewijs!

For security reasons, a valid ID is required to enter the buildings on the Drift after 2 pm!



NEDERLANDSE VERENIGING VOOR TOEGEPASTE TAALWETENSCHAP



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Keynote by Pia Quist

[9.30-10.30 | Drift 21, 0.32]

Dialect and multi-ethnic youth style in a suburban social housing area – style variability and belonging



In this talk, I present some main results from an empirical study of the use of regional dialect and multiethnic youth style among young people in Vollsmose, an ethnically and linguistically diverse suburban neighborhood in Denmark. Vollsmose is known in Danish public media as a “ghetto” standing out from other urban neighborhoods in terms of its demography, its concrete architecture and physical isolation from the surrounding city. The study explores what such a marginalized position means for Vollsmose

as a speech community.

The talk is divided into two parts. In the first part, I present a brief summary of the analysis of uses of linguistics features associated with multiethnic youth style and regional dialect. By combining quantitative analysis of linguistic variation with insights from ethnographic fieldwork, I shall show that multiethnic youth style and regional dialect are used in complex configurations that vary systematically with the social organization among the youth.

In the second part of the talk, I focus on the results from an analysis of style-variability, i.e. style-shift between multiethnic youth style and Standard Danish among 21 young participants who have been recorded in three different situations – a conversation with a student counselor, an interview with a researcher and a conversation in friendship groups. This study shows systematic variation in style-shift across the three situations: Some speakers do not change style, but use multiethnic youth style in all three situations, others only use multiethnic youth style in the friendship group-recordings, and one person speaks Standard Danish in all three situations. Despite apparently similar linguistic backgrounds and life experiences, some speakers come across as eminent style-shifters who are able to control different features of grammar, phonology as well as lexicon, while others seem to struggle and be unable to change speech in different situations. Drawing upon work by Sharma (2018; Sharma & McCarthy 2018), I present a critique of the ‘performative turn’ in the study of dialect variation that causes us to “risk losing sight of cognitive effects and implicitly assuming equal control of variants in an individual’s repertoire” (Sharma 2018: 3). Thus, I conclude by arguing for an inclusion of speakers’ embodied histories and attachments to places into the study of style-variability.

Taalgala | Language Gala

[pitches 13.15-14.00, Drift 21, 0.32 | award ceremony 17.10-..., Drift 21, Atrium]

Presentatie door Kristel Doreleijers, (mede-)winnaar LOT-populariseringsprijs 2018

Genomineerden Anéla/AVT Dissertatieprijs

Amber Boeynaems (VU), *Figurative Framing in Political Discourse*.

Caitlin Meyer (UvA), *Rule and Order. Acquiring ordinals in Dutch and English*.

Luis Miguel Rojas Berscia (RU), *From Kawapanan to Shawi. Topics in language variation and change*.

Genomineerden LOT-populariseringsprijs

De *Etymology Calendar* gemaakt door de Leidse studenten Taalwetenschap Laura Dees, Pascale Eskes, Lotte Meester, Gerard Spaans, en Vera Zwennes;

Het onderwijsproject *Scholar@School* van de Afdeling Taalkunde van de Universiteit Leuven;

Het boek *Wat je zegt, gaat vanzelf* van Liesbeth Koenen.

Symposium *Intercultural Communication as Mediation*

The Dutch Annual Linguistics Day is proud to host the international symposium 'Intercultural Communication as Mediation', celebrating the inaugural lecture of Jan D. ten Thije at Utrecht University. The symposium is organized as a separate track in the programme but follows the same setup in order to make it possible for participants to switch between sessions. The poster session in Drift 21, 0.03 from 12.15 till 13.15 is also part of this symposium.

Evaluatie | Evaluation

Voor de eerste keer in de geschiedenis wordt de Grote Taaldag niet op een zaterdag maar op een vrijdag georganiseerd. We hopen dat het door deze verandering makkelijker wordt voor iedereen om deel te nemen maar we willen dit uiteraard graag monitoren. Andere feedback over de organisatie is natuurlijk ook erg welkom!

P.S. We zijn ons bewust van het feit dat scholen vandaag staken. We hopen dat je hier abstractie van kan maken in je antwoorden.

Het evaluatieformulier is beschikbaar @ <https://tinyurl.com/GTD2020> en met de volgende QR code:



Dieetwensen | Dietary requirements

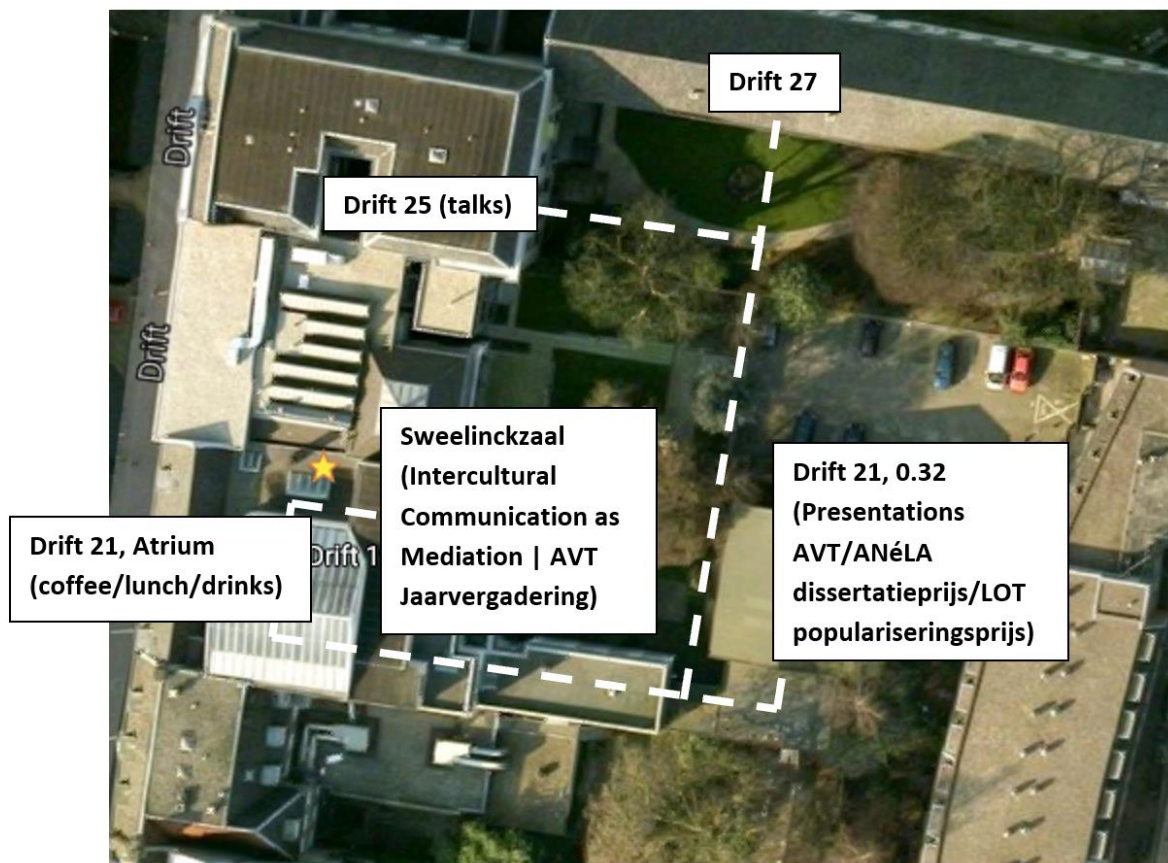
In line with standard practice at UU, lunch is by default vegetarian. Participants who indicated they have other dietary requirements have been contacted and can pick up their individually wrapped lunch at the registration desk.

Computers, software & internet

All rooms have a computer, projector and audio equipment. The computers come with standard software (powerpoint, adobe acrobat reader) and an internet connection. If you want to connect your own laptop, the projectors have the following connections: VGA, HDMI and Mini-Display-Port.

Internet access is available through eduroam. If you don't have an eduroam account, you can use the UU-visitor network.

Relevante locaties | Relevant locations



Contact

Voor alle vragen over de dag kan je terecht bij de organisatoren (m.dingemanse@let.ru.nl; b.s.w.lebruyjn@uu.nl). Op de dag zelf kan je ons ook bereiken op 06 243 82 776.

Abstracts

Brenda Assendelft

De 'verfransing' van het Nederlands: een onderzoek naar de invloed van het Frans op het Nederlands tussen 1500 en 1900

Drift 25 005 | 16.10 - 16.35

Het Frans en het Nederlands hebben een lange geschiedenis van taalcontact, wat onder andere heeft geresulteerd in veranderingen in het Nederlands op het gebied van het lexicon (leenwoorden) en de morfologie (leensuffixen). Ook het gebruik van sommige morfosyntactische constructies, zoals de relatieven 'dewelke' en 'hetwelk', wordt aan invloed van het Frans toegeschreven. Het is echter amper empirisch onderzocht wat de werkelijke invloed van het Frans op het Nederlands was. Werden de Franse elementen bijvoorbeeld door alle taalgebruikers overgenomen, en werden ze in alle sociale domeinen even frequent gebruikt? Mijn project richt zich op de vraag wat de daadwerkelijke invloed van het Frans op het Nederlands was door middel van corpusonderzoek. In deze presentatie zal ik het corpus introduceren dat ik voor dit doel heb gebouwd en iets vertellen over de analyses die ik met dit corpus wil uitvoeren.

Jenny Audring, Sterre Leufkens & Eva van Lier

Less is more? A typology of verbal diminutives

Drift 25 105 | 11.45 - 12.10

Diminutives are typically nouns. Yet, languages can also display verbal diminutives: verbs marked for a lower intensity of the denoted action. Examples are German *hüsteln* 'cough lightly' (*husten* 'cough'), Huave (isolate) *jujuyij* 'shake gently' (*jajyaij* 'shake', Kim 2008: 322), and Lardil (Tangkic) *ɟaala* 'jab lightly' (*ɟac* 'to spear', Round 2015: 452). In this talk, we offer a preliminary typology of verbal diminution based on a variety sample of 102 languages. We explore the various formal means of expression as well as the ranges of meanings that typically or occasionally accompany verbal diminutives. Special attention is paid to the apparent paradox that diminutive markers can be found to express notions of intensification or increase, e.g. as markers of iterative or frequentative aspect and event plurality. Kim, Yuni (2008), Topics in the phonology and morphology of San Francisco del Mar Huave. PhD Thesis, University of California Berkeley. Round, Erich (2015), Yukulta and its relatives Kayardild and Lardil. Edinburgh Handbook of Evaluative Morphology, N. Grandi and L. Kortvelyessy (eds.) Edinburgh: EUP, 448-452.

Sjef Barbiers & Astrid van Alem

Poor weak 't 'it' and the syntax of pronominal clefts

Drift 25 103 | 10.45 - 11.10

This paper derives the well-known 1/2 vs. 3 person split in Dutch pronominal clefts (Ackema and Neeleman 2018; cf. (1)) from the feature specification of 't 'it'.

- (1) a. * 't ben ik/jij die het antwoord weet.
it am I/you who the answer knows
- b. 't is zij die het antwoord weet.
it is she who the answer knows

We argue that free 't 'it' is not a pronoun but a determiner that has a 3p feature but no case or number feature. This underspecification explains the split in (1) and the fact that this split is neutralized in the plural and the past. We furthermore observe that there are two grammars of Standard Dutch: A grammar Dutch A that allows (1b) with 1p and 2p pivots and a grammar Dutch B that does not. This follows from a restriction on nominative case checking. Nominative case checking in Dutch B is only possible under person agreement.

Roos Beerkens

Enhancing intercultural communication in organization: insights from project advisers

Drift 21 Sweelinckzaal | 11.45 - 12.10

In the context of globalization and internationalization, intercultural communication has become an important element in many fields of academic study, of which intercultural consultancy is among the most socially relevant, gaining attention over the past years. In our view, intercultural consultancy is concerned with analysis and advice with respect to intercultural encounters from a situated view on culture. This means that research and interventions that aim to facilitate intercultural practices need to take into account the social, cultural, historical and economic contexts to which the participants in the exchange belong. In other words: in our view there is a need to analyse each case on a micro level. This view on culture and intercultural communication is increasingly supported by academic literature; multicultural teams are in essence fruitful in most settings, as long as the members know how to get the most out of their diversity. In the book (Beerkens et al. 2020) that I would like to present during this talk, we look at the way in which experts in intercultural communication can contribute concretely to intercultural understanding within the confines of an organization.

Sofia Bimpikou

The discourse function of parenthetical verbs in Free Indirect Discourse

Drift 25 005 | 14.15 - 14.40

In narratives, information about protagonists' mental states can be conveyed in different ways, for instance, via overt embedding (second clause in 1) or via free indirect discourse that can appear with parenthetical verbs (second clause in 2). The mental state predicate (embedding or parenthetical) plays a crucial role in connecting the report with previous context: in (1), the first and second clauses can connect via a Narration relation (Sonya looked at Tom and then she realised...). Similarly in (2): even if the parenthetical does not appear, it still serves as the connector between the two clauses in the underlying discourse structure.

- (1) Sonya looked at Tom. She realised/thought that he was about to cry.
- (2) Sonya looked at Tom. That idiot, he was about to cry (, she realised/thought).

I test this assumption by comparing embedding constructions and free indirect discourse in a pronoun resolution study conducted in Greek (currently collecting data) and develop a tentative analysis of the discourse function of parenthetical verbs along the lines of Hunter (2016).

Jelke Bloem

Een corpus waar alle constructies in gevonden zouden moeten kunnen worden?

Drift 25 206 | 14.45 - 15.10

In deze presentatie ga ik in op het gebruik van automatische syntactische annotatie bij Nederlands corpusonderzoek, op basis van een voorbeeldstudie naar vijfledige werkwoordsclusters. Grote

hoeveelheden tekst kunnen automatisch geannoteerd worden, maar de parsecomputer maakt fouten, terwijl correcte annotatie bij taalkundig onderzoek zeer belangrijk is. Hoe erg is dit, en hoe kunnen we een beeld krijgen van de fouten die de parser maakt? Het blijkt dat er een aantal benaderingen zijn om de kwaliteit van de automatische annotatie voor een specifieke onderzoeksvraag te bepalen, waardoor we met grotere zekerheid uitspraken kunnen doen op basis van automatisch geannoteerde corpusdata. Ik heb in een groot, automatisch geannoteerd corpus gezocht naar werkwoordsclusters met vijf werkwoorden in de werkwoordlijke eindgroep, een behoorlijk infrequente constructie, en de resultaten hiervan met behulp van drie evaluatiemethoden beoordeeld.

Gerrit Bloothoofd & David Onland

Voornamenpopulariteit sinds 1790

Drift 25 103 | 16.40 - 17.05

De voornamenbank van het Meertens Instituut geeft sinds 2009 de populariteit van 600.000 voornamen sinds 1880. De gegevens daarvoor komen uit de basisregistratie personen, maar die zijn voor 1880 te beperkt. Vanaf de jaren negentig zijn vrijwilligers echter bezig om de akten van de burgerlijke stand vanaf 1811 op kerngegevens te digitaliseren, en met name de huwelijksakten zijn grotendeels gereed. We hebben de voornamen van bruid en bruidegom verzameld, en gerelateerd aan hun geboortejaar. Na opschoning van dubbele huwelijken kunnen we nu vanaf 1790 de populariteit van voornamen presenteren - wat in de loop van 2020 op de voornamenbank te zien zal zijn. Dat is een mondiaal unicum. Alhoewel de veranderingen in populariteit in de 19e eeuw langzaam gaan, zijn er zeker een aantal interessante aspecten te vinden. Dat is de invloed van de Franse tijd, verdwijnende suffixen, oudtestamentische voornamen, en meer. Alhoewel het vooralsnog niet op de voornamenbank te zien zal zijn, zullen we ook de geografische verspreiding van een aantal specifieke voornamen in tijdintervallen bespreken.

Meike de Boer & Willemijn Heeren

Acoustics of Dutch filled pauses: General trends and variation

Drift 25 201 | 11.45 - 12.10

In several languages, filled pauses (i.e. uh, um) have been described as speaker-specific (e.g. Horváth, 2010; Hughes et al., 2016; Künzel, 1997). In ongoing work we evaluate the speaker-specificity of filled pauses across languages, specifically in speakers with L1 Dutch and L2 English: do speakers maintain their hesitation behavior across languages?

So far, filled pauses have been largely ignored in phonetic descriptions of Dutch, whereas they are highly frequent (De Jong, 2017). The most specific paper describes Dutch 'uh' as a schwa (Swerts, 1998). Whereas the same description has been given to filled pauses in English (e.g. Hughes et al., 2016) and Hungarian (Horváth, 2010), phonetic measurements in these languages show between-language differences in mean formant values of over 100 Hz.

The data collected to answer our main research question also allows for a phonetic description of Dutch filled pauses. We analyzed 2,962 tokens from 20 male and 59 female native speakers of Dutch. Measurements included type (i.e. uh or um), fundamental frequency, duration, and vowel formants.

Minne de Boer

DOOR en aanverwanten

Drift 25 003 | 16.10 - 16.35

Deze bijdrage gaat over het voorzetsel door, zijn cognates (through en durch) en equivalenten in andere talen (per/trans/ultra in het Latijn). Door kan gecombineerd worden met een bewegingswerkwoord, bijvoorbeeld lopen, met als syntactische patronen: prepositie (door de tuin lopen), postpositie (de tuin door lopen), in een circumpositie eerste (door de tuin heen) of tweede lid (tussen de tuintjes door), of beide (durch den Garten hindurch), scheidbaar voorvoegsel (ze zijn doorgelopen) of onscheidbaar (ze hebben alle rangen doorlopen), ook bij een zelfstandig naamwoord (doorstart). Semantisch is het een beweging van een object in een ruimte, waarbij begin en eind van de beweging al dan niet uitgedrukt kunnen worden, het eindpunt een nieuw beginpunt kan worden (te ver doorlopen), weg en ruimte temporeel (tussen de buien door) of metaforisch geïnterpreteerd kunnen worden. In het Engels kan het eindpunt benadrukt worden (we are through/zijn klaar). Verder is er een causaal door, dat in het Nederlands tot de aanduiding van het passief subject kan leiden. Uiteindelijk vergelijken we prepositionele netwerken.

Maarten Bogaards

Aan de slag! Prepositionele aspectconstructies naast 'Aan het + infinitief'

Drift 25 003 | 15.40 - 16.05

'Aan het + infinitief' is een bekende Nederlandse aspectconstructie. Gepaard met het werkwoord 'zijn' drukt ze uit dat de handeling in het infinitief gaande is (progressief), bijvoorbeeld 'pianospelen' in (1).

(1) Felix is aan het pianospelen.

Deze aspectconstructie wordt wel 'prepositioneel' genoemd, omdat ze bestaat uit een voorzetselconstituent met 'aan' als hoofd plus een infinitiefcomplement. Maar 'aan' kan in deze configuratie ook een naamwoordelijk complement nemen, wat eveneens de aspectbetekenis 'gaande' oplevert. Veelvoorkomende voorbeelden zijn 'aan de hand', 'gang', 'slag' en 'orde' — en er zijn er meer. Ter illustratie:

(2) Wat er nu in Polen aan de hand is, is veel erger.

(3) In deze achtertuin zijn al een tijdje opgravingen aan de gang.

Interessant aan deze combinaties is dat de naamwoorden semantisch sterk zijn verbleekt. Daarnaast nemen deze combinaties naast 'zijn' nog diverse andere werkwoorden, waaronder 'hebben', 'krijgen' en 'gaan'. In deze presentatie laat ik met corpusonderzoek zien dat we deze combinaties kunnen analyseren als een netwerk van prepositionele aspectconstructies, waarin de verschillende naamwoorden uiteenlopende aspectuele profielen hebben.

Ronny Boogaart, Henrike Jansen & Maarten van Leeuwen [talk cancelled]

"Those are your words, not mine!" How to deny speaker commitment.

Drift 25 005 | 11.45 - 12.10

If you are accused of having said something inappropriate, you may exploit the difference between the explicit contents of your utterance and its implicatures. Widely discussed in the pragmatics literature are those cases in which speakers accept accountability only for the literal contents of what they said while denying commitment to the (alleged) implicature: "Those are your words, not mine!".

In this talk, we will sketch a fuller picture of commitment denial. We do so in two ways. First, by including in our discussion not just denial of implicatures, but also the mirror strategy of denying commitment to literal meaning (e.g. “I was being ironic!”). Second, by classifying strategies for commitment denial in terms of classical rhetorical status theory (distinguishing between denial, redefinition, an appeal to ‘external circumstances’ or to a ‘wrong judge’).

In addition to providing a systematic categorization of our data, this approach offers some clues to determine when such a defence strategy is a reasonable one and when it is not.

Ana Bosnic, Max Velich & Jennifer Spenader

Distributive-share markers and exhaustivity requirements - evidence from German

Drift 25 005 | 14.45 - 15.10

Distributive-share marker such as “jewels” in German or “po” in Serbian allow for event-distributive readings, where events are distributed over spatio-temporal units, unlike distributive quantifiers such as “each” in English that only allow individual-distributive readings. One line of research analyzes German “jewels” and similar distributive share markers as event-distributive universal quantifiers (e.g. Gil, 1982; Zimmerman, 2012). In contrast, other researchers claim distributive share markers are simply plurality markers. (e.g. Knezevic 2015; Bosnic et al, in prep).

We investigated these claims with “jewels” in two experiments. Experiment 1 was a 3x2 picture verification task testing if both individual- and spatial (event)-distributive readings are allowed. Experiment 2 introduced priming to disambiguate the results of the first experiment. We found a significant preference for individual-distributive readings over spatial-distributive readings. We argue that this suggests that “jewels” cannot be analyzed the same way as “po”, despite the initial similarities, but instead like universal quantification the restrictor seems to be the overt plural argument which must be exhausted.

Hans Broekhuis & Josef Bayer

Sluicing and gapping: deletion or selective spell-out?

Drift 25 201 | 15.40 - 16.05

This article compares two alternatives to the standard movement-and-deletion approach to clausal ellipsis, which postulates deletion of TP after the remnants of ellipsis are (sometimes exceptionally) A'-moved into the left periphery of the clause. One alternative is the in-situ approach, which denies the involvement of movement in the derivation of clausal ellipsis; it claims that clausal ellipsis can apply to any run-of-the-mill syntactic structure and simply deletes the familiar/given information from the propositional domain of the clause. Another alternative is the selective spell-out approach; it denies the involvement of deletion and states that the remnants undergo regular A'-movement into the specifiers of specific semantically relevant functional projection (CP, FocusP, NegP, etc), which are subsequently selected for spell-out. This article argues that the selective spell-out approach is superior to the two deletion approaches.

J.A. Brown

Iconicity in the vowels of Dutch verbs: a review of Foolen (2019) and related literature

Drift 25 105 | 11.15 - 11.40

In my paper with the same title, I review Foolen (2019) who suggests that the vowels in the stems of certain Dutch verbs pose a case of diagrammatic iconicity. He discusses how such iconicity could have

come to be from the point of view of three frameworks: iconic resemblance, phonaesthemes, and Mouth-Gesture theory. I propose an experiment that could be used to gather evidence for my idea about Foolen's idea. Secondly, it is concluded that an account in which such a sound-meaning mapping originated as direct iconicity and developed into a phonaestheme can be given that is not mutually exclusive with duality of patterning or with the the general arbitrariness of linguistic form.

Kristin Bührig

Interpreting and intercultural mediation in German hospitals

Drift 21 Sweelinckzaal | 11.15 - 11.40

The contribution will deal with interpreting in different medial settings. The data come from German hospitals where usually family members, friends and staff members are asked to interpret in case that the patients only have a "poor" command of German. With regard to these conditions of interpreting I will raise the question in how far and in which way the interpreters' relationship to the patient and the medical staff will have an impact on the process of 'intercultural mediation' (gen Thie to appear). The analyses will be done within the framework of 'Functional pragmatics' (cf. e.g. Redder 2008) and research findings on the character of intercultural communication (cf. Bührig & ten Thije 2006, Rehbein 2012).

Robert Chamalaun

Perceptie van homofone werkwoorden in tweets

Drift 25 206 | 14.15 - 14.40

Hoewel het regelsysteem voor de Nederlandse werkwoordspelling glashelder is, komen spelfouten vaak voor, vooral bij homofone werkwoorden. Er is veel onderzoek gedaan naar de vraag welke factoren een rol spelen tijdens het spellen van werkwoorden; over de rol van deze factoren bij de perceptie ervan is minder bekend. In deze studie is via eye-tracking onderzocht of de factoren, relevant bij productie van homofone werkwoorden, zoals relatieve frequentie en suffix (/ en /), ook van belang zijn bij perceptie. Hiervoor zijn twee homofoonparen getest: (1) de persoonsvorm tegenwoordige tijd 1e persoon enkelvoud en de persoonsvorm tegenwoordige tijd 3e persoon enkelvoud (e.g., wed-wedt) en (2) de persoonsvorm tegenwoordige tijd 3e persoon enkelvoud en het voltooid deelwoord (e.g., gebeurt-gebeurd). De proefpersonen kregen tweets te zien waarin werkwoordsvormen echt fout gespeld waren. De resultaten laten zien dat de onderzochte factoren op verschillende momenten tijdens het leesproces een andere rol spelen. De twee manieren om te spellen (i.e., retrieval procedure en computational procedure) lijken tegelijkertijd actief en in continue competitie met elkaar te zijn.

Marie-Thérèse Claes

Intercultural training: Are we creating biased association?

Drift 21 Sweelinckzaal | 14.45 - 15.10

The paper examines the cognitive biases that are unconsciously used in cultural trainings, and the impact they can have on creating and reinforcing stereotypes and simplifications. We will examine what kind of cross-cultural trainings are offered by the largest cross-cultural training companies, and the diverging results of these trainings of expatriates and students. We then argue that cross-cultural trainings in the popular positivist approaches lead to cognitive traps or biases such as priming and the confirmation bias. It is not surprising that the range of failed expat assignments fluctuates between 10 and 50 percent depending on the country. Finally, we will conclude with practical implications for

cross-cultural training. For example, the Intercultural Desk pad for SAS (Severs et al 2017) exemplifies a holistic approach towards intercultural competence that promotes cultural intelligence.

Debbie Cole

Mediating and Mediatizing Linguistic Diversity

Drift 21 Sweelinckzaal | 10.45 - 11.10

This talk provides a brief overview of key concepts related to mediation and mediatization from research in the field of linguistic anthropology. The focus will be on the many and varied ways that language is used and identities performed in moment to moment interactions and how this variation comes to be organized into unified, undifferentiated categories which can then be labeled as 'diversity' and valued in economic terms. Comparisons will be drawn across research in different geographic and institutionalized contexts with an eye to understanding the historical processes that have enabled and continue to support the contemporary mediatization of languages and identities with respect to changing and variable notions of 'diversity'.

Sebastian Collin, Theresa Redl & Thijs Trompenaars

Gender as a prominence feature: Men as subjects, women as objects?

Drift 25 101 | 15.40 - 16.05

In this talk, we present an experiment testing if gender information is used as a prominence feature during online sentence processing. Prominence features are hierarchically ordered information types, such as definiteness, person and animacy, which are used to resolve ambiguities within argument structures. The higher a phrase is in prominence (e.g., animate instead of inanimate), the more prominent its syntactic position.

If gender functions as a prominence feature, it should also guide predictions during sentence processing. Linguistic and sociological research suggests that males rank higher in prominence than females. Thus, men rather than women should be predicted to be subjects and/or agents during online processing.

We will discuss the results of a Dutch self-paced reading experiment (N=64). We used male and female proper names in locally ambiguous relative clauses to test if gender information is indeed used in grammatical role assignment.

Cas Coopmans, Joske Piepers & Gert-Jan Schoenmakers

Incremental structure building of preverbal arguments and adjuncts in Dutch

Drift 25 105 | 15.40 - 16.05

Syntactically, prepositional phrases (PPs) can be arguments or adjuncts. Their function depends on the lexical selection conditions of the verb. For example, in *De aannemer heeft op het dak bespaard/gewerkt* 'The contractor has on the roof saved/worked', the PP 'on the roof' is either an argument (of 'save') or an adjunct (of 'work'). This study investigates how such preverbal PPs are processed in Dutch, using a self-paced reading experiment with 48 Dutch native speakers. We manipulated the verb type (transitive vs. intransitive) and the order of verb and PP. We did not find a difference in reading times between postverbal argument and adjunct PPs. When the PP preceded the verb, however, participants took longer to read verbs when the PP was an argument than when it was an adjunct. We argue that this delay reflects a reconstruction effect, and that our results are in line

with strictly incremental structure building strategies. Head-final structures can thus be used to gain better insights into how the human parser builds syntactic structure.

Alain Corbeau & Gert-Jan Postma

Variatie en uniformiteit in lokroepen voor dieren

Drift 25 301 | 14.15 - 14.40

Mens-dier communicatie, die van de mens uitgaat, begint veelal met een lokroep, die het dier moet aantrekken en/of op zijn gemak moet stellen. Deze lokroepen zijn voor een deel soort-specifiek. In de Nederlandse dialecten vinden we een veelheid aan roep- en lokwoorden voor allerlei dieren. Soms lopen deze woorden sterk uiteen, maar soms ook is er juist een opmerkelijke overeenkomst tussen bepaalde vormen. Onze presentatie is een verkennend onderzoek naar eventuele patronen in deze groep woorden, die zich doorgaans onttrekt aan de gewone regels van de taal, maar anderzijds zich ook verregaand lijken te accommoderen aan intonatiepatronen van de vocatief. In onze presentatie zullen we vocatieven en lokroepen onderwerpen aan analyse m.b.v. PRAAT.

Myrthe Coret-Bergstra, Joana Duarte & Mirjam Günther

Multilingual education in Dutch secondary schools

Drift 25 302 | 11.15 - 11.40

This presentation addresses recent developments around multilingual education in secondary education in Friesland, the Netherlands. While languages are typically offered separately in education, different studies have shown that to enhance learning, it is important to use all language knowledge pupils have at their disposal (Cenoz & Gorter, 2011; Cummins, 2008). Teachers often do not possess the sufficient knowledge or tools that are needed for this. These insights led to the Holi-Frysk project (a holistic approach towards Frisian in secondary language education), in which 6 secondary schools participate, and which focuses on: a) less separation between the three instruction languages (Frisian, Dutch and English); b) creating bridges between foreign languages in secondary education and c) valorising and including migrant languages in mainstream education. This presentation will present some examples of multilingual activities which were developed for the project, some examples of how teachers learn to act multilingually by using all languages available on their classes, as well as data collected on the attitudes of teachers and pupils towards multilingualism.

Karen De Clercq

Ain't it time to talk about AINT?

Drift 25 105 | 14.45 - 15.10

While in English, sentential negation is expressed by means of the same marker regardless of the tense, aspect, or mood/modality (henceforth TAM) of the clause (I do not eat apples, I will not eat apples, I did not eat apples, I am not eating apples, I have not eaten apples in years, ...), the same is not true in many languages around the world (Greek, Bengali, Arabic, etc). The current talk will investigate the grammar and structure of sentential negation from the perspective of Allomorphs In sentential Negative markers conditioned by TAM (AINT), i.e. sentential negative markers whose form covaries with TAM.

Kevin De Coninck & Mieke Smits

How to make the use of Dutch and many other languages as accessible and effective as possible for individuals and societies

Drift 21 Sweelinckzaal | 14.15 - 14.40

As the intergovernmental organisation for the Dutch language of the Netherlands, Belgium and Suriname, the Taalunie stimulates ways of making the use of Dutch and many other languages as accessible and effective as possible for individuals and societies. We believe that multilingualism is an asset for both individuals and societies, and Dutch and many other languages can prosper in real multilingual contexts. The use of Lingua Receptiva (Dutch 'luistertaal') is one of the ways to get the most out of all the language skills individuals and societies possess. That is why we have written a position paper about it in response to the Skills Agenda of the European Commission (Ten Thije et al 2016), we have financed more research about it at Dutch and Belgian universities, with a focus on the use of it in Construction, Health Care and Education (Ten Thije et al 2019), and we would like to support some pilot projects with it in neighbouring regions, for example in the north of France and the west of Flanders and in the east of the Netherlands and the west of Germany.

Mark Dingemanse

Animal-oriented interjections: convergent cultural evolution in cross-species communication

Drift 25 301 | 14.45 - 15.10

All across the globe people have found ways of living together with animals, but the cross-species communication resulting from this is rarely studied. Here I study a possible case of convergent cultural evolution in one type of animal-oriented expression: words used for shooing away chickens. In a sample of 17 languages from 11 phyla, shooing words show strong convergence towards sibilant sounds (shoo, shush, shue, husss, etc.). A parsimonious explanation is that such sounds are more effective than others for the goal of shooing (Fischer 1972), and come to function as cultural attractors biasing the transmission of shooing words — a form of convergent cultural evolution. Owing to the narrow ranges of behaviour they seek to elicit, animal-oriented signals may present one of the few areas of language that can be truthfully said to bring behaviour under the control of some stimulus, as Skinner (1957) envisioned. Because most lexical items are not of this kind, shooing words remind us, in photo negative, of the awesome flexibility of human language.

Kristel Doreleijers, Mathilde Jansen & Nicoline van der Sijs

Taal onderzoek je zo! De eerste resultaten van de LOT-populariseringsprijs 2018

Drift 25 103 | 15.40 - 16.05

Tijdens de vorige editie van de Grote Taaldag ontvingen wij de LOT-populariseringsprijs voor ons projectplan 'Website voor scholieren: Taalkundig onderzoek, wat is dat en hoe doe je dat?' Het betrof een stimuleringsprijs voor een nog niet uitgevoerd plan. In deze presentatie zullen we de eerste vorderingen van het project laten zien. We bespreken drie casestudies waarmee VO-leerlingen stapsgewijs kunnen oefenen met een klein taalonderzoek. In elke casestudie staat een ander onderwerp centraal, respectievelijk regionale taalvariatie, naamkunde en stijl & genre. Leerlingen maken in de taalonderzoekjes kennis met digitale databanken en tools, zoals DynaSAND, de Nederlandse Voornamenbank en Textalyser. Per casestudie is er ook een handleiding voor docenten beschikbaar. De casestudies worden aangeboden via een website en hebben als doel leerlingen te enthousiasmeren voor taalkunde en hun onderzoeksvaardigheden bij te brengen.

Gea Dreschler

'This article argues': permissive subjects in English and Dutch

Drift 25 003 | 14.45 - 15.10

Subjects of active sentences are typically agents. However, it is well documented (Hawkins 1986, Los & Dreschler 2012, Dreschler forthc.) that English allows a wider range of semantic roles to be expressed by the subject, as in so-called permissive subject sentences.

1. The book sold 10,000 copies. (Hawkins 1986)
2. That whole wheat flour bakes wonderful bread. (Levin 1993)
3. This paper argues that [...] epistemological guidelines can be established. (Dorgeloh & Wanner 2009)

English is in this respect often contrasted with German and Dutch – although there has been less systematic research on this in Dutch. Yet there seems to be at least one context – academic writing – in which Dutch allows similar 'permissive' subjects.

4. Dit boek bespreekt het volgende onderwerp. (Nijsen 2014)

I will present data on the historical development of permissive subjects in English, which have increased since the seventeenth century, but especially in the twentieth century. I will also explore the extent to which Dutch allows permissive subjects, especially in academic articles.

Ken Drozd [talk cancelled]

Stratificational alignment and coercion in children's language performance

Drift 25 302 | 11.45 - 12.10

Champollion's (2015) Theory of Stratified Reference (SR) claims that atelic, distributive, and plural predicates (unbounded) are distinguished from their telic, collective, and singular counterparts (bounded) by the single semantic property Stratified Reference. Following SR theory, we hypothesized that children should find constructions which preserve boundedness or unboundedness (alignment) easy to process and constructions that require 'coercing' bounded into unbounded predicates (or vice-versa) difficult.

We show that language acquisition results support this hypothesis. We show that children across languages commonly produce and comprehend aspectually aligned compositions (e.g., perfect(ive) aspect (bounded) with telicity; 'Mickey has built(telic,perfective) a castle) but have difficulty with aspectual coercion (e.g., progressive aspect (unbounded) with telicity; 'Mickey was building a castle) (e.g., van Hout, 2008). Similarly, children easily process plural predicates (unbounded) as distributive ('Three men are carrying a box') but have difficulty 'coercing' singular predicates (bounded) into distributive predicates ('Each of the men is carrying a box') (e.g., Brooks et al, 1996). We argue that the this account extends to children's comprehension of constituent questions and disjunction.

Maria van de Groep, Helen de Hoop, Marten van der Meulen & Jimmy van Rijt

Over wat zorgt dat dat wat wordt

Drift 25 101 | 11.45 - 12.10

Al eeuwenlang is er in het Standaardnederlands een verschuiving van D- naar W-pronomina (Van der Horst 1988), zo ook bij betrekkelijke voornaamwoorden met onzijdige nomina als antecedent ('het boek dat/wat daar ligt'). Van der Horst (1988) stelt dat hoe onbepaalder het antecedent, hoe eerder

er wat gebruikt wordt. Rutten (2010) geeft een alternatieve verklaring voor deze verschuiving vanuit het oogpunt van een diachrone constructiegrammatica, gebaseerd op frequenties en het één-vorm-één-betekenisprincipe. Hij concludeert dat wat in steeds bepaaldere contexten ingezet kan worden.

In deze lezing doen we verslag van een synchrone corpusstudie naar deze kwestie. We maakten daarbij gebruik van voorkomens van beide betrekkelijke voornaamwoorden in het Corpus Gesproken Nederlands, die we voor meerdere dimensies annoteerden. Onze studie lijkt de hypothese van Rutten te bevestigen. Sterker nog, we constateren dat wat vaker dan dat wordt gebruikt om terug te verwijzen naar bepaalde nomina. Onze hypothese luidt dan ook dat niet zozeer (on)bepaaldheid als wel 'irrealis' de keuze voor wat in plaats van dat als betrekkelijk voornaamwoord bij een onzijdig nomen beïnvloedt.

Vincent J. van Heuven & Naim Afshar

Perception of American English pure vowels by monolingual and bilingual Iranians

Drift 25 301 | 16.40 - 17.05

We study the perceptual representation of the vowel system of (American) English of monolingual learners with Persian and bilingual learners with Persian and Azeri (a Turkic language) as their mother tongue(s) to predict and explain problems in the pronunciation of English. The first experiment establishes how the 11 English vowels are mapped onto the 6 Persian or 9 Azeri vowels of the learners within the perceptual assimilation framework (PAM). The second experiment maps out the mental representation of the English vowels in terms of vowel quality and duration of the two learner groups relative to Americans. Here we synthesized 43 vowel sounds in a /m_f/ context at distances of 1 Bark along the height (F1) and backness/roundness (F2) dimensions with 100 and 200-ms durations. The same 20 monolingual and 20 bilingual Iranian learners of English participated in both experiments (as well as 7 Americans). Results show that the three extra (central) vowels of Azeri offer no advantage, and that the tense-lax contrast in the English high vowels is seriously compromised.

Emmie Hoebens

De functie van het van Plautdietsch en Hoogduits binnen een orthodoxe mennonietengemeenschap in Mexico: Colonia Salamanca

Drift 25 005 | 16.40 - 17.05

In de mennonitische Oolt Kolonie gemeenschap Salamanca in Quintana Roo, Mexico, spreken alle inwoners Plautdietsch, terwijl in de kerk en op school in het Hoogduits wordt gepreekt, geleerd en gezongen. Buiten de gemeenschap is Spaans de algemene omgangstaal en de meeste oudere bewoners in Salamanca zijn geboren in het Engelstalige Belize, maar hun ouders waren op hun beurt weer vanuit Noord-Mexico naar Belize verhuisd. Wat is de taalhistorische (en religieuze) achtergrond van deze Plautdietsche gemeenschap, welke functie en invloed hebben de verschillende talen en wat vinden de bewoners er zelf van?

Jack Hoeksema, Kees de Glopper, Peter Kleiweg & Gertjan van Noord

The development of written Dutch: automatic analysis in PaQu and SPOD

Drift 25 206 | 16.10 - 16.35

Using corpora of student essays, automatically parsed by the Alpino parser of Dutch, and analyzed by means of the syntactic profiler of Dutch (SPOD), part of the PaQu parse-and-query tools, we set out to study the development of writing skills. We compare essays for different age groups with corpora written by professionals. Our aim is limited: finding out how increased writing skills are reflected in

usage of various syntactic constructions, such as subordinate clauses, adnominal phrases etc. We argue that there are several trajectories for growth, some involving the phenomenon of “overshoot”: outdoing professional writers in terms of complexity, whereas other trajectories involve gradual approximation from below or above. By investigating these matters, we may one day arrive at a theory which predicts for a given phenomenon its likely developmental trajectory.

[Eric Hoekstra](#)

Stem identity of irregular verbs and the semantic proximity of past and participle in English, Dutch and Frisian

Drift 25 101 | 14.15 - 14.40

My talk deals with stem identity in the domain of irregular verbs for the morphological categories of the present tense, the simple past and the past participle. As past and participle both refer to past events, whereas the present tense does not, we assume the following:

- The semantic distance between past and participle is smaller than the semantic distance between present and past or between present and participle.

Our hypothesis is that semantic distance is reflected in formal distance. The formal distance between morphological categories is measured by counting the number of cases of stem identity. This yields the following prediction:

- The number of paradigms with stem identity between past and participle of irregular verbs will be larger than the number of paradigms with stem identity between present and past or between present and participle.

This prediction is tested on the basis of data from English, Frisian and Dutch.

[Bart Hollebrandse](#)

Recursion, Word Order and Numerals, the case of Breton

Drift 25 201 | 14.45 - 15.10

In this talk I focus on what numerals can tell us about recursion and word-order in natural language. It is a well-known fact that in English 21 is pronounced as twenty-one and in Dutch as een-en-twintig. I'll argue that this is not accidental: Child Language shows a parallel example: the order at the English 2-word stage is eat cookie and for Dutch koekje eten. Breton is an interesting language, since it allows both word-orders in its numeral system: 101: unan ha kant and kant unan. An important and crucial insight is the occurrence of the conjunctive here. I will propose that the conjunction indicates an important difference in structure, arguing that conjunctions allow more freedom. Breton again is insightful in this respect: 56 chocolates is c'hwec'h madig ha hanter-kant ('six chocolates and half-hundred'), in which the numeral is broken up by the head noun.

[Jos Hornikx & Frank van Meurs](#)

Waardering van Engels en Spaans in advertenties voor Hispanics in Amerika: de rol van acculturatie

Drift 25 301 | 11.15 - 11.40

De tweetaligheid van Hispanics in Amerika stelt reclamemakers voor een keuze: aanspreken in het Engels of het Spaans? Er zijn meerdere empirische onderzoeken verricht naar de waardering voor Engels en Spaans bij deze doelgroep, waarbij altijd de mogelijke rol van de acculturatie van de

Hispanics is meegenomen. Omdat het nog onbekend is wat deze onderzoeken samen voor conclusie rechtvaardigen, heeft dit paper als doel om het onderzoek op dit terrein samen te vatten.

In de databanken 'ABI/INFORM Global', 'Communication Abstracts' en 'Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts' zijn 25 studies aangetroffen. Acculturatie bleek een grote rol te spelen in de relatieve waardering. Hispanics met een lage mate van acculturatie waarden Spaans het meest en Hispanics met een hoge mate van acculturatie waarden Engels het meest. Als de studies met volledig tweetaligen worden uitgesloten, treedt dit effect op in driekwart van de gevallen. Daarmee is er voldoende bewijs gevonden voor de rol van acculturatie in de relatieve waardering van Engels en Spaans in advertenties voor Hispanics in Amerika.

Riny Huijbregts

There's no fiction like science fiction

Drift 25 201 | 16.40 - 17.05

Sometimes today's science degrades into tomorrow's fiction. In his ground-breaking work "Three Models" Chomsky argued that the string-manipulating rewriting systems within the Chomsky-hierarchy of formal languages had no relevance for human language. Instead, transformational operations on set-theoretical constructs were necessary to attain explanatory adequacy. Conceptually, this revolutionary result should have directly led to Merge Theory. Binary set formation would have yielded an immediate and principled account of a profound empirical finding, the structure dependence of language and its blindness to linear order. It didn't happen. What happened was the production of science fiction in all brands of generative research. Even now, well-known nested (German) and crossed (Dutch) dependencies have recently been incorrectly associated with CF/EM and CS/IM respectively. Massive failure to understand the unitary nature of Merge, operating on SOs in a workspace WS, has led to incoherent discussion, with obviously illegitimate results from apparently legitimate means. What's needed is a better understanding of how a fully recursive proof-theory of merge with biologically restricted computational resources generates language.

Haike Jacobs & Moussa Fall

The moraic theory of the syllable: geminates and stress in Wolof

Drift 25 201 | 11.15 - 11.40

Long vowels, being bimoraic, typically attract stress, a classical example being Latin. Long vowels in Wolof, similarly, attract stress. Main stress is on the first syllable, ([ˈbaː.si] 'couscous', [ˈja.bar] 'woman'), but when the first syllable contains a short vowel and the second syllable a long one, main stress is on the second syllable, ([ga.ˈna:r] 'chicken', [ji.ˈge:n] 'wife'). Geminates also have a mora and make a preceding syllable bi-moraic and are predicted to attract stress also (Latin capellam 'goat' or Italian ragázza 'girl').

Wolof has geminate consonants, but interestingly, they do not attract stress, as in for instance deggoo [deg.ˈgo:] 'understanding'. Given that in a word like miineel 'habit' stress is on the first bi-moraic syllable, one would expect deggoo, which also has a first bi-moraic syllable, to be stressed on the first and not on the second syllable.

In this talk we will provide phonetic and phonological arguments in favor of a moraic representation of geminates. After that, we will discuss the theoretical implications for the representation of syllable structure.

Jacqueline van Kampen

Pronoun deletion in sentence-initial position in Dutch

Drift 25 302 | 14.15 - 14.40

This paper discusses the discourse phenomenon of pronoun deletion in sentence-initial position in Dutch. The deletion is constrained by the recoverability condition of an identifiable antecedent. I will argue that only the deletion of a d(emonstrative)-pronoun is 'topic-drop'. A dropped topic d-pronoun is subject to the same syntactic conditions as an overt topic d-pronoun. The sentence-initial d-pronoun refers to the preceding focus constituent and makes it the current (linguistic) topic (Van Kampen 2010). This property of focus-to-topic-shift makes the d-pronoun and its deleted variant, a 'topic-promoting' constituent in the sense of Lambrecht (1994:335). A p(ersonal)-pronoun, by contrast, may be indexed with the current discourse topic, but it is never a linguistic topic itself (Neeleman 2009). The referential properties of p-pronouns are more free and dropping a p-pronoun is more limited. Support will come from corpus data, which will also show that topic-drop of an argument is less frequent than 'narrative inversion'. I propose that narrative inversion (including joke-introduction) marks a turn in the conversation, rather than being discourse-related topic-drop.

Bambang Kartono, Eric Reuland & Martin Everaert

When Pronouns Are Like Reflexives: The Case of Nias

Drift 25 103 | 11.15 - 11.40

Nias, a VOS language spoken in Indonesia, is reported to allow pronouns to be locally bound (Brown, 2001), (Arka & Nazara, 2002). Nias' reflexivity poses a problem for Chomsky's CBT (1981), and reflexivity theory (chain formation, local identity avoidance, Reuland, 2011, 2017). This contribution discusses which factors are involved. After a closer look, the VOS structure in the Active Voice is not just a matter of having a different linear order. It involves leftward movement of VoiceP with effects on c-command relations. The VoiceP is high enough that the subject does not c-command the object. Consequently what initially looks like binding may well involve covaluation, which is not directly subject to the binding conditions. Local binding in Object Voice follows since Nias carries on its sleeve a representation that appears hidden in other Malayic languages, namely that it involves a clitic-like element (the i-prefix). This i-prefix is in A-bar position hence no A-chain is formed. The clitic status also adds the complexity needed to satisfy local identity avoidance.

Samir Khalaily

Predicate complex formation-analysis of negative-raising at syntax-semantics interface

Drift 25 105 | 14.15 - 14.40

The negative-raising (NR) phenomenon exemplified in (1), where matrix negation NOT can have a narrow scope relative to THINK, has attracted many linguists and various accounts have been offered.

- (1) a. Zenab doesn't think he phoned. = b. Zenab thinks he didn't phone.

The syntactic account with movement (Fillmore 1963; Collins & Postal 2018) and without movement (Rooryk 1992) and the semantics or pragmatics-based account (Bartsch 1973; Horn 1978; Gajewski 2007; Romoli 2013; Crowley 2019; Zeijlstra 2018; Collins 2019) feature the prominent theoretical scene. This talk presents Palestinian Arabic facts to bear on the explanation of NR, arguing that NR is best accounted for within a novel complex predicate-formation (CPF) analysis of matrix and embedded clausal predicates at syntax-semantics interface.

A motivation for the CPF-analysis comes from two facts: the pronominal *la?* 'no' may appear in embedded context as a polar question (PQ)-answer and the embedded pronominal clitic must climb to the matrix predicate in the complementizer absence.

The matrix PQ operator can have a negative polarity value in the post-*ʔ* *innu* 'that' position, indicating that its scope can range over the embedded polarity. *La?* must then be construed as a sentential pronominal equivalent to NegP, representing the scope reading THINK > NOT. Moreover, clitic-climbing to the matrix predicate 'neutralizes' the matrix-embedded distinction and therefore entails matrix/embedded Neg scope-equivalence at syntax-semantics interface.

[Evgeniia Khristoforova](#)

Emergence of relative clauses in Russian Sign Language

Drift 25 003 | 14.15 - 14.40

This research investigates the emergence of relative clauses in Russian Sign Language (RSL). Relative clauses are complex syntactic constructions that are attested in spoken languages and sign languages (SL). At the same time, it remains unclear why human language needs such a high level of syntactic complexity and how these complex constructions come into being. For Sranan, a creole spoken in Suriname, Bruyn (1995) formulates a number of hypotheses for the development of relative clauses based on diachronic data. However, for RSL, as for most sign languages, there is no historical record. The aim of this paper is therefore to test Bruyn's (1995) hypotheses in the context of relative clauses in RSL synchronic data (Kimmelman & Khristoforova (under review)). Building on this, I further argue that these constructions emerge as a result of an interaction between information structure and syntax (Lehmann 2008), which paves the way for the grammaticalization of relative markers (Ohori 2011).

[Jelle Kisjes & Angeliek van Hout](#)

Quantifier Spreading in Passives

Drift 25 206 | 11.15 - 11.40

Quantifier spreading has been a topic of debate in acquisition research for the last three decades. Some children reject sentences such as "All boys are riding an elephant" when presented with pictures with an extra unriden elephant on them ('spreading' the quantifier to another noun in the sentence). Several theories have tried to account for these phenomena proposing immature syntax, semantics and/or pragmatics. Extending studies with sentences with the quantifier in object-position (Kang, 2001; Philip, 1995; cf. Hollebrandse, 2004), the current study investigated children's interpretations of universally quantified sentences in the passive voice where the patient is raised to subject position. With the universal quantifier in subject-position but now quantifying over the Patient, we aimed to disentangle the effect of syntactic position and the thematic role under quantification. Those children who performed adult-like on the active condition, performed worse on the passive condition, suggesting that the difficulty lies in quantifying over patients rather than agents. Implications for acquisition theories and future studies are discussed.

Charlotte Koevoets, Laura Naaktgeboren, Anna van den Brink, Marjolein Wilschut, Annika Hulzebos, Melany Heuvelman & Anne-France Pinget

De rol van semantische, pragmatische en sociolinguïstische factoren bij de grammaticalisatie van zitten/staan + te-infinitief

Drift 25 003 | 11.45 - 12.10

In het Nederlands blijkt dat de progressiefconstructie met positiewerkwoorden 'zitten' en 'staan' + 'te' + infinitief aan grammaticalisatie onderhevig is. In deze studie wordt de rol van een reeks semantische, pragmatische en sociolinguïstische factoren in dit grammaticalisatieproces onderzocht.

Door middel van een online experiment wordt getest in welke contexten de progressiefconstructie acceptabel gevonden wordt door moedertaalsprekers van het Nederlands. Daarbij worden twee leeftijdsgroepen met elkaar vergeleken om inzicht te krijgen in de tijdsdimensie van het grammaticalisatieproces.

Jongere taalgebruikers blijken deze constructies in significant meer contexten te accepteren dan oudere taalgebruikers. Verder spelen het hulpwerkwoord en de fysieke houding waarin de actie die uitgevoerd wordt, ook een rol bij de mate waarin deze constructie geaccepteerd wordt. Andere factoren (zoals bv. de continuïteit van de actie) blijken daarentegen geen effect te hebben. Deze studie laat zien dat de combinatie van semantische, pragmatische en sociolinguïstische factoren cruciaal is om inzicht te krijgen in het grammaticalisatieproces van het progressieve aspect.

Anna de Koster, Jennifer Spenader & Petra Hendriks

Collective preferences revealed by a covered box experiment

Drift 25 206 | 10.45 - 11.10

Sentences with plural expressions like (1) 'the boys are pushing a car' are compatible with distributive and collective interpretations. Adults generally prefer collective interpretations, whereas children do not. Dotlačil (2010) argues that the adult collective preference arises via an implicature. Adults can reason about another option with 'each' that rules out the distributive interpretation, resulting in a collective preference.

This study examines Dotlačil's implicature account by using a covered box experiment (72 adults (mean age 24) and 20 children (mean age 11;0, range: 10;2-12;1)). In this experiment, unlike a normal preference task, participants have to choose between a depicted picture and a covered picture. They are instructed to choose the covered picture when they think there is another more suitable picture/interpretation.

The results show that for plural expressions like (1), adults indeed prefer the covered picture over the depicted picture when it shows a distributive situation, supporting the implicature account behind the adult collective preference. Moreover, preliminary results suggest that children start developing a collective preference around 11 years old.

Emmanuelle Le Pichon

The social and academic integration of young students with a refugee background

Drift 25 301 | 15.40 - 16.05

Various studies in different domains have shown the benefits of strong engagement of students in education as well as giving room for transcultural memories in the classrooms (e.g. Cummins, 2001 &

Cummins et al. 2015; Le Pichon et al. in press). Me Maps are multimodal artifacts created by newcomer children and youth to document their linguistic profile, important milestones in their lives, their multiple identities, their academic trajectories and aspirations for the future. Using a series of prompts, we collaborated with teachers to support children and youth with a refugee background (ages 9–12) in designing their translingual and transcultural profiles.

Using Cummins' Transformative Multiliteracies and Language Literacy Framework as lenses (2009), we will show how Me Maps allowed students to take control of their learning. Through an analysis of the content of the Me Maps, we will examine how including students' narratives and literacy practices may support educators and policymakers in adopting a more linguistically and culturally adapted pedagogy.

Gijs Leenders, Rick de Graaff & Marjo van Koppen

Maar hoe dan?! Bewuste taalvaardigheid in het moedertaalonderwijs (Nederlands) en het vreemdetalenonderwijs (specifiek Duits en Engels)?

Drift 25 301 | 10.45 - 11.10

In mijn baan als docent Nederlands in het middelbaar onderwijs ondervind ik dagelijks hoe slecht de grammaticadidactiek eraan toe is. Het grammaticale inzicht van leerlingen gaat bijvoorbeeld niet veel verder dan het kunnen benoemen van een zinsdeel of woordsoort (Coppen, 2011). Grammatica wordt volledig geïsoleerd onderwezen, waardoor enig effect op andere taalvaardigheden veelal uitblijft en bovendien elke vorm van vakoverstijgende afstemming met de moderne vreemde talen ontbreekt. Wellicht zou juist die afstemming contrastieve bestudering van talen mogelijk maken en de ontwikkeling van bewuste taalvaardigheid bij leerlingen stimuleren. Maar hoe maak je die bewuste taalvaardigheid dan meetbaar? En wat doen leerlingen nu met hun taalspecifieke kennis bij andere talen?

In de presentatie ga ik in op stimulated-recall sessies met 9 leerlingen en zal ik een mogelijkheid bespreken om bewuste taalvaardigheid meetbaar te maken.

Zhen Li

Functional Passives in Teke (Bantu B70)

Drift 25 103 | 14.45 - 15.10

In most Bantu languages, passive reading is realised by promoting the patient to the subject position and demoting or deleting the agent, utilising the verb derivational passive suffix. However in Teke-Kukuya (B77) and many northwest Bantu languages this productive passive suffix does not exist any more. In this research I want to introduce how the syntax of this Congolese Bantu language has compensated the lack of morphological passive marker to express passive and its counteraction on the syntax itself. This language has developed at least two functional passive constructions, namely the OSV word order and the 3PL impersonal construction. The data presented in this research were based on my intensive fieldwork in the Republic of Congo in 2019. In this research I will offer a description of these two functional passive structures, showing their complementary distribution and conditions in usage. I will also diagnose the status (extra-clausal or clause-internal) of the preposed object in both constructions to investigate the grammaticalisation stage of these functional passives.

Emma van Lipzig, Ava Creemers & Jan Don

Snuiten - snot: over de rol van morfologie bij onregelmatige nominalisaties

Drift 25 105 | 10.45 - 11.10

Om de vraag te beantwoorden of er morfologische decompositie plaatsvindt bij het verwerken van morfologisch verwantschap, bestaat er een lange traditie waarbij regelmatige en onregelmatige verledentijdsvormen worden vergeleken (bijv. lopen – liepen, Stanners et al. 1979; Stockall & Marantz 2006). De onregelmatige allomorfie maakt het waarschijnlijk dat effecten morfologisch, en niet fonologisch of orthografisch van aard zijn. Meestal wordt hierbij gebruik gemaakt van priming experimenten met orthografisch aangeboden stimuli. Dit onderzoek breekt op twee manieren met die traditie: we maken gebruik van paren met nominalisaties als target (binden – band; binden – binding), en we maken gebruik van auditieve priming om te kijken of luisteraars gebruik maken van morfologische complexiteit. Elke target (bijv. keus) is gekoppeld aan een morfologisch gerelateerde prime (kiezen), een fonologische prime (kazen), een semantische prime (optie), of een ongerelateerde prime (dromen). De resultaten laten zien dat de morfologische, fonologische en semantische condities significante priming effecten opleveren. Echter, de morfologische conditie faciliteert sterker dan de andere condities. Dit suggereert dat morfologische decompositie plaatsvindt, onafhankelijk van fonologische regelmatigheid.

Jianan Liu, Xiaoli Dong & Bert Le Bruyn

Mandarin has an indefinite article after all

Drift 25 302 | 14.45 - 15.10

Mandarin is typically presented as an articleless language but evidence in the L2 literature suggests Mandarin learners of English outperform their Russian/Korean/Japanese colleagues in their acquisition of the English article system. The suggestion is that Mandarin is developing articles and that this leads to positive transfer (Crosthwaite 2016). For indefiniteness, preliminary confirmation comes from the frequencies of the numeral 'yi' ('one') in the CCL and its counterpart in the BNC (Lan 2010). 'Yi' comes out 4 times more frequent than 'one', suggesting that 'yi' is more than just a numeral.

The division of labour between bare nouns and 'yi' has been described in pragmatic terms (Wright & Givón 1987). We show that semantics is also at play and argue that indefinite bare nouns in Mandarin are incorporated. Our argumentation is corpus-based and exploits restrictions on predicates allowing for incorporation (Le Bruyn et al. 2016). With indefinite bare nouns reduced to incorporated arguments, 'yi' comes out as the determiner of choice (or article) for regular indefinite arguments.

Ji Liu, Hongyan Wang, Jeroen van de Weijer & Vincent J. van Heuven

Mutual intelligibility of seven Xiang dialects

Drift 25 201 | 10.45 - 11.10

Xiang is one of the major Chinese dialect groups. This study aims to establish the mutual intelligibility (or linguistic distance) between seven Xiang dialects, based on both opinion tests and a functional testing method. In the opinion tests, fables in each dialect were edited into two melodic versions and native speakers of each dialect were required to rate their judged distance and judged intelligibility. In the functional tests, intelligibility was tested both at the word and sentence level. Six dendrograms expressing dialect clustering were generated and the correlations among different pairs of measures were calculated.

Ora Matushansky

Gender features in coordination

Drift 25 101 | 16.10 - 16.35

In languages such as Romanian, Albanian, Slovenian or Polish, where gender distinctions are present in the plural, the question arises how gender is assigned in coordinate structures. In this talk I will analyze a number of previous stabs at syntactic resolution of coordinate gender (Citko 2004, van Koppen and Rooryck 2008, Bošković 2009, Croitor and Giurgea 2009, Johnson 2014, Giurgea 2014, Begović and Aljović 2015, Marušič, Nevins and Badecker 2015, Despić 2016, Prazmowska 2016, among others) and argue that any attempt at syntactic computation involving gender feature values necessitates the use of otherwise unmotivated and powerful operations and leads to incorrect predictions. I will show then that the same issues arise in agreement with plural comitatives and argue for a semantically based two-step algorithm of phi-feature resolution in coordinate structures, with cross-linguistic variation accounted for by the simultaneous existence in these three-gender languages of the formal features M and F as mutually exclusive for the positive value of the feature yet operationally equipollent.

Ora Matushansky & Marijana Marelj

Pieces of derivation

Drift 25 101 | 14.45 - 15.10

One of the main tenets of Distributed Morphology today is the hypothesis that lexical roots are acategorial and become nouns, verbs or adjectives in syntax as a result of merger with n, v or a functional heads, which can be phonologically null. In this talk we will challenge this hypothesis on both empirical and theoretical grounds.

Evidence for acategorial roots has been drawn from cranberry morphemes and from root-template languages. We will investigate typical examples of cranberry morphemes, arguing that most of them can in fact be assigned a category and that in cases where evidence is insufficient an alternative can be entertained where speakers do make some choice. In Semitic languages, as we will argue, there is also evidence for some roots having an underlying category, as nominals do not have the same phonology.

On the theoretical side, we will examine the consequences that the acategorial root hypothesis has for the treatment of uninterpretable noun classes and declension/conjugation classes and argue that allomorphic inflection argues against this view.

Marten van der Meulen

"Ja uhm voorzitter uh": Normatieve invloed op de verslagen van de Tweede Kamer

Drift 25 103 | 16.10 - 16.35

In een debat op 3 maart 2017 zei PVDA-kamerlid Michiel Servaes het volgende:

"Ja voorzitter in het staartje uh uhm maakte de minister-president volgens mij een hele belangrijke opmerking."

Het officiële verslag van dit debat, zoals te vinden op www.officielebekendmakingen.nl, leest echter anders:

"In het staartje maakte de minister-president een heel belangrijke opmerking."

Omwerkingen zoals deze hebben invloed op de bruikbaarheid van parlementaire verslagen voor taalkundig onderzoek (vgl. Mollin 2007), maar voor de verslagen van de Nederlandse Staten Generaal is nu niet duidelijk of en in hoeverre de zelfgestelde taalregels worden gevolgd.

In dit paper vergelijk ik de officiële verslagen met transcripties van de daadwerkelijke debatten van de Tweede Kamer. Ik doe dit aan de hand van vijf samples uit de periode 2010-2019. Ik laat zien dat regels in verschillende mate worden gevolgd, en op wat voor manier spraaktalige elementen worden weggewerkt. Naast inzicht in het type taal waar de verslagen uit bestaan, biedt deze casus ook een kijkje in het potentiële effect van prescriptieve werken.

Nicolina Montesano Montessori

Critical Language Awareness

Drift 25 302 | 10.45 - 11.10

This paper provides an argument to introduce critical language education in high school curricula. I will first describe the concepts of both language awareness (LA) and critical language awareness (CLA), . I will then look in more detail at the arguments raised by Fairclough (1992) to introduce CLA in school curricula (primary and secondary schools, universities and colleges of higher education) in the light of the emergence and broad acceptance of globalization and the neoliberal system. As a second, but related, line of thought, this chapter makes a plea for a deeper understanding of language. Currently, it is often seen as a means of communication and its importance is often measured against the importance for communication with trade partners. I will argue that we need both CLA and a rich perspective on language which includes rhetoric, metaphors, argumentation theory, dialogue and narratives for three important reasons: 1) social inclusion 2) to improve our civil capacity to take moral decisions 3) democratic citizenship.

Iris Mulders

Posture Verbs Processing

Drift 25 003 | 11.15 - 11.40

In Dutch, posture verbs like *liggen* 'lie' and *staan* 'stand' are obligatorily used in locative constructions with inanimate subjects, where they seem to classify the spatial figure-ground relation. Prima facie, in this use, posture verbs seem more like functional elements than like lexical verbs.

In this talk, I will present data from an eye-tracking experiment in the visual world paradigm, that aims to investigate whether posture verbs with inanimate subjects behave more like lexical verbs or more like functional elements in a reference resolution task. We know that lexical verbs like *rinkelen* 'ring' are quite good in directing the eye towards a matching target referent like *telefoon* 'telephone', and that the functional property of grammatical gender on determiners (*de* vs. *het*) does the same but less robustly. When it comes to identifying a target referent, and suppressing looks to a competing, non-matching phonological cohort, do posture verbs like *staan* 'stand' pattern with lexical verbs, or with grammatical gender, or are they somewhere in the middle between lexical and functional?

Iris Mulders & Loes Koring

The many ways to stand, lie, and sit

Drift 25 003 | 10.45 - 11.10

Have you ever thought about why, in Dutch, plates stand, mosquitos sit, and coins lie on a table? This is not an easy question to answer. Posture verbs (stand, sit, lie) are lexical verbs that describe human

postures, but in many languages they have more functional uses as well. They can act as classifiers of the subject noun (in Enga, a Papuan language (Rumsey 2002)), or classify a spatial figure-ground relation with inanimate subjects (Dutch). Additionally, many languages employ posture verbs as TAM markers. This talk will address a number of questions concerning posture verbs such as what makes that posture verbs are such good candidates for becoming aspectual markers; which remnants of the lexical thematic properties of posture verbs still show up in their more functional uses as classifiers and TAM markers; and when children acquire the various uses of posture verbs. We will make initial steps towards an analysis. If you would like to help us make sense of some really cool facts, please come to our talk!

Jacomine Nortier

Meertaligheid in middeleeuwse en vroegmoderne liederen uit de Lage landen

Drift 25 301 | 11.45 - 12.10

In gesproken taal kan meertaligheid verschillende functies hebben, zoals het compenseren van een gebrek aan (woord-) kennis in één van beide talen, om te citeren of als identiteitsmarkeerder. In liederen uit een periode waarvan we alleen schriftelijke bronnen hebben heeft meertaligheid deze functies ook, maar er zijn ook verschillen. In spontane mondelinge taal is niet altijd gelegenheid om te zoeken naar het best passende woord in taal A en kan taal B worden gebruikt, mits de situatie zich ervoor leent en de gesprekspartners elkaars talen spreken. In liederen komt meertaligheid niet op deze manier 'per ongeluk' voor maar wordt het doelbewust ingezet.

Naast een analyse van functionele aspecten van meertaligheid in oude liederen zal ik in mijn lezing ook een taalkundige analyse geven die laat zien dat codewisselingstypen die in gesproken taal niet voorkomen (zie oa Gardner-Chloros 2009) wél te vinden zijn in meertalige oude liederen.

De analyses zijn gebaseerd op een verzameling oude liederen afkomstig van de Liederbank (Meertens instituut) en de DBNL (met dank aan Marijn Schraagen).

Lorena Núñez Pinero

Optatives not optional: farewells in Classical Spanish

Drift 25 005 | 10.45 - 11.10

A farewell is a prototypically polite speech act that is highly conventionalized, necessarily occurs in the interaction and constitutes a conversational routine. In Classical Spanish (XVIth and XVIIth centuries) the most common way of saying goodbye is to express a good wish for protecting the face of the speaker and the hearer in a risky situation, i.e. the closing of the interaction. In order to express this speech act optative constructions are used.

In this talk, I show that the most frequent farewells in the period are those with propositional content, rather than without it, as in modern Spanish. In addition, I show how the social relationship between the speakers (their familiarity, their position of power, their attitude, status, etc.) is reflected in the choice of farewell, besides the politeness formula.

In summary, I analyze optative constructions that express farewells in Classical Spanish: their pragmatic, semantic and morphosyntactic properties.

Key words: farewell, speech act, optative, conversational routine, Classical Spanish, propositional content

Jan Odijk

Poverty of the Stimulus (candidates) Galore!

Drift 25 206 | 15.40 - 16.05

A first language (L1) learner somehow generalizes beyond the finite amount of input he/she receives. A major research issue in language acquisition is determining which principles L1-learners use to make such generalizations.

I investigate verbal complementation phenomena in Dutch and argue that (1) virtually every input sentence an L1-learner is offered contains multiple instances of candidates for a poverty of the stimulus (PoS) argument; (2) for most of these candidates plausible and widely accepted principles exist that, when considered as principles of Universal Grammar, can play a crucial role in language acquisition; (3) it is, given the statistical properties of the data of verbal complementation in Dutch, very unlikely that the relevant generalizations can be accounted for by general principles of data analysis, so that it is a true example of PoS. I identify a principle of grammar that is widely accepted in various grammatical frameworks and show how it accounts for the way L1-learners generalize in this domain.

Saskia van Putten, Danielle Barth, Sonja Gipper, Gabrielle Hodge, Andrea Schalley & Lila San Roque

Look! Do you see? Vision verbs in interaction across languages.

Drift 25 005 | 11.15 - 11.40

Vision verbs are known to have non-literal conversational functions, such as English 'look' to (re)direct a course of action in conversation (Sidnell 2007). These kinds of functions presumably have their origin in more literal uses of the verbs, but these literal uses, e.g. how vision verbs are used to manage joint attention to visible objects, have not had much attention. There is also little knowledge about the conversational uses of vision verbs in lesser-studied languages (but for an exception see San Roque et al 2018). We present data from six genetically, geographically and typologically diverse languages on how vision verbs are used in an interactive picture task. We address the questions of why people talk about their own and their interlocutors' seeing and how literal vision meanings can develop into conversational uses.

Levi Remijnse

Variatie in negatie in het Vroegmodern Nederlands als gevolg van top-down en bottom-up verandering

Drift 25 005 | 15.40 - 16.05

Het Nederlands van de 17e eeuw kenmerkt zich door variatie tussen tweeledige en enkele negatie. Deze lezing biedt een beschrijving van de verschillende grammatica's die zijn ontstaan onder invloed van zowel bottom-up als top-down verandering (Horst, 2008; Van der Wouden, 2007). Veel taalgebruikers blijken het negatief clitic alleen aan de oppervlaktestructuur weg te laten (top-down), terwijl onderliggend de syntactische features nog invloed vertonen op de derivatie (bottom-up). Alleen in Holland zijn zowel het clitic als de features verdwenen, wat ligt in de lijn der verwachting, gegeven dat consistente enkele negatie werd geïnitieerd door de hoge klasse van deze regio. Waar schrijvers wel het clitic gebruiken, is de functie gerelateerd aan hun grammatica. Het clitic projecteert een lage Polarity Phrase (tussen V en T) om een presuppositie te declineren of een hoge Polarity Phrase (in CP) om algemene nadruk te leggen op de negatie. Deze bredere functie van hoge PolP

ondersteunt de opvatting dat het clitic in het Nederlands is verdwenen onder invloed van functionele reductie (Breitbarth, 2009).

Alex Reuneker

Zinsvolgorde en syntactische integratie in voorwaardelijke zinnen

Drift 25 101 | 11.15 - 11.40

Zinsinitiële voorwaardelijke bijzinnen, zoals in (1), worden veelal als standaard aangenomen, maar ook de zinsfinale positie komt voor, zoals in (2). Deze volgorde zou vaker pragmatische relaties uitdrukken en vooral in gesproken teksten voorkomen (Diessel 2005).

(1) Als je wel even opruimt, kunnen we nog naar de speeltuin

(2) Je hebt gelijk als je zegt dat we ons zorgstelsel om zeep helpen!

Op basis van corpusonderzoek laat ik zien dat de zinsfinale positie frequenter is dan verwacht en dat ook afwijkende zinsvolgordes voorkomen. Daarnaast bespreek ik de verschillen tussen distributies van integratiepatronen (cf. Renmans & Van Belle 2003) in gesproken en geschreven teksten, zoals integratie door middel van inversie in de hoofdzin in (1) en non-integratie in (3).

(3) Als je vragen hebt... ik zit naast een Engels-specialist.

Referenties

Diessel, H. (2005). Competing motivations for the ordering of main and adverbial clauses. *Linguistics*, 43(3), 449–470.

Renmans, B., & Van Belle, W. (2003). The use of the particle *dan* in Dutch conditional sentences. *Leuven Contributions in Linguistics and Philology*, 92(1), 141–158.

Eddy Ruys

Not every pronoun is always a pronoun

Drift 25 103 | 11.45 - 12.10

Cross-linguistically, there is a close connection between pronouns and demonstratives, both in form and usage. Often, pronouns are said to allow a demonstrative use:

(1) she's up early!

I will present two arguments in support of the thesis that *she* in (1) is not a demonstratively used pronoun, but a demonstrative. The first argument comes from the well-known fact that some pronouns can be used demonstratively, but other pronouns cannot:

(2) *it's expensive!

The former class must have some property that distinguishes them from the latter; I submit that this is the property of being a demonstrative. Various alternative theories will be discussed and rejected. I also discuss a further distinction between demonstrative *she* and pronominal *it*: *it* supposedly disallows deferred ostension. The second argument is that, if *she* were not a demonstrative, English would lack a [+animate] demonstrative pronoun, and we would fail to understand why pronominal *that* cannot be used to refer to animate referents, especially since adnominal *that* can be.

Jos Tellings

Adverbial superlatives and temporal questions

Drift 25 003 | 16.40 - 17.05

This paper investigates the adverbial (bare) superlatives "voor het eerst/laatst" and "op z'n vroegst/laatst" in Dutch (Matushansky 2008, Broekhuis 2013, Tellings 2019b). I argue that they form a semantic unit with a temporal adverbial, even though they need not be adjacent:

(1) Ik ben [voor het laatst] in Amsterdam geweest [in 2010].

(2) Dit boek wordt [op z'n vroegst] gepubliceerd [in 2021]. (cf. Broekhuis 2013:221)

In temporal questions (Tellings 2019a) these adverbial superlatives can circumvent the 'indefinite ban' illustrated in (3a/b) (same for 'hoe'/how). (3c) is a perfectly acceptable question, even though it contains the indefinite 'een cake'.

(3a) *Wanneer/Hoe heb je een cake gebakken? [indefinite event ban]

(3b) Wanneer/Hoe heb je deze cake gebakken? [fine with definite event]

(3c) Wanneer heb je voor het laatst een cake gebakken? [fine with indefinite event]

I argue that "wanneer ... voor het eerst/laatst" should be analyzed as a complex temporal question operator, that differs in definiteness from simple "wanneer".

Silvia Terenghi

The stability of person: a structural account

Drift 25 101 | 16.40 - 17.05

In this paper I focus on person paradigms and show that, despite morphological change, the way in which the different discourse-related atoms (speaker, hearer, and others) are contrastively encoded is rather stable in diachrony. Furthermore, I put forward a structural account for this stability.

The discussion hinges on forms in which person features are interpretable and valued, that is: on person pronouns, in opposition to instances of person-marking resulting from Agree. After having provided evidence for the claim of the diachronic stability of these forms, I will extend to this domain the explanation that Polinsky (2018) proposes to account for the stability of indexical elements in heritage varieties. According to Polinsky, indexical forms do not undergo change because of their "salience", i.e. their being at the top of the relevant functional structure. I argue that the diachronic stability of person pronouns can be captured by the same intuition, formalised in a featural architecture that posits person features as the highest ones in the functional spine of indexical forms.

Elena Tribushinina, Geke Niemann, Gabriëlla Lahdo, Megan Mackaaij, Desirée Mastellone & Joyce Meuwissen

Positive cross-language transfer in children with Developmental Language Disorder

Drift 25 301 | 16.10 - 16.35

For typical language development, there is abundant evidence that L1 skills can be transferred to L2. Much less is known about the workings of positive transfer in Developmental Language Disorder (DLD). It has been recently proposed that transfer might be affected in morphosyntax, but spared in language domains relying on declarative memory (vocabulary). To test this hypothesis, we administered an

English receptive vocabulary test to 80 Dutch-speaking children with DLD. Twenty words were cognates of their Dutch counterparts and 20 words were non-cognates. A multilevel logistic regression analysis revealed a main effect of Word Status: The children scored better on cognates. There was also a main effect of Grade: 4th graders (without prior EFL instruction) were outperformed by 5th and 6th graders, but no difference was found between learners with one and two years of EFL tuition. There was no interaction between Grade and Word Status. These findings suggest that children with DLD benefit from positive L1 transfer in the acquisition of L2 vocabulary, regardless of length of exposure.

[Guido Vanden Wyngaerd](#)

Root allomorphy in Spanish verbs

Drift 25 201 | 14.15 - 14.40

In this talk, I investigate various different patterns of root allomorphy in Spanish verbs. I will then try to explain these patterns in terms of differences in the size of the roots concerned. Finally, I will attempt to explain the distribution of the suffixes selected by these different root allomorphs in terms of their size.

[Cesko Voeten](#)

Is misperception a sufficient explanation for phonological change? No, says EEG

Drift 25 105 | 16.40 - 17.05

Linguists have posited that phonological change arises via misperception. This talk evaluates this hypothesis using a longitudinal EEG experiment. The talk studies an on-going Dutch vowel shift: the diphthongization of /e:,ø:,o:/ to [ei,øy,ou], which is conditioned by a following coda /l/. This vowel shift has almost completed in the Netherlands, but has not taken place in Flanders. Participants are Flemish-Dutch speakers (plus an equal number of Netherlandic-Dutch controls) who migrated to the Netherlands to start their university studies. Evans & Iverson (2007) have shown that such sociolinguistic migrants readily adopt the local phonology, and hence on-going changes. Bayesian GAMMs show that shortly after arrival, the Flemish participants show stronger mismatch negativities to a deviant [ei] within a stream of standard [e:]s, but after nine months this difference has disappeared. A control sound change—coda /r/ realized as [ɹ]—continues to elude them: they show an MMN, but with a less-frontal topographical distribution. This is interpreted as showing successful phonological learning, but not yet sociolinguistic learning. This goes against misperception, favoring misrepresentation instead.

[Heleen de Vries, Caitlin Meyer & Alla Peeters-Podgaevskaja](#)

Learning strategies in Russian ordinal acquisition

Drift 25 206 | 11.45 - 12.10

Whether and how language can influence the acquisition of numerals is a long-standing discussion. We present evidence from Russian ordinal acquisition that indicates that language transparency might influence the way in which ordinals are learned. A Give X task was used to test the comprehension of ordinal and cardinal numerals in 36 monolingual Russian children (4;06-5;10). The results indicated that Russian learners acquire cardinals in the same way as learners of other languages (e.g., Le Corre & Carey 2007), but show a language-specific pattern for ordinal acquisition. Russian children initially learn the most frequent (irregular) lower ordinals lexically, unlike Dutch and English-speaking children. Meyer (2019) shows those children use a rule-based approach to ordinal acquisition, since they

acquire regular ordinals (e.g. fourth or vierde ‘fourth’) before irregular forms (second, third and fifth in English, derde ‘third’ in Dutch). We argue, using Yang (2016), that the Russian pattern is explained by the high number of irregular ordinals in Russian, which makes the derivation rule less accessible for children.

Mark de Vries

Multiple sluicing in Dutch

Drift 25 201 | 16.10 - 16.35

Generally, it is possible that multiple remnants survive in an elliptical context. However, there are both universal and language-specific constraints on such construction types. In this talk, I try to sort out to what extent Dutch allows for multiple sluicing constructions, such as illustrated ‘to the max’ in (1).

(1) Ik heb gehoord dat een verzekeringsmaatschappij weer eens klanten heeft belazerd, maar ik heb niet precies onthouden welke maatschappij wanneer welke klanten voor hoeveel geld.

‘I heard that an insurance company cheated customers again, but I don’t remember exactly when which company which customers for how much money.’

I will compare the features of Dutch sluicing to other languages as well as to other constructions where remnants show up, in particular right dislocation and fragment answers. Since Dutch does not allow for multiple fronting in simple wh-questions (unlike Slavic languages), other explanations are necessary to account for multiple remnants in ellipsis environments, insofar as they exist. One hypothesis I will look into is silent coordination.

Jenneke van der Wal & Allen Asiiimwe

Greek determiners in Bantu?

Drift 25 103 | 14.15 - 14.40

Rukiga, a Bantu language spoken in Uganda, has augments not just on nouns but also on modifiers. Interestingly, on these modifiers, the augment is ‘optional’:

(1) e-bi-muri (e)-bi-rungi (e)-bi-hango (e)bingi
AUG-8-flower AUG-8-beautiful AUG-8-big AUG-8-many
‘many (of the) big beautiful flowers’

Unlike previous accounts claiming a difference in definiteness or specificity, we argue that the presence of the augment on given modifiers brings about a subsective/restrictive reading (‘the big flower, as opposed to the small one’). Furthermore, we explore the striking structural as well as interpretational parallels between Rukiga augments on modifiers and Greek determiner spread, which Lekakou & Szendrői (2012) analyse as close apposition, shown in (2).

(2) to kokino (to) podilato
the.N.SG red.N.SG the.N.SG bike.N.SG
‘the red bike’

But should the phenomenon receive the same analysis in the two languages?

Karin Wanrooij & Maartje Raijmakers

How Dutch high-school pupils struggle with German reduced speech

Drift 25 105 | 16.10 - 16.35

When speaking naturally, native speakers shorten and merge words. For instance, German native speakers may say “hama” for “haben wir” (‘have we’). Such reductions challenge second-language learners (e.g., Dutch learners of German), who often do not recognize words or misrecognize words (e.g., Hammer ‘hammer’). We examined how Dutch adolescents perceive and understand German reduced speech, after four years of high-school training in German as a second language.

For this, 39 Dutch (and 38 German) adolescents listened to either reduced or unreduced phrases (dictation) and words (lexical decision), representing well-known vocabulary. Pupils presented with reduced speech had dramatically lower accuracies (both tasks) and made more errors of several types (dictation). Thus, simple reductions still severely impair Dutch pupils’ perception, even near the end of high-school training. The large number of non-word substitutions suggest that at least ‘bottom-up processing’ of acoustic-phonetic cues was inadequate. Outcomes will be discussed in the context of practices in Dutch classrooms, as observed in a concurrent, nation-wide questionnaire among teachers.

Ton van der Wouden

Allemaal goed en wel

Drift 25 101 | 10.45 - 11.10

Het Nederlands heeft een aantal uitdrukkingen die gebruikt kunnen worden om een tegenwerping in te leiden:

Allemaal goed en wel maar 't gaat er toch met name om dat kinderen leren wat er op 't bord staat.

Even goeie vrienden maar dat lukt gewoon niet joh.

Ja ik bedoel 't is wel allemaal leuk en aardig maar wanneer gebruik je die dingen nou.

Ja maar dat vind 'k dan toch nog wat anders dan echt thuis wonen.

A: En die thermostaat was geloof ik veertig gulden, ik noem maar wat. B: ja nee maar dat is ‘t arbeidsloon

De functie van de uitdrukkingen is (op het eerste gezicht) dezelfde, maar er zijn grote formele verschillen: sommige bevatten een tautologische combinatie (leuk en aardig, goed en wel) of een interne tegenspraak (ja nee), sommige bevatten (mogelijk) een werkwoord. In onze lezing gaan we proberen de verschillen en overeenkomsten in kaart te brengen, en te relateren aan de functie(s).

Rob Zwitterlood & Jan Odijk

Naar (semi-)automatische analyse van spontane taal

Drift 25 206 | 16.40 - 17.05

De recente uitbreiding van de syntactische zoekapplicatie GrETEL4 met de mogelijkheid om een Nederlands tekstcorpus op te laden en doorzoekbaar te maken op syntactische eigenschappen biedt ook mogelijkheden om analysemethodes voor spontane taal zoals TARSP (Schlichting, 2005, 2017) gedeeltelijk te automatiseren. Wij hebben dit onderzocht in een klein experiment voor de TARSP-analysevoorbeelden in (Schlichting, 2005:89-93). De uitkomsten hiervan zijn veelbelovend (88% recall,

79% precisie). De meeste verschijnselen worden correct geanalyseerd, en het systeem kan aangeven waar de automatische analyse zeer waarschijnlijk onjuist of onvolledig is.

De resultaten gaven voldoende vertrouwen om een groter experiment te doen, en een hierop toegesneden prototype applicatie te maken in het SASTA-project, een samenwerkingsproject tussen de Vereniging Klinische Linguïstiek en Universiteit Utrecht. We rapporteren eerste bevindingen van de experimenten in dit project.

Referenties:

GrETEL 4: <http://gretel.hum.uu.nl/gretel4/ng/home>

Schlichting, Liesbeth. 2005. TARSP: Taal Analyse Remediëring en Screening Procedure. Amsterdam: Pearson.

Schlichting, L. (2017) TARSP - Taal Analyse Remediëring en Screening Procedure taalontwikkelingsschaal van Nederlandse kinderen van 1-4 jaar met aanvullende structuren tot 6 jaar. Amsterdam: Pearson.

Programma Grote Taaldag | Dutch Annual Linguistics Day, 31 januari 2020

9.00-9.30 **Ontvangst met koffie/thee & registratie** (Drift 21, Atrium)

9.30-10.30 **Keynote lezing: Pia Quist** (Drift 21, 0.32) 'Dialect and multi-ethnic youth style in a suburban social housing area – style variability and belonging'

zaal tijd	Drift 25 003	Drift 25 005	Drift 25 101	Drift 25 103	Drift 25 105	Drift 25 201	Drift 25 206	Drift 25 301	Drift 25 302	Drift 21 Sweelinczaal
	syn/sem	discourse/prag	syn/sem	syn	morf/typ	fon	acq	applied	var/acq	Special track: Intercultural Communication as Mediation
session chair	Anne-France Pinget	Saskia van Putten	Helen de Hoop	Eddy Ruys	Jenny Audring	Meike de Boer	Caitlin Meyer	Jacomine Nortier	Myrthe Coret-Bergstra	
10.45 - 11.10	Mulders & Koring <i>The many ways to stand, lie, and sit</i>	Núñez Pinero <i>Optatives not optional: farewells in Classical Spanish</i>	van der Wouden <i>Allemaal goed en wel</i>	Barbiers & van Alem <i>Poor weak 't 'it' and the syntax of pronominal clefts</i>	Lipzig et al. <i>Snuiten - snot: over de rol van morfologie bij onregelmatige nominalisaties</i>	Liu, Wang et al. <i>Mutual intelligibility of seven Xiang dialects</i>	de Koster et al. <i>Collective preferences revealed by a covered box experiment</i>	Leenders <i>Maar hoe dan?! Bewuste taalvaardigheid in het moedertaalonderwijs (Nederlands) en het vreemdetalenonderwijs (specifiek Duits en Engels)?</i>	Montesano Montessori <i>Critical Language Awareness</i>	Cole <i>Mediating and Mediatizing Linguistic Diversity</i>
11.15 - 11.40	Mulders <i>Posture verb processing</i>	van Putten et al. <i>Look! Do you see? Vision verbs in interaction across language</i>	Reunecker <i>Zinsvolgorde en syntactische integratie in voorwaardelijke zinnen</i>	Kartono et al. <i>When Pronouns Are Like Reflexives: The Case of Nias</i>	Brown <i>Iconicity in the vowels of Dutch verbs: a review of Foolen (2019) and related literature</i>	Jacobs & Fall <i>The moraic theory of the syllable: geminates and stress in Wolof</i>	Kisjes & van Hout <i>Quantifier Spreading in Passives</i>	Hornikx & van Meurs <i>Waardering van Engels en Spaans in advertenties voor Hispanics in Amerika: de rol van acculturatie</i>	Coret-Bergstra et al. <i>Multilingual education in Dutch secondary schools</i>	Bührig <i>Interpreting and intercultural mediation in German hospitals</i>
11.45 - 12.10	Koevoets et al. <i>De rol van semantische, pragmatische en sociolinguïstische factoren bij de grammaticalisatie van zitten/staan + te-infinitief</i>	Boogaart et al. <i>Those are your words, not mine! How to deny speaker commitment</i> [talk cancelled]	van de Groep et al. <i>Over wat zorgt dat dat wat wordt</i>	Ruys <i>Not every pronoun is always a pronoun</i>	Audring et al. <i>Less is more? A typology of verbal diminutives</i>	de Boer & Heeren <i>Acoustics of Dutch filled pauses: General trends and variation</i>	de Vries et al. <i>Learning strategies in Russian ordinal acquisition</i>	Nortier <i>Meertaligheid in middeleeuwse en vroegmoderne liederen uit de Lage landen</i>	Drozdz <i>Stratificational alignment and coercion in children's language performance</i> [talk cancelled]	Beerkens <i>Enhancing intercultural communication in organization: insights from project advisers</i>

12.15 - 13.15 **Lunchbuffet** (Drift 21, Atrium)

AVT Jaarvergadering (12.30-13.15 in de Sweelinczaal)

Posters Intercultural Consultance - ICC alumni meeting (Drift 21, 0.03)

13.15-14.00 Presentaties AVT/ANéLA dissertatieprijs (Drift 21, 0.32)

Presentaties LOT populariseringsprijs (Drift 21, 0.32)

zaal tijd -	Drift 25 003	Drift 25 005	Drift 25 101	Drift 25 103	Drift 25 105	Drift 25 201	Drift 25 206	Drift 25 301	Drift 25 302	Drift 21 Sweelinkzaal
	hist/var	syn/sem	morf	morf/syn	syn	syn/sem	acq	animals	syn/sem	Special track: Intercultural Communication as Mediation
session chair	Gea Dreschler	Jennifer Spenader	Ora Matushansky	Zhen Li	Samir Khalaily	Bart Hollebrandse	Jelke Bloem	Mark Dingemans	Bert Le Bruyn	
14.15 - 14.40	Khristoforova <i>Emergence of relative clauses in Russian Sign Language</i>	Bimpikou <i>The discourse function of parenthetical verbs in Free Indirect Discourse</i>	Hoekstra <i>Stem identity of irregular verbs and the semantic proximity of past and participle in English, Dutch and Frisian</i>	Van der Wal & Asimwe <i>Greek determiners in Bantu?</i>	Khalaily <i>Predicate complex formation-analysis of negative-raising at syntax-semantics interface</i>	Vanden Wyngaerd <i>Root allomorphy in Spanish verbs</i>	Chamalaun <i>Perceptie van homofone werkwoorden in tweets</i>	Corbeau & Postma <i>Variatie en uniformiteit in lokroepen voor dieren</i>	van Kampen <i>Pronoun deletion in sentence-initial position in Dutch</i>	De Coninck & Smits <i>How to make the use of Dutch and many other languages as accessible and effective as possible for individuals and societies</i>
14.45 - 15.10	Dreschler <i>'This article argues': permissive subjects in English and Dutch</i>	Bosnic et al. <i>Distributive-share markers and exhaustivity requirements - evidence from German</i>	Matushansky & Marelj <i>Pieces of derivation</i>	Li <i>Functional Passives in Teke (Bantu B70)</i>	De Clercq <i>Ain't it time to talk about AINT?</i>	Hollebrandse <i>Recursion, Word Order and Numerals, the case of Breton</i>	Bloem <i>Een corpus waar alle constructies in gevonden zouden moeten kunnen worden?</i>	Dingemans <i>Animal-oriented interjections: convergent cultural evolution in cross-species</i>	Liu, Dong & Le Bruyn <i>Mandarin has an indefinite article after all</i>	Claes <i>Intercultural training: Are we creating biased association?</i>

15.10-15.35 **Koffie/thee** (Drift 21, Atrium)

zaal tijd -	Drift 25 003	Drift 25 005	Drift 25 101	Drift 25 103	Drift 25 105	Drift 25 201	Drift 25 206	Drift 25 301	Drift 25 302	Drift 21 Sweelinkzaal
	syn/sem	syn/sem	syn/sem	div	exp/psy	syn	corpora/acq	applied/acq		
session chair	Jos Tellings	Emmie Hoebens	Silvia Terenghi	Gerrit Bloothoofd	Cesko Voeten	Riny Huijbregts	Jan Odijk	Vincent van Heuven		
15.40 - 16.05	Bogaards <i>Aan de slag! Prepositionele aspectconstructies naast 'Aan het + infinitief'</i>	Remijnse <i>Variatie in negatie in het Vroegmodern Nederlands als gevolg van top-down en bottom-up verandering</i>	Collin et al. <i>Gender as a prominence feature: Men as subjects, women as objects?</i>	Doreleijers et al. <i>Taal onderzoek je zo! De eerste resultaten van de LOT-populariseringsprijs 2018</i>	Coopmans et al. <i>Incremental structure building of preverbal arguments and adjuncts in Dutch</i>	Broekhuis & Bayer <i>Sluicing and gapping: deletion or selective spell-out?</i>	Odijk <i>Poverty of the Stimulus (candidates) Galore!</i>	Le Pichon <i>The social and academic integration of young students with a refugee background</i>		
16.10 - 16.35	de Boer <i>DOOR en aanverwanten</i>	Assendelft <i>De 'verfransing' van het Nederlands: een onderzoek naar de invloed van het Frans op het Nederlands tussen 1500 en 1900</i>	Matushansky <i>Gender features in coordination</i>	van der Meulen <i>Ja uhm voorzitter uh: Normatieve invloed op de verslagen van de Tweede Kamer</i>	Wanrooij & Raijmakers <i>How Dutch high-school pupils struggle with German reduced speech</i>	de Vries <i>Multiple sluicing in Dutch</i>	Hoeksema et al. <i>The development of written Dutch: automatic analysis in PaQu and SPOD</i>	Tribushinina et al. <i>Positive cross-language transfer in children with Developmental Language Disorder</i>		
16.40 - 17.05	Tellings <i>Adverbial superlatives and temporal questions</i>	Hoebens <i>De functie van het van Plautdietsch en Hoogduits binnen een orthodoxe mennonietengemeenschap in Mexico: Colonia Salamanca</i>	Terenghi <i>The stability of person: a structural account</i>	Bloothoofd & Onland <i>Voornamenpopulariteit sinds 1790</i>	Voeten <i>Is misperception a sufficient explanation for phonological change? No, says EEG</i>	Huijbregts <i>There's no fiction like science fiction</i>	Zwitsersloot & Odijk <i>Naar (semi-) automatische analyse van spontane taal</i>	van Heuven & Afshar <i>Perception of American English pure vowels by monolingual and bilingual Iranians</i>		