

# De Grote Taaldag

## The Dutch Annual Linguistics Day

February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2019

Drift 21 and Drift 25, 3512BR Utrecht

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## Keynote address

The keynote address of this year's DALD is by Prof. Dr. Martin Haspelmath (University of Leipzig)



### *Towards an IPA for morphosyntax*

Linguists have long enjoyed the benefits of a universal standard for conveying information about sound segments in the world's languages: the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) – a set of definitions for some basic letters (such as “x”, “p”, “y”). In this talk, I argue that we need an analogous set of conventions for morphosyntactic notion or terminology, an “IMA” – a set of definitions for some basic terms (such as “adjective”, “reflexive pronoun”, “serial verb construction”). This desideratum is independent of how we envisage that further progress in general grammar will come about: Whether by probabilistic generalizations over large samples and functional-adaptive explanations, or by eventually finding the innate elements of universal grammar (features, parameters, UG constraints, elementary operations). It may seem that setting up a general vocabulary for morphosyntax is a daunting (or even impossible) task, given the widespread terminological inconsistencies and uncertainties in the literature. But I will argue that the task becomes much easier once one recognizes (i) that giving definitions of general terms is very different from finding the natural kinds of universal grammar, and (ii) that much of the confusing diversity of terminological usage comes from a premature conflation of language description and general grammar. Once these issues are sorted out, defining “reflexive pronoun” (in IMA) is not more difficult than defining “y” (in IPA).

## Abstracts (regular talks)

### **Astrid van Alem**

Leiden University Centre for Linguistics (LUCL)

#### *Position-dependent agreement in Dutch dialects as a result of Defective Probes*

A well-known fact of Dutch is that second person singular agreement is dependent on word order: jij loop-t, but loop jij. This talk argues for a syntactic analysis of this phenomenon and similar phenomena found in various Dutch dialects based on Defective Probes: the feature set on the higher agreeing head (C) is defective compared to T, leading to default interpretation at morphology of the missing features. In case the default interpretation of features leads to a match with a different agreement affix than the features of the subject, the position-dependent agreement paradigm follows. It will be shown that this proposal has implications for the distribution of features in the syntax, specifically C-to-T feature inheritance (Chomsky 2008, cf. Haegeman & Van Koppen 2012).

### **Jenny Audring**

Leiden University Centre for Linguistics (LUCL)

#### *Gestalt effects in morphology*

The boundaries between phonology and morphology are not always clean and neat. Well-known in-between phenomena are phonaesthemes, splinters like -exit (Brexit, Grexit) and non-native structures like de- in depart or -mit in admit. Similar boundary issues arise when phonological ‘lookalikes’ participate in patterns normally associated with a particular morpheme. Such Gestalt effects have been observed in inflection, specifically plural formation and gender assignment (e.g. Köpcke & Panther 2016), but also in the semantics of homophonous affixes (Weidhaas & Schmid 2015). This talk reviews a number of relevant cases and discusses the theoretical implications. It is argued that Gestalt effects are informative for the theory of lexical representations and lexical relations.

Köpcke, Klaus-Michael & Klaus Uwe Panther. 2016. Analytische und gestalthafte Nomina auf -er im Deutschen vor dem Hintergrund konstruktionsgrammatischer Überlegungen. In Andreas Bittner & Constanze Spieß (eds.), *Formen und Funktionen*. Berlin: De Gruyter.

Weidhaas, Thomas & Hans-Jörg Schmid. 2015. Diminutive verbs in German: semantic analysis and theoretical implications. *Morphology* 25(2). 183–228.

### **Maaïke Beliën**

Leiden University Centre for Linguistics

#### *Two types of intransitive verbs? Questioning the Unaccusative Hypothesis for Dutch*

Dutch intransitive verbs are generally considered to fall into two classes: unergative verbs and unaccusative verbs. Hoekstra (1984), for example, argued that unergative verbs (e.g. LACHEN ‘laugh’ or WERKEN ‘work’) can occur in the impersonal passive construction, they take HEBBEN ‘have’ as their auxiliary in the perfect tense, and their past participles cannot function as attributive adjectives. Unaccusative verbs (e.g. ARRIVEREN ‘arrive’ or VALLEN ‘fall’), according to Hoekstra, cannot occur in

the impersonal passive, they take ZIJN 'be' as their perfect auxiliary, and their past participles can function as attributive adjectives.

Since then, it has become clear that not all Dutch intransitive verbs behave in exactly this way, which has led to a range of different proposals to account for the data (see, for example, Zaenen 1988, 1993, Levin & Rappaport Hovav 1995, Van Hout 1996, 2004, Broekhuis et al. 2015). In this presentation, I will scrutinize some of the argumentation and data on which these proposals are based, questioning whether the unergative-unaccusative distinction is warranted for Dutch.

### **Mattanja Blaauwendraad-Kalle**

Universiteit Utrecht

#### *Efficient communication across interfaces: Feature-Based Verification*

My lecture concerns the theory of Feature-Based Verification (Blaauwendraad-Kalle, 2018), which is multifaceted in nature. It incorporates pragmatic factors proposed in Kruitwagen, Poortman and Winter (2017), lexical semantic characteristics proposed in Winter (2016), and the core components of the Theta System (Reinhart, Everaert, Marelj, and Reuland, 2016) essential to the lexicon-syntax interface. The core of are two formulae, which allow one to calculate and derive the truth-conditional minimum values of sentences, taking into account their syntactic structure. The formulae are based on the typicality factors Participation and Collective Intentionality proposed by Kruitwagen et al. (2017) and therefore, the prototypicality of the situation is taken into consideration as well. In addition, the Feature-Based Verification mechanisms are informed by the different lexical properties of pseudo- and plain reciprocals identified by Winter (2016).

Though the Feature-Based Verification mechanisms have mainly been tested on the empirical domain of reciprocal verbs (Blaauwendraad-Kalle, 2018), their principles can be extended to other types of verbal, as well as non-verbal predicates, in future research.

### **Gerrit Bloothoofdt & David Onland**

Utrecht Institute of Linguistics (UIL-OTS)

#### *De roepnamen van Nederland*

Er zijn veel mensen voor wie de dagelijkse voornaam niet dezelfde is als die bij de burgerlijke stand staat ingeschreven. Over deze roepnaam en de relatie tot de officiële naam is weinig bekend. We ontdekten echter recent dat we voor 1,5 miljoen mensen dit verband al jaren hadden. Voor eerder sociaal-naamkundig onderzoek had Wegener BV ons gegevens uit hun grote consumenten-enquêtes (periode 2002-2006) ter beschikking gesteld, waarin de voornamen (=roepnamen) en geboortedata van de gezinsleden opgegeven werden met daarbij de postcode van de woonplaats. De laatste twee gegevens waren genoeg om de officiële voornamen uit de Basisregistratie Personen erbij te zoeken. Daardoor is het nu mogelijk om vanaf 1920 te laten zien hoe roepnamen gekozen werden en hoe deze gewoonte in de laatste decennia is losgelaten omdat modenamen de roepnaam overbodig maken. Daarmee moet het beeld van traditionele voornamen op de schop. Zo was Johannes tot in de jaren 80 de meest gegeven jongensnaam maar hij werd zelden gebruikt. We laten zien hoe wel.

## **Meike de Boer & Willemijn Heeren**

Leiden University Centre for Linguistics (LUCL)

### *Pauzemarkeeders in L2-Engels: L1 transfer of aangeleerd?*

Binnen talen bevatten de pauzemarkeeders 'uh' en 'um' waardevolle informatie voor forensische sprekervergelijkingen. Volgens eerder onderzoek nemen sprekers hun pauzemarkeeders vaak mee van de eerste (L1) naar de tweede taal (L2). Dit voorspelt dat pauzemarkeeders in L1 en L2 forensisch met elkaar vergeleken kunnen worden. Moedertaalsprekers van verschillende talen gebruiken pauzemarkeeders echter verschillend, wat suggereert dat geoefende L2-sprekers hun gebruik aanpassen.

We onderzochten pauzemarkeeders in spontane spraak van twintig Nederlandse studentes in zowel L1-Nederlands als L2-Engels (minimaal B1-niveau ERK/CEFR). De vraag was hoe deze sprekers 'uh' en 'um' produceren in beide talen, en hoe vergelijkbaar de realisaties zijn betreffende zowel de proportie uh:um als de fonetische vorm.

Overeenkomstig Nederlandse versus Engelse moedertaalsprekers gebruikten de onderzochte sprekers in het Nederlands twee keer zo vaak 'uh' als 'um', terwijl ze in het Engels beide vormen ongeveer even vaak gebruikten. Daarnaast lieten formantmetingen zien dat de centrale klinker in L2-Engels meer open en naar achteren gerealiseerd werd dan in L1-Nederlands. Geavanceerde leerders lijken hun pauzemarkeeders niet zomaar over te nemen uit de L1.

## **Minne de Boer**

Universiteit Utrecht

### *Van achteren: een studie over diachrone verschuivingen*

Het eerste hoofdstuk van de roman *Klaasje Zevenster* van Jacob van Lennep (1865) eindigt met de memorabele zin *Van achteren beschouwd is het kind een meisje*. Voor de huidige lezer heeft deze zin een ietwat komisch effect. Bestudering van de attestaties in de roman leert ons echter dat de uitdrukking van *achteren* hier temporeel moet worden opgevat. In de tussentijdse anderhalve eeuw is er dus een betekenis verdwenen.

In deze bijdrage wil ik dergelijke verschuivingen aan de orde stellen. Hierbij gaat het onder meer om: de positie van de uitdrukking binnen de woordfamilie van *achter*; de herkenning van betekenissen, de mogelijke lexicalisering van de bijbehorende begrippen, vergelijkingen met andere talen, zoals het Engels waarin de bedoelde betekenis weergegeven kan worden met *in hindsight* of *in retrospect*; en de vervanging van de temporele betekenis door *achteraf* gezien.

## **Maarten Bogaards**

Universiteit Leiden

### *Van gevangen zitten tot geschreven staan: Houdingswerkwoorden met een voltooid deelwoord als complement*

De houdingswerkwoorden 'zitten', 'liggen' en 'staan' kennen diverse gebruiken in het Nederlands, bijvoorbeeld locatief in (1), copulatief in (2), en als hulpwerkwoord van durativiteit met een infinitief in (3).

- (1) Het boek ligt op tafel.
- (2) Hij zit in de knoop met zichzelf.
- (3) Ze staat te zingen onder de douche.

Houdingswerkwoorden kennen echter nog een ander gebruik, dat nog nauwelijks beschreven is: als hulpwerkwoord met een voltooid deelwoord, zoals in (4)-(6).

- (4) Het deeg zit aan de doek geplakt.
- (5) De bladzij staat volgepriegeld met namen.
- (6) In deze kamer liggen de diamanten verstopt.

Middels corpusonderzoek breng ik in kaart welke voltooid deelwoorden allemaal in dit patroon voorkomen; daarin blijkt grote variatie te bestaan. Daarbij beargumenteer ik dat dit patroon een constructie is, in termen van Constructiegrammatica: een vorm-betekenis eenheid die als zodanig onderdeel is van de taalkennis van Nederlandssprekenden. Dit laatste is ook theoretisch interessant, want deze constructie vertoont saillante overeenkomsten met verschillende andere constructies van het Nederlands, waaronder het passief en de voltooide tijden.

### **Suzanne Bogaerds-Hazenberg, Jacqueline Evers-Vermeul & Huub van den Bergh**

Utrecht Institute of Linguistics (UIL-OTS)

#### *Text-structure instruction in grades 4 to 6: an intervention study*

Over the past decades, many studies have been conducted on reading comprehension instruction. However, the scientific insights only partially resonate in Dutch actual classroom practice. For instance, although various meta-analyses have shown that text-structure instruction has positive effects on students reading performance (e.g., Hebert et al., 2016; Pyle et al., 2017), Dutch teaching materials for reading comprehension pay very little attention to text structure (Bogaerds-Hazenberg et al., 2017). Therefore, the text-structure intervention TOP! was designed in collaboration with four primary school teachers. In this intervention program, students receive instruction about four expository text structures (compare-contrast, cause-effect, problem-solution and chronology) and learn how to summarize each of these structures with graphic organizers. The effects of TOP! are currently tested in a quasi-experimental study with 201 Dutch pupils in grades 4 to 6. We report on the first results of this study by discussing the impact of text-structure instruction on comprehension, metacognition and reading motivation.

### **Nathalie Boonen, Hanne Kloots & Steven Gillis**

Universiteit Antwerpen

#### *Verstaanbaarheid van spontane spraak bij normaalhorende kinderen en kinderen met een gehoorverlies*

In onderzoek naar de verstaanbaarheid van kinderen met een gehoorverlies wordt vaak gebruik gemaakt van imitatietaken. Het kind moet dan woordjes of zinnestukjes herhalen die vervolgens door luisteraars getranscribeerd of op een schaal beoordeeld worden. Lagereschoolkinderen die op jonge

leeftijd een cochleair implantaat (CI) kregen, halen op deze tests echter plafondscores (Baudonck et al., 2010; Chin & Kuhns, 2014). Daarom verkent deze studie een piste met spontane spraak.

Aan de hand van een prentenboek werd van tweeëndertig zevenjarige kinderen spraak verzameld: 16 normaalhorende kinderen en 16 CI-kinderen. In totaal werden 320 korte zinnen en 96 langere fragmenten geselecteerd en voorgelegd aan een panel van 105 luisteraars die de spraak beoordeelden op een schaal met als uitersten “zeer onverstaanbaar” en “zeer verstaanbaar”.

De luisteraars vonden de normaalhorende kinderen over het algemeen verstaanbaarder dan de CI-kinderen. Gemiddeld werd de spraak van normaalhorende kinderen voor 71% verstaanbaar geacht, terwijl dit voor kinderen met CI 57% was. Voor beide groepen lag de verstaanbaarheid van lange fragmenten ook hoger dan die van korte zinnen.

### **Bert Botma, Janet Grijzenhout & Rasmus Puggaard**

Leiden University

#### *Aspiration, lenition, and contrast: Phrase-medial bilabial stops in Danish*

Germanic languages differ in the phonetic realization of the sounds written as *p* and *b*. This difference depends in part on the prosodic context (e.g. phrase-initial, pre-tonic, post-tonic, syllable-final), and may involve contrasts in terms of VOT (e.g. aspiration, pre-voicing) and closure duration (singleton vs. geminate). Pohl & Grijzenhout (2010) report that in phrase-medial pre-tonic position Swiss German has a length contrast, while Standard German and Dutch use different laryngeal contrasts (aspiration and voicing, respectively). The advantage of focusing on phrase-medial context (e.g. *het mooiste paar* ‘the prettiest couple’) is that this position is generally immune from the effect of passive voicing from the surrounding vowels.

In our talk we examine the phonetic realization of Danish plosives. Our production data show that the */p~b/* distinction in Danish relies on aspiration rather than voicing in phrase-medial pre-tonic position, but with a voicing lag in */p/* that is consistently longer than in Standard German. This talk is the first step in a larger study of the phonetics and phonology of Danish stops.

### **Lucas van Buuren**

Universiteit van Amsterdam / Linguavox.nl

#### *A phonetician’s note on rhythm in Shakespeare*

Shakespeare’s plays employ a complex of verse (traditionally scansioned in terms of iamb, trochee, dactyl, amphibrach and anapaest) and prose.

I shall play and rhythmically analyse a few lines of verse from Hamlet’s ‘To Be Or Not To Be’ spoken by five famous actors, who, each for his own reasons, makes it sound like prose.

It seems that the rhythm of prose differs from that of verse in a more...less rather than an either/or manner, that both can be scansioned in traditional ‘Grecian’ terms, and that every rhythmic choice has a meaning.

## **Leonie Cornips**

Meertens Instituut & Maastricht University

### *Interspecies communication: how do cows and farmers communicate?*

This presentation focusses on my new research project examining interspecies communicative practices. Drawing on fieldwork in farms, the aim is to find out how human and non-human animals, that is, farmers and cows, respectively communicate together to make successful farming possible with wellbeing for both 'specie(s)'. The project is part of the animal turn in the posthuman enterprise (Haraway 2016) that questions 'the assumed universality of human experience and asking how and why we draw particular distinctions between humans and other animals' (Pennycook 2018). In Western notions of mind and self (Argent 2012), language is considered as what makes us human (Radboud website). The ownership of non-human animals like cows (Gary & Charlton 2017:29), and seeing cows as meat and milk producers only, however, strengthen our idea that human and non-human animal interests are not alike. Research into interspecies communicative practices provide a new lens on the concept of language: instead of asking which species have language, the question becomes how may language actually work? (De Waal and Ferrari 2010).

## **Karen De Clercq & Guido Vanden Wyngaerd**

Ghent University/FWO – Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KUL)

### *On the productivity of unproductive morphology*

French gradable adjectives can be turned into negative adjectives by means of the productive prefix *in* (e.g. *in-juste* 'unjust'), or any of the unproductive prefixes seen in *dés-agréable* 'unpleasant', *mal-heureux* 'unhappy', *dis-courtois* 'impolite', *mé-content* 'dissatisfied'. All of these adjectives are internally complex, as they show behaviour that is systematic for negative prefixed adjectives generally: the prefixes do not attach to negative adjectives (e.g. *\*in-faux* 'unfalse'), and the derived adjectives disallow premodification with *peu* 'little'. We present an analysis of the lexical entries of these adjectives which accounts both for their idiosyncratic and unpredictable behaviour (i.e. the distribution of the unproductive prefixes), as well as the systematic and predictable aspects of their behaviour.

## **Kristel Doreleijers & Nicoline van der Sijs**

Meertens Instituut

### *Vertrokken Nederlands*

Al decennialang emigreren jaarlijks (tien)duizenden Nederlanders en Vlamingen om in een ander land een nieuw leven op te bouwen. Algemeen wordt gezegd dat deze emigranten in den vreemde snel hun moedertaal opgeven. Desondanks is nog nooit systematisch onderzocht hoe geëmigreerde Nederlanders en Vlamingen in den vreemde met de Nederlandse taal en de Nederlandse/Vlaamse cultuur omgaan. In dit project is door middel van verschillende vragenlijsten onderzocht of Nederlandse en Vlaamse emigranten hun moedertaal en culturele gewoontes in het buitenland opgeven of juist doorgeven aan nieuwe generaties, en welke behoeftes er bestaan aan talige ondersteuning vanuit de Lage Landen. Daarbij zijn emigranten wereldwijd opgespoord via sociale media (Facebook) en de hulp van burgerwetenschappers. Het eindproduct van dit grootschalige



onderzoek naar het Nederlands in den vreemde is een rapport voor de Taalunie over de huidige talige situatie van geëmigreerde Nederlandse en Vlamingen. Tijdens de Grote Taaldag 2019 presenteren we voor het eerst de belangrijkste resultaten.

### **Gea Dreschler**

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

*“Uw fietsenstalling verbeterd”: New middles in Dutch?*

English is often contrasted with German and Dutch when it comes to the semantic roles that the subject can express (Hawkins 1986, Los & Dreschler 2012). Specifically, English seems to have a wider range of middles (1) and allows for unusual inanimate subjects (2).

(1) I hope my new book sells well.

(2) The cottage sleeps four.

However, it is possible that the semantics of the grammatical subject in Dutch are also changing, as witnessed by the following recent examples from websites and advertisements.

(3) Uw fietsenstalling verbeterd.

(4) Funda vernieuwt.

(5) DUO vernieuwt.

Like middles, these sentences have an active form, but a passive meaning. Yet they do not have the adverb that is typical of most middles (Broekhuis, Corver & Vos 2015: 455ff.). So are these new types of middles? Or are these examples of a different type of transitivity alternation? In this paper, I will analyse these and similar sentences, focusing on their syntactic properties and their function in the texts in which they are found.

### **Alison Edwards**

Leiden University Centre for Linguistics (LUCL)

*It hurts my ears: Language-ideological perceptions of English in the Netherlands*

This study, at the interface of language ideologies, corpus linguistics and discourse analysis, explores perceptions of English in the Netherlands through recurrent discourse patterns in a corpus of language-attitudinal commentary by 724 Dutch informants. The informants position English as a purely utilitarian tool for international communication. Yet, a key ideological narrative revolves around the perceived “unnecessary” use and “overuse” of English within Dutch society to appear cosmopolitan, clever or “cool”. This suggests many people are (or are believed to be) mobilising the language for local interpersonal relations and identity construction. These functions go beyond mere instrumentalism, suggesting English may be being used as not just a “foreign”/“international” language but rather an additional local language for creative self-expression and identity performance.

## **Iris Faber & Gert-Jan Schoenmakers**

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

### *The status of Benefactives on the adjunct-argument continuum*

Previous research on arguments and adjuncts has established that arguments are easier to process than adjuncts (e.g., Clifton, Speer, & Abney, 1991; Kennison, 2002; Boland & Blodgett, 2006). In contrast, little has been written on the difference between arguments and adjuncts in sentence production. Lee and Thompson (2011) aimed on filling this gap by carrying out an eye-tracking experiment in which participants produced sentences with either three arguments, or two arguments and a Benefactive. However, Toivonen (2013) suggests that Benefactives possess argument-like qualities as well, and might therefore not be prototypical adjuncts. Forker (2014) proposes that the distinction between adjuncts and arguments is not binary, but instead a continuum. The present research investigates the status of Benefactives in the adjunct-argument discussion. We will present results from a sentence production task and a rating task, suggesting that Benefactives are indeed neither prototypical adjuncts nor arguments, but rather hold a place between the two.

## **Cynthia Groff**

Leiden University

### *Language as problem: Educational discourses and language policy in The Hague*

When students at Dutch high schools struggle with comprehending or performing in the Dutch language, schools face the challenge of dealing with their “taalachterstand.” Their language deficiency is often attributed to the influence of the home language, and conversations about this problem rarely focus on the value of the home language or multilingualism as a resource. Different orientations towards language – whether linguistic diversity is seen as a problem, as a right, or as a resource – carry implications for the making and implementation of language policy (Ruiz, 1984, 2010; Hult & Hornberger 2016). Similarly, underlying assumptions about the value of cultural and linguistic differences are revealed in discussions about diversity in educational contexts. Through observations and interviews at high schools in The Hague, this presentation explores the implications of (sometimes implicit) Dutch-only language policies and educational discourses surrounding students from diverse linguistic backgrounds.

## **Lutz Gunkel & Jutta M. Hartmann**

Institut für Deutsche Sprache (IDS) Mannheim

### *Prepositional object clauses from a cross-linguistic perspective*

The talk addresses the possible realization of propositional arguments (=PA) as prepositional objects (=PO) in Dutch, German, see (1), and corresponding types in French and Italian:

(1)

- a. dat Jan (erover) klaagde [dat Marie hem steeds plaagt]
- b. dass Jan sich darüber beklagte, dass Maria ihn stets ärgert

The languages we look at use different strategies to realize PAs with verbs that select POs:

- (i) V + clause (without preposition)
- (ii) preposition + clause
- (iii) preposition + pronominal proform + clause
- (iv) prepositional proform (Dutch *erover*, etc.) + clause
- (v) preposition + noun (e.g. *fact*) + clause

We collect the available uses for each language, the varying restrictions on them, and provide an analysis for each language/strategy. We argue that there is evidence in Dutch and German that the proform is present, even when silent. This, we claim, is different in French/Italian, where PO-clauses are always selected directly.

If time allows, we investigate correlations with general features of clausal embedding, and with properties of VO vs. OV.

### **Carlos Gussenhoven & Marco van de Ven**

Radboud Universiteit

#### *Mandarin interrogative intonation is paralinguistic*

Paralinguistic meaning is not always affective, but is commonly also used for linguistic meanings, like interrogativity. We report results of a categorical perception experiment which suggest that question intonation in the Zhumadian variety of Mandarin (Henan Province, China) is expressed paralinguistically. Forty listeners took part in an identification experiment and a discrimination experiment with stimuli from four lexical tone continua and four intonation continua (statement vs question) on monosyllabic stimuli, all with seven steps. The results showed heightened sensitivity for differences between steps around the continuum-midpoints of the lexical tone continua, but not for the intonation continua, while the identification results showed S-shaped functions for the lexical tone continua, but not for the intonation continua. Forty Indonesian listeners, whose language uses neither type of contrast in its phonology, served as a control group. The results for both the lexical and the intonation continua were the virtually the same as those for the intonation continua in the experimental group. Nonlinear mixed effects models confirmed all relevant effects.

### **Camiel Hamans**

Universiteit van Amsterdam & Adam Mickiewicz Universiteit Poznan

#### *Blends as an intermediate morphological category*

This paper aims to present a systematic analysis of lexical blending.

Traditionally blends have been described in semantic and distributional terms. This never led to a systematic result. However, when one analyses blends in a formal way, blending turns out to be systematic.

First one must distinguish between two categories of what traditionally are called blends: AC versus AD combinations. An AC form, such as *sitcom*, combines the first parts of the two source words and appears to be a special case of compounding. The compound stress rule operates on these lexemes.

AD forms, such as *motel*, combine the first part of the first source word and the last part of the second. It will be demonstrated that AD forms have a semantic and a formal head. In this respect they resemble compounds. However, they keep the stress pattern of the second source word, which shows that they behave as simplexes in this respect. Therefore, they must be described as belonging to an intermediate category.

### **Jutta M. Hartmann & Caroline Heycock**

Institut für Deutsche Sprache (IDS) Mannheim

#### *Restrictions on “Low” Person agreement in Dutch Copular Constructions*

Restrictions on person agreement with ‘low nominatives’ has been a major topic in theoretical approaches to agreement. Theories vary as to whether they restrict downwards agreement in person generally (Baker’s 2008 SCOPA); whether it is required by a general licensing condition for 1/2 person pronouns (e.g. Preminger’s 2013 revised Person Licensing Condition); or whether its acceptability reflects morphological restrictions (Ackema & Neeleman 2018). In our talk, we focus on a less discussed case of potential low nominative agreement in person, namely in specificational copular constructions in Dutch as in (1):

(1) ... dat de inspiratie voor deze roman niet jij %bent/??is

We provide data from both a production and a rating study comparing 3 vs. 1/2 person agreement and show that what initially looks like a ‘person effect’ turns out to be a pronoun effect.

If time allows we will compare these results with agreement data in clefts in Dutch, based on our own experimental results and data from the recent literature (Ackema & Neeleman 2018, Den Dikken 2014).

### **Ariska Bonnema, Vera Hukker & Petra Hendriks**

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

#### *Does reported speech elicit perspective shifts in the interpretation of spatial prepositions?*

Spatial prepositions such as ‘in front of’ and ‘behind’ are used to describe spatial relations between objects. This can be done from different perspectives, such as the speaker’s, the listener’s, a third person’s or an object’s perspective, resulting in potential ambiguity for a listener. Based on the interpretation of deictic pronouns, it has been argued that direct speech reports elicit an additional perspective shift compared to indirect speech reports (Köder & Maier, 2016). In this study we addressed the question whether this difference between direct and indirect speech reports also influences listeners’ interpretation of spatial prepositions (e.g., Anna said: “The orange is behind the apple” vs. Anna said that the orange is behind the apple). Additionally, we wanted to know whether the possible effects of direct and indirect speech reports differ between adults and children. We tested this in a sentence-picture verification task with 27 Dutch-speaking adults and 36 children between 10 and 12 years old.

## **Jack Hoeksema & Ton van der Wouden**

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen – Meertens Instituut

### *Goed en wel*

De combinatie goed en wel heeft twee belangrijke gebruiksmogelijkheden. Hij kan in de eerste plaats voorkomen in een concessieve constructie met een universele uitdrukking; daarna volgt maar en een hoofdzin:

- (a) Allemaal goed en wel, maar daar gaan we het in onze lezing dus niet over hebben

In het andere gebruik is goed en wel een temporele uitdrukking die gebeurtenissen lokaliseert ten opzichte van een omslagpunt, zoals het begin van een gebeurtenis:

- (b) Voordat de lezing goed en wel was begonnen, verschenen de eerste tegenvoorbeelden al op het scherm

Dit levert een hele bijzondere distributie op: temporeel goed en wel is zo goed als uitsluitend te vinden in complexe zinnen met een temporeel voegwoord: toen, als, wanneer, en vooral voor(dat). Het werkwoordelijk gezegde dat goed en wel modificeert is meestal een perfectum, maar met enkele systematische uitzonderingen. Op basis van een corpus van 400 voorkomens zullen we ons licht laten schijnen over deze fascinerende uitdrukking.

## **Eric Hoekstra & Marjoleine Sloos**

Fryske Akademy, KNAW

### *Secondary activation promotes type frequency On a suffix characterising a subset of irregular past participles in English and Dutch*

Both English and Dutch feature irregular past participles terminating in the suffix -en, such as English 'broken', Dutch 'gebroken'. However, Modern Dutch features far more irregular participles in -en than English. We show that this difference in type frequency correlates with another empirical difference. The Dutch participial suffix -en has many morphological homophones in the verbal paradigm (for example, plural, infinitive), unlike its English counterpart. More specifically, the irregular past participle minus the prefix ge- is often identical to the simple past plural, and these two paradigm forms are semantically related as well, both involving the past. The conceptual explanation seems to be that activation of the morphological homophones of the past participial suffix adds to the competitive strength of this suffix through secondary activation.

## **Lotte Hogeweg**

Radboud Universiteit

### *Psycholinguistic and semantic approaches of color adjectives*

(e.g. Arts et al. 2011, Koolen et al. 2013, Tarenskeen et al. 2015). One of the findings in this line of research is that people are more likely to include color adjectives in their referring expressions, if the referent has an unexpected color (Westerbeek et al. 2014). Color adjectives have also received attention in the philosophy of language and semantics (e.g. Blutner 2004, Kennedy and McNally 2010, Lee 2017). The focus in those types of studies typically lies on the question how we know what part of

the object referred to by the modified noun has the color expressed by the adjective and what precise color the adjective expresses. One of the conclusions is that typicality or world knowledge plays an important role. In this talk I will discuss the (in)compatibility of these parallel lines of research and present the results of a small corpus study testing their predictions in natural language.

### **Bart Hollebrandse**

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

#### *A Third Form of Recursion: the shopping list*

There are several different forms of recursive constructions. Two obvious ones are given in (1) and (2). The order between John and Peter is irrelevant, i.e., both (1a) and (1b) mean the same. That is different for (2a) and (2b). Here the order has a clear effect on meaning.

- (1) a. John and Peter went to Nemo.
- b. Peter and John went to Nemo.
- (2) a. John thinks that Peter knows who went to Nemo.
- b. Peter thinks that John knows who went to Nemo.

So, conjunction (1) seems to have less semantic restrictions, than embedding (2). I will argue that there is potentially a third form of recursion: an unordered list. The one that we most commonly use in shopping lists. I will argue that children will start out with this construction, both on theoretical grounds as on the basis of experimental data, collected in Serious Gaming Experiment.

### **Helen de Hoop & Tara Janssen**

Radboud University Nijmegen

#### *On the “not necessarily more than half”-meaning of ‘most’ in Dutch*

Most literature on the meaning of ‘most’ is concerned with the question whether or not ‘most’ denotes partitivity (does it include ‘all’ or not?), and what percentage it refers to, in particular compared to its logically equivalent counterpart ‘more than half’. Less attention has been devoted to another reading of ‘most’, one in which ‘most’ is not logically equivalent to ‘more than half’. This reading is illustrated in the Dutch sentence (1):

- (1) De meeste kinderen worden op dinsdag geboren.

“Most children are born on a Tuesday.”

If ‘most’ were logically equivalent to ‘more than half’, then more than 50% of the babies would have to be born on a Tuesday for (1) to be true. This is clearly not the preferred reading obtained for ‘most’ in (1). In this talk we provide a semantic definition of ‘most’ that captures both types of interpretations, and we present the results of a corpus study in Dutch that addressed the question what factors influence the preference for either reading.

## **Riny Huijbregts**

Utrecht Institute of Linguistics (UIL-OTS)

### *Identifying copies and repetitions*

Natural language must have a recursive computational procedure somewhere. The simplest such procedure, freely recursive binary Merge, constructs a set from two syntactic objects already generated, imposing no further structure or linear order on them (thus yielding conditions of No Tampering and Inclusiveness). One particular result is the copy theory of movement with an automatic account of complex reconstruction phenomena. However, in order to achieve descriptive adequacy and maintain determinacy and coherence, copies of internal merge must be distinguished from repetitions of external merge. A problem that is not exactly trivial in strong minimalist-based models. Here we will propose a definition of merge that deals with this problem and additionally explains some resistant puzzles of parasitic gap and ATB constructions including non-standard SGF-coordination.

## **Bambang Kartono, Eric Reuland & Martin Everaert**

Utrecht Institute of Linguistics (UIL-OTS)

### *Introducing Diri: Is It an Argument or Something Else?*

As discussed in, for instance, Kartono (2013), Schadler (2014), Reuland (2017), Indonesian, employs a number of different strategies to express reflexivity. In this talk I will focus on a reflexivity strategy, based on the element *diri*, not discussed in these papers. Combining a verb with *diri* 'body'/'self' results in a reflexive interpretation, and similar to a simplex anaphor like Dutch *zich*, or an affix like *-sja* in Russian, *diri* is restricted to a subset of the class of agent-theme verbs (e.g. to wash). Interestingly, the bare *diri* which is not only well-formed with transitive verbs but also intransitive verbs raises the question of what precisely the role of *diri*. Is it an anaphor in argument position, or is it something else? After systematically applying a number of tests of argumenthood, i.e. proxy readings, object comparison and VP ellipsis. I argue that the role of *diri* is an element that licenses a bundling operation (Reinhart & Siloni 2005) by checking a residual accusative case, and is not a thematic argument.

## **Samir Khalaily**

Al-Qasemi college / Zefat college

### *The exceptive construction in Palestinian Arabic*

The exceptive construction in Palestinian Arabic

This talk aims to present a structure and meaning of the exceptive construction (EC) in Palestinian Arabic that account for its salient characteristics and draw some theoretical implications in conclusion. More specifically, we propose to analyze exceptive phrases (ExcPs) as focus-marked constituents licensed or controlled by a sentential negation (Neg) that marks scope over the tensed sentence and the exception conjunction *illa* 'except' that specifies the left edge of the focused phrase implies or entails subtraction or exclusion from a contextually restricted domain of quantification. Rather than taking the in-situ focus-interpretation approach to EC (cf. Rooth 1985, 1992), we argue for a covert movement of ExcP to the designated pre-tensed position at semantics-syntax interface (cf. Wagner 2006, 2012) in order to capture the thought that focus-sensitive operators like *only* and its bipartite

counterpart Neg...Except quantify over propositions. Moreover, it will be demonstrated that *illa* alone can function as an emphatic focus operator in answers to polar questions and a mathematical subtraction in time-telling sentences.

### **Martijn van der Klis**

Utrecht Institute of Linguistics (UIL-OTS)

#### *Accounting for durations in West Germanic since-adverbials*

English *since* is regarded as a perfect-level adverb. Its complement modifies the left bound of the perfect time span (Iatridou et al., 2002). However, German *seit* allows durational phrases as its complement (Mary has slept for three hours vs. Marie hat seit drei Stunden geschlafen, see e.g. von Stechow (2002), Musan (2003), Schaden (2005)). Also, German *seit* is fine in the simple tenses (Ich warte seit drei Stunden auf dich). These observations question a cross-linguistic semantics of *since*-adverbials based on limiting the perfect time span.

We present more evidence for this thesis from Dutch *sinds*, that can take durational phrases as its complement, but in present tense is limited to atelic predicates. With activities (e.g. Ik jog sinds twee weken), this leads to a habitual reading. In the perfect, *sinds* with durational phrases seem ungrammatical, though with focus on the post-state they seem licensed (e.g. Zij hebben sinds twee weken gestaakt). In the talk, we will propose licensing conditions for *since*-duration-adverbials in West Germanic languages based on semantics of tense.

### **Martin Kroon, Sjef Barbiers & Stéphanie van der Pas**

Leiden University Centre for Linguistics (LUCL)

#### *A filter for syntactically comparable parallel sentences*

This study investigates methods and measures to filter out parallel sentence pairs that are syntactically too different to be used in comparative-syntactic research. We explore four filtering methods that use the sentence-length ratio, the Damerau-Levenshtein distance, the graph-edit distance between dependency parses, and sentence-vector similarity, and compare them to the Levenshtein distance on part-of-speech tags. For all approaches we experiment with ignoring specific functional material. We also experiment with tf-idf weighting in the sentence-vector approach and with including morphological features in the dependency-parses approach. Furthermore, we investigate whether combining filters, either in parallel or in sequence, will render better results. For the evaluation, we use a manually labelled dataset of parallel English-Dutch-German aligned sentences extracted from the Europarl corpus (Koehn 2005). Our preliminary results on English-Dutch sentence pairs suggest that the dependency-parse approach achieves as high results as the Levenshtein distance and we expect it to have a potential to be more robust in its performance between other language pairs.



**Bert Le Bruyn, Anja Goldschmidt, Martijn van der Klis, Henriëtte de Swart, Jos Tellings & Isabel Vis**

Utrecht Institute of Linguistics (UIL-OTS)

*The use of tense/aspect in dialogue: first investigations*

Research on tense and aspect abounds but is often limited to the sentence level or narrative discourse. Building in part on Nishiyama & Koenig (2010), we focus on tense/aspect in dialogue and zoom in on the alternation between the Perfect, the Simple Past and the Present. Our dataset is based on dialogues taken from the first Harry Potter novel and takes a cross-linguistic turn by including the translations into Dutch, German, French and Spanish. Methodology-wise we build on the Time in Translation methodology presented in van der Klis et al. (2017).

**Gijs Leenders**

Universiteit Utrecht

*Bewuste grammaticale taalvaardigheid: hoe evalueer je dat? Een grammaticale synthesesetaak*

In het voortgezet onderwijs is het grammaticale bewustzijn met de bijbehorende analytische vaardigheden op zichzelf komen te staan. Zowel in het vak Nederlands als bij de vreemde talen gaat het inzicht van leerlingen niet veel verder dan het, met behulp van ezelsbruggetjes, kunnen benoemen van een zinsdeel of woordsoort in daartoe gemanipuleerd materiaal. Wanneer we ons echter een koppeling met lees- en schrijfvaardigheid voorstellen, zouden leerlingen hun eigen taaluitingen en die van anderen leren analyseren gebaseerd op kennis van en intuïties over taal. Maar hoe evalueer je grammaticaal inzicht, begrip en toepassing?

Ik heb daartoe een aanpak ontwikkeld die ik tijdens deze lezing zal presenteren (de grammaticale synthesesetaak), waarin een tekst over een grammaticaal principe centraal staat. Leerlingen maken hier (tekst-)begrip vragen bij en markeren/verbeteren vervolgens de fouten in dit grammaticale principe in schrijfproducten van drie fictieve medeleerlingen. Ter afronding schrijven ze hen een brief met adviezen hoe de gemaakte fouten voorkomen kunnen worden. Tijdens de presentatie vraag ik feedback op deze onderzoeksopzet en geef ik inzicht in het vervoltraject.

**Sterre Leufkens**

Universiteit Utrecht

*Het benutten van taalkapitaal in het NT2-onderwijs: De webapp 'Moedertaal in NT2'*

NT2-docenten hebben gedetailleerde kennis van het Nederlands, maar weinig inzicht in andere talen. Dat is jammer: een NT2-docente die expliciete kennis heeft van andere talen die een leerder beheerst, kan beter anticiperen op T1-gerelateerde leerproblemen, en efficiënter gebruik maken van kennis die leerders al hebben. Op die manier kan de docente de taalvaardigheden van leerders ten volle benutten, zoals bijvoorbeeld bepleit in de handreiking 'Ruimte voor nieuwe talenten' (LPTN-schrijfgroep 2017).

Docenten zeggen zelf behoefte te hebben aan dergelijke taalkundige kennis, maar bestaande (contrastieve) grammatica's vereisen te veel technische kennis. Er zijn bovendien weinig didactische middelen beschikbaar. In dit kader is de webapp 'Moedertaal in NT2' ([www.MoedINT2.nl](http://www.MoedINT2.nl)) ontwikkeld, waarin taalkundige informatie over diverse talen toegankelijk wordt gemaakt. De app bevat ook lesmateriaal, ontwikkeld in samenwerking met onderwijsexperts.

In deze presentatie demonstreer ik de webapp en het lesmateriaal. Ik bespreek de didactische en wetenschappelijke doelen en vragen, en ga in op de feedback van de eerste groep gebruikers.

### **Jinmei Li, Alan Cienki & Fuyin Li**

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

#### *Event integration model---taking onset causation and extended causation as a case study*

As an emerging theory of semantic-syntactic interface, event integration has received much academic attention. However, the cognitive-semantic dimensions triggering event integration are often far from obvious, and another problem faced by researchers in this area is how to count the integrity degree of macro-events. This article presents a theoretical model of event integration, with the specification of the dimensions triggering the integration of events as the criteria to judge event integration conceptually. English and Mandarin are combined to explain the linguistic encoding of event integration from syntactic level. The model proposes that the compositionally derived macro-events involve different patterns of integration and different degrees of internal compactness and integrity, which are visualized by Space Time Cube. Based on this model, some potential research topics are proposed. This article is of great significance to investigating the conceptualization and linguistic representation of macro-events, the perception of causation and natural language processing.

### **Charlotte Lindenberg**

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, CLCG

#### *Moveless Merge*

In mainstream Minimalism, Merge is defined as a symmetric concatenation operation responsible for both structure building (External Merge) and displacement (Internal Merge). In Chomsky, Gallego & Ott (2017) Merge is specified as operating in a workspace where it can build multiple syntactic objects (trees) at the same time. As claimed previously (by e.g. Citko 2005 and de Vries 2009), but now more prominent in light of the workspace specification: this definition of Merge does not exclude multidominance structures. I argue that this is problematic for the definition of Merge, and that we, instead of adopting multidominance structures in our model, need to define a more restrictive version of the concatenation operation. Attaining a more restrictive version of Merge is possible, if we accept that displacement is not (contra recent work by Chomsky) one of the basic properties---therefore one of the main explananda---of human language. In this talk I illustrate and further discuss these claims and make a start with defining what this new version of Merge should look like.

### **Lynn S. Eekhof, Moniek M. Kuijpers, Myrthe Faber, Xin Gao, Marloes Mak, Emiel van den Hoven & Roel M. Willems**

Radboud Universiteit

#### *Lost in a story, detached from the words*

Successful reading goes beyond the coding and decoding of words. One important aspect of the pleasure of reading is being absorbed in a story. We investigated the relationship between basic eye movements during reading and the subjective aspects of the reading experience. Specifically, we

focused on how sensitivity to low-level lexical word characteristics—measured as the effect of these characteristics on gaze durations—was related to narrative absorption and appreciation. Leveraging a large data set consisting of three previous eye-tracking experiments in which participants (N = 171) read literary narratives, we established that, as expected, word frequency, age of acquisition, and orthographic neighborhood size of words influenced gaze durations. More importantly, we found that the degree of sensitivity to these word characteristics was negatively related to self-reported narrative absorption and appreciation. We speculate that readers whose reading behavior is less affected by word characteristics have more resources available to build a rich situation model or mental story world, and illustrate the importance of linking basic aspects of reading to subjective reading experiences.

### **Ora Matushansky**

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)

#### *Without prejudice*

Examples like (i) are ambiguous: under one reading the existence of a missing zipper is implied, while under the other, the bag has been zipper-less to begin with.

(i) a bag without a zipper

While at the first glance this problem can be solved by any mechanism accounting for the scope ambiguity of indefinites, such as QR or choice functions, the existence and the same ambiguity of examples like (ii) in Germanic and Romance makes such a solution untenable, since the complement of the caritive preposition is bare.

(ii) un sac sans fermeture-éclair

a bag without zipper

Assuming that it is impossible to have scope ambiguity within a lexical word (sans ‘without’), I will argue that the ambiguity of (i) and (ii) should be derived from two different ways in which kinds can function as arguments. I will then explore the consequences of this proposal for relational weak definites and for predicates like missing (Zimmermann 2010).

### **Marten van der Meulen**

Radboud Universiteit

#### *Een hele interessante zaak: flectie bij het intensiverende bijwoord in het Nederlands*

Bezie de volgende twee zinnen, die beide op Twitter zijn gevonden:

(1) Weer een heel mooie tentoonstelling in het Gemeentemuseum.

(2) Citroën heeft ook hele mooie modellen

Wat natuurlijk opvalt is dat in zin (1) het intensiverende bijwoord niet, maar in zin (2) wél verbogen is. Deze variatie bij heel/hele is vrij algemeen bekend, maar "de eigenschappen van het ‘illegaal’ verbogen bijwoord zijn niet of nauwelijks onderzocht" (Bennis & Hinskens 2014:138). Dit is des te

opvallender omdat intensiveerders als groep vrij veel aandacht hebben gekregen (zie het literatuuroverzicht in Ten Buuren et al te verschijnen).

In deze lezing bespreek ik het morfologisch gedrag van intensiveerders in het Nederlands. Gebruikmakend van het Corpus Gesproken Nederlands kijk ik in welke mate flectie voorkomt, en welke intensiveerders hier vatbaar voor zijn. Vervolgens zoom ik in op de meestvoorkomende casus, heel/hele. Hiervoor probeer ik de bestaande variatie te verklaren aan de hand van een aantal taalkundige factoren.

## **Chou Mo**

Utrecht Institute of Linguistics (UIL-OTS)

### *A Form-driven Cross-linguistic Study of European Tenses and Mandarin Aspects*

European languages have some tenses semantically similar but still different in uses (e.g. English simple present and French Présent). Mandarin is morphologically tenseless but rich in aspect. Exploring the common ground of European tenses and comparing it with Mandarin aspects will deepen our understanding of cross-linguistic temporal perception. This study extends the parallel corpus done by Time in Translation project (van der Klis et al. (2017)) from European languages (French, Spanish, German, Dutch and English) to Mandarin, comparing the annotated verbal forms in the French novel *L'Étranger* with their translated forms in the other five languages. The results show that certain tense forms in different European languages are often used for a particular context type, presenting a mapping from tense forms to context type. Terming the cross-linguistic tense forms as a tense tuple, the study researches seven major tense tuples in the corpus and clarifies the context types they are used for. Moreover, the study found that each Mandarin aspect form does show evident semantic similarity with specific tense tuple(s).

## **Gijs Mulder, Maria van de Groep, Helen de Hoop & Danai Psathas**

Centre for Language Studies (CLS)

### *I think or I believe: Evidential markers in Spanish*

Languages use the verbs of cognition think and believe in different ways to express inferential evidentiality and epistemic modality, especially in first person. For Dutch, De Hoop et al. (2018) found that both *ik denk* 'I think' and *ik geloof* 'I believe' are used as markers of inferential evidentiality, but that *gelooven* often gets an impressionistic meaning. Peninsular Spanish, on the other hand, shows a clear preference for (*yo*) *creo* 'I believe', with or without personal pronoun *yo* 'I', for epistemic, evidential and related functions (Mulder 2018).

In this paper we report on an experiment carried out with both native speakers and Dutch learners of Spanish to test the use of *creo que* 'I believe that' and *pienso que* 'I think that'. We found that the use of both verbs by Dutch learners reflect the differences between their Dutch counterparts. We also found considerable regional differences in the choice between *creo* and *pienso* by native speakers.

## **Jan Odijk**

Utrecht Institute of Linguistics (UIL-OTS)

### *Vorzetselvoorwerpen*

Het is niet eenvoudig in concrete gevallen voorzetselvoorwerpen te onderscheiden van andere PP-complementen. Zo wordt in Hij keek naar de stoel de naar-PP wel als een voorzetselvoorwerp geanalyseerd (bijv. e-Ans 20-6-2), hoewel het niet lijkt te voldoen aan twee belangrijke criteria voor voorzetsels in voorzetselvoorwerpen, nl. samen met het predicaat geïnterpreteerd, en niet vervangbaar (Vandeweghe 2011:88). Immers, naar kan wel degelijk vervangen worden door andere voorzetsels, vgl. Hij keek onder / achter / naast de stoel en het voorzetsel naar lijkt wel degelijk de juiste eigen semantiek in te brengen voor het aanduiden van de richting van de blik van de agens.

Ik presenteer een twintigtal configuraties en vergelijk kijken naar met locatieve, directionele, en predicatieve PP-complementen en meer canonieke gevallen van voorzetselvoorwerpen, en laat zien dat de naar-PP in kijken naar zich in deze configuraties exact gedraagt als typische voorzetselvoorwerpen en anders dan locatieve, directionele of predicatieve PP-complementen. Ik stel de set configuraties voor als een testbatterij om de aard van PP-complementen te bepalen.

## **Nantke Pecht**

Maastricht University

### *The pronominal paradigm in Cité Duits: Systematic patterns and variation*

The aim of this talk is to discuss variation in the use of personal pronouns by speakers of Cité Duits, a Dutch-German-Limburgian contact variety spoken in the former coalmining district of Eisden, Belgian-Limburg. While Cité Duits is regarded as an emic category by its speakers, no systematic analysis has been carried out yet to determine its linguistic character. Personal pronouns are especially well-suited for analysis because the behavior of pronominal forms in contexts of language contact informs about the stability of structural features. In this talk, I will be particularly concerned with three issues: (1) Frequency: What does the distribution of pronominal forms look like? (2) Internal properties: Do we encounter phonological or lexical variation for a given pronoun? (3) Position: To what extent is variation of a given pronoun interrelated with its position to the finite verb and complementizer? The analysis is based on data of spontaneous-like interactions (approx. 320 minutes) gathered by a method of sociolinguistic fieldwork in 2012/13/2015/16.

## **Joske Piepers & Ad Backus**

Centre for Language Studies (CLS), Radboud University – Tilburg University

### *She or it? On pronominal gender variation in Limburgian dialects*

Previous research suggests that various Limburgian dialects allow for gender variation in pronominal reference to female referents. That is, while men are categorically referred to with masculine pronouns, women may be referred to with feminine or neuter forms. This variation occurs with personal, possessive, and demonstrative pronouns. However, the phenomenon has not been studied systematically, so evidence is anecdotal, and the patterning of the variation remains unclear. We asked speakers of Limburgian to perform a story-telling task which was designed specifically to elicit

the use of pronominal forms for female referents. In this talk, we discuss preliminary findings of this study, and focus on the use of different pronominal forms in relation to semantic features of the referent.

### **Anne-France Pinget**

Utrecht Institute of Linguistics (UIL-OTS)

#### *Accent recognition in the Netherlands*

In this paper I present the first results of a large-scale study on accent recognition in the Netherlands. 1627 native speakers of Dutch listened to short extracts of telephone or real-life conversations from the Corpus Gesproken Nederlands and tried to identify the speakers' region of origin. The speakers were forty speakers of standard Dutch with a mild regional accent, coming from ten different regions in the Netherlands. The data were collected by means of a Limesurvey-based application linked with a geographical map provider (Google Map). I will discuss the effects of age, gender, geographical knowledge and region of origin on accent recognition.

### **Marjolein Poortvliet**

Universiteit van Amsterdam

#### *A CxG Approach to Dutch Copularization*

Construction Grammar (CxG, Goldberg 1995) has recently gained momentum as a new perspective on traditional issues in diachronic linguistics (Barddal et al 2015, Coussé et al 2018).

A construction that has received little attention in both the CxG literature and the grammaticalization literature, is the copular construction (i.e. SUBJ COPULAR ADJ). This is surprising, as the copular construction is highly frequent, qualifies as a construction in CxG as it has a meaning independent from the meaning of the copular verb, and has been shown to be the result of grammaticalization (or: copularization) from a lexical verb to a grammatical verb (Van Gelderen 2015, Diewald and Smirnova 2010, Poortvliet 2018).

In this talk, I demonstrate how copularization can be modelled in CxG, focusing on the critical syntagmatic context in which copularization occurs, based on the large amount of copular verbs in Dutch (> 40, Van Eynde et al 2014). From here, I make predictions on the creation of future copular constructions, which can be applied cross-linguistically.

### **Gertjan Postma**

Meertens Instituut

#### *Brazilian Pomeranian (BP) in the light of Low German (LG) dialectology*

In LG dialectology, it is customary to determine how MLG long ē (in Lübeck's superregional standard) is realized in modern dialects. MLG long ē is subdivided according its etymological origin: ē<sub>1</sub> = umlauted WGmc \*ā; ē<sub>2</sub> = WGmc \*ai; ē<sub>3</sub> = WGmc \*ei < umlauted WGmc \*ai; and finally ē<sub>4</sub> = WGmc \*eo/io. In modern dialects, there is always some conflation in the spellout of the four ē-vowels. On the other hand, all ē<sub>x</sub> vowels can stand alone and do so in minimally one dialect. Mostly ē<sub>2</sub> conflates with ē<sub>1</sub> or

$\bar{e}_4$ . In Pomeranian,  $\bar{e}_2$  is split and divided over  $\bar{e}_1$  and  $\bar{e}_4$  along mysterious lines. In this talk we provide a mechanism of this split. We argue that, upon the transition of OS to MLG, WGmc radical /ai/ was reinterpreted as either i-umlaut of radical /ā/ or a-umlaut of radical /ī/. This provides us with a new view on WGmc eo/io as an a-umlaut of /iu/, rather than /iu/ as an i-umlaut of eo/io, as traditional historical grammar assumes.

### **Menghui Shi, Yiya Chen & Maarten Mous**

Leiden University Centre for Linguistics (LUCL)

#### *Consonant and Tone Interaction in Shuangfeng Xiang Chinese: An acoustic and articulatory study*

This study aims to examine a long-standing debate on the consonant-tone interaction in Shuangfeng Xiang Chinese, namely is onset voicing contrast or vowel phonation contrast the primary contrast that induces the consonant-tone interaction? Based on three parameters (i.e.,  $f_0$ , voice onset time (VOT), and contact quotient (CQ)) measured from a large sample of speakers across two generations (i.e., old and young), our results show that neither onset voicing contrast nor vowel phonation contrast can sufficiently explain all data. Speakers may utilize multiple cues to signal the three-way laryngeal contrast of obstruents. One on-going sound change is that younger speakers tend to produce more comparable patterns of CQ after voiced and aspirated onsets which probably is due to the loss of phonetic voicing during the closure of the voiced stop onset.

### **Marjoleine Sloos, Andrea Ariza García, Eduard Drenth, Wilbert Heeringa & Jeroen van de Weijer**

Fryske Akademy

#### *The Boarnsterhim Corpus: a bilingual Frisian-Dutch sociolinguistics spoken language database*

We introduce the bilingual sociolinguistic spoken database “The Boarnsterhim Corpus”. This is a unique spoken language database of four generations of bilingual Frisian-Dutch speakers with two moments of recording: between 1982-1984 and between 2017-2019. During the first period, 87 speakers were recorded in the two languages. For the second period, currently under way, we aim for the same number of speakers. 24 speakers were recorded at both moments in time, enabling longitudinal studies into language change and comparisons of apparent time and real time change. A special feature of this corpus is that speakers of three (and in some cases four) generations of the same families are recorded.

The corpus will be POS-tagged and become available for research in 2019, embedded in CLARIAH. We will show how the corpus can be used for language variation and change studies from phonological, morphological, and syntactic perspectives, research into bilingualism, and even historiography. We highlight the first case study, showing the extremely rich phonetic variation of the suffix -/ən/, which has 36 variants.

### **Rik Smits**

#### *Dierentalen bestaan niet*

Ondanks dat de extreemste vormen van behaviorisme inmiddels veel van hun aantrekkingskracht verloren hebben, blijft de gedachte dat andere soorten dan de mens óók over taal beschikken en “dus”

alleen gradueel van de mens verschillen, onweerstaanbaar. Dit romantische idee verenigt serieuze ethologen als Frans de Waal met filosofisch bevoegen activisten als Eva Meijer (die zelfs politieke rechten voor dieren bepleit) en de dierenpartij. Wetenschapsjournalisten melden regelmatig met smaak dat uit publicaties zou blijken dat dolfijnen net als wij mensen namen hebben, dat walviszangen van een rijk geestesleven getuigen en dat olifanten elkaar op grote afstand verhalen vertellen. Martin Gaus doet de rest.

Als we echter wat beter kijken naar de kerneigenschappen van menselijke taal aan de ene kant en dierlijke communicatiesystemen aan de andere, blijkt dat ze niet alleen fundamenteel van elkaar verschillen, maar zelfs in vrijwel niets op elkaar lijken. De talige verwantschap die wij in dieren menen te ontwaren, is gezichtsbedrog dat voortkomt uit misverstanden over hoe taal en communicatie zich tot elkaar verhouden.

### **Luana Sorgini**

Utrecht Institute of Linguistics (UIL-OTS)

*The complementary distribution of Differential Object Marking and the auxiliary HAVE in Eastern Abruzzese: a unitary analysis.*

Eastern Abruzzese (EAb), an Italo-Romance variety spoken in Abruzzo (Italy), shows person-driven auxiliary system: the auxiliary is selected according to the person specification of the subject. The auxiliary BE is selected by 1st and 2nd person singular and plural subjects, the auxiliary HAVE is selected by 3rd person singular and plural subjects.

The same variety also exhibits Differential Object Marking (DOM) on 1st and 2nd person pronouns, but not on 3rd person pronouns and full DPs.

Strikingly, DOM and auxiliary HAVE selection are in complementary distribution in EAb. This might signal that they are the same underlying operation, namely they both result from the insertion of a preposition: within the VP in the case of DOM, within the vP in the case of HAVE.

Empirically, these two phenomena vary significantly within the whole Romance family and in the Italian group.

In this talk I will investigate whether DOM and auxiliary selection are the spell out of the same head, and the possibility of a unitary analysis for the Romance languages.

### **Sheean Spoel, Jelte van Boheemen & Jan Odijk**

Digital Humanities Lab, Universiteit Utrecht

*GrETEL 4: interactief analyseren van syntactische structuren*

GrETEL is een zoek- en analyseapplicatie voor Nederlandse syntactisch geannoteerde corpora. Een essentieel kenmerk ervan is dat je kan zoeken op basis van een voorbeeldzin ('query-by-example'), zodat onderzoekers het kunnen gebruiken zonder zelf een query te hoeven schrijven. Versie 4 van GrETEL (GrETEL 4) heeft interessante nieuwe features voor taalverwervingsonderzoek en voor onderzoek naar taalstoornissen: (1) opladen van een eigen tekst, in CHAT-formaat (en andere formaten), inclusief metadata, waarna de tekst automatisch ontleed wordt en beschikbaar gemaakt wordt om te doorzoeken; (2) analyse van zoekresultaten op basis van metadata-informatie en



elementen uit de query, door elementen te slepen naar een draaitabel; (3) Nederlandse CHAT-bestanden verrijken met MOR en GRA tiers, zodat bijv. KIDEVAL toegepast kan worden. We illustreren deze mogelijkheden aan de hand van een voorbeeldanalyse voor werkwoordsclusters in een Nederlands CHILDES corpus.

### **Rosalinde Stadt, Aafke Hulk & Petra Sleeman**

Amsterdam Center for Language and Communication (ACLC)

#### *L2 influence in L3 acquisition: The role of the L3*

In morphosyntactic L3A research, studies generally investigate L1 vs. L2 influence in L3-learning. Empirical evidence has been found for different scenarios including transfer from either the L1 or the L2. However, the research focus is generally on comparing L1/L2 influence in relation to one and the same L3.

With the present study, we investigate to what extent the L3 affects transfer. We compare previous data on L3 French (Stadt, Hulk & Sleeman, 2016, 2018a) to new data on L3 German while keeping the L1 (Dutch) and the L2 (English) constant. To detect transfer, we study whether intermediate L3-learners make Adv-V errors (based on the L2 English word order) in German, as they did in French. Data were collected in the same bilingual secondary school as in previous studies and gathered by means of a grammaticality judgment task and a gap-filling task. The results show that students use the English word order significantly more often in French than in German.

### **Charlotte Pastwa & Marie Steffens**

Universiteit Utrecht

#### *Authenticity in education: definition and discourse analysis of FFL textbooks*

Wat omvat authenticiteit in het kader van het onderwijzen/leren van een vreemde taal? Welke plaats wordt tegenwoordig gegeven aan authenticiteit in het onderwijs van het Frans in het voortgezet onderwijs in Nederland? Wat is de mening van Nederlandse docenten Frans over authenticiteit en lesmateriaal? In deze bijdrage worden deze vragen eerst behandeld door een korte geschiedenis te schetsen van het begrip authenticiteit op het gebied van onderwijs en door een overzicht te geven van de mogelijke definities, de rol, de implicaties, de voordelen en limieten ervan. Het belang van authenticiteit voor leraren wordt vervolgens gemeten door de resultaten van ons onderzoek naar FVT-leerkrachten in het voortgezet onderwijs in Nederland te presenteren. Onze taalkundige analyse van de geschreven documenten en bijbehorende activiteiten gepubliceerd in de schoolboeken *Grandes lignes* (5e editie) voor 4 VWO en 4 HAVO zal ons in staat stellen om het moeilijke evenwicht tussen authenticiteit en didactische aanpassing te benadrukken.

## **Szilvia Szita**

Leiden University

*They are all the same. So, why do we have so many of them? Synonyms in the framework of corpus analysis*

Research based on very large linguistic databases reveals valuable information about language in use. Corpora uncover the intuitive knowledge of native speakers and provide numerous authentic examples for almost any lexical item. A certain number of these items present difficulties for language learners as their function cannot be formalised in terms of sets of rules. Words with similar meanings typically belong to this category.

This paper presents the results of a study of two German synonyms, *nutzen* and *benutzen* (~ use, utilise). It is argued that the meanings of the two items can be identified without ambiguity by analysing the “units of meanings” (Sinclair 1991) that they are part of. The way the information about the words is presented, could be implemented in online dictionaries, glossaries and materials for second language acquisition.

### Selected references

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Sinclair J. 1991. *Corpus, concordance, collocation*. Oxford University Press.

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## **Jos Tellings**

Utrecht Institute of Linguistics (UIL-OTS)

*Exclusive emphatic reflexives as part-structure modifiers*

The standard analysis of emphatic reflexives (such as “zelf” in “Jan heeft het huis zelf gebouwd”) assumes that they are focused expressions of identity in all their uses (e.g. Gast 2006). This Focus Assumption is widely held in earlier literature, but on the basis of prosodic and semantic analysis I show that this assumption is unwarranted for some classes of emphatic reflexives. A second difficulty for the standard focus-semantic analysis is that some emphatic reflexives can be modified by gradable adverbs in various Germanic languages (cf. de Clerck & van der Kooij 2005). I propose an alternative analysis in which exclusive adverbial emphatic reflexives are modifiers that increase the level of agent involvement of the subject. This analysis classifies them together with part-structure modifiers such as ‘together’ and ‘alone’ (Moltmann 2004). More generally, this work shows that agentivity should be seen as a gradable phenomenon, and emphatic reflexives are one type of expression that interacts with the degree of agentivity of an event.

## **Silvia Terenghi**

Universiteit Utrecht

*(Partial) deictic incompatibility exists! Deictic Fission in Romance demonstrative-reinforcer constructions*

In this talk I propose a new approach to Romance demonstrative-reinforcer constructions (type: ce N-ci/là, celui-ci/là). The account is based on Distributed Morphology formal tools, combined with a binary-valued feature system for person, consisting of [ $\pm$ Author] and [ $\pm$ Participant]. Looking at data from Romance varieties (mainly to Italo-Romance ones), I argue that the cooccurrence patterns of demonstratives and reinforcers can be accounted for by a morphological (i.e. postsyntactic) operation: Fission. While deictic features are encoded together under only one node in the syntax (and interpreted as such at the interface with semantics), Fission scatters them over the demonstrative and the reinforcer. This approach provides formal means to account for the deictic compatibility constraint between the two forms, by making reference to their featural composition, which also explains apparent cases of incompatible features (Piedmontese, Messinese, Neapolitan). Moreover, a new approach to the category of reinforcers is put forward, aiming to overcome their problematic categorisation as DP-internal adverbs, and ultimately defining them as uncategorised locative roots.

## **Jan ten Thije**

Universiteit Utrecht

*Didactisch handelen in ‘the international classroom’*

Binnen de theorie over internationalisering wordt veelal een normatieve visie gehanteerd dat internationalisering in het curriculum geïntegreerd dient te worden, met het doel studenten op te leiden tot internationaal en intercultureel competente wereldburgers. De docent wordt binnen die visie beschouwd als actor die dat doel dient na te streven. Er is echter maar weinig bekend over het feitelijk interactie tussen docent en studenten. In deze lezing wordt verslag gedaan van onderzoek uitgevoerd Floor van Dalen (Master Interculturele Communicatie) naar het didactisch handelen van universitair docenten in de international classroom aan de Universiteit Utrecht. De uitkomst van dit onderzoek is een model van vier benaderingen van de international classroom die konden worden onderscheiden in het didactisch handelen van de docenten: de complexiteitsbenadering, de internationaliteitsbenadering, de diversiteitsbenadering en de uniformiteitsbenadering. Deze benaderingen zijn abstracte categorieën die elkaar niet onderling uitsluiten, maar binnen een situatie door één persoon gehanteerd kunnen worden. De vier benaderingen bieden inzicht in de manier waarop de docent zijn of haar didactisch handelen aanpast aan deze situationele kenmerken.

## **Elena Tribushinina & Pim Mak**

Universiteit Utrecht

*Why do bilingual children make transfer errors? Evidence from eye-tracking*

Bilingual children make transfer errors. A crucial question, however, is at what level transfer operates. One possibility is that crosslinguistic influence affects the representation of linguistic knowledge. Alternatively, errors might be due to the processing load associated with language production, i.e. bilinguals occasionally have trouble inhibiting the other language when they speak. In order to tease

the two possibilities apart, we should test the evidence from production studies against comprehension data.

This paper examines to what extent German-Russian bilingual children process additive connectives ('and', 'but') in their two languages in the same way as monolingual children. Production research has shown that German-Russian bilinguals make many transfer errors with these connectives (Tribushinina et al., 2017). However, evidence from an eye-tracking experiment has revealed that the processing behaviour in both languages of the bilingual children did not differ from that of their monolingual peers in each of the languages. This finding suggests that transfer errors are due to the processing load associated with language production rather than due to deviant representation.

### **Jacqueline van Kampen**

Utrecht Institute of Linguistics (UIL-OTS)

#### *Flemish complementizer clusters from the corpus 'Stemmen uit het Verleden'*

A large corpus of spontaneous spoken Flemish 'Stemmen uit het Verleden' is available at [www.dialectloket.be](http://www.dialectloket.be). The collection consists of 783 tape recordings, compiled between 1963-1976 at Ghent University. 319 recordings have been transcribed and scanned as PDF files. The corpus will be digitally transcribed and made accessible in the future (A. Breitbarth Ghent University).

In this talk, I will give an inventory of complementizer clusters in various Flemish dialects based on some 60 recordings. The data will be compared to the SAND data collection as analyzed in Craenenbroeck & Van Koppen (2018).

### **Cesko Voeten**

Leiden University Centre for Linguistics (LUCL)

#### *Using cluster analysis of random effects to investigate linguistic variation*

Dutch is currently undergoing a language change whereby the tense mid vowels /e:,ø:,o:/ are changing into diphthongs. What are the factors that determine whether an individual will acquire this change? The present study makes use of sociolinguistic differences between the Netherlands (where this change is on-going) and Belgium (where this change has not happened) to investigate this question. I report on production and perception differences in the vowel systems of a clear group of Netherlandic subjects, a clear group of Belgian subjects, and an unclear group of Belgians who have lived in the Netherlands for a long time (years to decades) -- some of these may have adapted to the Netherlandic vowel system, others may not. The 'successful' adapters are distinguished from the 'unsuccessful' adapters by empirically finding clusters in the predicted random effects of a naïve mixed-effects model. This approach works very well for the production data, but not for the perception data, puzzlingly enough. The main linguistic findings and the methodological implications will be discussed.

## **Jorrig Vogels & Josefin Lindgren**

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

### *The development of referring expression use in Swedish-speaking children from 4 to 7*

When telling a story, a speaker needs to maintain a mental model of the discourse in order to refer to the story characters using appropriate expressions. It remains unclear what such models look like in children, and how and when these develop. Maintaining and updating a mental model requires sufficient working-memory capacity and the ability to take the listener's perspective into account. Therefore, our hypothesis is that children's mental models are initially based on factors that are less cognitively demanding, such as animacy. We present a longitudinal study in which we followed the development of the use of referring expressions in elicited narratives from Swedish monolingual children between the ages of 4 and 7, and compared them to an adult control group. The results show that children, like adults, take into account if, when and how a character has been mentioned earlier when using referring expressions, but that they also rely heavily on animacy, leading to the production of pronouns in places where adults use a lexical NP.

## **Anna Volkova**

HSE, Moscow & Utrecht University

### *Reflexivity in Khanty*

Khanty (Uralic) allows pronominals to be locally bound. I contrast two varieties of Khanty spoken in the villages of Tegi and Kazym. Both varieties have two types of verbal agreement: obligatory subject agreement (SAgr) and optional object agreement (OAgr). In Tegi Khanty, a pronominal can be locally bound only if the verb carries OAgr; if the verb has only SAgr, local pronominal binding is illicit. In Kazym Khanty, the inter-speaker variation is high. Some speakers adhere to the pattern used in Tegi Khanty, others use one of the alternatives:

- a pronominal + SAgr expresses local binding, disjoint reading is unavailable (a pronominal + OAgr can take either a bound or a disjoint reading);

- a pronominal + OAgr expresses local binding, disjoint reading is unavailable (a pronominal + SAgr can take either reading);

- a pronominal + OAgr expresses disjoint reading, bound reading is unavailable (a pronominal + SAgr can take either reading).

I discuss how to address such variation and what other syntactic properties can co-vary between speakers.

## **Sanne van Vuuren & Markéta Bank**

Radboud Universiteit

### *Relative clauses in advanced EFL writing: a corpus-based study of the influence of a first language*

This study explores whether traces of linguistic divergence in the use of relative clauses (RCs) can be found in English learner language. RCs have been subject to considerable research on language acquisition. They are structurally complex and prevalent within and across languages, making them

an interesting object of study. However, little non-elicited research has been conducted on second language acquisition of RCs. This study explores the use of RC constructions in the International Corpus of Learner English (ICLE) by highly proficient Dutch and Czech EFL learners.

Interlanguage phenomena are revealed by quantitative contrastive interlanguage analysis of both nonnative varieties and L1 English as a reference (L1 vs. L2). Furthermore, the typologically different L1 backgrounds of the learners form a perfect testing environment to investigate whether interlanguage phenomena can be attributed to interference from an L1 or if they are developmental in nature (L2 vs. L2). The results reveal instances of quantitatively divergent interlanguage phenomena in the nonnative corpora characterized by an interplay between L1 transfer and developmental factors.

### **Joanna Wall**

Utrecht University & the Meertens Institute

#### *Ellipsis in Dutch perfect passives: a worthy wheel for reinvention?*

Modern Standard Dutch displays an apparent binary passive auxiliary system: *worden* 'become' appears in imperfects (e.g. *Het boek wordt gelezen*), whilst *zijn* 'be' appears in perfects (e.g. *Het boek is gelezen*). This presents a notable contrast with related modern West Germanic varieties like German, English, Dutch dialects (Barbiers et al. 2008) which all have two auxiliaries in perfect passives (e.g. *Het boek is gelezen geworden*). According to an old hypothesis (e.g. Brill 1846), modern Standard Dutch perfect passives in fact also involve a second, elided auxiliary. However, van der Wal (1986, 1988) argues that the historical data precludes this hypothesis: whilst attested in older stages of Dutch, the two auxiliary form is pre-dated by its single auxiliary counterpart. In this talk, I argue that the old hypothesis can in fact be upheld. More specifically, focusing on the status quo in Early Modern Dutch, I argue for elision as a spell-out constraint and propose that the historical data can be interpreted according to an alternative diachronic scenario.

### **Hongyan Wang, Vincent J. Van Heuven & Jeroen van de Weijer**

Shenzhen University

#### *The contribution of vowels, consonants and tones toward intelligibility in degraded speech: Comparing Mandarin and Cantonese*

This study aims to establish the relative importance of segmental and word-prosodic properties for the intelligibility of spoken Mandarin and Cantonese, in degraded speech. Previous research shows that, in normal-quality speech, word prosody is normally redundant related to segmental properties so that word recognition does not crucially depend on prosody. Here we test the relative contributions of (i) vowel quality; (ii) consonant realisation and (iii) tone, toward comprehension in poorer quality speech.

## **Annika van Wijk<sup>1</sup>, Mieke Slim<sup>2</sup>, Jack Hoeksema<sup>1</sup> & Angeliek van Hout<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, <sup>2</sup>Universiteit Gent

### *Acquisition of Negated Disjunction in Dutch*

Sentences with negation and disjunction allow two different scope relations (NEG>OR, OR>NEG). Adults prefer different interpretations across languages. In English and German, sentences like 'The bear did not eat the carrot or the bell pepper' have a conjunctive reading (neither vegetable is eaten), whereas in languages like Japanese and Italian, such sentences have a disjunctive reading (only one vegetable is eaten, not both). How do children discover which type of language they are acquiring? There is support for the Semantic Subset Principle (Crain et al., 1994), which predicts that all learners initially posit a 'neither' interpretation (Geçkin, 2015; Goro & Akiba, 2004; Pagliarini et al., 2018). Extending this line of research to Dutch, we tested the interpretation of negated sentences with 'of' ('or') by Dutch adults (N=60) and children (N=60, age range 4;0-6;6), comparing sentence negation 'niet' ('not') and nominal negation 'geen' ('no').

## **Chi Ho Wong, Eric Reuland & Martin Everaert**

Utrecht Institute of Linguistics (UIL-OTS)

### *Binding in Clausal Complements of Mandarin Zi-Verbs*

Mandarin zi-ji is complex, consisting of a verbal prefix zi- and a defective pronominal -ji (Wong 2017, Liu 2016). Zi-ji can be locally and non-locally bound.

Zi- is a reflexivizing operator on predicates, bundling their thematic roles (Reinhart&Siloni 2005, Dimitriadis&Everaert 2014).

We discuss a class of zi-verbs allowing fully expanded clausal complements containing anaphors and pronominals. Interestingly, an occurrence of zi-ji, in the domain of zi-verb must be bound the subject of the latter (unless blocking applies):

(1) Zhangsan<sub>1</sub> shuo Lisi<sub>2</sub> zi-ren Lisa<sub>3</sub> xihuan ziji\*<sub>1/2/\*3</sub>

Zhangsan says Lisi REFL-think Lisa like self

The complements of non-zi verbs lack such a restriction. A pronominal ta in the position of zi-ji, also obligatorily takes the subject of the zi-V as its antecedent. This pattern will be explained using the reflexivizing property of zi coupled with the approaches to binding in Reuland (2011) and Giblin (2016).

References and sources:

Selected References:

Giblin 2016. Agreement Restrictions in Mandarin Long-distance Binding. Diss-MIT.

Liu 2016. Chinese zi: Linking Reflexivization and Binding, MAtesis-Utrecht

Reinhart&Siloni 2005. The lexicon-syntax parameter: LI-36.3

## **Ton van der Wouden & Ad Foolen**

Meertens Instituut – Radboud Universiteit

### *Partikels in de aanloop*

Traditioneel wordt aangenomen dat het Nederlands vóór de eerste zinsplaats één extra positie heeft. In deze “aanloop” vinden we links-gedislokeerde zinsdelen, discourse-partikels enz.:

Die man<sub>1</sub>, die<sub>1</sub> mag ik niet

Hé nu komt de aap uit de mouw

Deze mogelijkheden sluiten elkaar niet uit: kortom dat samenvattingen markeert, kan zonder verschil in betekenis links én rechts van een links-gedislokeerd zinsdeel voorkomen:

Die man<sub>1</sub>, kortom, die<sub>1</sub> mag ik niet

Kortom, die man<sub>1</sub>, die<sub>1</sub> mag ik niet

Het partikel *hè* daarentegen kondigt een emotioneel geladen uiting aan vóór een links-gedislokeerd zinsdeel, maar vraagt om instemming als het erna komt:

Hè, die man<sub>1</sub>, die<sub>1</sub> mag ik niet

Die man<sub>1</sub>, *hè*, die<sub>1</sub> mag ik niet

Zelfs drie items blijken mogelijk:

Nou die Silvia *hè* die heeft hier ook nog gewerkt

In vervolg op de studie Van der Wouden & Foolen (2015) over de rechterperiferie zullen we de plaatsingsmogelijkheden van partikels gebruiken om een beter beeld te krijgen van de linkerperiferie van de Nederlandse hoofdzin, en van de relatie tussen positie en interpretatie van partikels.



## (Shortlisted) candidates AVT/Anéla Dissertation Prize

Tessel Boerma "Profiles and paths. Effects of language impairment and bilingualism on children's linguistic and cognitive development".

Evelyn Bosma "Bilingualism and cognition: the acquisition of Frisian and Dutch".

Anja Goldschmidt "Hitting playfully but hard: Conceptual effects of verb-adverb modification in the domain of force".

## Candidates LOT Popularization Prize

*De Woordenfabriek*. Actief aan de slag met taalwetenschap voor leerlingen in de onderbouw van het voortgezet onderwijs - Henriëtte Raudszus, Evelien Mulder en Joep van der Graaf

*Prentenboeken zonder tekst: een activiteit om voorlezen in (meertalige) gezinnen te stimuleren* - Annegien Langeloo (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen) & Claire Goriot (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

*Projectplan Website voor scholieren: Taalkundig onderzoek, wat is dat en hoe doe je dat?* - Kristel Doreleijers, Mathilde Jansen, Nicoline van der Sijs

*Taal in het theater*. Sybren Spit & Linda Drijvers

## Navigating in Utrecht

The indications below have been compiled under the assumption that most participants are comfortable walking about 1 km (or 2 km if you're walking from the station to the Maliehotel). If you need special assistance, please contact Bert ([b.s.w.lebruyne@uu.nl](mailto:b.s.w.lebruyne@uu.nl)).

Google maps/Apple maps work quite well. We consequently focus on the things they're not particularly good at: telling you how to leave the station and warning you about buildings you cannot enter from the street side.

### Leaving the station

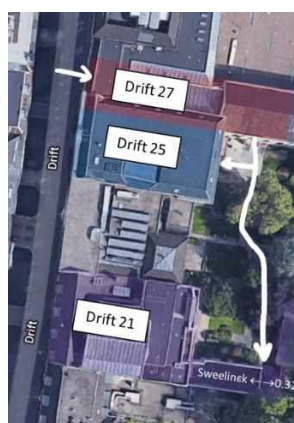
Perhaps the most important challenge when arriving in Utrecht is to find the exit of the station. In the explanation below, we assume you're either heading for the conference venues or a ho(s)tel in the city centre. If you're staying at the NH hotel in the station neighbourhood or the Park Plaza, you'll want to leave the station at the exit that is opposite the one we're indicating below. The description will however also be useful to you given that the trajectory we're describing below is probably the one you'll be following to go to the conference venues. All venues and ho(s)tels are within walking distance.

Here's the guide of how to leave the station. Note that rather than using street names we use shop names as the station is separated from the city centre by a labyrinthic shopping mall that will remain under construction until 2020:

The station has several exits. You want to choose the one that is located on the City Centre side. The easiest way to decide is to look at the shops: it's the exit closest to 'Broodzaak' (a bakery-like shop) and 'Leonidas' (a chocolates shop). Once you are past the small gates, take a left and leave the building. Cross the square to enter a building complex called 'Hoog Catharijne'. The entrance of the complex is squeezed between 'Douglas' (a perfume shop) and JD (a sneaker shop). At the entrance, head left and then right passing by 'G-star' on your left and 'Inglot' on your right. Go straight ahead and take the first escalator down (the escalator is located between 'Sissy-Boy' on the left and 'WE' on the right). Once downstairs, continue straight, heading for the exit ahead (you can ignore the one on your left). You'll be passing by shops like 'The burger federation' (on your left), 'Yves Rocher' (on your right), 'T-mobile' (on your left), 'Rituals' (on your right), and 'Zara' (on your left). Once you're outside you can congratulate yourself on having survived the first and most important challenge of navigating in Utrecht.

### Important note about the venues in Drift 21 and 25

The entrance of Drift 21, 23 and 25 is through the garden of the University Library located on in Drift 27, cf. the picture below.



## Relevant information for presenters

### Allotted time

All talks are 25 (20/5) minutes, each time slot also comes with 5 minutes to change to another room.

### Computers

All rooms are equipped with a computer (with standard software) and audio equipment. All rooms also offer multiple ways of hooking up your own laptop (VGA, HDMI, Mini Display Port).

### Handouts

We will have about 140 people coming for the DALD but making predictions about how many handouts you would need is difficult if not impossible to predict due to the fact that we have 8 parallel sessions.

## Programma Grote Taaldag, 2 februari 2019

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

9.30-10.30 **Keynote lezing: Martin Haspelmath "Towards an IPA for morphosyntax"**

zaal (Drift 25) tijd	0.02	0.03	1.01	1.02	1.05	2.03	2.04	2.06	3.01
	syn/sem	syn/sem	syn/sem	syn	morf	fon	acq	applied	var
10.45 - 11.10	Hollebrandse <i>A Third Form of Recursion: the shopping list</i>	Matushansky <i>Without prejudice</i>	van der Klis <i>Accounting for durations in West Germanic since-adverbials</i>	Odiijk <i>Voorzetselvoorwerpen</i>	Hamans <i>Blends as an intermediate morphological category</i>	Gussenhoven & van de Ven <i>Mandarin interrogative intonation is paralinguistic</i>	Szita <i>They are all the same. So, why do we have so many of them? Synonyms in the framework of corpus analysis</i>	Groff <i>Language as problem: Educational discourses and language policy in The Hague</i>	Pecht <i>The pronominal paradigm in Cité Duits: Systematic patterns and variation</i>
11.15 - 11.40	Wong et al. <i>Binding in Clausal Complements of Mandarin Zi-Verbs</i>	Khalaily <i>The exceptive construction in Palestinian Arabic</i>	Hogeweg <i>Psycholinguistic and semantic approaches of color adjectives</i>	Hartmann & Heycock <i>Restrictions on "Low" Person agreement in Dutch Copular Constructions</i>	De Clercq & Vanden Wyngaerd <i>On the productivity of unproductive morphology</i>	Wang et al. <i>The contribution of vowels, consonants and tones toward intelligibility in degraded speech: Comparing Mandarin and Cantonese</i>	Vogels & Lindgren <i>The development of referring expression use in Swedish-speaking children from 4 to 7</i>	Edwards <i>It hurts my ears: Language-ideological perceptions of English in the Netherlands</i>	Pinget <i>Accent recognition in the Netherlands</i>
11.45 - 12.15	Mulder et al. <i>I think or I believe: Evidential markers in Spanish</i>	Faber & Schoenmakers <i>The status of Benefactives on the adjunct-argument continuum</i>	van Buuren <i>A phonetician's note on rhythm in Shakespeare</i>	van Kampen <i>Flemish complementizer clusters from the corpus 'Stemmen uit het Verleden'</i>	Hoekstra & Sloos <i>Secondary activation promotes type frequency. On a suffix characterising a subset of irregular past participles in English and Dutch</i>	Shi et al. <i>Consonant and Tone Interaction in Shuangfeng Xiang Chinese: An acoustic and articulatory study</i>	Boonen et al. <i>Verstaanbaarheid van spontane spraak bij normaalhorende kinderen en kinderen met een gehoorverlies</i>	ten Thije <i>Didactisch handelen in "the international classroom"</i>	Voeten <i>Using cluster analysis of random effects to investigate linguistic variation</i>

12.15 - 13.15 **Lunchbuffet** (Drift 21, Atrium)  
**AVT Jaarvergadering** (12.30-13.15 in de Sweelinckzaal)

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

zaal (Drift 25) tijd	0.02	0.03	1.01	1.02	1.05	2.03	2.04	2.06	3.01
	syn/sem	syn/sem	syn/sem	syn	morf	fon	acq	corpora en acq	animals
14.15 - 14.40	Dreschler <i>"Uw fietsenstalling verbeterd": New middles in Dutch?</i>	Bonnema et al. <i>Does reported speech elicit perspective shifts in the interpretation of spatial prepositions?</i>	Mo <i>A Form-driven Cross-linguistic Study of European Tenses and Mandarin Aspects</i>	Kartono et al. <i>Introducing Diri: Is It an Argument or Something Else?</i>	van der Meulen <i>Een hele interessante zaak: flectie bij het intensiverende bijwoord in het Nederlands</i>	Botma et al. <i>Aspiration, lenition, and contrast: Phrase-medial bilabial stops in Danish</i>	Tribushinina & Mak <i>Why do bilingual children make transfer errors? Evidence from eye-tracking</i>	Spoel et al. <i>GrETEL 4: interactief analyseren van syntactische structuren</i>	Cornips <i>Interspecies communication: how do cows and farmers communicate?</i>
14.45 - 15.10	Poortvliet <i>A CxG Approach to Dutch Copularization</i>	Piepers & Backus <i>She or it? On pronominal gender variation in Limburgian dialects</i>	Li et al. <i>Event integration model--taking onset causation and extended causation as a case study</i>	Sorgini <i>The complementary distribution of Differential Object Marking and the auxiliary HAVE in Eastern Abruzzese: a unitary analysis.</i>	Audring <i>Gestalt effects in morphology</i>	Postma <i>Brazilian Pomeranian (BP) in the light of Low German (LG) dialectology</i>	Stadt et al. <i>L2 influence in L3 acquisition: The role of the L3</i>	Sloos et al. <i>The Boarnsterhim Corpus: a bilingual Frisian-Dutch sociolinguistics spoken language database</i>	Smits <i>Dierentalen bestaan niet</i>

15.10-15.40 **Koffie/thee** (Drift 21, Atrium)

zaal (Drift 25) tijd	0.02	0.03	1.01	1.02	1.05	2.03	2.04	2.06	3.01
	syn/sem	syn/sem	syn/sem	syn	syn/morf	div	acq	applied	var/syn
15.45 - 16.10	van Wijk et al. <i>Acquisition of Negated Disjunction in Dutch</i>	de Boer <i>Van achteren: een studie over diachrone verschuivingen</i>	de Hoop & Janssen <i>On the "not necessarily more than half"-meaning of 'most' in Dutch</i>	Kroon et al. <i>A filter for syntactically comparable parallel sentences</i>	Volkova <i>Reflexivity in Khanty</i>	Bloothoofd & Onland <i>De roepnamen van Nederland</i>	Vuuren & Bank <i>Relative clauses in advanced EFL writing: a corpus-based study of the influence of a first language</i>	Eekhof et al. <i>Lost in a story, detached from the words</i>	van Alem <i>Position-dependent agreement in Dutch dialects as a result of Defective Probes</i>
16.15 - 16.40	van der Wouden & Foolen <i>Partikels in de aanloop</i>	Bogaards <i>Van gevangen zitten tot geschreven staan: Houdingswerkwoorden met een voltooid deelwoord als complement</i>	Tellings <i>Exclusive emphatic reflexives as part-structure modifiers</i>	Huijbregts <i>Identifying copies and repetitions</i>	Terenghi <i>(Partial) deictic incompatibility exists! Deictic Fission in Romance demonstrative-reinforcer constructions</i>	Doreleijers & van der Sijs <i>Vertrokken Nederlands</i>	de Boer & Heeren <i>Pauzemarkers in L2-Engels: L1 transfer of aangeleerd?</i>	Bogaards-Hazenberg et al. <i>Text-structure instruction in grades 4 to 6: an intervention study</i>	Gunkel & Hartmann <i>Prepositional object clauses from a cross-linguistic perspective</i>
16.45 - 17.10	Blaauwendraad-Kalle <i>Efficient communication across interfaces: Feature-Based Verification</i>	Hoeksema & vd Wouden <i>Goed en wel</i>	Beliën <i>Two types of intransitive verbs? Questioning the Unaccusative Hypothesis for Dutch</i>	Lindenbergh <i>Moveless Merge</i>	Le Bruyn et al. <i>The use of tense/aspect in dialogue: first investigations</i>	Leufkens <i>Het benutten van taalkapitaal in het NT2-onderwijs: De webapp 'Moedertaal in NT2'</i>	Pastwa & Steffens <i>Authenticiteit in het onderwijs: definitie en analyse van FVT-methoden</i>	Leenders <i>Bewuste grammaticale taalvaardigheid: hoe evalueer je dat? Een grammaticale synthesesetaak</i>	Wall <i>Ellipsis in Dutch perfect passives: a worthy wheel for reinvention?</i>

17.15 - **Borrel en Taalgala**, met uitreiking AVT/ANÉLA dissertatieprijs en uitreiking LOT populariseringsprijs (Drift 21, Atrium)

### (Shortlisted) kandidaten AVT/Anéla Dissertatieprijs

Tessel Boerma "Profiles and paths. Effects of language impairment and bilingualism on children's linguistic and cognitive development".

Evelyn Bosma "Bilingualism and cognition: the acquisition of Frisian and Dutch".

Anja Goldschmidt "Hitting playfully but hard: Conceptual effects of verb-adverb modification in the domain of force".

### Kandidaten LOT Populariseringsprijs

*De Woordenfabriek*. Actief aan de slag met taalwetenschap voor leerlingen in de onderbouw van het voortgezet onderwijs - Henriëtte Raudszus, Evelien Mulder en Joep van der Graaf

*Prentenboeken zonder tekst: een activiteit om voorlezen in (meertalige) gezinnen te stimuleren* - Annegien Langeloo (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen) & Claire Goriot (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

*Projectplan Website voor scholieren: Taalkundig onderzoek, wat is dat en hoe doe je dat?* - Kristel Doreleijers, Mathilde Jansen, Noline van der Sijs

*Taal in het theater*. Sybren Spit & Linda Drijvers

### Internet

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