45. JAHRESTAGUNG
der Deutschen Gesellschaft
für Sprachwissenschaft (DGfS)

Sprachliche Kreativität und Routine

7. – 10. MÄRZ 2023
Universität zu Köln

45th ANNUAL CONFERENCE
of the German Linguistic Society (DGfS)

Linguistic Creativity and Routine

7 – 10 MARCH 2023
University of Cologne

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Mit dem Rahmenthema der 45. Jahrestagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Sprachwissenschaft an der Universität zu Köln, **Sprachliche Kreativität und Routine**, möchten wir das Kommunikationssystem Sprache unter dem Blickwinkel des Zusammenspiels dieser beiden Kräfte beleuchten. Das kognitive und soziale System Sprache ist einerseits hochflexibel und anpassbar. Andererseits baut es auf Konventionen, Normen und Regeln, ohne die eine erfolgreiche Kommunikation nicht möglich ist.

Gesprächsbeteiligte dürfen und müssen kreativ sein, um ihre kommunikativen Ziele effizient zu erreichen. Gleichzeitig müssen sie Routinen anwenden, um einander zu verstehen. Dabei kann Kreativität die Grenzen von Routinen ausloten, Routinen missachten, Routinen – beispielsweise sprachhistorisch – verändern. Routinen ihrerseits stützen Kreativität und können sie herausfordern, beispielsweise, wenn sie unscharfe Grenzen haben oder zu haben scheinen.

Das Zusammenspiel von sprachlicher Kreativität und Routine kann den Erfolg von Kommunikation begünstigen aber auch gefährden. Der zweite Aspekt stellt eine interessante, weniger beachtete Perspektive in der Untersuchung von Sprache dar, die wir ausschöpfen wollen. Zentrale Fragen, die sich hier auftun, sind einerseits, welche Aspekte des Zusammenspiels von Kreativität und Routine Probleme in der Kommunikation verursachen bzw. verursachen können, und andererseits, welche Ressourcen und Strategien angewendet werden, um Probleme aus dem Weg zu räumen. Beide Fragenkomplexe – Problementstehung und Problemlösung – haben individuenspezifische, sprachgemeinschaftsspezifische und kulturelle Komponenten. Beispielsweise können je nach individuellen Fähigkeiten und Präferenzen kreative Abweichungen oder Erweiterungen von Routinen unterschiedlich wahrgenommen oder toleriert werden. Auch Problemlösungen können sich individuell, zum Beispiel in Abhängigkeit von kognitiven Ressourcen oder in Abhängigkeit von (mehr-)sprachigen Hintergründen unterscheiden.

Auf der 45. Jahrestagung der DGfS werden wir uns intensiv mit dem Zusammenspiel von sprachlicher Kreativität und Routine befassen. Das Thema bietet die Möglichkeit, Sprache in einem weiten Spektrum von unter anderem sprachsystemischen, kognitiven und sozialen Aspekten im Hinblick auf erfolgreiche und auch nicht erfolgreiche Kommunikation intensiv zu diskutieren. Dieses und weitere hochaktuelle Themen der Sprachwissenschaft werden in insgesamt 16 Arbeitsgruppen diskutiert.

With the topic of the 45th Annual Conference of the German Linguistic Society at the University of Cologne, ***Linguistic Creativity and Routine****, we would like to shed light on the communication system language from the perspective of the interplay of these two forces. On the one hand, the cognitive and social system of language is highly flexible and adaptable. On the other hand, it is based on conventions, norms and rules, without which successful communication is not possible.*

Interlocutors may and must be creative in order to achieve their communicative goals efficiently. At the same time, they must use routines to understand each other. Creativity can test the limits of routines, disregard routines, and change routines, for example during historical language change. Routines support creativity and can challenge it, for example, when they have or appear to have fuzzy boundaries.

The interplay of linguistic creativity and linguistic routines can favour but also endanger the success of communication. The second aspect represents an interesting, less considered perspective in the study of language that we want to explore. Central questions arising here are, on the one hand, which aspects of the interplay between creativity and routine cause or can cause problems in communication, and, on the other hand, which resources and strategies are used to overcome problems. Both sets of questions – problem creation and problem solving – have individual-specific, language community-specific, and cultural components. For instance, creative deviations from or extensions of routines may be perceived or tolerated differently depending on individual abilities and preferences. Problem solving may also differ individually, for example, depending on cognitive resources or on (multi-)linguistic backgrounds.

At the 45th Annual Meeting of the German Linguistic Society we will focus on the interplay between linguistic creativity and routine. The topic offers the opportunity to intensively discuss language in a broad spectrum of, among others, linguistic-systemic, cognitive and social aspects with regard to successful and also unsuccessful communication. The 16 workshops at the meeting will address this topic but also other cutting-edge research topics in linguistics.

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VERHALTENSKODEX | *CODE OF CONDUCT*

45. Jahrestagung
der Deutschen Gesellschaft
für Sprachwissenschaft (DGfS)

7. – 10. März 2023
Universität zu Köln

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7. – 10 March 2023
University of Cologne

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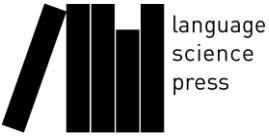
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Teil I

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Part I

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45. Jahrestagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Sprachwissenschaft (DGfS)
»Sprachliche Kreativität und Routine« |
45th Annual Conference of the German Linguistic Society (DGfS)
»Linguistic Creativity and Routine«

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Tagungsort | *Venue*

Universität zu Köln, Zentralcampus
Albertus-Magnus-Platz, 50931 Köln

Hörsaalgebäude & Seminargebäude
Universitätsstraße 35 & 37, 50931 Köln

Tagungsbüro | *Conference office*

Öffnungszeiten & Ort | *Opening hours & location*:
(*Anmeldung | *Registration)*

*DI	*TUE*,	07.03.,	08:30-17:00, Tagungsraum, Seminargebäude
*MI	*WED*,	08.03.,	08:00-09:00, Foyer	*Lobby*, Hörsaalgebäude
MI	*WED*,	08.03.,	08:00-18:15, Hörsaal G, Hörsaalgebäude
DO	*THU*,	09.03.,	08:30-18:30, Hörsaal G, Hörsaalgebäude
FR	*FRI*,	10.03.,	08:30-15:00, Hörsaal G, Hörsaalgebäude

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Wenn Sie ihren Rechnungsbetrag **nach dem 20. Februar 2023** überweisen, bitten wir Sie, bei der Registrierung vor Ort einen Überweisungsbeleg Ihrer Bank vorzulegen.

Sollten Sie sich erst sehr kurzfristig entscheiden, unsere Tagung zu besuchen, haben Sie vor Ort die Möglichkeit, Ihren Tagungsbeitrag in bar zu bezahlen. Diese Option möchten wir außerdem besonders Personen aus nicht-europäischen Staaten anbieten, für die durch eine Überweisung erhebliche Mehrkosten entstehen würden.

Payment is made by bank transfer. As soon as you have registered, you will receive a registration confirmation by e-mail. After your registration has been processed, you will be sent an invoice in PDF format with all the payment details.

*If you pay by bank transfer **after February 20, 2023**, we ask you to present a bank transfer slip from your bank on site.*

If you decide to attend our conference at very short notice, you will have the option to pay the conference fee in cash on site. We also offer on-site payment in cash to persons from non-European countries for whom a bank transfer would result in considerable additional costs.

Geldautomaten | *Cash points*

Sparkasse KölnBonn:
2 x Philosophikum, Universitätsstraße 41, 50931 Köln
1 x Mensa | *Main cafeteria*, Zülpicher Straße 70, 50937 Köln

Taxi | *Cab*

TAXI RUF Köln	+49 (0) 221 2882
TaxiCologne	+49 (0) 172 522 54 54
taxi17 Köln	+49 (0) 221 170000

Kopieren und Drucken | *Copy and print*

M & S Druckhaus GmbH, Kerpener Straße 1, 50937 Köln
Green Copy Köln, Zülpicher Straße 58, 50674 Köln

Kinderbetreuung | *Childcare*

Falls es Ihnen als Eltern nicht möglich sein sollte, eine geeignete Betreuung für Ihre Kinder zu organisieren, bieten wir Ihnen die Möglichkeit, die professionelle Betreuung der Universität zu Köln in Anspruch zu nehmen. Für unsere Planung bitten wir Sie, sich **bis zum 31.01.2023** für die Kinderbetreuung anzumelden. Bitte informieren Sie uns darüber hinaus per E-Mail an **DGfS-2023@uni-koeln.de**.

If it is not possible for you as parents to organize suitable care for your children, we would like to offer you to make use of the professional care provided by the University of Cologne. For our planning purposes, we ask that you register for childcare ***by January 31, 2023****. Please also inform us by e-mail to* **DGfS-2023@uni-koeln.de**.

Barrierefreiheit | *Accessibility*

Eingänge und Toiletten am Tagungsort | *Entrances and toilets at the venue*:

https://inklusion.uni-koeln.de/tipps__informationen/barrierefreiheit/index_ger.html

Das **Hörsaalgebäude** und das **Seminargebäude** sind barrierefrei. Sie verfügen über einen Fahrstuhl sowie Türen mit Tastöffner.

Auftaktabend in Zum Alten Brauhaus: Das Restaurant ist barrierefrei (es gibt jedoch kein Geländer in der WC-Kabine).

Geselliger Abend im Haus Unkelbach: Leider ist das Brauhaus nicht barrierefrei. Am Eingang sind wenige Stufen. Die WCs befinden sich im Keller (nur über eine Treppe erreichbar).

Empfang im Historischen Rathaus: Das Gebäude ist barrierefrei. Es gibt einen Fahrstuhl, bei dem der Zielstockwerkknopf während der gesamten Fahrt gedrückt werden muss.

The **Hörsaalgebäude** *and the* **Seminargebäude** *are accessible for wheelchairs. There is a lift. The doors can be opened with a push button.*

Warm-up *in Zum Alten Brauhaus: The restaurant is accessible for wheelchairs (but there is no handrail in the toilet cubicles).*

Conference dinner *in Haus Unkelbach: Unfortunately, the restaurant is not well-suited for wheelchair users. There are a few steps at the entrance. The toilets are in the basement and can only be reached via stairs.*

***Reception at the Historic City Hall**: The city hall is is accessible for wheelchairs. There is a lift. To operate it, the button with the desired floor has to be pressed during the entire lift journey.*

Gebärdensprachdolmetschen | *Sign language interpreting*

Plenarvorträge | *Plenary Talks*

AG 4 | *Workshop 4 Creativity and routine in linguistic feedback*

Empfang im Historischen Rathaus | *Reception at the Historic City Hall*

ANREISE | *ARRIVAL*

Die Jahrestagung findet auf dem Zentralcampus der Universität zu Köln statt. | *The Annual Conference will be held on the Central Campus of the University of Cologne.*

Universität zu Köln, Albertus-Magnus-Platz, 50931 Köln

Ausführliche Informationen zur Anreise | *Detailed information about the arrival*

https://portal.uni-koeln.de/universitaet/anreise-lageplaene-kontakt

Anreise mit dem ÖPNV | *Arrival by public transport*

Zum Tagungsort nächstgelegene Haltestelle |
Nearest stop to the conference venue: **Universität**

(Auf den Webseiten der Deutschen Bahn |
On websites of Deutsche Bahn: **Sülz Universität, Köln**)

Stadtbahnlinie | *Tram line*: **9** Buslinien | *Bus lines*: **130, 134, 142**

Gehminuten (zum Tagungsort) | *Walking distance (to venue):* **ca. 6 Min.**

Alternative Haltestelle | *Alternative stop*: **Wiso-Fakultät, Köln**

Buslinien | *Bus lines*: **109, 136, 146**

Gehminuten (zum Tagungsort) | *Walking distance (to venue):* **ca. 8 Min.**

Alternative Haltestelle | *Alternative stop*: **Eifelwall/Stadtarchiv**

Stadtbahnlinie | *Tram line*: 18

Gehminuten (zum Tagungsort) | *Walking distance (to venue):* **ca. 12 Min.**

Informationen der Kölner Verkehrs-Betriebe (KVB) zu Fahrplänen, Tarifen, Bezahlung, etc. | *Information by* Kölner Verkehrs-Betriebe (KVB) *on timetables, fares, payment, etc.*:

https://www.kvb.koeln/

In der Regel benötigen Sie innerhalb von Köln ein Ticket der Preisstufe 1b (Verkehrsbund Rhein/Sieg (VRS)). Eine Fahrt vom Kölner Hauptbahnhof zur Haltestelle *Universität* kostet 3,20 €. Ein 24-Stunden-Ticket (1b) kostet 7,70 €. Tickets erhalten Sie an Ticketautomaten (an Haltestellen, in Bussen & Bahnen; Bezahlung mit Münzgeld, Kreditkarte, Electronic Cash (Giro-Karte) & girogo), über die KVB-App oder VRS-App. In der DB Navigator-App und über die folgenden Webseiten können 24-Stunden-Tickets, aber keine Einzeltickets gekauft werden:

https://www.vrs.de/

Usually, you need a ticket of price level 1b within Cologne (Verkehrsbund Rhein/Sieg (VRS)). *A trip from Cologne Central Station to the stop* Universität *costs € 3.20. A 24-hour ticket (1b) costs € 7.70. Tickets can be purchased at ticket machines (at stops, in buses & trains; payment with coins, credit card, electronic cash (giro card) & girogo), via the* KVB *app or the* VRS *app. In the* DB Navigator *app or via the following websites you can buy 24-hour tickets but no single tickets:*

https://www.bahn.de/

Anreise mit der Deutschen Bahn (DB) | *Arrival by train (DB)*

Es empfiehlt sich, am Kölner **Hauptbahnhof** auszusteigen und mit der Stadtbahnlinie **16** Richtung *Bad Godesberg/Bonn* oder **18** Richtung *Klettenberg* (oder *Bonn Hbf)* bis zur Haltestelle **Neumarkt** zu fahren. Von dort aus geht es dann weiter mit der Stadtbahnlinie **9** Richtung *Universität/Sülz* bis zur Haltestelle **Universität**. Sie können auch mit der **18** Richtung *Klettenberg* (oder *Bonn Hbf*) bis zur Haltestelle **Eifelwall/Stadtarchiv** fahren und etwas länger laufen (ca. 12 Minuten).

Vom Bahnhof **Köln Messe/Deutz** können Sie direkt mit der Stadtbahnlinie **9** bis zur Haltestelle **Universität** durchfahren.

Eine weitere Option ist der Bahnhof **Köln Süd**. Ab dieser Haltestelle können Sie zu Fuß zum Tagungsort gehen (ca. 11 Minuten) oder von der Haltestelle **Dasselstr./Südbahnhof** mit der Stadtbahnlinie **9** eine Station bis zur Haltestelle **Universität** fahren. Hinweis: Es finden im Raum Köln momentan großräumige Bauarbeiten bei der Bahn statt. Es ist möglich, dass der Bahnhof Köln Süd während der Konferenzwoche nicht angefahren wird.

It is recommended to get off at Cologne main station **(Hauptbahnhof)** *and take the tram line* ***16*** *in the direction of* Bad Godesberg/Bonn *or* ***18*** *in the direction of*

Klettenberg *to the stop* **Neumarkt**. *From there, continue with tram line* ***9*** *in the direction of* Universität/Sülz *to the stop* **Universität**. *Alternatively you can take the* ***18*** *in the direction of* Klettenberg *(or* Bonn Hbf*) and get off at* **Eifelwall/ Stadtarchiv**. *It is a 12-minute walk from there.*

From the train station **Köln Messe/Deutz** *you can take the tram line* ***9*** *directly to the stop* **Universität**.

Another option is the train station **Köln Süd**. *From this station, you can walk to the conference venue (approx. 11 minutes) or from the stop* **Dasselstr./Südbahnhof**, *take tram line* ***9*** *one stop to the stop* **Universität**. *Please note: There are extensive railworks in the Cologne area at the moment. It is possible that* Köln Süd *is not served in the week of the conference.*

Anreise mit der Bahn für Menschen mit Beeinträchtigungen | *Arrival by train for people with disabilities*

Am besten steigen Sie am Kölner Hauptbahnhof aus, dieser ist barrierefrei**.** Der Bahnhof Köln Messe/Deutz ist mit einem Blindenleitsystem ausgestattet, ist jedoch nicht barrierefrei. Von beiden Bahnhöfen aus gelangen Sie dann mit dem öffentlichen Nahverkehr zum Tagungsort (Haltestelle **Universität**, siehe oben).

It is best to get off at Cologne main station **(Hauptbahnhof)**, *which is wheelchair accessible. The station* **Köln Messe/Deutz** *is equipped with a guidance system for the blind, but is not wheelchair accessible. From both stations you can reach the conference venue by public transport (stop* **Universität**, *see above).*

Ausführliche Informationen zur barrierefreien Anreise | *Detailed information on barrier-free travel*:

https://portal.uni-koeln.de/universitaet/anreise-lageplaene-kontakt/anreise-mit-der-bahn-fuer-menschen-mit-beeintraechtigungen

Anreise mit dem Flugzeug | *Arrival by plane*

Flughafen | *Airport* Köln/Bonn (CGN): *Regional train or* S-Bahn *line* ***S19*** *direction* Düren Bf *to station* **Köln Messe/Deutz**, *then tram line* ***9*** *direction* Universität/Sülz *to stop* **Universität**. *(A* ***taxi*** *ride from CGN to the conference venue costs about 30-50 €.)*

Flughafen | *Airport* Düsseldorf (DUS): *ICE/IC, regional train or* S-Bahn *line* ***S11*** *direction* Bergisch Gladbach *to station* **Köln Messe/Deutz**, *then tram line* ***9*** *direction* Universität/Sülz *to stop* **Universität**.

Alternative: S-Bahn *line* ***S11*** *(from DUS) or* ***S19*** *(from CGN) to stop* **Köln-Ehrenfeld/Bf Ehrenfeld**, *then bus line* ***142*** *direction* Ubierring *to stop* **Universität**.

Flughafen | *Airport* Frankfurt (FRA): *ICE/IC to Cologne* **Hauptbahnhof**, *then public transport to stop* **Universität** *(see above).*

Anreise mit dem Auto | *Arrival by car*

Rund um den Tagungsort gibt es verschiedene öffentliche Parkmöglichkeiten. Hier kostet eine Tageskarte je nach Parkplatz oder Parkhaus zwischen 5 € und 35 € (für ausführlichere Informationen siehe QR-Code/Weblink).

There are various public parking facilities around the conference venue. Here, a day ticket costs between € 5 and € 35, depending on the parking lot or parking garage (for more detailed information see QR code/hyperlink).

https://portal.uni-koeln.de/universitaet/anreise-lageplaene-kontakt

LAGEPLAN & RAUMÜBERSICHT | *SITE PLAN & ROOM OVERVIEW*

Das Tagungsbüro befindet sich im **Hörsaalgebäude** (Gebäude 105). Dort finden auch die Plenarsitzungen und die DGfS-Mitgliederversammlung statt. Die Namen der Räume im Hörsaalgebäude beginnen mit dem Buchstaben **H**.

Die Arbeitsgruppen tagen im **Seminargebäude** (Gebäude 106). Namen der Räume im Seminargebäude beginnen mit dem Buchstaben **S** (S58 befindet sich jedoch im Philosophikum, siehe unten). Auch der sogenannte *Tagungsraum* befindet sich im Seminargebäude.

Weiterhin steht jeweils ein Raum im **Philosophikum** (Gebäude 103, S58) und im Hörsaalgebäude (Hörsaal F) als individueller Arbeitsraum zur Verfügung.

The conference office is located in the **Hörsaalgebäude** *(Building 105). The plenary sessions and the DGfS members meeting also take place there. The names of the rooms in the* Hörsaalgebäude *begin with the letter* ***H****.*

The workshops meet in the **Seminargebäude** *(Building 106). Names of rooms in the* Seminargebäude *start with the letter* ***S*** *(however, S58 is located in the* Philosophikum*, see below). The so-called* Tagungsraum *is also located in the* Seminargebäude*.*

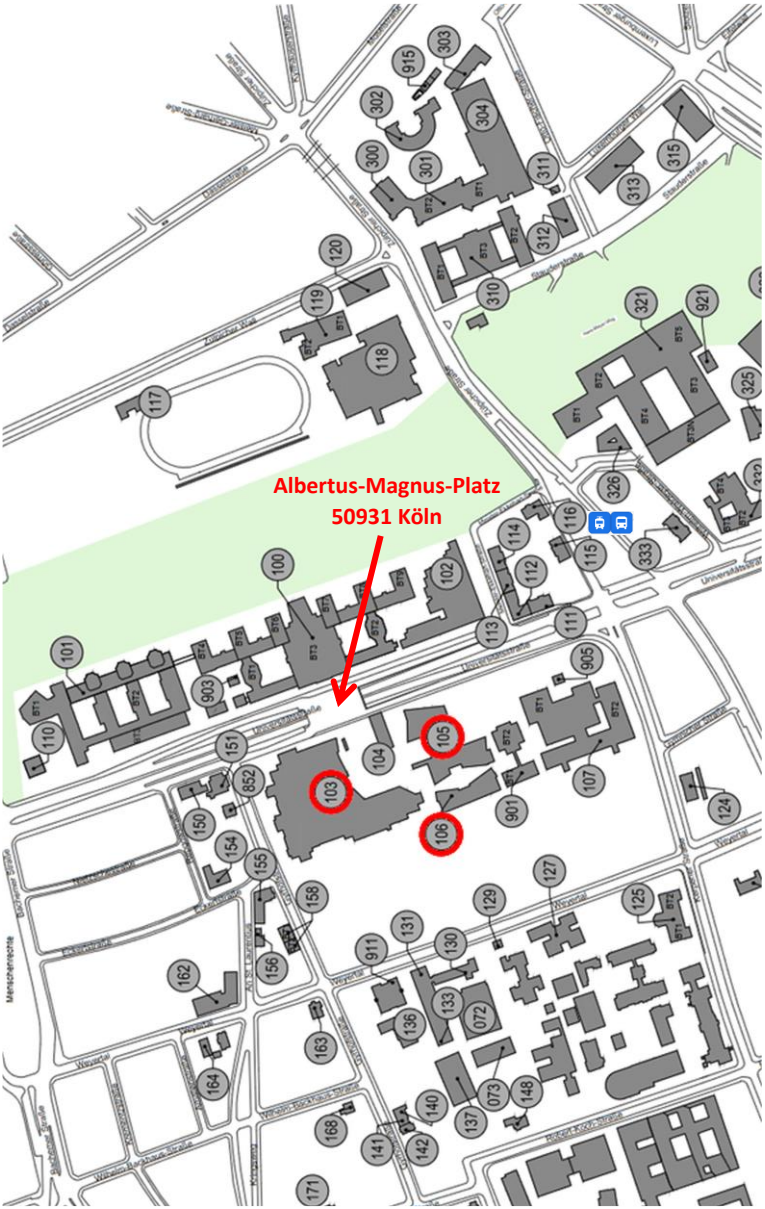
Furthermore, there is one room in the **Philosophikum** *(Building 103, S58) and one room in the* Hörsaalgebäude *(*Hörsaal *F) available for individual work.*

Digitaler Lageplan | *Digital site map*

https://lageplan.uni-koeln.de/#!105

Das **Hörsaalgebäude** (Gebäude 105) ist im digitalen Lageplan rot markiert. | *The* ***Hörsaalgebäude*** *(Building 105) is marked red in the digital site plan.*

Lageplan | *Site map*



Raumübersicht | *Room overview*

**Allgemeines	*General***	
Tagungsbüro	*Conference office*	Hörsaal G, Hörsaalgebäude
Anmeldung (DI)	*Registration (TUE)*	Tagungsraum, Seminargeb.
Anmeldung (MI)	*Registration (WED)*	Foyer	*Lobby*, Hörsaalgeb.
Individuelle Arbeitsräume	*Individual workspace*	Hörsaal F, Hörsaalgebäude & S 58, Philosophikum
**Pausen & Veranstaltungen	*Breaks & Events***	
Pausen	*Breaks*	Foyer	*Lobby*, Hörsaalgeb.
Pausen: Satellitenveranstaltungen	*Breaks: Satellite Events*	Annex Tagungsraum (EG	*ground floor*), Seminargeb.
Sektion Computerling.: Postersession 1 & 2	*Section Comp. Ling.: Poster session 1 & 2*	Tagungsraum, Seminargeb.
Verlagssaustellung	*Publishers' exhibition*	Foyer	*Lobby*, Hörsaalgeb.
DFG-Infoveranstaltung	*DFG info event*	S 01, Seminargebäude
**Plenar & Mitgliederversammlungen	*Plenary & Members Meetings***	
Tagungseröffnung, Plenarvorträge, Verleihung WvH-Preis	*Conference opening, plenary talks, award ceremony WvH prize*	Hörsaal A1, Hörsaalgebäude
Computerlinguistik-Mitgliederversammlung	*Computational Linguistics members meeting*	Tagungsraum, Seminargeb.
DGfS-Mitgliederversammlung	*DGfS members meeting*	Hörsaal A2, Hörsaalgebäude
**Satellitenveranstaltungen	*Satellite Events***	
Jahrestagung der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Linguistische Pragmatik (ALP)	*ALP annual meeting*	S 11, Seminargebäude
Computerlinguistik-Tutorium	*Computational Linguistics tutorial*	S 21, Seminargebäude
Promotionsforum	*PhD forum*	S 01, Seminargebäude

**Arbeitsgruppen	*Workshops***		**Seminar-gebäude**
AG 1	Dynamics at the lexicon-syntax interface: Creativity and routine in word-formation and multi-word expressions	S 26
AG 2	Divide and count: On the (morpho-)syntax and semantics of division, plurality and countability	S 15
AG 3	Coexistence, competition, and change: Structural borrowing and the dynamics of asymmetric language contact	S 22
AG 4	Creativity and routine in linguistic feedback	S 01
AG 5	Linguistic aspects of fictionality	S 13
AG 6	Signalling discourse relations: Exploring (non-)connective cues	S 12
AG 7	Economy, routine and creativity in syntactic change	S 23
AG 8	Uninflectedness	S 24
AG 9	Creativity in meaning	S 11
AG 10	Geschlechterbewusste Sprache: Routinisierter Gebrauch und kreative Neuformen	S 21
AG 11	Sprachliche Kreativität in Bildungs- und Fachsprache – Textproduktion und Diskurspraktiken	S 25
AG 12	Multilingual assessment: Insights from psycholinguistic and educational research	S 25
AG 13	Creativity and routine in proposition reconstruction under ellipsis	S 14
AG 14	Exploring novel and routine patterns in heritage language narratives	S 14
AG 15	Ideophones and lexical iconicity in language	S 16
AG 16	Creativity and routine in sentence production	S 16

Übersicht Hörsäle Zentralcampus der Universität zu Köln |
Overview lecture halls Central Campus of the University of Cologne

https://verwaltung.uni-koeln.de/abteilung54/content/sachgebiet_4/hoersaele/index_ger.html

ESSEN & TRINKEN AUF DEM CAMPUS | *FOOD & DRINKS ON CAMPUS*

In der Nähe des Tagungsorts gibt es verschiedene Mensen, Bistros und Kaffeebars des Kölner Studierendenwerkes. Hier werden warme Mahlzeiten, Snacks sowie warme und kalte Getränke angeboten.

Sie können flexibel mit Giro-, Kredit- oder Debitkarte sowie mit Google Pay oder Apple Pay bezahlen. Bitte beachten Sie, dass in **allen *Mensen ausschließlich bargeldlose Zahlung** möglich ist. In allen Bistros und Kaffeebars kann auch bar bezahlt werden.

There are various cafeterias, bistros and coffee bars run by the Kölner Studierendenwerk near the conference venue. Hot meals, snacks, and hot and cold drinks are offered here.

*You can pay flexibly with giro, credit or debit card as well as with Google Pay or Apple Pay. Please note that **only cashless payment is possible in all *cafeterias** (i.e.* Mensa Zülpicher Straße & Mensa Lindenthal*). In all bistros and coffee bars you can also pay cash.*

Ort | *Location*	**Öffnungszeiten | *Opening hours***
Standort PhilCafé Universitätsstraße 41, 50931 Köln	Bistro: MO – FR, 09:00 – 15:00 Kaffeebar: MI | *WED* – FR, 08:00 – 17:00
Kaffeebar Uni Bibliothek Universitätsstraße 33, 50931 Köln	MO – DO | *THU*, 09:00 – 16:00 FR, 09:00 – 15:00
Bistro Uni E-Raum Albertus Magnus Platz, 50931 Köln	MO – DO | *THU*, 07:30 – 16:00 FR, 07:30 – 15:00
***Mensa | Kaffeebar Zülpicher Straße** Zülpicher Straße 70, 50937 Köln	MO – FR, 11:30 – 14:30
***Mensa Lindenthal** Robert-Koch-Straße 10, 50931 Köln	MO – FR, 11:00 – 14:15
Bistro | Kaffeebar Lindenthal Gronewaldstraße 2, 50931 Köln	MO – FR, 07:30 – 14:30

Überblick & Speisepläne | *Overview & Menus*

https://www.kstw.de/gastronomie/mensen-bistros-und-kaffeebars

ESSEN & TRINKEN IN CAMPUSNÄHE | *FOOD & DRINKS NEAR CAMPUS*

Ort, Adresse | *Location*

Öffnungszeiten | *Opening hours*

Gehminuten (vom Zentralcampus) | *Walking distance (from Central Campus)*

(v) **Vegane Optionen | *Vegan options***

**Bäckereien & Cafés	*Bakeries & Cafés***		
**Zahlreiche Optionen	*Several options***	Zülpicher Straße & Dürener Straße	5 – 15 Min.
Café Krümel	Zülpicher Straße 207 50937 Köln	10:00 – 18:00 7 Min.
Kawa Coffee Snacks & Co	Universitätsstraße 77a 50931 Köln	10:00 – 18:00 10 Min.
Bäckerei Schmitz & Nittenwilm	Weyertal 1 50937 Köln	6:30 – 18:30 11 Min.
(v) **Gallery 4 – More Than Specialty Coffee**	Lindenstraße 73 50674 Köln	10:00 – 19:00 12 Min.
**Brauereien & Biergärten	*Breweries & Beer Gardens***		
Biergarten am Aachener Weiher	Richard-Wagner-Straße (Hiroshima-Nagasaki-Park) 50667 Köln	12:00 – 0:00 *(in good wheather)* 15 Min.
Hellers Brauhaus	Roonstraße 33 50674 Köln	17:00 – 0:00 15 Min.
**Äthiopisch	*Ethiopian***		
Injera Restaurant	Lindenstraße 86 50674 Köln	18:00 – 0:00 12 Min.

Burger		
(v) **Burger Brothers**	Universitätsstraße 69 50931 Köln	12:00 – 20:00 6 Min.
(v) **Hans im Glück**	Dürener Straße 122 50931 Köln	12:00 – 22/23:00 12 Min.
Gyros		
Grillstation 2002	Roonstraße 25 50674 Köln	12:00 – 3:00 15 Min.
Italienisch & Pizza | *Italian & Pizza*		
485Grad	Kyffhäuserstraße 44 50674 Köln	16:00 – 22/23:00 12 Min.
Piccola Lindenthal	Dürener Straße 145 50931 Köln	11:00 – 23:00 13 Min.
Il Bagutta	Heinsbergstraße 20a 50674 Köln	17:00 – 0:00 14 Min.
Nonna Napoli	Zülpicher Straße 5 50674 Köln	12:00 – 23:00 14 Min.
Japanisch | *Japanese*		
NIKKO	Dürener Straße 89 50931 Köln	12:00 – 14:30 18:30 – 22:30 12 Min.
Kaizen	Lindenstraße 67 50674 Köln	17:00 – 22:00 12 Min.
Persisch | *Persian*		
Zarathustra	Dasselstraße 4 50674 Köln	12:00 – 23:00 10 Min.
Salat & Panini | *Salad & Panini*		
(v) **SupaSalad**	Dürener Straße 117 50931 Köln	11:00 – 19:00 12 Min.

Schnitzel		
Landmann	Dürener Straße 143 50931 Köln	16:00 – 22:00 12 Min.
Bei Oma Kleinmann	Zülpicher Straße 9 50674 Köln	17:00 – 0:00 13 Min.
**Thailändisch	*Thai***		
Bangkok Thai (DI kein Mittagessen | *TUE no lunch*)	Lindenstraße 81 50674 Köln	12:00 – 15:00 17:00 – 23:00 12 Min.
Khun Mae	Kyffhäuserstraße 38 50674 Köln	12:00 – 22:00 12 Min.
**Türkisch, Levantinisch	*Turkish, Levantine***		
(v) **Dürener Döner**	Dürener Straße 135 50931 Köln	11:00 – 23:00 12 Min.
(v) **Habibi**	Zülpicher Straße 28 50674 Köln	11:00 – 1:00 13 Min.
(v) **Shukran**	Dürener Straße 157 50931 Köln	11:00 – 23:00 13 Min.
(v) **Veganland Çiğköfte**	Zülpicherstraße 32 50674 Köln	11:00 – 23:45 14 Min.
(v) **Mashery – Hummus Kitchen**	Roonstraße 36 50674 Köln	12:00 – 22:00 15 Min.
**Vietnamesisch	*Vietnamese***		
Com Pho	Zülpicher Straße 58D 50674 Köln	11:00 – 22:00 10 Min.
ViCui	Hans-Sachs-Straße 23 50931 Köln	11:00 – 22:00 11 Min.

Teil II

Progamm

Part II

Program

TAGUNGSPROGRAMM | *CONFERENCE PROGRAM*

**Dienstag	*Tuesday*, 07.03.2023**		**Ort	*Location***
08:30-17:00	Anmeldung	*Registration*	Tagunsraum, Seminargebäude
09:00-18:00	Jahrestagung der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Linguistische Pragmatik (ALP)	*ALP annual meeting* Variationspragmatik	S 11, Seminargebäude
11:00-18:00	Computerlinguistik (CL)-Tutorium	*Computational Linguistics (CL) tutorial*	S 21, Seminargebäude
13:00-17:00	Promotionsforum	*PhD forum* Open Science and Me	S 01, Seminargebäude
19:00	Auftaktabend	*Warm-up*	Zum Alten Brauhaus Severinstraße 51 50678 Köln
**Mittwoch	*Wednesday*, 08.03.2023**		**Ort	*Location***
08:00-09:00	Anmeldung	*Registration*	Foyer	*Lobby*, Hörsaalgebäude
08:00-18:15	Tagungsbüro	*Conference office*	Hörsaal G, Hörsaalgebäude
09:00-09:30	Tagungseröffnung und Begrüßung	*Conference opening and welcome*	Hörsaal A1, Hörsaalgebäude
09:30-10:30	Plenarvortrag 1	*Plenary talk 1* Mark Dingemanse, Radboud University & MPI for Psycholingusitics Nijmegen	Hörsaal A1, Hörsaalgebäude
10:30-11:00	Verleihung Wilhelm-von-Humboldt-Preis (Dissertationspreis)	*Award ceremony Wilhelm von Humboldt prize (best PhD dissertation award)*	Hörsaal A1, Hörsaalgebäude

11:00-11:30	**PAUSE	*BREAK***	Foyer	*Lobby*, Hörsaalgebäude
11:30-12:30	Plenarvortrag 2	*Plenary talk 2* Jennifer Culbertson, The University of Edinburgh	Hörsaal A1, Hörsaalgebäude
12:30-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE	*LUNCH BREAK*** CL-Mitgliederversammlung	 *CL members meeting*	CL: Tagungsraum, Seminargebäude
13:45-15:45	Arbeitsgruppensitzungen | *Workshop sessions*	Seminargebäude
15:45-16:30	**PAUSE	*BREAK*** Sektion Computerlinguistik: Postersession 1	 *Section Computational Linguistics:* *Poster session 1*	Foyer	*Lobby*, Hörsaalgebäude CL: Tagungsraum, Seminargebäude
16:30-18:00	Arbeitsgruppensitzungen | *Workshop sessions*	Seminargebäude
19:00	Geselliger Abend	*Conference dinner*	Haus Unkelbach Luxemburger Str. 260 50937 Köln
**Donnerstag	*Thursday*, 09.03.2023**		**Ort	*Location***
08:30-18:30	Tagungsbüro	*Conference office*	Hörsaal G, Hörsaalgebäude
09:00-10:30	Arbeitsgruppensitzungen | *Workshop sessions*	Seminargebäude
10:30-11:15	**PAUSE	*BREAK*** Verlagssaustellung	*Publishers' exhibition* Sektion Computerlinguistik: Poster session 2 | *Section Computational Linguistics:* *Poster session 2*	Foyer	*Lobby*, Hörsaalgebäude CL: Tagungsraum, Seminargebäude

11:15-12:45	Arbeitsgruppensitzungen	*Workshop sessions*	Seminargebäude
12:45-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE	*LUNCH BREAK*** Verlagsausstellung	*Publishers' exhibition* DFG-Informationsveranstaltung: Fördermöglichkeiten	*DFG information event: Third party funding*	Foyer	*Lobby*, Hörsaalgebäude S 01, Seminargebäude
13:45-14:45	Arbeitsgruppensitzungen	*Workshop sessions*	Seminargebäude
15:00-18:15	DGfS-Mitgliederversammlung	*DGfS members meeting* Einlass ab 14:30	*Entry from 14:30*	Hörsaal A2, Hörsaalgebäude
19:00-20:00	Empfang im Historischen Rathaus der Stadt Köln	*Reception at the Historic City Hall of the city of Cologne*	Rathausplatz 2 50667 Köln Eingang am	*Entry at* Alter Markt
**Freitag	*Friday*, 10.03.2023**		**Ort	*Location***
08:30-15:00	Tagungsbüro	*Conference office*	Hörsaal G, Hörsaalgebäude
09:00-10:00	Plenarvortrag 3	*Plenary talk 3* Nikolaus Himmelmann, Universität zu Köln	Hörsaal A1, Hörsaalgebäude
10:00-11:00	Plenarvortrag 4	*Plenary talk 4* Fernanda Ferreira, UC Davis	Hörsaal A1, Hörsaalgebäude
11:00-11:45	**PAUSE	*BREAK***	Foyer	*Lobby*, Hörsaalgebäude
11:45-14:15	Arbeitsgruppensitzungen	*Workshop sessions*	Seminargebäude
14:15	Ende der Tagung	*End of the conference*	

RAHMENPROGRAMM | *SOCIAL PROGRAM*

Dienstag | *Tuesday*, 07.03.2023, ab | *from* 19:00 Uhr

Auftaktabend | ***Warm-up***
Zum Alten Brauhaus

Severinstraße 51
50678 Köln

Stadtbahnhaltellen | *Tram stops*:
Chlodwigplatz (Linien 15, 16, 17)
Kartäuserhof (Linie 17)

https://www.zab-reissdorf.de/

Dieses Restaurant bietet typische Kölner Brauhauskost. Es gibt auch einige vegane Optionen auf der Speisekarte. Das Restaurant ist barrierefrei (es gibt jedoch kein Geländer in den WC-Kabinen).

This restaurant offers typical Cologne brewery food. There are also some vegan options on the menu. The restaurant is accessible for wheelchairs (but there is no handrail in the toilet cubicles).

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023, 19:00 Uhr

Geselliger Abend | ***Conference dinner***
Haus Unkelbach

Luxemburger Str. 260
50937 Köln

Stadtbahnhaltellen | *Tram stops*:
Sülzgürtel (Linien 13, 18)
Arnulfstr. (Linie18)

https://www.hausunkelbach.de/

Der gesellige Abend findet im Haus Unkelbach statt. Das Abendessen wird als Mehr-Gang-Buffet mit fleischhaltigen und veganen Optionen bereitgestellt. Der Preis von 35 € umfasst das Essen. Getränke sind selbst zu zahlen. Das Haus Unkelbach ist leider **nicht barrierefrei**.

The conference dinner will take place in Haus Unkelbach. The dinner will be served as a buffet with several courses including meat and vegan options. The price of € 35 includes only food. Drinks are paid on site. Haus Unkelbach unfortunately is ***not accessible for wheelchairs****.*

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023, 19:00-20:00 Uhr

Empfang im Historischen Rathaus der Stadt Köln | *Reception at the Historic City Hall of the city of Cologne*

Rathausplatz 2
50667 Köln

Eingang am | *Entry at*:
Alter Markt

Stadtbahnhaltellen | *Tram stops*:
Rathaus (Linie 5)
Heumarkt (Linien 1, 5, 7, 9)

https://www.stadt-koeln.de/artikel/06215/index.html

Das Gebäude ist barrierefrei. Es gibt einen Fahrstuhl, bei dem der Zielstockwerkknopf während der gesamten Fahrt gedrückt werden muss.

The city hall is accessible for wheelchairs. There is a lift. To operate it, the button with the desired floor has to be pressed during the entire lift journey.

ARBEITSGRUPPE 1 | *WORKSHOP 1*

Raum | *Room*: S 26, Seminargebäude

Dynamics at the lexicon-syntax interface: Creativity and routine in word-formation and multi-word expressions

Sabine Arndt-Lappe (Universität Trier) &
Natalia Filatkina (Universität Hamburg)

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023

13:45-14:45	Invited speaker: Raymond W. Gibbs, Jr. (Independent Cognitive Scientist) *Our metaphorical bodies: Why metaphor may be everywhere*
14:45-15:15	Martin Schäfer (HHU Düsseldorf) *Creative -ness*
15:15-15:45	Stefan Hartmann (HHU Düsseldorf) & Tobias Ungerer (Concordia University Montreal) *"Chaos theory, shmaos theory": Creativity and routine in English* shm-*reduplication*
15:45-16:30	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
16:30-17:00	Milena Belosevic (Bielefeld University) *Name blends between creativity and routine*
17:00-17:30	Jelena Parizoska (University of Zagreb) *Creativity and recontextualization: Lexical substitution in English verbal idioms*
17:30-18:00	Alexandra Bagasheva (Sofia University „St. Kliment Ohridski") *Creativity and routine in word formation: Four case studies*

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023

09:00-10:00	Invited speaker: Hans-Jörg Schmid (LMU München) *What is creative to whom and why? Creativity in word-formation and phraseology against the backdrop of shared conventions and individual routines*
10:00-10:30	John D. Sundquist (Purdue University) *Creativity and productivity in composite predicates in the history of American English*

10:30-11:15	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
11:15-11:45	Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon) & Zara Harmon (University of Iowa, University of Maryland) *Creativity through routine: The roles of form accessibility and top-down inhibition in language production and change*
11:45-12:15	Regina Ruf (Université de Neuchâtel) & Elena Smirnova (Université de Neuchâtel) Mit Hilfe von *Kreativität? - How German complex prepositions are shaped*
12:15-12:45	Sören Stumpf (LMU München) *Creativity in the dynamics of German constructional idioms. A diachronic, corpus-based approach*
12:45-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE	*LUNCH BREAK***
13:45-14:15	Maximilian Frankowsky (Leipzig University) & Barbara Schlücker (Leipzig University) *Creativity and routine in name-based lexical patterns*
14:15-14:45	Fabian Fleißner (Université de Neuchâtel) *Closing the mental gaps. German 'come to mind' constructions as gateway and a dead end for creativity.*

Freitag | *Friday*, 10.03.2023

11:45-12:15	Katrin Hein (Leibniz IDS Mannheim) *Expanding the boundaries of word formation: Phrasal compounding in German between creativity and routine*
12:15-12:45	Martina Werner (ACDH-CH (ÖAW) Vienna), Katharina Korecky-Kröll (University of Vienna) & Nina C. Rastinger (ACDH-CH (ÖAW) Vienna) *Phrase or Compound? A psycholinguistic experiment on German modifiers and the role of relational adjectives.*
12:45-13:15	Muriel Norde (HU Berlin), Francesca Masini (Università Bologna), Kristel Van Goethem (F.R.S.-FNRS/Université catholique de Louvain) & Daniel Ebner (HU Berlin) Wannabe *approximatives: Creativity, routinization or both?*

13:15-13:45	Pedro Ivorra Ordines (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona/Universidade de Santiageo de Compostela) & Carmen Mellado Blanco (Universidade de Santiago de Compostela) ... Und ich sage dir, wer du bist. *The creative potential of proverbs from a contrastive point of view. A constructionist approach*
13:45-14:15	Monica Vasileanu (University of Bucharest) & Anabella-Gloria Niculescu-Gorpin (University of Bucharest) *Romanian libfixes in the making*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 2 | *WORKSHOP 2*

Raum | *Room*: S 15, Seminargebäude

Divide and count: On the (morpho-)syntax and semantics of division, plurality and countability

Eleonore Brandner (University of Stuttgart),
Ljudmila Geist (University of Stuttgart) &
Alexander Pfaff (University of Stuttgart)

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023

13:45-14:15	Eleonore Brandner, Ljudmila Geist & Alexander Pfaff (University of Stuttgart) *Introduction: Divide and count: On the (morpho-)syntax and semantics of division, plurality andcCountability*
14:15-15:15	Invited speaker: Éric Mathieu (University of Ottawa) *Distributed number: Syntax, morphology, semantics*
15:15-15:45	Comfort Ahenkorah (Yale University) *The syntax-semantic analysis of Akan plural morphology*
15:45-16:30	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
16:30-17:00	Imke Driemel (HU Berlin), Johannes Hein (HU Berlin), Desiré Carioti (Uni Milano Bicocca), Jakob Wünsch (Leibniz ZAS Berlin), Vina Tsakali (University of Crete), Artemis Alexiadou (Leibniz ZAS/HU Berlin), Maria Teresa Guasti (Uni Milano Bicocca), Uli Sauerland (Leibniz ZAS Berlin) *Number and definiteness in kinds across languages: Insights from an experimental study*
17:00-17:30	Aviv Schoenfeld (Tel Aviv University, Ben-Gurion University) *Numeral modification of plural mass nouns*
17:30-18:00	Yaqing Hu (University of Southern California) & Andrew Simpson (University of Southern California) *Syntactic and interpretive constraints on the combination of numerals and nouns: Lalo Yi*

**Donnerstag	*Thursday*, 09.03.2023**	
09:00-09:30	Désirée Kleineberg (Bielefeld University) & Wiltrud Mihatsch (University of Tübingen) *At the margins of countability. (Morpho-)syntactic and semantic evidence for countability of object mass nouns in two Creoles and their European lexifiers.*
09:30-10:00	Irene Areses (Universidad de Alcalá) & Isabel Pérez-Jiménez (Universidad de Alcalá) *The structure of animate collective nouns*
10:00-10:30	Olga Kagan (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev) & David Erschler (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev) *In favor of derivationally early mass/count distinction*
10:30-11:15	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
11:15-11:45	Tabea Ihsane (University of Zurich/Geneva), David Paul Gerards (JGU Mainz) & Elisabeth Stark (University of Zurich) *Accounting for presence/absence of overt number morphology in Romance nominals: Insights from Francoprovençal*
11:45-12:15	Kalle Müller (University of Tübingen) *A special kind – countability of abstract objects and related CPs*
12:15-12:45	Giuliano Armenante (University of Potsdam) *Article drop in German*
12:45-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE	*LUNCH BREAK***
13:45-14:15	Kurt Erbach (HHU Düsseldorf/JMU Würzburg) & Yasutada Sudo (University College London) *Varieties of mass/count interpretation of hybrid nouns*
14:15-14:45	Marcin Wągiel (Masaryk University in Brno/University of Wrocław) & Natalia Shlikhutka (University of Wrocław) *Parts of clusters and Ukrainian singulatives*
**Freitag	*Friday*, 10.03.2023**	
11:45-12:15	Mira Grubic (University of Potsdam) & Agata Renans (RU Bochum) *Partitives, quantifiers, and numerals—an experimental study*
12:15-12:45	Luca Molinari (University of Warsaw/Ca‘ Foscari University of Venice) *Numbers that don’t count: The case of plural ‘one’ in Slavic*

12:45-13:15	Enock Appiah Tieku (MPI for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig) *On the development of grammatical number*
13:15-13:45	Kumari Mamta (MPI for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig) *The morpho-syntax of numeral systems in South-Asian languages*
13:45-14:15	Eleonore Brandner (University of Stuttgart), Ljudmila Geist (University of Stuttgart) & Alexander Pfaff (University of Stuttgart) *Final discussion*

Alternates	Lu Jin (University of York) *Hierarchical structures of vague quantity quantifiers*
	Ezequiel Koile (MPI for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig) *Regularity and diversity in the world's numeral systems: The NumeralBank database*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 3 | *WORKSHOP 3*

Raum | *Room*: S 22, Seminargebäude

Coexistence, competition, and change: Structural borrowing and the dynamics of asymmetric language contact

Hiwa Asadpour *(Goethe University Frankfurt/University of Tokyo),*
Carolina Plaza-Pust (Goethe University Frankfurt) &
Manfred Sailer (Goethe University Frankfurt)

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023

13:45-14:15	Hiwa Asadpour (University of Tokyo/Goethe University Frankfurt), Carolina Plaza-Pust (Goethe University Frankfurt) & Manfred Sailer (Goethe University Frankfurt) *Coexistence, competition, and change: Perspectives on structural borrowing and the dynamics of asymmetric language contact*
14:15-15:15	Invited speaker: Victoria Nyst (Leiden University) *Cross-modal contact and its impact on sign language typology*
15:15-15:45	Jesús Olguín Martínez (University of California, Santa Barbara) *Who passed it to whom? Exploring the areality of temporal adverbial clauses*
15:45-16:30	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
16:30-17:00	Olena Andrushenko (Augsburg University/ Kyiv National Linguistic University) *Dynamics of focusing particularizers in English:* Just *the interplay of internal and external factors?*
17:00-17:30	Malte Rosemeyer (FU Berlin) & Andrés Enrique-Arias (Universitat de les Illes Balears) *Deontic and epistemic verbal periphrases in spoken Continental and Insular Balearic Spanish*
17:30-18:00	Dominika Skrzypek (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań), Marta Woźnicka (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań) & Alicja Piotrowska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań) *The borrowed auxiliary: On the periphrastic passive in Danish and Swedish*

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023

09:00-10:00	Invited speaker: Heike Wiese (HU Berlin) *The role of registers in the dynamics of language contact*
10:00-10:30	Kateryna Iefremenko (University of Potsdam), Cem Keskin (University of Potsdam) & Christoph Schroeder (University of Potsdam) *The post-predicate position in Turkish in language contact situations: Resistant to change?*
10:30-11:15	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
11:15-11:45	Maria Martynova (HU Berlin), Onur Özsoy (Leibniz ZAS/HU Berlin), Vasiliki Rizou (HU Berlin), Natalia Gagarina (Leibniz ZAS/HU Berlin), Artemis Alexiadou (Leibniz ZAS/HU Berlin) & Luka Szucsich (HU Berlin) *Pro-drop realization in heritage Greek, Russian and Turkish is modulated by typological differences*
11:45-12:45	**POSTER SESSION** Nino Amiridze (Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University) *Nominative nouns as address forms in Georgian: Interplay of internal and external changes* Alexandre Arkhipov (Universität Hamburg) & Natalia Stoynova (Universität Hamburg) *In search of contact-induced patterns in the Russian speech of the Evenki: Analyzing fieldnotes from the 1910s* Hiwa Asadpour (University of Tokyo/Goethe University Frankfurt), Soudabeh Eslami (University of Tübingen), Mansoureh Delaramifar (University of Sistan & Baluchestan) & Masoumeh Zarei (Allameh Tabataba'i University) *Contact-induced change and passivization in low-resourced languages of Iran* Felicia Bisnath (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor) *Forms of multimodal language contact: Mouthing constructions across signed languages* Jessica Kantarovich (University of Chicago) *Variation vs. change: Language variation on the eve of language shift*

	Roohollah Mofidi (Imam Khomeini International University, Qazvin, Iran) & Hiwa Asadpour (JSPS International Research Fellow, University of Tokyo/Goethe University Frankfurt) *Contact-induced change and structural variation in the passive constructions of Nayini*
	Manfred Sailer (Goethe University Frankfurt) & Nicolas Lamoure (Goethe University Frankfurt) *Superlative* ever*: A cross-linguistic lexically anchored structural borrowing*
12:45-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE | *LUNCH BREAK***
13:45-14:15	Joanna Wójcicka (University of Warsaw) & Anna Kuder (University of Cologne) *Language contact between PJM and spoken Polish - A Corpus-based study*
14.15-14.45	Maia Duguine (CNRS-IKER) & Aritz Irurtzun (CNRS-IKER) *The apparent paradox of Bare Nouns in Basque-French contact*

Freitag | *Friday*, 10.03.2023

11:45-12:15	Sophia Eakins (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor) *A multidisciplinary & interactional approach to codeswitching in Cabo Verdean bilinguals*
12:15-12:45	Hiwa Asadapour (University of Tokyo/Goethe University of Frankfurt) *Flaggin-drop typology and contact-induced change*
12:45-13:15	Natalia Stoynova (Universität Hamburg) *Variation in argument encoding under asymmetric language contact: Evidence from Southern Tungusic and the variety of Russian used by their speakers*
13:15-13:45	Serpil Karabüklü (University of Chicago) *LAZIM in TİD: Lexical borrowing comes with the structure*
13:45-14:15	Hiwa Asadpour (University of Tokyo/Goethe University Frankfurt), Carolina Plaza-Pust (Goethe University Frankfurt) & Manfred Sailer (Goethe University Frankfurt) *Coexistence, competition, and change: Perspectives on structural borrowing and the dynamics of asymmetric language contact - Final discussion*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 4 | *WORKSHOP 4*

Raum | *Room*: S 01, Seminargebäude

Creativity and routine in linguistic feedback

Jana Hosemann (University of Cologne),
Anastasia Bauer (University of Cologne),
Sonja Gipper (University of Cologne) &
Tobias-Alexander Herrmann (University of Cologne)

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023

13:45-14:15	Jana Hosemann (University of Cologne), Anastasia Bauer (University of Cologne), Sonja Gipper (University of Cologne) & Tobias-Alexander Herrmann (University of Cologne) *A multimodal welcome*
14:15-14:45	Alicia Janz (University of Cologne), Simona Sbranna (University of Cologne), Simon Wehrle (University of Cologne) & Martine Grice (University of Cologne) *The effect of conversational setting on backchannel feedback*
14:45-15:45	Invited speaker: Judith Holler (Radboud University/MPI for Psycholinguistics Nijmegen) *Multimodal resources for coordination and adaptation in conversational interaction*
15:45-16:30	**PAUSE | *BREAK***
16:30-17:00	Marlene Böttcher (CAU Kiel) & Martina Rossi (CAU Kiel) *Speaker turns and listener feedbacks: exploring lexical, phonetic, and social variation of backchannels and fluencemes in conversation*
17:00-17:30	Alysson Lepeut (University of Namur) *Negotiation of mutual understanding in signed conversation: The case of backchanneling in LSFB*
17:30-18:00	Matthew Hunt (University of Southampton) & Pamela Perniss (University of Cologne) *Testing perceptions of multimodal cues in overlapping speech*

**Donnerstag	*Thursday*, 09.03.2023**	
09:00-09:30	Alice Mitchell (University of Cologne), Anastasia Bauer (University of Cologne) & Birgit Hellwig (University of Cologne) *A first cross-linguistic foray into children's feedback signals*
09:30-10:00	Claire Danet (CNRS-LISN), Loulou Kosmala (Université Paris Nanterre), Stéphanie Caët (Université de Lille) & Aliyah Morgenstern (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle, Paris) *Participants' multimodal engagement and backchanneling in multiparty interaction during dinners in French speaking and signing families*
10:00-10:30	Pauline Beaupoil-Hourdel (Sorbonne Université, Paris) & Aliyah Morgenstern (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle, Paris) *Adult's feedback to children's multimodal productions: Scaffolding the primacy of spoken language*
10:30-11:15	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
11:15-11:45	Sonja Gipper (University of Cologne), Martin Becker (University of Cologne), Tobias-Alexander Herrmann (University of Cologne) & Nikolaus P. Himmelmann (University of Cologne) *Strategies for targeting prior turns: A cross-linguistic corpus study*
11:45-12:15	Naomi Francis (Leibniz ZAS Berlin) *BACK: A postural gesture of surprise*
12:15-12:45	*Open discussion time*
12:45-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE	*LUNCH BREAK***
13:45-14:15	Pia Simper-Allen (Stockholm University) & Johanna Mesch (Stockholm University) *A comparative account for backchannels in two settings, dyad and multi-person conversations in Swedish Sign Language*
14:15-14:45	Loulou Kosmala (Université Paris Nanterre), Céline Horgues (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle, Paris) & Sylwia Scheuer (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle, Paris) *"Whoa! Say that again!?": A case study of multimodal feedback in two tandem learning dyads*

Freitag | *Friday*, 10.03.2023

11:45-12:45	Invited speaker: Connie de Vos (Tilburg University) *The resilient properties of interaction: Evidence for the interaction engine from sign language and homesign*
12:45-13:15	Anna Kuder (University of Cologne) & Joanna Wójcicka (University of Warsaw) *The functions of mirroring in linguistic feedback: A case-study of Polish Sign Language*
13:15-13:45	Andreas Liesenfeld (Radboud University Nijmegen), Marlou Rasenberg (Radboud University/MPI for Psycholinguistics Nijmegen) & Mark Dingemanse (Radboud University Nijmegen) *From sequence to form and function: Acoustic and multimodal variation in feedback*
13:45-14:15	Jana Hosemann (University of Cologne), Anastasia Bauer (University of Cologne), Sonja Gipper (University of Cologne) & Tobias-Alexander Herrmann (University of Cologne) *Final discussion and findings*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 5 | *WORKSHOP 5*

Raum | *Room*: S 13, Seminargebäude

Linguistic aspects of fictionality

Luisa Gödeke (University of Göttingen) & Sonja Zeman (LMU München)

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023

13:45-14:15	Luisa Gödeke (University of Göttingen) & Sonja Zeman (LMU München) *Introduction: Linguistic aspects of fictionality*
14:15-15:15	Invited speakers: Daniel Gutzmann (RU Bochum) & Katharina Turgay (University of Landau) *Fictional import*
15:15-15:45	Nils Franzén (Umeå University) *Implicature and implicit truth in fiction*
15:45-16:30	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
16:30-17:00	Andreas Stokke (Uppsala University) *Discourse reference and fictional names*
17:00-17:30	Teresa Flera (University of Warsaw) *The semantics of first person narration in literary fiction: Splitting the deictic center*
17:30-18:00	Christopher Saure (University of Wuppertal), Stefan Hinterwimmer (University of Wuppertal) & Anna Pia Jordan-Bertinelli (University of Witwatersrand) *The availability of protagonists as perspectival centers for Free Indirect Discourse in the context of narrated texts by a perspectivally prominent narrator*

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023

09:00-10:30	Invited speaker: Jarmila Mildorf (Paderborn University) *Fictional contamination or what literary and conversational narratives share*
10:00-10:30	Katarzyna Filutowska (University of Humanities and Economics in Łódź) *Fictionality and language of historical testimony and historical representation*

10:30-11:15	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
11:15-11:45	Haimo Stiemer (TU Darmstadt) & Evelyn Gius (TU Darmstadt) *Fictionality meets narrativity - The (in)similarity of event patterns in fictional and non-fictional texts by Franz Kafka*
11:45-12:15	Anna Mareike Weimer (University of Göttingen) *The commentary of the overt narrator on the edge of fictionality*
12:15-12:45	Jakob Egetenmeyer (University of Cologne) *Who makes the argument adversative? Competition between narrator and protagonist*
12:45-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE	*LUNCH BREAK***
13:45-14:15	Ulrike Schneider (JGU Mainz) *Reporting from a character's mind - Investigations on the use of negated modals*
14:15-14:45	Andreas H. Jucker (University of Zurich) & Miriam A. Locher (University of Basel) *Fiction, speech acts and multimodality: How characters do things with gestures*

Freitag | *Friday*, 10.03.2023

11:45-12:15	Elin McCready (Aoyama Gakuin University/Leibniz ZAS Berlin) *Aesthetic interpretation*
12:15-12:45	Liliane Haegeman (Ghent University, Dialing) *Grammar lost in translation: A garden path in Christie's* Murder is Easy
12:45-13:15	Lea Schäfer (Philipps-Universität Marburg) *The fictionalization of oral varieties in the history of German drama*
13:15-13:45	Sebastian Balmes (University of Zurich) *Towards a fictional grammar of Early and Late Middle Japanese*
13:45-14:15	Luisa Gödeke (University of Göttingen) & Sonja Zeman (LMU München) *Final discussion*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 6 | *WORKSHOP 6*

Raum | *Room*: S 12, Seminargebäude

Signalling discourse relations: Exploring (non-)connective cues

Regina Zieleke (University of Tübingen),
Merel Scholman (Saarland University) &
Jet Hoek (Radboud University Nijmegen)

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023

13:45-14:15	Regina Zieleke (University of Tübingen), Merel Scholman (Saarland University) & Jet Hoek (Radboud University Nijmegen) *Introduction*
14:15-15:15	Invited Speaker: Šárka Zikánová (Charles University Prague) *Forms and functions: Implicitness of discourse relations*
15:15-15:45	Markus Egg (HU Berlin) & Debopam Das (HU Berlin) *What counts as a discourse signal?*
15:45-16:30	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
16:30-17:00	Arianna Bienati (Eurac Research, Bolzano) & Jennifer-Carmen Frey (Eurac Research, Bolzano) *Defining a connective by the company it keeps: A corpus-based study on students' (creative) ways of expressing causality using polyfunctional 'e'*
17:00-17:30	Marian Marchal (Saarland University), Merel Scholman (Saarland University) & Vera Demberg (Saarland University) *Connectives as processing instructions across languages*
17:30-18:00	Lena Dammann (Leuphana University Lüneburg) *Do connectives improve the level of understandability in mathematical modeling tasks?*

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023

09:00-09:30	Schuyler Laparle (University of California, Berkeley) *Why stop talking? The contribution of ‚stopping' gestures to discourse management*

09:30-10:00	Timo Buchholz (University of Cologne), Jet Hoek (Radboud University Nijmegen) & Klaus von Heusinger (University of Cologne) *The interaction of syntactic and prosodic cues on clausal prominence and reference resolution*
10:00-10:30	Christina Pollkläsener (Saarland University) *Exploring the interplay between discourse connectives and non-connective cues in simultaneous interpreting*
10:30-11:15	**PAUSE | *BREAK***
11:15-11:45	Petra Schulz (Goethe University Frankfurt) & Christos Makrodimitris (Goethe University Frankfurt) *Comprehension of complex sentences with temporal connectives: How children are led down the event-semantic kindergarten-path*
11:45-12:15	Ekaterina Tskhovrebova (University of Bern), Sandrine Zufferey (University of Bern) & Pascal Gygax (University of Freibug) *Exploring the sensitivity to alternative signals of coherence relations: The case of French-speaking teenagers*
12:15-12:45	Clare Patterson (University of Cologne) *The role of connectives in L1 and L2 discourse illusions*
12:45-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE | *LUNCH BREAK***
13:45-14:45	**POSTER SESSION** Sofiana I. Lindemann (Transilvania University of Brasov) & Mădălina G. Matei (Transilvania University of Brasov) *Verbal implicit causality and discourse connectives in Romanian sentence production* Hannah Seemann (RU Bochum) *Influence of German modal particles on the perception of discourse relations* Ekaterina Lapshinova-Koltunski (Saarland University), Silvana Deilen (JGU Mainz) & Michael Carl (Kent State University) *Exploring connective cues with translation process data* Frances Yung (Saarland University), Merel Scholman (Saarland University) & Vera Demberg (Saarland University) *Cross-linguistic differences in discourse marking: A case study of German-English texts*

	Antonia Russo (Università di Bergamo/Pavia) *The expression of substitution in Italian: A corpus-based analysis*
	Manuela Caterina Moroni (Università di Bergamo) & Miriam Ravetto (Università del Piemonte Orientale) *Intonation contours as signals of discourse relations in German*

Freitag | *Friday*, 10.03.2023

11:45-12:45	Invited speaker: Ted Sanders (Utrecht University) *Linguistic markers of discourse coherence: Insights from corpus and experimental data*
12:45-13:15	Stefania Degaetano-Ortlieb (Saarland University), Francesca Delogu (Saarland University), Polyxeni Souridi (Saarland University), Mariam Bangura (Saarland University) & Christina Pollkläsener (Saarland University) *Effects of domain knowledge and discourse cues on comprehension of discourse relations across narrative and expository texts*
13:15-13:45	Maria Averintseva-Klisch (University of Tübingen) *German* so *as a discourse marker of speech-act level explanation*
13:45-14:15	Regina Zieleke (University of Tübingen), Merel Scholman (Saarland University) & Jet Hoek (Radboud University Nijmegen) *Closing discussion*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 7 | *WORKSHOP 7*

Raum | *Room*: S 23, Seminargebäude

Economy, routine and creativity in syntactic change

Marco Coniglio (University of Göttingen),
Sophia Oppermann (FSU Jena) &
Katharina Paul (University of Göttingen)

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023

13:45-14:45	Dalina Kallulli (University of Vienna) & Ian Roberts (University of Cambridge) *Labelling, creativity and syntactic change in auxiliaries*
14:45-15:45	Andreas Blümel (University of Göttingen) *The Latin to modern Romance nominal domain: Against* minimal *search-driven change*
15:45-16:30	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
16:30-17:30	Sayantani Banerjee (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi) *Grammaticalization and phi-features*
17:30-18:00	Ewa Trutkowski (Leibniz ZAS Berlin) *Beyond economy: Gendered language in German*

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023

09:00-10:00	Eric Fuß (RU Bochum) & Benjamin L. Sluckin (RU Bochum) Das geht nicht zu ändern: *The origin and structure of the German* go to*+V modal passive*
10:00-10:30	Zhuo Jing-Schmidt (University of Oregon) & Xinjia Peng (Chinese Academy of Social Science) *Creative economy – toward a theory of passive construction innovations in Chinese*
10:30-11:15	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
11:15-12:15	Julia Bacskai-Atkari (University of Amsterdam/Potsdam) *Economy, innovation, and analogy: Effects of language contact on English verb fronting*

12:15-12:45	Razaul Karim Faquire (University of Dhakan) *Relexification with English as reflected in Bangla due to contact-induced changes*
12:45-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE	*LUNCH BREAK***
13:45-14:45	Martin Haspelmath (MPI for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig) *Does economy (or efficiency) explain grammatical change?*

Freitag | *Friday*, 10.03.2023

11:45-12:45	Francesco Pinzin (Goethe University Frankfurt) & Cecilia Poletto (Goethe University Frankfurt/University of Padova) *Economy and verb movement: The diachronic perspective*
12:45-13:45	Andrea Matticchio (University of Göttingen) *Uneconomical word order in Old Italian: Semantics and Information Structure*
13:45-14:15	Marco Coniglio (University of Göttingen), Sophia Oppermann (FSU Jena) & Katharina Paul (University of Göttingen) *Concluding discussion*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 8 | *WORKSHOP 8*

Raum | *Room*: S 24, Seminargebäude

Uninflectedness

Sebastian Fedden (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle, Paris) &
Enrique L. Palancar (CNRS/SeDyL, Paris)

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023

13:45-14:45	Invited speaker: Greville G. Corbett (University of Surrey) *The dog didn't bark, the noun didn't inflect: A typology of significant absences*
14:45-15:15	Ursula Doleschal (University of Klagenfurt) *The conditions of uninflectedness in nouns in the Slavic languages*
15:15-15:45	Dunstan Brown (University of York), Harald Baayen (University of Tübingen), Neil Bermel (University of Sheffield), Yu-Ying Chuang (University of Tübingen), Roger Evans (University of York) & Alex Nikolaev (University of Eastern Finland) *Determining the relationship between uninflectedness, overabundance and defectiveness*
15:45-16:30	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
16:30-17:00	Javier Caro Reina (University of Cologne) *Deflection of proper names in Romanian*
17:00-17:30	Bożena Cetnarowska (University of Silesia, Katowice) *Uninflectedness of modifiers in composite noun-noun units in Polish*
17:30-18:00	Jerzy Gaszewski (University of Łódź) *Uninflectedness as a rule in Polish, an inflected language*

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023

09:00-10:00	Invited speaker: Andrew Spencer (University of Essex) *Some concepts and consequences of uninflectedness*

10:00-10:30	Maria Copot (Université de Paris), Ninoh Agostinho Da Silva (Université de Paris), Ahmed Beji (Université de Paris), Arno Watiez (Université de Paris) & Olivier Bonami (Université de Paris) *Emerging uninflectedness in French clipped verbs*
10:30-11:15	**PAUSE | *BREAK***
11:15-11:45	Vincent Renner (Université Lumière Lyon 2) & Adam Renwick (Université Grenoble Alpes) *On the emergence of uninflectedness: The case of incipient verbal inflection dropping in present-day French*
11:45-12:15	Katja Friedewald (University of Göttingen) *French « voilà »: An uninflectable form arising from an inflecting verb*
12:15-12:45	Louise Esher (CNRS/Llacan, Paris) *Loss of inflection in the diachrony of French nouns*
12:45-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE | *LUNCH BREAK***
13:45-14:15	Michele Loporcaro (University of Zurich) *Uninflectedness as a factor in agreement loss*
14:15-14:45	Anna Thornton (University of L'Aquila) & Paolo D'Achille (Roma Tre University) *Uninflectedness in Italian nouns and adjectives*

Freitag | *Friday*, 10.03.2023

11:45-12:15	Matthew Baerman (University of Surrey), Greville G. Corbett (University of Surrey), Alexander Krasovitsky (University of Surrey/Oxford) & Maria Kyuseva (University of Surrey) *Diachronic paths to uninflectedness in South Slavonic*
12:15-12:45	Lameen Souag (CNRS/Lacito, Paris) *The diachronic stability of uninflectedness in Berber*
12:45-13:15	Yvonne Treis (CNRS/Llacan, Paris) *Kambaata aspect marking: On an unusual but systematic case of syncretism*
13:15-13:45	Katherine Walker (University of Amsterdam) & Eva van Lier (University of Amsterdam) *Uninflected verbs: Typological trends and a corpus-based comparison of two Nakh-Dagestanian languages*

13:45-14:15	Jenny Audring (Leiden University) *Situating constructional non-inflectedness*
Alternates	Viktor Köhlich (Goethe University Frankfurt) *The uninflecting word class* rentaishi *in Modern Japanese*
	Enrique L. Palancar (CNRS/SeDyL, Paris) *Uninflectedness in Amuzgan verbal inflection*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 9 | *WORKSHOP 9*

Raum | *Room*: S 11, Seminargebäude

Creativity in meaning

Oliver Bott (Bielefeld University),
Anna Kutscher (Bielefeld University) &
Torgrim Solstad (Bielefeld University)

**Mittwoch	*Wednesday*, 08.03.2023**	
13:45-14:45	*Short welcome and opening (5 Min.)* Invited speaker: Bart Geurts (Radboud University Nijmegen) *Normative pragmatics and the social world*
14:45-15:15	Eva Ogiermann (King's College London) *Stay safe! – A wish, advice, or an order? Pragmatic creativity in times of a pandemic.*
15:15-15:45	Ralf Vogel (Bielefeld University) *Indirect speech acts, verum focus and conventionality*
15:45-16:30	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
16:30-17:00	Arndt Riester (Bielefeld University) *Implicit discourse structure and meaning in indirect replies to questions in political interviews*
17:00-17:30	Janet Davey (Australian National University, Canberra) *Creative* chengyu: *How semantic compositionality and structural productivity facilitate idiom wordplay in Chinese*
17:30-18:00	Chaoyi Chen (Rutgers University) *The concessive reading of scalar particles: A presupposition-weakening approach*
**Donnerstag	*Thursday*, 09.03.2023**	
09:00-10:00	Invited speaker: Arne Zeschel (Leibniz IDS Mannheim) *Creative meaning in interaction*
10:00-10:30	Alexandra Anna Spalek (University of Oslo) and Louise McNally (Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona) *Figurative verb polysemy is driven differentially by grammar and conceptual content: Evidence from cross-linguistic data*

10:30-11:15	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
11:15-11:45	Ellise Moon (University of Rochester), Kai Schenk (University of Rochester) & Scott Grimm (University of Rochester) *Creativity in nominal mass-count coercions*
11:45-12:15	Birgit Kohn (Osnabrück University) *Entrenchment and productivity predicting potential for creativity: A corpus-based approach on creative adjective intensifiers*
12:15-12:45	Camilo R. Ronderos (University of Oslo), Emma Mathisen (University of Oslo), Ira Noveck (LLF, CNRS, Paris), & Ingrid Lossius Falkum (University of Oslo) *When children are more pragmatic than adults: Norwegian children's comprehension of contextualized absolute adjectives*
12:45-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE	*LUNCH BREAK***
13:45-14:15	Anouk Van den Stock (Ghent University), Anne-Sophie Ghyselen (Ghent University) & Timothy Colleman (Ghent University) *Linguistic and extralinguistic determinants in attitudes towards grammatical creativity/productivity*
14:15-14:45	Sina Zarrieß (Bielefeld University) & Hendrik Buschmeier (Bielefeld University) *Exploring language use in reference games with concepts from computational creativity*
**Freitag	*Friday*, 10.03.2023**	
11:45-12:15	Dietmar Zaefferer (LMU München) *Creativity in neology and the survival of the fittest*
12:15-12:45	Phillip Wadey (Pryfysgol Bangor University), Thora Tenbrink, (Pryfysgol Bangor University) & Alan Wallington (Pryfysgol Bangor University) *Vehicle-based inferences in metaphor interpretation: A CODA approach*
12:45-13:15	Katarina Rasulić (University of Belgrade) No champagne for sham friends: *Semantic creativity through form-meaning re-pairing*

13:15-13:45	Matthias Schrumpf (Bielefeld University), Oliver Bott (Bielefeld University) & Torgrim Solstad (Bielefeld University) *Implicit causality guides coherence and reference production – Even more so in creative language*
13:45-14:15	Oliver Bott (Bielefeld University), Anna Kutscher (Bielefeld University) & Torgrim Solstad (Bielefeld University) *Summary and discussion*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 10 | *WORKSHOP 10*

Raum | *Room*: S 21, Seminargebäude

Geschlechterbewusste Sprache: Routinisierter Gebrauch und kreative Neuformen

Damaris Nübling (JGU Mainz),
Hannah-Charlotte Bröder (JGU Mainz),
Lisa Zacharski (University of Freiburg) &
Paul Meuleneers (University of Freiburg)

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023

13:45-14:15	Damaris Nübling (JGU Mainz), Hannah-Charlotte Bröder (JGU Mainz), Paul Meuleneers (University of Freiburg) & Lisa Zacharski (University of Freiburg) *Begrüßung und Einleitung*
14:15-15:15	Gabriele Diewald (Leibniz University Hannover) *Zur Unterscheidung von Referenz und Bedeutung(en) bei Personenbezeichnungen*
15:15-15:45	Stephanie Lieboldt (Leibniz University Hannover) *Typisch Frau, typisch Mann? Die komplexe Nominalphrase als Transportmittel von Genderstereotypen*
15:45-16:30	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
16:30-17:00	Naomi Truan (Leiden University) *„In Deutschland wird es weniger diskutiert": Spracheinstellungen über geschlechtergerechte Sprache aus der Sicht von L2-Sprecher*innen des Deutschen*
17:00-17:30	Hanna Bruns (University of Bonn) & Swantje Leiting (University of Bonn) „Ist inklusiver, das mag ich." – *Auswirkungen von Geschlecht und Einstellungen zu geschlechtergerechter Sprache auf ihre Nutzung*
17:30-18:00	Anna Volodina (Leibniz IDS Mannheim), Christian Lang (Leibniz IDS Mannheim) & Sandra Hansen (Leibniz IDS Mannheim) „Hänge nie einen Pollock neben ein(-e/-en) Kahlo!": *Genusunsicherheiten bei Referenz auf Werke weiblicher Kunstschaffenden*

**Donnerstag	*Thursday*, 09.03.2023**	
09:00-09:30	Christin Schütze (Philipps-Universität Marburg) *„Jede Romanfigur hat seine Geschichte“: Zur Akzeptanz genusinkongruenter Possessivpronomina bei epizönen Personenbezeichnungen*
09:30-10:00	Julia Hübner (Universität Hamburg) *Zwischen Routine und Kreativität. Varianz bei der pronominalen Personenreferenz auf hybride Nomina*
10:00-10:30	Karin Pittner (RU Bochum) & Andreas Bierwald (RU Bochum) *Geschlechtsneutrale Pronomina? Grammatische Innovationen und ihre Akzeptanz*
10:30-11:15	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
11:15-11:45	Jürg Fleischer (HU Berlin) *Neutrale Pronomen-Formen mit inklusiver Geschlechtsreferenz: Eine de-routinisierte Konstruktion – mit Zukunftspotenzial?*
11:45-12:15	Tanja Stevanović (Universität Hamburg) *Das sog. generische Maskulinum – eine schon immer dagewesene sprachliche Routine?*
12:15-12:45	Carolin Müller-Spitzer (Leibniz IDS Mannheim) & Samira Ochs (Leibniz IDS Mannheim) *Die Herausbildung neuer Routinen zur Adressierung von Personen am Beispiel der Weihnachts- und Neujahransprachen*
12:45-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE	*LUNCH BREAK***
13:45-14:15	Daniel Elmiger (University of Geneva) *Gebrauch von Personenbezeichnungen in Texten: Fragen, Methoden und Datenbanken für ihre empirische Beschreibung in Textkorpora*
14:15-14:45	Sina Lautenschläger (Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg) *Die* Eigentlichkeit *gender(un)gerechter Sprache. Der Streit um (neue) sprachliche Routinen im social web*

Freitag | *Friday*, 10.03.2023

11:45-12:45	Sabine Sczesny (University of Bern) *Geschlechterinklusive Sprache – ein Beitrag zur Antidiskriminierung?*
12:45-13:15	Dominic Schmitz (HHU Düsseldorf), Viktoria Schneider (HHU Düsseldorf) & Janina Esser (Diversität in der Linguistik e.V.) *Die semantische Repräsentation des generischen Maskulinums*
13:15-13:45	Anita Körner (University of Kassel), Bleen Abraham (JMU Würzburg), Sarah Glim (University of Kassel), Fritz Strack (JMU Würzburg) & Ralf Rummer (University of Kassel) *Genderstern und Glottisschlag: Kognitive Repräsentationen beim Verarbeiten von Neuformen der genderbewussten Sprache*
13:45-14:15	Heiner Apel (RWTH Aachen University) & Ines Bose (Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg) *Geschlechterbewusste Sprach- und Sprechformen im Radio: Verwendungsformen - Hörerwirkungen - Redaktionelle Erfahrungen*

Alternates	Mina Mikuljanac (University of Bamberg), Angélica Prediger (Leipzig University) & Renata Szczepaniak (Leipzig University) *Geschlechtersensible Sprache aus der Studierendenperspektive: Spracheinstellungen, Formenbewertungen und manifester Sprachgebrauch*
	Lena Völkening (University of Bonn) *Ist das (schon) Grammatik? Gegenderte NPs aus konstruktionsgrammatischer Perspektive*
	Katharina Turgay (University of Landau) *Hürden der routinierten Grammatik bei Genus-Gender-Divergenzen*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 11 | *WORKSHOP 11*

Raum | *Room*: S 25, Seminargebäude

Sprachliche Kreativität in Bildungs- und Fachsprache – Textproduktion und Diskurspraktiken

Alexandra L. Zepter (University of Cologne) &
Kirsten Schindler (University of Wuppertal)

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023

13:45-14:15	Kirsten Schindler (University of Wuppertal) & Alexandra L. Zepter (University of Cologne) *Einführung*
14:15-14:45	Katharina Rohlfing (Paderborn University) & Friederike Kern (Bielefeld University) *Zusammenhang von „Scaffolding" und Gestenproduktion in verschiedenen Diskurspraktiken*
14:45-15:15	Eva Belke (RU Bochum), Friederike von Lehmden (RU Bochum, Leibniz University Hannover) & Claudia Müller-Brauers (Leibniz University Hannover) *Implizite Vermittlung durch Inputoptimierung: Labor- und Interventionsstudien zur Förderung des Genuserwerbs im Deutschen*
15:15-15:45	Doreen Bryant (University of Tübingen), Ansgar Kemman (*Jugend debattiert/Frankfurt*) & Alexandra L. Zepter (University of Cologne) *DEBATTIEREN INKLUSIV(E) INSZENIEREN Ausbau der Argumentationskompetenz im Zusammenspiel von Steuerung und Kreativität*
15:45-16:30	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
16:30-17:00	Carolin Hagemeier (Leibniz University Hannover) *Attributiver Ausbau von Nominalgruppen in erklärenden Texten zwischen Musterhaftigkeit und Kreativität*
17:00-17:30	Sara Hauser (University of Potsdam) *Poetische Sprachraumgestaltung: Mehrsprachiges kreatives Schreiben als Selbstausdruck mit scaffoldingbasierten Schreibimpulsen initiieren und begleiten*

17:30-18:00	Felix Böhm (University of Kassel) *Multimodales Erklären mit Irritationspotential? PowerPoint-Karaoke zwischen multi-modaler Wissenskommunikation und kreativer Selbstbehauptung*

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023

09:00-09:30	Sara Rezat (Paderborn University) *Musterhaftigkeit und Formen sprachlicher Kreativität – ein Dilemma bei der Annotation argumentativer Lernertexte?*
09:30-10:00	Sarah Brommer (University of Bremen) *Kreativität im wissenschaftlichen Sprachgebrauch? Entscheidend ist: von wem.*
10:00-10:30	Kirsten Schindler (University of Wuppertal) & Alexandra L. Zepter (University of Cologne) *Abschlussreflexion*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 12 | *WORKSHOP 12*

Raum | *Room*: S 25, Seminargebäude

Multilingual assessment: Insights from psycholinguistic and educational research

Christiane Bongartz (University of Cologne) &
Jacopo Torregrossa (Goethe University Frankfurt)

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023

11:15-12:15	Ulrike Jessner-Schmid (University of Innsbruck/University of Pannonia, Veszprém) *Metacognition in multilingual learning: Multilingual awareness as a key factor*
12:15-12:45	Sonja Eisenbeiß (University of Cologne), Andrea Listanti (Goethe University Frankfurt), Jacopo Torregrossa (Goethe University Frankfurt) & Christiane Bongartz (University of Cologne) *Testing multilingual speakers in both mono- and multilingual mode: Some insights from psycholinguistic research*
12:45-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE	*LUNCH BREAK***
13:45-14:15	Nick Saville (Cambridge University Press and Assessment) & Graham Seed (Cambridge University Press and Assessment) *What is the future of plurilingual language assessment in a large, so-called 'monolingual' language testing organisation?*
14:15-14:45	Silvia Melo-Pfeifer (Universität Hamburg) & Christian Ollivier (ICARE, Université de La Réunion) *Assessing the multilingual competence and plurilingual individuals' skills and knowledge: Similarities and divergences*

Freitag | *Friday*, 10.03.2023

11:45-12:15	Saskia Van Viegen (York University, Toronto), Nancy Bell (York University, Toronto) & Noah Khan (Ontario Institute for Studies in Education) *Exploring possibilities and potentials for multilingual (ML) assessment in the Canadian educational context*

12:15-12:45	Eva Rodríguez-González (University of New Mexico) & Rosita L. Rivera (University of Puerto Rico-Mayagüez) *Defining alternative constructs of multilingual assessment in higher education: Assessment in multilingual contexts*
12:45-13:15	Wolfgang Mann (University of Cologne) & Nicole Marx (University of Cologne) *Assessment with bimodal-plurilingual learners – Trials and errors*
13:15-14:15	Elana Shohamy (Tel Aviv University) *Multiple dimensions of multilingual tests: Theory, education and justice*

Alternate	Christoph Gantefort (University of Cologne), Evghenia Goltsev (Universität Regensburg), Charlotte Stehr (University of Cologne), Anastasia Knaus (University of Cologne) & Lukas Busch (University of Cologne) *Assessing general comprehension abilities of newly arrived multilingual students*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 13 | *WORKSHOP 13*

Raum | *Room*: S 14, Seminargebäude

Creativity and routine in proposition reconstruction under ellipsis

Max Bonke (University of Cologne) &
Volker Struckmeier (University of Cologne/Goethe University Frankfurt)

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023

13:45-14:45	David Erschler (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev) *Feature mismatches under ellipsis: The case of El-Sayyid Bedouin Arabic*
14:45-15:15	Robin Lemke (Saarland University), Lisa Schäfer (Saarland University), Heiner Drenhaus (Saarland University) & Ingo Reich (Saarland University) *Creativity in antecedent-target mismatches in German sluicing. A corpus study*
15:15-15:45	Lisa Schäfer (Saarland University), Robin Lemke (Saarland University), Bozhidara Hristova (Saarland University), Heiner Drenhaus (Saarland University) & Ingo Reich (Saarland University) *The impact of memory load on the processing of ellipsis: Three experiments on gapping and right node raising in spoken and written German*
15:45-16:30	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
16:30-17:00	Robert Külpmann (JGU Mainz) Wenn-*memes and the role of recipients in ellipsis reconstruction*
17:00-17:30	Madeleine Butschety (University of Graz) *Not under (re-)construction: Proposition integration of inclusory appositions*
17:30-18:00	Jason Overfelt (Oakland University) Wh-*in-situ and sluicing-like constructions in English*

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023

09:00-09:30	Leah S. Bauke (University of Wuppertal), Alexandre Alves Santos (University of Massachusetts Amherst) & Tom Roeper (University of Massachusetts Amherst) *Theoretical insight from L2: How elliptical inversion and speech act particles connect*
09:30-10:00	James Griffiths (University of Tübingen) *Do fragments behave differently depending on their antecedent type? Results from an acceptability judgment study on German*
10:00-10:30	Gabriela Bîlbîie (University of Bucharest/LLF, CNRS, Paris) *Case encoding in Romanian elliptical comparatives: The role of animacy and differential object marking*
Alternates	Anikó Lipták (Leiden University) & Rint Sybesma (Leiden University) *Article omission as non-projection of D* Tabea Reiner (LMU München) *Backward deletion viewed systematically* Luise Schwarzer (Leipzig University) *Ellipsis of relative clauses is Move-and-Delete*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 14 | *WORKSHOP* 14

Raum | *Room*: S 14, Seminargebäude

Exploring novel and routine patterns in heritage language narratives

Mareike Keller (University of Mannheim),
Nadine Zürn (University of Mannheim),
Kalliopi Katsika (TU Kaiserslautern) &
Johanna Tausch (University of Mannheim)

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023

11:15-12:15	Jeanine Treffers-Daller (University of Reading) *Managing creativity and routines: A new perspective on code-switching*
12:15-12:45	Stefanie Schröter (TU Dortmund) *Character maintenance in heritage Turkish. An inter-generational analysis of subject pro-drop in Turkish heritage language narratives*
12:45-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE	*LUNCH BREAK***
13:45-14:15	Borbála Sallai (University of Warwick) & Onur Özsoy (Leibniz ZAS Berlin) *Does pro-drop in heritage languages influence null subject use in speakers' majority German?*
14:15-14:45	Johanna Wolf (LMU München) Español aprendí con mi mamá, ella hablando conmigo normal: *Linguistic manouvres of bilingual heritages peakers between attrition and creativity*

Freitag | *Friday*, 10.03.2023

11:45-12:45	Inga Hennecke (University of Tübingen) & Evelyn Wiesinger (University of Tübingen) *Creative and routine strategies in the use of multi-word units in heritage speakers' narratives*
12:45-13:15	Clara Fridman (Bar-Ilan University) & Natalia Meir (Bar-Ilan University) *Creative lexical strategies among Hebrew heritage speakers dominant in English*

13:15-13:45	Anastassia Zabrodskaja (Tallinn University) *Bilingualism, language management and linguistic creativity in Russian-Estonian sociolinguistic realities*
13:45-14:15	Yoolim Kim (Wellesley College) *Differences in processing strategies between native and heritage speakers of Korean and the role of written language*

Alternates	Edlira Gugu (University of Elbasan) & Ema Kristo (University of Tirana) *An empirical study on the lexical Interlingua interferences among the bilingual Albanian emigrants*
	Yulia Zuban (University of Stuttgart) *Syntactic and prosodic expression of information status by heritage speakers of Russian*
	Mareike Keller (University of Mannheim) & Nadine Zürn (University of Mannheim) *The relevance of collocational ties for heritage speakers*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 15 | *WORKSHOP 15*

Raum | *Room*: S 16, Seminargebäude

Ideophones and lexical iconicity in language

Kathryn Barnes (Goethe University Frankfurt) &
Aleksandra Ćwiek (Leibniz ZAS/HU Berlin)

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023

13:45-14:45	Invited speaker: Maria Flaksman (LMU München) *Fighting a losing battle: Onomatopoeia* vs *sound changes*
14:45-15:15	Ian Joo (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University) & Niklas Erben Johansson (Lund University) *The sound of hand: /i/ for finger, /u/ for fist, and /a/ for palm*
15:15-15:45	Chun Hau Ngai (Indiana University Bloomington) & Alexander Kilpatrick (Nagoya University of Commerce and Business, Japan) *Deriving gender from phonemes: Evidence from Mandarin names using the Random Forest algorithm*
15:45-16:30	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
16:30-17:00	Kyungeun Park (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul), Kewalin Simuang (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul), Kultida Khammee (University of Phayao, Thailand) & Seongha Rhee (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul/ Mahidol University, Thailand) *Ideophones and iconicity in Korean and Thai*
17:00-17:30	Gerrit Kentner (Goethe University Frankfurt) *On the lexical status of reduplicative ideophones in German*
17:30-18:00	Thomas Van Hoey (KU Leuven), Arthur Lewis Thompson (The University of Hong Kong), Youngah Do (The University of Hong Kong) & Mark Dingemanse (Radboud University Nijmegen) *Iconicity in ideophones: Guessing, memorizing, and reassessing*

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023

09:00-09:30	Janis Nuckolls (Brigham Young University), Dan Dewey (Brigham Young University), Jeff Green (Brigham Young University), Auna Nygaard (independent scholar) & Jesse Vincent (Brigham Young University) *Neuroimaging the semantics of ideophones in Pastaza Kichwa*
09:30-10:00	Cornelia Ebert (Goethe University Frankfurt) & Markus Steinbach (University of Göttingen) *Ideophones in the visual modality*
10:00-10:30	Alina Gregori (Goethe University Frankfurt) & Frank Kügler (Goethe University Frankfurt) *The distribution of iconic co-speech gestures, information structure and prosody: A corpus study on prominence peak alignment*

Alternates	Niklas Erben Johansson (Lund University) *The influence of vocal iconicity on word structure through stress and segment placement*
	Laura McPherson (Dartmouth College) *Spoken rhythms and drummed speech: Bidirectional iconicity at the crossroads of language and music*

ARBEITSGRUPPE 16 | *WORKSHOP 16*

Raum | *Room*: S 16, Seminargebäude

Creativity and routine in sentence production

Yvonne Portele (Goethe University Frankfurt),
Isabelle Franz (MPI for Empirical Aesthetics, Frankfurt) &
Markus Bader (Goethe University Frankfurt)

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023

11:15-11:45	Yvonne Portele (Goethe University Frankfurt), Isabelle Franz (MPI for Empirical Aesthetics, Frankfurt) & Markus Bader (Goethe University Frankfurt) *Introduction: Creativity and routine in sentence production*
11:45-12:15	Laura Gosemann (University of Potsdam) & Ilaria De Cesare (University of Potsdam) *Factors influencing non-canonical word order in German: A corpus study*
12:15-12:45	Sarah Dolscheid (University of Cologne) & Martina Penke (University of Cologne) *Effects of individual variation and cue type on the production of non-canonical sentences*
12:45-13:45	**MITTAGSPAUSE	*LUNCH BREAK***
13:45-14:15	Thomas Hoffmann (KU Eichstätt-Ingolstadt/Hunan Normal University) *Constructionist approaches to creativity: From routine constructions to creative constructs*
14:15-14:45	Zara Harmon (University of Iowa/Maryland) & Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon) *Balancing habit and control in language production*

Freitag | *Friday*, 10.03.2023

11:45-12:15	Laura Panne (Universität Hamburg) *Utterance repetition in other-initiated self-repair as a form of creativity in interaction*

12:15-12:45 Anna Preßler (Goethe University Frankfurt), Frank Kügler (Goethe University Frankfurt) & Fatima Hamlaoui (University of Toronto)
The role of phonological factors in the positioning of a sub-class of French attributive adjectives

12:45-13:15 Stefan Blohm (CLS, Radboud University Nijmegen), Jeroen Dera (RICH, Radboud University Nijmegen) & Roel Willems (CLS, Radboud University Nijmegen)
Rhyme as reason: Experimental evidence and implications for creative sentence production in verbal art

13:15-13:45 Yvonne Portele (Goethe University Frankfurt), Isabelle Franz (MPI for Empirical Aesthetics, Frankfurt) & Markus Bader (Goethe University Frankfurt)
Closing discussion

Sektion Computerlinguistik | *Section Computational Linguistics*

Raum | *Room*: Tagungsraum, Seminargebäude

Poster Session

Rainer Osswald (HHU Düsseldorf)
The poster session is organized by the Special Interest Group on Computational Linguistics of the DGfS (http://dgfs.de/cl).

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023

15:45-16:30 Teil 1 | *Part 1*

David Arps (HHU Düsseldorf)
Creating nonsensical dependency treebanks for multiple languages

Mark-Christoph Müller (Leibniz IDS Mannheim), Elena Frick (Leibniz IDS Mannheim) & Henrike Helmer (Leibniz IDS Mannheim)
Spoken language corpora at the Leibniz Institute for the German Language: Established tools and tew developments

Sarah Broll (Leibniz IDS Mannheim) & Roman Schneider (Leibniz IDS Mannheim)
COrLiCo - Empirische Analysen im Nähe-Distanz-Kontinuum

Clara Lachenmaier, Sina Zarrieß (Bielefeld University) & Pia Bergmann (FSU Jena)
Ein Annotationsschema für Politeness und Preference Detection in mündlichen Konversationen

Carla Sökefeld (Universität Hamburg) & Heike Zinsmeister (Universität Hamburg)
Empirical evidence for pejoration of 'woman'-terms: Challenges of estimating inter-annotator agreement with complex annotation

Rebecca Pichler (University of Stuttgart), Neele Falk (University of Stuttgart) & Gabriella Lapesa (University of Stuttgart)
Why (not) vegan? An NLP-based investigation of moral sentiment and storytelling in the vegan discourse

Lisanne Rüh (University of Hildesheim)
Solidarität im Migrationsdiskurs: Klassifizierung von Leserinnen- und Leserbriefen mit DistilBERT

Vanya Dimitrova (Goethe University Frankfurt) & Heike Renner-Westermann (Goethe University Frankfurt)
Fachinformationsdienst (FID) Linguistik: Serviceportfolio und Informationsangebote

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023

10:30-11:15 Teil 2 | *Part 2*

Stefan Fischer (Saarland University), Peter Fankhauser (Leibniz IDS Mannheim) & Elke Teich (Universität des Saarlandes)
Multi-word expressions and language efficiency: An information-theoretic account

Sabine Schulte im Walde (University of Stuttgart)
Collecting and investigating features of compositionality ratings

Chris Jenkins (University of Stuttgart)
Composing noun compounds in vector spaces

Sarah Jablotschkin (Universität Hamburg), Nele Benz (Universität Hamburg) & Heike Zinsmeister (Universität Hamburg)
Evaluation of neural coreference annotation of simplified German

Damaris Bendin (University of Hildesheim)
Der Genitiv schlägt zurück. Rektionsschwankungen bei Präpositionen

Imge Yüzüncüoglu (RU Bochum)
Tagger für Intensivierer – Eine Automatische Identifizierung von Intensivierern von Adjektiven

Selina Becker-Gierling (HHU Düsseldorf) & Kilian Evang (HHU Düsseldorf)
Zweckentfremdung von mathematischen alphanumerischen Symbolen zur Textgestaltung auf Twitter und ihre Probleme bei der Verwendung von Screenreadern

Teil III

Plenarvorträge

Part III

Plenary Talks

PLENARVORTRAG 1 | *PLENARY TALK 1*

Termin | *Date*: 08.03.2023, 09:30–10:30 Uhr

Raum | *Room*: Hörsaal A1, Hörsaalgebäude

Language as shaped by and for social interaction

Mark Dingemanse

Radboud University/Max Planck Institute for Psycholingusitics Nijmegen

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When we laud the supreme generativity and expressivity of language, we rarely stop to think about the full range of resources that underpin it. Received views tend to focus on our remarkable mental capacities for composition and decomposition, a cognitivist perspective that makes it easy to overlook the contributions of public interaction. In this talk I presents some results from a research programme that tries to round out the picture by exploring how language is shaped by and for social interaction. I sketch how interjections —long overlooked as mere performance— are streamlined and conventionalized tools that help streamline linguistic interaction and scaffold language development. I also show how interactional resources like repair and continuers provide us with an infrastructure to balance creativity and convention in turn-by-turn interaction. The research I report on is part of the NWO-funded project Elementary Particles of Conversation and represents joint work with colleagues including Marieke Woensdregt, Andreas Liesenfeld, Marlou Rasenberg and Ada Lopez.

Profile: *Mark Dingemanse investigates how language is shaped by and for social interaction. His empirical focus is on language in its primary habitat of social interaction, where he looks at the semiotic and interactional resources people use in reaching mutual understanding and coordinating action. Methodologically, he combines field research with comparative linguistics and computational modelling. His approach is strongly collaborative and interdisciplinary, combining insights from the sciences of language, culture and mind. Among other things, his work has led to the discovery of some potential pragmatic universals of conversational infrastructure. Dingemanse thus approaches the interaction of creativity and routine in language from the perspective of the social situation — the primordial ecology of language— and thus covers an important area in the exploration of the conference's framework topic.*

Profil: Mark Dingemanse untersucht, wie Sprache durch und für soziale Interaktion geformt wird. Sein empirischer Fokus liegt auf Sprache in ihrem ureigentlichen Lebensraum der sozialen Interaktion, wo er die semiotischen und interaktionalen Ressourcen erforscht, die Menschen verweden, um einander zu verstehen und ihr Handeln zu koordinieren. Methodisch kombiniert er Feldforchung mit komparativer Sprachwissenschaft und computergestützter Modellierung. Seine Herangehensweise ist von Zusammenarbeit und Interdisziplinarität geprägt: sie kombiniert Erkenntnisse aus Sprach-, Kultur- und Kognitionswissenschaft. Seiner Arbeit ist unter Anderem die Entdeckung einiger potentieller pragmatischer Universalien der Gesprächsinfrastruktur zu verdanken. Dingemanse nähert sich dem Zusammenspiel von Kreativität und Routine in der Sprache also aus der Perspektive der sozialen Situation – dem ursprünglichen Lebensraum der Sprache – und deckt hiermit einen ganz wesentlichen Bereich bei der Erkundung des Rahmenthemas der Konferenz ab.

PLENARVORTRAG 2 | *PLENARY TALK 2*

Termin | *Date*: 08.03.2023, 11:30–12:30 Uhr

Raum | *Room*: Hörsaal A1, Hörsaalgebäude

Order shaped by cognition: Evidence for (and against) the effect of domain-general biases on word and morpheme order

Jennifer Culbertson
The University of Edinburgh
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A foundational goal of linguistics has been to understand why languages look the way they do. A range of possible explanations exist---from domain-specific representations to cognition-external factors like history and grammaticalization---and all of these undoubtedly play some role. But determining exactly how these link with specific typological patterns remains challenging, and the role of domain-specific mechanisms has been particularly contentious. In this talk, I highlight a growing new approach, which uses artificial language experiments to link individual-level biases to cross-linguistic trends in language structure. Using word and morpheme order as case studies, I will show how a range of different paradigms and learner populations allow us to make progress on this crucial issue in the cognitive science of language. For some ordering patterns, experimental evidence points to variation across populations, suggesting that the best explanation for these patterns likely has its roots in language history and grammaticalization. In other cases, the evidence points to the role of universal but domain-general cognitive biases, like transparency and simplicity. These domain-general biases interact with linguistic representations in important ways. Taken together these studies help adjudicate between alternative explanations for a number of specific typological patterns, and suggest a new sense of domain-specificity in the evolution of language.

Profile: *Jennifer Culbertson's research is devoted to the question of how languages are shaped by learning and use. She investigates how typological universals, for instance frequency differences of linguistic patterns in the languages of the world, arise from properties of our cognitive apparatus. Methodologically, she approaches this question by means of miniature artificial languages learned by children and adults whose behaviour is modelled computationally. Jennifer Culbertson's research thus contributes to the study of the interplay between linguistic creativity and routine by examining cognitively determined routines and creative deviations from these routines during acquisition, with a probabilistic approach being central.*

Profil: Die Forschung von Jennifer Culbertson ist der Frage gewidmet, wie Sprachen durch Lernen und Gebrauch geformt werden. Sie untersucht, wie typologische Universalien – bspw. Häufigkeitsunterschiede von sprachlichen Mustern in den Sprachen der Welt – aus Eigenschaften unseres kognitiven Apparats erwachsen. Methodisch nähert sie sich dieser Frage mittels Miniatur-Kunstsprachen, die Kinder und Erwachsene erlernen, deren Verhalten komputationell modelliert wird. Jennifer Culbertsons Forschung trägt zur Erforschung des Zusammenspiels von sprachlicher Kreativität und Routine demnach durch die Untersuchung kognitiv bedingter Routinen und kreativer Abweichungen von diesen Routinen während des Erwerbs bei, wobei eine probabilistische Herangehensweise zentral ist.

PLENARVORTRAG 3 | *PLENARY TALK 3*

Termin | *Date*: 10.03.2023, 09–10 Uhr

Raum | *Room*: Hörsaal A1, Hörsaalgebäude

Creativity and routine at the prosody-syntax interface: Playing with intonation unit boundaries

Nikolaus P. Himmelmann
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In principle, the mapping between grammatical and prosodic units at the level of the intonation unit (IU) is flexible: IUs may be as short as a single syllable and as long as a chain of rapidly delivered clauses. On the other hand, there are strong tendencies in that, for example, many IUs consist of a single clause, and many clauses occur in an IU of their own. Mapping relations at the prosody-syntax interface hence provide a rich source for modelling the interplay between creativity and routine in linguistic interaction.

The main focus of the talk will be on ways for "playing with" prosodic boundaries as a prime example of linguistic creativity. Creativity presupposes a default (a standard way for placing and producing an IU boundary) and possibilities to circumvent this default, thereby creating a special effect. Examples come from a range of different languages and linguistic areas.

Profile: *Nikolaus P. Himmelmann's main research interests are typology, grammaticisation, discourse and conversation analysis, and language documentation and description, with a special focus on Austronesian and, more recently, Papuan languages. He has done field work in the Philippines, Indonesia and East Timor, since 2009 working closely together with the Center for Endangered Languages Documentation in Manokwari (West Papua). He has a strong interest in questions of methodology, in particular the quality of the data that provide the basis for cross linguistic generalizations. One aspect of particular interest in this regard is prosody and the prosody-syntax interface, as understanding prosody is essential for taken spoken language seriously.*

Nikolaus P. Himmelmann is Professor in General Linguistics at the University Cologne, where he also functions as the spokesperson for the Key Profile Area Skills and Structures in Language and Cognition. He has published widely on morphosyntactic topics (e.g. parts of speech, secondary predicates, demonstratives and deictics more generally, word order, the suffixing preference), the grammaticisation of phrase structure and grammaticisation theory, language documentation and prosodic chunking (intonation units).

Profil: Nikolaus P. Himmelmanns Forschungsschwerpunkte sind Typologie, Grammatikalisierung, Diskurs- und Konversationsanalyse sowie Sprachdokumentation und -beschreibung, mit besonderem Fokus auf austronesische und papuanische Sprachen. Er war zur Feldforschung auf den Philippinen, in Indonesien und Osttimor und arbeitet seit 2009 eng mit dem Center for Endangered Languages Documentation in Manokwari (West Papua) zusammen. Fragen der Datenqualität und, damit verbunden, die methodischen Grundlagen des Sprachvergleichs beschäftigen ihn seit den Studientagen. Hier gilt sein Hauptaugenmerk der Prosodie und der Schnittstelle zwischen Prosodie und Syntax, da ohne Prosodie die Analyse gesprochener Sprachen – und die große Mehrheit aller menschlichen Sprachen gibt es nur in gesprochener Form – nicht gelingen kann.

Nikolaus P. Himmelmann ist Professor für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft an der Universität zu Köln, wo er auch als Sprecher des Kernprofilbereich Skills and Structures in Language and Cognition fungiert. Er hat zahlreiche Publikationen zu morphosyntaktischen Themen (z.B. Wortarten, sekundäre Prädikate, Demonstrativa und Deiktika im Allgemeinen, Wortstellung, Suffixpräferenz), zur Grammatikalisierung von Phrasenstruktur, Grammatikalisierungstheorie, Sprachdokumentation und zu prosodischer Segmentierung (Intonationseinheiten) veröffentlicht.

PLENARVORTRAG 4 | *PLENARY TALK 4*

Termin | Date: 10.03.2023, 10–11 Uhr

Raum | *Room*: Hörsaal A1, Hörsaalgebäude

Good-enough language processing: Is it all routine?

Fernanda Ferreira
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Psycholinguists have traditionally assumed that although people sometimes flail and struggle as they work to understand a sentence, they will almost always eventually succeed in obtaining the interpretation mandated by the sentence's form. Similarly, speakers might expend some effort planning and choosing what to say, but eventually they will succeed in finding a linguistic form that captures their communicative intentions. In recent years, both these assumptions have been challenged: In the are area of comprehension, models increasingly acknowledge the importance of good-enough or noisy channel processing; and in production, new approaches acknowledge the reality that sometimes speakers' utterances are barely "good enough" to convey their thoughts, and occasionally speakers don't even quite know what they want to say until they start speaking. To a large extent, these tendencies are attributable to the use of routines or familiar, prepackaged linguistic sequences that allow people to get close to their communicative goals while managing the time and social pressures associated with real-world interactions. But it is often also important for language comprehenders and producers to be creative and flexible, and to adapt to current circumstances, requiring them to overcome these pre-potent routines and processing biases. In this presentation I will focus on how current research speaks to the interplay of these two pressures in comprehension and production, and I will suggest some avenues for future research.

Profile: *Fernanda Ferreira's psycholinguistic research is dedicated to speech processing and speech production. Building on key insights from theoretical linguistics, especially in the areas of phonology and syntax, her goal is to model the psycholinguistic mechanisms that enable people to understand and produce language in real time as well as in interaction with other cognitive systems. Her methodological spectrum includes behavioural and neural measures, such as eye movement recording and event-related brain potentials. A highly influential concept developed by Fernanda Ferreira is that of good-enough parsing, which accounts for the observation that during speech comprehension, people often think they have understood an utterance if they can extract something plausible from the utterance,*

regardless of whether it was actually said or not. In recent research, Ferreira looks further into misunderstandings and 'faulty' communication. Thus, her research is highly relevant to the interaction of creativity and routines, as errors are deviations from routines and thus, in a sense, creativity. Her research thus represents an essential building block for the exploration of the conference's framing theme.

Profil: Fernanda Ferreiras psycholinguistische Forschung ist der Sprachverarbeitung und der Sprachproduktion gewidmet. Aufbauend auf wesentlichen Erkenntnissen der theoretischen Sprachwissenschaft vor allem in den Bereichen Phonologie und Syntax ist ihr Ziel die Modellierung der psycholinguistischen Mechanismen, die es Menschen ermöglichen, Sprache in Echtzeit sowie in der Interaktion mit anderen kognitiven Systemen zu verstehen und zu produzieren. Ihr methodisches Spektrum umfasst Verhaltens- und neuronale Maße, wie zum Beispiel die Aufzeichnung von Augenbewegungen und ereigniskorrelierten Hirnpotentialen. Ein sehr einflussreiches Konzept, das Ferreira entwickelt hat, ist das des Good-Enough-Parsing, welches der Beobachtung Rechnung trägt, dass Menschen während des Sprachverstehens oft meinen, eine Äußerung verstanden zu haben, wenn sie aus der Äußerung etwas für sie Plausibles extrahieren können, unabhängig davon, ob dies genau gesagt wurde oder nicht. In neuester Forschung befasst sich Ferreira weitergehend mit Missverständnissen und ‚fehlerhafter' Kommunikation. Somit ist ihre Forschung hochrelevant für die Interaktion von Kreativität und Routine, da Fehler Abweichungen von Routinen und damit in gewissem Sinne Kreativität sind. Ihre Forschung stellt damit einen wesentlichen Baustein für die Erforschung des Rahmenthemas der Tagung dar.

Teil IV

Arbeitsgruppen &
Sektion Computerlinguistik Postersession

Part IV

Workshops &
Section *Computational Linguistics Poster Session*

Arbeitsgruppe 1

Workshop 1

AG1

ARBEITSGRUPPE 1 | *WORKSHOP 1*

Raum | *Room*: S 26, Seminargebäude

AG1

Dynamics at the lexicon-syntax interface: Creativity and routine in word-formation and multi-word expressions

Sabine Arndt-Lappe[1] & Natalia Filatkina[2]
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https://patterns.uni-trier.de/dynamicslexiconsyntaxinterface_dgfs2023/

Both word-formation and the coinage of multi-word expressions can be characterised in terms of creativity and routine. Despite obvious parallels, however, the different types of expression are often studied independently of each other, by different research communities. Furthermore, much research on creativity also takes place in the domain of word-play and humorous language. The workshop will bring together these different research communities to discuss empirical evidence on the role of creativity in word-formation and multi-word units. We will explore the role of creativity in the emergence, usage and propagation of lexical patterns, and in the development of 'routine'. We will also analyse how and to what extent 'routine' is a necessary prerequisite for creative use of word-formation and multi-word units.

Routine in word-formation and multi-word expressions is traditionally described in terms of morphological, lexical, syntactic, and pragmatic rules, but 'creativity' is defined in different ways, with definitions ranging from seeing creativity at the heart of human (linguistic) cognition (Chomsky 1964; Goldberg 2003) to seeing creativity as precisely beyond 'regular' routines (Filatkina 2018), e.g. as an attention-seeking tool or wordplay (Arndt-Lappe et al 2018). In this latter sense, 'creativity' is usually sharply distinguished from 'productivity', i.e. rule-governed behaviour. In research on multi-word units, creative strategies in this sense are usually discussed as 'modifications'. Diachronically, however, modifications may develop into productive patterns. In word-formation research, creative strategies in the latter sense are often labelled as 'extravagant' (Haspelmath 1999), 'extragrammatical' (Dressler 2000), 'analogy-based' (Mattiello 2017), or simply 'creative' (Benczes 2008); again, such patterns may diachronically develop into regular processes (Norde & Van Goethem 2018). Despite these categorisations, the

question on what basis patterns are to be defined as 'creative' still remains subject to debate. Criteria that have figured particularly prominently are (a) the degree of consciousness with which an expression was formed, (b) the expressive function of a pattern, and (c) structural properties of a pattern (like, e.g., non-concatenative properties). None of these criteria is without its problems, however, as all properties mentioned can also be true of processes that are generally not conceived of as 'creative'. The workshop will put precisely these questions and approaches at its center and discuss them from the perspectives of word-formation and multi-word units research.

Our Metaphorical Bodies: Why Metaphor May Be Everywhere

Raymond W. Gibbs, Jr.
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Metaphors play a critical role in how we think and express ourselves in various linguistic and non-linguistic (e.g., gesture, art, music) contexts. But metaphors are not just special literary devices, as they are now seen as fundamental to human concepts, reasoning, and imagination, we typically think of metaphor in both thought and language as resulting from the mapping of a non-metaphorical source domain over to better structure, and even create, a metaphorical target domain. For example, when one says "Life is a journey," we can infer many different metaphorical ideas about life given our knowledge and experiences with journeys. One of the main realizations in contemporary metaphor research is that many source domains in metaphorical ideas are tied to recurring aspects of bodily experience (e.g., taking physical journeys). However, these source domains are not seen as metaphorical. My talk aims to refute this belief by suggesting that the human body, and bodily experiences, are routinely understood in metaphorical terms (e.g., journeys are metaphorical!). I will present numerous examples of the metaphorical body, specifically in terms of human body parts, bodily sensations, illness and bodily disorders, and bodily metaphorical performances. The ubiquity of metaphor in bodily experience suggests that metaphor may not simply be important for understanding abstract concepts, but is actually everywhere in our experience. This conclusion has important implications for our understanding of human bodies in action, theories of metaphorical thought and understanding, and for better appreciating the role that metaphor plays in the daily creation of meaningful human life.

AG1

Creative *-ness*

Martin Schäfer
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In a strong sense, creativity in word formation is a purposeful usage of existing patterns to not only create new words but in doing so exploit non-default means and as a result change the balance of patterns in the lexicon. If it is purposeful, it must be conscious, cf. the definition of creative modification "as an irregular, intentional and conscious intervention of a speaker into the form and/or meaning of a pattern directed at the violation of the existing norms" (Filatkina, 2018). The aim of this paper is to investigate whether clearly consciously used new word formations fulfill this definition of creative modification. To this end, instances of English *-ness* derivations in scare quotes in a synchronic written corpus are investigated.

All occurrences of *-ness* forms were extracted from the ukWaC corpus. Quoted hapaxes were further annotated for type of quote, syntactical category and morphological subcategory of the base. The semantics were considered within their sentential context.

The 7831 *-ness* lemmata contain 3429 hapaxes, 89 are hapaxes in scare quotes. The base categories, against the numbers from Arndt-Lappe (2014, Table 3), are distributed as follows:

syntactic category	OED 20th century neologisms (n=220)	ukWaC scare quote hapaxes (n=89)
adjective	84.5%	61.8%
noun	6.4%	23.6%
phrase	4.5%	10.1%
minor category	4.5%	4.5%

The difference in the distribution of the syntactic categories of the bases is in line with scare quotes signaling creative modification: the pattern is markedly different, minority bases are used more often. The morphological subclass of the adjectives also showed variation and less usage of the dominant base. A closer look at the semantics shows that intended meanings typically require additional elaboration not present in standard examples.

References: • Arndt-Lappe, S. (2014). Analogy in suffix rivalry: the case of English -ity and -ness. *English Language and Linguistics* 18 (03), 497–548. • Filatkina, Natalia (2018). Expanding the Lexicon through Formulaic Patterns. In S. Arndt-Lappe et al., *Expanding the Lexicon*. Berlin: De Gruyter, 15–42.

"Chaos theory, shmaos theory": Creativity and routine in English *shm*-reduplication

Stefan Hartmann[1] & Tobias Ungerer[2]
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In this talk, we investigate an "extravagant" construction at the interface of morphology and syntax: English *shm*-reduplication, a pattern in which a word is immediately repeated, but the initial consonant or consonant cluster is either replaced by /ʃm/, or /ʃm/ is added to the beginning of a word if it begins with a vowel (McCarthy & Prince 1996), as exemplified in (1) (example from ENCOW16AX).

(1) Chaos theory, schmaos theory. When the universe is this much on your side, you literally cannot lose.

So far, research on *shm*-reduplication has mainly focused on its phonological properties (but see Mattiello 2013). The present study adds a semantic and a multimodal perspective, drawing on data from computer-mediated communication as well as on video data. By applying semantic vector-space analysis to data from the web corpus ENCOW16AX (Schäfer & Bildhauer 2012), we took a closer look at the semantic domains to which the base words in the construction belong. In addition, we extracted an exhaustive set of attestations of the *shm*-reduplication construction from the *TV News Archive*, and tested two predictions based on the multimodal data. Firstly, we predicted that the construction is often accompanied by a dismissive gesture, thus qualifying as a multimodal construction. This hypothesis was borne out by the data. Our second prediction was that the construction tends to occur turn-initially, usually taking up cues from the interlocutor's previous utterance if occurring in a conversation. Here, the results indicate that matters are more complex and that *shm*-reduplication tends to occur in what could be called "fictive quotes" (Pascual 2014): An attitude ascribed to a person is conveyed by a quote attributed to said person either via a quotative or without an overt quotation marker. In many ways, then, the pattern is a prime example for a creative and "extravagant" construction that is strongly connected to specific communicative contexts and characterized by a fairly complex set of discourse-functional properties.

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AG1

Name blends between creativity and routine

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In extra grammatical morphology, the crucial difference between regular word formation and word creation is that in word formation, the output automatically results from the input and the input can be recovered from the output, whereas the main purpose of word creation is not to create a recoverable (transparent) output, but to form output with certain desired features (cf. Ronneberger Sibold 2001). Therefore, transparency/recoverability of input constituents and the intentional character of the output play a crucial role in defining creative word formation processes and distinguishing creative techniques from regular word formation.

However, as Ronneberger Sibold (2015) shows, transparency is a graded phenomenon ranging from word creations that are similar to regular word formation to those that account for playful creations with reduced recoverability of their constituents. In this regard, it is still unclear, which extralinguistic factors influence the grade of regularity and creativity of word creations. To bear on these issues, the paper will provide evidence for the influence of extra-linguistic factors on the status of so-called name blends between creativity and regularity.

Name blends as a phenomenon between word formation and word creation (Beliaeva 2019) emerge by combining two personal names (e.g., *Brangelina*). The paper will test the hypothesis that the creativity of name blends is related to the gender of name bearers, the domain, the name class, and the text type. The data comprise some 300 types collected manually on the basis of 30 personal names of politicians, athletes and celebrities and three text types (newspaper articles from the German reference corpus, blogs from the German digital dictionary and tweets from Twitter). The data were coded in *Maxqda* for the following transparency grades (cf. Ronneberger Sibold 2015): complete, contour, semicomplete, and fragment blending. The results indicate that the grade of transparency of name blends is mainly influenced by the text type. Furthermore, the name constituents are mostly recoverable, especially when one name is inserted into the sound shape of the other (e.g., *Bennifer*). At the same time, the tendency to follow the formal regularities of proper name formation is reduced by the goal of creating a novel linguistic unit that differs from both name constituents.

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Creativity and recontextualization: Lexical substitution in English verbal idioms

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Modifications of idioms, i.e. creative changes of their conventionalized forms and meaning, are widespread across different types of discourse. Furthermore, corpus-based studies have shown that the most common type of modification is lexical substitution. Here are two examples from the enTenTen13 corpus:

(1) Her company has ***skyrocketed*** *through the ranks* of other marketing businesses. (rise through the ranks)

(2) As a loyal consumer of Wikipedia, I will ***defend*** *it to great lengths.* (go to great lengths)

One of the key issues in the research of idiomatic creativity is the extent to which lexical components can be changed, and recognizability has been established as one of the most general constraints. It is also argued that an idiom's base form serves as the organizing frame into which salient elements of new domains of knowledge are projected (Omazić & Čačija 2020). This can be tied in with the notion of recontextualization in discourse studies of metaphor (Semino et al. 2013). For instance, the substituting verb may be similar in meaning (example 1) or the entire expression may be recontextualized in a different domain (example 2). This raises the question of which idiomatic components ensure recognizability.

The aim of this study is to show that recognizability is dependent on whether the substituting verb belongs to the same or different domain as the idiomatic component. We will also show that the creation of novel expressions is constrained by the figurative meanings of lexical patterns within a given idiom. We conducted a study of 100 verbal idioms in the enTenTen13 corpus. Two groups of results were obtained. Firstly, when the substituting verb belongs to the same source domain, the idiom is recognizable based on nominal components or prepositional phrases which denote spatial relations (e.g. ***skyrocket*** *through the ranks*). Secondly, when an idiom is recontextualized, the components which serve as the organizing frame specify the setting of a situation, most commonly manner (e.g. ***defend*** something *to great lengths*). Overall, this study shows that the prerequisite for creative use are the figurative meanings of lexical patterns within individual expressions. This means that idiomatic creativity, even lexical substitution, is not boundless.

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AG1

Creativity and routine in word formation: four case studies

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The hypothesis tested is that creativity in word formation is a matter of contextualization and perception; i.e. mixture of: (perception of) heightened effort on the part of the producer; novelty (or unexpectedness); conceptual clash and/or contrast and (invited) interpretative effort on the part of the coprehender. The mechanisms employed are recombinance (Talmy 2003) of routine patterns, processes and recognizable elements and exertion of greater cognitive effort on both sit(d)es – production and comprehension. The producer's effort is to achieve unexpectedness that would resonate into successful efforts for effective reverse-engineering by the comprehender, for "reenacting awareness" of motivational triggers and employed techniques or of a source for a local analogy.

(1) "I am such a **dolent** man, / I **eptly** work each day; / My acts are all **becilic**, / I've just **ane** things to say." (*A Very Descript Man*)

Although the leading factors here are context and textual form/genre (a poem), the recognition of purposeful play inviting interpretative effort and de-affixation are a move away from routine patterns, the whole process of reverse-engineering is based on awakened awareness of a mundane and almost automatized routine pattern - affixation.

(2) *Захая* [zahaya, 'start caring']

The translation coinage *(King Lear*) is based on the synchronically simplex *нехая* [nehaya, 'do not care']; is devoid of playfulness and is further supported by the cotextual appearance of the de-affixed neologism *хая* [haya, 'care'].

(3) *Махмурлек*, [*mahmurlek* < mahmurLuK+LeK ["hangover"+"cure"]

This novel blend in Bulgarian excludes most of the external factors (context, conscious effort, etc.) and exploits exclusively the choreographed "conceptual rewiring" (Veale 2012) between creator and comprehender.

On the basis of the analysis of three data sets and the semantics of the *-gasm* family in English, it is concluded that creativity relies heavily on routine patterns and is best thought of as "the process whereby we become aware of the present and possible conditions for the organization of cognition, and whereby we enable others to reenact that awareness" (de Beaugrande 1978: i).

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What is creative to whom and why? Creativity in word-formation and phraseology against the backdrop of shared conventions and individual routines

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Utterances are creative to the extent that they stretch linguistic conventions. According to the Entrenchment-and-Conventionalization Model (Schmid 2020), these can be defined as mutually known regularities of behaviour that speakers adhere to because they mutually expect each other to adhere to them. These regularities in turn pertain to various dimensions, broadly speaking the symbolic, syntagmatic, paradigmatic and pragmatic ones, all of which can be exploited for creativity. For example, using a lexical item with a new metaphorical meaning comes down to stretching a symbolic regularity, coining a new word by applying a conventional word-formation pattern extends the paradigmatic range of a syntagmatic and symbolic regularity.

Routines, in contrast, are defined as highly entrenched patterns of associations in the minds of individual speakers. These patterns are extracted and entrenched from conventions in use and therefore also multi-dimensional. They are marked by inter-individual and intra-individual (i.e. contextual) variation. One speaker's routines can come across as being creative to another speaker in a given context.

Linguistic creativity must be understood against the backdrop of usage-based communal conventions (the macro-level) and individual routines (the micro-level). I will discuss how this socio-cognitive perspective on conventions and routines can contribute to understanding different types and degrees of linguistic creativity in the fields of word-formation and multi-word expressions.

The main challenge for deciding what is creative to whom in these two fields lies in the continuum from morphologically or lexically fixed elements (such as the compound *watertight* or the proverb *a stitch in time saves nine*) to partly and fully variable patterns of regularities (e.g. N+Adj, or V+*able*$_{\text{Adj}}$ or N *and* N, i.e. irreversable binomials). Complex lexemes or multi-word units can be unconventional on the lexically specific level, while – and also because – they follow conventions on the level of variable patterns. I will focus on the borderline area between word-formation and multi-word expressions populated by compounds (especially phrasal ones), restricted collocations, phrasal verbs and light-verb constructions.

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AG1

Creativity and Productivity in Composite Predicates in the History of American English

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This study examines diachronic developments of verbo-nominal composite predicates with light verbs (e.g., *make an assumption)* in the history of American English between 1800 and the present day. This type of composite predicate (or CP) contains a polysemous transitive verb, or light verb (e.g., *make*), which often combines with an abstract nominal complement that carries the semantic weight of a verb. We set out to answer the question of why creativity of novel CPs that are similar to others might lead to an increase in productivity over time in some cases but not in others. A quantitative analysis of verbo-nominal CPs in the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA) (Davies 2010) provides support for the view that the semantic heaviness of the verb is responsible for the increase in productivity among some CPs over time (e.g., *take a look*) and for the lack of productivity among other CPs that contain a more lexically specific verb (e.g., *bear witness, lose sight of).*

Following a diachronic construction grammar approach to CPs as laid out in Sundquist (2022), we describe the creation of and proliferation of novel verb-noun pairings in CPs in terms of successful exemplars (cf., Bybee 2006). We undertook a quantificational analysis of texts from COHA (1820-2010) to examine more closely four verb-noun pairings, namely, *take+look* and *make+sound* as well as *bear+witness* and *lose+sight*, analyzing type and token frequencies and tracking these collocations over time, along with families of semantically similar nouns that occur with the same verbs.

Results provide evidence that the lexical specificity of the verb dictates how productive CPs may become over the long term. We relate the differences in the relative productivity of each type of CP and the semantic properties of the verbs to the notion of coverage, as outlined in Goldberg (2019) and address the implications of this analysis for a diachronic approach and the effect that time may have on coverage and the ever-changing frequencies of novel and exemplary multi-word expressions.

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Creativity through routine: The roles of form accessibility and top-down inhibition in language production and change

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The opposition between creativity and routine is often merely apparent. In this talk, we present a unified mechanistic account of how speakers generally keep extension under control, i.e., preventing overextension, e.g., how one avoids using the much more frequent form *work* to express the meaning of 'worked' (Kapatsinski, 2022). We then show how the same mechanism is responsible for certain types of creativity that have not yet received a mechanistic usage-based account.

In most models of production, the intended message activates semantic features, which then activate their associated forms in proportion to frequency We have previously shown that this naturally produces overextension of frequent forms (Harmon & Kapatsinski, 2017). Here, we discuss how these overextensions are kept in check by what we call the Negative Feedback Cycle (NFC, Kapatsinski, 2022). The forms send the activation they receive back up to semantic features with which they are associated via inhibitory links). Inhibition of a semantic feature by a form is proportional to how well the form cues that feature. At this point, intended semantic features remain activated because they are still receiving activation from the message, but unintended semantic features associated with activated forms are inhibited by them. As activation spreads back down from meanings to forms, the inhibited unintended semantics inhibit the associated forms. The NFC suppresses overextension by suppressing the production of forms with unintended meanings or connotations.

Interestingly, the same mechanism that usually prevents overextension, may also be responsible for certain types of creativity, including the formation of splinters, novel morphemes that used to be mere segment sequences. For example, *–holic* was splintered off *alcoholic* to be extended to other contexts (*workaholic*, *shopaholic* etc.). Because *-holic* occurred in only one context (alc) before being extended to new uses, its liberation from this context is rather mysterious. However, the NFC can generate *workaholic* when a speaker who knows *work* and *alcoholic* intends to express the meaning 'addicted to work', by suppressing the best cue to the unintended meaning 'alcohol', *#alc*. Thus, a mechanism that suppresses certain types of creativity also naturally generates creative productions.

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AG1

Mit Hilfe von Kreativität? How German complex prepositions are shaped

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The paper addresses the formation and the diachronic development of German complex prepositions with the general syntactic form [P N P]. Our contribution will focus on two patterns: the complex preposition *mit Hilfe/mithilfe*, exemplified in (1), and the structures with a more general pattern [*mit* N *auf*] 'with N to' and the abstract meaning of reference, see (2).

(1) Die Familie klagte **mit Hilfe** eines Rechtsanwaltes gegen die Ablehnung. [DWDS, Welt am Sonntag, 10.06.2018]
'The family sued against the rejection with the help of a lawyer.'

(2) **Mit Bezug auf** den obenerwähnten außerordentlichen Farbensinn des Persers möchte ich an dieser Stelle eine Frage aufwerfen. [DWDS, Orientalisches Archiv, 1913, Nr. 2, Bd. 3]
'With reference to the above-mentioned extraordinary color sense of the Persian, I would like to raise a question at this point'

Being multi-word expressions, complex prepositions are located at the interface between lexicon and syntax (see e.g. Quirk/Mulholland 1964; Seppänen et al. 1994; Lindqvist 1994). Syntactically, they display some internal complexity and some degree of internal variation (in (2), *mit Bezug* could be changed to *in Bezug*). Semantically, the meaning of the whole sequence is mostly autonomous and non-compositional. It thus appears that they are complex units, in which some internal syntactic structure can be discerned, but whose elements dispose of reduced autonomy, especially with respect to their semantics.

Using data from the Deutsches Textarchiv (DTA, c. 1600-1900), the study traces individual small-scale changes in these complex units. It will be shown that these two patterns display divergent tendencies in their diachronic development in that creativity and routine intervene at different stages in any given development and play different roles in the emergence and propagation of a particular pattern.

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Creativity in the dynamics of German constructional idioms. A diachronic, corpus-based approach

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Our talk deals with the creation of new constructional idioms (CIs) in German through modification. By CIs we mean partially lexicalized patterns (e.g., X *will gelernt sein* [*Argumentieren/richtiges Heizen* etc. *will gelernt sein*]). By modification (in terms of phraseology research) we mean the occasional variation of multi-word expressions (e.g., *Liebe auf den ersten Knick*, Ritter Sport commercial). Various studies show that CIs can emerge via an increase in modification of fully lexicalized multi-word expressions, "especially through the process of lexical substitution" (Mellado Blanco 2022: 9) (e.g., X *oder Nicht*-X / Y, *das ist hier die Frage*, Stumpf 2016: 317–318). This process can be described as delexicalization/constructionalization (Traugott/Trousdale 2013). In our talk, we ask how the developmental processes from lexically fixed idioms via modification to CIs, a development which happens over a shorter period of time, can be empirically determined and theoretically explained. The main goal of our talk is to conduct a corpus-based and diachronic analysis of German CIs, providing an adequate account of the interplay of routine, variation and creativity. Methodologically, virtual corpora composed of temporally separated sub-corpora of the German Reference Corpus (1990–2000; 2001–2010; 2011–2020) as well as the tool Lexical Pattern Analyzer (*lexpan*) are used. On the basis of the slot analyses provided by *lexpan*, the scale of productivity, and, consequently, of the degree of fixedness of a (partially lexicalized) pattern will be examined. Using case studies, we will show how the form and meaning of lexicalized multi-word expressions change over a 30-year period. In doing so, our approach yields insights into the formal and semantic changes in the filling of slots and into the emergence and dynamics of CIs. Based on the empirical results, we will discuss the extent to which "[f]requent modifications of substantive idioms can function as a real engine of change, as a trigger for the emergence of new semi-schematic constructions" (Mellado Blanco 2022: 12). Thus, we investigate the tension between creativity and routine, the role of creativity in the emergence, usage and distribution of CIs in German, and the question how modifications may develop into productive patterns.

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AG1

Creativity and routine in name-based lexical patterns

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The paper discusses the role of creativity and routine for the formation of name-based lexical patterns in German on the basis of two case studies. If routine is understood as the set of rules that determine a pattern, it may be asked which modifications of the rules should count as creative. Since deviation and unfamiliarity can result in a pattern that attracts attention, such creative modifications can be associated with expressivity (e.g., Hopper & Traugott 1993) or extravagance (e.g., Haspelmath 1999), respectively, and lead to the emergence of new routines. However, modifications might also cause incomprehensibility or violations of normative standards, often resulting in non-consolidation of the modified pattern.

The first pattern is nominal proper compounds. They are either proper names (onymic type, e.g. toponyms, *Neckarburg*) or common nouns (appellative type, *Bunsenbrenner* 'Bunsen burner'). While onymic PN compounds already exist in Old High German, appellative PN compounds are still very rare for a long time. It is only between 1600 and 1900 that their relative proportion increases strongly (cf. Schlücker 2020). This increase in use is accompanied by various formal modifications of the original pattern. We claim that these changes have extravagant effects and can thus be regarded as creative. This language use has been socially successful, since in the 20th century there is a consolidation of the changes, thus a new routine, with a subsequent strong increase of productivity of the new pattern.

The second pattern is the morphological combination of two identical nouns functioning as proper names, like personal names (*Mausemaus* 'mouse mouse' referring to an internet forum user, cf. Frankowsky 2022). We show that although this pattern is relatively new and violates several constraints (such that analyses both as nominal compound and as reduplication are problematic), it is quite productive in specific domains, e.g., self-naming in social media and product marketing. Thus, it cannot be considered unusual. Our data also show, however, that speakers are aware of the pattern's deviation from the norm.

The case studies indicate that the assertiveness of modifications and the emergence of new routines depend on the social success of an innovation. In both cases, creativity can be associated with extravagance, however, in very different ways.

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Closing the mental gaps. German 'Come to mind' constructions as gateway and a dead end for creativity.

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This paper investigates multi-word expressions which are formed following the pattern *in* 'in' N *kommen* 'come'. This structure is encountered in German in at least three different ways with respect to its semantics and its degree of idiomaticity. The diachronically primary concrete reading (1) denotes a change of location. 'Come to mind' constructions as in (2) lack a concrete local reading and denote abstract entities like mental content. Light verb constructions as in (3) are also characterized by a certain abstraction. They consist of an asemantically light verb and an eventive noun and form lexical units (see e.g. Fillmore 1987; Fleischhauer & Hartmann 2021):

(1) *in das Hotel kommen* 'enter the hotel', lit. 'come into the hotel'

(2) *in den Sinn kommen* 'come to mind', lit. 'come into the mind'

(3) *in Bewegung kommen* 'come into motion'

Both 'Come to mind' constructions (2) and Light verb constructions (3) result from ontological metaphors in that they create spatialized target domain entities: STATES / MINDS ARE CONTAINERS (see Lakoff & Johnson 2003). They differ with respect to the way that only in Light verb constructions the Experiencer can appear structure-internal as a subject argument. In 'Come to mind' constructions the Experiencer only appears structure-external. What is also noticeable are the differences between the two types in their diachronic development: Light verb constructions consisting of the light verb *kommen* are not attested until Early New High German and still continue to find high productivity (see Fleischhauer & Hartmann 2021). In contrast, 'Come to mind' constructions are already attested extensively in Old High German and are in decline in later language stages. The study attempts to answer what semantic, formal, and structural reasons can be found for the different behavior of the two constructions in their emergence and persistence. It will be argued that both linguistic creativity and productivity only come to unfoldment through certain syntactic, morphological and lexical preconditions in which both constructions differ significantly.

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AG1

Expanding the boundaries of word formation: phrasal compounding in German between creativity and routine

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Phrasal compounds like *Leck-mich-am-Arsch-Tag* ('kiss-my-ass day') or *Beckham-im-Gedächtnis-Grätsche* ('Beckham-in-mind straddle') are characterized by the integration of a syntactical unit (sentence or phrase) into a complex word and therefore are an example par excellence for the interplay of word-formation and multi-word expressions at the lexicon-syntax interface (cf. Hein 2015). As it will be illustrated by the help of corpus data from written and spoken German, the pattern also gives interesting insights into the relation between creativity and routine.

From the perspective of word-formation, phrasal compounds can count as 'creative' in that they diverge from the prototypical pattern of determinative compounding in which two lexical immediate constituents are combined in order to form a new complex word (e.g. *Bilderrahmen* 'picture frame'). This divergence from the "routine in compounding" can come along with expressive effects. Since also phrasal modifiers (e.g. *Zu-mir-oder-zu-dir-Gequatsche* 'my-place-or-yours chatter') can be seen as (creative) instantiations of more abstract linguistic patterns (e.g. [X *or* Y]), the interplay of creativity and routine is likewise relevant for the inserted multi-word expressions (cf. Steyer/Hein 2018: 125). This is underlined by the observation that also non-linguistic patterns like stereotypes are at work in the phrasal non-heads (cf. Finkbeiner/Meibauer 2016: 39), e.g. *Ich-kann-Golf-Schi-und-Wandern-und-bin-schöner-als-die-andern-Franz* ('I-can-golf-skiing-and-hiking-and-I-am-more-beautiful-than-the-others Franz').

The morphological as well as the phraseological perspective on phrasal compounding suggest that routine is a central prerequisite for the creative coinage of complex words and multi-word expressions. Without the connection to the entrenched/prototypical patterns, creative coinages would neither lead to expressive effects nor to easily understandable units.

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Phrase or Compound? A psycholinguistic experiment on German modifiers and the role of relational adjectives.

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The rivalry between compounding and NPs with relational adjectives (RAs) is an established topos in the literature (since Levi 1978), not only for German. Factors influencing the choice of the respective construction include semantics, family size, type frequency, lexicalization, and the role of the modifier (e.g., Schlücker/Plag 2011). By contrast to qualitative/property adjectives, denominal RAs (1a) display lack of gradability (1b), modification and negation (1c), predicative use (1d), and nominalizability (1e). RAs used this way shift to property semantics (glossed with # under 1). Despite some variation (see 2a), RAs in an NP (as in 1) possess an argument structure relation with the deverbal head noun where they usually have the role of the external argument (e.g., Kratzer 1996), while the non-heads of compounds tend to take the role of the internal argument (as in 2b). In our psycholinguistic experiment based on PsychoPy 2022, we investigate which construction, NPs with RAs (such as a) *mütterliches Suchen* 'maternal search') or compounds (such as b) *Muttersuchen* 'mother search'), is the more prefered one, especially when influencing factors are different.

Both stimuli for a) and b) consist of a noun (e.g., *Suchen*) derived from an agentive verb and a lexically animate modifier (e.g., *mütterlich* or *Mutter-*). In experiment I, latencies are measured to assess which construction is easier to track in order to determine different degrees of routinization vs. creativity. In II, participants are asked for their primary semantic interpretation for evaluating to what extent creativity is (un-)licensed given the theoretical predictions. Over all, it is aimed to determine a potential hierarchy of factors triggering the routine/creativity divide.

(1) a. *richterliches Ernennen* > *Richter* (N) 'judge'
b. *#richterlich-er-es Ernennen* 'more judicial appointment'
c. *#(sehr) (un-)richterliche Ernennen*'(very) (un-)judicial appointment'
d. *#Die Ernennung ist richterlich.* 'The appointment is judge-like'
e. *#Richterlichkeit der Ernennung.* 'Judgelikeness of appointment'

(2) a. *kindliche Entwicklung – Kindentwicklung* 'child development'
b. *studentisches Belauern – Studentenbelauern* 'student stalking'

References: • Levi, J. (1978): The Syntax and Semantics of Complex Nominals. • Schlücker, B. & Plag, I. (2011): Compound or Phrase? *Lingua* 121, 1539-1551 • Kratzer, A. (1996). Severing the External Argument from its Verb. *Nat. Lang. Linguist. Theory* 33, 110-137.

AG1

***Wannab*e approximatives: creativity, routinization or both?**

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APPROXIMATION is a complex functional domain comprising FAKENESS, IMITATION, RESEMBLANCE, and VAGUENESS (Masini & Micheli 2020). In morphology, approximative constructions can be traced back to a variety of sources, including modal expressions, such as *wannabe* (<*want to be*). In this paper we present a corpus-based analysis of *wannabe* in English as well as in five other languages the word has been borrowed into (Danish, Dutch, French, Italian and Finnish), where it collocates with both native and English stems. A few examples featuring some of the various construction types are given in (1a-c).

(1) a. *The guy was a* ***wannabe-gangster****.*
b. *This* ***Elvis wannabe*** *finally meets his dream girl.*
c. *yet another piece of* ***Hollywood-wannabe*** *rubbish*

In order to explore the semantic and morphosyntactic profiles of the *wannabe* constructions we compare 500-word samples for each language, drawn from the TenTen web-based corpora at Sketch Engine (Kilgarriff et al. 2014), addressing the following research questions:

RQ1: How are the different construction types distributed across each language and what is the morphosyntactic status of *wannabe* in these constructions?

RQ2: Which collexemes (nouns, adjectives, NPs) are found in each language?

RQ3: How productive are the *wannabe* word-formation patterns?

RQ4: How creative are these word-formation patterns?

Following Beliaeva (2019) we assume a trade-off between creativity and productivity, whereby both concepts are seen as gradient. For *wannabe* constructions, we argue that they are on the gradient between creativity and routinization, with different positions for different languages, depending on how they are integrated in existing constructional networks and on varying degrees of association with the original univerbated VP.

References: • Beliaeva, N. (2019). Blending creativity and productivity: on the issue of delimiting the boundaries of blends as a type of word formation. *Lexis* 14. • Kilgarriff, A. et al. (2014). The Sketch Engine: ten years on. *Lexicography* 1, 7-36. • Masini, F. & S. Micheli. (2020). The morphological expression of approximation: the emerging simil- construction in Italian. *Word Structure* 13(3), 371–402.

… Und ich sage dir, wer du bist. The creative potential of proverbs from a contrastive point of view. A constructionist approach

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The potential creativity of idiomatic expressions has been explored under the assumption that novel utterances are the result of free combinations of constructions, as long as there are no conflitcs (Goldberg 2006). In other words, creativity is conceived of as an intrinsic feature of language, not as an anomaly.

Against this background, this study examines the creative potential of the proverb *Sage mir, mit wem du umgehst, und ich sage dir/so sage ich dir, wer du bist* in German and its counterpart in Spanish *Dime con quién andas y te diré quién eres* ('A man is known by the company he keeps'). With a corpus comprising 1173 occurrences extracted from the *deTenTen20* and 1069 occurrences from the *esTenTen18*, this analysis departs from a shared semantic core that is adapted according to speakers' needs in discourse, which is the result of the great flexibility that the proverb can undergo (Van Wettere 2021: 424).

This corpus-based contribution has the following goals: (i) determine to what extent the abovementioned proverb in German and Spanish has given rise to a semi-schematic construction by means of variability and type frequency of their non-canonical forms (Stumpf 2016); (ii) explore the degree of creativity based on type and token frequency in German and Spanish; (iii) uncover whether in both languages there are pragmatic similarities with regards to non-canonical forms of the proverb (examples 1 and 2).

(1) ***Sage mir, wie dein Flughafen heißt, und ich sage dir, wer du bist***. *Wie Länder und Städte ihre Airports benennen, sagt manchmal einiges über den jeweiligen Zielort aus*. (deTenTen20, 19763524)

(2) ***Dime cómo amas y te diré quién eres***. *Cada uno tiene una manera única de amar, que a veces nos satisface y con frecuencia nos traiciona*. (esTenTen18, 2058685837

References: • Goldberg, A. (2006). *Constructions at Work*. Oxford University Press. • Stumpf, S. (2016). Modifikation oder Modellbildung? Das ist hier die Frage – Abgrenzungsschwierigkeiten zwischen modifizierten und modellartigen Phrasemen am Beispiel formelhafter (Ir-)Regularitäten. *Linguistische Berichte* 247, 317–342. • Van Wettere, N. 2021. Productivity of French and Dutch (semi-)copular constructions and the adverse impact of high token frequency. *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics* 26(3): 396–428.

AG1

Romanian Libfixes in the Making

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Libfixes represent a fuzzy class of morpheme-like, but not-yet morphemes, both creative and productive, i.e. they help the birth of new creative, inovative words, but also enter numerous new formations (e.g., *-licious*, 'liberated' from *delicious*). Most often they originate in lexical blending (Norde & Sippach 2019). The process involves a series of lexical blends centered around a recurrent splinter that ultimately turns into a combining form or an affix (Mattiello 2018). In our opinion, libfixes are an intermediate phase as the morpheme-like, but not-yet morphemes preserve their connection with the source-word, but combine with a large number of other word bases.

Libfixes have not been discussed in Romanian linguistics yet, so we conducted a corpus-based study, manually checking a 60,000,000-word corpus of Romanian online texts from the past 15 years. We identified 45 words formed with 7 libfixes – 6 international: *-aholic*, *-gate*, *-at(h)on*, *-g(h)ed(d)on*, *-zilla*, *-pedia*, and a purely Romanian one: *-izdă* (< Ro. *pizdă* '(slang) vulva'). CoRoLa (1bn words) and Sketch Engine Romanian corpus (2.6bn words) were also checked to establish Romanian libfix productivity. Our study shows that the 7 libfixes appear almost always in *hapax legomena*, but these nonce words signal the cognitive ease in (re)using a particular word creation pattern (Barrena Jurado 2019).

The analysed libfixes display different degrees of morphemization: Ro. *-(a/o)holic* is the most advanced and the most productive with 118 words, usually borrowings (e.g. *chocoholic*, *shopaholic*, *bookaholic*), but also nonce words from Romanian bases (e.g. *brânzoholic* 'cheese-aholic', *biciholic* 'byke-aholic'); much less productive is the only autochthonous libfix, *-izdă*, used to create derogatory female profession names, as it occurs in 44 words, most *hapaxes*.

The analysis suggests that due to the pervasive influence of global English, the *libfix* schema has become more productive in Romanian, as it has been suggested for Dutch (Hamans 2021).

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Arbeitsgruppe 2

Workshop 2

ARBEITSGRUPPE 2 | *WORKSHOP 2*

Raum | *Room*: S 15, Seminargebäude

AG2

Divide and count: On the (morpho-)syntax and semantics of division, plurality and countability

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Counting is a curious thing: while mathematicians talk about countable and uncountable infinities, linguists talk about countable and uncountable nouns – and wonder how many countabilities there are in the first place. The issue of countability is a rather complex topic and minimally involves the following aspects:

i) Countability per se (diagnostics)

ii) Nominal denotations (individuals, "stuff", collections, kinds …?)

iii) The thing being counted (individuals, measure-units, pluralities …?)

iv) Kinds of Numerals

v) Plurality and Cardinality

vi) Partitivity

Notably, in order to understand how countability is encoded in natural language, it is essential and instructive to carefully examine the morphosyntactic reflexes and syntactic dependencies pertaining to the above notions. Also the lexicon might give interesting insights (e.g. **pluralia tantum**). Besides the traditional **singular** vs. **plural** distinction, some languages also have **dual**, **paucal NUMBER**; likewise, the distinction **mass** vs. **count** may not exhaust the range of countabilities across languages. As was shown very thoroughly by Grimm (2012), the traditional two-way distinctions between mass/count and singular/plural are not sufficient to capture richer grammatical number systems involving **singulative-collective** marking. In addition, **counting** and **grammatical NUMBER** (marking) do not necessarily go hand in hand and we find **morpho-semantic mismatches**; case in point: languages where counted nouns are morphologically marked as singular (e.g. Estonian, Hungarian, Turkish).

Semantic accounts (e.g. Link 1983, Krifka 1989) have often focused on the semantics of the plural (sum individuals), or the similarities between plural and mass denotations (cumulativity), while syntactic accounts (e.g. Löbel 1989, Ritter 1992) have established that NUMBER is a separate functional category. Borer (2005) argues that the functional projection realizing the English plural -s is also

responsible for division which makes counting possible in the first place. Mathieu (2012) elaborating on Grimm and Borer argues that there are even more "flavors of division" and, plural morpheme may not only indicate division but can realize other functional heads in the fine-grained DP-structure (s. also Alexiadou 2011).

We invite papers investigating these issues from a theoretical (syntax-semantics-interface) as well as a typological perspective.

The questions we wish to address include, but are not limited to the following:

- What kinds of countable entities are recognized by natural language?
- What are the semantic building blocks of counting and division, and how are they reflected in the syntax (e.g. COUNT NOUN = MASS NOUN + DIVISION, cf. Borer 2005)?
- Do functional categories contributing to division and countability have the same universal features or may their content vary cross-linguistically (Wiltschko 2014)?
- What is the role of NUMBER in building kind-referring expressions (Dayal 2004 vs. Borik & Espinal 2020)?

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Distributed number: Syntax, morphology, semantics

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The aim of this talk is to give a comprehensive analysis of number, and of plurals in particular, from a variety of angles: syntactic, morphological, and semantic. My main proposal is that the plural is not homogeneous and that number is distributed along the nominal spine with different effects depending on the type of functional head (and semantic features) it is associated with.

On my view, number, including plurals, can be associated with bare nPs and a lower NumP (NumP1) but also with a higher NumP (NumP2). Whereas most scholars concentrate on the division of labour between *n* and NumP1, my main focus will be on the division of labour between NumP1 and NumP2.

Although my survey of languages is vast (it includes English, French, Ojibwe, Blackfoot, Hebrew, Arabic, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Turkish, Persian, Western Armenian, etc.), I will focus, for the purposes of this talk, on Arabic. The reason for this move is that this language is extremely interesting with regard to the way it expresses number. In particular, the grammar of Arabic includes a singulative alongside a singular as well as many plurals (broken plurals, sound plurals, plurals of singulatives, plurals of collectives, plurals of plurals) together with a dual and a paucal.

In other words, number in Arabic is complex: it displays various forms of plurals that are somehow unusual and the constraints on plural marking are intricate, exhibiting an interesting division of labour between syntax and semantics. More generally, Arabic provides insights on the relationship between gender and number, showing in particular, from a morphological point of view, that feminine exponents can represent number across the board. Existing evidence points to the idea that there is a close relationship between gender and number and Arabic provides further evidence that the two are closely linked (both diachronically and synchronically).

I will pay particular attention to paucity and the inclusive/exclusive contrast in Arabic, arriving at a simple synchronic system of Arabic number that accounts for a very complex set of facts. I will also provide, time permitting, specific arguments in favour of the view that linguistic change can occur inside words, adding evidence to existing literature in favour of the view that Affix migration is a productive operation in historical linguistic development.

The syntax-semantic analysis of Akan plural morphology

AG2

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In this study, I propose that the plural morphemes in Akan are not allomorphs from a semantics and syntactic perspective (contra to Ofori (2016), who considered the plural morphemes in Akan as allomorphs). Firstly, plural morphemes in Akan correspond to different semantic interpretations. For instance, whereas the prefix *n- is a strict plurality* whose denotation excludes atoms and thus has the exclusive reading in negative sentences (1), the plural morpheme *a-/n-…-nom has a number neutral denotation*. It hence is inclusive in a negative context (2). *a-…-fɔɔ,* on the other hand, is a *group denoting morpheme,* allowing for non-maximality reading.

(1) Mary ɛ- n- ni n-konwa wɔ ne dan no mu hɔ
Mary 3SG-NEG-have PL-chair LOC POSS house DET inside there
'Mary does not have chairs in her room' [chairs=1/0]

(2) Mary a- n- hu a-nua-nom wɔ paaki no so
Mary PFV-NEG-see PL-sibling-PL LOC park DET LOC
'Mary did not see the siblings on the field.' [siblings= 0]

Syntactically, following Kramer's (2016) split number analysis and Mathieu's (2014) distributed plural analysis, I assume two positions within the NP spine for plurals in Akan: *n* (nominalizing head) and *Num* (number head) and propose that *n-/a-* and *a-…-fɔɔ* (here I assume the circumfix morpheme as a discontinuous morpheme (c.f. Harbour 2008)) as heads of the nominalizing phrase (nP) and the suffix *–nom* as the heads of number phrase (NumP) and attribute the exclusive reading to *n* and inclusive reading to *Num* as shown in (3).

(3) NumP **Positions for plurals**

nP Num→ inclusive Num: *-nom*

exclusive→ n √ n: *n-* and *a-…-fɔɔ*

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Number and Definiteness in kinds across languages: Insights from an experimental study

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Kind and generic readings can be realized with a multitude of structures within and across languages. Romance languages (1c) and Greek (1d), e.g., use definite plurals but Germanic languages employ bare plurals (Krifka et al. 1995, Chierchia 1998, Alexiadou et al. 2007). German is exceptional, as both definite plurals and bare plurals license generic/kind readings (1b). Recently, Acton (2019) observed that even in English generic readings can be expressed with definite plurals, though with the effect that the speaker distances themselves from the kind expressed.

(1) a. (*The) dogs are widespread.
b. (Die) Pandabären sind vom Aussterben bedroht.
c. *(I) cani sono diffusi.
the dogs are widespread
d. *(Ta) pulja dodo ehun pleon afanisti.
the birds dodo have already disappeared

Kind readings can also be expressed with definite singulars, if the kind is well established – known as the well-defined kind restriction (Carlson 19977, Krifka et al. 1995, Dayal 2004), shown in (2).

(2) a. The polar bear is slowly disappearing. (Carlson 2011)
b. ??The white bear is slowly disappearing.

We present results from an experimental study comparing English, German, Italian, and Greek, where we investigate definiteness and number marking for kind and generic readings, distancing effects, and the well-defined kind restriction.

References: • Acton (2019). Pragmatics and the social life of the English definite article. *Language* 95, 37–65. • Alexiadou et al. (2007). *Noun Phrase in the Generative Perspective*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. • Carlson (1977). Reference to kinds in English. PhD thesis, University of Massachusetts, Amherst. • Carlson (2011). Genericity. In von Heusinger et al. (ed.), *Semantics: An International Handbook of Natural Language Meaning*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1153–1185. • Chierchia (1998). Reference to kinds across languages. *Natural Language Semantics* 6, 339–405. • Dayal (2004). Number marking and (in)definiteness in kind terms. *Linguistics and Philosophy* 27, 393–450. • Krifka et al. (1995). Genericity: An introduction. In Pelletier and Carlson (ed.), *The Generic Book.* Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1–124.

Numeral modification of plural mass nouns

AG2

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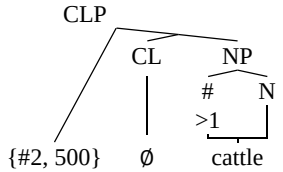
Groceries 'grocery items', *clothes* and *cattle* lack singular counterparts and are reported as unmodifiable by small numerals. Alongside that, Allan (1980) reports *cattle* as modifiable by *500*, and the preceding nouns are attested as modified by small numerals. I argue that Allan's judgement of *{#2, 500} cattle* is key towards the mixed judgements towards *2 cattle*. The analysis relies on: (i) The nouns license plural agreement, formalized with the morphosyntax of Cowper & Hall (2012), and (ii) The nouns range over disjoint individuals, formalized with Landman's (2020) semantic notion of neatness. Taken together, the preceding nouns are modifiable only by round numerals for certain speakers, and a certain morphosyntactic reanalysis leads them to be modifiable by all numerals.

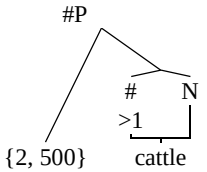
Data. The existence of speakers who judge *{#2, 500} cattle* makes correct corpus predictions. In iWeb (Davies 2018–), six plural nouns without singular counterparts are modified by round numerals (multiples of 5) significantly more than inflectional plural (near-)synonyms: *Cattle-cows*, *swine-pigs*, *livestock-farm animals*, *poultry-birds*, *fowl-birds* and *munitions-weapons*.

Analysis. In [$_{NP}$ cattle] in (1a), # encodes individuation and modifies N, and >1 licenses plural agreement (*these cattle*; Cowper & Hall 2012). I posit that speakers who judge *{#2, 500}* cattle can embed [$_{NP}$ cattle] in a classifier phrase (CLP) headed by [$_{CL}$ ∅], which based on data from classifier languages is assumed to be compatible with *500* but not *2*. Speakers who represent (1a) can produce *500* cattle, which addressees can represent as (1b), with # as a head rather than a modifier. This reanalysis is motivated by bias against covert elements like [$_{CL}$ ∅], plus [$_{\#}$ >1] as a head as in (1b) is routine for nominals which license plural agreement (*cows*). (1) accounts for the mixed judgements towards *2 cattle*, plus the generalization that round numerals are less subject to limited numeral modification

(1) a.



b.



References: • Allan, K. (1980). Nouns and countability. *Language* 56(3), 541–567. • Cowper, E. & D. C. Hall (2012). In D. Massam (ed.), *Count and mass across languages*. Oxford: OUP, 25–42. • Davies, M. (2018–). *iWeb: The 14 billion word web corpus.* • Landman, F. (2020). *Iceberg semantics for mass nouns and count nouns*. Cham: Springer.

Syntactic and interpretive constraints on the combination of numerals and nouns: Lalo Yi

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Lalo Yi imposes an important restriction on the use of numerals to count out nouns. Unlike other numeral classifier languages, it is often not possible to combine numerals and classifiers with nouns to form a single syntactic constituent, and instead, a numeral-classifier pair must appear clause-finally, in an immediately preverbal position as an independent syntactic constituent:

(1) **ɕo13sen33** hi55-ku33 **sa33-ma55** ty55ʑi55 kuɛ13 a55 mu55.
student *home-LOC* *three-CL* *return* *RLS* *SFP* *VIS*
'Three students went back home.'

This restriction relates to the *specificity* of the NP. If demonstratives or the indefinite article element *nikhe* are present, this does enable the syntactic combination of numerals with nouns (2). The absence of any article in NP-numeral construals such as (1) onlys permit *non-specific* interpretations.

(2) tsi55tsi^{33}-di^{31} [**thi^{31}u^{31} ni55khɛ55**n **nɯ31-pen31** ta^{31} a^{31} mu55.
table-LOC *book* *INDEF* *two-CL* *put* *SFP* *VIS*
'There are two specific books on the table.'

We offer a syntactic-semantic analysis of these patterns which suggests that any syntactic combination of nouns/NPs and numerals requires the projection of a DP constituent with a D position that is lexically instantiated. This allows for numerals to merge with NPs with specific interpretations, but as Lalo Yi has no non-specific (indefinite) article, numerals may only be construed with nouns via a different syntactic structure, in which numeral-classifier pairs occur in a unique functional projection located within *v*P. Such a structural analysis will be shown to allow for an explanation of other related restrictions: (i) it is only possible for *one* bare non-specific noun/NP per clause to be counted by a clause-final numeral-classifier pair, (ii) if aspect markers occur, a clause-final numeral-classifier pair may be construed with the object of the verb, but never with a subject NP, and (iii) certain types of verbs cannot be used with clause-final numeral-classifiers. We also show that numerals may be combined with classifiers as syntactic NumP constituents when they have no specific or asserted reference and are pure quantity expressions (e.g. 'Two people can lift up one cow.').

AG2

At the margins of countability. (Morpho-)syntactic and semantic evidence for countability of object mass nouns in two Creoles and their European lexifiers.

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In languages which show strongly grammaticalized number marking, object mass nouns (OMN) like Engl. *furniture* are mass nouns syntactically, but on the semantic level they pattern with count nouns, since they refer to a more or less heterogeneous plurality of discrete entities. Although they have become a prominent research topic notably in formal semantics focussing mostly on English (see Chierchia 2010), studies on languages without obligatory number marking are still scarce.

We investigate nouns in typical OMN domains (Mihatsch, 2016) in two Creole languages, the French based Reunion Creole and the Spanish based Papiamento. Unlike the Romance lexifier languages these Creoles show a highly flexible noun system with optional number marking and weakly grammaticalized determiners (Staudacher-Valliamée, 2004, p. 65; Kouwenberg & Murray, 1994, pp. 48–50). Basing our analysis on data from an acceptability judgement study, we compare the creole languages to their lexifiers as well as Portuguese, which shows some syntactic similarities with Creoles.

Given the flexibility of Creole noun system, we hypothesize a greater syntactic flexibility of OMNs in Creoles. Following on from this, we assume a greater acceptability of syntactic means of expression of countability (e.g. numerals) than in the lexifier languages, while semantic evidence for natural atomicity might show some differences between the languages, but presumably to a lesser degree. We further expect that Portuguese occupies an intermediate position.

The results indeed confirm our hypothesis and show that object mass nouns are easily accepted with stubbornly distributive predicates both in Creoles and lexifiers as well as in the Portuguese varieties. We do see some differences in the acceptability of distributive contexts and rather great differences between the languages as for the acceptability of uses in syntactic count contexts. Creoles do show some differences between the test and the control sentences, pointing to a particular syntactic status of these nouns, albeit in a subtle way. Both Brazilian and European Portuguese generally pattern with the Creole languages.

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The structure of animate collective nouns

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Goal. In this paper we analyze animate collective nouns in Spanish (*población* 'population', *equipo* 'team', etc.) as derived from the 'phrasal spell-out' (Caha 2021) of partitive structures, assuming the analysis of partitives developed in Pérez-Jiménez & Demonte (2017). Our proposal accounts for the agreement alternations triggered by these nouns (1,2) and for their referential properties too.

(1) El equipo viajó a Melbourne. (esTenTen18)
The team$_{MASC.SG}$ travelled$_{3.SG}$ to Melbourne.
'The team travelled to Melbourne'.

(2) El equipo ya me han advertido… (esTenTen18)
The team$_{MASC.SG}$ already me have$_{3.PL}$ warned…
'The team have already warned me'.

Hypothesis. The structure spelled-out as equipo contains a null group noun [group] merged to a root that determines the specific lexical item to be spelled-out. The null noun [group] selects a partitive complement with a null personal pronoun (pro). Partitive semantics requires pro to be plural. We are trying to formalize the intuition that equipo means 'group of animate beings'. The null noun [group] has in this example concord features valued as number: sg, gender: masc. What characterizes this noun is the behaviour of the index bundle. On the one hand, the index bundle can be valued by default: the index number and gender features have identical values to those for number and gender in the concord value: number: sg, gender: masc. Person will be systematically valued as 3. On the other hand, the index bundle can be unvalued. The values of the index number, gender and person features will be taken from that element that they can agree with in a maximal way under locality constraints: the index features of pro. Pro, as a pronominal category, has a bundle of valued index features, depending on its referential properties: thus, gender can be masc. or fem. and person can be 1, 2, 3. The existence of a pro in the structure and the behaviour of the index bundle of the null group noun allows to explain the hybrid agreement illustrated in 1 and 2.

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In favor of derivationally early mass/count distinction

AG2

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There is an ongoing debate in the literature regarding the derivational stage at which the mass-count distinction emerges. While the classical approach treats it as present in the lexicon (Chomsky 1965; Quirk et al. 1972), it has also been argued that all nominal stems are born as mass. On such approaches, the mass-count distinction only emerges in syntax, at the level of DivP (e.g., Borer 2005, de Belder 2011, Mathieu 2012, Acquaviva 2019). We argue that the mass-count distinction is present at least as low as at the nP level. To do so, we observe that some derivational suffixes in Russian are sensitive to the mass-count distinction and to the related concept of a natural unit (NU). We demonstrate that these suffixes occupy the position not higher than that of n^0.

Data. We consider four suffixes with quantificational, mass/count-related meaning: the collective *-nik* (*el' – el'-**nik*** 'fir – fir grove'); collective *-jo* (*žul-ik – žul-**jo*** 'swindler – swindlers'); singulative *-in-* (*-in*$_1$) (gorox – *goroš-**in**-a* 'pea – a pea'); and massifier *-in-* (*-in*$_2$) (*svin-ja – svin-**in**-a* 'pig – pork'). These suffixes determine the countability of the resulting noun, **and** impose restrictions on the input. Thus, the attachment of *-nik* and *-in*$_1$ creates count nouns, whereas *-jo* and *-in*$_2$ create mass ones. Further, *-in*$_1$ can only apply to mass stems, whereas the other three suffixes are incompatible with mass stems (but fine with count ones). Thus, not only the mother node but also the sister node of these suffixes is specified as mass or count. What is the nature (and the "height") of these nodes?

The suffixes as n^0. We propose that the suffixes in question function as n^0 heads. As such, they must appear below Div. Several observations support this analysis. The suffixes are not fully productive; the resulting meaning is not always fully compositional (with the exception of the singulative *-in*); the nature of the stem to which the suffixes attach is not systematic: sometimes this is a bare root; sometimes, a root and an additional low suffix, not always synchronously meaningful. Furthermore, the suffixes function as nominalizers, determine the gender/declension class of the noun and are incompatible with other overt n^0 heads.

The level of the mass-count distinction. *-nik*, *-jo*, *-in*$_1$ and *-in*$_2$ impose countness or masshood requirements both on their sisters and the resulting nouns. Given that these suffixes are n^0, all the expressions in question appear at the root level, lower than DivP. This shows that the mass-count distinction is already present by the nP level, i.e. (at least) at the stage when the stem is turned into a noun. Crucially, mass/count distinction is not purely conceptual – it is relevant for the grammar, determining which morphemes can, and which cannot, combine.

Accounting for the presence/absence of overt number morphology in Romance nominals: insights from Francoprovençal

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In this paper, we investigate noun phrases without any overt number (NUM) marking in Francoprovençal (FrPr), an endangered Gallo-Romance language, which does not have bare nouns, cf. (1). This property is surprising in Romance, where the noun (N) and/or the determiner traditionally carry overt NUM marking, as illustrated in (2) and (3) (Cyrino/Espinal 2020):

(1)	də ˈdzor	*of day*	'of day'	FrPr B, St-Nicolas, Italy
(2)	los días	/ loʂ dias /	'the.pl day.pl'	Spanish
(3)	les jours	/ le ʒuʁ /	'the.pl day'	French

In (1), N is not marked for NUM, nor is invariable DE, a compulsory element in indefinite non-quantified noun phrases (deriving from the Latin preposition *de* 'of'), occurring in some varieties of FrPr that do not have partitive articles (PAs) like French *du/de la/des* e.g. in *du chocolat* ('chocolate') (see Kristol 2016; for a more fine-grained discussion see Ihsane et al. submitted). This element is sometimes considered an allomorph of PAs (Carlier/Lamiroy 2014). To account for (1), we thus need to understand a) the relation between PAs, which also etymologically contain *de*, and uninflected DE, and b) when/why PAs/DE are used. One hypothesis on the presence/absence of PAs in Romance correlates with the absence of overt NUM on N (Delfitto/Schroten 1991; Gerards/Stark 2020; Pinzin/Poletto 2022 a.o.). The FrPr facts (invariable DE, absence of NUM on some Ns, noun class dependent number marking) show that this hypothesis needs to be revised. We will propose that the type of NUM marking on N can be correlated with DE being an allomorph of PAs in FrPr analogically spread to unmarked nouns, which explains why (1) is possible (unlike in Italian or French).

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A special kind – countability of abstract objects and related CPs

AG2

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This paper investigates countability and individuation in the domain of abstract objects like beliefs and possibilities. Such objects can be realized by nominal or clausal structures or by a combination of both. However, CPs in German and English lack number and countability for both syntactic and semantic reasons: syntactically, CPs cannot enter agreement relations and are not specified for number and semantically, as this paper argues, they refer to unique objects, e.g. kinds of beliefs or cases (linking kinds to number, cf. Borik & Espinal 2020). Nouns associated with those CPs provide a solution for both: syntactically, they provide phi-features, and semantically, they can provide countable particulars.

The uniqueness constraint of the CP can be circumvented in two ways, both of which involve (often silent) prepositions. First, prepositions may introduce an instantiation relation for the kind, like in *two dogs of this kind*, *two cases of Covid*, *zwei Fälle ?(davon), dass* 'two instances of the case that' (cf. Sæbø 2019). This way of counting is similar to that of pseudo-partitives (cf. Selkirk 1977).

The other way comes into play if the noun does not refer to the clause or an instance of the clause at all, but stands in an argumental relation to it, which can be made visible by a preposition in the German translation. This relation can be introduced from inside the clause, (1cd). The same holds for non-finite clauses as well, cf. (2), where quantification forces an argument reading of the non-finite clause.

(1) a. Kant adduces two reasons that aesthetic ideas deserve their name.
b. Kant führt zwei Gründe ?(dafür) an, dass sie ihren Namen verdienen.
c. He adduces two reasons why they do.
d. Er führt zwei Gründe (dafür) an, warum das so ist.

(2) a. Es gab immer noch die Möglichkeit, die Flasche zu öffnen.
'We still had the possible option of opening the bottle.'
b. Es gab mehrere Möglichkeiten (dafür), (/ um) die Flasche zu öffnen.
'There were several possible ways to open the bottle.'

In both cases, the instantiation and the argument relation, this relation is typically realized by a preposition.

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Article Drop in German

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AG2

Article Drop (AD) in German has been argued to be restricted to reduced registers or to plural nouns (but see Geist 2021; Heycock & Zamparelli 2003; Kiss 2019). We present novel data pertaining to mereological/instrumental PPs and topicalized NPs: while the former contain an incorporated argument of the head noun, topicalized NPs resemble Geist 2021's bare nouns in specificational copular sentences, with relationality and uniqueness as AD's licensing conditions.

Bare PPs are more likely to express mereological or instrumental relations:

(1) Ich habe ein Haus mit ø/einem Wintergarten besichtigt.
I have a house with ø/ a Winter+garden visited
'I visited a house with a winter garden.'

Contra Kiss (2019), AD in sentences such as (1) gives rise to slightly different interpretations. While *mit Wintergarten* merely refers to a house type, *mit einem Wintergarten* introduces the referent into the discourse. NPs may also occur bare in topical position:

(2a.) Du musst noch den Garten umgraben. ('you still need to dig up the garden.')

(2b.) **Schaufel** steht im Schuppen.
shovel stands in+the shed
'The shovel is in the garden.'

AD is licensed in a left-peripheral position. In contrast to specificational topics (Geist 2021), there is no case constraint on these bare nouns.

(3a.) **Schaufel**^{ok} findest du im Schuppen.
shovel find you in+the shed

(3b.) Im Schuppen steht **ø**$^{\#}$//**eine**^{ok} Schaufel.
in+the shed stands ø/a shovel

AD seems productive with prepositions expressing part-whole relationships, with the PP incorporated into the relational noun. Assuming a type-shifting analysis for nouns taking hyponymic PPs, the bare noun will receive a kind-interpretation, for which no article is required. On the other hand, topical bare NPs obey Geist's constraints: anaphoric link to an antecedent and uniqueness interpretation. Their discourse relation seems to be teleological/instrumental, in that bare nouns express the way a task can be completed or a goal achieved.

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Varieties of Mass/Count Interpretation of Hybrid Nouns

AG2

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We take a closer look at the oft mentioned but under discussed category of hybrid nouns (a.k.a dual life nouns) like *apple, chocolate, potato,* and *rope.* We motivate an analysis in which there are differences in the mass meanings of certain nouns, contra analyses that assume mass has no meaning (e.g. Barner & Snedeker 2005; Borer 2005; Rothstein 2010; a.o.). Rather than relegate countability or one-ness to an unspecified contextual variable or extra-linguistic cognition, we propose a probabilistic model for inferences based on competition between the mass and count uses of the nouns.

It is widely assumed that mass nouns derived from count nouns that denote discrete solid objects refer to the substance, or at least parts, of which the objects are made. This widespread approach accounts for context and corresponding utterances in (1-2), where the mass use of *apple* is not sanctioned but the count use is sanctioned when the apples referred to are whole, and the opposite is true when the apples are in non-whole form. However, this approach undergenerates uses of hybrid nouns given examples like (3), where whole, diced, and puréed apples can all be referred to with the mass noun.

(1) [Context: There are three whole apples on a table]
a. #There is apple on the table. b. There are apples on the table.

(2) [Context: Two whole apples were coarsely diced, and added to salad]
a. There is a lot of apple in this salad.
b. #There are a lot of apples in this salad

(3) Everyone who ate apple in the cafeteria got sick.

We put forward a competition-based account of the semantics of mass count. We propose that there are two dimensions of competition in our cases: (a) what forms are likely to be relevant, and (b) what the semantic referent is. (a) accounts for the contrasts between *apples* and *potatoes* and between *apple* and *chocolate;* (b) accounts for the interpretations of the count uses of nouns like *apples*, as well as the unmarked effects of their mass counterparts in cases like (3).

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Parts of clusters and Ukrainian singulatives

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Singulatives are derived unit nouns, i.e., expressions designating a singular object individuated from a plurality perceived as a homogeneous collection of entities (Acquaviva 2015, Kagan et al. t.a.). In this paper, we examine Ukrainian word formations such as *hrad* 'hail' → *hradyna* 'hailstone' and propose a mereotopological analysis on which the singulative morpheme *-yna* is an atomizer. It selects for an aggregate predicate, i.e., a property of entities prototypically conceptualized as clusters, and turns it into a predicate of discrete singular integrated wholes.

The suffix *-yna* always attaches to an uncountable concrete noun to form a countable concrete unit noun, but it combines only with a subset of uncountable nouns. The base is typically an aggregate noun, i.e., an expression designating entities naturally perceived as forming cohesive collections, as in the table below.

	GRANULAR	OBJ MASS	AMBIGUOUS	LIQUID	PL TANTUM
BASE	*žyto*	*posud*	*cybuľa*	*rosa*	*korali*
	'rye'	'dishes'	'onion(s)'	'dew'	'coral beads'
SGV	*žytyna*	*posudyna*	*cybulyna*	*rosyna*	*koralyna*
	'a grain of rye'	'a dish'	'an onion'	'a dew drop'	'a coral bead'

Following Grimm (2012), we adopt mereotopology, a theory of wholes extending standard mereology with topological notions which enables to capture subtle distinctions between different spatial configurations of objects (Casati & Varzi 1999). For instance, the notion of MAXIMALLY STRONGLY SELF-CONNECTED (MSSC) allows for distinguishing between integrated wholes and other mereological objects such as scattered entities and arbitrary sums. On the other hand, the concept of CLUSTER (CLSTR) enables to define pluralities of transitively connected entities, i.e., aggregates of objects. We assume that an Ukrainian granular noun like 'hail' denotes an aggregate predicate (1). The suffix *-yna* denotes a predicate modifier that takes an aggregate predicate and yields a predicate of MSSC objects (2). Thus, when it combines with (1), we obtain the semantics in (3), specifically the singulative *hradyna* denotes a set of separate hailstones. This accounts for the distribution of *-yna* and the effect of the singulative designating a unit within an aggregate.

(1) $[\![\textit{hrad}]\!] = \lambda x[\text{CLSTR}(\text{HAIL})(x) \vee {}^*\text{HAIL}(x) \vee \text{MSSC}(\text{HAIL})(x)]$

(2) $[\![\textit{-yna}]\!] = \lambda P_{:\,\text{AGGR}(P)}\, \lambda x \exists y[P(y) \wedge x \sqsubseteq y \wedge \text{MSSC}(P)(x)]$

(3) $[\![\textit{hradyna}]\!] = \lambda x \exists y[[\![\textit{hrad}]\!](y) \wedge x \sqsubseteq y \wedge \text{MSSC}([\![\textit{hrad}]\!])(x)]$

References: • Acquaviva (2015) *Singulatives* • Casati & Varzi (1997) *Parts and places: The structures of spatial representation* • Grimm (2012) *Number and individuation* • Kagan, Geist & Erschler (t.a.) *Mass-count distinction and the Russian singulative suffix -in*

Partitives, quantifiers, and numerals - an experimental study

AG2

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In this paper, we explore experimentally an interaction between partitives, quantifiers, and numerals, as in (1), focusing on the semantic import of *all three* and *both*.

(1) a. Look at these children. **All three** of their toys are blue.
b. Look at these children. **Both** of their toys are blue.

The results show that both (1a) and (1b) can obtain three readings, which in case of (1a) involve: (i) three toys overall (CUMULATIVE READING), (ii) three toys per child (DISTRIBUTIVE READING), or (iii) three children (INDIVIDUAL READING). The revealed differences between (1a) and (1b) concern: (i) an extent to which the readings are acceptable, and (ii) their behaviour in contexts where the number of objects was incorrect.

We assume a structural ambiguity between the cumulative/distributive vs. individual readings; in the latter both/all three is part of the possessor. For this reason, the cardinality inference involves the toys in (4a) but the children in (4b).

(4) a. [both [0/ N [of [their toys]]]] (cumulative/distributive)
b. [[both 0/ N of their] toys] (individual)

The distributive and cumulative reading of (4a) are due to the respective interpretation of the PossP 'their toys'. Following Zweig (2007), Barker (2019), we assume that the cumulative reading is actually a dependent plural reading, arising in possessives with a plural possessor and bare plural head: the head 'toys' is truth-conditionally singular but carries a multiplicity inference that overall there must be several toys. Dependent plural readings are similar to distributive readings in that the children are each required to own a toy, but multiplicity (several toys) is not distributive: one toy per child is enough. To derive the distributive readings, a distributive operator is included in the structure (Ivlieva 2020). The different behavior of *all three* and *both* can be explained by the different status of the cardinality information: with *both*, it is a part of the presupposed (but not the asserted) content, whereas with *all three*, it is presupposed as part of the restrictor (Heim & Kratzer 1998) but also asserted.

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Numbers that don't count: the case of plural 'one' in Slavic

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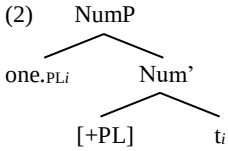
The present work aims to characterize the properties of the plural numeral 'one' ('one.PL') in some Slavic languages (Russian [Ru], Polish [Pl], and Bulgarian [Bg]) in which singular one ('one.SG') has grammaticalized to different extents (see Geist 2010 for Ru, Hwaszcz & Kędzierska 2018 for Pl, Geist 2013 for Bg), although not reaching the status of an indefinite article (a partial overview is given in (1)). The use of 'one.PL', in fact, is not limited to *pluralia tantum* nouns (*pt*Ns).

(1) Other functions of 'one' (beyond that of the numeral)	Ru *odin*		Pl *jeden*		Bg *edin*	
	one.SG	one.PL	one.SG	one.PL	one.SG	one.PL
a. Specific marker	+	+	+	+	+	+
b. Nonspecific in generic contexts	-	-	-	-	+	-
c. Predicative position	-	-	-	-	-	-

The general picture in (1) shows that 'one.PL' seems to slightly lag behind 'one.SG' in the grammaticalization path (with special reference to Bg). Capitalizing on some insights by Smith (2014), I propose that this lesser degree of grammaticalization of 'one.PL' could be found in the syntactic make-up of the numeral. Combining in the first instance with *pt*Ns which require plural morphology on their modifiers, 'one.PL' requires an independent NumP layer introducing plural features, as in (2).

(2)


In line with the grammaticalization process, 'one.PL' (like its singular counterpart) undergoes semantic bleaching (losing the upper bound) and combines with count nouns. This represents stage (1a), where 'one.PL' indicates an *identified plurality*, i.e. it is anchored to the speaker, and can be taken to sit in SpecDP (Molinari, to appear). The reason why 'one.PL' stopped at (1a) could be explained by the fact that the shift to (1c) involves the reanalysis of the SpecDP into the head D. 'One.PL' fails to undergo such reanalysis because of its extra layer which makes its structure bigger than that on 'one.SG'.

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On the Development of Grammatical Number

AG2

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The present study examines the evolution of the dual grammatical number in the Pama-Nyungan language family by examining its relation with cardinal numerals and the relative stability of the dual form in the family. Almost all languages offer resources for distinguishing reference to one entity (singular) from more than one entity (plural), with some languages further grammaticalizing the exact reference to two (dual) and three (trial) entities. Research on grammatical number marking shows that dual and trial markers have evolved from cardinal numbers two and three respectively (Aikhenvald, 2018, Corbett, 2000), highlighting the crucial role of counting and/or cardinality in the grammaticalization of number. Considering that all languages have cardinal numerals, it seems crucial to investigate *why* only some cultures have developed and/or maintained dual grammatical number. The centrality of counting in expressing quantity underpins the decades-old question of whether the count-mass distinction is based on iconicity or arbitrariness. In their synchronic study, Haspelmath and Karjus (2017) observed that the form asymmetry – marking number for forms which denote a single entity and not marking for forms denoting multiplex entity – is influenced by the economy of expression by which more frequently used forms are simplified. Grimm (2018), who examines different shades of individuation of entities – singular, plural, collective, explains the nuances of individuation and number marking, theorizing their iconic basis. These two synchronic studies highlight usage-based constraint on the grammaticalization of number. While synchronic studies offer an explanatory account for the development of grammatical number, diachronic studies that consider the role of shared descent in the development of grammatical number are scant. The study first explores the distribution of dual marking in *2,300+* languages from the *Grambank database.* It proceeds with a Bayesian phylogenetic analysis of dual marking in the Pama-Nyungan language family. The results shed light on evolutionary processes underlying number grammaticalisation, including their rate of stability in the language family.

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The Morpho-Syntax of Numeral Systems in South-Asian Languages

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This paper explores the linguistic questions regarding numeral systems and other quantifying numeral expressions in the South Asian region, via extensive fieldwork on the numeral and other quantifying systems of 77 major/minor South Asian languages belonging to six language families – Dravidian, Tibeto-Burman, Austro-Asiatic, Indo-Aryan, Tai-Kadai and Great Andamanese. The primary objective of this typological exercise is to develop a framework by which the core morphological and syntactic properties of numeral systems would be formally described, so that inferences about the role that membership of language families, sprachbunds, and language contact and cultural convergence in influencing the nature and form of numeral systems could be made. The paper identifies several pretty robust properties that cluster together to clearly demarcate some language families, as well as reliable traits that indicate different substrata of languages development. Table 1 below summarises the major parameters that this work has found in distinctive for language families in *SAND (South-Asian Numeral Database)*.

Parameter	Value	Drav.	AA	TB	IA	TK
Subtractive morphology		+	-	-	+	-
Subtractive morphology in atoms	-	+	-	-	-	-
Order in complex numerals	A-B	-	-	-	+	-
	B-A	+	+	+	-	+
	With CM	-	-	+	-	-
Switch in running numerals		+	+	+	-	+
Idiosyncratic formation		+	-	+	+	+
PL in HMN		-	-	-	+	-
Word order in NP	[Num N]	+	+	+	+	-
	[N Num]	-	-	+	-	+
	[Num CL N]	-	+	-	+	-
	[CL Num N]	-	-	+	-	-
Plurality on N	Marked	+	+	-	+	-
	Unmarked	+	-	+	-	+

Table 1: Prominent parameters typologising SAND language families

This paper also explores some rare morphological processes involved in numeral systems like subtractive morphology, plurality in higher multiplicative numerals, and overcounting. In conclusion, it would not be unfair to say that numeral systems encode many fine intricacies of linguistic information, but they are also extraordinarily given to socially expedited elaboration, via coinage and/or borrowing. This leads to a greater tendency for numeral systems to be mixed and/or irregular, as elaboration of an existing limited system can take place from using the resources provided by another (possibly dominant) system available to a language.

Hierarchical Structures of Vague Quantity Quantifiers

AG2

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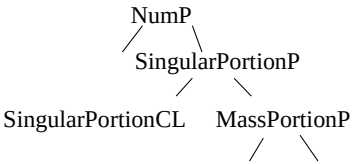
This study investigates syntactic accounts for the "indeterminate" interpretation triggered by particular linguistic expressions. Mandarin-Chinese is the target language in this study; on the one hand , there are particular linguistic 'items that are responsible for expressing *Vague* quantity (see (1)), on the other hand the sequence "[one+classifier]" can trigger a Abundance reading with certain contextual restrictions. The potential abundance reading from [one+classifier] challenges the previous analyses that classifiers are "singularising tools". Together with the Vague-Quantiy quantifiers, this study claims an extra syntactic head responsible for hosting the Vague-quantity expressions as well as the probing for classifiers that can denote "plural" meaning.

(1) Da-Liang De Xue-Sheng
Big-Quantity Mod students
'A lot of students' (Intended Reading)

(2) Yi-dui sha-zi
One-heap (CL) sand
'One heap of sand/ heaps of sand.' (Intended Reading)

Generally put, there are classifiers that are merged at higher position, which are interpreted as *Singularising tools* and they are incompatible with Abundance reading, we call such a position-" Singular Portion Phrases" Also, there are classifiers that are compatible with gradable adjectives such as "big" "good", and they can denote a meaning of *a large quantity*, which accounts for a syntactic layer below the Singular-PortionP, in this study we call it "Mass-Portion Phrase". Mass-PortionP also hosts the Vague quantity quantifier such as the case shown in (1), but compared to abundance-denoting classifiers, vague quantity quantifiers obligatorily require a portion marker-*de*, we account for the difference via the different quantificatinal processes. Therefore, the general sketch can be drawn (see below)



Regularity and diversity in the world's numeral systems: The NumeralBank database

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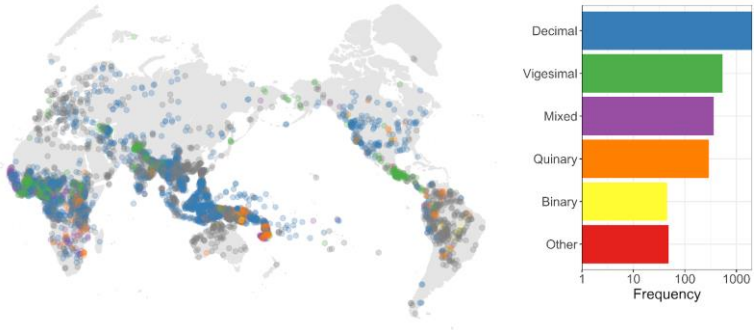
Numeral systems are uniquely human achievements, essential for numerical cognition, present in almost every speech community around the world– and yet, there is striking diversity in their structure, shape, and function. We introduce NumeralBank: an extensible open-access database designed to facilitate the documentation, exploration, and analysis of the world's numeral systems, as well as how they relate to usage, communication, and cognition.

To date, NumeralBank includes standardized data on numeral systems 4,000+ languages covering all continents, major language families, and cultural areas (see Figure). In this talk, we comparatively describe the properties of numeral systems based on NumeralBank. In this talk, we comparatively describe the properties of numeral systems based on NumeralBank. Our analyses include compositionality of numerals across languages, and their structure (form) with respect to the numbers they represent (meaning).



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Arbeitsgruppe 3

Workshop 3

AG3

ARBEITSGRUPPE 3 | *WORKSHOP 3*

Raum | *Room*: S 22, Seminargebäude

AG3

Coexistence, competition, and change: Structural borrowing and the dynamics of asymmetric language contact

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https://blog.studiumdigitale.uni-frankfurt.de/dalc/dgfs-2023-ag3-coexistence-competition-and-change/

Aims and background: The workshop aims at bringing together various lines of research in the investigation of the dynamics of asymmetric language contact and change. Typically, language contact situations are characterized by variation, competition, and coexistence of linguistic features at different levels of linguistic analysis and their interfaces. These dynamics become apparent not only in the linguistic behaviour of bilingual speakers and signers (code-switching, code-mixing, code-blending, and cross-linguistic influence), but also in the evolution of spoken and sign languages over time (language change, emergence of new varieties, mixed languages, pattern transfer or calque). By approaching the dynamics of language contact from different theoretical perspectives, we aim to contribute to a better understanding of the outcomes of language contact. Our focus will be on contact phenomena at the syntactic level.

Possible topics: Issues that will be addressed include but are not limited to:

- What do we know about the interplay of internal and external factors affecting the outcomes of language contact?
- Does lexical borrowing open a door to structural borrowing under specific circumstances?
- What factors contribute to the diffusion of or resistance to the importation of structural features?
- How do we distinguish between variation and change?

- How do traditional linguistic theories cope with the dynamics of language contact?What do dynamic models contribute to our understanding of language contact and change?
- Are borrowing hierarchies universal or conditioned by the languages involved?What is the scope and what are the limits of syntactic creativity in asymmetric language contact?

Potentially interested: We particularly encourage submissions addressing these topics from different theoretical frameworks, methodological approaches, and subfields of linguistics, including but not limited to formal linguistics, typology, areal linguistics, sign language linguistics, historical linguistics, bilingualism research, contact linguistics, and postcolonial linguistics.

Coexistence, competition, and change: Perspectives on structural borrowing and the dynamics of asymmetric language contact

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Typically, language contact situations are characterized by variation, competition, and coexistence of linguistic features at different levels of linguistic analysis and their interfaces. These dynamics become apparent not only in the linguistic behaviour of bilingual speakers and signers (code-switching, code-mixing, code-blending, and cross-linguistic influence), but also in the evolution of spoken and sign languages over time (language change, emergence of new varieties, mixed languages, pattern transfer or calque).

In this workshop we bring together various lines of research in the investigation of the dynamics of asymmetric language contact and change. In the introduction to this workshop, we will elaborate on our aim to contribute to a better understanding of the outcomes of language contact by approaching the dynamics of language contact from different empirical and theoretical perspectives.

After a brief sketch of the insights we have gathered in our different areas of expertise (contact-induced aspects of minority languages and areal linguistics, bi-modal language acquisition and contact, and a constraint-based modelling of the interfaces of syntax, semantics, and pragmatics; https://blog.studiumdigitale.uni-frankfurt.de/dalc/) we will introduce the main topics focused in this workshop on structural borrowing and the dynamics of asymmetric language contact.

Cross-modal contact and its impact on sign language typology

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AG3

Signed and spoken languages both have elaborate means to encode spatial information. As sign languages (SLs) use a visual-spatial modality, this allows them to represent spatial information in a direct, iconic way. This results in strikingly similar constructions across SLs in the form of complex depictive or classifier constructions. These constructions participate in Serial Verb Constructions (SVCs) in various SLs, incl. Adamorobe SL in Ghana (Nyst 2007), and Dutch SL (Couvee & Pfau 2018). Research on Nicaraguan SL shows that serialization is a first step in the formation of these constructions, preceding the systematic inclusion of classifier handshapes in them (Kegl et al. 1999). In Adamorobe SL SVCs predominantly make use of a closed set of directional verbs that are neutral with respect to transitivity (Nyst 2007). Transitivity is expressed by a preceding manner verb (cf. TAKE GO 'send' and RUN GO 'run off'). Similar to the dominant spoken language Akan surrounding it, AdaSL use two dedicated light verbs to mark transitivity in SVCs. This suggests that not only modality, but also contact with SVCs in a spoken language influences the nature of SVCs in SLs.

To shed light on the role of modality, contact, and age on the typology of SVCs in SLs, I present new data on the emerging SL of Bouakako, Côte d'Ivoire (Tano 2016). This SL and its surrounding spoken language both use (pseudo-) SVCs (cf. Vogler 1987). Using the methodology of Couvee & Pfau (2018), a corpus-based comparison is made with Dutch SL and Adamorobe SL. I will add to this an observation on the influence of separable verbs and verb particles on the lexicalization of spatial verbs in Dutch SL and other SLs in contact with West Germanic languages.

I conclude with a summary of the implications of the observations on Adamorobe SL, Bouakako SL, Dutch SL, and Danish SL for our understanding of the impact of language contact on the typology of spatial language in SLs.

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Who passed it to whom? Exploring the areality of temporal adverbial clauses

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Traditionally, it has been proposed that rare syntactic patterns have high genetic stability and strong resistance to being borrowed in language contact situations (Nichols 1992: 181). However, it is becoming ever clearer that speakers can transfer rare syntactic patterns from one language to another without actual substance. Unfortunately, our current understanding of this theoretical domain with respect to clause-linkage is still in its infancy.

Many temporal clause-linking patterns (e.g. 'when', 'while', 'until') that are cross-linguistically rare occur in areal clusters, suggesting that language contact has played an important role in their cross-linguistic distribution. The clusters composed of rare features seem to be the result of event-based triggers, that is, historical events that led patterns to spread due to intensive language contact (Bickel 2017). The areality of temporal clause-linking devices is the result of pattern replication. In this scenario, no phonetic substance is involved but rather the transfer of patterns or structural templates (Matras & Sakel 2007).

In this talk, I develop a series of methodological steps for investigating the directionality of spread of various rare temporal clause-linkage patterns: identifying the source and the details of chains of contacts where possible. The steps are based on intra-genealogy variance analyses, systematically informed by what is known from social/cultural history. By intra-genetic variance analyses is meant the analysis of the internal diversity of the families composing the areal clusters. By social-cultural history is meant prehistoric or recent migration patterns and types of bilingualism. This is essential if one wants to estimate historical stability, transition probabilities, and direction of spread of a pattern (Bickel 2008). Special attention is paid to verb-doubling constructions used for indicating 'while' in South Asian languages, 'until' constructions in Mesoamerican languages spoken in the Huasteca area, and adverb(ials) meaning 'only' used for indicating 'as soon as' in languages spoken in Mali.

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Dynamics of focusing particularizers in English: *just* the interplay of internal and external factors?

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AG3

Late emergence of particularizers in English (XV-XVII cen.) (Nevalainen 1991; Traugott 2006) and their dominant representation by Latin lexemes that entered the language through French (Cougil Alvares 2003; Andrushenko 2022) have triggered the thought about the means of conveying this function at the earlier stages of the language and why this specific shift occurs only in Late Middle English (ME). Where is the interplay of intra- and extralinguistic (the unquestionable abundance of French borrowings) factors in this process? These considerations have initially arisen while investigating a prototypical ME particularizer *just* (OF *juste* < Lat. *iustus*) functioning as a focusing adverb. Meanwhile, the study of Old English (OE) shows that its sense can be rendered through numerous OE forms (*efne, ane, efne þa (ða), efne her, swa swa* and *efne swa*) ranging from 9.36.% to 29.69% of their general usage in texts. Yet, Early ME records demonstrate either the abrupt drop (*efne*) or fading (*ane*) of the particularizer function among the highlighted lexemes making room for a new lexical unit *just* to be introduced in the language. The second issue to speculate on, why Lat. *iustus* failed to emerge at much earlier stages of English, since the word is found in 331 Latin sentences translated into OE. Or why is it not the case for another Latin adverb *tantum* "just" finding feet in 123 sentences and their OE translations? Another aspect to consider among internal factors and specific timeframes is how the rigidity of word-order and its correlation with sentence information structure might have affected the introduction of the unified prototypical particularizer in Late ME.

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Deontic and epistemic verbal periphrases in spoken Continental and Insular Balearic Spanish

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Our talk studies the question of the distinction between variation and change in a situation of language contact, namely contact between Catalan and Spanish on Majorca. We study the variation between the use of two verbal periphrases present in both languages, *haber de* 'have of' and *tener que* 'have that' + infinitive. These periphrases can be used to express deontic (1) or epistemic (2) readings.

(1) a. y **tenía que volver** a su sitio
'and he had to return to his place'
b. y esto lo hemos de defender
'and we need to defend this'

(2) a. en aquella época también **tenía que ser** un poco distinto de ahora
'at that time it must have also been a bit different than today'
b. sí **ha de llover** mucho
'yes, it must be raining a lot'

Previous studies have found that in comparison to *tener que*, Spanish *haber de* is more likely to express epistemic readings (e.g., Garachana Camarero & Hernández Días 2020). In contrast, Catalan *haver de* frequently expresses deontic readings (Blas Arroyo 2016). We maintain that due to contact with Catalan, the opposition between *haber de* and *tener que* in Balearic Spanish is governed to a lesser degree by preferences in terms of modal meanings than in Mainland Spanish. This claim is substantiated by a quantitative analysis of over n = 5,900 occurrences of these periphrases in these varieties, taken from corpora of sociolinguistic interviews in Mainland Spanish, the Spanish spoken in Palma de Mallorca, and rural varieties of Spanish spoken by elderly Majorcans.

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The borrowed auxiliary. On the periphrastic passive in Danish and Swedish

AG3

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The periphrastic passive voice construction in modern Danish and Swedish is formed with auxiliary *bli* 'become/stay' and past participle. It has evolved from a formally identical construction with auxiliary *varda* 'become', which originally was a mutative construction (Toyota 2009). Further developments lead to its grammaticalisation as a periphrastic passive and to suppression of *varda* by *bli*. The latter is a loanword from Middle Low German (MLG), introduced to Danish and Swedish in early 1300s in time of a highly intensive, asymmetrical contact between the languages, in which MLG had a dominant position and which took place in Scandinavia as well as outside its boarders. The verb was originally used in the lexical meaning 'to stay' (Skrzypek 2020). Gradually, *varda* and *bliva* converged in terms of meaning (Lundquist 2014) and constructional potential (Skrzypek in preparation).

The question we want to address is to what extent the MLG verb *bliven* was borrowed in Danish and Swedish with its constructional potential, i.e., whether it was used in the same array of constructions in Old Danish (ODa) and Old Swedish (OSw) as in MLG. The constructions are here understood as form-meaning pairings, and the study will be conducted within the framework of CxG. Based on a corpus of representative MLG, ODa and OSw texts we will establish the constructional potential of *bli* in all languages and analyse its dynamics between 1300 and 1550. We will further consider the circumstances which have led to its convergence with the indigenous *varda* and the resulting grammaticalisation of the periphrastic passive construction.

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The role of registers in the dynamics of language contact

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In settings of language contact, speakers can access linguistic repertoires that transcend language borders. Compared to speakers from linguistically less diverse settings, this gives multilingual speakers a broader range of linguistic options and potential lexical and grammatical interactions, making contact settings particularly dynamic in terms of language variation and change. However, even under "monolingual" conditions, speakers make selective choices from their repertoire dependent on the communicative situation, leading to register-differentiated language use. Accordingly, it has been suggested to regard everyone as multilingual in the sense that they choose from a differentiated linguistic repertoire (e.g., Roeper 1999 for generative grammar, Le Page & Tabouret-Keller 2006 for sociolinguistics, Tracy 2014 for language acquisition, McSwann 2017 for contact linguistics).

In my talk, I examine the implications of these parallels, exploring the role of registers in the dynamics of language contact. I discuss patterns of language mixing vs. language separation as register markers, the interaction of noncanonical grammatical patterns with register in bi- and monolinguals (cf. Wiese et al. 2022), and the impact of the societal macro context on heritage language registers, and on the emergence of urban contact dialects in informal settings (Kerswill & Wiese 2022).

To account for the role of registers, I propose a model that includes communicative situations in lexical entries, captures registers as systematic linguistic choices associated with such situations, and understands languages as social indeces (cf. Wiese 2021). I show that this allows for a unified approach to multilingual and monolingual repertoires while capturing the special dynamics of language contact.

From a broader perspective, this approach is in line with recent calls to understand contact settings as the normal condition of human language use and to overcome deficit-oriented perspectives on multilinguals in favour of a more inclusive approach to native speakers (e.g., Wiese et al. 2022, Rothman et. al. to appear).

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The post-predicate position in Turkish in language contact situations: Resistant to change?

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In our talk, we discuss to what extent Turkish, a canonically (S)OV language, resists or allows shifting to (S)VO in language contact situations. The research literature on this matter is inconsistent (Doğruöz and Backus 2007, Onar Valk 2015 versus Bayram 2013, Keskin in review versus Schroeder et al. in press) and it is not clear whether this is because different explanatory approaches were used or whether the investigated dynamics are related to different factors in the respective contact situations. We rely on corpus data and consider a diverse set of contact situations, namely (i) heritage language contact in (a) Germany and (b) the U.S., (ii) contact with Kurmanji in Turkey, and (iii) contact with South Slavic languages in the Balkans. We entertain several explanatory variables and their interplay. First, we investigate whether duration of contact influences speakers' tendency to place constituents post-verbally. Second, we examine the effect of sociolinguistic parameters such as speech community size (Keskin in review). Third, we explore the effect of dependent type, based on the suggestion that word order change begins with the position of subordinate clauses (Keskin in review, Bayram 2013, Onar Valk 2015) and is subsequently followed by obliques, followed by accusative-marked objects (Keskin in review). Fourth, we consider the role of information structure in the resistance to change to (S)VO (Schroeder et al. in press). And finally, we explore the possible impact of the contact languages, i.e. South Slavic (flexible VO), Kurmanji (OVX), English (VO), and German (OV with V2 effects).

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Pro-drop realization in heritage Greek, Russian and Turkish is modulated by typological differences

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Greek, Russian and Turkish are different types of null subject languages. Greek is a strict pro-drop language. Russian is claimed to be either a partial or a non-pro-drop language with abundant subject ellipsis. Turkish is a topic pro-drop language where overt subjects are necessary in underspecified contexts. Despite the typological differences, these heritage-varieties show similarities in pro-drop realization. Previous studies found that overt pronominal subjects are more frequent in heritage-varieties (Dubinina & Polinsky, 2013; Haznedar, 2010; Tsimpli et al., 2004). Based on this, we derive the following research questions:

RQ1: Does Greek, Russian and Turkish heritage speakers' (HSs) expression of (pro)nominal reference align with monolingual speakers' productions?

RQ2: How do heritage Greek, Russian and Turkish diverge in their realization of (pro)nominal reference?

We predict changes in pro-drop realization in HS based on the Interface Hypothesis. To prove this, we conducted a study on the RUEG corpus (Wiese et al., 2021) containing manually annotated data of 548 speakers. For each language, we ran binomial generalized linear mixed-effects models with independent variables Country (Germany, USA, the homeland), Formality (formal vs. informal), and Mode (spoken vs. written), and random effects by participant. Our results indicate significant medium effects for Country, Formality and Mode which confirms our preregistered hypotheses. Due to typological differences, we found effects of pro-drop in HS of less strict languages, Turkish and Russian, unlike in Greek HS. Our study offers cross-linguistically comparable data that can be generalized on dynamic heritage communities in Germany and the USA. This unique study design provides evidence of heritage languages' pro-drop use with respect to the different communication settings.

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Nominative nouns as address forms in Georgian: Interplay of internal and external changes

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In Georgian (Hewitt 1995), vowel-final nominal stem is used both in reference and in addres.

(1) a. deda k'itxulobs c'ign-s. (cf. Old G. *deda-j* [mother-NOM])
mother.NOM *she.reads.it book*-DAT
'The mother reads a book'

b. deda, male dabrundi! (cf. Old G. *deda-o* [deda-VOC])
mother.VOC *soon return*.IMPER
'Mother, come back soon!'

With consonant-final stems, NOM is used in reference only (2). However, spoken Georgian of the late 20th c. illustrates NOM forms used in address as well (3).

(2) a. k'ac-i / *k'ac-o ašenebs saxl-s.
man-NOM *man*-VOC *he.is.building.it house*-DAT
'The man is building a house.'

b. k'ac-o / *k. ac-i, aašene saxl-i!
man-VOC *man*-NOM *build.it house*-NOM
'[Hey,] man, build a house!'

(3) avališvil-i, / avališvil-o, dapastan!
Avalishvili-NOM *Avalishvili*-VOC *to.the.blackboard*
(a strict order) (a regular address)
'[Hey,] Avalishvili, to the blackboard!'

On the data collected from online discussion websites it will be argued that using NOM with consonant-final nouns in address in Georgian is a pattern borrowing (Sakel 2007) from Russian. Thus, the use of reference forms in address in Georgian is a result of (A) a language internal change, involving the deletion of NOM and VOC markers with vowel-final stems, and (B) an external, contact-induced change, which made it possible to use NOM-marked consonant-final nouns in address.

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In search of contact-induced patterns in the Russian speech of the Evenki: Analyzing fieldnotes from the 1910s

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This paper attempts to reconstruct a contact-influenced variety of Russian used by bilingual speakers of Evenki (Tungusic) in the early 20th c. Our data come from manuscripts by Konstantin Rychkov (1910s). They contain texts in several Evenki dialects with parallel translation into Russian, made by Rychkov with the assistance of his bilingual Evenki consultants. The language of this translation differs from Standard Russian, showing structural similarities with Evenki. Their nature is unclear; two scenarios are probable:

a) Rychkov tried to create a literal translation of the Evenki text (not reflecting any specific variety of Russian).
b) Rychkov consistently recorded contact-influenced Russian speech of his Evenki consultants.

Some features attested in Rychkov's translations are characteristic of monolinguals' Russian dialects, including features which vary across texts collected in different locations. This suggests reflecting natural local speech to some degree. However, there is also evidence for word-by-word translating.

We focus on several peculiarities of Rychkov's Russian, including nonstandard word-order, valency, and polysemy patterns.

Analyzing their possible motivations, we rely mainly on the correspondence between Russian translations and their Evenki sources.

For instance, an expansion of the nonstandard word order pattern GEN+N, typical of Evenki, seems to be an artifact of word-by-word translation, because the word order in the NP follows Evenki consistently.

In contrast, the nonstandard argument structure of the verb *dostič'* 'to reach' is not a result of a literal translation, because the Evenki-like valency pattern in Russian translation is attested not exactly in those places as in the Evenki text.

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Contact-induced change and passivization in low-resourced languages of Iran

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This study examines passivization in minority languages of Iran such as Zanjani and Shahsevan Azeri (Turkic), Sistani Persian and Garusi Kurdish (Iranian) which are under the superstrate of Persian as the official language of this country and are also exposed to intra-regional linguistic contact. The aim is to discuss different features relevant to passive constructions and to find evidence for the role of language contact in forming the passive structures of the languages of the region. We want to track which features are regionally restricted and which ones are distributed in a larger span of space. The methodology is based on fieldwork study and the data is collected through visual questionnaires. The clauses with passive construction which are extracted from the recorded voices will be the basis for the analysis and the study of contact-induced change in a selection of languages in Iran. The following examples illustrate the passive formation of the English clause of "the child who is being pulled" in these languages:

(1)	Persian	an	baççe'i	ke	keşid-e	mi-şav-ad
		that	*child*	*who*	*pull.PST-PRF*	*PROG-become.PRS-3SG*
(2)	Sistani	am	goçaka	ke	kaşid-a	me:-şo
		that	*child*	*who*	*pull.PST-PRF*	*PROG-become.3SG*
(3)	Garusi	ew	zařuege	ke	di-kiş-iřili	
		that	*child*	*who*	*PROG-pull-PASS.3SG*	
(4)	Zanjani	o	uşağ	ki	çek-il-ir	
		that	*child*	*who*	*pull-PASS-PROG.3SG*	
(5)	Shahsevan	o	uşaq	ke	çek-el-er-e	
		that	*child*	*who*	*pull-PASS-PROG-3SG*	

As mentioned above, in general, Persian (1) and Sistani Persian (2) diathesis is analytic, i.e., a combination of an auxiliary with a main verb, whereas Garusi Kurdish (3) uses a synthetic passivization, i.e., the verb form changes and different suffixes attach to the stem of the verb. Similar to Garusi Kurdish, the construction of passive in Zanjani (4) and Shahsevan (5) Turkic is synthetic. They are also characterized by adding the passive suffix to both transitive and intransitive stems.

Forms of multimodal language contact: multimodal constructions across signed languages

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Contact phenomena emerge when language users exploit similarities in matter (e.g. words, sounds) and pattern (e.g. syntactic frames) between languages and combine them (Matras & Sakel 2007; Baptista 2020). This is traditionally studied from a unimodal perspective and in the auditory–vocal modality (cf. Azar et al. 2020), which emphasises sequential use of resources; however signed languages show simultaneous, cross-modal contact, e.g. *fingerspelling* and *mouthing* (e.g. Adam 2012). This paper investigates 4 kinds of mouthing constructions – *congruent*, *morpho-phonological*, *morpho-syntactic* and *free* – in 37 signed languages. Mouthing can be used to understand what motivates the combination of resources from different modalities. First, the number of modalities referenced varies: *free* references 1 modality (i.e. spoken), *congruent*, *polysemous* and *morpho-syntactic* 2 (signed+spoken), and *initialised* 3 (signed+spoken+written). When 2 modalities are referenced it is done to (i) supply the same content in different forms (*congruent*), (ii) identify a general meaning and specify it (*polysemous*) or (iii) identify a head and a dependent (*morpho-syntactic*). In all constructions, partial matter matching occurs as some lip and tongue articulations from spoken language words are incorporated, but not necessarily their acoustics. This matching occurs around lexical (*congruent*, *polysemous*) and phonetic/phonological (*initialised*) properties. The *initialised* case is novel as it matches signed language phonology (handshape), written representation of spoken phonology (letter), and spoken phonetics (oral articulation). *Morpho-syntactic* mouthing is best classed as a type of pattern matching as there seems to be sensitivity to grammatical categories in the tendency to map a head and its dependent to the hands and mouth respectively. These constructions represent cross-linguistically robust ways that resources referencing different modalities are combined in signed language use, broadening the picture of matter and pattern matching in language contact.

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Variation vs. change
Language variation on the eve of language shift

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Languages whose speakers are shifting to a different majority language—that is, endangered languages—are often underdescribed. Reconstructing morphosyntactic variation (historical and contemporary) is a particularly difficult task in these scenarios, due to the low number of available consultants and a tendency to document the most conservative speakers who show the fewest effects of language contact. Even in investigations of language obsolescence (Dorian 1981), regular and stable multilingual speech behavior that predates shift is not targeted.

It is tempting to relegate all variation that differs from the normative variety as due to the instability of the language (disrupted acquisition, attrition), yet we know that variation is the norm and need not have contact as a source, even in endangered languages (Nagy 2017; Kasstan 2017). In this paper, I consider the case of Chukchi, a moribund Indigenous language of Siberia with no more than several hundred conversational speakers remaining. Previous documentation of Chukchi has downplayed the extent of grammatical variation in the language (Dunn 1999); however, in my own fieldwork with the current speakers, I have encountered considerable morphosyntactic variation among older speakers that cannot be explained by shift-induced dysfluency. Here, I consider variation across the following domains and show that they can be reconstructed to pre-existing variation before the onset of severe language shift in the 1950s: (1) variation in inflectional suffixes on the polysynthetic verb; (2) variation in the productivity of noun incorporation; (3) variation in use of the antipassive; and (4) frequency and regularity of code-mixing with Russian.

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Contact-induced change and structural variation in the passive constructions of Nayini

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This study investigates the structural variation in the passive constructions of Nayini (Central Iranian language). The data include interviews with 30 native speakers by means of picture story-telling and film re-narration. Among the total tokens, 94 instances of passive construction were identified, which reveal three patterns of passive formation: a) the passive marker *-š*, preceded by the verbal root (and causative marker *-en* for some verbs) and followed by tense-agreement morphology (79.8%, see example [1a]); b) a devoted passive root *ker-* 'do', followed by the passive marker *-š* and tense-agreement morphology (11.7%, see example [1b]); and 1c) the past participle plus the inflected auxiliaries *gert-* or *bo*, both 'become' (8.5%, see example [1c]).

(1a) *u-von-š-ay*
PFV-cut-PASS-PST.3SG
'It was cut.'

(1b) *pak e-ker-š-œ*
clean IPFV-do.PASS-PASS-3SG
'It is cleaned.'

(1c) *bor-id-œ gert-ay*
cut-PST-PTCP become-PST[3SG]
'It was cut.'

Pattern (1a) employs a suffix-like marker (*-š*), whose category is to be further investigated. Pattern (1b), employing the same marker, is doubly-marked for passive by its verbal root as well, and it is lexically restricted: the opposition of present/past/passive is only observed in *kir/ka/ker* 'do' (as opposed to other roots maintaining a present/past opposition). Finally, pattern (1c) is a contact phenomenon with a lexical-functional asymmetry. The past participles, as the lexical part of the construction, are borrowed as adjectives from Persian, the only other language spoken in the region. The borrowed root *bor-* in (1c) is opposed to the native root *von-* in (1a). However, the functional part of the construction, i.e. auxiliary, is not borrowed. Rather, the native change-of-state verbs *gert-* or *bo* are employed, which are conceptually the equivalents of Persian passive auxiliary *šod*. On the contrary, the patterns (1a) and (1b) are contact-resistant, not replicating any lexical or functional element of Persian. Firstly, the verbal roots in (1a) and (1b) differ from Persian roots, and secondly, the morpho-syntactic characteristics of *-š* are not observed in Persian, neither as a suffix, nor as an auxiliary.

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Superlative *ever*: A cross-linguistic lexically anchored structural borrowing

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Superlative-*ever*, (1), is borrowed into many languages, including Dutch, French, German, and Spanish. These languages only borrow *ever* as an emphatic superlative marker, not in other functions, (2).

(1) Ik was waarschijnlijk de meest rare patiënt ever.
I was probably the most strange patient ever
'I was probably the strangest patient ever.' [nl, nlTenTen20]

(2) *Würdest du ever ...? (Androutsopoulos 1998:542)
Would you ever ...? *[de, constructed]*

I consider data from internet corpora, adding introspective judgments where needed. The corpora of the considered languages contain complete English noun phrases with superlative-*ever*, as well as fully native noun phrases with an analogous native superlative domain widener. We also find mixed noun phrases, (3).

(3) worst pesadilla ever
worst nightmare ever *[Spanish, esTenTen18]*

As emphatic particle that can also be intonationally separated, superlative-*ever* is a plausible candidate for borrowing (Matras 2011). However, I will argue that *ever* is not borrowed as a single lexical item but within a construction that partially overlaps between English and the target language. This provides an explanation for the commonalities and differences in *ever*-borrowing in the considered languages. I will model this in an HPSG-adaptation of the frameworks in Hoeder (2012) and Wiese (2021).

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Language Contact between PJM and Spoken Polish – a Corpus-based Study

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This paper explores the issue of language contact between spoken Polish (sP) and Polish Sign Language (PJM).We analyze a subset of the PJM Corpus (Rutkowski et al., 2017), featuring recordings of native PJM signers. Our sample consists of 2 tasks performed by 10 participants (179 min). Data is tokenized and glossed (N=8.200), tagged for clause-like units (CLUs) (Johnston, 2019), argument structure and semantic functions. 3.032 CLU tags were identified and analyzed for potential influence of sP. 7% of CLUs (N=214) were tagged as containing calques from sP and divided into three groups:

- syntactic structures calques;
- idiomatic sP constructions calques;
- different occurrences of code-blending.

77% of all observed cases of sP influence were identified as belonging to the first group and divided further into four categories:

- copying whole phrases from sP;
- overtly articulating sP functional elements;
- conveying sP functional elements by mouthing;
- copying word order of sP sentences.

50% of the syntactic borrowings were identified as overt markings of pronouns, prepositions or conjunctions. We hypothesize that PJM clauses adopt those sP elements when there is a need to concatenatively express spatial, temporal and causal relations without the of the use of the signing space.

Our talk provides examples and detailed analysis of the described dataset. The observations can be explained by the natural language contact phenomena such as codeswitching, code-mixing, code-blending (Herbert & Pires). Corpus data shows that PJM, even when used by competent native signers, is influenced by sP, since its users are bimodal bilinguals.

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The apparent paradox of Bare Nouns in Basque-French contact

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In (Standard) Basque, overt determiners/quantifiers are mandatory for argument DPs, which cannot be bare nouns (BNs). We uncover argumental BNs (ABNs) employed in Navarro-Labourdin Basque –a variety in contact with French– which lack a referential reading:

(1) Gin-tonic/Kleenex galdegin du.
gin-tonic/kleenex ask AUX
'They asked for a gin and tonic/Kleenex'.

ABNs emerge while neither Basque or French allows them. This paradox is solved with **an analysis where a 'borrowed' French noun is inserted in the proper name structure of Basque**.

Contact. ABNs tend to involve recent loanwords from French, in a situation of intense contact, with frequent code-switching/mixing and a long history of borrowing where loanwoards are typically grammaticalized as 'marked' lexical items (Jauregi and Epelde 2011).

Degree of nativization. The further the segmental content of the loanword is from the phonological properties of Basque, the higher probability it has to be used as ABN.

Names. ABNs involve what are originally rigid designators, borrowed/used as genericized trademarks or kind-denoting proper nouns, inserted in a DP with no overt D. Names can be used as predicates in different constructions, giving different referential possibilities (cf. i.a. Burge 1973). We propose that these ABNs involve nouns which are incorporated as products' names (proper nouns). But rather than individual-specific, they are 'style' or 'kind'-denoting (Hinzen 2007).

Native syntax + late insertion. There is no syntactic innovation or transfer, but rather late insertion of vocabulary items from a second language in a proper name configuration (Grimstad et al. 2014).

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A multidisciplinary & interactional approach to codeswitching in Cabo Verdean bilinguals

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Conversation Analysis (CA) considers codeswitching inseparable from the conversational context in which it occurs: each utterance must be considered in relation to what precedes and follows it (Auer 1984a; Wei 2002). Relying heavily on this 'sequential implicativeness of language,' CA often analyzes *points of alternation* between speakers e.g. determining whether there was a shift or maintenance in the language of interaction (LOI) across speaker turns (Auer 1984a; Dahmen 2022). Emulating recent psycholinguistic work (Fricke & Kootstra 2016), this study examines sequential implications in codeswitching and in priming.

In an effort to paint a more holistic picture of the interactional nature of bilingual speech, the present paper brings both cognitive and conversational perspectives to the analysis of bilingual data. Broadly, the research question is: What are the factors conditioning the interactional choices of bilingual interlocutors?

To explore this question, I analyzed 1.5 hours of conversations between Cabo Verdean Creole-English bilinguals, with a focus on points of speaker alternation during codeswitching. To examine cognitive influence, I calculated the rate of inter-speaker LOI shift (Fricke & Kootstra 2016). Then, I examined the conversational context of a sample of these data points (Auer 1984a; Dahmen 2022).

Results of the cognitive analysis showed variation between the conversations, but that speakers had a broad preference for maintaining the LOI. The conversational analysis showed that both language shift *and* maintenance could serve conversational goals. Through novel integration of quantitative and qualitative analyses to conversational codeswitching, this paper shows the LOI is governed by both social and cognitive factors.

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Flagging-drop Typology and Contact-Induced Change

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This study deals with the typology of flagging-drop characteristics and its relevance on word order variation in the languages of Northwest Iran with focus on Target semantic roles. Target is a cover term for the semantic roles of physical and metaphorical Goals of MOTION, CAUSE-MOTION, SHOW and LOOK verbs, Recipients of GIVE verbs, Addressees of SAY verbs, as well as Resultant-states of CHANGE-of-STATE verbs that share the same adpositions or cases and they have the tendency to appear in postverbal position (Asadpour 2021, 2022). The data in this study include a corpora of monologue narrative free speech from published sources (Kıral 2001; Khan 2008; Öpengin 2016) and personal fieldwork. Considering the position of Targets and various types of flagging forms, the questions are whether the preference postverbal bare Targets, i.e. Targets without any marking in the sample languages of Northwestern Iran such as Armenian, Azeri Turkic, Jewish Neo-Aramaic, Mukri Kurdish, and Northeastern Kurdish are due to contact-induced change or internal language development. Does the position of constituents and more specifically the Target trigger the choice of flagging such as full or reduced flagging as well as bare? Or is there a preference for a specific type of flagging in either of the positions? In general and based on the results, three stages can be defined for possibility of change in this morphological marking. Stage I is considered to be the early stage of change in the type of flagging, i.e. full flagging, stage II is considered to be change in progress, i.e. reduced flagging and stage III is considered to be an established phase, i.e. no flagging (bare).

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Variation in argument encoding under asymmetric language contact: Evidence from Southern Tungusic and the variety of Russian used by their speakers

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Argument structure is a convenient field for studying grammatical outcomes of language contact and shift. This paper deals with variation in argument encoding in the speech of the Nanai and Ulcha (Southern Tungusic, the Amur region).

Both Nanai and Ulcha are highly endangered. They are no longer transmitted to children, all speakers are fluent in Russian.

Non-standard argument encoding is attested both in the modern Nanai and Ulcha and in the Russian variety used by their speakers. I will analyze and compare these two cases. The following questions will be discussed:

→ Do non-standard valency patterns always copy Russian/Tungusic ones or are other processes at play: language attrition (in Tungusic), incomplete acquisition (in Russian), language-inherent variation? Not all changes attested in contact settings are contact-induced (Poplack & Levey 2010). This is also the case for our data.

→ How are they distributed across speakers? The expectation is that Russian-like valency patterns are more likely in the Nanai/Ulcha speech of (younger) speakers with dominant Russian, while Tungusic-like patterns are more likely in the Russian speech of those with dominant Nanai/Ulcha ("source-language agentivity", Winford 2005). Our data follow this trend, although with deviations.

→ Are valency patterns exhibiting variation the same in contact-influenced Russian and in contact-influenced Tungusic? A partial overlap takes place.

The study is based on our field data: 1) texts in Nanai and Ulcha (102,817 tokens); 2) texts in Russian produced by the same speech community (54,318 tokens).

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LAZIM in TİD: Lexical Borrowing Comes with the Structure

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AG3

Sign languages have several mechanisms to borrow lexical items from the surrounding spoken languages. This study shows that some lexical borrowings also bring structural changes into the grammar. The modal sign LAZIM (necessary) in Turkish Sign Language (TİD) was borrowed to translate Turkish 'lazım' (Taşçı & Göksel, 2014). In Turkish, 'lazım' can be either deontic or epistemic (1). In TİD, LAZIM is used alone in deontic contexts (2) but is accompanied by another sign OL (be), also borrowed from Turkish, in epistemic contexts (2) (Karabüklü et al., 2018).

(1) Ali'nin ev-de/gel-me-si *(ol-ma-sı)/* ol-ma-sı lazım.
Ali-gen. home-loc./ come-nom.-poss be-nom-poss. necessary
'Ali must be home / must come (based on my deduction/ his parents' rules)'

(2) ALI COME LAZIM / OL LAZIM
'Ali must (have) come (based on rules/ what I know)'

Experimental evidence from ratings of modal signs by 16 participants supports the claim that TİD has adjusted the semantics of borrowed LAZIM (M=1.87, sd=1.47 on 7-point slider) to deontic and created the OL LAZIM (M=3.28, sd=2.28) construction for expressing epistemic (Karabüklü, 2022). Furthermore, 'ol' in Turkish is only used after nominal predicates (1) while TID OL is used after both nominal and verbal predicates (2). OL which can be signed alone, encodes the change of state (3) whereas Turkish 'ol' is the morphological realization of the copula in the embedded sentences (1). Based on OL's pattern, I analyze epistemic interpretation of OL LAZIM via the semantic computations of OL and LAZIM separately. OL conveys the change of state and LAZIM attaches the structure above and binds the situation argument of OL, thus yielding the epistemic interpretation. Thus, lexical borrowing brought the structure along with itself but yielded structural adaptation to disambiguate the semantics of LAZIM.

(3) IX-POSS-1 MOM BEFORE MEAL TASTE^GOOD++, NOW MEAL TASTE^BAD OL, SHOCK
'Mom's meal tasted good, now it happens to taste bad, I'm shocked.'

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Coexistence, competition, and change: Perspectives on structural borrowing and the dynamics of asymmetric language contact
Final discussion

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In this final session we aim to open the forum for a discussion on some of the general issues addressed in this workshop in which we will have addressed structural borrowing and the dynamics of asymmetric language contact from different theoretical perspectives.

Issues that might be addressed include but are not limited to:

- What do we know about the interplay of internal and external factors affecting the outcomes of language contact?
- Does lexical borrowing open a door to structural borrowing under specific circumstances?
- What factors contribute to the diffusion of or resistance to the importation of structural features?
- How do we distinguish between variation and change?
- How do traditional linguistic theories cope with the dynamics of language contact?
- What do dynamic models contribute to our understanding of language contact and change?
- Are borrowing hierarchies universal or conditioned by the languages involved?
- What is the scope and what are the limits of syntactic creativity in asymmetric language contact?

Arbeitsgruppe 4

Workshop 4

AG4

ARBEITSGRUPPE 4 | *WORKSHOP 4*

Raum | *Room*: S 01, Seminargebäude

Creativity and routine in linguistic feedback

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Feedback is central to interaction. It is omnipresent in interpersonal communication and reflects interlocutors' perception and monitoring of the success (or potential failure) of communication. Any given interaction is rife with feedback mechanisms, from interjections like huh? and exclamations like really? to verbal repetitions as well as smiles, frowns, nods, directed eye gaze and gestures. Feedback signals serve to coordinate interaction, direct the advancement of narrative, manage attention and establish common ground.

Looking at communicative interaction, the two fundamental forces creativity and routinization make language a highly flexible and adaptable communication system, offering routines for repair and managing trouble, as well as opening up avenues for innovative language use. Feedback signals play a central regulatory role within this interplay between individual skills and shared structures and norms, in line with creativity and routinization.

In this workshop, we want to gain an understanding and discuss topics that address feedback signals in the following contexts: (a) language- and individual-specific use of feedback cues in multimodal conversation interaction (e.g., head nods, eye gaze, gestures, interjections); (b) feedback signals in language acquisition contexts; (c) the potential impact of feedback mechanisms on linguistic structures; (d) feedback as a phenomenon beyond linguistics in "macroscopic" discourses on the level of institutions, societies and cultures.

We invite participants to present their research related to one of these or other relevant contexts and aim to gain new insights into the function of feedback signals in the interplay of linguistic creativity and routine.

The effect of conversational setting on backchannel feedback

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AG4

The importance of backchannels (BCs)—short utterances produced by the listener—is widely recognised [1]. BCs play a major role in constructing and maintaining shared knowledge in conversation. They have been investigated in a number of studies in task-oriented speech, usually without visual contact between speakers. Owing to the design of these tasks, establishing *common ground* (shared knowledge between interlocutors) [2] is crucial. In spontaneous conversations, on the other hand, there is no specified task, making the establishment of common ground less important from a strictly functional perspective, allowing BCs to serve a wider range of functions [3].

Previous studies on German task-based dialogues report a predominance of the BCs *ja, okay, mmhm* (mostly with rising intonation) and *genau* (mostly with falling intonation) [4,5]. The current study investigates lexical choice and prosodic realisation of BCs in spontaneous face-to-face conversations and audio-only Maptasks. We recorded 14 speakers in dyads. In both types of conversation, speakers used mostly standard BC types such as *ja* and *mmhm*. However, in spontaneous conversation, the proportion of *other* (non-standard) BCs was much higher, with speakers using words such as *mega* or *voll* ('totally'). Speakers used mostly rising intonation contours in task-based conversation and mostly level or falling contours in spontaneous conversation. The rate of backchannels per minute was higher in the Maptask (5.5) compared to the spontaneous setting (3.8).

In sum, our findings suggest considerable differences in BC production between task-oriented and spontaneous conversations. The more creative use of feedback at the lexical level in spontaneous conversations might reflect its use as a social signal in this setting. Similarly, the predominance of rising BCs, found only for Maptask conversations, might reflect a specific function of indicating that the interlocutor may proceed with the task at hand. Our findings emphasise the importance of taking into account conversational settings, especially when investigating quintessentially interactional aspects of speech communication.

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Multimodal resources for coordination and adaptation in conversational interaction

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Traditionallly, in much of the langugae sciences, the focus has been on the individual speaker (Clark, 1996). Addressees are typically seen as passive recipients, and frequently do not feature in experimental paradigms at all. In this talk, I will illustrate that addressees are active collaborators (Bavelas et al, 2000; Schelgoff, 1982) which becomes particularly evident if we consider their contributions multimodally. To do so, I will draw on evidence from co-speech manual gestures and their role in achieving mutual understanding, especially by facilitating grounding and repair. I will also present findings from recent studies that have investigated the role of other visual signals in these processes, including facial signals and head gestures. Further, I will consider feedback functions of visual signals from a perspective that goes beyond signalling during typical feedback 'slots', taking into account the temporal organisation of multimodal conversational turns. Together, the findings I present show that, next to idiosyncracy, feedback in face-to-face conversation is characterized by considerable regularity in multimodal signalling, suggesting that Gestalt-based processing plays an important role (Trujillo & Holler, in press). Moreover, they underline the relevance of considering human language not only as inherently multimodal (Holler & Levinson, 2019, Kendon, 2004), but also as a fundamentally bilateral, reciprocal activty (Bavelas, 2022; Clark, 1996). While this has been the modus operandi for many decades in some fields of enquiry (such as conversation analysis), it still needs to find proper recognition in many other branches of the language sciences. The findings I present are a call for pushing to move more strongly into this direction.

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Speaker turns and listener feedbacks: exploring lexical, phonetic, and social variation of backchannels and fluencemes in conversation

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AG4

Speakers' turn-taking items (fluencemes, FLs) and listeners' feedback expressions (backchannels, BCs) are both produced to ensure a smooth exchange of turns in spontaneous conversations. Despite their functional difference (FLs are used for turn initiation or continuation [1]; BCs signal active listenership [2]), both share a short constituent size and lexical candidates in German (e.g., *mh, ja, genau* [3, 4]).

This study explores the relationship between the two types of turn-management devices looking at their frequency, lexical and prosodic form in 6 German dyadic conversations, from [5], with respect to familiarity and gender of the interlocutors.

The results in this study illustrate the predominant use of short lexical items of both forms of feedback, as well as functional specific pitch movements in German: non-lexical items are mostly rising as BCs and mostly falling as FLs [cf. 6].

The analyzed data also contributes to a better understanding of interlocutor dynamics: both male and female subjects produce more BCs when in conversation with a female interlocutor and produce more FLs with an interlocutor of the same gender. Additionally, FLs and BCs appear to be more frequent in dyads sharing no previous familiarity. This may be related to social conventions of signaling active listenership in these contexts [cf. 7].

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Negotiation of mutual understanding in signed conversations: the case of backchanneling in LSFB

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The roots of language lie in face-to-face conversation. While the question of how people successfully build mutual understanding has been widely examined in spoken languages (Bavelas et al., 2002), some issues are still uncharted territory, especially in relation to signed languages (SLs). For instance, how deaf signers build and maintain mutual understanding in SLs or the extent to which grounding mechanisms are contingent upon the contextual contingencies of talk-in-interaction (Dideriksen et al., 2019) in signed discourse are poorly understood. The current study aims to fill these gaps by examining how deaf signers from LSFB (French Belgian SL) coordinate their interaction with success through backchannels (BCs), a key conversational grounding mechanism. In total, about 1 hour of conversation involving 5 dyads from the LSFB Corpus (Meurant, 2015) were analyzed in ELAN. BCs were first identified capitalizing on previous protocols (Allwood et al., 2007; Mesch, 2016) for their forms (e.g., manual/non-manual), types (generic/specific), and functions (e.g., continuers). Simultaneity and clustering of BCs are also examined for potential interrelations. In particular, the following research questions are addressed: (i) What kinds of BCs do LSFB signers produce in free vs. task oriented conversation? (ii) Are generic BCs significantly more frequent in free conversation than specific ones? (iii) Do certain clusters of BCs combine with each other? Preliminary findings suggest that (1) manual and non-manual BCs are most often combined rather than used in isolation, (2) different types of BCs (generic/specific) carry distinctive functions, and (3) inter-individual variation plays a substantial part in the production of BCs in the sampled LSFB data. Ultimately, this study provides key insights into the ways signers build and maintain mutual understanding, thereby contributing to a more dynamic and semiotically diverse view of language (Ferrara and Hodge, 2018).

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Testing perceptions of multimodal cues in overlapping speech

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AG4

Overlapping speech is a common occurrence in spoken conversation, serving several communicative functions for speakers including the signalling of turn-competitiveness, collaborative completion, and requests for more information (Tannen, 1983). Recent experimental work by Hilton (2016) suggests that the social perception of overlapping speech depends on a range of factors, including the duration and prosodic intensity of the overlap, and the pragmatic relations between speaking turns. Such factors affect how speakers are perceived with respect to competitiveness, cooperativeness, and overall likeability; this is further modulated by the listener's own conversational style.

Building on this work, we look to analyse the role of multimodal cues in the perception of overlapping speech. We examine the role of timing and synchronisation of overlapping speech with two multimodal cues, namely eye-gaze (Kendrick & Holler, 2017) and co-speech gestures held across turn units (Sikveland & Ogden, 2012). It is predicted that both averted eye-gaze and the holding of a representational gesture across turns will give a speaker greater license to overlap with their interlocutor due to the additional pragmatic information conveyed.

To test this prediction, participants will see a series of video clips depicting a short 12-second dialogue. For each cue type, there are 8 different conditions varied by the presence of overlap in the speech, the use of a multimodal cue (eye gaze vs no eye gaze; gesture held vs gesture dropped), and the stance taken during the overlap (agreeing vs disagreeing). Using a between-subjects design, each participant will watch exactly one dialogue before answering a series of questions about the speakers and their relationship. Additionally, background information on participations pertaining to their conversational style and tendency towards traits associated with autism spectrum disorder will be taken, in addition to basic demographic information. This will allow us to measure how the effects of overlapping speech on perception of speakers is modulated by multimodal cues and varies across different populations of listeners.

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A first cross-linguistic foray into children's feedback signals

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Feedback occupies a central position in the field of language acquisition, where it is understood to facilitate language learning. One strand of literature has focused on how adult language users, particularly mothers, orient to and "correct" problems in the speech of children (Clark 2020). But feedback signals have many other functions. Adult listeners are understood to be active participants in conversation who co-construct talk through their response tokens (Gardner 2001). How children learn to engage in feedback-giving practices, thereby signalling their active participation, is an open question for developmental pragmatics.

As an inroad into this topic, this paper investigates children's use of multimodal feedback signals in video corpora representing three very different languages and lingua-cultures: Datooga (Tanzania); Qaqet (Papua New Guinea); and English (UK, CHILDES talkbank). We know from studies of adult language that feedback signalling comprehension might come in the form of verbal continuers ('mm'), agreement tokens ('yes'), nods, gestures, eye gaze, body posture, facial expression, laughter, or even blinks (Hömke et al 2017), while feedback that signals trouble can include frowns, head movements, gaze shifts, as well as verbal repair initiators (see Kendrick 2015 for English). Which of these formats do children make use of, and for what purposes? And how do they compare to nonspeaking adult addressees in interaction?

Across our sample, we observe that young children have a relatively high tolerance for non-progressivity and break-downs in communication. Young children may make fewer explicit attempts to achieve shared understanding or to indicate that they are monitoring their interlocutor's speech. Nevertheless, children in all the corpora do provide feedback: they help with word searches, use minimal repair initiators as well as longer repair formats, they employ continuers, and they sometimes orient to other children's non-target-like forms, thus providing metalinguistic feedback. Based on our preliminary survey, we identify aspects of children's feedback signals to focus on in future work.

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Participants' multimodal engagement and backchanneling in multiparty interaction during dinners in French speaking and signing families

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The present work focuses on how signers and speakers demonstrate forms of engagement through visible cues (gaze, body orientation, postures, suspension of actions) with or without providing visual or vocal feedback in multi-party conversations. The dinners involve complex participation frameworks (Goffman, 1981, Goodwin, 1981) and coordination of activities (Haddington et al., 2014). Analyses are carried out on the DinLang Corpus (Morgenstern et al., 2021) which includes video recordings of French middle-class speaking and signing families during dinner at home.

The specificity of family dinners is that participants are constantly alternating between *languaging* (Linell, 2009) and eating, which requires a finely tuned orchestration of their bodies. How do participants thus manage to signal their *engagement* while managing these different activities simultaneously? We present multimodal analyses of both signers and speakers from 4 signing families and 4 speaking families (two dinners per family) with children between 3 and 12 years old. Three major trends emerge: participants may display signs of active participation without providing backchanneling while suspending their current activity, or they may do both simultaneously; in other cases, however, participants may withdraw from the current participation arrangement by focusing on a single activity. By observing the subtle coordination of bodies in those complex multiparty interactions, this study illustrates the subtle impact that addresses' and overhearers' engagement and backchanneling have on complex participation frameworks and on interactive dynamics, as partcipants constantly navigate between different activities and modalities.

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Adult's feedback to children's multimodal productions: scaffolding the primacy of spoken language

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As children under two years old are not yet fluent users of spoken language, other more iconic, embodied and situated semiotic means are likely to be meaningful to adults when interacting with them. Adults often reformulate multimodal cues (like gaze, facial expressions, gestures and mundane actions) into spoken forms and thus shape them into patterns that are compatible with the adult language system. Adult feedback to children's multimodal productions thus has a regulatory function and socializes children to the specific features of their cultural community's language. As children progressively master language, priority is given to verbal resources as adults provide spoken feedback that function as repairs (Forrester, 2008).

Drawing on an ethnographic study of longitudinal adult-child interactions filmed at home, we analyze how adults *highlight* (Goodwin 2018) their transmission of the spoken code in their interpretations and reformulations of their children's actions and gestures. Through detailed analyses of excerpts of our data, this study illustrates how adults foreground speech as the primary vehicle to *language* their experience. In the process, children learn to inhibit their capacity for rich syncretic embodied communication but they also learn to adapt to adults and appropriate the forms of expression specific to their surrounding cultural community.

Our analyses illustrate the role of the adult feedback and of child addressed speech. The adults are "doing being ordinary" scaffolding adults (Sacks 1992, Ochs & Kremer-Sadlik, 2021) by providing spoken recasts of the children's behaviors. By actively responding to their children, by co-constructing meaning with them, the adults are empowering and positioning them as a co-speaker. However, the adults continually resort to sedimented practices in which speech is the primary symbolic interactive modality and thus scaffold their children as apprentice-speakers into becoming thriving members of their socio-cultural and linguistic community.

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Strategies for targeting prior turns: A cross-linguistic corpus study

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In conversation, interactants constantly refer back to their own and the interlocutors' utterances. Consequently, speakers of all languages must have available linguistic strategies to target (parts of) a preceding turn. In this paper, we explore how speakers of three syntactically diverse languages accomplish this task: Standard German, peninsular Spanish, and Yurakaré (isolate, Bolivia). As a test case, we investigate the interactional environment of verbal non-minimal feedback which offers a somewhat controlled conversational setting for such an endeavor, as by definition feedback engages with some prior talk by the interlocutor (e.g. Stubbe 1998). Moreover, it is frequently met by a response or continuation that potentially manifests how the feedback was understood (Tolins & Fox Tree 2014), which means that we have some measure of success of the feedback signal achieving the intended reference.

On the basis of conversational corpora (unpublished; Torreira & Ernestus 2012; van Gijn et al. 2011), we demonstrate that all three languages deploy a range of strategies for establishing reference to a preceding utterance in feedback position: anaphoric expressions, discourse markers (see also Portolés 2001), full and partial repetition, co-completions, fragmentary sentences, and (often elliptical) information questions. However, languages differ as to the syntactic manifestation of these formats and the extent to which they make use of them (see Clancy et al. 1996; Stubbe 1998, inter alia). Our interest in this paper pertains to the question whether there is a correlation between feedback practices and morphosyntactic properties of the expressions used to carry them out.

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BACK: A postural gesture of surprise

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This talk describes the distribution of the BACK gesture, which consists of a movement of the head and optionally the upper body away from one's addressee, and argues that this gesture should be analyzed as a surprise marker. That BACK encodes surprise can be seen from its incompatibility with continuations conveying a lack of surprise, as shown in (1).

(1) A: I'm a Capricorn.
B: …BACK #Of course./#I'm not surprised that you said that.

I show that BACK can target both at-issue and not-at-issue content of a preceding linguistic update to the context. BACK can also comment on the form of an utterance, on the fact that the utterance was made, or even a non-linguistic event in the discourse context as in (2).

(2) A: *takes off shoes and puts them on hands*
B: …BACK

This behaviour can be captured by assigning this gesture a use-conditional meaning (cf. Gutzmann 2015) encoding that the author of a BACK utterance is surprised by a salient preceding update. This correctly predicts that BACK is infelicitous out-of-the-blue.

Most formal semantic work on gestures (e.g., Ebert & Ebert 2014, Schlenker 2018) has focused on manual and facial gestures; the present study expands this empirical landscape to include a postural gesture. Among mirative markers, BACK is special in that it does not comment on spoken material that it accompanies (cf., e.g., Rett 2021, Esipova 2019) in that it does not comment on spoken material that it accompanies, but instead always evaluates a preceding update. In this respect, BACK is a feedback gesture par excellence. Interestingly, BACK is felt to be most natural when it is produced with an emotive/evaluative facial expression (including but not limited to surprised, disgusted, skeptical, and impressed); it is odd when produced with a neutral facial expression. The interaction of BACK and co-occurring facial expressions thus provides a useful testing ground for exploring the integration of gestural meanings within the grammar.

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A comparative account for backchannels in two settings, dyad and multi-person conversations in Swedish Sign Language

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The presentation addresses backchannel signals in two different conversation settings, dyads and multi-person conversation in Swedish Sign Language. Turn-taking patterns in signed conversations have been widely studied, mostly in dyads, e.g. Coates & Sutton-Spence (2001). Backchannel signals constitute both manual and non-manual signals, e.g. nodding, head-shaking, smiling, change of posture, use of facial expressions and full signs, e.g. JA ('yes') and PRECIS ('exactly') (Baker 1977, Mesch 2016, Ferrara 2020). The highlight of the presentation is the comparison of types of non-manual and manual backchannel signals in the two settings and a closer look at the quality of the types of backchannel signals, as some signals of one type occur in both of the settings analyzed in this study. Besides, in a multi-person conversation, the participants produced much fewer non-manual backchannel signals, and fewer different types of manual backchannel signals to the interlocutors than in a dyad. Other findings regarding manual backchannel signals are that in multi-person conversations are e.g. articulated larger and with a further distance from the signer's body in signing space than in a dyad conversation, e.g. JA ('yes'), RIGHT/AGREE ('agree'), and POINT. Also, the interlocutor´s upper body leans more forward and/or has larger body movements in laughter. The non-manual backchannel signals in multi-person conversation are also fewer than in a dyad conversation; fewer head nods and mouth movements. When a dyad conversation occurs in a multi-person conversation, the backchannel signals remain more than those seen in a dyad conversation. The major issue in these differences is due to the restrictions of the field of vision when many participants are involved in a multi-person conversation.

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"Whoa! Say that again!?": a case study of multimodal feedback in two tandem learning dyads

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The present case study focuses on tandem conversations, i.e., non-formal exchanges between native speakers (NSs) and non-native speakers (NNS) to study corrective feedback (CF i.e. an indicative of what is not a correct form in the target language, Lyster & Ranta, 1997; Gass, 2003) and feedback signals. Tandem conversations are a context where authentic miscommunication issues (Varonis & Glass, 1985) may arise between tandem partners, and where feedback signals may be key in anticipating, signaling and resolving communication issues between them. Feedback signals are essential cues to signal active listening and understanding, marked by multimodal cues (Bertrand et al., 2007) both vocal and visual.

Our analyses are conducted on the SITAF corpus (Horgues & Scheuer, 2015) which contains video recordings of face-to-face interactions between undergraduate students (NSs of French and of English) who were recorded while performing collaborative reading and semi-spontaneous conversation tasks. The present work focuses on two pairs from this corpus in order to study the individual and collaborative multimodal strategies developed by the two tandem partners, with a focus on the role of feedback signals as a part of miscommunication management but also more didactic, corrective feedback.

Analyses reveal preliminary trends in the use of multimodal feedback within corrective feedback and miscommunication sequences involving frowns, shifts in body posture, as well as smiles and head nods. Our case study points to the constructive use of feedback cues by NSs for successfully signaling and collaboratively resolving miscommunication, but also for providing corrective feedback to their NNS partner , which are both essential elements in L2 acquisition.

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The resilient properties of interaction: evidence for the interaction engine from sign language and homesign

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Everyday conversation forms the core ecological niche for new languages to emerge. Levinson (2006) suggests that humans are born with a special interactive ability that precedes language and that makes language possible. In line with this "interaction engine" hypothesis, we observe similarities in the conversational infrastructure for everyday social interaction across languages and modalities (Stivers et al. 2009; de Vos et al. 2015; Dingemanse & Enfield 2015), but to what extent are these present from the early stages of language communities onwards?

Homesigners are deaf individuals who have grown up in the absence of conventional language input whether spoken or signed. The homesign systems they co-create with their hearing relatives and friends form a natural testcase to further understand the human endowment for linguistic communication. Prior work on homesign systems has identified several ways in which homesign may exhibit language-like characteristics, but the pragmatic competence that supports mutual understanding in these interactions has not been studied until recently.

I present data from the newly created Balinese homesign corpus, capturing spontaneous interactions between Balinese homesigners and their regular communication partners. Our conversation analyses identify several robust features of these interactions including the ability to produce timely and contingent responses, to signal mutual understanding, and to anticipate and resolve communicative trouble when it arises (Safar & de Vos 2022). An important question moving forward will be to determine to what extent pragmatic competence is shaped by social experience, and conversely, how the the emergence of new sign languages is supported by the social interactions homesigners engage in.

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The Functions of Mirroring in Linguistic Feedback: a Case-study of Polish Sign Language

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The term 'mirroring' refers to the behavior in which one member of the face-to-face interaction imitates (matches) gestures, speech patterns, or attitude of another (eg. Bavelas et al., 1986). Based on the material coming from the Polish Sign Language (PJM) Corpus (Kuder et al., 2022) we want to answer the following research questions: (1) How is mirroring realized in PJM? (2) What is the role of mirroring in natural signed communication?

For the purposes of the study we choose a sample form the PJM Corpus that contains 12 texts (6 retellings and 6 dialogues) coming from 7 dyads. The sample lasts for 235 minutes and contains 12.296 sign tokens. In this dataset we distinguish all cases of mirroring, which we divide into those realised manually and non-manually. In the second annotation round, the functions of all identified cases are interpreted. Those functions include: sentiment matching; matching comments; content matching and prosody matching.

The obtained results suggest that the most common function of the non-manual mirroring in PJM is matching the emotional load of the utterance, not the topic of the conversation. Prosody (tempo and rhythm) of the signing can be mirrored by rhythmically nodding (or shaking) one's head. The content of the utterance can be mirrored not only manually, but also non-manually (eg. puffing one's cheeks can match an utterance about a large and round object). Mirroring used in sign language discourse has one unique feature that stems from its modality: mouthing can be used to mirror the manual sign used by the other signer.

All identified cases of copying manual lexical signs originally produced by the interlocutor serve two main aims. On the one hand they are used for the purpose of mirroring, but can also be used for making paraphrases of what was signed (a phenomenon known as reflecting).

We conclude that feedback in PJM is broader than mere backchannelling and that behavioral matching is a modality-independent phenomenon allowing the conversation participants to build rapport and togetherness.

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From sequence to form and function: Acoustic and multimodal variation in feedback

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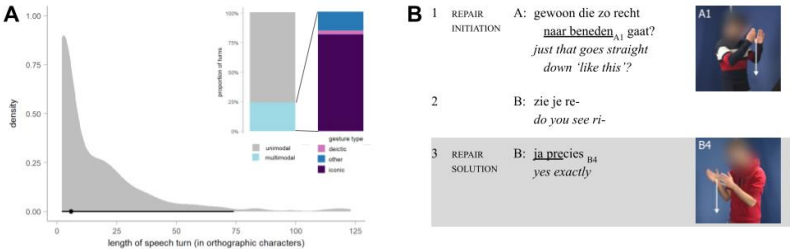
Studying response tokens both at scale and in depth sets the empirical foundations of investigating how people use these interactional tools to coordinate collaboration, accomplish joint action, and scaffold complex language. We discuss two complementary approaches to better understand form and function of these ubiquitous elements in interaction: 1) a maximally scalable method to investigate acoustic variation across a dataset of around 500 hours of social interaction across a diverse set of languages (Figure 1A), and 2) an in-depth analysis of multimodal variation, investigating how response tokens can be used with different gestures in repair solutions. Both approaches explore different dimensions of variation.

Acoustic variation: Across 16 languages (Figure 1C), we find that continuers make a minimal nasal as well as at least one other response token format available — but how do participants exploit such differences in acoustic form interactionally?

Multimodal variation: We zoom in on responses to so-called 'restricted offers' (i.e., repair initiations such as "You mean X?"), and find that iconic gestures can make the meanings of response tokens more precise.



Both case studies start out from a well-defined sequential environment (continuers and repair solutions) which enables a careful exploration of variation in form and function of response tokens, which helps to broaden and deepen what we know about feedback.

Arbeitsgruppe 5

Workshop 5

AG5

ARBEITSGRUPPE 5 | *WORKSHOP 5*

Raum | *Room*: S 13, Seminargebäude

Linguistic aspects of fictionality

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Human language not only serves the purpose of speaking about facts in the real world, but is also widely used to talk about hypothetical and fictional scenarios. Fictional discourse has always posed pressing questions about the reference status of fictive entities and proper names, the speech act involved in fictional storytelling, and the relation between fiction, imagination and other forms of hypothetical discourse. Recently, new interest in discourse and register studies has put fictionality in the spotlight, as it has been shown that fictional discourse is affecting core grammatical entities like temporal and local deictics, tense, personal pronouns and modality (see Maier & Altshuler 2021). In this sense, fictionality has more than one dimension: It can reflect upon (i) the ontological status of its referent (e.g. the status of a referent like a unicorn in the real world), (ii) the fictional discourse within a (fictional or non-fictional) text (in tradition of Hamburger 1957), and (iii) the idea of a certain fictional speech act (Searle 1975).

As such, fictional language use takes center stage in many different areas of linguistics: Philosophy of language, (formal) semantics, pragmatics, grammar, register and discourse studies, text linguistics, corpus linguistics, etc. In our workshop, we want to bring together researchers working from different perspectives and backgrounds in order to stake out the relationship between fictional discourse and linguistics and calibrate this new emerging field. We are particularly interested in, but not restricted to the following questions:

- How can we define fictionality in linguistic terms? What are the margins to other forms of hypothetical discourse (e.g. dreams, counterfactuals, ...)?
- What is the relationship between fictionality and grammar?
- How can we annotate fictional passages in corpora?
- What are the cognitive prerequisites for fictionality (displacement / decoupling)?
- What can linguists learn from concepts of fictionality in narratology and literary studies?

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Fictional import

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One approach to the analysis of fiction is to assume that the propositions that make up a work of fiction are accepted into an "unofficial" common ground in which the fictional propositions are accepted. In this talk, we will outline the shortcomings of this approach which all are based on the observation that the common ground of fictional work and the ordinary, reality-based common ground can import propositions from each other. We will discuss four kinds of imports and sketch a formal modelling by using multiple common grounds and indexed propositions.

1) Reality to fiction: Fictional work is not built completely from the propositions that are expressed and implied by the sentences that make up that work, but imports propositions from the ordinary common ground. For instance, that one cannot travel faster than light or that vampires do not exist. Similarly, if there is reference to places or persons that also exist in the real world, many properties of these entities are imported into the fictional common ground as well.

2) Fiction to fiction: Fiction does not build just on reality; it can also import propositions from other fictional common grounds. For instance, if a fictional work mentions vampires, we can import many propositions from other fictional work (that they are undead or that they need blood).

3) Fiction to reality: We can also import content from fiction into the reality-based common ground. That is, for instance, necessary, if we want to talk about the impact of fictional objects on objects in the real world. For instance, when we say: "The vampires in movie A scare me; I don't even want to think about them".

4) Enacting fiction: This interaction has, to our knowledge, not been discussed before. In fiction that is created by acting (especially in movies, but also in audio plays), many properties by the "enacting object" are imported as properties of the "enacted object". For instance, many properties of the actor Harrison Ford are imported as properties of the character Han Solo into the fictional common ground (for instance, how tall he is or what kind of eyes or nose he has).

Theoretical modeling: We will model importing propositions by splitting the notion of common ground into multiple common grounds (an official common ground and unofficial common grounds for each work of fiction). Propositions can be imported from one common ground to another, constrained by pragmatic rules about inferences between them. Crucially, imported propositions must be indexed for its source, because imported propositions can be deleted from a common ground if conflicting propositions are added to the fictional common ground (e.g. if the proposition is added that vampires feed from broccoli instead of blood).

Implicature and Implicit Truth in Fiction

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Consider the first sentence in Tolkien's Bilbo:

(1) In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit.

By writing this, Tolkien made it true in the fiction that there lived a hobbit in a hole in the ground. The concept of truth in fiction has received considerable attention in the last 40 years. In particular, the conditions under which something is true in a fiction have been extensively debated. To illustrate, it seems clear enough that an author can make (1) true in the fiction simply by saying so. However, we also take facts that have never been explicitly mentioned by the author to obtain in the fiction, for instance, that Sherlock Holmes does not have a third nostril and that he has not had a case where the culprit was a purple gnome (Lewis 1978, 41).

There are two main approaches to such examples. First, there is the Reality Principle, famously advocated by Lewis (1978), according to which implicit story truths are generated by means of counterfactuality. What is implicitly true in a fiction is what would have been the case if everything that the author says was true. On the second approach, what is implicitly true in a fiction is established by what the author intends the reader to imagine (eg. Currie 1990).

I explore an alternative to these views, according to which all or at least many implicit story truths are generated by conversational implicature. The basic observation is that many examples of implicit story truths are such things that we would infer about the described situation also when the description amounted to regular assertion rather than fiction-making. Had the Sherlock Holmes stories been asserted as something that really had happened, the readers would similarly have assumed that Sherlock Holmes did not have a third nostril. I suggest that examples like this can be accounted for by Levinson's (2000) notion of "stereotypical inference", i.e., inference based on the heuristic "what is simply described is stereotypically exemplified". The mere fact that Doyle fails to mention any deviant characteristics of Holmes' appearance implicates that there are no such deviances.

I furthermore discuss an objection to the account, claiming that since the author is not asserting in the course of writing fiction, she can not be implicating anything.

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Discourse Reference and Fictional Names

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This paper argues that fictional names, like "Anna Karenina" or "Sancho Panza," are variables associated with presuppositions that constrain the relevant assignment of values. Particularly, fictional names presuppose that their assigned value is the unique occupant of the role that constitutes the relevant character.

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A role is a set of properties determined by a fictional story (Wolterstorff 1980, Currie 1990, Stokke 2021, Glavaničová 2021). Roughly, Tolstoy's Anna Karenina determined the set of properties {is called "Anna Karenina," is Russian, is a countess, is married to Karenin, is the sister of Oblonsky, ...}. This set of properties is a role that an individual can occupy at a particular world. Someone who uniquely has all the Anna Karenina properties at a world w is the unique Anna Karenina occupant at w.

I suggest that a role be understood as the information associated with a particular discourse referent by the relevant text. I show that this theory provides a unified semantics and pragmatics for a range of uses of fictional names. For instance, (1) can be uttered fictionally, to tell a fictional story.

(1) Anna Karenina was a countess.

Second, (1) can be uttered assertorically by someone who confusedly puts forward as an assertion about how things actually are. Third, (1) can be used to say something about what happens in Anna Karenina. On the account I propose, "Anna Karenina" has the same semantic meaning on all of these. In particular, the account integrates the way names function within fiction to build up discourse information, and thereby roles, with their semantics on uses outside fiction, such as metafiction, and assertions. The paper also examines some other uses of fictional names.

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The semantics of first person narration in literary fiction: Splitting the deictic center

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An issue often overlooked in semantic considerations of literary fiction is the reference of deictic and indexical expressions. Deixis is a property of language that allows expressions to "point at" relevant features of the context (Levinson, 2004). Within this category, there is a class of expressions called indexicals (Kaplan, 1979), which fix their reference directly to the deictic center.

I focus on first person narration. The problem it poses for fictional discourse is that the Kaplanian approach does not allow to differentiate between an author and a narrator in fictional discourse. The difference between an autobiography and a work of fiction is that one is true, while the other one is false or pretend-true (Walton, 1990; Currie, 1990). On the other hand, the solution that is proposed by proponents of "indexical shift" is to allow indexicals to fix the deictic center inside the fictional narrative (Predelli, 2008; Vecsey, 2015). This solution would erase the author along with the actual circumstances in which the piece of fiction originated from the analysis of the discourse.

The solution I propose is deictic center split, which occurs when the desired reference of an indexical does not appear to match its appropriate relation to the deictic center. I opt for allowing each coordinate in the deictic center to encompass multiple roles that can be filled by multiple referents for a specific utterance. For example, the "agent" coordinate inside the deictic center may manifest in an utterance as either an author or a narrator of a given speech act. When someone utters a statement in first person that is meant to be interpreted as narrated by a different entity, the agent coordinate of the deictic center may split to accommodate both of these entities.

This analysis ensures that both the author and narrator are included in the deictic features of a piece of fiction, proposes a mechanism for deixis in fiction, and provides a new framework for explicating some of the consequences of the use of deixis inside literary fiction.

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The availability of protagonists as perspectival centers for Free Indirect Discourse in the context of narrated texts by a perspectivally prominent narrator

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We present the results of several experiments investigating the effect of different narrative situations on the availability of locally prominent protagonists as anchor for Free Indirect Discourse (FID). FID relies on its content, context and certain linguistic cues for its interpretation and is dependent on having a prominent protagonist in the preceding discourse to function as its perspectival anchor. Although the narrator may be prominent on a global level, a protagonist can become prominent locally, with respect to a single sentence or text segment. According to Zeman (2020), this feature of narrative texts installs them with a potential for multiperspectivity absent from everyday conversation. In order to gain a deeper understanding of the influence the narrator's perspectival prominence has on the availability of protagonists as perspective takers, we conducted an acceptability rating study and created items in three conditions:

Condition A featured a neutral third-person narrator, condition B a homodiegetic first-person narrator and condition C a prominent, evaluative third-person narrator. All items ended with FID from a locally prominent protagonist's point of view. Participants had to rate the acceptability of the FID sentence on a scale from 1–7. Condition B received significantly lower ratings than the other two conditions, whereas there was no significant difference between conditions A and C. This indicates that a prominent third-person narrator does not have a strong effect on the protagonists' availability as anchor for FID, while a homodiegetic first-person narrator does. An additional study, in which participants had to choose if the thought expressed by FID belonged to the narrator or the protagonist, proved that there was a strong tendency to choose the protagonist as perspectival center in all three conditions. In a follow-up study we will investigate why first-person narrators strongly affect protagonists' availability as perspectival anchors for FID.

Our experiments so far confirm that locally prominent protagonists can function as potent perspectival anchors for FID even in the context of a globally prominent narrator and provide further evidence that narrative texts indeed possess an inherent potential for multiperspectivity.

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Fictional Contamination or What Literary and Conversational Narratives Share

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Storytellers in conversational contexts often render original speech situations seemingly verbatim (Tannen 2007); they include other people as 'characters' in their narratives and assign thoughts and emotions to them; they may even tell another person's story altogether (Norrick 2013), regardless of whether they were first-hand witnesses to that person's experiences or not. Furthermore, conversational stories are often embellished and dramatized by means of perspectival shifts (Graumann & Kallmeyer), by creative language use involving figurative speech and playfulness (Carter 2004) or by taking recourse to existing cultural story templates. Although these linguistic and narrative-structural features should raise questions concerning the epistemic status of what is told (Filutowska 2022, Norrick 2020), narratives using them are usually accepted by listeners because their reference to the real world is taken for granted. This is also why such narratives are completely overlooked in fictionality studies.

I argue (Mildorf 2023) that it is precisely such features in conversational stories which, if they were used more extensively, would make these stories come close to generic fiction. Being based on the same storytelling parameters including worldmaking, storyworld disruption, experientiality and situatedness (Herman 2009), literary and conversational narratives share a potential for fictionalization or what I call *fictional contamination*. It is mostly culturally determined pragmatic constraints and generic expectations that prevent conversational stories from becoming more fully fictionalized. In analysing examples from oral history interviews, I demonstrate how seemingly simple anecdotes and stories may come to resemble fictional narratives. The main motivation for storytellers for using stories' fictionalizing potential is their aim to involve listeners and to tell an interesting story.

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Fictionality and language of historical testimony and historical representation

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According to Searle (1975), true statements refer to the real world while fictional statements refer to the world presented in a given text, and therefore they are neither true nor false. However, such approach seems to be problematic in case of historical discourse which by definition tells the truth about the past, yet at the same time it refers to a reality which no longer exists in the moment when the statement is formulated. Therefore, some thinkers propose to consider historical statements beyond the classical oppositions of truth-and-falsehood/fiction. For instance, Ankersmit (2002) distinguishes between: a) language which performs a typically cognitive function, as it connects words and things and b) language which does not refer to reality but only replaces some (past) reality, as in the case of historical discourse which functions as a sort of aesthetical representation which is expressed in narrative substances or Nss (Ankersmit 2002; 1983). Thus, there is not a great difference between historiography and a historical novel written by a professional historian, which is a practical application of historical knowledge.

Yet, there is still a difference between an "official" narrative concerning the past and the first-person testimony of a witness of historical occurrences. While historical discourse has a typically narrative character, testimonies are usually formulated in the reflexive voice, which is characteristic for modernistic novels in which occurrences are less important than the personal experience of the narrating subject (Ankersmit 1997). Referring to Ankersmit's theory, to H. White's concept of historical discourse as literature, and to some classical theories of fiction (e.g. Genette 1993, Cohn 2000) I will discuss the relationships between the language of historiography and the language of historical novels on the one hand and the relationships between the language of first person testimony and the language of historical discourse created partially on its basis on the other. I will analyze the most important "signposts of fictionality" in historical truth-telling and examine what in fact lets us distinguish between historical fiction and historical truth.

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Fictionality Meets Narrativity – The (In)Similarity of Event Patterns in Fictional and Non-Fictional Texts by Franz Kafka

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What connections between fiction and narrativity can be identified when the latter is operationalised on the basis of the representation of events on the surface of the text and thus by using linguistic units? We will discuss this question using fictional and non-fictional texts by Franz Kafka. The starting point for our study is the observation that events are constitutive for both text types. Events can generally be described as any kind of change of state (Lotman 1972, 232) and all narrative theory models assume that events are transformed into narrative texts through a series of specific processes such as permutation and linearisation (Pier 2003, 84). Most narratological definitions of narrativity, in turn, are based on a series or sequence of events. While the concepts of event and narrativity are of great importance to narratology, there are still only few approaches in computational literary studies that operationalise them for automated analysis procedures. An approach working with linguistic units was devised in the EvENT project, distinguishing between three event types ('Change of state', 'Process events' and 'Stative events') to which different degrees of narrativity were assigned (Vauth & Gius 2021). This was subsequently used to map the narrativity of texts in the text course as narrativity graphs or to model them as plots of these texts (Vauth et al. 2021).

We want to apply the EvENT analysis approach (Hatzel 2022) to different text genres in order to capture the (dis)similarity of narrativity progressions or graphs in the context of fictionality/factuality. For this purpose, we will analyse narrative texts (1), passages from the diaries from the years 1910 to 1923 (2) and letters by Kafka (3). With our comparative analysis it is thus up for discussion to what extent one can approach the phenomenon of fictionality on the discourse level. It remains to be examined whether this opens up a possibility to identify the level of fictionality of texts on an empirical basis. The testing of this possibility can also be productively brought together with the workshop's question about possible relations between fictional discourse and linguistics.

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The commentary of the overt narrator on the edge of fictionality

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Different perspectives open up new angles to research fictionality status. While certain narrative modes of discourse, namely the dynamic ones such as report or speech reproduction (Bonheim 1975), leave little doubt about their fictional status, it is precisely the static modes that offer room for non-fictional interpretation – this is especially true for literary commentaries, in which often no fictional elements are presented and the narrator is instead open with his more abstract ideas and metafictional additions. This intrusion, which goes beyond a minimum of mediation, is termed overt narrator (Prince 2020).

In this regard, commentaries divide into two groups:

(i) commentaries that contribute information in an abstracting or additive manner and complement the narrated action, and

(ii) commentaries that provide space for interpretation beyond the work through their generalizing structure and context-independence.

It is precisely these commentaries that exemplify the debate conducted on the limits of fictionality of narrative structures. However, they are also markers for the identification of the overt narrator (Chatman 1978). It is significant that the same structures that enable understanding beyond fictional interpretation also serve as markers for explicit mediation by a narrator. What both debates have in common is that they are conducted at those passages marked by a narrative pause.

This contribution presents the results of an investigation of the overt narrator and the temporal markers for its recognition in *Die Unendliche Geschichte* by Michael Ende (1979). This is done especially with regard to how this perspective can contribute to an annotation of the fictional passages.

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Who makes the argument adversative? Competition between narrator and protagonist

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Research on perspective in narratives shows that information may be allocated to the narrator or the protagonist (Doron 1991; Zeman 2018). The allocation of argumentative orientation (Anscombre & Ducrot 1977) has not yet been investigated thoroughly. We analyze adversatively introduced indirect speech in Spanish (*pero* ('but') + speech verb + indirect speech) as it instantiates the explicit intersection between narrator and protagonist and involves a salient marking of argumentative orientation. There is some discussion on the relative informative weight of the complement-taking clause compared to the subordinate clause (Thompson 2002), but the allocation of both parts to narrator and protagonist is uncontroversial (Declerck 2003). In accordance with syntax, the adversative connector, which precedes the main verb, is expected to indicate the argumentative stance of the narrator. E.g., in (1), the narrator evaluates what the protagonist says. However, as our data show, the argumentative orientation may also be contributed by the protagonist like in (2).

(1) *[D]ijo que […] tenía que marcharse […]. […] claro que volvería;* ***pero dijo que*** *volvería […] de una forma que estaba claro que no sabía cuándo iba a volver.* (CREA: Mendicutti 1995, p. 92)
'He said that he had to leave. Of course he would come back; but **he said that** he would come back in a way that it was clear that he did not know when he was going to come back.'

(2) *Solana agradeció el ofrecimiento,* ***pero*** *le* ***dijo que*** *[…] no se planteaba volver a España ya que, aunque hubiera querido, no podía dejar a medias su mandato al frente de la OTAN […].* (CREA: López Alba 2002, p. 62)
'Solana thanked him for the offer, **but told** him **that** he was not considering returning to Spain because, even if he had wanted to, he could not leave his term at the head of NATO halfway through.'

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Reporting from a Character's Mind – Investigations on the Use of Negated Modals

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The present study investigates functions of modal negation in fiction. There are indications that negated uses of modals differ functionally from their affirmative counterparts (cf. e.g. Bergs 2008) or, more specifically, that there are prototypical contexts in which we encounter modals combined with negation. To date, this has not been investigated systematically.

One area worth exploring is subjectivity, which Verhagen (2000) defines as a narrative technique, namely the narrator reporting from a character's mind, either directly or indirectly, as illustrated by (1).

(1) He **could not** bring himself to bear the irksome society that surrounded him. (NCF2: 1863)

The present study investigates whether subjectivity in fiction is partially created by means of modal negated verb phrases. The analysis is based on a 1.4-million-word dataset of the core modals *can*, *could*, *shall*, *should*, *will*, *would*, *may*, *might* and *must* as well as the contracted forms *'ll* and *'d*. These were extracted from the fiction corpora in the Chadwyck-Healey collection as well as from the BNC and covers modal use in British prose published between ca. 1500 and 1990.

First results show that authors indeed employ modal negated verb phrases to convey characters' believes, attitudes and inner struggles: *Not*-negation of modals is particularly common with verbs of cognition or communication (e.g. *think*, *know*, *say*, *tell*). Many uses are (semi-)fixed expressions of stance, such as *it might not be* X or *I should not* + verbs of cognition/emotion/communication.

As many of the modal contexts particularly prone to negation are sequences with first-person subjects, further analyses separate between direct speech and the narrative passages surrounding it in order to see whether modal negation plays a specific role, e.g. as a hedging or a discourse-structuring device, within fictional discourse.

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Fiction, speech acts and multimodality: How characters do things with gestures

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When we think of speech acts, we tend to think, as the name implies, of spoken words that perform a certain act. However, in the context of fiction, narrators often refer to the multimodal aspects of speech acts. Apologies, greetings, questions, and so on, are often described as gestures that accompany the verbal act or that perform it silently, as in the following examples (all taken from the fiction section of the *Corpus of Contemporary American English*).

(1) Mrs. Flannery smiled apologetically. "I'm sorry," she whispered.

(2) "Thank you," she said, smiling at him gratefully.

(3) Lily glanced at Jenny, questioning, but the mercenary merely shrugged.

(4) He waved goodbye and sailed across the lake.

In this contribution, we explore a range of pragmatic acts that, in fiction contexts, are regularly described as being performed by gestures. The analysis starts with a corpus search for the collocates of gesture expressions and focuses on those collocates that refer to pragmatic acts. In a second step, representative samples of such collocations are inspected to find out what kind of pragmatic acts are regularly accompanied, or silently performed, by what kind of gestures. The analysis has important implications for a theory of pragmatic acts in general. It suggests that speech acts should be seen from a prototype perspective. While some have a clear illocutionary force and can be clearly identified, others are (accidentally or intentionally) fuzzy and indeterminate, leaving it to the addressee or to discursive negotiations to assign specific illocutionary values to them. At the same time, the analysis has important implications for a pragmatic theory of fiction (see Locher & Jucker 2021; Jucker 2023) because our results suggest that such narrative ascriptions of illocutionary forces to gestures, such as smiling, shrugging, glancing or waving are largely restricted to fictional texts.

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Aesthetic Interpretation

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This talk focuses on the language of art, which has had little attention in formal semantics and pragmatics. There is extensive work on truth and interpretation in fiction, which extends the formal semantic toolkit and its concern with language-world connections to the worlds developed within fiction (Lewis 1978, Maier and Stokke 2022). But the main aim of literature is to produce affect in the reader; without a theory of how this works, and what the mechanisms are, we leave out the main point of literary texts. This paper develops a theory of *aesthetic interpretation* which aims at rectifying this situation.

Aesthetic semantics. The main formal tool by which this kind of interpretation is accomplished is a function *A* which assigns affective values to linguistic objects. The full story about how affect is assigned relates to general mechanisms of emotional response and (dis)approval which in turn relate to the associations speakers have with particular words, structures and concepts. The talk separates sources of affect into somatic, ideological and formal sources, where the first involve the body and bodily experience, the second social identities and beliefs, and the third aspects of the form of the literary work. These three sources shape the output of the function *A*, which takes pairs of natural language expresions and their denotations as input.. The result after normalization, for any text, is a real number in the interval [0,1]. A given text is then deemed aesthetically significant if its A-value exceeds a contextually given threshold (Kennedy 2007, McCready 2015). Since A is relativized to individual agents, a given text may be significant for one agent and not another (Barthes 1977).

Aesthetic pragmatics. The talk gives several examples of how different settings of A can give different interpretations for different agents on the assumption that affect is able to influence pragmatic choice in cases of underspecification and ambiguity (McCready 2012), and then turns to giving a pragmatics for literary texts stated in terms of the semantics so far, together with notions of cooperation and trust for this domain taking as starting point the theory trust in repeated games of McCready 2015 together with recent work in aesthetics by Nguyen (2021).

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Grammar lost in translation: A garden path in Christie's *Murder is Easy*

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Agatha Christie's detective stories are essentially of the 'whodunnit' genre, starting with one or more crimes (usually murders), bringing to the fore multiple suspects and in the final *dénouement* revealing the perpetrator of the crime, showing that he or she had the capacity and opportunity to commit the crime, as well as tracing its motive. The *dénouement* is achieved through the agency of a lead investigator, e.g. Miss Marple, Hercule Poirot etc. When developing her intricate plots, Christie also deploys grammatical and stylistic tools to create clues and red herrings for the alternative solutions to the mystery (Seago 2014). The present paper concentrates on Christie's implementation of referential ambiguity as a tool in developing the plotline. In the work under discussion, Christie misleads the reader by means of a 'garden path' ambiguity, carefully ensuring that the reader entertains the inappropriate interpretation of a referential ambiguity till the moment of *denouement*.

In *Murder is Easy*, the relevant 'garden path' ambiguity is created by the grammatical device of subject drop. This grammatical pattern, characteristic of informal spoken English, will first be introduced, after which Christie's use of subject drop and its implications for the development of the plotline will be considered in detail. The focus of the discussion is the last line in (1):

(1) Matter of fact we had a bit of a row over something. Blinking bird she had – one of those beastly tittering canaries – always hated them – bad business – wrung its neck. *(*Murder is Easy*: 178)*

Two interpretations of wrung its neck *are in competition: (i) 'I', i.e. the speaker, the default interpretation of the sentence in isolation, and (ii) 'she', the discourse topic, an interpretation which is consistent with the containing context. The second interpretation turns out to be correct.* Interpreted correctly, this passage provides a clue to the identification of the perpetrator of the crime, by revealing their killer instinct, i.e. their capacity for killing, and their motive for the murders. I will show that the crucial line *wrung its neck* is echoed at various places reconnecting back to the ultimate cause of the crimes. Through these passages Christie maintains the garden path ambiguity, initially reinforcing the misleading default interpretation, and subsequently reversing to the correct interpretation.The second section of this paper investigates how the pivotal sentence *wrung its neck* is rendered in translation in Dutch, Italian and French.

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The Fictionalization of Oral Varieties in the History of German Drama

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Since fictional, literary language usually represents a (written) standard variety, it often plays with the contrast to orality. This often involves certain features of orality that are considered characteristic of certain speaker groups, as we already find in classical Greek drama, which thus shaped modern European literatures evidently.

In German literature we already find passages with fictionalizations of oral varieties in Middle High German texts, as for example in Hugo von Trimberg's *Der Renner* (between 1300-1313). However, as a literary strategy, the opposition between written and oral language(s) becomes popular only from the early modern period. Especially within passages of direct speech, oral varieties are adapted, as in the following excerpt from Theodor Fontane's poem *Herr von Ribbeck auf Ribbeck im Havelland* (1889), in which the author embeds his own Low German orality into the High German matrix language:

(1) Und kommt ein Jung' übern Kirchhof her,
So flüstert's im Baume: „Wiste ne Beer?"
Und kommt ein Mädel, so flüstert's: „Lütt Dirn,
Kumm man röwer, ick gew' di ne Birn."

In terms of psychological, but also linguistic creativity, the most interesting cases are those in which not the author's own, but a foreign variety is adapted. For the establishment of this game with variation as a literary strategy, the role of linguistic stereotypes in literary and public-social discourse plays an important role. This interacts with the possibilities and limitations of (fictional) language and perceptual linguistics, which is accompanied by considerations of the linguistic salience (Trudgill 2000). Hence, with this special field of fictional (and partly fictive) orality, one touches on quite different areas, which this paper would like to relate to each other.

The focus of the talk, however, is to present the goals, the technical implementation of corpus annotation, and some initial results of the project "Adaptations of German Varieties in German Drama (16^{th}-19^{th} Centuries)," which attempts to systematically record grammatical structure as well as literary function(s) and the role of intended orality in about 200 plays. A key question will be whether and how grammatical stereotypes develop and become entrenched in literary discourse.

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Towards a Fictional Grammar of Early and Late Middle Japanese

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Research on classical Japanese narrative literature frequently refers to characteristics of Early Middle Japanese (EMJ, 9th–12th century), which to a certain extent are also shared by Late Medieval Japanese (LMJ, 13th–16th century). The most debated issue is arguably the function of the auxiliary *-kyer-*. Since the 1930s, *-kyer-* has been considered to mark transmitted past, although it has also been proposed that it expresses speaker commitment rather than indicating an external source of information (e.g. Frellesvig 2011, 76). Lewin (2003) has called its function 'epic preterite,' although it clearly differs from Hamburger's (1957) concept for a number of reasons. Most importantly, *-kyer-* does not lose its temporal function. Because it has both objective and subjective functions, *-kyer-* demonstrates that for the language of fiction the distinction between a 'colloquial' and 'literary mode' (Iwasaki 1993) could be misleading.

Another question a fictional grammar has to address is: how 'vague' are EMJ narratives? There is not always a clear distinction between first-person and third-person narration, and EMJ has a particularly strong tendency to omit arguments, especially subjects. There have been attempts to explain this by switch-reference, but the exceptions are so numerous (Fujii 1991, 137–141; McAuley 2002) that it is doubtful to what degree this concept is applicable to Japanese. It seems that vagueness was also employed as a literary technique (Jinno 2020). By contrast, perspectivization is remarkably clear in EMJ literature (Balmes 2022, 434–435).

Based on the assumption that fictional narratives not only possess literary but also linguistic characteristics, this paper addresses some basic issues regarding a fictional grammar of EMJ and LMJ. Because non-literary texts have been put down in Sinographic writing, such an analysis has to be based on a comparison of different types of text. At the same time, one needs also to take into account that the degree of fictionality may well change within a given work.

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Arbeitsgruppe 6

Workshop 6

ARBEITSGRUPPE 6 | *WORKSHOP 6*

Raum | *Room*: S 12, Seminargebäude

Signaling discourse relations: Exploring (non-)connective cues

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Discourse relations, such as cause-consequence or contrast relations, can be signalled in many different ways: 'routine' ways with classic discourse connectives or cue phrases such as because and as an example, and 'creative' ways with other lexical or non-lexical cues, such as grammatical structure. A considerable amount of research is concerned with connectives and their effects: Corpus-based work has provided insight into how connectives can be used, resulting in the creation of connective lexica in various languages (collected in Connective-Lex, Stede et al., 2019); experimental work has shown that connectives facilitate the processing of relations, but to different degrees, e.g., depending on the expectedness of the relation.

Compared to the fairly large body of literature on connectives, much less is known about non-connective signals. Interest in these signals has increased in recent years, evident by the release of the RST Signalling Corpus (Das & Taboada, 2018), which describes signals such as semantic, syntactic, and graphical features. There is early evidence that such signals, although less clear cues than connectives, do affect comprehension and processing. For example, Crible et al. (2021) show that syntactic parallelism facilitates the processing of contrastive relations, and that this effect is greater for non-native readers than for native readers.

Forms and functions: implicitness of discourse relations

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Understanding the structure of discourse relations in the text represents two tasks for the recipients: identification of the discourse relation (i.e. revealing the very connection between two arguments in the text) and its semantic interpretation. For explicit discourse relations, both the presence of the discourse relation and its semantic type are signaled by a discourse connective. In the case of implicit discourse relations, it is necessary to infer both from the content of potential arguments, or from additional signals, such as verb categories.

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In a corpus-based analysis, we examined relations between several factors of discourse structure: semantics of a discourse relation (e.g., concession), syntactic realization (intra-sentential vs inter-sentential), and form of expression (explicit / implicit). We describe prototypical forms of different semantic types as they occur in the PDiT-EDA 1.0 corpus of Czech written texts (Zikánová et al., 2018). These results can be used for automatic prediction of discourse relations or for psycholinguistic studies on predicting discourse relations.

Some of the semantic types were further examined in self-paced reading experiments. We focused on the intelligibility of the implicit contrastive and temporal discourse relations. The results of the experiments show that explicit discourse connectives are important for the comprehension of contrastive relations; in temporal relations, they do not play a significant role.

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What counts as a discourse signal?

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Discourse signals (connectives and non-connective signals) vary in strength (Asr & Demberg 2012); e.g., *and* is a weak ambiguous signal. Also, for a given relation the presence of a potential signal can be incongruous (Hoek et al. 2019), or sometimes even contradictory (Zeldes & Liu 2020); e.g., *antonymy* in an ELABORATION relation. Generally, the annotation of discourse signals in previous work, e.g., the PDTB corpus (Webber et al. 2018), follows a principle of "signal relevance", annotating only the signals deemed relevant for the interpretation of the relation. Crible (2022) criticises this strategy, advocating and undertaking an annotation that includes all the signals present in a relation, irrespective of whether they signal the relation or not. The general question of what exactly makes a signal relevant for a relation remains implicit, however.

Our study focusses on the extent and the impact of non-contributing or even contradicting discourse signals. In this way, we want to contribute to a definition of the notion of "signal relevance", but also to assess the gravity of the criticism levied against relevance-based signal annotation approaches. To this end, we examined about 1,000 discourse relations in the RST Signalling Corpus (Das et al. 2015) for signals relevant to the respective discourse relations, and also annotated those relations for all other potential signals present in them.

Annotating the full range of signals returned two more signals per relation on average, i.e., 50% more signals. They were restricted to a subset of the signals, in particular, lexical chains, and other semantic relations (especially repetition), reference, and indicative words (similar to PDTB "AltLexes"). Also, additional lexical chains typically showed up in relations where other lexical chains had already been annotated. Furthermore, the indicative words emerged as particularly hard to delimit (i.e., which words/phrases are indicative of what relations), which also triggered low inter-rater agreement. We conclude with some suggestions on how to define this group.

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Defining a connective by the company it keeps: A corpus-based study on students' (creative) ways of expressing causality using polyfunctional 'e'

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The use of semantically underspecified, polyfunctional connectives is often a matter of concern in the educational sector. Presumably a sign of less routinized writing that uses a reduced repertoire of elements, such connectives are expected to decrease the expressive argumentative power of the text by introducing unnecessary ambiguity (Calamai, 2012).

However, recent research on discourse relations is shifting the focus from discourse connectives to less investigated lexical or non-lexical cues (Das and Taboada, 2018), showing that connectives and other non-connective cues interact with each other, both in mutually exclusive and in redundant ways (Hoek et al., 2019) and that also non-connective cues play a role in facilitating comprehension (Crible et al., 2021). In our study, we investigate the interplay between the polyfunctional connective 'and' and connective and non-connective cues added to specify its meaning in the argumentative writing of students attending their 4th year of Italian upper secondary school in the Province of Bolzano/Bozen, Italy. In particular, we focus on causal uses of the Italian 'e' investigating connective and non-connective cues appearing segment-internally in the essays using Das's and Taboada's, 2014 tagset for signaling discourse relations. Moreover, we compare the patterns found in our corpus with a reference corpus of comparable edited texts, to assess the differences between expert and non-expert writers.

Through the results of our corpus exploration we will discuss the students' ability to create texts using either routinized, frequent and conventionalized ways, or more *ad-hoc* ways of signaling discourse relations.

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Connectives as processing instructions across languages.

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A large body of literature has shown that connectives influence discourse processing. However, Blumenthal-Dramé (2021, henceforth: BD) found the facilitative effect of a connective to be larger in German than in English. This might be due to the typological nature of the two languages: words in synthetic languages (like German and Polish) tend to provide less information compared to more analytic languages (like English), forcing speakers of the latter type of language to rely more on contextual information, rather than on the connective. In the current study, we aim to replicate and extend this finding by investigating (a) whether there are cross-linguistic differences in the effect of connectives on on-line processing and if so, (b) whether these effects can be attributed to differences in the degree of analyticity of the language. We will present the findings of two studies, each comparing English with Polish and German.

In a sentence continuation task, native speakers read small texts. The final sentence of the text ended in either the underspecified connective 'and' only or an additional causal connective (i.e. 'and so'). The continuations were annotated for whether or not it is causal. In a self-paced reading study, participants will read 20 small texts containing a target sentence pair that is causally related. This causal relation was again either marked by a causal connective or not. An extract is presented below:

(1) a. Lisa was very tired [and so]$_P$ [she fell asleep early]$_T$ [and I]$_S$
b. Lisa war sehr müde [und ist deshalb]$_P$ [früh eingeschlafen]$_T$ [und ich]$_S$
c. Julia była bardzo zmęczona [i dlatego]$_P$ [zasnęła wcześnie]$_T$ [i ja]$_S$

We will examine the effect of condition and language on reading times of the target (T) region and the spill-over (S) region. We expect that these regions are read faster in sentences with a causal connective than in those without. Crucially, this effect is hypothesized to be larger in Polish and German, compared to English, as would be shown in an interaction between language and condition.

By investigating cross-linguistic differences in coherence marking, the present contribution will shed more light on how structural differences between languages affects which sources of information - lexical or contextual - readers draw on when processing language.

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Do connectives improve the level of understandability in mathematical modeling tasks?

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Previous studies (e.g. Sanders & Noordman 2000) give reason to assume that the use of connectives has a positive effect on comprehension, as they help to understand discourse relations in a text. However, there is no empirical evidence yet on whether and in which way connectives affect the formation of a coherent mental model when it comes to understanding mathematical modelling tasks. It is also unclear whether certain groups of students may benefit particularly from the use of connectives. Based on previous studies, it can be assumed that students with lower language skills (Becker & Musan 2014) and readers with little prior knowledge and interest in the topic (Kamalski 2007) are the ones to benefit most from the explication of coherence relations through connectives.

For this reason, for this study, six mathematical modelling tasks have been varied to create two identical variants, differing only in terms of whether coherence relations are explicitly expressed by connectives or are expressed implicitly. In order to test which of the two text versions enables 7th to 10th grade students (n= 390) best to form a proper situation model, the students were asked to firstly solve mathematical tasks on the text. In addition, they were asked to answer so-called bridging inference questions (following McNamara & Kintsch 1996) on discourse relations expressed in the text. Initial evaluations show that students with low language proficiency did indeed perform better on the bridging inference questions when they had read the text version in which the discourse relations were made explicit through connectives. In contrast, students with high language proficiency were able to answer the reading comprehension questions slightly more often if they had read the text version without connectives. The opposite was true when it came to solving the mathematical tasks. Here, the linguistically strong students performed better after reading the more explicit version of the text, while the solution rate of the linguistically weak students even decreased. It seems, therefore, that although linguistically less proficient students benefit from the use of connectives when forming the situation model, they are then unable to use this advantage to solve the mathematical tasks.

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Why stop talking? The contribution of 'stopping' gestures to discourse management

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Recognizing language as inherently multimodal is not nearly as radical as it once was (McNeill 1985). In the last two decades, significant attention has been paid to incorporating co-speech gesture into formal semantic models (e.g. Lascarides & Stone 2009; Schlenker 2020). However, the same cannot yet be said for models of discourse structure, despite the well-documented use of interactive and pragmatic gestures in face-to-face interaction (Bavelas et al 1992).

This paper looks at two recurrent manual gestures used to 'stop' some action in an ongoing discourse: (i) 'blocking' gestures in which a speaker directs their open palm toward their interlocutor, as if to stop an object from entering their immediate bodily space (Wehling 2017), and (ii) 'one-second' gestures in which a speaker points upward with their index finger, as if to say "wait a second". The 'stopped' discourse action may relate either to the speaker's contribution or to an addressee's potential interpretation. I explore the ways in which this polysemy is reflected in the polysemy of accompanying lexical discourse markers. All data comes from television interviews gathered using the UCLA Television News Archive.

In particular use contexts, stopping gestures are highly conventionalized – they can be used in the absence of speech to convey a pre-specified meaning. Blocking gestures are used as a command to stop movement, and are fully grammaticalized as signs in ASL and BSL. The one-second gesture can be used as a silent request to wait, and is incorporated into other emblematic gestures such as the "shush" gesture. When used with speech, it is more difficult to identify a conventional, pre-specified meaning. Both gestures occur in a wide range of use contexts, with and without co-expressive lexical discourse markers.

The misalignment in distribution of discourse management gestures on the one hand and lexical discourse markers on the other suggests that the two modes of expression contribute meaning independently. I argue that this misalignment between modes can help us to better understand the multidimensionality of discourse relations.

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The interaction of syntactic and prosodic cues on clausal prominence and reference resolution

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The prominence status of referents in a discourse seems influenced by subordination: in configurations with a main clause and a subordinate clause, cf. (1a), the second clause-subject is subsequently less frequently pronominalized than when the second clause is also a main clause, cf. (1b) (e.g., Miltsakaki, 2011). We argue that this is the result of the relative prominence of the propositions, for which syntactic subordination is but one cue. Another is the type of prosodic boundary separating the clauses. We investigate how syntactic and prosodic cues direct the interpretation of clauses in complex causal sentences as more or less integrated, which in turn affects the accessibility of the referents contained within each clause.

145 German native speakers heard audio recordings of mini-discourses containing two subject referents of the same gender. Discourses consisted of a main clause followed either by a subordinate clause (causal *weil* + verb-final, (1a)), or a main clause (causal *denn* and V2, (1b)). The interclausal prosodic boundary was also manipulated: as a rise (H%) or fall (L%). A following third clause contained an ambiguous pronoun as subject of a nonce verb. Participants were asked which of the two subject referents the pronoun referred to (2x2, forced-choice).

(1) Nadja hat vegane Burger gekauft $\begin{cases} H\% \\ L\% \end{cases}$
Nadja has vegan burgers bought
a. weil Sabine kein Fleisch isst. Sie *daup*te. [main-sub]
because Sabine no meat eats. *She* dauped
b. denn Sabine isst kein Fleisch. Sie *daup*te. [main-main]
because Sabine eats no meat. She dauped

More ambiguous pronouns were expected to be resolved to the first clause-subject in the main-sub condition (1a) than the main-main condition (2b), since main clauses are more prominent than subordinate clauses (e.g., Miltsakaki, 2011). An interaction effect obtained such that in the main-sub condition, H% effected higher resolution for the first referent than L%, while in the main-main condition, this trend was reversed. This complicates the picture of the role of prosodic boundaries for integration in the literature (cf. e.g. Sanfelici et al., 2020).

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Exploring the interplay between discourse connectives and non-connective cues in simultaneous interpreting

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Studies on interpreting have found that interpreters both add and omit a considerable amount of discourse connectives (e.g. Gumul, 2006; Defrancq, Plevoets, K. & Magnifico, 2015), thus reshaping the discourse structure of the source speeches (Defrancq et al., 2015). These studies did not include non-connective cues in their analyses and only looked at the presence of connectives in both source and target speeches.

This study wants to contribute to a more complex understanding of how discourse relations are marked in interpreting. From the perspective of the source speech, I look at how compensatory non-connective cues additional to discourse connectives affect the target. Building upon Lapshinova-Koltunski, Pollkläsener and Przybyl (2022) I focus on contrastive and concessive connectives, assuming that the presence of additional cues reduces cognitive load for the interpreter.

For my analyses, I use the sentence-aligned EPIC-UdS-Corpus, which contains original speeches in English and their simultaneous interpretations into German. I query the source texts for all instances of the connectives but/however, remove all non-connective uses and manually annotate the presence of non-connective cues in the source. The annotation of non-connective cues is based on Crible (2022). She identified antonymy and parallelism as predictive signals for contrast and found a relative tendency between negative and different polarity and contrast and concession. The matches will be classified into groups depending on the translation option used by the interpreter (explicit connective, equivalent connective, implicit connective, total deletion of connective in target). In the analysis, I check if the presence of non-connective cues have an influence on the use of translation strategy. In my presentation, I will report on the results of this work-in progress.

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Comprehension of complex sentences with temporal connectives: How children are led down the event-semantic kindergarten-path

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The sequence of sentences frequently reflects the order of events encoded by the clauses, resulting in iconicity (Diessel 2008), which may be overtly marked by lexical cues (e.g., *after* in (1a), *before* in (1b)). We can sidestep iconicity, however, by using temporal connectives non-iconically ((1b) for *after*, (1a) for *before*).

(1) a. After/before he ate an apple, he read a letter.
b. He read a letter, after/before he ate an apple.

Extending previous research on children's comprehension of sentences with *before* and *after* (e.g., Clark 1971, de Ruiter et al. 2018), we tested 60 monolingual Greek-speaking children (aged 6–11) with a sentence-picture matching task manipulating Iconicity (iconic/non-iconic) and Conjunction (*before*/*after*), see (1). A GLMM with Iconicity and Conjunction as fixed effects revealed a main effect of Iconicity and an interaction of Iconicity*Conjunction. Tukey-adjusted pairwise comparisons showed differences between *after*_iconic and *after*_noniconic (p=0.002) and between *before*_noniconic and after_noniconic (p<0.001). This pattern suggests that violation of iconicity negatively affected comprehension of *after* but not of *before*. We propose that this asymmetry regarding iconicity can be accounted for by an event-semantic kindergarten-path effect: in languages with clause-initial connectives like English or Greek, non-iconic *after*-sentences (1b) are more difficult than their iconic variant (1a), because the sentence-medial connective forces the listener to integrate a subordinate event into the—already processed—main clause event and to revise the initial event order. Non-iconic *before*-sentences (1a) are not harder than their iconic variant, because sentence-initial *before* serves as an early cue of the non-iconic order, so no reanalysis of the event-representation is needed. The event-semantic kindergarten-path effect predicts that children should master non-iconic *before* earlier than non-iconic *after*. This was borne out in our results; 23 children had mastered non-iconic *before* but not non-iconic *after*, whereas no child had mastered non-iconic *after* but not non-iconic *before*. If our proposal applies to comprehension more generally, adults are expected to show an event-semantic kindergarten-path under the right conditions in reading.

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Exploring the sensitivity to alternative signals of coherence relations: The case of French-speaking teenagers

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While the use and comprehension of connectives have been studied in different categories of speakers (see e.g., Cain & Nash, 2011), less is known about the functioning of alternative signals of coherence relations (but see e.g., Scholman et al., 2020), especially in younger populations. Moreover, there is even less evidence about how different alternative signals of coherence relations interact with connectives (but see Hoek et al., 2019). It is not clear, for instance, whether alternative signals are strong enough to generate an inference of a certain coherence relation even in the presence of connectives.

In the current study, we assessed the sensitivity of French-speaking teenagers (N=149, M_{age}=14.33, SD=1.75) to the alternative signals of a list relation (words such as *plusieurs* 'several' and *différents* 'various'), combined with connectives varying in frequency and signalling two types of coherence relations (addition: *en plus, en outre*; consequence: *donc, ainsi*). In addition, we contrasted the results obtained by teenagers with those of a group of adults (N=63, M_{age}=28.62, SD=9.98).

The results revealed that both groups of participants were sensitive to list signals, as they produced more continuations expressing a list relation when one of the alternative signals was present in the task. However, teenagers' receptiveness to list signals was inferior to that of adults. The inference of list relation was, however, not significantly increased when an alternative signal was combined with the more frequent additive connective *en plus*. As for the combination of an alternative signal with the less frequent additive connective *en outre*, it inhibited the inference of list relation. In contrast, the consequence connectives *donc* and *ainsi* almost completely hindered the production of list continuations.

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The role of connectives in L1 and L2 discourse illusions

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Linguistic illusions take place when violations (e.g. on the grammatical or semantic level) are frequently overlooked. Illusions at the level of discourse have not yet been investigated, but could potentially arise when discourse relations (DR) are not fully processed. The aim of this contribution is to establish: whether discourse illusions arise in a systematic manner; whether they arise more frequently in L2 compared to L1 processing; and the contribution of the connective type to discourse illusions. The discourse connective "on the one hand…on the other hand" sets up an expectation of contrast (Scholman et al., 2017). In (1), arguments in favour of Laura going out have been presented with "on the one hand". Contrasting arguments should thus be presented with "on the other hand". However, in (1), a further argument in favour is presented instead, constituting a violation at the level of DR.

(1) Laura is thinking about going out tonight. On the one hand, she feels like dancing, because a great DJ will be playing. On the other hand, she can sleep in tomorrow. She is finding it difficult to decide.

Using an acceptability judgment paradigm (1–7 scale), we tested whether discourse violations like (1) are overlooked by L1-German–L2-English speakers (n=184). Judgments for violations were expected to be highly variable in comparison to control conditions. Two factors (Violation: violation; control, and Language: German; English) were manipulated to create four conditions for each experimental item (n=24). Each participant was tested in both their L1 (German) and their L2 (English), providing a within-participant comparison. Three types of discourse connective were tested: *contrast*, *similarity* and *denial of expectation*. Data was analysed using Bayesian ordinal models (effects expressed as SD units). Overall, discourse violations behaved like other linguistic violations that give rise to illusions in that control items were rated higher than violation items (0.26 [0.13, 0.38]) but bad fillers were rated lower than violations (-0.48 [-0.73, -0.22]). Participants were more susceptible to illusions in their L2 compared to their L1, with German violations eliciting lower ratings than English violations (-0.42, [-0.51, -0.33]). Regarding connectives, denial of expectation causes more illusions than contrast but not similarity, though this interacts with language. The appearance of discourse violations suggests that DR are not always fully processed, in particular in the L2, and that certain types of discourse connectives (and the DR that they signal) may be more susceptible to incomplete processing.

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Verbal implicit causality and discourse connectives in Romanian sentence production

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This is the first study exploring the way in which different Romanian classes of verbs affect production in terms of upcoming discourse relations and next mention preferences. We explore how these effects interact with connectives.

Participants. 56 monolingual native Romanian speakers participated.

Materials and Design. Two same-gendered human referents were introduced and we manipulated the verb class and the continuation type ("because" vs. "full stop"). The verbs belonged to one of the four classes: Stimulus-Experiencer (SE), Experiencer-Stimulus (ES), Agent-Patient (AP), Patient-Agent (PA) (Goikoetxea et al. 2008). Participants added one sentence continuation to each item. The 1886 continuations were annotated with respect to (i) choice of subsequent mention and (ii) discourse relations. We expect to obtain more subject continuations for SE verbs and more object continuations for ES verbs (Hartshorne et al. 2013) and overall more explanation continuations (Bott & Solstad, 2014).

Preliminary Results. First, SE verbs were more subject-biased (at least 70%) than the ES verbs. These effects were amplified in the because-condition: 91% of SE verbs were subject-biased and 91% of ES verbs were object-biased. The PA verbs showed a robust tendency of the initial object to be re-mentioned (89%), irrespective of the presence of the connective "because". The AP verbs, on the contrary, showed a similar pattern (70%) only for the "full-stop" condition. The presence of the connective "because" reversed this tendency in favour of the subject (76%). Second, while the presence of the connective "because" is a strong predictor of the discourse relation to be used (i.e. at least 80% explanations), the distribution of the discourse relations associated with the four verb types following a full stop reveals differences in terms of strength and coherence type. PA verbs prefer explanations in 92% of cases, while ES and SE verbs prefer them in 66% and 52% of cases respectively. For AP verbs, participants preferred elaborations (47%) and results (23%) rather than explanations (25%).

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Influence of German modal particles on the perception of discourse relations

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German modal particles (e.g., 'ja' and 'doch') can add expressive meaning to a proposition (Zimmermann 2011) and thereby help to interpret discourse. They also have a discourse-structuring function by relating a proposition to the Common Ground (Stalnaker 2002). Therefore, they should have an influence on how discourse and relations between discourse units are perceived.

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The present study investigates how the perception of relations between discourse units changes during reading when German sentences do or do not contain modal particles. Rojas-Esponda (2014) and Döring & Repp (2019) argue that some particles (like 'doch') are used to facilitate a certain understanding of discourse. I hypothesize that if discourse relations represent how a reader perceives the coherence of a text and discourse markers affect comprehension and processing of relations, then the absence of a discourse marker should affect how certain discourse relations are perceived.

66 participants were tested in a self-paced reading experiment using 36 sentences. The sentences were taken from a social media corpus (Scheffler et al. forthcoming) which was annotated for discourse relations (Mann & Thompson 1988). The sentences were presented with and without modal particles. After reading the sentences, participants were asked to answer a question aiming at the discourse relation. Results show that leaving out a modal particle in a sentence does not lead to more unexpected answers about the discourse relation nor is the mean reading time at the end of a sentence higher if the sentence does not contain a modal particle. This suggests that German modal particles by themselves do not influence how discourse relations are interpreted by the reader.

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Exploring Connective Cues with Translation Process Data

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We focus on the phenomena of explicitation and implicitation in translation through discourse connectives looking into translation process data. Explicitation is observed when a translated text contains discourse connectives not present in the source or more specific connectives are used instead of more general ones in the source (Klaudy and Károly, 2005, p. 15). Implicitation is an opposite phenomenon. The increased or reduced usage of discourse connectives, their impact and conditions in both human and machine translation have been analysed in numerous studies (Olohan and Baker, 2000; Blum-Kulka, 1986; Becher, 2011; Meyer and Webber, 2013; Zufferey and Cartoni, 2014; Hoek et al., 2015). We will analyse explicitation and implicitation from a cognitive perspective. For this, we will use the data from an English-German study contained in the CRITT translation process database (CRITT TPR-DB, Carl et al., 2016). This database has been collected over years and contains a substantial amount of translation process data from numerous translation sessions. The process data includes various features that elicit online translation behaviour. The data is parallel, so that we are able to inspect the translational pairs of English discourse connectives in the sources and their translations into German. In our presentation, we will report on the results of this work-in progress.

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Cross-linguistic differences in discourse marking: A case study of German-English texts

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We present results on the cross-lingual alignment and annotation of discourse relations (DRs) in English-German parallel texts from the Europarl corpus, which is part of our project to create large parallel discourse-annotated corpora and lexicons in various languages.

The DiscoGeM Corpus (Scholman et al., 2022) includes crowdsourced annotations of about 400 DRs in English texts that were translated to German and 700 DRs in English texts translated from German, extracting from 15 and 18 documents respectively. We aim at creating a PDTB3-styled discourse annotated dataset with these documents where all explicit and inter-sentential implicit DRs are annotated and cross-lingually aligned. The process involves below steps:

1. English and German explicit DRs are identified together with the argument spans and classified into different sense types using the shallow discourse parsers (English: Knaebel 2021, German: Bourgonje, 2021).
2. The identified connectives are aligned using a combination of neural and statistical word alignment models (Östling and Tiedemann 2016, Dou et al. 2021). A focus is on the null alignments produced by the aligners, which reveals cases of implication and explication.
3. Implicit German DRs (consecutive sentences that are not connected by an explicit connective), and implicit English DRs not annotated in the DiscoGeM, will be annotated in two-step crowdsourcing annotation methodology (Yung et al., 2019)

The resulting dataset will allow us to extract a distributional bilingual connective lexicon for English and German, and provide data for the study of implication and explication of DRs in translation.

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The expression of substitution in Italian: a corpus-based analysis

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The aim of my contribution is to propose an analysis of the strategies used to express the substitutive contrast in spoken Italian and to identify possible correlations between the use of certain strategies and the communicative context.

According to the literature, the substitutive relation can be encoded through:

- subordinative configurations ([*sub. conj.* p], [q] or [q], [*sub. conj.* p]);
- coordinative/juxtapositive configurations ([p], [(*subst. conn.*) q]);
- paratactic correlatives configurations ([*neg.* p] (and) [(*subst. conn.*) q]);

for each of which Italian possesses a set of dedicated markers: *invece (di/che)* (instead (of/that)), *piuttosto (che)* (rather (than)), *anzi/anziché* (rather (than)) and *bensì* (but).

However, in this contribution I hypothesise that the above-mentioned strategies constitute only a part of the repertoire available to the speaker to express substitution and that the communicative context can be particularly relevant in choosing one or the other strategy.

In order to verify the foregoing, I used the KIParla corpus (Mauri et al. 2019) and in particular the KIP module. This module in fact contains free conversations, lectures, examinations, student receiving and semi-structured interviews, thus enabling the analysis of diaphasic variation phenomena.

What emerged from an initial pilot investigation is that in spoken usage, and particularly in less formal communication contexts, less specific strategies (but equally effective in expressing the relation under investigation) are often used. Such non-traditional strategies consist of non-conjunctive lexical items that acquire substitutive value only in given contexts (profrastic *no*, adverbs *in realtà/in verità* (in fact/ in truth)). In other cases, there are no explicit strategies at all, and the two entities are connected by simply belonging to the same 'semantic field' and to the same syntactic unit.

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Intonation contours as signals of discourse relations in German

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It is generally agreed that intonation in German is used to distinguish declarative from interrogative sentences. However, recent studies showed (Selting 1995; Bergmann 2018; Moroni 2020) that it contributes along with other levels of language description to characterize an utterance as expressing a specific communicative activity and goal in interaction. Drawing on these insights, we argue that intonation can signal discourse relations and that this function may better explain the distribution of different intonation contours in conversational sequences than the connection with the category of sentence mode.

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In our study, we investigate the role of the nuclear rising-falling contour (see Figure 1) in a private informal conversation between speakers of the urban variety of Freiburg German. This variety displays a rising-falling contour in its intonational inventory, which previous works classified as typical of isolated utterances and answers (Peters 2006: 423) or as occurring in narrative interviews as a turn-concluding signal (Gilles 2005: 111, 317-327).

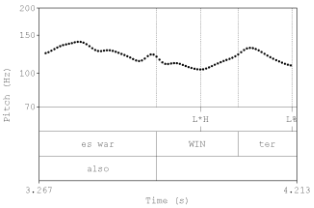

Figure 1. (FOLK_00066, utterance in line 665)

For every collected utterance we consider the following levels of analysis: (i) syntax, (ii) position of the utterance in the conversational sequence, and (iii) type of the communicative activity. In addition, we look with a bottom-up approach for further possible relevant parameters such as recurring semantic-pragmatic features.

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Linguistic markers of discourse coherence: Insights from corpus and experimental data

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Cognitively oriented linguists have various resources at their disposal and need to develop methodological strategies of when to use which method. By focusing on causal relations and their linguistic markers in discourse, I will illustrate the benefits of the methodology of using converging evidence and show what kinds of insights this brings at the level of discourse coherence. Research results from several methodologies will be discussed, including the use of corpus-based studies of causal connectives, in both spoken and written discourse, in various languages.

Results from processing experiments, including eye-tracking and other production and interpretation studies, reveal how online relation processing proceeds, indicating the role of connectives as processing instructions (Sanders & Evers-Vermeul, 2019), but also showing a crucial role for prosody in distinguishing between objective versus subjective causal interpretations in English (Hu et al., 2022). The results suggest that Causality and Subjectivity are two cognitive principles that organize our knowledge of coherence relations. They help us explain the system and use of causal relations and their linguistic expressions in everyday language use, and they account for discourse processing and representation. Finally, the status of descriptive and cognitive adequacy (Scholman et al., 2022) will be discussed.

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Effects of domain knowledge and discourse cues on comprehension of discourse relations across narrative and expository texts

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We ask whether domain knowledge affects readers comprehension of discourse relations. As shown by Marchal et al. (2022), domain experts are better in interpreting discourse relations in domain-specific texts than non-experts. Also, experts can better deal with texts with low cohesion marking than non-experts (McNamara et al. 1996, Kamalski et al. 2008). Focusing on the impact of register on comprehension, we investigate how experts and non-experts perform across narrative vs. expository texts. For narrative texts, word knowledge is sufficient for comprehension, while for expository texts domain knowledge is crucial (cf. Mar et al. 2021). We extract narrative texts from fiction corpora and expository texts from textbooks of the mechanical engineering domain (each N=27 with 2-3 sentences) for Elaboration, Concession and Causality (top-occurring connectors used for item extraction for both registers and each relation; narrative items: pre-tests run for unambiguous usage of connectors; expository items: judgments of a mechanical engineer expert). A prescreening study (Prolific) served recruitment of mechanical engineers. Non-experts are from the medical domain (min. BA degree). In the insertion task, both groups saw narrative and expository stimuli with no discourse connector. Participants had to insert a connector from a list of options. Preliminary results show a similar performance for narrative texts by experts (N=13) and non-experts (N=17). For the expository texts, experts performed better than non-experts. Accuracy was higher for narrative than expository texts (experts outperforming non-experts in the latter). For Concession, we considered high vs. low cohesion marking (i.e. negation, modality or none). Negation facilitated both groups, especially non-experts with expository texts. In absence of any cues, experts were more accurate than non-experts with both types of registers. Thus, domain knowledge seems to be crucial to infer coherence relations in domain-specific texts, but specific cues facilitate comprehension for non-experts.

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German *so* as a discourse marker of speech-act level *explanation*

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German "manner, quality and degree" (Umbach & König 2018) demonstrative adverb *so* (‚so';‚thus') has a clearly non-demonstrative use like in (1), which is frequent in elaborated informative texts:

(1) Wir hatten Garnelen und eine kleine Scholle in unserem Fangnetz. […] Natürlich gibt es noch viel mehr Meerestiere. **So** sind über 100 Fischarten im Wattenmeer anzutreffen.
'We caught shrimps and a little plaice in our catchall. Of course, there are much more sea animals. *So* one meets more than 100 kinds of fish in the tidelands.' (from a geography school book)

I label it 'forefield-*so*' (*so*$_{VF}$) and argue that *so*$_{VF}$ is a grammaticalization of the demonstrative in the sense of Traugott (1995): *So*$_{VF}$ loses its demonstrative features, i.e. deictic or anaphoric reference, as well as its adverbial features, i.e. its free constituent-like position in a sentence. Instead, it gets restricted to the forefield position and functions as a discourse connector, signalling overtly an *explanation of an assertion*, i.e., a causal, positive, speech-act relation in the taxonomy of Spooren & Sanders (2008).

In my talk, I address the syntactic status of the *so*$_{VF}$ and its semantic and discourse pragmatic features. In particular, I show that although *denn* ('because') and *so* both mark a non-propositional level explanation, there are important syntactic and semantic differences between these two; these differences might explain the need of a new discourse marker here and be the reason of the grammaticalization of *so*$_{VF}$.

With some results of an explorative corpus study, I try to sketch the development of *so*$_{VF}$. Comparing the data of the 19th century with contemporary data shows a clearly decreasing semantic and pragmatic flexibility with *so* as a syntactic clause-connecting device on the way to a discourse marker.

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Arbeitsgruppe 7

Workshop 7

ARBEITSGRUPPE 7 | *WORKSHOP 7*

Raum | *Room*: S 23, Seminargebäude

Economy, routine and creativity in syntactic change

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Economy has been argued to play a fundamental role in many linguistic fields, including diachronic syntax. For example, it is well known to be of relevance for grammaticalization processes, cyclical changes, specific principles underlying language change (such as the Head Preference Principle and Late Merge; cf. van Gelderen 2021) etc. In particular, economy is often associated with routine since it seems to ensure regularity in diachronic processes. In contrast, creativity – often identified with extravagance, innovation, renewal etc. – is unpredictable (cf. van Gelderen 2021: 35) and could be considered not to be governed by economy.

However, economy can also lead to innovations in a language. For example, the grammaticalization of the Old High German relative pronoun thaz 'that' (cf. Axel 2009: 37) results in the emergence of a new complementizer (via Head Preference Principle). On the other hand, creativity sometimes feeds cyclical processes as in the case of the post-verbal negation particle (cf. Jäger 2008). This interaction between economy and creativity vs. routine has been less investigated so far.

The aim of this workshop is to bring together linguists from different areas of syntax and its interfaces who are interested in exploring the interplay of economy with both creativity and routine in syntactic change. The workshop will focus on (but will not be restricted to) the following topics:

– What can be identified as universal economy principles, cycles and grammaticalization processes?
– To what extent are language change processes influenced by economy?
– Are linguistic routines always driven by economy, as commonly assumed? Conversely, can creativity always be seen as "uneconomic"?

For this workshop, we welcome papers on syntactic change that address these and related issues both from a theoretical and empirical perspective.

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Labelling, creativity and syntactic change in auxiliaries

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Kallulli & Roberts (K&R, 2022) identify and analyse auxiliaries that are synchronically neutralised between HAVE and BE. One such case is non-standard English *ain't* (reduced from *am/are not* and *have/has not*); K&R analyse *ain't* as a negative auxiliary with no Person/Number features and an optional LOC feature present in the possessive reading in (1a), but absent in the progressive reading in (1b). In these varieties, *there* has a LOC feature that allows the clause to be labelled, (2). Modulo the restriction to negative auxiliaries (linked to contracted negation), (2) equals (3):

(1) a. I/you/he/we/they ain't got no money.
b. I/you/he/we/they ain't going nowhere/nobody/cared what you think.

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(2) There ain't no students in the room.

(3) a. Il y a des étudiants dans la salle. (French)
b. Hay estudiantes en la sala. (Spanish)

Following Lass (1999), K&R provide an account of the historical convergence of *have* and *be* on *ain't* involving a sequence of phonological changes (deletion of the final voiced continuant of the auxiliary, compensatory lengthening of the vowel, diphthongisation and /h/-dropping), which cause the two forms of the negative auxiliaries to converge as a single neutralised auxiliary by the early 19th century. Syntactically, the neutralised auxiliary has ϕ-features and an optional LOC feature. Here, we examine a range of further cases of neutralisation of auxiliaries, such as *seva* in varieties of Italian, which appears to function this way; cf. Cennamo 2010:220-3, who argues that *seva* is a form of HAVE "with the incorporation of the initial consonant (*s*-) of the present indicative of *be*", a proposal supported by the double-auxiliary *so've* construction of Ariellese (D'Alessandro & Ledgeway 2010). We treat *seva* as a neutralized auxiliary resulting from *s*-incorporation into the original HAVE forms, leading to an optional LOC feature being associated with this form. Bleaching the LOC feature (from location of possessum to external argument of "possess" with associated loss of raising of the locative argument from a small clause) to a generalized external-argument (EA) feature leads to the split-auxiliary patterns in Standard Italian and elsewhere (Kayne 1993; D'Alessandro & Roberts 2010). The fact that *seva* appears variably with unaccusatives, passives, copular constructions, and unergatives and transitives shows that the original LOC (later EA) feature is optional on this element. Cennamo (2010: 222-3) further documents varieties where there is "functional equivalence of HAVE and BE in all their domains", indicating that both auxiliaries have an optional LOC/EA feature. We also analyse aspects of the Albanian auxiliary system, notably the admirative mood, which is derived from the auxiliary *kam* 'I have', also used to build Perfect.

The Latin to modern Romance nominal domain: against *Minimal Search*-driven change

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The intuition behind this offering is the classical one (cf. Schwegler 1990): Morphological richness of nominal inflection in Latin is related to the option of Left Branch Extraction/LBE (cf. (1) from Caes. *B.G.* 6.13.8), and the loss of morphological richness of nominal inflection yielded the Left Branch Condition/LBC characteristic of modern Romance, cf. (2) from Italian.

(1) *qui* ***summam***$_i$ *inter* *eos* *habet* [t_i ***auctoritatem***]
who *highest*$_{ACC.FSG}$ *among* *them*$_{ACC}$ *has* *power*$_{ACC.FSG}$

(2) *chi*(*[***più alta***]) *fra* *di loro* *ha* [*la* ***più alta*** *autorità*] (Ledgeway 2012)
who more high among of them has the more high authority
'who has the highest authority among them'

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Couched within Labeling Theory (Chomsky 2013, 2015), this paper suggests that the nominalizing functional head *n* (cf. Borer 2005) is parametrized as labeling-strong and -weak, correlating with rich vs. poor/absent morphological case/gender/declension class marking on nouns. The former corresponds to Latin and the latter to modern Romance, summarized in (3):

(3) ***The Nominal Strength Parameter***
a. strong n/n_{str}: Latin b. weak n/n_{wk}: Italian, Spanish, French

I show how this proposal captures in a uniform way the optionality of determiner categories in Latin and LBE on the one hand, and obligatory determiner categories in modern Romance and the LBC on the other. The diachronic passage, which morphologically corresponds to loss of nominal case inflection, is given in (4):

(4) $n_{str} > n_{wk}$

Next to its unifying nature, the current approach has important ramifications, two of which are: (a) It avoids the DP-hypothesis and its associated problems (cf. Bruening 2009 and contributions in Blümel & Holler 2020). (b) The syntactic derivations of complex nominals in *both* Latin and modern Romance appropriate *Minimal Search* qua Labeling Algorithm and the diachrony is attributed to lexical change. In this sense, this analysis casts doubt on *Minimal Search* as the driving force behind syntactic change (*pace* Kallulli & Roberts 2022; van Gelderen 2021).

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Grammaticalization and phi-features

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This paper studies the interaction between the different grammaticalization routes and phi-feature economy seen in the Indo-Aryan language/ IA family in its diachrony which influences the alignment system of this language family. The Old Indo-Aryan language/ OIA (1200-600 BC) has rich set of case markers with nominative-accusative alignment and person agreement all across the board. However, in the subsequent eras of Middle Indo-Aryan/MIA (600 BC-600 AD) and Old Eastern IA/ OEIA (900-1200 AD), the number of case markers diminishes. This change is accompanied by the change of alignment altogether to ergative from nominative-accusative alignment. I claim that creative grammaticalization path and routine phi-feature economy together bring in such language change. For example:

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(1) pura devayug ca eva drs-**tam**
formerly god.age-Loc.Sg and PTCL see-Perf.N.Sg
sarv-am maya vibho
everything-Nom.N.Sg I-Ins.Sg lord-Voc.Sg
'lord, formerly, in the age of the Deva (Gods), everything was seen by me' OIA

(2) sa …ekka-m pavvayaguha-m pat-to
he.Nom.Sg one-Acc.Sg cave-Acc.Sg arrive-Perf.M.Sg
'he reached a cave' Deo (2006,2012) MIA

This grammaticalization pattern of *-ta/-na* proves to be vital for case and agreement system of IA. This is because the *-ta/-na* marker (see 2), being initially a participial (see 1) in OIA, does not have person features. Therefore, even after being grammaticalized, it remains personless, i.e. [-person]. When it is merged inside the finite paradigm, it has long-term repercussions, such as person agreement being blocked. This change in MIA pushes the whole system to reorganize itself and causes for the rise of ergativity. This change is significant because if any other marker were chosen to be grammaticalized, the person agreement would not have been blocked. Thus, grammaticalization and phi-feature interaction can decide the direction of language change bringing innovation and economy in the system.

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Beyond economy: gendered language in German

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Gendered language forms – above all, nominal neo-forms as *Linguist*innen*, *Linguist:innen* or *Linguist_innen*, double-naming variants as *Linguisten and Linguistinnen* and "generic" feminines as *Linguistinnen* – can hardly be considered as economic when compared to the generically interpretable masculine *Linguisten*. Despite that, gendered forms have become quite popular. In my talk I will try to identify the reasons for that "triumph" and reflect on the supposed sustainability of innovative *-forms by analyzing (im-)possible uses from a theoretical perspective.

Due to their complexity, gendered *-forms feature many disadvantages, inter alia, their morpho-syntax causes severe processing problems (*Jede*r Professor*in lobt ihre*n*seine*n Studenten*in* 'Every professor praises her/his student'), they bear incompatible affixes (*Studen**en*** acc.sg.masc/*Studen**in*** acc.sg.fem), and what's more, they are semantically equivalent to generic masculines (Zifonun 2021, Trutkowski & Weiß to appear). Thus, it is obvious to assume that their use is (socio-)pragmatically driven: I hypothesise that they come along with a conventional implicature (Grice 1975/1989, Potts 2005), i.e., a speech act making use of gendered language can be understood as a performative act in which the speaker states that s/he is aware of the fact that the person(s) s/he is referring to can include people of any gender or sexual identity. Thus, gendered forms are not only honorific forms (which is one of the fields where conventional implicatures are found, cf. Potts 2005: 6), but also entail a selfish 'awareness stance' of the speaker.

Although speakers' (often false) beliefs and dogmata about language play an important role in the debate on gendered language, the "survival" of the new forms will – so my hypothesis – largely depend on the *-forms' scope of application: E.g., can they be used for word formation, can they be integrated in existing (or newly arranged) inflectional paradigms? etc. The more complex their phonological structure, the more difficult their morpho-syntactic integration, the less additional semantic value they add (and provide) and the more rare and limited their linguistic registers are, the less likely it is that innovative *-forms will replace generic masculines. I argue that *-forms will only persist if their conventional implicature is strong enough to outdo their uneconomic structure, so that the inconvenience associated with the production of neo-forms is (socio-)pragmatically "worth it".

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Das geht nicht zu ändern: the origin and structure of the German *go to*+V modal passive

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We investigate a case of creative innovation straddling economy and expressivity involving a sparsely documented passive construction in colloquial German whereby *gehen* 'to go' combines with a *zu*-infinitive.

(1) *Was einmal geschehen, das geht nicht zu ändern.*
What once happened that goes not to change
'What happened once cannot be changed.'
(Deutsches Sprichwörter-Lexikon. Bd. 1, 1867, S. 1585; DWDS corpus)

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The construction resembles other modal passives, e.g. deontic *sein+zu* 'be to' (Demske-Neumann 1994, Eroms 2006, Holl 2010), since (i) it expresses modality (i.e., (im)possibility), and (ii) the infinitive's object is promoted to subject. Yet the *go-to*-passive differs from other modal passives in its meaning and grammatical and lexical-semantic restrictions. Explicitly, the *go-to* passive expresses only (im)possibility and is facilitated by negation (or adverbials akin to middles) (2a); speaker consultation and corpus analysis also reveal a lexical restriction for transitive verbs expressing accomplishments (a result state/change of state involving a durative event, Vendler 1957) e.g. *abwischen* 'to wipe (off)', *(ver)ändern* 'to change', *öffnen* 'to open', *(ver)schließen* 'to close', while transitive change-of-state achievement verbs such as *töten* 'to kill' or *befördern* 'to promote' are incompatible but occur in other modal passives (2b).

(2) a. *Die Tafel geht ??(nicht/einfach) abzuwischen.*
the board goes (not/simple) off-to-wipe
b. *Dieser Angestellter ist/*geht nicht zu befördern.*
This employee is/ goes not to promote

We argue that the *go-to*-passive emerged by analogy with preexisting strategies involving *gehen* expressing impossibility (*Das geht nicht* 'That isn't possible'), especially with resultative particles (*Das geht nicht ab* 'It doesn't come off). The combination with *zu*-infinitives was also likely facilitated by an older construction involving 'go' and a *zu*-infinitive to express future events (Demske 2020).

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Creative economy – toward a theory of passive construction innovations in Chinese

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Zipf (1949) proposed the principle of Least Effort as a general prognosis of human behavior including verbal behavior. In linguistics, the effect of this principle, more commonly known as the principle of economy, has been widely observed, both in synchrony (e.g., Altman 1985; Horn 1984; Grice 1989; Sperber & Wilson 1995; Prince & Smolensky 2004, inter alias) and in diachrony (Hopper & Traugott 2003; van Gelderen 2004; 2021) and has led to renewed theoretical interests (e.g., Xiang 2017). Recent studies have argued for the effect of economy on linguistic creativity and innovation (Axel 2009), raising interesting questions regarding the relationship and interaction between economy and creativity. However, existing research that engages with such questions mostly draws on data from European languages. On the other hand, recent research on the development of new construction types from the Chinese canonical *bei*-passive construction has showed syntactic innovations in special discourse contexts lead to categorial expansion of the canonical lexical class of transitive VP to intransitive VP and NP as part of the innovative constructions. This kind of change allows creative construal of novel stances and the conventionalization of innovative constructional subtypes (Wang 2011; Xiao 2016; Peng 2017). While this linguistic innovation has been analyzed from the perspective of pragmatics and cognitive construction grammar, little has been said about the mechanisms underlying the categorial expansions key to the linguistic innovation and pragmatic creativity. It is the goal of this presentation to propose the principle of Creative Economy to account for the linguistic innovation in the bai-construction. Drawing on corpus data, I show that the creative type-shift that occurs when the VP slot violates the transitivity constraint by admitting intransitive verbs and nominal structures in adapting to emerging communicative needs is best account for by economy. Creative economy gives rise to new routines for communication, which become conventionalized in the linguistic system. This study has both theoretical and empirical implications for language change and its underlying mechanisms.

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Economy, innovation, and analogy: effects of language contact on English verb fronting

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In Modern English, verbal elements available in T can move up to C in a limited set of contexts, including main clause interrogatives, regularly leading to subject-auxiliary inversion. The loss of lexical verb fronting in English can be seen as conforming to economy principles as the movement step from V to T (and hence to C) is lost. There is no grammaticalisation involved, though, as lexical verbs preserve their lexical features; further, the development cannot be characterised as innovation either since the VP-internal position of lexical verbs was part of the system anyway. Regarding the major word order change from V2 to basic SVO, Kroch & Taylor (1997) show that the loss of V2 took place in two steps, resulting in dialectal variation in Early Middle English: while Southern varieties were similar to Old English in exhibiting verb fronting to C, Northern varieties influenced by Old Norse exhibited verb fronting only to T but not to C (in line with the Old Norse pattern). The loss of verb fronting was thus fostered by language contact, presumably because the available input for language acquisition contained fewer cues for V-to-C movement in declarative contexts. In this scenario, one might argue that language contact fostered the establishment of a less complex pattern. Welsh English exhibits a reverse development in that embedded questions commonly involve T-to-C movement (Paulasto, Penhallurick & Jones 2021):

(1) a. Did you see [what kind of coal was it]?
b. I asked them in the camp, [**would** they like the plums].

Such patterns are most likely affected by Welsh contact (Paulasto, Penhallurick & Jones 2021). The insertion of a complementiser arguably constitutes a more economical configuration than movement: if so, (1) may be seen as a potential counterexample to economy principles guiding change. However, the patterns are not entirely innovative: the inverted word orders are available in the language anyway in main clauses and were analogically extended to embedded contexts. Analogical change goes further in this variety: cleft constructions either contain the complementiser *that*, or they show verb fronting. While the complementiser option may be favourable in terms of derivational economy, paradigmatic economy fosters the availability of the verb movement option. That is, contact-induced change in this case is only apparently contrary to economy principles.

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Relexification with English as reflected in Bangla due to contact-induced changes

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This study aims to chart the trend of relexification as reflected in Bangla due to the language contact (LC) with English.

In the language situation of Bangladesh, an unregulated English Language Education (ELE) system comprises a compulsory education system of Literacy-English emphasizing the practice of the four skills and an optional provision for the education of academic subjects through the English medium exists in all phases of the education system. This country-wide unregulated ELE system has created a condition for the LC between Bangla and English where English operates as a superstrate over its substrate, with Bangla instigating the contact-induced changes, which includes relexification is meant to a mechanism of language change by which one language changes much or all of its lexicon, including basic vocabulary, with the lexicon of another language, without drastically changing the relexified language's grammar.

Given the above backdrop of the language contact situation in Bangladesh, I have conducted a survey to reveal the recurrence trend of contact-induced changes. This survey reveals that one of the contact-induced change is consequent to the relexification of Bangla into in English reflected in the personal names, e.g., Sweety Das, Lovely Akhter, etc.; place names, e.g. Western town, South city, etc., as well as in the names of institutions and organizations, e.g., Green University, Southeast bank; financial institutions, e.g., Reliance Insurance; residences, e.g., Dream House, Lake view hut; apartments, e.g., Eastern Housing; and other institutions, e.g., police station, army medical college, etc.

The phenomenon of relexification is now widespread, reflected in the social interaction and linguistic landscape of the language situation of Bangladesh as follows.i) Language mixing, which varies in code-mixing, can be seen in social settings, e.g., South city-er bhaRa koto. (How much is the fare for South city?), and code-switching, e.g., Let us go to South city (Let us go to South city.). Shekha tui treat dibi (Give us a treat there.); and ii) Manifestation of awkward English jargon in the acoustic and visual linguistic landscape through various media, including signboards, billboards, and banners in the social settings.

In the language situation of Bangladesh, relexification is now promoted through the practice of translingualism with the government-run biliteracy language (simultaneous literacy of Bangla and English) education system, and this practice of relexification is now highly evaluated.

Does economy (or efficiency) explain grammatical change?

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In this big-picture talk, I address the question whether cost-benefit tradeoffs (often known under the label of communicative efficiency, Levshina 2023) have a central role in explaining language change. Since Gabelentz (1891), linguists have often made claims along these lines (e.g. Langacker 1977; Keller 1994), but these ideas have generally remained speculative and have been supported by individual examples and intuitive judgements, not by systematic cross-linguistic evidence. The purpose of this talk is to throw serious doubt on this time-honored idea.

The term "economy" has also been used in the sense of "system economy", a principle that favours minimization of elements of the system rather than a tradeoff between costs and benefits in actual communication (e.g. van Gelderen 2004). I will briefly comment on some of these proposals, pointing out that there is no clear relationship between system economy and communicative efficiency. Quite generally, the idea that system considerations drive or explain language change suffers from the problem that change in language use must always precede system change (as emphasized e.g. by Lightfoot 1999).

That communicative efficiency shapes language structures to a substantial extent is now widely recognized (e.g. Gibson et al. 2019), and extensive cross-linguistic evidence has been assembled for various domains of grammar. There is also general agreement that language change must play an important role in bringing about efficiently designed systems, as in biological change (e.g. Croft 2000). But is it the nature of the diachronic processes and pathways of change that is responsible for the resulting efficient language structures? This has been argued in recent years (e.g. Bybee 2006; Cristofaro 2019), and if true, this would be in line with the old idea that efficiency tradeoffs instigate and drive the change processes.

Here I will argue, by contrast, that the causal relationship is the reverse: Language users unconsciously prefer efficient variants in language use, which results in overall efficient systems. The changes that lead to the resulting systems have very similar results, but their starting points and trajectories are very diverse. I will give examples from a range of languages (mostly Indo-European) in the following domains of grammar: (i) differential object marking, (ii) adnominal possessive marking (cf. Stolz et al. 2008); (iii) future tense marking; (iv) plural marking; causative and anticausative marking (cf. Haspelmath 2016). Establishing causality in language change is generally very difficult (if possible at all), so the argument is primarily built on plausibility considerations.

Economy and verb movement: the diachronic perspective

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In this work we investigate a syntactic change that can be seen as an effect of economy of movement, i.e., the way a V2 syntax is lost by progressively reducing the movement span of the inflected verb inside a split left periphery (Rizzi 1997, Benincà & Poletto 2004). The loss of V2 correlates with the rise of Infinitival Anteposition (IA) – the anteposition of infinitival forms (Inf) to modals (Mod), see (1) – across a series of Old Venetian (OVec) texts from the early XIV to the early XVI c.

(1) se […] no entrometerà poi **entrometere** no **porà**
if *not* *sue.FUT* *then* *sue.INF* *not* *can.FUT*
'if […] they will not sue, they will not be able to sue.' (Stat. Ven. 4, 19)

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The texts displaying the properties of a V2 grammar – V2 restriction, subject inversion, main/embedded asymmetry, enclisis to the finite verb (Benincà 2004) – show no cases of IA. The texts which do not display such properties allow for IA, with an increase toward the end of the period. The properties of IA are illuminating in explaining why this is so. With IA, only negative and impersonal clitics may intervene between Inf and Mod, so that Inf and Mod must be close. Additionally, the absence of main/embedded asymmetry and the order complementizers/ topic/focus > Inf indicate that Inf sits in the low extreme of the CP, possibly in a ground position.

(2) [$_{\text{ForceP}}$ [$_{\text{TopP}}$ [$_{\text{FocP}}$ [$_{\text{GroundP}}$ far [$_{\text{FinP}}$ debia [$_{\text{TP}}$ ~~debia~~ … [$_{\text{vP}}$ ~~far~~] …]

This explains the inverse correlation with V2. Suppose that XIII/early XIV c. OVen is a "Force-V2" language (very spare attestations of V3). In such a configuration, the inflected V would always bypass GroundP, the landing position of Inf in (2), accounting for the lack of IA. When V-to-Force is being lost, the reduced movement span of the inflected verb makes room for the surfacing of IA. This shows that the loss of V2 does not occur abruptly but in a stepwise fashion (Poletto 1998) providing us with a window on how economy applies to language change.

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Uneconomical word order in Old Italian: semantics and Information Structure

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Word order freedom can be considered an uneconomical feature in a language. This is particularly striking if syntax provides multiple word order options that do not clearly correlate with semantic phenomena (such as scope-rigidity) or specific information structures. Old Italian seems to display this kind of syntactic optionality, at least as far as the position of DP arguments is concerned.

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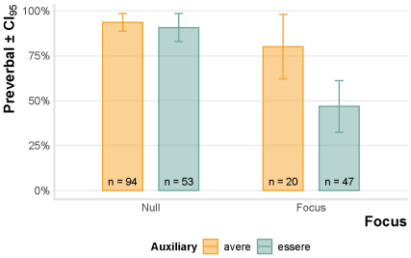
From the point of view of Semantics, Old Italian allows for scope configurations that are hardly available in Modern Italian, where "preverbal subjects tend not to reconstruct into the scope of a lower operator" (Bianchi and Chesi 2014). Fox (1995), Wurmbrand (2010) and other works connect the availability of covert operations to economy conditions: languages with more word order possibilities are expected to be scope-rigid, but Old Italian is a counterexample. Subjects can freely occur pre- or post-verbally; nonetheless, preverbal quantified subjects can reconstruct under negation, as in (1).

(1) Ogni uomo che sa lettera non è savio. (*Novellino*)
every man that knows.3SG letter NEG is wise
'Not every man who can read is wise.'



Although free word order is vastly attested among languages and cannot be considered an imperfection that language change tries to eliminate, Old Italian displays an intermediate degree of freedom between Latin and Modern Italian, suggesting that grammaticalization of some configurations was taking place. With a focus on the subject position, I will argue that some aspects of Old Italian grammar are already a glimpse of the stricter constraints of Modern Italian. For instance, non-focused subjects already prefer a preverbal position, as shown in the plot above ($z = -4.27$, $p < 0.05$). However, tendencies are not rules, and Old Italian still allows for free and creative word orders in other cases.

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Arbeitsgruppe 8

Workshop 8

ARBEITSGRUPPE 8 | *WORKSHOP 8*

Raum | *Room*: S 24, Seminargebäude

Uninflectedness

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Work on inflectional morphology often starts out from the canonical baseline that it is regular and productive (Corbett 2015). In canonical inflection, all lexemes in a given word class have the same inflectional properties. However, many languages have subsets of lexemes that do not inflect, while the rest of the items in the same word class do. For example, while Russian nouns typically inflect for two numbers and six cases, the noun pal'to 'coat' has the same form for all number and case combinations. Likewise, Italian nouns typically have singular and plural forms, but there are uninflected nouns as well, e.g. gorilla. Examples of uninflectedness can also be found in agreement, where some lexemes may not inflect as targets while others do, for example, in the Nakh-Dagestanian languages Archi, Ingush and Tsez only a subset of verbs agree.

Uninflectedness raises (i) systemic, (ii) typological and (iii) diachronic questions:

(i) It contributes to the question of partial rules (Spencer 2020). Answering questions such as how and why languages use partial rule systems when it would appear simpler to have general rules will advance our knowledge of the role of grammatical rules in human language.

(ii) Uninflectedness has not been investigated from a typological perspective. We need to ask how widespread it is and whether it displays typological distributions.

(iii) Languages are systems in flux, and to reduce the cognitive load that a partial rule system entails we might assume that uninflectedness should be ironed out over time and all items become either inflecting or non-inflecting. We need to verify whether this is the case.

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The dog didn't bark, the noun didn't inflect: a typology of significant absences

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Uninflectedness is nameworthy because the phenomenon is unexpected and significant. We should ask, then, why we expect inflectedness, and why its lack is significant. This leads us to distinguish it from related phenomena, including syncretism and defectiveness. And while full uninflectedness has a history of discussion, we should not treat it as an absolute: rather, there is an interesting canonical scale from fully inflected to uninflected. Items may be uninflected for a part of their paradigm (thus Polish *muzeum* 'museum' is uninflected in the singular only, an unusual type of heteroclisis), while some Macedonian adjectives show a featural split, being uninflected for gender though inflected for number. And when items move towards being inflected, the change may affect specific uninflected cells of the paradigm.

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Since uninflectedness is an unexpected phenomenon within inflectional morphology, we might assume it would have no consequences outside inflection. And indeed, derivation may remain unaffected. Thus Upper Sorbian *abbé* 'priest' does not inflect, but it derives the possessive *abbéowy* 'priest's'. In syntax, however, while uninflected items often fit smoothly into their expected syntactic slot, this is not always the case. Wechsler & Zlatić (2013: 115-169) argue that uninflected nouns in Serbo-Croat are restricted in the contexts in which they can occur. They cannot occur in a nominal phrase assigned dative or instrumental, unless the case value is morphologically realized by some other element in the phrase.

Thus uninflectedness varies along a range of criteria, to be carefully defined. These criteria will be exemplified from two main sources. First, Slavonic languages, since these show dramatic variation, and have attracted considerable interest. The second main source will be Dagestanian languages, since these can have substantial numbers (even majorities) of uninflecting items, within parts of speech which can inflect. Given this, we need to refine our definitions.

Uninflected items are indeed surprising. They are also more varied than most accounts allow for, and it is only when we map out the typological possibilities that we can appreciate their significance.

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The conditions of uninflectedness in nouns in the Slavic languages

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In Slavic languages the major word classes (nouns, adjectives and verbs) inflect for several grammatical categories, such as case, number, gender, animacy, gradation; person, tense, mood; verbs also form participles and adverbial participles, leading to up to 170 forms, e.g., in Russian. However, there are whole classes of lexemes that belong to the word classes mentioned but do not show any markers of grammatical categories, i.e., are uninflected.

In my talk I will first consider how to define uninflectedness under such circumstances: While this is unproblematic for nouns, it is more complicated for adjectives and verbs. As a second step I will show which classes of lexemes are most often affected by uninflectedness in Czech, Polish, Russian, Serbian, Slovene and Slovak. These are mainly proper names, loans, abbreviations, i.e., mostly nouns. I will demonstrate that there is a continuum for each class between a pole with the highest degree of uninflectedness and the opposite pole, where uninflectedness is almost non-existent. These continua correlate reversely with other continua of uninflectedness (numeral, compound formation).

I will argue that the lack of integration of the mentioned nouns into the inflectional system is related to constitutive features of declension classes, such as stem-ending, base form, grammatical gender. These features can be more or less restrictive. Thus some languages (e.g., Russian) show a higher degree of uninflectedness in nouns, while others are more permissive (e.g., Slovene). However, this permissiveness does not apply to all features equally: noun classes with feminine gender as a constitutive feature are often more restrictive than those with masculine gender as to stem-structure or base-form.

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Determining the relationship between uninflectedness, overabundance and defectiveness

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We aim to understand whether differences in the three phenomena are reflected in their distributional behaviour, using a distributional semantics approach (see, e.g., Firth, 1968; Landauer and Dumais, 1997; Mikolov et al., 2013). We look at phenomena in Czech, Polish, Russian, Finnish.

Czech: The Czech noun *rande* 'date' is uninflected. However, it (and others) can adopt t-stem inflections (e.g. like *kotě* 'kitten'). This leads to overabundance, but it appears that neither the uninflected form *rande* nor the t-stem form *randat* is entirely acceptable in the gen. pl.

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Polish: Uninflectedness may be partial, as with *muzeum* 'museum' (Kotyczka 1980: 95, 105-6; Tokarski 1993: 257).

Russian: defectiveness (gen. pl. of nouns) may be associated with peculiar distributional semantics. The relevant class uses the stem as exponent of the gen. pl (Chuang et al 2022).

Finnish: pronoun forms such as *tuolla* (abl. sg.) may be used as uninflected adverbial forms.

Defectiveness in the Czech example suggests that emergence of paradigmatic contrasts may change the status of a bare stem from being considered merely uninflected. However, emergence of paradigmatic contrasts seems to be unproblematic in the case of the partially uninflected Polish example. The Russian data suggests that defectiveness may involve an issue with associating distributional features with bare stems, while the Finnish data suggests that distributional divergence that does not impinge on certainty around paradigm structure of the same lexeme may be less of a problem. An understanding of the distributional properties of the features associated with these phenomena will provide a clearer picture beyond the basic assumption of featural inertness usually associated with uninflectedness.

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Deflection of proper names in Romanian

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Proper names can differ from common nouns with respect to inflection. In some languages, proper names and common nouns exhibit distinct case paradigms, as in Sinyar (Boyeldieu 2019). In other languages, proper names display a smaller case paradigm than common nouns, as in German, which underwent deflection in the seventeenth century (Nübling 2012; Ackermann 2018). Deflection contributes to the onymic schema constancy, according to which the shape of proper names is preserved in order to enable their recognition and processing (Nübling 2005: 50–51).

While deflection of proper names has been studied in German historical linguistics, it has not received much attention in Romance linguistics. This paper provides an account of deflection of personal names and place names in Romanian. First, personal are inflected differently from place names and human common nouns. More specifically, personal names block the suffixed definite article in the nominative-accusative (*Ion* 'John') and take the proprial article *lui* for the dative-genitive (*lui Ion* 'of/to John') while place names and human common nouns take the suffixed definite article in the nominative-accusative (*Bucureşti-ul* 'Bucharest', *băiat-ul* 'the boy') and dative-genitive (*Bucureşti-ului* 'of/to Bucharest', *băiat-ului* 'of/to the boy'). Second, foreign place names avoid inflection. For example, the city name *San Franciso* is not inflected in the nominative-accusative and dative-genitive. Compare *centrul Bucureştiului* 'the centre of Bucharest' (with the suffixed definite article) to *centrul San Francisco* 'the centre of San Francisco' (without the suffixed definite article). In summary, it will be shown that in Romanian, deflection is unleashed by factors such as proper name class and foreignness.

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Uninflectedness of modifiers in composite noun-noun units in Polish

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This paper discusses the occurrence of uninflected constituents of Polish composite lexemes. Noun-noun multiword units, commonly referred to as juxtapositions (e.g. Szymanek 2010), generally require both of their constituents to be inflected (for case and number) in Polish, as in (1).

(1) *ps-a przewodnik-a* (dog-GEN.SG guide-GEN.SG) '(of a) guide dog'
The right-hand (modifier) components in the juxtapositions in (2-3) are borrowings functioning as uninflectable nouns in Polish.

(2) *pożar-ami zombie* (fire-INS.PL zombie) '(with) zombie fires'

(3) *ps-a dingo* (dog-GEN.SG dingo) '(of a) dingo'

In contrast, the uninflectedness of the right-hand constituents of the composite units in (4-5) can be treated as a case of constructional uninflectability (Spencer 2020). Note that the lexemes *cud* 'miracle' and *widmo* 'ghost' are inflected in (6).

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(4) *odżywk-i cud* (conditioner-NOM.PL miracle.NOM.SG) 'miracle conditioners'

(5) *autor-em widm-o* (author-INS.SG ghost-NOM.SG) '(with a) ghost writer'

(6) a. *niezwykł-e cud-a* (extraordinary-NOM.PL miracle-NOM.PL) 'extraordinary miracles'
b. *przerażając-ym widm-em* (frightening-INS.SG ghost-INS.SG) '(with a) frightening ghost'

A minor construction schema (cf. Booij 2010) can be proposed to account for the occurrence of the default form (NOM.SG) of selected nouns in the modifier position of Polish juxtapositions. Such a schema would represent the obligatory pattern for left-headed structures with the modifier *cud* 'miracle' and an optional pattern for composite units with the modifier *widmo* 'ghost' (see 7).

(7) *miast-a widm-o* (town-NOM.PL ghost-NOM.SG), or
miast-a widm-a (town-NOM.PL ghost-NOM.PL) 'ghost towns'

Thus, Polish juxtapositions discussed above show some resemblance to Italian attributive-appositive compound nouns, in which the non-head constituent allows for variability in form (Radimský 2015).

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Uninflectedness as a rule in Polish, an inflected language

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The paper focuses on one group of Polish uninflected nouns, considering their exceptional regularity, diachronic development and attitudes of speakers.

Polish uninflected nouns stand out against a background of rich inflection (7 cases, 2 numbers, several declension classes). Most of them can be captured by regularities such as: poor match between phonetic shape and existing inflectional classes (e.g. *kiwi*, *alibi*, *Peru*) or denotation of culturally distant concepts, including foreign names (e.g. *karate*, *San Francisco*, *Sukarno*). Still, usage varies from noun to noun, e.g. both *papaja* and *mango* refer to exotic fruit, both fit productive declension classes, but the latter remains uninflected.

However, uninflectedness is a perfectly regular feature of Polish animate nouns of masculine morphonetic shape used for female referents. The group encompasses common nouns (e.g. *profesor*, *minister*, *architekt*) and most surnames other than adjectival ones ending in *-ska/-cka/-dzka*. Uninflectedness is a signal of feminine gender in such structures (Obrębska- Jabłońska 1949) although it is questionable whether the uninflected feminine forms and their inflected masculine counterparts have developed into separate lexemes (cf. Łaziński 2005).

These feminine forms are relatively new in Polish (since c. 1900) and have always been in competition with normally inflected words derived by productive (cf. Szpyra-Kozłowska 2019) feminine suffixes, e.g. *lekarka* 'female medical doctor'. The choice between the uninflected and inflected forms for female referents was heatly debated in the early 20th century and is so again today. Interestingly, the strong ideological undertones have virtually swapped sides between the two periods (cf. Woźniak 2014). One possible outcome of the current debate could be the demise of the uninflected pattern, the "ironing out" of this robust instance of uninflectedness.

Yet, it is only the common nouns (and not the surnames) that are the subject of ideological controversy and the two subgroups of uninflected feminine forms are likely to develop differently. This suggests that the fate of uninflected words may well be shaped most by factors other than systemic pressure and cognitive load associated with uninflectedness as such.

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Some concepts and consequences of uninflectedness

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Uninflectability raises three sets of questions:

(1) What counts as 'inflection'?

(2) Relationship to paradigm organization (esp. defectivity, syncretism)?

(3) Relationship to
(3a) lexical insertion; (3b) uninflecting lexemes; (3c) constructional uninflectability.

(1) Do uninflectable lexemes resist
(i) derivational morphology? No: *kino* ⇒ *kinoficirovat'* 'to supply with cinemas', *kinošnik/ica* 'cinema worker (M/F)'
(ii) transpositions, e.g. denominal relational adjectives? Perhaps not: *kinošnyj* 'pertaining to the cinema', *pal'tovyj* 'pertaining to overcoats', German *Rosaheit* 'pinkness'
(iii) evaluative morphology? Not necessarily: *pal'tiško* '(cheap) overcoat (pej.)', *kinoška* '(squalid) cinema (pej.)'. [Paucity of uninflectable verbs makes it hard to investigate inflection-like clitics, a-structure alternations, periphrases; but note, indeclinable adjectives generally allow analytic comparatives/superlatives.]

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(2) Is uninflectability really just mass syncretism? Is there any way to describe (lexical, constructional) uninflectability without an explicit appeal to the paradigm concept (i.e. is uninflectability a fatal challenge to models like DM)?

(3) Spencer's (2020) Default Exponence Principle for uninflectable lexemes is flawed. I therefore propose a model of lexical insertion based on a coindexing mechanism defined over pairings of cells in a lexeme's form/realized paradigm and syntactic terminals, which can be circumvented by parochial stipulation for defective lexemes. For an uninflecting lexeme (e.g. an English preposition) we define a virtual form/realized paradigm occupied by the lexeme's (sole, unique) root but without any feature specification. An uninflectable lexeme has a full content paradigm but no (true) form/realized paradigm, as in Spencer (2020), so in order to undergo lexical insertion it is mapped to a virtual form/realized paradigm, as though it were a truly uninflecting lexeme. In (full) constructional uninflectability the syntax lacks expected morphosyntactic feature specifications so no pairing with the actual form/realized paradigm cells is possible, and so again the lexeme has to be treated as though it were uninflecting.

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Emerging uninflectedness in French clipped verbs

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Productive truncation in French nouns (*pneumatique -> pneu*; *introduction -> intro*) is long established and well documented (Kerleroux 1999). Recent years have seen the emergence of a parallel truncation process in verbs (*je me déconnecte -> je me déco*). The combination of apocope and of the suffixal nature French conjugation provide an interesting new source of uninflectedness (Spencer 2020).

We devise a computational method for retrieving truncated verbs from a corpus and analyse the retrieved forms in order to extract generalisations on the phenomenon. We first extract all verbal tokens in the corpus FrWaC that are a substring of an inflected verb in the French lexicon (*déco* gets extracted since it's a substring of *déconnecter*, *décorer*, *décoder* ...). The full forms matched by the substring constitute potential matches for the corresponding full form. The best match is chosen by evaluating how well it fits the context, on the basis of methods from distributional semantics (Lenci 2018). Human evaluation reveals that the best match is indeed the correct corresponding full form in 88% of the cases.

The conclusion of the computational corpus study is that the phenomenon is productive, not limited to a subset of lexicalised truncated forms, nor to a restricted set of paradigm cells. From the point of view of theoretical morphology, it is interesting to note that, while inflectional suffixes are fully lost in truncated verbs, stem allomorphy sometimes leads to the preservation of partial inflectional properties. For instance, among truncated forms of AVOIR, *nous av* signals a present or imperfect while *j'aur* signals a future or conditional. This raises interesting questions on the division of labour between stem allomorphy and affixal exponence in inflection systems, which we will discuss in the talk.

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On the emergence of uninflectedness: The case of incipient verbal inflection dropping in present-day French

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The adaptation of English-origin verbs to French inflectional paradigms seems to have been undiscussed until the present day due to its systematic nature. This systematicity is, however, to be questioned in view of the recent emergence of uninflected variants for a large number of these verbs (e.g., *je viens de play cette vidéo en salle de pause le son à fond* 'I have just play this video in the break room with the volume full on'). Our data from a corpus of 50 million French tweets show that the lack of inflection on English-origin verbs is a quantitatively remarkable fact, with thousands of daily attestations in 2021, and the distribution between inflected and uninflected infinitive forms in a sample of 50 verbs is quite striking as — except for two of them, *spam*(*mer*) and *check*(*er*) — all verbs are predominantly uninflected, and overwhelmingly so (over 90%) for a vast majority of neologisms and a large minority of established verbs.

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Remarkably, verbal uninflectedness in present-day French is not limited to borrowings from English. It appears repeatedly at the margins of the lexicon, in colloquial language of slang origin such as *verlan* and borrowings from Romani, as well as in the newly emerged French- based contact languages of western Africa Nouchi (Ahua 2008, Atsé N'Cho 2014) and Camfranglais (Bogni 2018). Regarding the latter, Bogni claims that the verbs (mostly borrowed from English, Cameroonian Pidgin English, and Duala) which do not display inflection, especially in the infinitive and the past participle, belong to a new, "fourth-group" class of conjugation. Uninflectedness thus appears to be a marker of limited assimilation, flagging foreignness and peripherality. In the context of social media communication, it might also be that it is used as a marker of textual genre and in-group membership.

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French « voilà »: an uninflectable form arising from an inflecting verb

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The French particle *voilà* clearly does not inflect. However, with regard to its syntactic behavior, this is quite surprising: The various configurations in which it occurs suggest that *voilà* actually behaves like a verb (cf. amongst others Bergen/Plauché 2005; Morin 1985; Moignet 1974), and should therefore belong to the group of inflecting expressions par excellence. In particular, *voilà* takes complements, assigns accusative case (which becomes visible when looking at the type of clitics adjoined to it), and can even be embedded as the only element of a relative clause.

From a diachronic point of view, the origins of the particle lie in the combination of the imperative form of the verb *veoir* ('to see') with the locative adverb *là* ('there'). It was hence originally a multiword construction that shows certain similarities to a phenomenon dubbed "constructional uninflectedness" by Spencer (2020, 148). But in the case of Modern French *voilà*, can the first, verbal part (*voi-*) still be considered as an inflecting form representing an imperative? The working hypothesis for this paper will be that even this last trace of inflection got lost over time, given the fact that during the medieval period, the expressions *veez la*, containing the 2nd person plural imperative and *vei la*, with the 2nd person singular imperative, both exist (cf. Oppermann-Marsaux 2007). First results of a corpus research suggest that after a period of parallel use, the singular imperative form is the one usually used to create the merged particle around the 16th century, yet without being restricted in number and thus taking over the function of both formerly inflected forms.

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Loss of inflection in the diachrony of French nouns

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This case study contributes a diachronic perspective on the development of uninflectedness and its interaction with other non-canonical phenomena.

Modern French nouns have a CONTENT PARADIGM (inventory of morphosyntactic feature sets required by syntax, Stump 2016) with 2 cells, corresponding to the values 'singular'/'plural' of the single feature NUMBER; this contrast is discernable via agreement patterns (1). Some nouns, e.g. *journal* 'newspaper', have two distinct forms in the REALISED PARADIGM (array of inflectional wordforms, Stump 2016). However, nouns of the majority inflectional class, e.g. *livre* 'book', display SYNCRETISM for number; as the realised paradigm thus has only a single form, such nouns may also be considered UNINFLECTABLE in the sense of Spencer (2020).

(1) a. ***Ce*** *livre/**journal*** ***est*** *intéressant*.
sə livʁ/ʒuʁnal ɛ ɛ̃teʁesɑ̃
this.M.SG book.SG/newspaper.SG is interesting.M.SG

b. ***Ces****livres/**journaux*** ***sont*** *intéressants*.
se livʁ/ʒuʁno sɔ̃ ɛ̃teʁesɑ̃
these.M.PL book.PL/newspaper.PL are interesting.M.PL

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These patterns result from progressive LOSS OF INFLECTION (Baerman & Sims-Williams 2021). Mediaeval French nouns had a content paradigm of four cells, with two values each for the features NUMBER and CASE (Schøsler 1984, 2013); their Latin etyma had a content paradigm of twelve cells, with two values of NUMBER and six values of CASE. Loss occurs via a complex series of incremental changes, correlated with inflectional class, phonological shape and gender; the loss of case contrasts involves regular sound change, analogy and syntactic change, while the loss of number contrasts is principally due to sound change. Contrast in number is consistently retained longer than contrast in case. It is also noteworthy that, while the overall trend is towards reduction, change is not fast-paced: lexical items with and without given contrasts coexist over several centuries.

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Uninflectedness as a factor in agreement loss

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Among the (weakly) inflecting-fusional Romance languages, some have gone a long way towards generalizing an isolating word structure, making uninflectedness the rule rather than the exception, at least in some areas of grammar. The most widely known case is French nominal morphology, but a large subset of the Italo-Romance varieties – both north and south of Tuscany, whose dialects provided the basis for the standard language – parallels French in having reduced distinctions in inflection in general, in such a way that agreement has come to be signalled much less systematically than it used to be in Latin and still is in standard Italian.

In the present paper, elaborating on previous work (see e.g. Loporcaro 2000a-b; Loporcaro & Paciaroni 2021), I show in which ways uninflectedness makes its way into these Romance varieties and in which ways it comes to variously interact with agreement. The main focus will be on verb agreement with the direct object, whose vehicle is a participle. In this area of grammar, most Romance languages display four-cell paradigms which may show syncretisms (along patterns classified in Loporcaro 2011) or uninflectability, usually as a product of regular sound change (the case mentioned above). Spencer (2020: 143) stretches this notion a little bit, to cover also cases in which just one feature among those otherwise expressed cumulatively in the inflection of words from a given part of speech (its "inflectional signature"), fails to be expressed. Another way in which the notion can be extended is to cover asymmetrical marking of distinct features in multiple exponence: in Italo-Romance dialects, thus, one can observe uninflecting roots vs. inflecting endings in one and the same participle. I will explore the consequences for agreement.

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Uninflectedness in Italian nouns and adjectives

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We address the development of uninflectedness over time in Italian nouns and adjectives, contributing to a typology of factors that allow us to predict whether an item is uninflectable (see Fedden 2019 for a similar approach).

D'Achille & Thornton (2003) have shown that uninflectedness in Italian nouns has increased in the course of time (Table 1):

	13th century	end of 20th century
tokens	2.4%	8.6%
lexemes	2.7%	9.5%

Table 1 – Percentage of uninflected noun tokens and lexemes in a small corpus of 13th and late 20th century Italian

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Even the factors that correlate with a noun's uninflectability increase and complexify over time: while in the 13th century only nouns ending in a stressed vowel are uninflected, later other classes of nouns become (entirely or partially) uninflectable: nouns ending in unstressed *-e*, in *-i*, in a consonant, and finally masculine nouns in *-a* and feminine nouns in *-o*, where a noun's gender plays a role in determining uninflectability. These nouns are understood to have developed uninflectability because they contrast with the most system-adequate classes of inflectable nouns in Italian, masculine nouns in *-o* and feminine nouns in *-a*. D'Achille 2005 has further shown that even within these prototypically inflecting classes of nouns some items are now becoming uninflected.

The behaviour of uninflectable Italian adjectives in diachrony has not been investigated. The presentation will fill this gap, by investigating adjectives with the same method used by D'Achille & Thornton 2003. Adjectives, having a four-cell paradigm, have a potential for partial uninflectedness within a single paradigm. Preliminary results seem to point to a smaller rate of uninflectedness in Italian adjectives wrt. nouns; this possibly reflects a more pronounced necessity of having overt exponents of contextual inflectional feature values vs. inherent ones.

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Diachronic paths to uninflectedness in South Slavonic

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We argue that ongoing loss of case in Serbian and Bulgarian dialects has caused the system to split into competing co-grammars, one where nouns inflect and one where they do not. This split between 'forerunners' (without inflection), and 'underachievers' (with inflection), results in partial rules of different nature. Three kinds of split are found, depending on the dialect (illustrated from Bulgarian). Firstly, there is a split between morphological classes: while some retain case distinctions (Class II), others are uninflected:

1.	Class II 'mother'	Class I 'doctor'	Class III 'salt'	Class IV 'village'
NOM	*majk-a*	*lekar*	*sol*	*selo*
ACC	*majk-u*	*lekar*	*sol*	*selo*

Secondly, classes that retain inflection are nevertheless affected by constructional uninflectedness, as Class II nouns which are uninflected in partitive constructions:

2 (a). Subject			2 (b). Prepositionally governed			2 (c). Partitive	
vod-a	*teče*	vs.	*čaša*	s	*vod-u*	*čaša*	*vod-a*
water-NOM	flows		cup	with	water-ACC	cup	water-NOM
'Water flows.'			'A cup with water.'			'A cup of water.'	

Thirdly, an otherwise inflecting morphological class may split on a semantic basis such as human (3a) vs. non-human (3b):

3 a.	**Stojan**	e	star	vs.	*minavame*	*prez*	***Stojan-a***
	Stojan.NOM	is	old		we.pass	by	Stojan-ACC
	'Stojan is old'				'We pass by Stojan.'		
3 b.	**Berlin**	e	xubav	vs.	*minavame*	*prez*	***Berlin***
	Berlin.NOM	is	nice		we.pass	by	Berlin.NOM
	'Berlin is nice.'				'We pass by Berlin.'		

Asymmetry in morphological change leads to the rise of partial synchronic rules: morphological as in (1), syntactic as in (2), or semantic as in (3). These persist over time, and change when a historical process moves to a new phase (for example, if uninflectedness spreads to a group within an inflected morphological class, e. g. to inanimates, splitting this class on a semantic basis). By examining these rules in contemporary dialects, and by arranging them chronologically, we can uncover the fine-grained details of this historical process.

The diachronic stability of uninflectedness in Berber

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Most varieties within Berber, a language family indigenous to northern Africa within the Afroasiatic phylum, have a robust system where nouns are inflected for "state", usually with two choices: the citation form ("free state"), and a marked form (traditionally misnamed the "construct state") whose precise distribution varies from language to language, sometimes interacting with information structure, but used primarily for postverbal nominatives and objects of prepositions. Depending on the language, this has variously been analysed as a marked-nominative case system (König 2008) or as a typologically unique phenomenon (Mettouchi & Frajzyngier 2013). In all known Berber varieties with "state" inflection, however, it applies only to nouns with a gender-marked prefix, which a substantial minority of nouns do not have; in some cases, even nouns with such a prefix are uninflected for originally phonological reasons (Prasse 1974). Many (not all) nouns borrowed from Arabic or Romance are thus uninflected for state (Kossmann 2013); but so are a number of inherited terms, some of which – like basic kinship terms – are unambiguously reconstructible as such for proto-Berber. There are plausible instances of the extension of state marking to previously uninflected nouns (Brugnatelli 1997), but in no language has this been generalised across the board to make all nouns inflected. Comparative Berber data thus makes it possible to show that selective uninflectedness can be diachronically stable over a period of some two millennia.

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Kambaata aspect marking: On an unusual but systematic case of syncretism

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Kambaata is a Cushitic language of Ethiopia. It is suffixing and agglutinating-fusional with many portmanteau morphemes and morphological stress. In the verbal system, a primary morphological distinction is made between main and subordinate clause verbs. Fully finite indicative main verb forms are marked for four aspectual categories – imperfective, perfective, perfect and progressive – and 7 different persons/genders/numbers of the subject: 1sg, 2sg, 3m, 3f/3pl, 3hon, 1pl, 2pl/2hon. Overall, Kambaata's verb inflection is very regular, and the forms of the many paradigms are all predictable if morphophonological rules are considered. One could go as far as to say that the language has no irregular verbs. This does, of course, not mean that Kambaata comes close to the ideal of a language with canonical inflection. Syncretism is widespread (e.g. in negative and subordinate paradigms) and targets different categories (aspect, person/number/gender). This paper concentrates on one particular case of syncretism: in a phonologically definable subclass of verbal lexemes, the perfective/perfect distinction is systematically neutralized in paradigm cells where one would least expect (but most need) it, namely in the cells of 1sg and 3m main verb forms (1), whereas the distinction is made everywhere else, e.g. 3f in (2).

(1) *barg-ée'u* 1. 'he has added' = 2. 'he added'

(2) *barg-ítee'u* 'she has added' vs. *barg-itóo'u* 'she added'

Interestingly, the perfect/perfective distinction becomes visible again in a morphosyntactic niche. When the verbs are relativized (for 1sg subjects) or object-marked and then relativized (for 3m subjects), perfect and perfective come to be distinguished prosodically, alone by their different stress patterns (3).

(3) *barg-**ée**-'e* '(which) he has added for me' vs. *barg-ee-**'é*** '(which) he added for me'

Closely related languages display no syncretism in their perfect/perfective paradigms, which raises the question how the Kambaata case could be explained diachronically.

Uninflected verbs: typological trends and a corpus-based comparison of two Nakh-Dagestanian languages

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This paper presents a typological survey of uninflectedness in verbs, part of a larger typology of differential argument indexing. In a diverse 528-language sample, 70% have verb-argument agreement (n=370). Of these, 45% (n=167) have a system in which agreement is realised differently or not at all under certain conditions.

However, these systems are of different types. Some correspond to sporadic agreement, i.e. agreement is restricted to a subset of verbs, which may be motivated by various factors (see Fedden 2019). Others are more like 'classic' differential case marking: only some arguments (e.g. animate, topical) and/or sentences (e.g. main clauses) trigger agreement (Witzlack-Makarevich & Seržant 2018, Iemmolo 2011). Still other systems combine both traits, i.e. are both lexically restricted and conditioned by factors other than the verb itself (see e.g. Walker et al. accepted).

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In this talk, we focus on the sporadic agreement/verbal uninflectedness type. In particular, we address the role of frequency in their stability (see Fedden 2019: 320). As shown for Tsez (Nakh-Dagestanian), agreeing verbs are much more frequent in a corpus of child-directed speech than non-agreeing verbs (Gagliardi 2012). We investigate the role of frequency in uninflectedness through a comparative analysis of two spoken-language corpora of Nakh-Dagestanian languages with sporadic agreement: Sanzhi Dargwa (Forker & Schiborr 2019) and Chechen (Molochieva & Walker to appear). Both corpora are annotated to allow the comparison of various semantic and pragmatic conditions. A pilot study for Chechen shows that token frequency is indeed the best predictor of agreement.

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Situating constructional non-inflectedness

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Spencer (2020) offers a helpful distinction between lexical and constructional non-inflectedness. Inspired by his outline of constructional non-inflectedness, which unites various phenomena not usually considered instances of the same phenomenon, I discuss the place of constructional non-inflectedness among other types of constructional constraints on inflectional behaviour. In particular, I suggest that constructional non-inflectedness is a subclass of the patterns shown in (1), in which a syntactic or morphological construction requires an inflecting word to be in a specific form, e.g. an infinitive, a participle or a stem.

(1)	[Mod VINF]	Ich will helfen ‘I want to help’ (German)
	[Aux VPTCP]	Er hat es vergessen ‘He forgot it’ (German)
	[Prt VINF/PTCP]!	Aufpassen/Aufgepasst! ‘Watch out!’(German)
	[Prt komen VINF/PTCP]	hij komt aanlopen/aangelopen ‘he comes walking’ (Dutch)
	[A ASTEM [VPTCP[NSTEM]]]	breedgeschouderd ‘broad-shouldered’ (Dutch)
	[aan de VSTEM]	Laten we aan de schrijf gaan. ‘Let’s start writing’ (Dutch)

Restrictions can be even tighter in constructional idioms, where an inflected form is specified for its phonological shape. Such cases are rarely discussed, an example is (2) (Booij 2005). The plural allomorph in this construction is always *-en*, even in numerals that normally form the plural in *-s*, such as *zeven* ‘seven’.

(2) [*met z’n* Num-*en*] *met z’n zevenen* ‘the seven of us’ (Dutch)

At the extreme, we see idiomatic constructions with fully fixed forms, as in (3). Forms such as *kith* nor *gebauchpinselt* do not occur outside this construction and hence do not appear in any other inflected form.

(3) *kith*SG *and kin* (English)
*sich gebauchpinselt*PTCP *fühlen* ‘to feel flattered’ (German)

By showing that constructional non-inflectedness can be situated among other types of construction-specific morphology I hope to contribute to a better understanding of the phenomenon.

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The uninflecting word class *rentaishi* in Modern Japanese

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In this paper, I focus on the role of the language-specific and in Western linguistics mostly neglected Japanese word class *rentaishi*, literally 'noun-modifying words', which entered the language as the Japanese equivalents to adjectives in Western fusional languages, and highlight their language-specific and typological relevance for the debate on uninflectedness.

Japanese has a rich inflectional morphology for verbal categories. Grammatical suffixes such as tense, aspect or modality are added to verbs and the two adjective groups and cause stem alternations. Compare: *no-mu* drink-NONPAST 'I drink', *nomi-tai* drink-VOL 'I want to drink', *nome-ba* drink-if 'if I drank'.

Contra this, *rentaishi* can be described as a, not universally accepted, word class through the criteria *restriction to attributive position, the inability to inflect and morphological diversity* (compare: *a-ru* 'a certain'; *rei-no* 'mere'), different to the nowadays mostly morphologically based major word classes (Nitta et al. 2000).

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I will show that, historically, the introduction of this word class at the beginning of the 20th century, is connected to the awareness of Japanese linguists that Japanese adjectives can inflect for tense and appear predicatively, while adjectives in (fusional) Western languages need a copula to do so and do not inflect independently, but in accordance with their head noun (Kim 2006). To fill the gap of dependent attributive modifiers unable to express predicative categories independently, they introduced a dedicated word class to which they added all syntactically restricted and morphologically deficient lexemes.

As an outlook, I discuss whether this word class should be maintained in Japanese, or whether relevant lexemes should be incorporated as defective members of other word classes, those they morphologically belong to (Lehmann and Nishina 2015), or even the group of adjectives they were kept apart from in the first place, and put forth arguments for both sides.

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Uninflectedness in Amuzgan verbal inflection

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In this paper, I address the problem of "uninflectedness" from a systemic point of view, when a large part of the lexicon of a language with complex and rich inflection is suddenly insensitive to a given morphosyntactic feature.

The case is shown in the Amuzgan branch of the Oto-Manguean stock from Mexico. The data come the Amuzgo language from San Pedro Amuzgos in the state of Oaxaca (Feist et al. 2015). In this language, the verbal lexicon is split into two major classes, which are traditionally referred to as “active” and “inactive” (Stewart & Stewart 2000; Smith-Stark 2002). These labels are descriptively convenient, because many active verbs designate prototypical actions carried out by actor subjects, and many inactive verbs designate states or situations affecting subjects as undergoers, but there are also many cases where the lexical semantics of the verbs is not really helpful in determining class membership, so the phenomenon is best viewed as a case of inflection classes where there are certain semantic tendencies of class membership.

What is interesting for our purposes is that inactive verbs are completely insensitive to the person and number feature of the subject. This is especially surprising when compared to active verbs, where the realization of the person/number feature values of the subject is carried out by a very complex set of five different subsystems, all lexically conditioned, which involve: (i) changes in person/number affixes; (ii) tonal changes; (iii) stem changes with partial or total suppletion; (iv) stem changes displaying glottalization patterns; and (v) stem changes involving vowel harmonization. All these changes split the lexicon of active verbs into subsequent inflection classes, but within them we note that while all active verbs are distinguished from inactive verbs by the subsystem in (i), they can also be subdivided in the sensitivity they present to the changes from (ii) to (v). This opens the question of whether those verbs also show "uninflectedness" at a different level. The general question that Amuzgo proposes to the discussion is the following: given the existence of an inflectional operation that in principle can be applied to any lexeme under certain conditions affecting the form (i.e., that the phonological properties of the base are the right ones), why and how are there lexemes that pass through the inflectional screening without being subject to these operations when they are realized in similar morphosyntactic contexts.

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Arbeitsgruppe 9

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Workshop 9

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ARBEITSGRUPPE 9 | *WORKSHOP 9*

Raum | *Room*: S 11, Seminargebäude

Creativity in meaning

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Speakers aim to produce utterances that optimally convey their intended meanings. For this purpose, they normally resort to the conventionally shared inventory of ex-pressions and productively compose them into more complex expressions. However, in many circumstances ordinary productivity is not sufficient, causing speakers and listeners cooperatively to move beyond the resources of their mental dictionaries and compositional constraints by creating new ad hoc meanings and interpretations well beyond literal meaning.

Linguistic creativity augments conventional interpretation and expands meaning be-yond conventionally interpretative limits imposed by the linguistic system at basically all linguistic levels, be it intentionally or unconsciously. The range of relevant phe-nomena can be anchored on different levels and elements of an expression to frame and sharpen the meaning in a certain context as in metonymic shifts (the *hepatitis called*), indirect speech acts (*Hasn't the mail arrived by now?* intended as a request for someone to get the mail) or contextually occurring sortal shifts (*Suzie finished the cigarette* for finishing the painting of a cigarette, as discussed by Asher 2011).

The workshop aims at combining insights from linguistics and cognitive psychology into the above-mentioned phenomena as well as to other related fields such as meta-phors, idioms, word plays, open texture, and irony.

We invite submissions for presentations (20 minutes talk + 10 minutes discussion) of theoretical and/or empirical contributions investigating creative meaning enrich-ments in a wide range of linguistic phenomena with a focus on the following ques-tions:

- In how far does creative meaning emerge from (i) contextual influences, (ii) mechanisms of compositionality, or (iii) alterations of established elements of compositional meaning, such as lexical semantics?
- To what extent is creativity anchored in the language system and to what extent does it operate extra-systemically?
- What are the limits of creativity in interpretation?
- And when do highly particularized and contextually determined meaning alterations result in the preservation within the language system?

Normative pragmatics and the social world

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Language is an integral part of our social worlds, but at the same time it has served, and continues to serve, as our main tool for shaping those worlds. We use language to create and allocate social roles ("mother", "friend", "content manager") and to create and manage social institutions ("family", "webshop", "ethics committee"), all of which involve specific ways of using language, if only because roles and institutions tend to be named, so that they can be talked and written about.

Despite the fact that, arguably, institutions are fictional entities, we take them to be real, and not only that: we treat many of them as *agents*. It is generally accepted that business corporations, for example, have goals, rights, and duties that guide their actions, and that they interact with us and with other institutions: trade unions, courts of law, ministries, etc. And yet, the corporations we purportedly interact with have been made by us, and language plays a key role in their creation.

Thus language is instrumental in creating our social reality, seemingly *ex nihilo*. This is only possible, or so I argue, because both are inherently normative. We treat each other as having normative statuses (commitments, permissions, etc.), and the chief purpose of our linguistic exchanges is to manage our normative statuses. If I promise you to mow the lawn, I become committed to mowing the lawn; if I tell you I mowed the lawn, I become committed to the truth of proposition that I mowed the lawn; and so on. The main objective of my talk is to explain how such normative pragmatic practices could have bred such strange and diverse social creatures as families, football, and France.

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Stay safe! – A wish, advice, or an order? Pragmatic creativity in times of a pandemic.

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The present paper analyses the different meanings the expression *Stay Safe* has acquired on two types of public signs that have appeared across London businesses throughout the Covid-19 pandemic: closure signs and signs regulating behaviour, both of which abounded in creative language use. Rather than merely announcing the closure, closure signs redirected customers to online services, declared support with governmental measures and reinforced the businesses' relationship with customers (Ogiermann & Bella 2021). Signs regulating behaviour, on the other hand, rather than merely replicating governmental instructions, used creative formulations, constructing a certain image for the businesses, and developing personalised strategies of customer retention (Feyaerts & Heyvaert 2022).

Drawing on 350 closure signs and 500 directive signs, this paper documents the creative uses of the expression *Stay Safe* in the context of a pandemic and the pragmatic changes it has undergone over a relatively short period of time. On closure signs, the imperative *Stay Safe* took on the function of a farewell formula (Brown & Levinson 1987: 98) expressing a wish directed towards the addressee's safety and well-being, with its exact function depending on its position in the text, its co-text and exact form. When *Stay Safe* started appearing on signs implementing containment measures, the imperative regained its directive function, away from concern for the recipient to an expression directing customers towards certain forms of behaviour and thus concern for others.

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The study shows how creative meanings emerge in the context of a global health crisis, while also illustrating the complexity of the relationship between form and function, with the speech acts performed by *Stay Safe* and the strength of their illocutionary force depending on both context and co-text.

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Indirect speech acts, verum focus and conventionality

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The judgement that a particular use of a linguistic unit is creative presupposes that one is able to determine what a non-creative, conventional use would be. This also holds of grammatical units. Here, sentence types and focus marking in German are studied. In Searle's (1975) original analysis of cases like *Can you pass me the salt, please?* two speech acts are carried out at once, a question and a request, whereby the indirectly communicated request to get the salt passed is the primary illocution, and the literally expressed question about the addressee's ability to perform the requested task is the secondary illocution.

It is rarely discussed in the literature on indirect speech acts that this view of the matter implies that the sentence type of polar question is not conventionally associated with the illocution of a request, and that the illocution of asking a question is its core literal meaning. Otherwise, there would not be any indirectness here. Given that such cases look like the standard way of formulating a polite request, this background assumption appears not very justified. After all, the issue of creativity vs. conventionality is an empirical one and a standard way of doing something with words is an implausible candidate for a creative use. Things are different with indirect requests (here, to close the window) like *It's getting cold.*

I claim that only the latter, not the former case is creative use. The empirical argument in favour of this claim lies in the specific use of verum focus in such utterances in order to insist, which is felicitous in the former, but not in the latter case ("Now, CAN you pass me the salt, please?" vs. "It IS getting cold").

In order to account for this contrast, my proposal uses alternative semantics for verum focus. It also implies a reconsideration of the theory of verum focus. I will propose that the alternative set in cases of insisting with verum focus contains alternative perlocutions rather than denotations. Such cases thus instantiate a third major type of using focus, besides expression and denotation focus (Krifka 2006).

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Implicit discourse structure and meaning in indirect replies to questions in political interviews

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There is a long tradition of conversational analyses of political interviews with the goal to characterize their nature and how they differ from other forms of dia-logue. Politicians are frequently accused by the public of being disingenuous and evasive, and – indeed – not committing to a specific position can be a creative and tactical move in a fast-changing political environment, it can mask a lack of knowledge and serve as self-protection. Complex typologies of politicians' failures to answer questions have been suggested, ranging from complete disre-gard, via refusals, counter-attacks, attempts to undermine the question's validity, incomplete answers, and, finally, replies that take up some keyword of the ques-tion in order to give the conversation a different direction. In this talk, I will ap-proach the issue from the perspective of formal pragmatics and the theory of *questions under discussion*. First, whether a reply constitutes a direct answer – i.e. whether there is congruence between the question and the reply – can easily be checked using matching alternative sets. Congruent answers can either be complete or partial. A question like *Who will be your party's candidate?* can be fully answered by naming one person, whereas the question *What are your plans for the coming year?* in most situations cannot be answered with a single asser-tion, but may require a list of answers and some amount of elaboration. If a reply is not strictly congruent, it might still represent a partial answer. E.g., a reply to the overt question *Q1* in (1) is partly answered by the *sub-congruent* reply *A1.1*, or the *non-congruent A1.2*, which at least seems to implicate part of the requested information, while *A1.3* is a coherent *non-answer*, used to steer the attention away from *Q1*.

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(1) Q1: How much will ordinary people save from the tax cuts?
> Q1.1: *{How much will a middle class family save from the tax cuts?}*
> > A1.1: A middle class family will save up to 1,000 Euros per year.
> Q1.2: *{Who is our reform program aimed at?}*
> > A1.2: Our reform program is aimed at all hard-working citizens.
> Q1.3: *{What about tax cuts?}*
> > A1.3: Tax cuts are important for the future of our economy.

I explore how QUD theory can help bring more transparency into real-life interviews, by highlighting the discrepancy between overt implicit questions and, in the case of multi-utterance replies, whether the actual answer is hidden under a complex discourse structure.

Creative *chengyu*: How semantic compositionality and structural productivity facilitate idiom wordplay in Chinese

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When Chinese snowboarder Su Yiming won gold at the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics, Chinese news headlines used a homophone pun of a well-known *chengyu* 成语 ('Chinese idiom') to creatively express how the Olympian had 'amazed the world with a single brilliant feat'. Yet wordplay in China is not always so playful. In the face of a sophisticated censorship apparatus, linguistic creativity is also essential for online expression.

Chinese online wordplay is characterised by its homophone substitutions, colloquialisms, loanwords and archaic Chinese characters (Wei & Lee, 2021). While homophone wordplay has been studied extensively, creativity with *chengyu* has received little attention. *Chengyu* are four-character expressions that behave as one phrasal construction. Chinese readers have implicit knowledge of common *chengyu* structures such as '—N_1—N_2'. Knowledge of *chengyu* structures not only helps people infer the meaning of unfamiliar expressions but also facilitates the creation of new *chengyu* (Lu et al., 2021). *Chengyu* therefore present a fascinating case for exploring how meaning can be creatively enriched within and by a language system.

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In this presentation I explore how creative *chengyu* meanings emerge from contextual influences, mechanisms of compositionality, and alterations of established elements of compositional meaning. I analyse a selection of novel *chengyu* collected from online sources and show how each *chengyu*'s intended meaning can be inferred by integrating linguistic, cultural and contextual knowledge. Based on this analysis, I argue that *chengyu* creativity exploits the semantically compositional and structurally productive nature of the Chinese writing system to generate new expressions which are nevertheless recognisable as '*chengyu*'. My presentation concludes by drawing attention to the possibilities of meaning creativity beyond alphabetic limits.

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The concessive reading of scalar particles: a presupposition-weakening approach

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Scalar particles (e.g., English *still* ; Mandarin *hai*) are known as polysemous. Beck (2020) proposes a unified analysis for various readings of scalar particles, where all readings are boiled down to a core meaning. This paper argues that the concessive reading is not basic but derived, and is conditioned by the appearance of verum focus. The evidence includes (i) concessive scalar particles are not available crosslinguistically and (ii) concessive scalar particles need to co-occur with a verum focus marker shi in Mandarin as in (1).

(1) Mali-de yisheng rang ta xiuxi, dan ta **hai**-*(shi) qu pao le malasong
Mary's doctor ask her rest, but she still-SHI go run ASP marathon
'Mary's doctor asked her to rest, but she still ran the marathon.'

I propose the concessive reading is presuppositionally weaker than the reaffirmative reading as in (2). The reaffirmative *still/hai*, defined in (3) (adapted from Beck (2020)), presupposes the prejacent q is in the Common Ground (CG) at c^*. The concessive *still/hai*, defined in (4), is presuppositionally weaker than (3) as it presupposes the polar question concerning q at c^* (q is not in CG yet; denotations from Farkas and Bruce (2010)).

(2) **Reaffirmative reading:** Although you don't like me, I am still your mom.
(3) $[\![still_R/hai_R]\!] = \lambda q_{\langle s,t\rangle}\lambda w : \exists c^*.c^* \propto c_t \wedge q \in CG_{c^*}.q(w)$
(4) $[\![still_C/hai_C]\!] = \lambda q_{\langle s,t\rangle}\lambda w : \exists c^*.c^* \propto c_t \wedge \overline{\langle S[I]; \{q, \neg q\}\rangle} \in Table_{c^*}.q(w)$
(5) $[\![\text{VERUM}]\!]^{u,c}(q) = \checkmark$, if the speaker c_S wants to prevent that QUD(c) is downdated with $\neg q$.

The concessive reading is derived from the reaffirmative reading only when verum focus appears, which could be formally implemented by a **weakening operation** triggered only when presupposition failures happen. The felicity condition of the VERUM operator (5; Gutzmann et al. 2020) entails ?q is the QUD. When an VERUM operator appears with the reaffirmative *still*, a semantic conflict arises because q being in the CG at c^* and ?q being the QUD at c^* cannot be true simultaneously. A creative weakening operation as a salvage operation applies to the presupposition of reaffirmative *still/hai*, deriving (4). This weakening story naturally explains why concessive scalar particles are derived and co-occur with verum-focus markers.

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Creative meaning in interaction

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In naturally occurring interaction, interlocutors conceptualise various kinds of meanings that are not simply 'retrieved from the lexicon'. Speakers can signal such non-conventionalised meanings in different ways: (i) by attributing them to an appropriately contextualised established expression, (ii) by vaguely approximating them with an established expression, (iii) by indexing them with a novel expression specifically designed for this purpose, and (iv) by providing the addressee with mere cues to the relevant meaning without directly labelling it at all.

In (i), creative meanings are deployed as local meanings of an established linguistic unit. Local meanings are tailored to current interactive needs by integrating properties of the present context and cancelling out other, currently irrelevant facets of the item's conventional meaning potential (Norén & Linell 2007). In (ii), an established expression with its conventional semantics is presented as a mere approximation of intended meaning, as signalled by various kinds of mitigation devices (Schneider 2010). In (iii), speakers coin a creative ad hoc-expression that is specifically designed to signal an ephemeral, creatively constructed meaning (Helmer 2022). Finally, in (iv) speakers neither use a more or less fitting conventional expression nor a dedicated ad hoc-formation to categorise a given target, but resort to more indirect strategies of indicating intended meaning (as in e.g. exemplification as a cue to higher-level ad hoc categories, Mauri 2017).

Speakers standardly assume that their intended meanings are recoverable on the basis of shared linguistic knowledge and different kinds of non-linguistic common ground. In case they are mistaken, the relevant meaning must be negotiated with their addressee(s). For this, speakers can resort to a range of communicative practices that profile, explicate, illustrate or enact the intended local meaning of an expression and build it up incrementally (Deppermann 2020).

Using authentic conversation data from the reference corpus of spoken German, FOLK, the talk gives an overview of these different manifestations of creative meaning and how they are constituted in situated interaction.

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Figurative verb polysemy is driven differentially by grammar and conceptual content: Evidence from cross-linguistic data

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Figurative polysemy, in which a word's original meaning is extended into domains for which it did not originally apply, is a pervasive property of the creativity of human language. We argue, using cross-linguistic (English/Spanish) data, that we can explain similarities and differences in patterns of figurative verb polysemy in the two languages by distinguishing whether the polysemy is anchored in grammar (e.g. the event-structure of the verb) or in conceptual (or "root") content. We begin with the case study of English *sweep* and Spanish *barrer*. Though listed as equivalents in the IDS database (Key & Comrie 2015), *sweep* is an activity verb (Levin & Rappaport Hovav 1991), while *barrer* describes a complex telic event (Auza & Maldonado 2005). As conceptual counterparts, they share various patterns of figurative extension (e.g., describing overwhelming victory or severe weather); we show that the differences in event structure also correlate with subtle differences in figurative senses.

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A contrasting case study is provided by *tear* and *rasgar*, which share event structure but differ in fine details of conceptual content. Both verbs denote comparable changes of state resulting in some loss of integrity via separation; however, they diverge significantly in their semantic restrictions on the affected object. *Rasgar* is restricted to destruction of unsubstantial materials, excluding, e.g. thick substances (??*rasgar pan* 'tear bread'). *Tear* is not so restricted, and (perhaps relatedly) further implies that the separation involves force in opposing directions. These differences are clearly traceable in figurative meanings: While both verbs can describe figurative separation or destruction, only *tear* allows figurative uses exploiting force in opposing directions, e.g. to describe contrary feelings.

A full understanding of cross-linguistic variation in creative language use, such as figurative verbal polysemy, entails understanding how grammatically-encoded content interacts with content not specifically linked to grammar. The success of our account in shedding new light on figurative polysemy thus highlights the importance of treating the two types of semantic content as distinct, if related.

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Creativity in Nominal Mass-Count Coercions

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The categories of count and mass nouns are often defined morphosyntactically and in binary opposition to one another. Yet, many nouns in English can occur as both count and mass, sometimes termed 'dual-life.' These nouns display a variety of meaning shifts, or 'coercions' between their countable and uncountable forms. We present an empirical study of coercion, including several types of coercions that have not been previously observed. The study also recognizes that there are clearly two classes of coercion: one more conventionalized, such packaging uses, and one more creative in which novel interpretations arise in due to novel combinations of lexical semantics, syntactic construction and discourse context. Some of these creative uses include individuation of degrees or percentages, (1), or counting of instances or events, (2).

(1) Barley was germinated in soils of two *moistures* (40 and 50 per cent).
(2) Thirty-two *abolitions* against the death penalty took place in Europe

To better understand the distribution and kinds of shifts found in English, we created a dataset containing around 950 noun-sense pairs, taken from work by Kiss et al. 2016 and Grimm et al. 2021, and examples for each attested type of mass-to-count coercion. We first classify the syntactic triggers into four different contexts where a mass or dual-life noun was countable: a noun's being possessed by multiple entities, a noun's being in some sort of relational construction with multiple other events or objects, a noun in degree or percent measures, or simply being pluralized. Second, the meaning (or ontological) shifts fall into four general categories: type (often discussed as UNIVERSAL SORTER), ad hoc portioning (including UNIVERSAL PACKAGER), degree, and a 'natural' shift which occurs when speaking about individual atoms or particles of a natural kind.

Previous proposals for mass-count meaning shifts have discussed a number of these phenomena (Bunt 1985, Zamparelli 2020) but analyze them as a result of functions such as the UNIVERSAL SORTER and UNIVERSAL PACKAGER, which are presented as total functions, mapping denotations from one category to the other. In contrast, our study indicates that mass-to-count coercions are often more flexible and creative endeavors, involving a wider range of semantic domains; the speaker-hearer calculus for successfully uttering a creative mass-to-count coercion relies on both syntactic elements (and the compositional semantics thereof) and broader discourse context, while being heavily conditioned on lexical semantics.

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Entrenchment and productivity predicting potential for creativity: a corpus-based approach on creative adjective intensifiers

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Linguistic creativity is defined by deviations from norms (Sampson 2016; Goldberg 2019), which I assume to be determined by entrenchment (Hilpert & Diessel 2017) and conventionalisation (Schmid 2020). My corpus-based approach to linguistic creativity assumes no binary distinction between norm-deviating and norm-abiding expressions but proposes a scale ranging from the least creative uses that show a high degrees of entrenchment and productivity, to highly creative uses, which are not entrenched and rely less on productivity. The majority of creative expressions fall somewhere along this scale.

I approximate degree of creativity with entrenchment and productivity (Barðdal 2008; Baayen 2009), relying on frequency and co-occurrences above chance level. The assumption is that creative expressions are characterised by lower frequencies, less attracted co-occurrences and rely less on productive patterns.

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The focus of this study lies on ADJ intensification in the enTenTen15 corpus. Creative ADJ intensifiers often make use of taboo expressions coerced into the ADV-slot, such as 'damn crazy', 'bad-ass crazy' or 'bat-shit crazy'. These patterns can be used more or less productively: the bat(-)shit-ADJ-construction is entrenched with 'crazy', but it can be extended to other adjectives as in 'batshit original'. Examples such as 'the crazy-ass idea' suggest that with increasing productivity, constructions like the bad(-)ass-construction give rise to new constructions. This study eventually aims for a systematic and more comprehensive rather than just exemplar-based overview of the creative potential of different adjective intensifiers.

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When children are more pragmatic than adults: Norwegian children's comprehension of precise and imprecise absolute adjectives

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Studies in developmental pragmatics have shown that children prefer to derive semantic (or 'literal') interpretations of phenomena such as metaphor, irony, hyperbole or scalar implicatures (Demorest et al, 1983; Noveck, 2001, i.a.). With age, they learn to interpret the intended non-literal meaning of such expressions. However, does this developmental tendency mean that children always go from first grasping the semantic meaning to later learning the intended (pragmatic) meaning of an utterance? The current work addresses this question by investigating the development of comprehending absolute gradable adjectives such as *straight*. These adjectives can have both a precise ("literal") (perfectly straight) and an imprecise ("non-literal") (straight enough) interpretation. Their precise interpretation is generally believed to be part of the adjective's semantic meaning, whereas the imprecise interpretation is seen as a pragmatic adjustment (see Kennedy, 2007, i.a.). We tested 100 native speakers of Norwegian ages 3-8, and 33 adults. Participants saw 12 critical items and 12 fillers on a tablet screen. In each trial, participants heard an instruction to select a picture. They saw three pictures including a distractor referent, a target referent (precise, imprecise or incorrect control picture) and a red X, signifying that neither of the two pictures was the correct referent (See Figure 1). The Experiment had CONDITION (three levels: precise, imprecise, control), AGE (continuous predictor measured in days) and their interaction as fixed effects. We fitted a mixed-effects, 'maximal' logistic regression model to the data. We found an interaction between CONDITION (precise vs. imprecise levels) and AGE (z-value= 2.4, $p<0.05$), suggesting that, with age, children were less likely to tolerate imprecise interpretations. Adults were significantly less likely to tolerate imprecision relative to the youngest age group (3-to 4-year-olds). Overall, our findings suggest that children behave more pragmatically than adults when understanding imprecision, and that only with age do they become less tolerant of imprecise interpretations of absolute adjectives.

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Linguistic and extralinguistic determinants in attitudes towards grammatical creativity/productivity

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According to Leech (1969: 24), speakers are creative when they make "original use of the established possibilities of the language". This definition relates closely to the concept of productivity – i.e., a construction's ability to be extended to license novel instantiations (Hoffmann 2018, see also Goldberg 2019). Current research into productivity is often corpus-based and focuses on construction-internal measures. However, little is known about which characteristics of the *language user* influence their verbal creativity, though recent studies in usage-based grammar show the significance of individual differences in linguistic knowledge. Consequently, we can expect variation in the extent to which language users will (i) extend constructions creatively, and (ii) accept creative extensions produced by other speakers. The present study applies a cognitive sociolinguistic approach in a first attempt to investigate which user-related variables affect language users' attitudes towards syntactic creativity/productivity and how these intertwine with linguistic determinants such as the ones mentioned above.

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More than 700 native speakers of Dutch participated in an online acceptability rating experiment in which they evaluated both conventional and unconventional/productive/creative instantiations of two selected Dutch argument structure patterns, namely the weg-pattern in (1) and the krijgen-passive in (2), on a 7-point Likert scale.

(1) Hij baande/zocht/toeterde/elleboogde zich een weg door de menigte.
'He made/searched/honked/elbowed his way through the crowd.'

(2) Els kreeg een kaartje aangeboden/opgeplakt/geleverd/toevertrouwd.
'Els was presented/stuck on/delivered/entrusted a card' (lit. 'E. got the card presented/…')

Our first results indicate that there is considerable individual variation in speakers' evaluation of the less conventional instantiations of these constructions. In our presentation, we will analyse this variation using mixed ordinal regression models, exploring the interplay of linguistic determinants on the one hand – such as token frequency, lemma frequency and semantic compatibility – and extralinguistic/user-related determinants on the other hand – such as age, level of education, gender, personality (measured by the BFI-2) and general intelligence.

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Exploring language use in reference games with concepts from computational creativity

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Research on computational creativity often operationalizes creativity as a search problem where an agent performs concept combination, exploration, or transformation in and upon a search space (Boden, 2004). Although computational creativity is an active research area, its concepts have mostly been applied to highly intentional, aesthetic forms of creativity in language and meaning. In contrast to this, we present thoughts on the computational modeling of creativity in spontaneous language use and dialogue. More specifically, we assume that the need for creativity arises when agents need to refer to objects in a shared visual environment, especially when they are difficult to describe and resorting to conventionalized strategies for verbalizing the referential meaning is not possible. Work on reference shows that interaction partners often only need a few words or utterances to unambiguously refer to objects while using a rich vocabulary and a variety of referring strategies. Throughout an interaction they readily develop novel referring strategies and expressions, adopt them from each other, further refine them (Brennan and Clark, 1996), and flexibly respond to changing local contexts (Ibarra and Tanenhaus, 2016). Our hypothesis is that the ability to come up with new but effective referential strategies in reference games can be seen as a creative process and expect that it is triggered, facilitated and intensified through interaction between dialogue agents. We present qualitative analyses of a dataset of dialogical reference games in a color grid domain (McDowell and Goodman, 2019), focusing on participants' reference strategies and how they change and evolve over the course of an interaction. We investigate the influence of referent features and reference context, interactive solutions to miscommunication, as well as jointly established reference strategies. We also explore – from a computational language generation perspective – how reference strategies found in the color grid domain can be categorized according to Boden's (2004) notions of search space exploration and transformation in computational creativity.

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Creativity in neologizing and the survival of the fittest

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By definition producing new linguistic units constitutes a creative act in a wider sense. However, not every neologism shows creativity in the narrower sense of originality and surprisingness. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the role of creativity in this sense in the fate of neologies. As is well known, the vast majority of neologies are but a flash in the pan, leaving in general at most one of them as survivor. This selection of a winner from a pool of competitors is of course reminiscent of natural selection in biology, as has been noted already by Max Müller (1870) and Charles Darwin (1871) in their exchange about the evolution of language. Both see an ongoing struggle for life at work less between languages than amongst the words and grammatical forms of each language.

Neologisms are a challenge for explanatory linguistic theories because trying to predict neologies seems to lead to a paradox: either creativity with its unpredictability plays no role in neologizing or efforts to explain it amount to predicting the unpredictable and must thus fail. Recently, Ralph Keyes has devoted a whole book to proving the unpredictability of word coinage (2021). Nevertheless, there are attempts at showing that the creation and dispersion of new words is not completely random (Metcalf 2002, Link 2021, Zaefferer 2021). Interestingly, Keyes himself proposes six factors that improve the odds of survival of a new word.

The seeming paradox disappears if predictability is understood as estimating the probability of different outcomes at three stages of a neologie's life. Predicting (a) the emergence of a new entity worth of compact coding is mostly up, e.g., to epidemiology and beyond the scope of linguistics. But predicting (b) the pool of possible labels for the new entity is a genuinely linguistic task, and so is predicting (c) the survivor of a competition based on the factors that contribute to its fitness.

The core of this study consists in comparing the four approaches by Keyes, Metcalf, Link, and Zaefferer regarding the quality of their predictions on a sample of pool - winner pairs from experimental and corpus data. It will be shown that alongside with other factors that contribute to the degree of fitness for survival of a neology a well-balanced degree of creativity seems to be vitally important.

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Vehicle-based inferences in metaphor interpretation: a CODA approach

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Psycholinguistic research demonstrates that words with concrete referents tend to be processed more quickly and with clearer mental representations than those with abstract referents (Solovyev 2020; Mkrtychian et al. 2019; Fliessbach et al. 2006; de Groot 1989). This phenomenon known as 'concreteness effects' has many interesting implications for metaphor comprehension research. However, it has been a subject of increasing nuance and scepticism in recent years (Reijnierse et a. 2019; Pollock 2018; Dunn 2015), despite abstraction being foundational to Analogical Structure Mapping Theory (Gentner 1983; Gentner and Toupin 1986; Falkenheiner et al. 1989) and its implementations into investigating metaphor processing. Taking a Cognitive Discourse Analysis approach (Tenbrink 2020) in dissecting metaphor interpretations, my aim is to explore the relationship between abstractness of Topics and Vehicles and the type and diversity of information which people construe from them out of context based on patterns observed by Goatly (1997). I present two studies, the first in which I asked 47 English-speaking participants to openly interpret contextless nominal copula metaphors while controlling for different degrees of Topic abstractness (low-order (ex. *school*), mid-order (ex. *town*), high-order (ex. *mind*)). Participants also rated how difficult the metaphors were to interpret using a Likert scale (1 easy – 5 difficult). Employing consistently concrete Vehicles (*ex. prison, beast, maze, rollercoaster)*, I was able to analyse how many distinct data-emergent attributes of the Vehicle were incorporated into participants' characterizations of the Topics. Results showed a weak correlation ($r(45) = .1304$, $p = .382$) between higher topic abstractness and greater multiplicity of Vehicle-originated attributes (threshold at 40% of participants having mentioned), however a moderately strong negative relationship ($r(45) = (-).4894$, $p = .000$) existed between lower interpretive difficulty ratings and higher multiplicity of Vehicle-originated attributes. Two possible interfering variables were lexicalization of certain metaphors (e.g. *rollercoaster*) as well as non-standardized criteria for abstractness in linguistic stimuli. Study 2 instead uses WordNorm concreteness ratings (Brysbaert et al. 2014) for selecting Topics and Vehicles. Like the first study, 75 participants were presented contextless nominal copular metaphors, this time controlling abstractness for Vehicles as well as measuring interpretive difficulty ratings. We carried out a predicate analysis of the linguistic data dividing predicates into either relational (2 or more arguments) or attributional (1 argument). Full results are in preparation. The discussion further explores whether abstractness is an informative measure in characterizing the structure and cognition of metaphor and how factors outside of analogy, like context simulation, metonymy, and surface similarity shapes interpretation in creative ways.

No champagne for sham friends: Semantic creativity through form–meaning re-pairing

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This paper examines a type of wordplay that involves splitting the form of a linguistic expression into provisory segments which are associated with meanings independent from the semantic content paired with the initial integral form (as in the popular quote *Champagne for my real friends, real pain for my sham friends*, reflected in the title). With the aim of describing and explaining the observed paronomastic phenomenon (which is related to the notions of metanalysis, false splitting or rebracketing, but more complex in terms of the dynamics of meaning construction), the paper provides a qualitative analysis of data from two languages, English and Serbian. The data comprise authentic usage examples manually collected from various spoken and written sources in the two languages (e.g. /E/ *Syntax?! Is it some kind of tax you have to pay for eating too much chocolate or drinking too much wine?*; /S/ *projekat velikog ujedinjenja u globalnu zajednicu ravnodušnih naroda – Ujedinjenu Stag-naciju* 'the project of great unification into the global community of indifferent peoples – United Stag-nation'). The analysis is situated in the theoretical framework of cognitive linguistics – specifically, the theories of conceptual blending (Fauconnier and Turner 2002) and construction grammar (Goldberg 2006). In parallel, it takes into account the current multidisciplinary research on the dynamics of wordplay (Giora et al. 2004; Zirker and Winter-Froemel, eds. 2015; Knospe, Onysko and Goth, eds. 2016) and highlights points of convergence between this area of study and cognitive linguistics.

The findings include a classification of patterns of paronomastic form–meaning re-pairing identified in the English and Serbian data, discussed with regard to the triggering form–meaning relatedness factors along the constructional continuum, in a cross-linguistic perspective. The theoretical considerations further include an interpretation of the phenomenon under analysis as a special case of conceptual blending (featuring both form and meaning as elements in blending networks), discussed with regard to the cognitive significance of the principle of compositionality and the principle of linguistic-conceptual innovation.

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Implicit Causality guides Coherence and Reference Production – Even more so in Creative Language

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In two production and perception experiments, we investigated how the discourse-semantic and pragmatic-biases observed for Implicit Causality (IC) biases might be influenced in a production task explicitly manipulating linguistic creativity:

(1) a. Mary fascinated/adored John ... / b. Mary fascinated/adored John because ...

IC is associated with several remarkably strong biases: After full stops (1a), participants tend to produce Explanations (Kehler et al. 2008, Solstad/Bott 2022). After *because* (1b), those explanations almost exclusively make reference to one of the arguments over the other (depending on verb class; Hartshorne/Snedeker 2013, Solstad/Bott 2022) and coreference is almost exclusively established with a personal pronoun (Bott/Solstad, t.a.). However, these biases may be overridden, the question being whether they are influenced by creative aspects of language use. In our production task, we had participants produce continuations to prompts as in (1) in two blocks. After first writing the "first continuation that comes to mind", we subsequently asked participants to provide creative continuations, that is, in a maximally original and effective/felicitous, way (Runco/Jaeger 2012). Furthermore, we asked a different group of participants to rate the elicited productions with respect to the perception of both originality and effectiveness. These ratings served as a check of the creativity manipulations in the production task and are also used for analyses of particularly creative vs. uncreative language.

Crucially, the results of the rating study revealed that creativity as manipulated via instruction is perceivable to comprehenders: In inferential statistical analyses, we found a highly significant difference in perceived originality between the creative and non-creative blocks in the production study.

The production experiment painted a mixed picture: While the coreference patterns usually observed in (1b) were completely unaltered by the creativity manipulation, we observed an increase in the proportion of explanations in (1a) and an increase in other forms than personal pronouns in creative as compared to "uncreative" continuations. In our presentation we will highlight further linguistic dimensions affected by linguistic creativity.

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Arbeitsgruppe 10

Workshop 10

AG10

ARBEITSGRUPPE 10 | *WORKSHOP 10*

Raum | *Room*: S 21, Seminargebäude

Geschlechterbewusste Sprache: Routinisierter Gebrauch und kreative Neuformen

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Geschlechtersensibler Sprachgebrauch und die Debatte darüber bewegen sich in einem Spannungsfeld von kreativen Neuformen als Alternative zum sogenannten generischen Masku-linum und dessen Routinisierung. Inspiriert von der Auftakttagung des DFG-Projekts „Gender-bezogene Praktiken bei Personenreferenzen: Diskurs, Grammatik, Kognition“ setzt sich die Sektion zum Ziel, dieses Spannungsfeld auszuleuchten und den Austausch zwischen Forschenden verschiedener Ausrichtungen der Genderlinguistik zu intensivieren. Von Interesse sind u. a. grammatische Ansätze zu Möglichkeiten und potenziellen Grenzen des kreativen Umgangs mit geschlechterbewusster Sprache, diskurs-, text-, korpus- oder soziolinguistische Fragestellungen, etwa zur Wahrnehmung tradierter und kreativer Formen, zum Umgang mit Varianz bei Personenreferenzen sowie psycholinguistische Untersuchungen. Offene Fragen sind dabei u. a. solche nach mentalen Repräsentationen von routinisierten wie kreativen Sprach-formen, möglichen interindividuellen Unterschieden im Sprachgebrauch oder dem Einfluss von Institutionen.

Zur Unterscheidung von Referenz und Bedeutung(en) bei Personenbezeichnungen

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Im Kontext der Debatte um geschlechtergerechte Sprache geht es nicht selten um die „richtige" Verwendung und die „richtige" Bedeutung bestimmter Personenbezeichnungen. Zur Bearbeitung der Problematik unter einem linguistischen Blickwinkel ist es sinnvoll, von semiologischen Grundfragen auszugehen und auch Konzepte wie Referenz, Bedeutung, konversationelle Implikatur in Anschlag zu bringen. Neben dem sogenannten generischen Maskulinum, dessen semantische Ambiguitäten weiterhin für Debatten sorgen, sind es Neographien mit diakritischen Zeichen, z.B. der Genderstern u.a., die die Fragen nach dem Spannungsverhältnis zwischen Bedeutung und Referenz deutlich machen. Auch die Frage, inwiefern die morphosyntaktische Einbindung lexikalischer Einheiten (z.B. der Wortstatus) eine Rolle bei der Bewertung ihrer Relevanz für geschlechtergerechteres Formulieren spielen sollte, ist diskussionswürdig. Der Vortrag widmet sich diesen drei Fragen unter Heranziehung unterschiedlicher Positionen (u.a. Becker 2009, Diewald 2018, Hornscheidt 2006). Gefragt wird insbesondere:

i. Was ist Bedeutung und was ist konversationelle Implikatur beim sogenannten generischen Maskulinum?

ii. Haben Diakritika wie der Genderstern einen Status als Morpheme, falls ja, was bedeuten sie, falls nein, was dann?

iii. Was genau ist „Appellation" im Kontrast zu Referenz und Bedeutung?

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Typisch Frau, typisch Mann? Die komplexe Nominalphrase als Transportmittel von Genderstereotypen

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Gegenstand der bisherigen genderlinguistischen Forschung sind in der Regel einfache Nominalphrasen (NP), anhand derer unter Rückgriff auf die morphologische Markierung von Geschlecht Fragen der Referentialität von Personenbezeichnungen (PB) behandelt werden. Ergebnisse einer quantitativen korpusbasierten Studie von Zeitungstexten aus dem Jahr 2019 zeigen, dass über den nominalen Kern hinausgehend ebenso kotextuelle Faktoren wie der Gebrauch attributiver Adjektive das Referenzpotenzial einer NP beeinflussen können und damit Auswirkungen auf die Geschlechtergerechtigkeit von Texten haben.

Häufige Kookkurrenzen wie *schöne Frau* und *mutiger Mann* deuten darauf hin, dass die intensionale Anreicherung der Grundbedeutung von männlichen und weiblichen PB durch attributive Adjektive nicht nur einem Gender Bias unterliegt, sondern auch sprachlicher Routinisierung folgt. Es wird die These vertreten, dass zum einen die komplexe NP in ihrer Gesamtheit als Transportmittel von Genderstereotypen fungiert, dieser Prozess jedoch zum anderen maßgeblich durch die referenzsemantischen Eigenschaften des attributiven Adjektivs gesteuert wird.

Im Laufe des Vortrages werden unter Anwendung eines referenzsemantischen Ansatzes (Bierwisch 1987; Rachidi 1989) die folgenden vier Annahmen, die sich aus Vorarbeiten ergeben haben, geprüft: (1) An der Evozierung von Genderstereotypen sind insbesondere attributive Adjektive mit den referenzsemantischen Merkmalen [+RESTRIKTIV, +ABSOLUT] beteiligt. (2) Diese Adjektive sind vornehmlich Qualitativa, klassifikatorische Adjektive treten selten auf. (3) Beide Adjektivklassen differieren hinsichtlich ihrer Konnotationsleistung, indem Qualitativa (*schön*) mit dem Merkmal [+SUBJEKTIV] stärkere Konnotationen evozieren als klassifikatorische Adjektive (*lebendig*; Kaiser 1979). (4) Weiblichen PB werden überwiegend verhaltens- und körperbezogene Adjektive zugeschrieben (*liebenswert*, *schön*), männlichen PB hingegen Eigenschaften, die auf individuelles Bestreben und Selbstwirksamkeit rekurrieren (*erfolgreich*, *legendär*).

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„In Deutschland wird es weniger diskutiert“: Spracheinstellungen über geschlechtergerechte Sprache aus der Sicht von L2-Sprecher*innen des Deutschen

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In den letzten Jahren wurden sowohl in Deutschland als auch in Frankreich Debatten über geschlechtergerechte Sprache intensiv geführt. Während psycholinguistische und soziolinguistische Studien untersucht haben, wie sich Sprecher*innen gegenüber geschlechtergerechten Sprachpraktiken positionieren (Diewald 2018) und welche Auswirkungen geschlechtergerechte Sprache auf mentale Repräsentationen hat (Linke & Bubenhofer 2012), sind die Auswirkungen mehrsprachiger Praktiken auf diese Frage weitgehend unerforscht geblieben (siehe aber Pavlenko 2001).

Die vorliegende Arbeit ist eine qualitative Untersuchung der Spracheinstellungen von L2-Sprecher*innen des Deutschen auf der Grundlage von fünfundzwanzig Interviews mit Französischsprachigen, die Deutsch im Erwachsenenalter erlernt haben. Die Datenanalyse zeigt, dass sich die Interviewten an einem unterschiedlichen Verständnis von Standard orientieren. Weiterhin wird gezeigt, dass sprachimmanente Argumente, die sich auf die Sprache als System beziehen, in der L2 (Deutsch) häufiger sind. Außerdem wird die Verwendung geschlechtergerechter Sprache zwar in allen Fällen befürwortet, im Französischen aber als eine Form des politischen Aktivismus in Sprachfragen angesehen.

Zusammenfassend lässt sich sagen, dass der Beitrag neue Forschungsfragen und -ergebnisse an der Schnitstelle von Sprachideologien, Sprachkontakt und Gender präsentiert, indem er sprachübergreifende Einflüsse berücksichtigt und mehrsprachige Sprecher*innen und ihre unterschiedlichen Einstellungen über geschlechtergerechte Sprache in den vielen Sprachen, die sie bewohnen, vollständig integriert.

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Ist inklusiver, das mag ich. – Auswirkungen von Geschlecht und Einstellungen zu geschlechtergerechter Sprache auf ihre Nutzung

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Geschlechtergerechte Sprache ist gerade in den letzten Jahren wieder ein öffentlich stark diskutiertes Thema. Gründe für dieses erneute Interesse sind vielfältig; ein Beispiel ist das *Gesetz zur Änderung der in das Geburtenregister einzutragenden Angaben* (2018), das neben den beiden binären Geschlechtern nun auch die sogenannte „dritte Option" rechtlich anerkennt. Auch wissenschaftlich wird das Thema inzwischen in allen Bereichen erforscht (z. B. Rechtswissenschaften: Lembke 2021; Psychologie: Körner et al. 2022).

Trotzdem besteht weiterhin die Frage, wie sich diese Einstellungen deutscher Muttersprachler*innen auf den tatsächlichen Sprachgebrauch auswirken. Um dies herauszufinden wurden Teilnehmer*innen zweier Altersgruppen (18-25 und 50+, n~125 pro Gruppe) zunächst mit der Aufgabe konfrontiert, einfache Sätze mit geschlechtsneutralem Ausgangspunkt aus dem Englischen ins Deutsche zu übersetzen. Anschließend wurden die Teilnehmer*innen zu ihrer Einstellung zum geschlechtergerechten Sprachgebrauch befragt.

Für die Analyse wurden die Teilnehmer*innen in Geschlechtergruppen (m, w, d) und Altersgruppen eingeteilt, sowie nach ihren Einstellungen gegenüber der geschlechtergerechten Sprache gruppiert. So war es möglich zu vergleichen, welchen Gruppen geschlechtergerechte Sprache wichtiger ist und wie sich deren Einstellungen auf die Nutzung auswirkt. Ein weiterer Fokus lag auf der qualitativen Analyse der offenen Antworten zur Einstellung.

Es zeigte sich, dass die Einstellungen der Gruppen relativ ähnlich erscheinen, sich jedoch die Nutzung von geschlechtergerechten Formen zwischen einzelnen Gruppen unterscheidet. Weiterhin ist zu beobachten, dass ältere Menschen, die inklusive Sprache verwenden, eher neutrale oder binäre geschlechtsinklusive Formen bevorzugen, während jüngere Menschen vorrangig neuartige Formen mit geschlechtsinklusiven Zeichen verwenden, wie z. B. den Gender-Stern.

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„Hänge nie einen Pollock neben ein (-e/-en) Kahlo!“ Genus-Unsicherheiten bei Referenz auf Werke weiblicher Kunstschaffenden

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In einer unlängst an das Leibniz-Institut für Deutsche Sprache (IDS) gerichteten Sprachanfrage äußerte eine Bürgerin ihre Unsicherheit bezüglich der Verwendung des generischen Maskulinums bei der Referenz auf Gemälde namentlich bekannter Künstlerinnen. Es geht um Konstruktionen, in denen der Name des Kunstschaffenden (z.B. Pollock) in einem bestimmten Kontext metonymisch auf sein Werk in der Bedeutung (Pollock = „das Werk von Pollock“) übertragen wird. In einigen wenigen Zeitungsbelegen ist bei einer Referenz auf Werke von Künstlerinnen tatsächlich eine Genus-Sexus-Divergenz zu beobachten:

(1) *Hierzulande besitzt kein Museum [einen Kahlo], ihr Originalwerk war in Deutschland seit 13 Jahren nicht zu sehen.* („die Welt, 15.06.2006).

Um die Frage, wodurch in solchen Fällen Genusschwankungen bei weiblichen Künstlernamen motiviert sind (z.B. Analogie-Bildung; Genus-Sexus-Divergenz/Kongruenz; Objektklasse des Namensträgers; kommunikative Absicht, Folge öffentlicher Sprachkritik usw.), zu beantworten, wurde aufgrund mangelnder Korpusbelege ein experimenteller Zugang gewählt.

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Im Rahmen eines Pre-Tests mit dem Ziel, die Akzeptanz der Konstruktion zu überprüfen, wurden die Versuchsteilnehmenden aus Deutschland und Österreich angeleitet, eine Kahlo-Ausstellungsankündigung gegenzulesen und bei Bedarf Änderungen vorzunehmen. Der Text enthielt (1) als Target-Satz in einer von drei Genus-Varianten. Am wenigsten akzeptiert wurde die Neutrum-Variante (*ein Kahlo*), bei der in der Regel kreative Umschreibungsvorschläge gemacht wurden (bspw. „Werke dieser einzigartigen Künstlerin“). Die Maskulinum-Variante (*einen Kahlo*) wurde in 57% der Fälle akzeptiert, ansonsten zu Femininum korrigiert. Bei der Femininum-Variante (*eine Kahlo*) wurden ca. 71% der Fälle akzeptiert, die übrigen wurden durch Umschreibungen ersetzt.

Auf dieser Basis – ergänzt durch begleitende Korpusuntersuchungen zu vergleichbaren Konstruktionen (männliche Künstlernamen; Referenz auf Werke anderer Kulturbereiche wie Romane) – wurde eine Reihe von Experimenten konzipiert. In unserem Beitrag präsentieren wir die Ergebnisse eines der Experimente zum Einfluss sprachlicher (Attribuierung; morphologische (In)transparenz des Eigennamens) und außersprachlicher Faktoren (Alter; Geschlecht) auf die Akzeptabilität der Konstruktion.

„Jede Romanfigur hat seine Geschichte“: Zur Akzeptanz genusinkongruenter Possessivpronomina bei epizönen Personenbezeichnungen

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Die im Deutschen inkongruente anaphorische Referenz mit dem Possessiv-pronomen *sein* auf feminine Nomina kann überraschend häufig dokumentiert werden („Qualität (fem.) hat seinen (mask./neutr.) Preis“, s. Fleischer 2022). Auf Grundlage von Korpusdaten, die diese nachweislich auftretende Verletzung grammatischer Genuskongruenz bei Inanimata untersuchten (ebd.), werden diese Belege nun in experimentellen Untersuchungen belebten geschlechterübergreifenden Feminina gegenübergestellt (etwa auf *-kraft*, z.B. *Lehrkraft*).

Geschlechterindifferente Personenbezeichnungen, die die sonst existente Dichotomie vieler Berufs-, Funktions-, Rollenbezeichnungen umgehen, sind insofern von großem genderlinguistischem Interesse, als die Referenz mit dem Genus übereinstimmen, aber auch das – potenziell stereotyp aufgeladene – Geschlecht der Referenzperson aufgegriffen werden kann (1). Referenzielles Geschlecht konkurriert insbesondere in den Fällen mit der Grammatik, in denen Formen einen hohen Grad an Gendertypikalität konträr zum Genusverweis aufweisen (1a vs. 1b).

(1)	Possessor		Possessivpronomen grammatisch/semantisch	Possessum
a.	*Die Sicherheitskraft*	*hat*	*ihren/seinen*	*neuen Job begonnen.*
b.	*Die Reinigungskraft*	*hat*	*ihren/seinen*	*neuen Job begonnen.*

Mittels einer Reaktionszeitstudie wird die Akzeptabilität variierender, grammatisch bzw. semantisch hergestellter Referenz erhoben. Als mögliche Einflussfaktoren werden neben Genus des Possessivums (fem. *ihr* / mask./neutr. *sein*) und Belebtheit (inanimat / human) auch die Distanz zwischen Possessor und Possessivum (s. Binanzer et al. 2022) manipuliert. Erwartet wird, dass *sein* primär (i) unterspezifiziert mit Inanimata, (ii) in größerer Distanz und (iii) in semantischer Konvergenz bei stereotyp eher *männlichen* Epikoina akzeptiert wird. Letzteres würde darauf hindeuten, dass bei Humanbezeichnungen referenzielle Geschlechterinformationen priorisiert für mentale Repräsentationen abgerufen werden, sodass sie Kongruenzrestriktionen überschreiben können und folglich gender-basierte, stereotypen-konvergente Pronominalisierung dominiert (Thurmair 2006).

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Zwischen Routine und Kreativität. Varianz bei der pronominalen Personenreferenz auf hybride Nomina

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Geschlecht findet in unterschiedlichen Aspekten von Sprache Berücksichtigung. Im Fokus steht dabei vor allem der Zusammenhang von Genus und Sexus. Neben dem prominenten Aspekt des Genderns spielt Geschlecht auch bei der Herstellung von Kongruenz eine Rolle, also auf der Ebene der Grammatik. Bei Menschenbezeichnungen besteht in der Regel eine Korrelation zwischen Genus und Sexus. Eine Ausnahme findet sich bei den hybriden Nomina, bei denen Genus und Sexus divergieren. Daraus kann schließlich eine Varianz bei der pronominalen Referenz resultieren (1).

(1) Ein$_{N}$ nettes$_{N}$ Mädchen$_{N}$ steht an der Ampel. Es$_{N}$ /Sie$_{F}$ isst ein Eis.

Für die pronominale Referenz auf Frauen (v.a. Mädchen und onymische Neutra) konnten bereits grammatische Bedingungen eruiert werden, die als routinisierter Gebrauch verstanden werden können. Darüber hinaus finden sich aber auch kreative Formen der Sprachverwendung, da die Varianz an vielen Stellen auch durch semantische und pragmatische Einflussfaktoren erklärt werden kann und damit zur Bedeutungskonstitution beiträgt. Im Vortrag wird nun die pronominale Referenz auf hybride bzw. sexusunspezifische Bezeichnungen (z.B. *Geisel*, *Model*) fokussiert, die auf Männer referieren. Es wird mithilfe von Korpusstudien auf der Grundlage journalistischer Texte der Frage nachgegangen, welche außergrammatischen Faktoren bei der Referenz auf Männer eine Rolle spielen und inwiefern sich diese von den Frauenbezeichnungen unterscheiden. Die Ergebnisse zeigen schließlich, dass sich die pronominale Referenz auf Frauen und Männer unterscheidet und dass ein Bewusstsein für Geschlecht auch abseits des Genderns besteht.

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Geschlechtsneutrale Pronomina? – Grammatische Innovationen und ihre Akzeptanz

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Pronomina spielen in der Diskussion um geschlechtergerechte Sprache meist eher eine untergeordnete Rolle. Häufig werden etwa Personal- und Relativpronomina aufgrund ihrer sichtbaren Genusmarkierung und der starken Genus-Sexus-Korrelation bei Personenreferenz dann hinzugezogen, wenn das Genus-Sexus-Problem bei Substantiven diskutiert wird (s. zuletzt Binanzer et al. 2022). Doch auch bei Pronomina selbst lassen sich unter diesem Aspekt einige interessante Beobachtungen anstellen. In diesem Vortrag sollen daher die bislang weniger behandelten Relativ- und Fragepronomina *wer* und *was* und Indefinitpronomina wie *jemand*, *niemand* und *man* im Blick liegen. Für diejenigen Pronomina, die nicht Personen bezeichnen, ist es unstrittig, dass sie neutrales Genus haben (*etwas*, *was*, *nichts*). Dagegen wird das Genus der Pronomina, die Personen bezeichnen (*wer*, *jemand*, *niemand*), in den Grammatiken unterschiedlich beschrieben (Pittner 1998). Die gelegentlich vertretene Auffassung, dass diese Pronomina sowohl maskulin als auch feminin sind, ist aber im Wesentlichen auf eine Verwechslung von Genus und dem Geschlecht der damit bezeichneten Personen zurückzuführen. Bislang werden diese Pronomen fast ausschließlich maskulin verwendet, wie an anaphorischen Pronomen sichtbar wird, mit denen auf *wer*, *jemand*, *niemand* und *man* Bezug genommen wird (s. Kotthoff/Nübling 2018:122ff.). Da (bis auf *frau*, dazu Storjohann 2004) ein feminines Pendant zu diesen Pronomina fehlt, stellt sich die Frage, ob anaphorische Bezüge auf diese Pronomina auch mit femininen Pronomina hergestellt werden können. Für *jemand* ist diese Möglichkeit bereits anhand von Korpora nachzuweisen und in der Duden-Grammatik (2016) erwähnt. In dem Vortrag werden die Ergebnisse einer Befragung von Sprecher:innen verschiedener Altersgruppen zur Akzeptanz von femininen anaphorischen Pronomina mit Bezug auf die genannten Pronomina vorgestellt. Dabei sollen auch die Faktoren ermittelt werden, welche die Akzeptanz von femininen Anaphern mit Bezug auf diese Pronomina beeinflussen.

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Neutrale Pronomen-Formen mit inklusiver Geschlechtsreferenz: Eine de-routinisierte Konstruktion – mit Zukunftspotential?

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Der vorliegende Vorschlag steht zunächst orthogonal zum AG-Thema, weil eine Konstruktion thematisiert werden soll, die im (Standard-)Deutschen des 20. und 21. Jahrhunderts weitgehend verschwunden ist, die aber während Jahrhunderten gut etabliert war: Im älteren Neuhochdeutschen konnten neutrale Indefinitpronomen mit individualisierendem Bezug auf Gruppen von Menschen unterschiedlichen Geschlechts verwendet werden (Beleg aus Hugo von Hoffmannsthal):

*(1) Die Kaiserin und der Kaiser bergen **jedes** sein Gesicht in den Händen*

Diese in der jüngsten Auflage der Duden-Grammatik (2016: 257) als „veraltend oder regional" bezeichnete Konstruktion ist in älteren Sprachstufen, aber auch in modernen Dialekten des Deutschen durchaus belegt (vgl. z.B. Fleischer & Schallert 2011: 119–120; Kotthoff & Nübling 2018: 122–125). Sie wurde in den Debatten um geschlechtergerechte Formulierungen bisher kaum diskutiert – dabei böte sie immerhin den Vorteil, dass durch die Vermeidung einer „generischen" maskulinen (oder femininen) Form ein bestimmtes Geschlecht impliziert oder präjudiziert wird.

AG10

Im Vortrag sollen anhand von digitalen Recherchen in literarischen Texten des 17.–19. Jahrhunderts zunächst die grammatischen Eigenschaften der Konstruktion skizziert sowie der Frage nachgegangen werden, wie das „evasive Neutrum" verbreitet war. Danach soll die Frage erörtert werden, warum diese Konstruktion aus dem Standarddeutschen verschwunden ist, und es soll diskutiert werden, ob und inwiefern diese Konstruktion für moderne geschlechter-inklusive Formulierungen nutzbar gemacht werden könnte. Wiewohl vielleicht manches für das „evasive Neutrum" spricht, kann der Konstruktion insofern eine gewisse Skepsis entgegengebracht werden, als neutrale Formen in anderen Kontexten derogativ verwendet werden (Nübling 2014). Dies ist in den untersuchten Verwendungen des 17.–19. Jahrhunderts zwar nicht der Fall ist, könnte jedoch im modernen Sprachgebrauch zu unerwünschten Assoziationen führen

Literatur: • Duden Grammatik (2016). *Duden: Die Grammatik*. Herausgegeben von Angelika Wöllstein und der Dudenredaktion. 9., vollständig überarbeitete und aktualisierte Auflage. Berlin: Dudenverlag. • Fleischer, Jürg & Schallert, Oliver (2011). *Historische Syntax des Deutschen: Eine Einführung*. Tübingen: Narr. • Kotthoff, Helga & Nübling, Damaris (2018). *Genderlinguistik: Eine Einführung in Sprache, Gespräch und Geschlecht*. Tübingen: Narr Francke Attempo. • Nübling, Damaris (2014). *Das Merkel* – Das Neutrum bei weiblichen Familiennamen als derogatives Genus? In: *Linguistik der Familiennamen*, hg. Friedhelm Debus, Rita Heuser & Damaris Nübling, 205–232. Hildesheim: Olms.

Das sog. generische Maskulinum – eine schon immer dagewesene sprachliche Routine?

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In der Debatte um geschlechtergerechte Sprache werden kreative Neuformen wie der Genderstern oder das Binnen-I stets dem sog. generischen Maskulinum (GM) als tradierte Form der Geschlechtsabstrahierung gegenübergestellt, die fest in der Grammatik des Deutschen verankert sei. Darin schwingt die implizite Annahme mit, dass es sich beim GM um ein Phänomen handelt, das der deutschen Sprache seit jeher innewohne und sich zwingend aus deren sprachinterner Logik ergebe.

Ob es das GM in der Geschichte des Deutschen tatsächlich schon immer gegeben hat, wurde bislang jedoch kaum empirisch untersucht (vgl. Doleschal 2002). In einem jüngst erschienenen Artikel kommen Trutkowski & Weiß (2022) zu dem Schluss, diese Frage abschließend beantwortet zu haben. Ihre Untersuchung ist jedoch auf wenige Lexeme begrenzt und ignoriert den größeren Kontext sowie die Metrik der Belegstellen, außerdem wird der Gebrauch femininer Personenbezeichnungen überhaupt nicht in den Blick genommen.

Im Vortrag soll ein anderer Zugang zur empirischen Untersuchung der Frage nach dem GM in der Sprachgeschichte vorgestellt und dessen erste Ergebnisse präsentiert werden. Als Datengrundlage dienen historische Stadtrechtsbücher aus dem Zeitraum 1230 – 1540. Dabei wird jeweils der gesamte Text qualitativ analysiert und es werden nicht nur (potenziell generische) Maskulina, sondern alle Personenbezeichnungen und Pronomina berücksichtigt, ebenso wie Textstellen, die das Thema Sexus explizit thematisieren, um so zu einem umfassenderen Bild über die Möglichkeiten und Praktiken der Sexusmarkierung in der Geschichte des Deutschen zu erhalten.

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Die Herausbildung neuer Routinen zur Adressierung von Personen am Beispiel der Weihnachts- und Neujahrsansprachen

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Weihnachts- und Neujahrsansprachen sind eine linguistische Betrachtung wert, weil sie bis ins letzte Detail durchdacht und ein fester mediendemokratischer Bestandteil unserer Gesellschaft sind (vgl. Meier-Vieracker 2021, Müller-Spitzer et al. 2022). Die Ansprachen finden jedes Jahr statt, der Anlass gleicht sich und sie sind von ähnlicher Länge. So bilden sie eine Datenbasis, die eine diachrone Analyse möglich macht. Im Kontext der aktuellen hitzigen Debatte um geschlechtergerechte Sprache ist es interessant nachzuvollziehen, ob Formen geschlechtergerechter Sprache in den Ansprachen zu finden sind und wenn ja, ob sich neue Routinen herausgebildet haben. Auch kann empirisch analysiert werden, wie häufig verschiedene Formen von Personenbezeichnungen sind (z.B. geschlechtsabstrahierende Personenbezeichnungen, generische Maskulina, Doppelformen, Referenzen auf konkrete Personen). Um diese Analysen durchführen zu können, haben wir ein Korpus aus Weihnachtsansprachen der Bundespräsidenten seit Richard von Weizsäcker (1984–2021, fehlende Jahre bislang: 2007-2009) sowie aus Neujahrsansprachen der Bundeskanzler*innen seit Helmut Kohl (1987–2022, fehlende Jahre bislang: 1988-1992) manuell doppelt annotiert und ausgewertet (alle Analysen sind interaktiv explorierbar unter: https://owid.shinyapps.io/Ansprachen_GL/; die Datenbasis wird kontinuierlich erweitert). Diese Annotationen ermöglichen es uns, zum einen die Verteilung der unterschiedlichen Formen der Personenbezeichnungen zu quantifizieren (insgesamt sind z.B. nur 20% der Personenbezeichnungen in den Ansprachen generische Maskulina) und auch im Zeitverlauf zu entdecken, dass Personenadressierungen als Doppelformen (*Bürgerinnen und Bürger*, *Migrantinnen und Migranten*) seit Anfang der 1990er Jahre kontinuierlich zunehmen, hingegen generische Maskulina seltener werden, bis hin zur letzten Neujahrsansprache von Olaf Scholz, der kein einziges generisches Maskulinum verwendet hat. Auch andere aus genderlinguistischer Sicht interessante Beobachtungen lassen sich an diesem Korpus zeigen, z.B. dass zwar etwa gleich häufig auf konkrete Männer und Frauen verwiesen wird, dass aber bei Frauen das Wort „Frau“ fast 80% der Fälle ausmacht in der Wendung „meine Frau und ich“.

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Gebrauch von Personenbezeichnungen in Texten: Fragen, Methoden und Datenbanken für ihre empirische Beschreibung in Textkorpora

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In der Diskussion um geschlechtergerechte Sprache geht es oft um grundsätzliche Erwägungen, etwa um die Frage, wie fest der Zusammenhang zwischen symbolischer (d. h. sprachlicher), mentaler und faktischer Gleichstellung ist. Gewisse Formen der Umsetzung (z. B. die Verwendung von Paarformen oder von geschlechtsneutralen bzw. -abstrakten Formen) hängen jedoch stark von der Art und der Menge der Personenbezeichnungen ab, die in verschiedenen Texten verwendet werden.

Empirische Arbeiten zur tatsächlichen Verwendung von Personenbezeichnungen, die mehr als nur beispielhaft einzelne Texte oder kleinere Textmengen betreffen, sind bislang rar (vgl. aber seit 2020 das Projekt *Empirische Genderlinguistik* des Leibniz Instituts für Deutsche Sprache), was auch damit zusammenhängt, dass sich Personenbezeichnungen nicht mit einfachen Mitteln automatisiert erkennen und bestimmen lassen. Eine Grundlage dafür könnten umfassende Listen von Personenbezeichnungen bieten, die allerdings für das Deutsche nicht vorhanden sind. Andere Umstände, etwa die Tatsache, dass viele Personenbezeichnungen auch in anderer Funktion gebraucht werden, erschweren ebenfalls die quantitative empirische Forschung, beispielsweise die Verwendung als Personennamen oder als Adjektive: vgl. für das Französische Elmiger (2018): Manche Abgrenzungsschwierigkeiten gelten auch für das Deutsche.

Die Grundlage für die Präsentation bildet eine Datenbank mit ca. 125 000 (auch) als Personenbezeichnungen gebräuchliche Substantive (inkl. Flexionsformen), die mit Frequenzinformationen (Quasthoff et al. 2011) verknüpft sind. In der Präsentation wird in einem ersten Schritt der Aufbau der Datenbank sowie die Annotierung der Personenbezeichnungen dargelegt und illustriert; in einem zweiten Schritt soll gezeigt werden, wie die Daten dazu genutzt werden können, um eine teilautomatische Beschreibung von Personenbezeichnungen in elektronischen Textkorpora vorzunehmen.

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Die *Eigentlichkeit* gender(un)gerechter Sprache. Der Streit um (neue) sprachliche Routinen im social web

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Mit Sprache und ihrem Gebrauch geht der Anspruch eines kommunikativen Ethos einher, der sich mit Gardt (2018: 2) als „Verlangen nach Eigentlichkeit" fassen lässt: Das, was Personen äußern, soll uns nicht nur „verlässlich über die Welt informieren" (Gardt 2008: 15), sondern auch über den sich äußernden Menschen selbst: „Was er sagt (und schreibt), soll er auch meinen, damit wir wissen, mit wem wir es zu tun haben" (ebd.). Mit dem Gebrauch, den man von Sprache macht, erhält man (soziale) Orientierung in gleicher Weise, wie man sie gibt: Man verortet und positioniert sich, wobei man auf bestimmte Normen, Routinen und Konventionen zurückgreift.

Gerade dann, wenn bis dato allgemeingültige (Sprach-)Normen und (Sprach-) Routinen in Frage gestellt werden und sich ein gesellschaftlich-sprachlicher Wandel ankündigt, lässt sich ein Festhalten am Gewohnten und Etablierten feststellen, das sich im Kontext der Eigentlichkeit beschreiben lässt als „Sehnsucht nach einem Punkt absoluter Ruhe, einem Ort jenseits der Geschichte, ohne Wandel, sei es der Sprache oder der Gesellschaft" (Gardt 2018: 2).

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In Zusammenhang mit geschlechter(un)gerechtem Sprachgebrauch soll auf Basis dieses universellen Wunsches nach einer (sich jeweils gruppenspezifisch manifestierenden) Eigentlichkeit betrachtet werden, wie sowohl tradierte als auch neue Formen des Genderns diskutiert bzw. miteinander verglichen werden (z.B. Asterisk vs. Doppelpunkt) und welche Rückschlüsse über den Sprachgebrauch auf die Sprecher:innen gezogen werden. Als Datenbasis dient dabei ein Korpus aus *Sprache-Bild-Texten* (Stöckl 2011), das mittels der Suche nach *#gendern* auf der Kommunikationsplattform Instagram generiert wird und sowohl pro- als auch contra-Argumentationen betrachtet.

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Geschlechterinklusive Sprache – ein Beitrag zur Antidiskriminierung?

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In diesem Vortrag wird empirische Forschung zur Wirkung generisch maskuliner versus geschlechterinklusiver sprachlicher Formulierungen auf die mentale Repräsentation und Beurteilung von Frauen und Männern vorgestellt. Diese Forschung gibt Auskunft darüber, inwieweit Sprachstruktur und Sprachgebrauch mit dem sozialen Status der Geschlechter korrespondieren, welche mentalen Repräsentationen von Frauen und Männern durch die Verwendung dieser Sprachformen entstehen, und inwieweit der jeweilige Sprachgebrauch Selbst- und Fremdbeurteilungen beeinflusst. Abschließend wird diskutiert, inwieweit geschlechterinklusive Sprache einen Beitrag zur Antidiskriminierung zu leisten vermag.

Die semantische Repräsentation des generischen Maskulinums

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Während das generische Maskulinum (GM) im Deutschen traditionell als geschlechtsneutral angesehen wird, zeigen Studien, dass diese Annahme der Geschlechtsneutralität nicht zutrifft (z.B. Gygax et al. 2008). Anstatt einer geschlechtsneutralen Lesart finden Studien einen „maskulinen Bias“: GMs werden un(ter)bewusst mit überwiegend männlichen Referenten assoziiert. Bisher ist nicht bekannt, welche Eigenschaften der mentalen Repräsentation des GMs möglicherweise zu diesem Bias führen. Die vorliegende Studie strebt die Exploration dieser mentalen Repräsentation an.

Um einen Einblick in die mentale Repräsentation zu gewinnen, wurden die Ansätze des „Naive“ und des „Linear Discriminative Learning“ (NDL: Baayen & Ramscar 2015; LDL: Baayen et al. 2019) eingesetzt. Durch NDL wurden mithilfe eines Textkorpus (ca. 830.000 Sätze) semantische Vektoren für Wortstämme, Funktionswörter, Flektion sowie Generizität erstellt. Anhand von LDL wurden dann semantische Maße für 113 Rollenbezeichnungen berechnet.

Die berechneten Maße sowie Stereotypizitätswertungen (Gabriel et al. 2008) wurden in einer multinomialen logistischen Regression als Prädiktoren für die Klassen generische und explizite Maskulina sowie explizite Feminina eingesetzt. Stereotypizität zeigt keinen signifikanten Effekt; bezüglich der extrahierten Maße unterscheiden sich beide maskuline Formen von der femininen Form signifikant.

Die vorliegenden Ergebnisse gewähren einen neuen, tiefergehenden Einblick in die mentale Repräsentation des GM. Die Analyse zeigt, dass generische und explizite Maskulina hinsichtlich ihrer semantischen Eigenschaften nahezu identisch und eindeutig anders als Feminina sind.

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Genderstern und Glottisschlag: Kognitive Repräsentationen beim Verarbeiten von Neuformen der genderbewussten Sprache

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Viele Studien zeigen, dass das sogenannte generische Maskulinum, also die generische Verwendung von grammatisch maskulinen Formen, zu verzerrten Geschlechtsrepräsentationen führt (z. B. Gygax et al., 2008; Stahlberg et al., 2001). In diesem Vortrag stellen wir vier Experimente vor, in denen neuere genderbewusste Alternativen untersucht wurden, nämlich die sogenannte Gendersternform und Glottisschlagform. Dafür lasen (Experiment 1 & 2) oder hörten (Experiment 3 & 4) die Versuchspersonen Satzpaare. Im ersten Satz wurde eine Personengruppe im generischen Maskulinum, in der Paarform, der Gendersternform, der Glottisschlagform oder dem generischen Femininum genannt. Im zweiten Satz gab es einen Rückbezug auf eine männliche oder weibliche Subgruppe. Aufgabe der Versuchspersonen war anzugeben, ob der zweite Satz eine plausible Fortsetzung des ersten Satzes war. Gemessen wurde, wie häufig und wie schnell Versuchspersonen richtig antworteten.

Wie frühere Studien beobachteten wir eine Verzerrung zugunsten männlicher Subgruppen bei der Verwendung des generischen Maskulinums (sowohl mehr als auch schnellere richtige Antworten für männliche im Vergleich zu weiblichen Subgruppen) und eine gleichstarke Repräsentation von Männern und Frauen bei Verwendung der Paarform. Bei der Gendersternform (Körner et al., 2022) und der Glottisschlagform kam es zu einer Verzerrung zugunsten weiblicher Subgruppen (häufigere und schnellere richtige Antworten, wenn es um Frauen als um Männer ging). Die Stärke der Verzerrung beim Genderstern war eher geringer als beim generischen Maskulinum, während bei gesprochener Sprache kein Unterschied zwischen der Größe der Verzerrung beim generischen Maskulinum und beim Glottisschlag feststellbar war. Im Vergleich zum generischen Femininum war die Verzerrung beim Glottisschlag und beim generischen Maskulinum geringer.

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Geschlechterbewusste Sprach- und Sprechformen im Radio: Verwendungsformen – Hörerwirkungen – Redaktionelle Erfahrungen

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Die Verwendung genderbewusster Sprache in den Massenmedien wird noch immer kontrovers diskutiert (vgl. Jöckel et al. 2021; Müller-Spitzer 2021). Genderbewusstes Sprechen im Radio – je nach Senderformat mehr oder weniger ausgeprägt – wird aufgrund der exponierten Stellung des Mediums stärker wahrgenommen als im nicht-öffentlichen Gebrauch. Der Vortrag berichtet über sprechwissenschaftliche Studien zum genderbewussten Sprechen in informationsorientierten Radiosendungen des öffentlich-rechtlichen deutschen Rundfunks:

1.) Produktanalyse: Anhand von Nachrichtengesprächen eines Radiosenders, der sich für den genderbewussten Sprachgebrauch entschieden hat, wurde die aktuelle Verwendung und Verteilung von Genderformen erhoben (31 Gespräche); die Analyse umfasst ca. 700 Belegstellen.

*2.) Perspektive der Rezipient*innen*: Anhand von drei Fassungen einer fiktiven Nachrichtensendung wurde eine Behaltensuntersuchung zum genderbewussten Sprechen durchgeführt (143 Proband*innen). Dabei wurden die Verwendung des generischen Maskulinums, die Nutzung von Beidnennungen und Neutralisierungen und der Einsatz des Glottisplosivs miteinander kontrastiert.

3) Innenperspektive der Radioschaffenden: In einer Fragebogenstudie wurden Redakteur*innen und Sprecher*innen zweier Radiosender zu Einstellungen und Erfahrungen in Bezug auf die Verwendung genderbewusster Sprach- und Sprechformen befragt (65 Teilnehmer*innen).

Aktuell läuft eine Interviewstudie, in der erneut die *Perspektive der Rezipient*innen* betrachtet wird (Beurteilung der Attraktivität von Nachrichtengesprächen mit genderbewussten Formulierungen).
Im Vortrag werden die Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchungen präsentiert, zueinander in Bezug gesetzt und im Hinblick auf den aktuell routinisierten Gebrauch genderbewusster Sprach- und Sprechformen bzw. der Nutzung kreativer Neubildungen diskutiert.

Literatur: • Jöckel, S., Dogruel, L. & R. Bachofer (2021): Wirkung gendersensibler Ansprachen in Anmoderationen bei Erwachsenen und Heranwachsenden. *Publizistik* 66, 441–462. • Müller-Spitzer, C. (2021): Geschlechtergerechte Sprache: Zumutung, Herausforderung, Notwendigkeit? In: *Sprachreport* 37/2, 1–12.

Geschlechtersensible Sprache aus der Studierendenperspektive: Spracheinstellungen, Formenbewertungen und manifester Sprachgebrauch

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Universitäten bilden einen Brennpunkt des Diskurses über die gendergerechte Sprache. Viele von ihnen stellen im Zuge der Gleichstellungsbemühungen auch Sprachempfehlungen für den Universitätsgebrauch bereit, an denen sich Mitarbeitende und Studierende orientieren können. Doch wie empfinden Studierende diese aktuellen Entwicklungen insgesamt, wie positionieren sie sich dazu und wie schlägt sich das in ihrer Sprachproduktion nieder?

Das Ziel dieses Vortrags ist es, einen Einblick in die Zwischenergebnisse einer als real-time Studie angelegten Umfrage zur gendergerechten Sprache zu geben, die bis dato zu zwei Messzeitpunkten in 2021 und 2022 von den Germanistik-Studierenden (derzeit) der Universitäten Bamberg und Leipzig bearbeitet wurde. Weitere Messzeitpunkte in regelmäßigen Abständen sind geplant. An der Studie haben bereits 456 Probandinnen teilgenommen, zum jetzigen Zeitpunkt liegen 118 komplett ausgefüllte Fragebögen vor. Die Umfrage untersucht den Sprachgebrauch und korreliert diesen mit Spracheinstellungen und soziodemographischen Fragen. Erfragt werden die Wahrnehmung und Bewertung unterschiedlicher Formen der geschlechterinklusiven Personenreferenz sowie die Einstellungen zum Gebrauch geschlechtergerechter Sprache insgesamt.

Erste Einblicke in die Daten lassen große Bandbreite an Bewertung einzelner „Gendernmittel“ erkennen. Sie zeigen aber auch eine entschlossene Vermeidung des generischen Maskulinums (GM), und zwar vor allem bei höherreferenziellem Gebrauch, z.B. bei direkt Adressierten. Dies stimmt mit der geschätzt sehr schlechten Eignung des GM überein, von dem die allermeisten entschieden abraten. Großer Beliebtheit erfreuen sich dagegen geschlechterneutrale Ausdrucksformen wie substantivierte Partizipialadjektive. Die Alternativen zum GM werden mehrheitlich entschieden befürwortet unter Einbezug von Konzepten wie Inklusion, Benachteiligung, Diskriminierung, Geschlechtergerechtigkeit usw. Sonderzeichen werden ebenfalls tendenziell begrüßt. Allerdings werden hier sporadisch fehlende Barrierefreiheit, beeinträchtigte Lesefreundlichkeit und Verständlichkeit, Ästhetik, steigende Sprachkomplexität, aber auch Bedenken wegen potenziell aufkommenden Schwierigkeiten für Deutschlernende als Ablehnungsgründe genannt. Nicht-muttersprachliche Probandinnen räumen die letztgenannten Vorbehalte allerdings aus dem Weg, indem sie starke Zustimmung für die Verwendung von genderinklusiven Formen aussprechen.

Ist das (schon) Grammatik? Gegenderte NPs aus konstruktionsgrammatischer Perspektive

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Gendern ist der Versuch, die Beschränkungen des Sprachsystems zu umgehen, u.a. mit Neubildungen vom Typ *der*die Künstler*in*. Der sich aufdrängende Verdacht, dass derartige Bildungen ungrammatisch bzw. nicht systemadäquat sind, wird hier anhand einer kognitiv-gebrauchsbasierten konstruktionsgrammatischen Analyse weitgehend widerlegt. In Anlehnung an die Überlegungen von Booij (2010), Diewald (2009) und Diewald & Politt (2020) wird vorgeschlagen, gegenderte definite Nominalphrasen als Instanziierungen einer Kombination aus drei paradigmatischen und einer syntagmatischen Konstruktion zu analysieren:

(1) [*der*die* [[[x]$_N$ -*in*]$_N$ Ø]$_N$]$_{NP}$

In Völkening (2022) wird argumentiert, dass gegenderte Substantive mit Genderstern mit einer Basis und einem neuen Suffix -*in* gebildet werden. Sie werden also durch die Konstruktion [[x]$_N$ -*in*]$_N$ lizenziert, in deren freien Slot dieselben substantivischen Stämme treten wie in die Konstruktion [[x]$_N$ -*in*]$_N$, die feminine Substantive lizenziert. Die Flexionsendungen werden durch die Zellen derselben paradigmatischen Konstruktion ausgegeben, die auch das Flexionsparadigma für Derivate mit -*in* vorgibt. So wird die Form gegenderter Substantive im Nominativ Singular (*Künstler*in*) durch die Konstruktion [[x]$_N$ Ø]$_N$ lizenziert. Weiter wird angenommen, dass nicht gegenderte definite NPs durch jeweils eine Zelle einer paradigmatischen Konstruktion lizenziert werden, in der der Artikel spezifiziert ist, z. B. für maskuline NPs im Nominativ Singular die Konstruktion [*der* [x]$_N$]$_{NP}$. Wenn Sprachbenutzer*innen gendern, kombinieren sie die Paradigmen des maskulinen und des femininen Definitartikels miteinander. In der konstruktionsgrammatischen Analyse kann dieser kognitive Vorgang als Verschmelzung der Zellen zweier paradigmatischer Konstruktionen beschrieben werden. In dieser Perspektive wird das Genussystem nicht umgangen, sondern die Konstruktionen, die dieses Genussystem konstituieren, werden neu kombiniert. Die Grammatik gibt vor, welche Form die gegenderten NPs in den verschiedenen Kasus erhalten. Wirklich neue Elemente sind nur das Suffix -*in* und Stern.

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Hürden der routinierten Grammatik bei Genus-Gender-Divergenzen

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Die Verwendung des generischen Maskulinums führt auf grammatischer Ebene zu Problemen, da eine generische Interpretation nicht immer möglich ist. Auch wenn *Lehrer* Personen jeden Genders meinen kann, ist die anschließende Verwendung eines femininen Possessivpronomen inkongruent und daher ungrammatisch:

(1) Der Lehrer unterrichtet *ihre Schüler.

Bestrebungen eines gendersensiblen Gebrauchs in Form angemessenen und verständlichen Genderns (vgl. Diewald/Steinhauer 2020) stoßen bei der Referenz auf alle Gender aus grammatischer Sicht an Grenzen, denn grammatisch ist nicht alles möglich, was aus sprachinklusiver Sicht wünschenswert wäre. Es kommt zu Genus-Gender-Divergenzen. Verwendungen genderkonvergenter Formen auf Kosten der Genuskongruenz sind umso leichter, je loser die grammatischen Verhältnisse sind (vgl. Köpcke/Zubin 2009:146). Nach unflektierbaren maskulinen Pronomen wie *wer, man, jemand, niemand* erfolgt beim Anschluss von Relativ- und Possessivpronomen eine Genusfortführung, selbst in einem Kontext, in dem es sich um weibliche Referenten handelt (auf diverse, nicht binäre Personen kann im Deutschen mit den „gewöhnlichen" Pronomen nicht referiert werden).

(2) a. **Wer** hat **seine/*ihre** Schüler*innen unterrichtet?.
b. Wie zeigt **man/jemand seine/*ihre** Weiblichkeit?

Diese Strukturen zeigen den starken Einfluss des Genus zu Lasten des Genders. In meinem Vortrag stelle ich eine Akzeptabilitätsstudie vor, in der ermittelt wird, wie stark die Bestrebungen eines gendersensiblen Sprachgebrauchs bei der Referenz auf alle Gender sind, auch wenn diese aus grammatischer Sicht an ihre Grenzen stoßen, wenn es zu Genus-Gender-Divergenzen kommt. Dabei gehe ich auch der Frage nach, ob Tendenzen zu grammatisch korrekten Äußerungen (auf Kosten des Genders) oder zu semantisch korrekten Äußerungen (auf Kosten des Genus) bestehen. Die Auswertung von knapp 200 Fragebogen zeigt, dass Gendern erwünscht ist, sofern es nicht zu Genus-Inkongruenz führt. Grammatische Strukturen des Deutschen stellen für die routinierten Formen allerdings eine Hürde für einen genderbewussten Gebrauch dar, da Gendern aufgrund des Genussystems an verschiedenen Stellen zu Divergenzen führt und die Verwendung von Formen zu Gunsten des weiblichen Genders auf Kosten des Genus erfolgt, was ungrammatische Sätze erzeugt.

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Arbeitsgruppe 11

Workshop 11

AG11

ARBEITSGRUPPE 11 | *WORKSHOP 11*

Raum | *Room*: S 25, Seminargebäude

Sprachliche Kreativität in Bildungs- und Fachsprache – Textproduktion und Diskurspraktiken

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Aufgrund ihrer Relevanz in allen schulischen und weiterführenden Bildungskontexten werden Bil-dungs- und Fachsprache inzwischen umfänglich theoretisch und empirisch beforscht. Gebrauchsbe-zogen stehen Diskurspraktiken (Morek und Heller 2019) und Textproduktion im Zentrum der Be-trachtung. Aufbauend auf die Arbeiten von Feilke (u.a. 2012), die herausstellen, dass in Kontexten bildungs- und fachsprachlicher Erkenntniskommunikation gehäuft spezielle Sprachhandlungs- bzw. Texthandlungstypen auftreten, für deren Gestaltung wiederum neben einem gegenstandsbezoge-nen Fachwortschatz insbesondere je spezifische kommunikativ-sprachliche Handlungskomponen-ten und wiederkehrende Formulierungen (den jeweiligen Texttyp charakterisierende Textproze-duren) typisch sind, lassen sich bildungssprachliche Kompetenzen auch über den flexiblen und dif-ferenzierten Zugriff auf entsprechende Sprachhandlungen inklusive der passenden sprachlichen Komponenten bemessen. Didaktisch gewendet kann dies dazu führen, in der Unterstützung bil-dungssprachlicher Lernprozesse, z.B. beim fachlichen Schreiben, auf das Ziel einer Routinisierung von texttypadäquater Textprozeduren-Anwendung zu fokussieren.

Unterbelichtet bleibt dabei jedoch die potenzielle Relevanz von Kreativität im sprachlichen Ge-brauch. Dies gilt gerade dann, wenn man den Anspruch eines flexiblen und differenzierten Zugriffs auf Sprachhandlungen und Textprozeduren zu allgemeinen Faktoren von Kreativität in Bezug setzt, wie diese bereits von Guilford (1950) herausgearbeitet wurden: neben dem Vermögen, neuartige und ungewöhnliche (‚novel') Ideen hervorzubringen u.a. Flüssigkeit, Flexibilität, Spannweite für Komplexität und die Fähigkeit zur Bewertung von Ideen und Produkten. Vor diesem Hintergrund fokussiert die AG auf die Frage, ob und in welchen Formen sprachliche Kreativität auch für bildungs-sprachliche fachbezogene Schreibprozesse und Diskurspraktiken konstitutiv ist. Theoretische und empirische Beiträge können die Analyse sowohl professioneller Gebrauchskontexte als auch Lern- und Erwerbsprozesse betreffen. Von besonderem Interesse sind überdies Arbeiten, die sich mit der Schnittmenge zwischen kreativen/literarischen und fachbezogenen Schreibprozessen und Diskur-spraktiken beschäftigen.

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Zusammenhang von "Scaffolding" und Gestenproduktion bei vierjährigen Kindern in verschiedenen Diskurspraktiken

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Zwar bedienen schon junge Kinder schon einige Diskurspraktiken, benötigen aber dabei häufig noch die Unterstützung ihrer Bezugspersonen. Dieses „Scaffolding" führt dazu, dass eine Diskurspraktik gemeinsam gestaltet wird. Inwiefern dieses Scaffolding bewirkt, dass Kinder mehr oder weniger gestikulieren, kann mit einem Selbstständigkeitsgrad ermittelt werden: Wenn ein Kind kaum Unterstützung benötigt, steigt sein Selbstständigkeitsgrad, welcher wiederum mit der Gestenproduktion zusammenhängen kann. Die Gestenproduktion, insbesondere von ikonischen Gesten, ist ein interessantes Maß an Kreativität, das in der Literatur als Mittel zum Ausdruck von Gedanken im Umbruch diskutiert wird.

Diesem Zusammenhang sind wir in einer Analyse eines Datenkorpus von Gestenproduktionen bei insgesamt 55 4jährigen Kindern in zwei verschiedenen Diskurspraktiken (Erklärung und Erzählung) nachgegangen. Die Bedingungen der Datenerhebung wurden pragmatisch gestaltet, sodass es für die Kinder einen Anreiz gab, die Praktik mit ihrer Bezugsperson auszuführen. Diese situativen Bedingungen haben zu einem recht natürlichen multimodalen Verhalten sowohl bei den Kindern als auch ihren Bezugspersonen geführt. Unsere Analyse konzentrierte sich auf die ikonischen Gesten und unterschiedliche ikonische Praktiken. Mit der Analyse verfolgten wir die explorative Hypothese, dass sich das Gestenverhalten der Kinder in Abhängigkeit vom Selbständigkeitsgrad (und somit auch dem Grad der Unterstützung) verändern wird. Weiterhin interessierten uns sowohl etablierte Muster wie auch kreative ikonische Praktiken, die die Kinder in ihren Gesten verwendeten.

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Implizite Vermittlung durch Inputoptimierung: Labor- und Interventionsstudien zur Förderung des Genuserwerbs im Deutschen

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Der Erwerb der Genuszuweisung im Deutschen ist notorisch schwierig, nicht nur für Kinder mit Deutsch als Zweitsprache: In einer querschnittlichen Studie mit monolingual Deutsch aufwachsenden Kindern zeigte Ulrich (2017), dass nur 27% der vierjährigen Kinder das Genus konkreter Nomen wie Möhre oder Tiger erworben hatten. Wir vermuten, dass dies u. a. den wenig konsistenten und teilweise in sich widersprüchlichen Genushinweisen an Nomen im Deutschen geschuldet ist (Bebout & Belke, 2017). Alternativ stehen Lernenden distributionelle Hinweise (syntactic context cues, Taraban, 2004) auf die Genusklassen von Nomen zur Verfügung. Sie reichen als isolierte Hinweise aufgrund der Formenüberschneidungen in den Paradigmen der deutschen Nominalflexion nicht aus, um eindeutig Genussubklassen aus ihnen ableiten zu können. Studien im Artificial Language Learning (ALL) zeigen aber, dass eine gruppierte Darbietung der relevanten Hinweise, etwa in vom Paradigmen, die Aufmerksamkeit der Lernenden auf die Hinweise lenkt und den Erwerb der Genuszuweisung signifikant erleichtert. Ich stelle ALL- und Interventionsstudien vor, in denen wir die Effektivität dieser Form der Inputoptimierung bei vier- bis sechsjährigen Kindern untersucht haben und zeige abschließend auf, wie Formen der Inputoptimierung in der Sprachförderung systematisch Eingang finden können.

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DEBATTIEREN INKLUSIV(E) INSZENIEREN
Ausbau der Argumentationskompetenz im Zusammenspiel von Steuerung und Kreativität

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Argumentationskompetenz ermöglicht Diskursteilhabe in demokratischen Gesellschaften. Wer den eigenen Standpunkt nachvollziehbar darzulegen versteht, die eigene Meinung begründen kann, wer mit Argumenten zu überzeugen vermag, sich aber auch auf der Basis abzuwägender Argumente auf ein Kompromiss-aushandeln einlassen kann, ist in der Lage, sich in Gestaltungsprozesse einzubringen.

Ausgehend von der These, dass Tun (Performanz) und wiederholtes Üben Argumentationskompetenz aufbauen und erweitern kann, bereiten sich jährlich ca. 200.000 Schüler:innen auf den Wettstreit „Jugend debattiert" vor und nutzen dafür strukturierte Übungsprogramme (Hielscher, Kemmann & Wagner 2010; Wagner & Kemmann 2015). Aufgrund der Komplexität des Debattierens, das nicht nur auf inhaltlicher, sondern auch auf sprachlicher Ebene voraussetzungsreich ist − z.B. einen flexiblen Umgang mit Sprachhandlungen des Positionierens, Begründens, Perspektivierens, Konzedierens, Schließens, Vergleichens etc. erforderlich macht − bedürfen viele Schüler:innen darüber hinaus zusätzlicher Unterstützung. Der Anspruch auf Inklusion verlangt eine bedarfsorientierte Anpassung des Programms.

In unserem Beitrag zeigen wir anhand einer Beispieldebatte, wie durch die Einbindung geschlossener Inszenierungsformen und Inszenierungstechniken (u.a. Bryant 2022) mit sprachlichen und performativen Kreativitätsfenstern der Weg in die Debattenstruktur geebnet werden kann. Eine gebrauchsbasierte (*usage based*) Spracherwerbstheorie zugrunde legend und kognitionstheoretisch verankert im Spektrum der Embodiment-Theorien, kommt dabei im Rahmen des Spannungsfeldes von Mustervorgaben, Strukturierungshilfen einerseits und Kreativitätsimpulsen andererseits dem Einbezug des gesamten Körpers und mit ihm dem Zusammenspiel verbaler, nonverbaler und paraverbaler Ebenen eine besondere Bedeutung zu (Zepter 2013; Bryant & Zepter 2022).

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Attributiver Ausbau von Nominalgruppen in erklärenden Texten zwischen Musterhaftigkeit und Kreativität

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Attribuierte Nominalgruppen vermitteln Informationen auf verdichtete Weise und werden oft als typischer bildungssprachlicher Indikator diskutiert (u.a. Ahrenholz 2017: 14). Motiviert ist die Integration von Informationen in die Nominalgruppe insbesondere durch die Versprachlichung von epistemischem, d.h. systematisiertem und situationsentbundenem Wissen, die in den Sekundarstufen einen zunehmend großen Stellenwert einnimmt (Pohl 2017). Vor allem in erklärenden Texten sind attribuierte Nominalgruppen in hohem Maße funktional und treten eingebettet in u.a. kausalisierende Textprozeduren auf (Feilke & Rezat 2021: 8, z.B. *X führt zu Y*). Dass beim textsortenspezifischen Attributgebrauch bei vielen Schüler:innen an Gesamtschulen Förderbedarf besteht, zeigt Langlotz (2021) an Texten aus den Klassen 5 und 9 und benennt als Ansatzpunkt für eine gezielte Förderung „gute Beispieltexte sowie die Aufmerksamkeitslenkung auf sprachliche Strukturen und eine Schaffung von Sprachbewusstheit" (ebd.: 172). Eine empirische Evaluation von Modelltexten und aufmerksamkeitslenkenden Maßnahmen als Scaffold für den attributiven Ausbau von Nominalgruppen steht bislang jedoch aus.

Das Promotionsvorhaben untersucht in Form eines Prä-Post-Interventionsdesigns, inwiefern sprachlich heterogene Siebtklässler:innen durch verschiedene Arten der Aufmerksamkeitslenkung attribuierte Nominalgruppen und die Textprozeduren, in die diese eingebettet sind, in Modelltexten wahrnehmen und frequenter und funktionaler in eigenen erklärenden Texten verwenden. Die Frage, in welchem Verhältnis der Auf- und Ausbau von sprachlichem Musterwissen im Bereich der Nominalgruppe und die Fähigkeit zur kreativen Umsetzung dieser Muster bei konkreten Schreibaufgaben steht, ist dabei hoch relevant. Im Vortrag werden nach einer theoretischen und empirischen Verortung des Promotionsvorhabens das Design der Interventionsstudie und Daten aus einer ersten Pilotierung vorgestellt sowie Kriterien zur Operationalisierung eines funktionalen Attributgebrauchs zwischen Musterhaftigkeit und Kreativität diskutiert.

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Poetische Sprachraumgestaltung: Mehrsprachiges kreatives Schreiben als Selbstausdruck mit scaffoldingbasierten Schreibimpulsen initiieren und begleiten

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> "Unbelastet von stereotypen Stil- und Aufbauvorschriften sollten [...] Schüler immer wieder die Gelegenheit erhalten, von eigenen Erlebnissen, Erfahrungen, Wünschen, Träumen in unterschiedlichen Situationen und Formen schriftlich zu berichten." (Spinner 2010).

Diese Forderung Spinners realisierten im Teach First Fellow-Facharbeitsprojekt *Fundstücke* zum mehrsprachigen kreativen Schreiben 2021 zwölf Oberschüler:innen der Klassenstufe 9. Das Format zielte darauf ab, die überwiegend mehrsprachigen Schüler:innen zu befähigen, sich zu Themen ihrer Wahl poetisch auszudrücken und Mehrsprachigkeit so als Ressource (Larcher 2019) zu erfahren. Die Jugendlichen sollten produktionsorientiert literale Diskurspraktiken erproben, welche zugleich das Sprachbewusstsein und die Sprachhandlungskompetenzen (Hochstadt 2019) fördern. Im Schreibprozess wurden die Schüler:innen mit scaffoldingbasierten, poetischen Impulsen und Übungen begleitet. Der Vortrag gibt Einblicke in das mündliche, schriftliche und ikonische Framing dieses kreativen Prozesses sowie in diskursive Praktiken der partizipativen (Warnecke 2014), poetischen Sprachraumgestaltung und zeigt so, wie den Schüler:innen Erwerbskontexte bildungssprachlichen Handelns (Heller & Morek 2015) eröffnet wurden. Neben dem Potential von Herta Müllers Collagengedichten zur Sprachbewusstseinsförderung wird thematisiert, wie das Weiterschreiben arabischsprachiger Gedichtanfänge bei Schüler:innen bisher nicht sichtbare bildungssprachliche Potentiale aktivierte und so mehrsprachige Selbstkonzepte förderte und adressierte. Dies wird anhand von Beispieltexten illustriert, welche die Jugendlichen final in einem Chapbook editierten.

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Multimodales Erklären mit Irritationspotential? PowerPoint-Karaoke zwischen multimodaler Wissenskommunikation und kreativer Selbstbehauptung

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Der Vortrag gibt Einblicke in die ersten Ergebnisse eines Projekts zum Kommentieren visuellen Wissens. Das Datenkorpus des Projekts bilden softwaregestützte (Erklär-)Präsentationen zu einem Thema aus dem Schulfach Biologie. Durchgeführt von Lehramtsstudierenden des Faches Deutsch kommt dabei stets derselbe Foliensatz zum Einsatz, während die Möglichkeit zur Vorbereitung der Präsentationsperformanzen durch Zugangsbeschränkungen zu Projektionsfolien und Recherchematerialien gezielt variiert wird.

Im Zentrum des Vortrags steht die Analyse eines Teilkorpus mit 20 im Seminarkontext videographierten und multimodal transkribierten PowerPoint-Karaoke-Performanzen. Hierbei sind die Studierenden als Präsentierende erstmalig in und während ihrer Präsentationsperformanz mit dem Thema der Präsentation und den zugehörigen Projektionsfolien konfrontiert. Entsprechend beeinflusst die aus dem intendierten Nichtwissen resultierende situative Notwendigkeit zur Spontaneität und Kreativität maßgeblich ihr sprachlich-performatives Handeln.

Das Korpus ermöglicht die in verschiedenen didaktischen Kontexten als kompetenzförderlich diskutierte Variante des softwaregestützten Präsentierens mit sprachwissenschaftlichem und -didaktischen Erkenntnisinteresse zu untersuchen. Die heuristische Basis bildet dabei eine um Merkmale kreativer Prozesse erweiterte handlungstheoretische Beschreibung des softwaregestützten Präsentierens (Gätje 2020, Böhm 2021) Darauf aufbauend fragt die Analyse nach kreativen sprachlich-multimodalen Strategien, die es Präsentierenden ermöglichen, ihre Performanz trotz fehlender thematischer Vorbereitung und Folienunkenntnis flüssig durchführen zu können. Hierzu zählen zum Beispiel Verzögerungs- und Vermeidungsstrategien, durch die Präsentierende Zeit gewinnen oder ihr fehlendes Wissen überspielen können, ohne dabei ihre Rede und Performanz unterbrechen zu müssen. Die im Rahmen des Vortrags vorgestellten und diskutierten Analyseergebnisse ermöglichen ein Einblick in das für die Kompetenzmodellierung relevante Zusammenspiel von vorbereitetem und spontanem Handeln, von Wissen und situativer Kreativität im Kontext einer literalen Praktik multimodalen Erklärens.

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Musterhaftigkeit und Formen sprachlicher Kreativität – ein Dilemma bei der Annotation argumentativer Lernertexte?

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In dem DFG-Projekt „Computational Support for Learning Argumentative Writing in Digital School Education" (Leitung: Sara Rezat/Henning Wachsmuth)[1] werden algorithmische Methoden für die automatische Analyse argumentativer Lernertexte entwickelt mit dem Ziel, automatisch ein entwicklungsorientiertes Feedback zur Struktur der argumentativen Texte zu generieren. Dafür ist es im ersten Schritt notwendig, ein Lernerkorpus manuell bezogen auf die argumentative Makro- und Mikrostruktur zu annotieren. Mit einer solchen Kodierung ist eine Orientierung an typischen Mustern sowohl auf makrostruktureller (u.a. Aufbau des Textes aus Argumenten und Gegenargumenten) wie auch mikrostruktureller Ebene (u.a. argumentative Textprozeduren) verbunden – schließlich sollen diese Muster algorithmisch erfasst und weiterverarbeitet werden.

Im Vortag werden zunächst das Mehrebenen-Annotationsverfahren, das im Projekt entwickelt wurde, sowie die entsprechenden Annotationskategorien vorgestellt. Ausgehend davon wird der Blick auf Textstrukturen gelegt, die sich nur bedingt oder gar nicht kodieren lassen und die Musterhaftigkeit „sprengen". Handelt es sich hier um Formen sprachlicher Kreativität? Ist sprachliche Kreativität für das bildungssprachliche argumentative Schreiben im schulischen Kontext überhaupt konstitutiv? Wenn ja, dann ist zu fragen, wodurch sich sprachliche Kreativität in argumentativen Lernertexten auszeichnet und ob diese überhaupt im Rahmen von Annotationen zu fassen ist. Der Vortrag versteht sich primär als ein theoretisch-methodologischer Beitrag.

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Kreativität im wissenschaftlichen Sprachgebrauch? Entscheidend ist: von wem.

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Im Mittelpunkt des Vortrags stehen Abweichungen vom musterhaften Sprachgebrauch in wissenschaftlichen Texten und wie diese beurteilt werden. Ausgangspunkt ist die Feststellung, dass musterhafter Sprachgebrauch konstitutiv und sozial verbindlich ist für den Handlungsraum ‚Wissenschaft'. Schmidt (2000: 334) spricht gar von „rigide[n] Erwartungen und Werte[n]", die für die wissenschaftliche Kommunikation gelten. – Da scheint es wenig Raum für Kreativität und Abweichen vom Musterhaften zu geben.

Entscheidend für die weiteren Überlegungen ist, dass zwei Arten von Abweichungen zu unterscheiden sind: Handelt es sich um bewusstes Abweichen? Liegt also ein Stilmittel vor und die Abweichung fällt in den Gegenstandsbereich der Funktionalen Stilistik? Oder geschieht das Abweichen unbewusst und die Abweichung ist damit eher ein Fall für die Schreibdidaktik? – Aus Produkt-perspektive ist die Einordnung einer Abweichung als intentional verwendetem Stilmittel vs. unbewusstem Missgriff schwer vorzunehmen, denn Intentionalität lässt sich nicht nachträglich beurteilen. Aber die Unterscheidung ist doch relevant, wenn man vergleicht, wie das Nicht-Musterhafte beurteilt wird. Textbeispiele zeigen: In einem studentischen wissenschaftlichen Text werden Abweichungen vom Muster sanktioniert, denn Studierende und angehende Wissenschaftler:innen müssen ihre Expertenschaft durch das Befolgen des Textmusters noch sprachlich unter Beweis stellen. Im Gegensatz wird ein Abweichen vom Muster bei etablierten Wissenschaftler:innen akzeptiert oder sogar honoriert. Abweichungen werden dann nicht als fehlerhaft, sondern als postkonventionell wahrgenommen (vgl. Steinhoff 2012: 98).

Ergänzend soll im Vortrag explorativ anhand einer vergleichenden Korpusanalyse der Frage nachgegangen werden, ob die Gründe für die unterschiedliche Beurteilung von Nicht-Musterhaftem nicht doch auch in den Abweichungen selbst liegen könnten: Möglicherweise weichen erfahrene Wissenschaftler:innen auf andere Art und Weise vom Musterhaften ab, als dies Novizen tun?

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Arbeitsgruppe 12

Workshop 12

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ARBEITSGRUPPE 12 | *WORKSHOP 12*

Raum | *Room*: S 25, Seminargebäude

Multilingual assessment: Insights from psycholinguistic and educational research

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Several studies point to the paradox of monolingual assessment with multilingual individuals (De Angelis 2021): Assessing and evaluating multilingual individuals' linguistic and cognitive abilities using monolingual tests and norms does not do justice to the complexity of their language experience. Nor does it reflect their acquisition and learning processes, which involve the dynamic interaction of the languages in their repertoire (Herdina & Jessner 2002).

Psycholinguistic research on multilingualism has made progress in this respect since it relies less and less on monolingual norms as controls (McNamara 2012 and McNamara, Knoch & Fan 2019 for discussion). However, most of these studies involve testing multilingual individuals in different languages using a monolingual mode each time. Current research on assessment in education discusses the possibility of testing in a multilingual mode: The tests are designed in multiple languages (e.g., by means of translations) or multilinguals are allowed to answer using their full repertoire, for instance through code-mixing or answers in multiple languages (Lopez et al. 2017).

The design, administration and scoring of multilingual tests poses some challenges. However, recent studies have shown that the multilingual mode boosts multilinguals' performance in linguistic and cognitive tests, especially the ones tapping into their higher-order reasoning skills (e.g., metalinguistic awareness or inference-making; Jessner & Allgäuer-Hackl 2020).

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Metacognition in multilingual learning: Multilingual awareness as a key factor

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Metacognition has been increasingly discussed as one of the main features of learning in the 21st century lately (see Haukas et al 2018). In the Dynamic Model of Multilingualism (DMM) (Herdina & Jessner 2002), which applies Complexity and Dynamic Systems Theory (CDST) to multilingualism, it is argued that multilinguals develop increased knowledge of languages and language learning through experience. In this presentation a CDST perspective on multilingual learning with a focus on metacognition in the M(ultilingualism)-Factor will be presented (Jessner & Allgaeuer-Hackl 2022). The central sub-component of metacognition in DMM, in the form of multilingual awareness comprising metalinguistic and cross-linguistic awareness in multilingual learners (Jessner 2006), will be discussed as core feature of multilingual proficiency and its assessment.

In a number of studies multilingual awareness has turned out a core factor in both learning and teaching. These studies show that multilingual awareness has to be trained in multicompetence approaches to foster multilingual development (Jessner 2017). Consequently, multilingual awareness has to form part of multilingual assessment (see Hofer & Jessner 2019).

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Testing multilingual speakers in both mono- and multilingual mode: Some insights from psycholinguistic research

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Most studies on multilingual language processing are based on monolingual testing. However, multilinguals' language processing and understanding may be best conceptualized as the result of a dynamic interaction between all languages of their repertoire (e.g. [1] and [2]). In two studies, we tested multilingual speakers in two conditions, when the task involved one language only or when it involved more than one. We investigated the effects of the two conditions on multilinguals' language processing and understanding.

In Study 1 [3], 33 Greek-Italian bilinguals (8-11 years) rated the acceptability of grammatical and ungrammatical Italian sentences and were asked to explain what was wrong with the unacceptable ones. Sentences were presented in 3 conditions: (1) single grammatical/ungrammatical Italian sentences; (2) pairs of ungrammatical Italian sentences with their grammatical Italian counterpart; (3) grammatical/ungrammatical Italian sentences with ungrammatical/grammatical Greek translation. Children were better at noticing and explaining errors in condition 3, where their other language (Greek) was activated. We also assessed children's grammatical processing abilities in Italian through a sentence repetition task. Children with lower scores were found to benefit most from condition 3.

In Study 2, children played with Cheeky, a monkey who travelled and encountered problems at 8 locations. At each location, children found **Text A** with information about 3 super-fruits offering super powers. Children also got **Text B,** a story describing Cheeky's problem. They had to draw inter-textual inferences to decide which fruit Cheeky ate to solve the problem (e.g. a fruit that can make you jump high when you are in a hole). Text A and B were either presented in the same language (either Italian or German) or in different languages (Italian-German /German-Italian). In the two bilingual conditions, children were more likely to integrate information from Text A and Text B when they explained the inference.

Multilingual tests emerged as a more ecological way to assess multilinguals' language processing abilities, since they do not restrict multilinguals to one language. The comparison between the results of the two testing modes has allowed us to gain psycholinguistic insights into multilingual processing.

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What is the future of plurilingual language assessment in a large, so-called 'monolingual' language testing organisation?

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In the era of the 'multilingual turn' in language education (May, 2014), academic critics have been quick to point out the lack, or slow speed, of recognition or adoption of plurilingual, code-switching and/or translanguaging practices within language assessment (e.g. Shohamy, 2011). One particular source of vexation is how language tests, so historically entrenched in promoting proficiency in languages along monolingual lines, can ever make a truly plurilingual turn. In Europe especially, it has only been in the last few years that practitioners have been able to identify what a 'plurilingual assessment' might look like in practice.

Seed (2020) gives some examples and categorises four different types of plurilingual assessment. This paper aims to briefly explain this categorisation and then go into more depth regarding the first of these categories, „using one's plurilingual repertoire to prove skills in one named language" which has particular relevance to large so-called 'monolingual' English language testing organisations. We seek to address how the recognition of plurilingual repertoires and standard named languages can in fact co-exist (Kunnan & Saville, 2021). In order to address the question of whether and how test-takers already utilise their plurilingual repertoires, we report on how examples of code-switching are found even within what are supposed to be monolingual written test responses.

We evaluate what that might mean in practice before finally taking a more futuristic look at how the use of digital technology and AI provide the best chances of creating a truly personalised plurilingual assessment offer. In doing so, we review the nascent work already started (Nguyen, Yuan & Seed, 2022) and consider what the next steps might be in order to achieve more long-term aims.

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Assessing the multilingual competence and plurilingual individuals' skills and knowledge: similarities and divergences

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Assessment continues to reflect the traditional views of language separation and multilingualism is still considered as pluri-monolingualism (Dendrinos, 2020; Lopez, Turkan & Guzman-Ort; Stavans & Hoffmann, 2015). In educational institutions, languages remain separate from each other and assessment focuses on competences in each of them. Additionally, educational policy is usually framed as a challenge for multilingual assessment (Saville & Seed, 2022).

Since „multilingual assessment" often refers in academic publications, on one hand, to the assessment of multilingual competence and, on the other hand, to the assessment of non linguistic competences of multilingual persons, we will draw the distinction between both types of assessment but also highlight the multiple commonalities in the two evaluation processess (Melo-Pfeifer & Ollivier, in press).

We will focus on the definitions of "multilingual competence" and "multilingual individual" to lay the ground to:

i) the differentiation of principles, goals, and outcomes at stake in both in the assessment of multilingual competence and multilingual individuals' skills and knowledge;
ii) the different assessment procedures and instruments currently being proposed and implemented.

To clarify our therotetical presentation, the outcomes of two European projects will be presented: i) the Erasmus+ EVAL-IC project to exemplify how the multilingual competence can be assessed, ii) the METLA project from the European Center for Modern Languages to illustrate the assessment of multilingual students at school.

With this contribution, we want to feed the theoretical academic discussion on "multilingual assessment" and to open concrete pedagogical avenues as answers to the challenges posed by the assessment of multilingual competence and by the assessment of non-linguistic competences of multilingual individuals.

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Exploring possibilities and potentials for multilingual (ML) assessment in the Canadian educational context

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This paper reports findings from a research study conducted in Ontario, Canada exploring possibilities and generating empirical support for multilingual (ML) assessment in the Canadian educational context, to address unique teaching and learning needs of bi/multilingual learners from migrant backgrounds. Broadly, ML approaches to assessment align with current understandings of language as a multilingual construct, reflecting the creative, dynamic, and strategic language practices of bi/multilingual speakers and communities (Arias & Schissel 2021). Empirical support for ML assessment indicates positive effect and pedagogic washback, suggesting that for bi/multilingual students, the use of ML assessments contributes to better performance and more accurately reflects student knowledge (de Backer et al. 2017; Shohamy et al. 2022).

The study took place in two large urban school districts in Ontario, Canada. The first phase of the project, completed in 2020 prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, gathered perceptual data through an online open-ended survey of 16 teachers about issues and challenges in assessing bi/multilingual learners. Based on insights from the survey data, the second phase of the project, completed during the 2021-2022 academic year, comprised fieldwork and collaborative inquiry conducted with three educator teams, including 22 elementary and secondary ESL and mathematics teachers and instructional leaders.

Data were generated from teacher interviews, focus groups, field-notes, artifacts of student work and digital images of assessment tasks. These data were analyzed thematically to construct meaningful patterns in how teachers engage linguistically adaptive bi/multilingual practices in the assessment context. Broadly, teachers developed ML assessments for both formative and summative assessment purposes. Engaging digital technology tools and incorporating both student- and teacher-initiated strategies, teachers made space for student choice and voice across processes and products of assessment, promoting translanguaging practices as both a scaffold and resource for learning.

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Defining Alternative Constructs of Multilingual Assessment in Higher Education: Assessment in Multilingual Contexts

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This paper is part of a larger project that provides practitioners within the field of heritage languages contexts in the Americas with examples of challenges faced by these academic communities in the design and implementation of effective assessment practices. The proposed presentation will provide a multidimensional perspective in which different communities of learners are represented.

The first part of the presentation seeks to depict and problematize current research in assessment methods and theories explored in Higher Education to assess language learners. These perspectives include different language learner profiles, multiple varieties of languages used in the classroom as well as different learning contexts in Higher Education. We will provide one example of challenges faced by two different contexts. The example examines how learner's judgments about their abilities to organize and perform given tasks influence their reported self-efficacies and ultimately inform curricular and assessment practices. Specifically, the project investigates the self-perceived capabilities of Spanish language students enrolled in second language (L2) and Heritage programs in two domains, speaking and writing, throughout a sequence of Beginning and Intermediate courses at a university in the U.S. Southwest. For the last part of the presentation, we will provide suggestions and recommendations for language assessment in multilingual contexts. We will include implications for teacher training in these types of contexts.

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Assessment with Bimodal-Plurilingual Learners – Trials and Errors

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Assessing the bimodal-plurilingual language profiles of immigrant d/Deaf and hard-of-hearing learners (IDML), and specifically their languages development, is a major challenge, as it involves considering the spoken, written, and/or sign languages of the host country in addition to learners' home language(s) (Cannon/Marx, submitted 2022). As well as language proficiency, assessments should consider the complexity of multilingual development by considering aspects affecting development such as age of acquisition, opportunities for language use, competencies in further languages, and language varieties, and for refugee learners, experiences of limited or interrupted education and trauma. This complexity results in challenges for language assessment, which is aggravated by the fact that most standardized instruments for spoken and written language are not normed for either d/DHH or for plurilingual learners, and there is a lack of appropriate instruments for sign languages in general (Pizzo & Chilvers, 2016). Subsequently, the validity of language assessments presently used for IDML is questionable. This is a major issue both for research and for pedagogy.

In order to address this issue in the German context, a comparison of different available assessment instruments is being carried out. The aim of the reported study is (1) to examine available spoken, written and sign language assessments, (2) to consider their usefulness for IDML, and (3) to pilot them with the target population of IDML, in order to (4) provide recommendations for researchers about alternative ways to approach assessment. In various trials beginning in June 2022, IDML at secondary-school level are being assessed with instruments developed for German and German sign language (DGS) contexts to determine inter-test validity. To assess written and spoken language, three different assessment instruments were chosen and subsequently piloted, while to assess DGS, two assessments will be used. Finally, a comparison of skills in different spoken, signed and written languages is to be carried out using the SOLOM and the CEFR guidelines. The results of the ongoing assessment study shed light on the potential for existing instruments to provide necessary and useful information for research and teaching practice.

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Multiple dimensions of multilingual tests: Theory, education and justice

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This paper digs deeper into the multiple facets of multilingual assessments from a number of perspectives in relation to two varied language minority groups in schools. Theoretically, it examines the construct of academic/multilingual cognitive processing; educationally, demonstrating how multilingual tests enhances learning and school achievements, and justice and fairness by incorporating the full language repertoires. The paper reports on sets of empirical results along these perspectives and will encourage educational systems to use of multilingual tests for language minority students for academic achievements, enhancing group identity and addressing social justice.

Assessing general comprehension abilities of newly arrived multilingual students

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When testing linguistic and subject-specific skills in linguistically and culturally diverse contexts, one challenge is to avoid bias. Especially in the assessment of linguistic skills the instruments' construct validity plays a crucial role, since Method Bias (van de Vijver & Tanzer 2004) can influence the validity of results. This is likely if communicative skills are to be measured, which are to be seen as independent of skills in named languages from a theoretical perspective. As a consequence, multilingual students' skills are potentially underestimated. Otheguy, García & Reid (2015) point out in this context that in assessment skills 'in language' and skills 'in a language' must be distinguished. Hence, if the focus is on general linguistic abilities, learners should be able to exploit their entire linguistic repertoire to make meaning and respond to test items.

Against this background, we are currently working on an online-based diagnostic tool in which learners' general comprehension ability is operationalized as a cross-linguistic construct. Learners can employ linguistic means from the named languages Ukrainian, Russian, German, and English when listening to and reading texts and switching fluidly between the languages. Following listening and/or reading, the learners perform tasks that are to a major part based on the German national competence models for reading and listening comprehension. The students listen as well as read the questions and answer in all the languages mentioned above.

Our work aims to contribute to assess multilingual students' potentials unbiasedly and to enable teachers to distinguish between skills 'in language' and 'in a language'. In this paper, we present the current state of development (as work in progress) by showing a prototype and we discuss both didactic and research-related potentials.

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Arbeitsgruppe 13

Workshop 13

AG13

ARBEITSGRUPPE 13 | *WORKSHOP 13*

Raum | *Room*: S 14, Seminargebäude

Creativity and routine in proposition reconstruction under ellipsis

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Elliptical utterances can fulfill propositional functions in discourse. As such, they can, e.g., be used to answer questions and be rejected as untrue (e.g., by B and A2. respectively, in 1)

(1) A_1: How many burgers did you eat?
B: Twelve.
A_2: No, no, no, that can't be true!

In our workshop, we ask how variable the encoding and interpretation of elliptical utterances can be – and how creative our theories will thus have to become. We are specifically interested, therefore, in data that have hitherto not been centrally discussed, and approaches to ellipsis resolution that challenge established theories.

While syntactic, discourse, information-theoretic and other explanations (e.g., Merchant 2004, Reich 2007, Lemke 2020) have been proposed, ellipsis research is still limited empirically in other ways. We ask whether (or where) ellipsis phenomena exist which would force our theories to become even more creative:

I. Most theories of ellipsis are based on a restricted sample of (mostly Indo-European) languages. Would a typologically more diverse range of languages lead us to discover structures which are unexpected, given the ellipsis literature so far? Would ellipsis data from signed languages do so?

II. What can structurally diverse environments reveal about options for creative uses of ellipsis? Do ellipsis options differ between semantically different clause types (independently of or in addition to syntactic factors)? Can embedded environments (e.g., complement or relative clauses) shed new lights on how ellipsis works in a way that the standard main clause cannot? Do comparatively under-researched clause types (e.g., exclamatives, optatives) allow for different ellipsis options?Does ellipsis work differently depending on the truth, falsity or contingency of the utterance that (partially) elides – or of antecedent utterances from the discourse?

III. Ellipsis theories often presuppose a 'normally functioning discourse', examples of which are provided by linguists. Can quantitative data from corpus/production studies (e.g., on challenging performance conditions) force us to allow for more (or less) creativity in ellipsis options? How differently from fully competent

speakers do (L1 or L2) learners use ellipsis? Conversely, could ellipsis be 'easier' (more creative?) in writing, where, e.g., memory retrieval is less of an issue?

IV. Last, but not least, we invite new theoretical analyses that make interesting predictions regarding (im-) possible elliptical forms, and/or the interpretation of elliptical utterances, given a discourse context.

We hope to attract researchers interested in challenging ellipsis theories by showing the creative uses, diverse contexts and complex conditions of ellipsis.

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Feature mismatches under ellipsis: The case of El-Sayyid Bedouin Arabic

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Syntactic identity and admissible feature mismatches under ellipsis have been actively explored in the literature. Facts from better-studied, primarily Indo-European languages led to proposals that deleted heads must match with their correlates in the antecedent (Merchant 2013), or that features must match for elided heads up to the highest vP in the ellipsis site that is associated with an event-introducing predicate (Rudin 2019). To accomodate the broader typological picture these conditions need to be modified. Ranero (2021) demonstrated that Kaqchikel (Mayan) allows *voice* mismatches under sluicing. To account for this, he effectively proposed that mismatches between a valued interpretable feature (such as voice) and its default value can be disregarded. Erschler (2018) showed that Georgian and Ossetic allow certain *tense* mismatches under gapping.

In this talk, I will address voice mismatches in sluicing (1) and gapping (2), which are possible in El-Sayyid Bedouin Arabic (ESBA). In this language, morphological passive exists for a large class of transitive verbs.

(1) fi waːħad katal bilaːl bas maː bniʕrif ʕa-ʔiːd miːn
someone killed Bilal but NEG *we.know by who*
'Someone killed Bilal, but we don't know by whom (he was killed).'

(2) ʔalaːʔ xabazat il-kaʕkeh isˁ-sˁɣajreh w il-kaʕkeh
Alaa baked the-cake the-small & the-cake
il-kibiːrɛh ʕa-ʔiːd ʔamm-i ~~in-xabazat~~
the-big by-hand mom-1SG ~~PASS-baked~~
'Alaa baked the small cake, and the big cake was baked by my mom.'

I will show that voice mismatches under **gapping,** while a typological rarity, are amenable to the standard move-and-delete analysis, under the assumption that in ESBA, what deleted under gapping is the complement of Voice^0. This is compatible with the proposals of Merchant (2013) and Ranero (2021), but not of Rudin (2019). Voice mismatches under **sluicing**, however, constitute a challenge to all the proposals mentioned above. I will explore theoretical implications of this property of sluicing in ESBA.

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Creativity in antecedent-target mismatches in German sluicing. A corpus study

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Even though sluicing is often assumed to require identity between antecedent and target (see e.g. Merchant 2001, Barros 2014), acceptable mismatches have been reported in the literature (e.g. finiteness, polarity and tense mismatches, Kroll and Rudin 2017). Currently, this research is mostly based on introspective judgments (but see e.g. Anand et al. 2021 for English corpus data). This raises two questions: First, how frequently are sluicing mismatches actually attested? And, second, are there mismatches which have not yet been discussed in the literature?

We addressed this with a corpus study by extracting sluices from the POS-tagged section of the German reference corpus DeReKo (Kupietz and Keibel 2009). In total, we found 131 instances of sluicing, only 54 of which had an identical antecedent. While some of the mismatches can be explained by current theories of sluicing, there are 23 utterances like (1), which cannot be accounted for by any syntactic identity condition proposed in the literature.

(1) Niederlagen schmerzen immer, egal gegen wen. (a13/aug.13661)
defeats hurt always no.matter against who

Utterances like (1) do not only lack an explicit antecedent, but their resolution is ambiguous, too. For instance, the sluice in (1) can be resolved as a*gainst whom we played/the match was*/etc.. The frequent usage of sluicing in such utterances indicates that it does not matter how exactly a sluice is resolved, as long as the message intended by the speaker is transmitted.

This suggests that an empirically appropriate sluicing theory requires a pragmatic component. However, purely pragmatic accounts probably overgenerate: For instance, like Anand et al. (2021), we did not find any voice mismatches (2), even though figuring out the intended message is intuitively easy.

(2) *John was murdered, but I don't know who ⟨murdered John⟩. (Merchant 2013)

The aim of our talk is to discuss these findings against the background of current theories of sluicing and thus to get closer to an approach that explains the attested variation, but also the limits of such mismatches.

Selected references: • Anand, P., Hardt, D., & McCloskey, J. (2021). The Santa Cruz Sluicing Dataset. *Language*, 97(1):68–88. • Barros, M. (2014). *Sluicing and identity in ellipsis*. PhD thesis, Rutgers University. • Kroll, M. & Rudin, D. (2017). Identity and Interpretation: Syntactic and Pragmatic Constraints on the Acceptability of Sluicing. In *Proceedings of NELS 47*. • Merchant, J. (2001). *The syntax of silence. Sluicing, islands, and the theory of ellipsis*. Oxford.

The impact of memory load on the processing of ellipsis: three experiments on gapping and right node raising in spoken and written German

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We present 3 experiments that investigate whether memory limitations negatively impact the acceptability of ellipsis in coordination. We contrast right node raising (RNR) with gapping (1) in spoken vs. written modality, building on Harbusch's (2011) corpus results which indicate that RNR is less frequent in spoken language.

(1) Ich habe vergessen, dass ich Eric vom Bahnhof (abholen muss)$_{RNR}$ und Mia von der Kita (abholen muss)$_{gapping}$.
I have forgotten that I Eric from.the station pick.up must and Mia from the daycare pick.up must

We propose a memory-based explanation: The addressee can reread an utterance (backtracking) in written, but not in oral modality. Thus, we expect that ellipsis is more difficult to process (and less acceptable) in oral modality, in particular RNR (interaction), since RNR requires keeping the incomplete first conjunct in memory in order to complete its structure after having parsed the second conjunct.

Experiment 1a crosses FORM (full form/gapping/RNR) and MODALITY (oral/written). MODALITY will be varied between subjects, i.e., half of the participants *hear* the stimuli exactly once (without the possibility to rehear), the other half can *read* them for an unlimited time. Our prediction is that ellipsis and specifically RNR is preferred more strongly in written modality. In experiment 1b, we aim to show that it is the possibility of backtracking, rather than the written modality per se, that relieves working memory and improves ellipsis. Therefore, we approximate the auditory presentation by presenting the items written, but word-by-word with fixed presentation times. We predict that ellipsis will be degraded to a similar extent as when presented auditorily. To confirm that the expected acceptability differences are indeed caused by differences in memory load, we explicitly manipulate this load in experiment 2, by letting half of the participants solve arithmetic problems between trials (see Repp and Drenhaus, 2015). We expect that participants whose working memory is partially used for the additional task have greater difficulties in processing ellipsis and perceive it as more severely degraded than the full forms.

References: • Harbusch, K. (2011). Incremental sentence production inhibits clausal coordinate ellipsis: A treebank study into Dutch and German. In: *Dialogue & Discourse* 2.1 (1), pp. 313–332. • Repp, S. and H. Drenhaus (2015). Intonation influences processing and recall of left-dislocation sentences by indicating topic vs. focus status of dislocated referent. In: *Language, Cognition and Neuroscience* 30.3, pp. 324–346.

Wenn-memes and the role of recipients in ellipsis reconstruction

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German *wenn*-memes consist of a picture and a verbal part only consisting of a *wenn*-sentence which can be analyzed as an adverbial clause representing the protasis of a conditional relation. The second relatum, the matrix clause, realizing the apodosis, is omitted. According to Osterroth (2015), memes are language-image texts and thus complete textual units. From this it can be concluded that memes must contain all necessary information for recipients to be able to deduce the non-verbalized sequence themselves. Such *wenn*-sentences are not limited to memes, but are also used in tweets, headlines and emphatic exclamations. In my presentation, however, I will focus on the analysis of German *wenn*-memes.

Memes are characterized by the fact that they are mainly used in Internet-language contexts such as social media which put specific constraints on communication. These include that the communication partners do not necessarily have to know each other and therefore do not need to have any information about the context in which a meme is realized. As a consequence, a well-alligned common ground between all communication participants cannot be assumed when processing memes, and recipients of memes may differ significantly in the stocks of knowledge available to them, which they use to reconstruct the omitted relatum. Despite these challenging conditions, memes are usually easily understood. The question thus arises as to how this is possible.

In my presentation, I will argue in favor of an analysis that focuses on the recipients of memes. In line with Kehler (2002: 46), I will assume that this form of ellipsis is not about the omission and reconstruction of specific lexical material, but rather of a relatum of a discourse relation. This assumption is supported by the observation that in any case there are only a handful of potential reconstructions of the omitted relatum such as *So sieht es aus, wenn* ('This is what it looks like when'). However, these reconstructions share the property that they contain an indexical element such as *so*, which refers to content in the corresponding image. With reference to the question posed above, I will argue that when processing memes, recipients draw on all stocks of knowledge available to them, in order to be able to establish a coherent relationship between the information in the image and in the text.

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Not under (re-)construction: Proposition integration of inclusory appositions

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Appositions are commonly either assumed to contain elided material (cf. Ott 2016), or to involve some sort of coordination with their anchor or host (cf. Heringa 2011, Griffiths 2015). In German sentences like (1), what looks like an appositive headed by the additive particle *auch* ('too, also') is puzzling with regard to its syntactic status as well as its semantic derivation.

(1) Viele Kinder, auch Hans, haben nicht geschlafen.
many children too Hans have NEG *slept*
≈ Many children didn't sleep. This includes Hans.

On the one hand, additive particles are generally treated as operating on a propositional level (cf. Heim 1992 and subsequent research); wherefore we would have to assume that the apposition in (1) contains an elided copy of the antecedent VP. But given that negation from an antecedent usually reflects in the respective ellipsis' remnant, the absence of negation in *auch Hans* would then be left unexplained. On the other hand, this problem disappears if we assume that the anchor *viele Kinder* and the apposition share syntactic material qua coordination. But then, the propositional part of the story remains unclear.

The situation is further complicated by sentences with multiple instances of such appositives headed by *auch*, since they give rise to weak interpretations. I claim that what is at stake in (1) and more complex examples is actually not proposition reconstruction via elided or coordinatively shared material, but rather integration of the appositive's content into the host's proposition. Syntactically speaking, that is to say that *auch*-headed appositives are indeed fragmental. Semantically speaking, I assume that *auch* is not additive in the commonsense understanding of additivity, but rather establishes a subset relation between its direct argument (e.g. *Hans* in (1)) and an antecedent expression (e.g. *viele Kinder*); or, more precisely, a pronominal discourse referent derived in the spirit of Schmitt et al. (2017).

(2) a. (1): [[$_{QNP}$ many children]$_1$ [1 [t_1 [*auch* Hans]] [NEG [slept]]]]

b. (1) ≈ There is a sum individual$_i$ (with a cardinality greater *k*) of children which Hans is a part of. They$_i$ did not sleep.

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Wh-in-situ and sluicing like constructions in English

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Although considered to be a canonical *wh*-fronting language, English has semantico-pragmatically and prosodically distinguished *wh*-in-situ constructions (e.g., Pires & Taylor 2009, Sobin 2010, Beck & Reis 2018, Biezma 2020):

(1) a. Wendy invited Dracula.
b. Wendy invited ↗**WHO**?

(2) a. Wendy is having a party this weekend.
b. And she invited ↘**who**?

This talk investigates understudied Sluicing-Like Constructions (SLCs) in English that arise in the context of particular embedded *wh*-in-situ configurations, including the complement clause of non-factive predicates (3a)/(3b).

(3) Wendy invited someone and Susie thinks
(a.) [she invited **who**] ?
(b.) [**who**] ?
(c.) *[**who** she invited] ?

Standard connectivity diagnostics converge on a Move-and-Delete analysis (Ross 1969, Merchant 2001, et seq.) in which the bare *wh*-remnant of an SLC (3b) is extracted from elided clausal structure; see (4a).

(4) a. … and [$_{CP}$ $C^0_{[\sim Q]}$ Susie thinks [$_{CP}$ **who**$_1$ $C^0_{[-Q]}$ ~~she invited <who>~~]]
b. … and [$_{CP}$ $C^0_{[\sim Q]}$ Susie thinks [$_{CP}$ <who> $C^0_{[-Q]}$ she invited **who**]]

A salient concern with a Move-and-Delete analysis is the apparently obligatory *wh*-in-situ nature of this environment (3c). We will see, however, that intricate intervention effects suggest that the in-situ *wh*-constituent undergoes what is otherwise covert partial *wh*-scrambling (4b) (Kotek 2019, Abels & Dayal 2022). This observation forms part of the motivation for an analysis in which the displacement in (4a), contrary to genuine sluicing, is movement that is rendered exceptionally overt in the content of ellipsis (e.g., Richards 1997, Temmerman 2013, Gribanova & Manetta 2016; cf. Abe 2015, among others).

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Theoretical Insight from L2: How Elliptical Inversion and Speech Act Particles Connect

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We investigated inversion and non-inversion structures under ellipsis in L2 English (Johnson 2008, Wood 2014). The basic constructions are shown in (1):

(1) John wanted someone to do the dishes …
  a. … and so did Bill. => want someone to do the dishes
  b. … and so Bill did. => do the dishes

(1) requires reconstruction in ellipsis either to the matrix (1a) or the embedded clause (1b). Wood (2014) argues that the inversion is triggered by the preposing of the phrase *so too* (e.g. *Bill did so too => so (too) did Bill*). *Too* can be seen as a Speech Act (SA) link that engages Common Ground Subject, or Speaker and Hearer, which Bayer et al. (2016) argue is in SpecCP and requires a Force Phrase connection which is linked to the matrix CP. This links particles (*denn, ja, wohl*, etc.) in subordinate clauses to the SA left periphery (Rizzi 1997, Krifka 2021). The SA agreement element in CP then triggers inversion. We investigated the reconstruction in L2 English by L1 speakers of various and typologically diverse backgrounds (German, Spanish, Chinese). L2 English speakers in all languages – unlike native speakers of English – reconstruct the lower VP clause for both (1a, b) despite the presence of inversion in the elliptical conjunct, and pragmatics which favored upper clause attachment. When we added an overt *too* as in (2) below for Spanish and German, then suddenly the correct matrix reconstruction was chosen:

(2) John wanted someone to do the dishes …
  a. … and so did Bill too.
  b. … and so Bill did too.

From these observations we propose:

I. The ellipsis in (1) extends over a hidden *too* – triggering a connection to the matrix SA.
II. The embedded SA marker as a Specifier of CP is not automatically projected.
III. It must therefore be instantiated by L2.
IV. It is only available if the particle *too* is overt for L2.
V. Lower VP reconstruction is the default form (favored by parsing simplicity).

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Do fragments behave differently depending on their antecedent type? Results from an acceptability judgment study on German

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This paper focuses on whether clausal ellipsis works differently depending on the clause-type of the antecedent. The prevailing view is that fragments must be A′-movable phrases and that P-omission is licit in a language *L* only if *L* ordinarily permits P-stranding A′-movement.[1] [2] and [3] contend that this view is correct only for fragments whose antecedents are declarative assertions and wh-questions. [2] and [3] report informally collected acceptability judgments from English and Dutch that suggest that neither A′-movability nor the P-stranding restrictions are obeyed by fragments anteceded by alternative questions.

I conducted two formal acceptability judgment experiments on German fragment answers (both had 2x2 designs, with 32 native German speakers). Exp1 tested whether varying the antecedent type (between *altq*, *decl*, and *polq*) affects the acceptability of fragments that are A′-movable constituents (AP, DP) or not (bare Ps and bare transitive Vs). Exp2 tested whether changing the antecedent type (between *altq*, *decl*, *polq*, and *whq*) affects the acceptability of P-omission. Exp1 found that altq_{ANT} fragments are judged as significantly more acceptable than both decl_{ANT} and polq_{ANT} fragments. The A′-movability constituent had no significant effect on acceptability for any antecedent clause-type condition. Exp2 found that, regardless of the clause-type of the antecedent, P-omission significantly lowers judgments. When P-omission occurs, differences in acceptability between fragments (as grouped by ant. clause-type) become more significantly pronounced. I compare these results with other recent findings on German fragments,[4] and discuss their theoretical import, particularly with regards to [2] and [3]'s claims.

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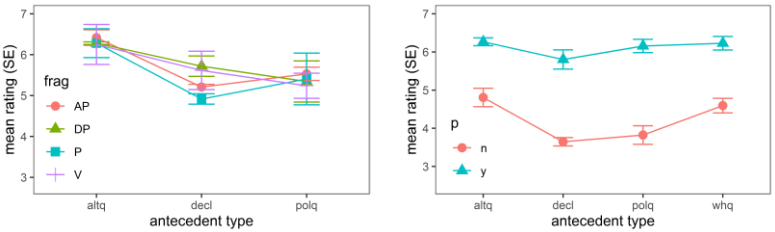

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Case encoding in Romanian elliptical comparatives: the role of animacy and differential object marking

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Our main goal is to experimentally assess the case marking alternation (nominative vs. accusative) on the subject remnant in Romanian gapped comparatives (1), to illustrate the limits of introspective informal judgments as the sole source of data and to show the importance of experimental methods. The contradictory data obtained from informal introspective judgments make opposite predictions with respect to the syntactic analysis of gapped comparatives (a deletion-based analysis, if only nominative is allowed, cf. Van Peteghem 2009 *vs*. a fragment-based analysis, if there is indeed a case alternation, cf. Zafiu 2013).

(1) a. Ana iubește geografia mai mult **decât** {tu$_{NOM}$ / tine$_{ACC}$} istoria.
'Ana likes geography more than you history.'
b. Ion adoră fetele mai mult **decât** {eu$_{NOM}$ / mine$_{ACC}$} băieții.
'Ion adores girls more than you boys
c. Ion o admiră pe$_{DOM}$ asistentă mai mult **decât** {eu$_{NOM}$ / mine$_{ACC}$} pe$_{DOM}$ anestezistă.
'Ion admires the nurse more than I the anaesthetist.'

We conducted an acceptability judgment task, that allowed us to tease apart the previous conflicting judgments. The results show that there is indeed a case alternation (*pace* Van Peteghem 2009), which is not free (*pace* Zafiu 2013), but rather conditioned by the animacy of the second remnant (significant interaction between ellipsis, case, and animacy: $p<.001$). We did a post-hoc analysis by taking into account the marking of the animate object (simple NPs (1b) *vs.* differentially object marked NPs (1c)), and we observed that the marking of the second remnant plays a role too (at the conference, we will present the results of a second acceptability judgment task dealing with the marking of the animate object).

We propose an explanation in terms of processing (cf. Sag et al. 1985): gapping is more acceptable if both remnants are clearly dissociated by a linguistic mean, e.g. case marking or different semantic type. From a theoretical perspective, the case alternation on the subject remnant challenges the deletion-based syntactic analysis and argues for a constructionist approach in terms of fragments.

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Article omission as non-projection of D

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Theories of omission are often based on standard normative language varieties, and pay less attention to situationally defined registers of languages (e.g. headlines, diaries, recipes) in which more elements can be omitted. We present a case-study of article omission in the *headline* register in Dutch and German, and argue that article omission is not due to PF-deletion or null article insertion but rather to the non-generation of the DP-layer. This adds to the family of proposals that accounts for missing material in terms of reduced structure (e.g. Haegeman 2017). The argument is based on a novel generalisation about the inflection we find on attributive adjectives and considerations about the interpretation of NPs.

Definite and indefinite articleless noun phrases in Dutch and German headlines show inflectional endings on the adjective that are different from the endings in the corresponding standard language NPs with articles. In headlines, both languages spell out the *strong* agreement form on the adjective in the absence of an article (and only in that context), consider example (1) from www.eltern.de.

(1)	Mit	klein-**em**	Kind	nach	Übersee?	
	with	small-AGRstr	child.NEUT	to	overseas	(date: 21-01-2022)

Such facts disqualify the PF-deletion account of article omission (the surface-deleted article should participate in agreement/concord and yield the unattested form *mit ~~einem~~ klein-en Kind*). We also show that postulating a *null article* for the data (as proposed in Weir 2017, Reich 2017) face some problems, too. Instead of these accounts, we propose that noun phrases like (1) lack a DP layer and correspond to NP (or NumP) only in the syntax. Aspects of interpretation normally signaled by determiners are due to type-shifting operations that turn a property-denoting noun into a kind, entity or existential expression. Since it is lacking, D is not a factor in determining the form of other elements in the NP and as a result, the adjective shows strong agreement, similarly to mass nouns (*kalt-**es** Wasser*). Time allowing, we identify proposals on adjectival inflection that are compatible with our data (e.g. Ackema and Neeleman 2020).

References: • Ackema, P. & A. Neeleman (2020) Unifying nominal and verbal inflection. In A. Alexiadou and H. Borer (eds) *Nominalizations: 50 years on from Chomsky's remarks*. OUP, 29–52. • Haegeman, L. (2017) Unspeakable sentences. Subject omission in written registers: a cartographic analysis. *Linguistic Variation* 17:2, 229–250. • *Reich, I. (2017)* On the omission of articles and copulae in German newspaper headlines. *Linguistic Variation* 17:2, 186–204. • *Weir, A. (2017) Object drop and article drop in reduced written register. Linguistic Variation 17:2, 157–185.*

Backward deletion viewed systematically

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When it comes to backward deletion, i.e. cases of ellipsis where the gap precedes its antecedent, the existing literature appears to focus on mainly two aspects. Either it discusses Leftward Deletion (LD), traditionally known as Right Node Raising (RNR), hence an ellipsis type that is defined, amongst other things, by the very property of operating backwards, or it deals with the Backward Anaphora Constraint (BAC), stating that a gap may precede but not c-command its antecedent (for overviews cf. Reich 2011, Aelbrecht 2015). What is lacking is a systematic survey on backward deletion, varying at least the following factors:

- type of ellipsis
- type of clause linkage (coordination vs. subordination)
- in case of subordination: order of constituent clause vs. rest.

When checking all combinations of the factors listed above, the two most important initial findings are the following.

First, some sentences are potentially ungrammatical although they fulfil the BAC (and do not appear to violate any other constraint), e.g. Gapping in German (1a) and Pseudogapping in English (1b).

(1) a. *Gonzo ~~aß~~ die Erbsen und Lola aß die Karotten
Gonzo ~~ate~~ the peas and Lola ate the carrots
intended: 'Gonzo ate the peas and Lola ate the carrots.'

b. *Sue will ~~have~~ the lamb, and John will have the salmon.
(Coppock n.y.:3)
?Although Sue will ~~have~~ the lamb, John will have the salmon.
?John will ~~have~~ the salmon although Sue will have the lamb.

Second, the reverse case, i.e. grammatical backward deletion not observing the BAC, has not been observed.

The talk will present the combinations of factors more thoroughly and speculate on how the data may be accounted for. In particular, it is discussed whether the BAC has to be complemented by a second constraint along the lines of "realize some semantically rich verb in the first part".

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Ellipsis of relative clauses is Move-and-Delete

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The ellipsis of relative clauses (RCs) is an empirical domain where one can test the differing predictions of in-situ and Move-and-Delete approaches. I argue that only the predictions of the latter are borne out: (i) RCs can only be deleted in the context of another ellipsis, compare (1a) and (1b), and (ii) deletion of post-nominal modifiers is more acceptable than deletion of pre-nominal ones.

Collins (2015) observes that English allows what appears to be deletion of a relative clause. German has the parallel construction, (1a). (1a) is ambiguous: it is possible to interpret the RC on the second conjunct. However, interpretation of a deleted RC is impossible if no other ellipsis occurs, such as gapping in (1b).

(1) a. Ich sah drei Studenten die ich kannte und zwei Professoren.
I saw three students that I knew and two professors
'I saw three students who I knew and two professors (who I knew).'

b. Ich sah drei Studenten die ich kannte und ich sah zwei Professoren.
I saw three students that I knew and I saw two professors
*'two professors that I knew'

I propose that (1a) should be analyzed as a type of stripping/bare argument ellipsis. In a coordination of CPs (following e.g. Depiante 2000), one remnant moves to the left periphery before TP is elided.

This analysis correctly predicts that pre-nominal modifiers cannot be deleted, since it is not possible to move the head noun and a determiner while stranding an adjective. If the head noun can move away from its modifiers, e.g., in split topicalization (e.g. Ott 2011), the structure becomes more acceptable.

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Arbeitsgruppe 14

Workshop 14

AG14

ARBEITSGRUPPE 14 | *WORKSHOP 14*

Raum | *Room*: S 14, Seminargebäude

Exploring novel and routine patterns in heritage language narratives

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The aim of this workshop is to explore how heritage speakers dynamically move between creative and routine language in narrations. Research on heritage speakers has led to varying conclusions regarding their language competence and performance. Oftentimes, what we now consider to be creative language use, was considered to be sub-standard, even erroneous. More recently however, researchers embrace the view that non-canonicity does not result from lack of proficiency but indicates linguistic reanalysis and the formation of a new system (Polinsky 2008: 161). While experimental and corpus studies show that heritage speakers may differ from both monolingual and L2 speakers, e.g. with respect to syntactic structure, realization of grammatical categories or the lexicon, emerging patterns fall within the spectrum of natural language design. Kopotev et al. (2020: 1) hypothesize that "heritage speakers deploy fewer probabilistic strategies in language production compared with native speakers and that their active knowledge of and access to ready-to-use multiword units are restricted compared with native speakers". Extending the idea of probabilistic strategies from the lexicon to other areas of linguistic investigation we invite contributions presenting heritage data, preferably narratives, which investigate the field between creativity and routine, for example (but not limited to) register sensitivity, discourse openings and closings, formulaic language and/or collocations. We want to discuss how we can use the relative role of canonic and creative means of expression to better understand and explain heritage language developments and general developments of languages in contact.

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Managing creativity and routines: a new perspective on code-switching

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It is often assumed that code-switching is very creative behaviour. This is certainly true of some forms of code-switching, but not all forms of code-switching are equally creative. As originality is widely seen as the key criterion for creativity, in this paper I will evaluate the originality of different code-switching patterns found in German-English, German-Turkish and Malay-English code-switching. Switches of bare nouns such as those in (1), where the Turkish noun *çatal* 'knife' has been inserted into a German sentence, are found very frequently across code-switching corpora from typologically different languages, so this code-switching routine would not qualify as original.

(1) Wenn man so schneidet oder mit Ø çatal drüber geht
When you so cut or with knife over it goes
'When you cut it like this or go over it with a knife' (Treffers-Daller, 2020)

Switches of function words, by contrast, such as the Malay passive marker *kena* in (2), which appears in an English sentence, are much rarer in the literature, and would thus be more original.

(2) He kena sabotage
He was-PASS *sabotaged*
'He was sabotaged' (Percillier, 2016)

However, the most original and creative form of code-switching is congruent lexicalizaton (Muysken, 2000). In this type of switching, the grammars and vocabularies of both languages interact: content and function words from both languages are inserted into a shared structure, as in (3).

(3) Wir haben friends gemacht mit dem shopowner
We have friends made with the.DAT.SG *knife*
'We made friends with the shopowner' (Hofweber et al. 2016)

I will finish by drawing conclusions on the typological and psycho-social factors that contribute to originality in code-switching patterns, and look at differences between the creativity of switches in face-to-face versus online communication.

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Character maintenance in heritage Turkish. An inter-generational analysis of subject pro-drop in Turkish heritage language narratives

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This talk investigates the choice of referring expressions (REs) used to maintain subject characters in narratives of different generations of Turkish heritage speakers (HSs) in Germany. While Turkish is a pro-drop language, where subject characters are usually maintained with a null pronoun in pragmatically unmarked contexts, German is a non-pro-drop language that uses overt pronouns to maintain subject characters.

Previous studies on subject pro-drop in HLs that are spoken by speakers with a non-pro-drop majority language (ML) have reported mixed findings. While some studies have shown that HSs show higher frequencies of overt subject pronouns than monolingual control groups (Koban Koç 2016), others found no significant differences between HSs and monolinguals and/or first-generation speakers (Azar et al. 2020).

The narratives for the corpus analysis presented in this talk were elicited by the wordless picture book 'Frog, Where are you?' (Mayer 1969). The preliminary results reveal that the third-generation HSs used significantly more overt pronouns compared to second- and first-generation speakers. This finding indicates that the younger generation of HSs is more vulnerable to language change (due to ML transfer) than the older generations. Moreover, the third-generation speakers used a high number of lexical NPs to maintain subject characters and less word order variation than the older generations. Consider for instance the example in (1).

(1) a. *Oğlan* *korku-yor* *gibi*
Boy fear-PROG.3 like
'The boy seems to be afraid.'
b. *Oğlan* *bir* *taş-ın* *üst-ün-de*
Boy a stone-GEN top-3.sg.-LOC
'The boy is on a stone.'

In sum, the data indicates a trend towards more routine and less creative patterns among the narratives of the younger generation.

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Does pro-drop in heritage languages influence null subject use in speakers' majority German?

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German is routinely regarded as a language with optional topic trop in certain registers (Fries, 1988). However, the use of topic drop is often characterized as sub-standard. We predict that bilingual heritage speakers will apply topic drop more widely, and argue that the expansion in topic drop repesents a creative extension of German grammar which points to reorganization at the pragmatics-syntax interface.

We focus on the influence that bilingual speakers' heritage Greek, Russian or Turkish might have on their majority German. Greek is a consistent pro-drop language where null subjects appear regardless of grammatical features. Russian is a partial pro-drop language or a non-pro-drop language with abundant subject ellipsis. Turkish is a topic pro-drop language that only requires overt subjects in unspecified contexts. German is a topic-drop language but it is sometimes utilized as a non-pro-drop language (Müller, 2006; Trutkowski, 2016).

In this area, little is known about the effect of the heritage language on the majority language. We derive the following research question and hypothesis for a corpus study on RUEG data (Wiese et al., 2021): Does Greek, Russian and Turkish heritage speakers' expression of (pro)nominal reference in German align with monolingual speakers' productions? We predict that heritage speakers show creative transfer effects by a wider use of topic-drop in German.

There are four participant groups (Greek-German-bilinguals n=48, Russian-German-bilinguals n=61, Turkish-German-bilinguals n=64, monolinguals n=64). We manually annotated a small subset of the full data (total tokens=455,208) with respect to subject realizations.

So far, we found that 5% of all subjects are topic-dropped. Currently our sample is too small to make any conclusions on a group-level regarding the hypothesis. We plan to present data from at least 10 speakers per group. Our findings might reveal how bilingual speakers apply a strategy that is available in the standard grammar and extend it creatively to form a new system of subject drop in German.

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Español aprendí con mi mamá, ella hablando conmigo normal: Linguistic Manoeuvres of Bilingual Heritage Speakers Between Attrition and Creativity

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Following the definition of attrition by Pavlenko 2004, attrition is "a more or less permanent restructuring". In the case of heritage speakers who are constantly exploiting their multilingual potential, this is sometimes considered as a matter of simplification due to a presumed decline of linguistic competence. However, with regard to creative patterns, the question of an increase in complexity must also be raised.

For this contribution, the results of 7 bilingual speakers (German-Spanish and German-French, 2L1) were evaluated in a multidimensional, qualitatively designed setting (GJT, semi-structured interview, language test, language production test) and examined to see which forms of attrition could manifest and if tendencies for creative, innovative patterns might be evident. The extent to which linguistic routines remain stable will also be analysed. It is expected that frequent linguistic routine patterns of the L1s are stable and less prone to change (cf. Thomason 2010). The example ? *El coche de María es en el garaje*, however, shows that the routine pattern sp. *estar en* ("to be in") is susceptible to change in condition of language contact and the concept of the surrounding language ger. SEIN ("BE") is adopted by this speaker – the meaning of spatiality is fixed in the pattern {ESTAR + preposition} and would here never be changed with *ser* in Spanish only contexts, cf. eg. research results in the *Corpus del Español*. Thus, creative patterns are formed for the opposition *ser/estar* in Spanish, in which concepts are superimposed or exchanged.

By analysing these seven case studies, the article aims to describe and document some of the manoeuvres of bilingual heritage speakers and thus to contribute to the discussion on the complexity and reduction of the language competence and production of L1-speakers.

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Creative and routine strategies in the use of multi word units in heritage speakers' narratives

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We aim at investigating code-switching and calquing within multi-word units (MWUs) in heritage data. MWUs are generally assumed to be more or less prefabricated or chunked units that can be stored and accessed by the speakers as a whole. In our presentation, we bring together usage-based psycholinguistics and Construction Grammar (e.g. Arnon & Snider 2010; Masini 2009) with cognitively oriented approaches to language contact and bilingualism (e.g. Backus 2015). We will argue that contact phenomena such as code-switching and calquing can be reinterpreted in terms of a continuum between creative and routine usage of MWUs. Example 1 shows an established N Prep N construction that is routinely used by monolingual and heritage speakers. Examples 2 and 3 show creatively filled slots that are typically found in heritage speakers (all examples from CESA):

(1) El **Día de los Muertos** no lo celebran.
the day of the dead not it celebrate
'The Day of the Dead, they do not celebrate it.'

(2) para **el día de dar gracias** ella se ha dado cuenta (...)
for the day of give thanks she herself has realized
'for Thanksgiving, she has realized…'

(3) no tienen **agua del tap** (...)
no have water of.the tap
'they do not have tap water'

We discuss narrative data from heritage speakers from CESA with a focus on nominal constructions. Our analysis highlights the importance of an intermediate level between lexical chunks and abstract constructions as well as gradual differences between lexical and grammatical MWUs. Moreover, it suggests that the use of MWUs by Spanish heritage speakers is not necessarily characterized by a lack of proficiency but provides further evidence for considering bilingual heritage speakers as part of the native language continuum (cf. Wiese et al. 2022).

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Creative Lexical Strategies among Hebrew Heritage Speakers Dominant in English

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Recent trends in heritage language (HL) research highlight linguistic creativity among heritage speakers (HSs), who diverge from baseline speakers for whom this language is the dominant societal one[1,2]. To contribute to this new direction of enquiry, we present a lexical profile of a previously unstudied group of HSs: adult Hebrew HSs dominant in English. To assess lexical abilities, we collected MINT[3] tests in both English and Hebrew, along with Hebrew narratives based on Mercer Mayer's "Frog, Where Are You?"[4], from 40 US-based participants (aged 18-44). We aimed to characterize the strategies HSs use to fill lexical gaps by assessing non-standard lexical responses and expressions at both the noun-naming and narrative levels, considering cross-linguistic influence, calques and borrowings, and non-target response patterns.

On average, participants reached 92% accuracy on the English MINT (Range: 80%-100%) and 56% accuracy on the Hebrew MINT (Range: 15%-82%), reflecting classic trends in HS lexical production[5,6]. Investigating non-target responses, we found that most participants using hypernyms produced the same responses, while participants using explanations produced completely unique ones. We additionally noted the use of child-like and antiquated terms, which diverge from the monolingual baseline.

Within narratives, various forms of code-switching, including lexical insertion, inner speech, and commentary, among others, suggest that English remains the framing language in the mental lexicon, even when performing a task fully in Hebrew. Calquing patterns show that, while certain phrases would not be produced by Hebrew-speaking monolinguals, they are logical and not entirely incomprehensible. We conclude that Hebrew HSs are clear, proficient, effective communicators who rely on their dominant language to bridge lexical gaps.

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Bilingualism, language management and linguistic creativity in Russian-Estonian sociolinguistic realities

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The migration to the Baltic states was always both popular (in the search for a better quality of life in the Soviet "West") and encouraged by Soviet authorities. The share of the Russian-speaking population is notable in Estonia: 29%. Estonian is a "medium-sized" national language that shares key domains with English as a global language. Family is a site where languages are managed: language practices constructed by family members are further negotiated with the larger society.

This paper primarily focuses on the language policies that bilingual Russian-Estonian families follow in relation to the maintenance of Russian as a heritage language, in order to identify social variables which either favour or hinder this process. A more concrete task is to search for commonalities and specifics of each family type within broad categories of the mainstream attitudes towards Russian as a heritage language. The aim of the paper is to analyse the sociolinguistic situation of the Russian language in Estonia and to examine the factors which have defined the maintenance of Russian as a heritage language. The paper also investigates translanguaging practices of Russian-Estonian families, including their perceptions of and attitudes towards their multilingual communication. The languages are used creatively to convey or negotiate meaning and identity.

This study is based on an in-depth analysis of a variety of sources, including qualitative sociological materials (semi-structured interviews and participant observations) and quantitative statistical and demographic data on self-reported language behaviour and language ideologies, revealing the "context" of community types. This paper presents results from ethnographic fieldwork studies conducted in different regions of Estonia, and thus offers important conclusions about sociolinguistic variation in heritage language maintenance and loss. It provides evidence of how social milieu and different sociolinguistic backgrounds may affect all processes related to heritage language transmission: management, maintenance, use and proficiency.

Differences in processing strategies between native and heritage speakers of Korean and the role of written language

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This research explores the ways heritage speakers of Korean navigate creative and routine uses of language in written form. Korean is particularly well-suited for such an investigation given the complexities of its multi-scriptal lexicon, which comprises two sub-lexicons, one which includes words of Sino-Korean origin, and the other which consists of native Korean words. Due to the Sinitic origin, Sino-Korean words can be written using both Korean Hangul and borrowed classical Chinese characters called Hanja. Hangul may dominate written Korean, but the influence of Hanja is clearly deeply entrenched in the composition of the lexicon. Thus, although Hanja maintains relatively low visibility in written Korean (relative to Hangul), its influence is undeniable to native and heritage speakers, alike. Hanja is especially important as it enables creative use of language; Sino-Korean has a high frequency of homophones, each with a different meaning, that can combine to form creative compounds. The asymmetry between the visual orthographic representation of words in print (Hangul) and the orthographic information that is potentially encoded as part of the lexical information stored in the mental lexicon (both Hanja and Hangul) presents a dynamic testbed for how creative uses of language is processed in the brain, and how such patterns may differ between native and heritage speakers. Previous studies indicate native speakers' ability to intuit whether a Korean word is Sino-Korean or not, and suggest that native speakers actively rely on the contributions of Hanja during Sino-Korean processing. However, it remains unclear whether heritage speakers of Korean demonstrate similar processing patterns. Specifically, to what extent are heritage learners of Korean sensitive to the contributions of Hanja during processing, and how such sensitivities are reflected in their creative uses of language which is potentially informed by contributions of script. This research invites further questions regarding the types of strategies that are employed by heritage speakers in canonic and non-canonic language use, and the ways in which they may depart from those used by native speakers. Through a study using lexical decision with semanto-orthographic priming, which provides a window into what is activated during processing, preliminary results indicate that heritage speakers are especially sensitive to the effects of Hanja, even outperforming native speakers on the task.

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An empirical study on the lexical Interlingua interferences among the bilingual Albanian emigrants

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The focus of this article is German-Albanian interference at the lexical-semantic and morph-syntactic level among Albanians who immigrated to Germany after the 90s. Its aim is to document the situation of the use of the Albanian mother tongue among heritage speakers of Albanian in Germany.

The issues presented in the article are:

- What language's competences do heritage speakers master?
- In which linguistic plan are obstacles and uncertainties, and interferences?
- Is language interference an obstacle to the use of the mother tongue?
- What linguistic structure of the mother tongue has been preserved as a routine and what has been assimilated or creatively transformed?

The paper will support the hypothesis:

a. The most numerous interferences affect the morphological aspect, where the differences between the two languages are most numerous (e.g. gender's category).
b. The differences that exist in the verbal system between the German and Albanian languages are an inevitable source of linguistic interference which leads to the construction of sentences in Albanian language. This is illustrated in example (1), which shows an adaptation of the construction of the past tense in Albanian to the perfect tense in German.

(1) Albanian: Unë kam **ge**blejt një libër të vogël.
English [I have bought a small book]
German [Ich habe ein Buch **ge**kauft.]

c. There is linguistic interference in the lexical-semantic aspect where certain words acquire a new meaning.

The differences and similarities between these languages are reflected in the consciousness of Albanian speakers, where dominance belongs to the elements of the German language, while the mother tongue (Albanian) stays in a fragile position. We conducted group and individual interviews, questionnaires and video recordings in communities of Albanian immigrants in Germany.

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Syntactic and prosodic expression of information status by heritage speakers of Russian

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Phenomena at the interface between syntax and discourse are predicted to have an increased variability under language contact (Interface Hypothesis, Sorace & Serratrice, 2009). The current study addresses referent introduction by heritage speakers (HSs) of Russian in the US and monolingual speakers of Russian.

Standard Russian is an SVO language in neutral contexts, however, word order is discourse driven. In a typical or routine scenario, *given* referents precede *new* ones (Sirotinina, 2003). If *new* referents precede the *given* ones, such scenario will be viewed as creative. Although word order and information status (IS) in heritage Russian received a great deal of attention, the role of intonation remains unclear.

I will present the semi-spontaneous spoken and written data elicited according to the RUEG method (Wiese, 2020). 23 most frequent referents were annotated for their IS (RefLex scheme by Riester & Baumann 2017). Intonation was annotated applying a combined phonetic and auditory approach.

The results of the study show that both HSs and monolinguals produce *new* referents creatively, (example 1 by a HS, original writing is kept), but HSs do so more frequently than monolinguals across different word orders ($W = 500$, $p = 0.003$) and in SVO utterances separately ($W = 550$, $p = 0.03$).

(1) mad′ček igral s mjačom i sabaka pobežala za mjačom
S_{new} O_{given}
boy played with ball and dog ran after ball
'A boy was playing with a ball and a dog ran after the ball.'
(cf. Mal′čik igral s mjačom, i za mjačom pobežala sobaka)
O_{given} S_{new}

Next, the pitch accent type on the new creative subjects in SVO utternces was examined. It was found that both speaker groups mostly produced rising accents followed by H* accents. These results can be taken as a sign of a new strategy of discourse reorganization by HSs in which prosody plays an important role.

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The relevance of collocational ties for heritage speakers

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This paper discusses collocational ties in Heritage German in comparison with Majority and Monolingual German. Traditionally, studies of collocational competence in language learners and multilingual speakers investigate collocations as they are listed in monolingual dictionaries and measure how many of them are produced in the expected form. More variable collocations are excluded a priori (e.g. Zyzik 2021). However, many collocations show substantial variance, even within monolingual speaker communities (Steyer 2009).

Building on this potential for synchronic variance, we present a corpus study focusing on verb-noun combinations like *eine Zeugenaussage machen* (*give a witness statement*), to elucidate subtle characteristics of lexical competence ("native-like selection", Pawley & Syder 1983; Treffers-Daller et al. 2016) and novel lexicalization strategies ("linguistic creativity", Rakhilina et al. 2016) in heritage speakers (HSs). Our analysis is based on the German section of the RUEG corpus (Wiese et al. 2020), in which each speaker re-tells the same event eight times in different settings. Compared to monolingual speakers of German, we find that the HS produce fewer canonical collocations overall but with a higher degree of morphological complexity, explicitness and transparency of expression. The latter ties in with the claim that bilinguals may realize a target concept without using the expected target word (Barbosa et al. 2017), and that HSs prefer semantically transparent structures over idiomatic ones (Rakhilina et al., 2016). We want to discuss to what extent the move from routine, idiomatic collocations to creative combinations might thus not reflect a lack of idiomatic competence but a reasonable choice in terms of communicative goals.

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Arbeitsgruppe 15

Workshop 15

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ARBEITSGRUPPE 15 | *WORKSHOP 15*

Raum | *Room*: S 16, Seminargebäude

Ideophones and lexicalized iconicity in language

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This workshop takes ideophones as a starting point to investigate lexicalized or conventionalized iconic forms in language from an interdisciplinary perspective. The study of iconic forms within and across languages is crucial because their amount within a language varies greatly; for example, European languages tend to have much fewer ideophones than languages such as Japanese. Per *the iconic treadmill hypothesis* (cf. Flaksmann 2017), languages, however, have a need for iconicity – if European languages are lacking in ideophones, are there other iconic forms and enrichments that may be fulfilling this role instead? Thus far, linguistic research into European languages has often focused on written language, however, many iconic forms occur in the spoken medium, meaning they may have remained obscured from our sight. Furthermore, a renewed focus on different communicative settings could reveal more about the role of iconicity in language. As an example, ideophones are often used performatively, particularly in spoken narratives and in combination with other iconic phenomena, which has been said to enhance listener involvement in these narratives. In addition, the perception of iconicity is also dependent on multiple factors such as language experience and social and cultural conventions and as such, many iconic forms, including ideophones, are not crosslinguistically transparent. Nevertheless, a unified account of iconicity is desirable and in order to achieve this, all aspects of iconic phenomena, including their cognitive, social and cultural basis must be considered. Thus, the key goals of this workshop are threefold: firstly, to raise awareness of and discuss the variety of lexicalized iconicity in spoken language; secondly, to compare the role of lexicalized iconicity crosslinguistically and in different communication settings; and lastly, to facilitate an interdisciplinary exchange on lexicalized iconicity. Potential research topics could include the varying roles of different iconic forms crosslinguistically, the interaction of ideophones and other iconic phenomena, the use and effect of ideophones and iconicity in performances and the language specific nature of iconicity and perceptions of iconicity. We would welcome abstracts not only on ideophones, but also on onomatopoeia, phonesthemes, expressive and iconic morphology as well as phonology, and other, similar iconic phenomena from a range of disciplines, such as formal linguistics, sociolinguistics, language acquisition, psychology, and sign language linguistics.

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Fighting a Losing Battle: Onomatopoeia *vs* Sound Changes

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Onomatopoeic words (imitative interjections, imitative imitative content words, and ideophones) are words with iconic correlation between form and meaning, iconicity being a relationship of resemblance. Thus, onomatopoeic words 'copy' the natural sounds they denote. Therefore, any changes in form automatically imply changes in meaning. The present talk is devoted to the discussion of the effect of sound changes on onomatopoeic (more broadly – imitative) words.

The research is conducted on 1244 English words which are imitative by origin and were collected through continuous sampling from the third edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED).

Analysis of their etymologies and historical form changes revealed that 1/3 of the words from the corpus have changed their form. It has also revealed that regular (and sporadic) sound changes affect imitative words in different ways:

(1) imitative words lose the connection between form and meaning (OE *hlahhan* > PDE *laugh* /lɑ:f/, see also Flaksman 2018);

(2) imitative words fail to undergo any regular sound changes (*cuckoo*, which retains ist form since Middle English, see also Durkin 2009: 127);

(3) they aquire a new sound-meaning correlation (OE *gebed* 'a prayer' > PDE *bead* 'a small globular body' with an iconic correlation 'i : small', see also Campbell 2013: 224) or resture the lost one (OE *pyffan* > ME *puffe* > PDE *puff* /pʌf/).

The main conclusion of the researc is that the overwhelming majority of the studied sound changes were *phonosemantically significant* (1), i.e., affected the imitative words in a negative way.

Cases of *phonosemantic inertia* (2) and *re-iconization / secondary sound symbolism* (3) are, on the other hand, rare (together they constitute less than 1% of the total).

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The sound of hand: /i/ for finger, /u/ for fist, and /a/ for palm

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In this study, we present iconic associations between certain phonological features and lexemes related to the human hand. We aim to test the following three hypothesis: a) the [+round] feature is frequent in lexemes for 'fist' (round shape); b) the [+low] feature is frequent in lexemes for 'palm' (open shape); and c) the [+high, -back] feature is frequent in lexemes for 'finger' (spiky shape). We collected and phonetically grouped words for 'hand', 'fist', 'finger' and 'palm' from 159 genealogically independent language families. Using binomial tests, we could show that lexemes for 'fist' and 'finger' do show a high occurrence of [+round] or [+high, -back] segments, but no significant result was found for 'palm'.

As a follow-up study, we are currently building a cross-linguistic sample of words representing the rock-paper-scissors game or any game using the same handshapes. We see that the words that are not semantically divisible (i. e. words that do not literally represent 'rock, paper, scissors' and the like) tend to bear the form of three syllables whose vowels are /i/, /a/, and /o~u/, iconically associated to the number of handshapes as well as the handshapes themselves, thus fitting into our hypothesis. These associations can be easily explained by analogous cross-linguistic and experimental evidence for iconic patterns between rounded vowels, e.g. [u], and round things, between low, open vowels, e.g. [a], and flat things, and between unrounded vowels, e.g. [i], and pointed things (Styles and Gawne 2017; Erben Johansson et al. 2020; Joo 2020). Our findings show that iconicity is encoded in words representing basic handshapes, but also in contexts which include handshapes but are conveyed by non-words or words that derive from completely different etymological sources. This brings further evidence to the notion that iconicity is more prevalent throughout the lexicon than previously thought (Sidhu et al. 2021; Winter and Perlman 2021) and that iconic labels are continuously introduced for iconically congruent meanings, which, in turn, has a notable impact on word formation and the cultural evolution of language.

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Deriving gender from phonemes: Evidence from Mandarin names using the Random Forest algorithm

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This study examine the whether systematic sound pattern reported in English name held in Mandarin Chinese (hereafter: Mandarin). Unlike English, Mandarin names are disyllabic, each represented by a logograph, while strongly associated with a semantic concept. Psycholinguistic studies have suggested that phonology has a lesser role in the naming of Mandarin characters in comparison to Indo-European languages (Zhang et al., 2009); thus, rendering Mandarin a stronger test to the systematic sound patterns previously reported in English.

Methods: 212 most common Mandarin given names (115 female & 97 male) from Bao & Cai (2021) was examined. The presence or absence of a phoneme was coded as binary measure. The random forest (Breiman, 2001), a machine learning algorithm, was used to examine systematic sound patterns in Mandarin names. The accuracy of a random forest is determined by feeding its testing subset (two-third data) into the model and observing the error rate which is the percentage of samples that the algorithm was unable to accurately classify. Feature importance was examined to evaluate the contribution of phonemes to classification.

Results & Conclusion: The random forest was able to accurately classify 80.28% of the testing subset sample into their allocated gender category, suggesting phonology alone is adequate in predicting gender adaptation (OBB = 19.71%). Details on feature importance could be found in the long abstract. Overall, phonological patterns previously reported have also been found to be predictive of gender identification. Sonorants and high front vowel, with the addition of /ɛ/, were important to the identification of female names. Obstruents and low back vowels, on the contrary, were predictive of male names. Contrary to van de Weijer et al. (2020), our results suggest that tones do play a role in the identification of gender.

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Ideophones and iconicity in Korean and Thai

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Korean has a large inventory of ideophones, built on sound symbolism, involving vowel polarity, consonantal tensing and aspiration, and reduplication, the manipulation of which enables lexicalization of diverse sensations, either physical or psychological. Vowel polarity operates on the opposition between the so-called 'positive' and 'negative' vowels (Rhee & Koo 2017). Consonantal manipulation operates on the tripartite contrasts among plain, tensed, and aspirated phonetic qualities (Koo 2007). Reduplication iconically encodes multiplicity of events. Korean ideophony is widely attested across multiple sensory domains such as vision, audition, gustation, olfaction, etc., strongly pointing to synesthetic perception.

Thai has a modest but smaller inventory of ideophones as compared to Korean, mostly onomatopoeia. Though smaller in size than the Korean system, Thai ideophony also makes use of elegant sound symbolism by vowels (Thongkum 1979), consonants (Rungrojsuwan 2007), and tones (Naksakul 1998), as well as reduplication.

A comparative analysis shows that the two languages have commonalities in ideophone lexicalization strategies, in particular, those tied to the manner of articulation of the sounds involved reflecting the target stimulus's physical properties such as trailing, decay, amplification, resonance, intensity, among others. When such characteristics coincide, individual ideophones often have similar sounds in their lexicalization. As such these strategies are highly iconic in that lexicalization of sensory perception directly reflects the properties of articulation. Despite the presence of many commonalities, however, the two languages differ in a number of significant ways in detail, many relating to their typological differences and different perceptions of the events being described. Some differences may putatively be due to language-specific idiosyncrasies.

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On the lexical status of reduplicative ideophones in German

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Ideophones are expressive words that signify sensory imagery through phonological markedness. These words can be thought of as rhetorical devices that, like gestures, enrich the meaning of the message by rendering it more affectively engaging or stimulating or by making the listener imagine the sensory experience or affective involvement of the speaker. Repetition and reduplication are phonologically conspicuous and therefore potent markers for ideophones and for expressives in general. The grammarian has to distinguish different kinds of iteration and carefully delineate morphological reduplication (commonly restricted to doubling) form lexical sequencing (potentially unrestricted). This holds also for reduplicative forms in German, which will be surveyed in this talk. Specifically, I will present a morphological taxonomy of reduplication in German (Kentner 2017) that distinguishes i. (phonotactically illegal) interjections (*hahaha*) and ii. iterative syntagmas (*hopp hopp hopp*, "get a move on") from iii. reduplicative lexical items (*Mischmasch* "mish mash"). This taxonomy reveals a regularity concerning reduplicative forms in German that has previously gone unnoticed (Kentner 2022): In order to become lexicalized, reduplicative words must not contain exact adjacent repetitions of phonological material (syllables, phonological feet, words). Forms that violate this regularity are – except for a few well-defined exceptions – unlexicalizable nonces (e.g., contrastive focus reduplications like *Kaffee-kaffee*, "standard variety coffee", see e.g., Horn (2018)). The distinction between a) repetitions with alternation and b) identical repetitions/iterations bears an uncanny resemblance to a distinction made by Bressem (2021) in the context of research on gesture: Bressem notes that gesture repetitions with alternation build up complex meaning alongside spoken material, while identical repetitions/iterative gestures pragmatically enforce rather than semantically modify the spoken message. In this talk I will discuss the distinction regarding the semantic or pragmatic import of identical and non-identical repetition along with the distinction concerning the lexical status of reduplicative ideophones in German.

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Iconicity in Ideophones: Guessing, Memorizing, and Reassessing

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Iconicity, or the resemblance between form and meaning, is often ascribed a special status and contrasted with default assumptions of arbitrariness in spoken language. But does iconicity in spoken language have a special status when it comes to learnability? A simple way to gauge learnability is to see how well something is retrieved from memory. We can further contrast this with guessability, to see (1) whether the ease of guessing the meanings of ideophones outperforms the rate at which they are remembered; and (2) how willing participants' are to reassess what they were taught in a prior task – a novel contribution of this study (see Figure 1). We replicate prior guessing and memory tasks using ideophones and adjectives from Japanese, Korean, and Igbo. Our results show that although native Cantonese speakers guessed ideophone meanings above chance level, they memorized both ideophones and adjectives with comparable accuracy. However, response time data shows that participants took significantly longer to respond correctly to adjective-meaning pairs – indicating a discrepancy in cognitive effort which favored the recognition of ideophones. In a follow-up reassessment task, participants who were taught foil translations were more likely to choose the true translations for ideophones rather than adjectives. By comparing the findings from our guessing and memory tasks, we conclude that iconicity is more accessible if a task requires participants to actively seek out sound-meaning associations.

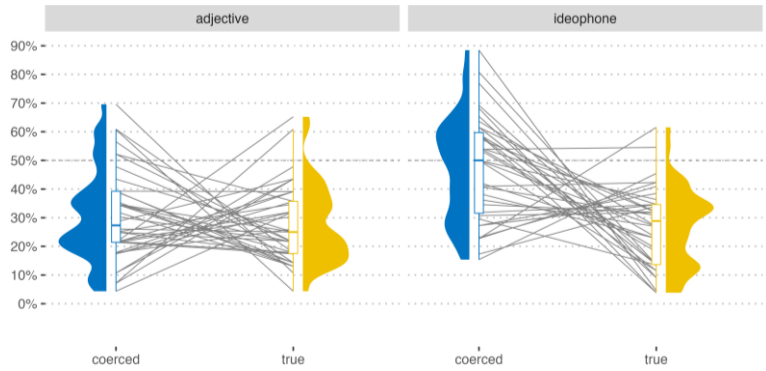

Figure 1. Likelihood to reassess adjectives and ideophones in Igbo.

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Neuroimaging the Semantics of ideophones in Pastaza Kichwa

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Ideophones are imitative words featuring linguistic sounds, bodily gestures, intonation, and facial expressions to depict sensory perceptions, emotions, and temporal experiences of completiveness, instantaneousness, and repetitiveness Although formal properties of ideophones have been given ample attention, there are fewer studies of their lexical semantics. The research for this paper hypothesized that correlations exist between posited semantic features of ideophones from the Pastaza Kichwa language spoken in eastern Amazonian Ecuador (iso code: qvo), and subjects' neural reactions to auditory clips of ideophones bearing these posited semantic features.

Participants (N=17) were presented with audio clips of 10 ordinary Kichwa words consisting of nouns and verbs. They were then asked to listen to Kichwa ideophones from four different categories based on a sensori-semantic map (Nuckolls 2019). Data was collected on site in the Amazonian region of Ecuador. While participants listened to clips of these ideophones extracted from their sentential contexts, their hemodynamic brain responses were recorded using functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS). The examples from which the extracts were drawn are found in an open access archive, Quechua Real Words.

Preliminary analyses of the results suggest support for the four sensorisemantic categories of ideophones.There were also similarities across all four categories relative to the baseline. Each ideophone category appears to have prompted distinctive neural activity in somatosensory and motor regions of the brain. Similarly, ideophones generally differed from baseline by prompting greater neural activity in areas of the frontal cortex associated with cognition, thought and visual imagery.

Our results also contribute to researchy that has not typically involved subjects other than 'western-educated-industrialized' peoples, nor has been conducted as a collaboration between neurolinguists and anthropological linguistic work featuring long-term, intensive studies of ideophones' semantic properties.

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Ideophones in the visual modality

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Sign languages, like spoken languages, use a variety of more or less iconic conventionalized lexical signs to describe entities, events or properties among others (Perniss et la. 2010). Besides, sign languages also systematically use gestural demonstrations (in combination with lexical signs) to depict events or actions (Davidson 2015). A third class of items used in addition to lexical signs and gestural demonstrations are so-called complex multi-channel signs (MCSs), a special part of speech that has not yet received much attention in linguistic research (Brennan 1992, Johnston & Ferrara 2012, Schütte 2014).

MCSs, which are sometimes also called 'Spezialgebärden' (special signs), 'Gebärdenwendungen' or '(sign language) idioms', form a relatively small class of conventionalized expressions, which have special formal properties different from lexical signs and gestural demonstrations. On the functional side, the meaning of MCSs is highly context dependent and often translated into spoken languages with the help of different complex idiomatic expressions.

Based on examples taken from the Hamburg DGS corpus (https://www.sign-lang.uni-hamburg.de/dgs-korpus/index.html), we discuss modality-independent and modality-dependent properties of MCSs and argue that both their flexible 'idiomatic' meaning and their special formal properties show certain similarities with ideophones in spoken languages (Dingemanse 2019).

One result of this cross-modal comparison is that sign languages just like many spoken languages have a special class of marked lexical expressions that depict sensory imagery. Unlike ideophones in spoken languages, the depiction of MCSs in sign languages is not auditory but visual. And unlike other iconic lexical expressions in sign languages, MCSs are 'idiomatic' depictive context-dependent expressions with an expressive meaning component.

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The Distribution of Iconic Co-speech Gestures, Information Structure and Prosody: A Corpus Study on Prominence Peak Alignment

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In this talk, we explore the impact of different degrees of prominence on the prosody-gesture alignment of iconic and non-referential gestures in spontaneous German speech. Iconic gestures show a semantic connection to speech, non-referential gestures support speech structurally. Both have been found to align with prosodic features (McNeill 1992, Im & Baumann 2020, Loehr 2012). Given that prosodic prominence varies as a function of information structure (IS, Baumann & Röhr 2015, Kügler & Calhoun 2020), we address the research question whether the alignment of prosody and gestures is sensitive to IS in German spontaneous speech.

Conducting a corpus analysis using the SaGA corpus (Lücking et al. 2010), we analysed 204 min of spontaneous speech dialogues. Gesture types were already annotated in the corpus; the annotation of gesture peaks, intonation, and IS (focus, givenness) was performed for this analysis. The occurrence of gestures in relation to pitch accents and IS categories was extracted. Out of 1.630 iconic and 775 non-referential gestures in the corpus, 53% of the iconic gestures and 39,5% of the non-referential gestures occurred on referents coded for IS. All gestures more frequently aligned with more prominent information status referents than less prominent referents. Regarding focus, iconic gestures occurred predominantly on unfocused constituents, while non-referential gestures rather occurred on focused referents. A negative correlation between co-speech gestures and pitch accents was found. The correlation of intonation and IS is influenced by both gesture types, such that their prominence correlation is more precise when a gesture is present.

While a general prosody-gesture link is assumed, the observation of iconic gestures occurring on more prominent information status but not focus referents calls for a distinct identification of the semantic and discourse functions of iconic gestures.

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The influence of vocal iconicity on word structure through stress and segment placement

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Cues used for improving language processing – such as iconicity aiding access to meanings – seem to benefit from being emphasized within words. Stressed segments lead to a more precise phonetic realization and spoken word recognition models indicate that when the onset of a word is heard, a set of words in the mental lexicon with the same initial segments compete for activation (Norris & McQueen 2008). This study investigates if stress and segment placement within words have a positive effect on vocal iconicity. In Study 1, 300 participants were recruited from 11 language families. 12 cross-linguistic sound-meaning associations (Blasi et al. 2016; Erben Johansson et al., 2020; Joo, 2020) and 3 non-iconic (control) sound-meaning combinations were selected. Each sound-meaning association was represented by four word types with varied stress and segment placement, recorded audially. The participants were asked to listen to each stimuli word and then rank it according to how well it fit the associated meaning. The results showed higher rankings for iconic words than control words, and that stress had a significant effect. Interestingly, the control words showed a negative effect for segment position, indicating a hidden positive segment position effect for iconic words. In Study 2, the segment position effect was tested cross-linguistically. 125 noteworthy sound-meaning associations and 16 control concepts with low iconicity scores were selected. The average first segment position occurrences for each iconically charged sound group per iconic concept were then compared to the average first segment position occurrences for the same sound group yielded from the control concepts. The results showed that sound groups occurred more towards the beginning of congruent iconic concepts in almost all sound-meaning associations. This shows that stress and segment position affect how iconic words are perceived to be. Stress can prevent phonetic erosion which can, in combination with pre-activation effects, cause iconic segments to be retained to a greater extent and then progressively moved towards the onset of words. Thus, these factors could distinctly affect word formation and sound organization across lexica.

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Spoken rhythms and drummed speech: Bidirectional iconicity at the crossroads of language and music

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Language and music share many of the same raw ingredients, including pitch, rhythm, prosodic grouping, and timbre. This talk focuses on an underexplored aspect of the language-music connection: the iconic representation of one modality using the other, through onomatopoeia (music encoded as speech) and musical surrogate languages (speech encoded as music). In particular, I focus on drums to probe the bidirectional nature of this iconicity, what differences exist in the two directions of encoding, and what this tells us about the language and music faculties. All languages are capable of encoding percussive sounds through onomatopoeia, but certain linguistic and musical traditions possess an extensive vocabulary of lexicalized onomatopoeia, the most notable example being the system of *bols* in the North Indian tabla drumming tradition (Patel & Iversen 2003). Aspects of Hindi phonetics in the choice of syllables produce a close acoustic match to the sounds of the drums, while the pitch and rhythm of the performer's voice allows for a fairly faithful reproduction of the drum patterns.

Musical surrogate systems, referred to colloquially as "talking drums", turn this iconicity on its head by using the sounds of drums to capture speech. However, we find an interesting difference in the linguistic categories involved in this bidirectional mapping: onomatopoeia rely most heavily on linguistic timbre (i.e. segmental contrasts), whereas drummed speech is typically based on prosodic features (tone, rhythm). This is unsurprising for drums whose timbre remains relatively fixed while the pitch varies, such as tension drums or slit log drums. More surprising are drums capable of producing a wide range of timbres, yet whose use as a surrogate continues to rely more heavily on prosody rather than linguistic timbre, such as the Yorùbá *bàtá* (Villepastour 2016).

In this talk, I illustrate these complex systems of spoken drums and drummed speech and argue that differences in encoding medium (timbre, pitch, rhythm) arise from two related sources: 1. Linguistic timbre has far greater complexity and dexterity than drum timbre, and 2. language is grounded in timbral contrasts, while timbre-centered music is rare. Thus, musical surrogate languages are still fundamentally music, and emulating prosodic aspects of speech constrains the number of contrasts the drums must reproduce, which may enhance its perceived iconicity as well as decipherability.

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Arbeitsgruppe 16

Workshop 16

AG16

ARBEITSGRUPPE 16 | *WORKSHOP 16*

Raum | *Room*: S 16, Seminargebäude

Creativity and routine in sentence production

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Sometimes, speakers and writers are creative when producing sentences. Creativity may surface, for example, by choosing non-canonical word orders, by using non-canonical voice, or by producing marked or unexpected referential expressions. More often, however, speakers and writers show routine behavior and do not exploit creative options, but rather stick to canonical and unmarked choices. Priming - the tendency of speakers to reuse items and structures that have been processed recently - is a prominent phenomenon tying together creativity and routine (e.g. MacDonald, 2013; Pickering and Garrod, 2013). On the one hand, researchers are using priming to increase the probability of using creative structures. On the other hand, priming outside of the laboratory may strengthen language routines. The aim of our workshop, which is part of the 45th annual meeting of the German Linguistic Society (DGfS), is to identify, discuss, and compare factors promoting linguistic creativity at different levels of sentence production. These include linguistic factors (e.g., givenness, topic status, thematic roles, phonological weight, rhythm), but also non-linguistic factors (e.g. animacy, perceptual salience). These factors, which often come under the names of prominence, accessibility, or salience, may be at work unconsciously, but can also be put to use voluntarily, for example to avoid repetition in written and spoken production or even to provoke irritation in poetic language use.

Questions to address include:

- How do speakers/writers cope with the tension between boring but simple and creative but complex language use?
- How do particular communicative situations and intentions favor or disfavor creativity and routine?
- What are language-specific and/or cross-linguistic means to realize linguistic creativity?
- What are the cognitive mechanisms underlying creative and routine language use?
- Do individual speakers/writers differ in being linguistically creative?

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Factors influencing non-canonical word order in German: a corpus study

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Although routine in language often serves to ensure successful communication, creativity is also used by speakers, which raises the question under which circumstances it becomes necessary or at least preferred. In the present paper we present two case studies in which we investigate discourse factors influencing the choice of non-canonical, creative, word order patterns in German by looking at out of the laboratory production data, i.e. corpus data. In the first case study we look at the extraposition of phrasal arguments followed by a relative clause modifier in newspapers texts, as illustrated in (1). We claim that elements in the right sentence periphery not only serve as a discourse-topic reading orientation (Vinckel-Roisin 2011), but also lead to reduced working memory costs. Building on Hawkins' (2004) principle of minimizing domains, extraposition of the entire NP or PP in German reduces both the distance between antecedent and relative clause and the distance between the highly interdependent sentence brackets.

(1) Es wird jedoch glänzend aufgewogen [PP durch die Rezepte, [RC die von
It will however brilliantly outweighed by the recipes that of
universaler Geschmackssicherheit zeugen]] […].
universal taste.guaranty attest
'However, it is brilliantly outweighed by the recipes, which are of universal taste […].' (TüBa-D/Z v11 DU, S. 5708.)

In the second case study we take a closer look at a pattern which is most often found in the spoken language, namely discontinuous infinitival complements, as illustrated in (2).

(2) dann hab ich halt meiner mutter immer **versucht** klarzumachen dass […]
then have I PART my.DAT mum always tried to.make.clear that
'Then I tried to make clear to my mum that […]' (Folk E00048, 0533)

Building on Cook (2001), we propose that discontinuous infinitival complements signal narrow focus on the embedded verb and that arguments of this verb that are already given in the discourse are realized already in the midfield, in accordance with the *Easy First* production bias (MacDonald 2013).

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Effects of individual variation and cue type on the production of non-canonical sentences

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Background: Speakers tend to produce active sentences when asked to describe a visual scene depicting an agent acting on a patient. However, when the patient is made more prominent (e.g. by means of a visual cue preceding the depicted patient), speakers are more likely to produce non-canonical sentences (e.g., Gleitman et al., 2007). Concerning the effect of visual cueing on patient prominence, a number of issues remain unresolved: Are different types of cues equally effective or do they differ in the extent to which they affect speakers' sentence production strategies? Second, are there individual differences concerning speakers' aptitude to produce non-canonical structures?

Methods: We report the results of three sentence production studies that employed eye-tracking. German-speaking participants (total $n = 136$) were asked to describe scenes depicting an agent acting on a patient. Prior to scene onset, three different types of cues were examined: A meaningless red dot was either presented very briefly (70 ms) or for a longer duration (700 ms) at the location where the patient was about to appear. Alternatively, a preview of the patient character was presented in the center of the screen (referential cue).

Results: Whereas the short cue did not affect speakers' rate of passive production compared to baseline, the other two cue types led to an increase in participants' aptitude to produce passives. There were also significant differences between the referential cue and the short cue, and the referential cue vs. the long cue, but no difference between the short and the long cue concerning the likelihood of passive production. Furthermore, we observed remarkable individual variation regarding speakers' propensity to produce passives. A substantial number of participants did not produce passive sentences at all (short cue: 30/44, long cue: 26/45, referential cue: 16/47 participants).

Conclusions: We find that different types of cues are differently effective in modulating speakers' tendencies to produce non-canonical structures. Furthermore, the overall propensity to produce passives also varies by individual. Rather than being a general linguistic phenomenon, prominence appears to be modulated by the specifics of the stimuli (i.e., cue type) and also seems subject to individual variation.

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Constructionist approaches to creativity
From routine constructions to creative constructs

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Creative language use has recently attracted considerable attention in constructionist research (Hoffmann ed. 2018; Hoffmann ed. 2020). Goldberg (2006: 22) already claimed that '[c]onstructional approaches share with mainstream generative grammar the goal of accounting for the creative potential of language (Chomsky 1957: 1965).' Yet, a closer look reveals that most linguists, including Chomsky and Goldberg, only have a very narrow definition of verbal creativity that, essentially, boils down to productivity. In these cases, speakers make 'original use of the established possibilities of the language' (Leech 1969: 24; Sampson 2016 calls this 'F(ixed)-creativity'). In contrast to this, too little attention has been paid to 'E(nlarging/extending)-creativity' (Sampson 2016), i.e., when a speaker 'creates new communicative possibilities which are not already in the language' (Leech 1969: 24).

The present talk will explore the cognitive mechanisms that underly F-/E-creative and routine language use and will show how constructionist approaches can further our understanding of all types of linguistic creativity. In addition to this, it will adopt a sociocultural psychological perspective (Glăveanu 2013) that does not just focus on the new artifact (the novel construct) or the creative speaker/writer, but also takes into account the socio-cultural affordances (constructions, context and cotext), the creative processes in the working memory as well as the audience/addressees. Such a holistic view can then explain how utterances such as *Not the shiniest penny in the piggy bank*.[2] or *The Dalai Farmer!*[3] can be primed and licensed by their specific discourse contexts.

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[2] Source: http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport2/hi/funny_old_game/2912483.stm

[3] Source: https://youtu.be/gpSot6Dda3o?t=791 | mins 13:11-13.21

Balancing habit and control in language production

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Sentence production requires a balance between creativity and routine. On the one hand, lexical selection needs to match the listener's expectations and be consistent with previous contexts where similar meanings have been expressed. On the other hand, to express new information, the sentence must be somewhat novel, requiring creativity. We introduce a model of language production that addresses how speakers balance novelty and consistency (Harmon & Kapatsinski, 2021). In the model, the selection of a word depends on both the sentential context and top-down cues from the intended message. We discuss how reliance on these cues account for two types of errors in sentence production: habit slips, and over-extensions. We further extend the model by discussing how it can be combined with a novel inhibitory mechanism, the Negative Feedback Cycle (Kapatsinski, 2022).

The model suggests that production errors can arise either from a misleading influence of the preceding context, or from misleading top-down input from the production plan. When the speaker relies too much on the preceding context, they can produce a habit slip. Habit slips favor words that are predictable from context and rare in other contexts. For example, Benjamin Netanyahu once referred to Boris Johnson as Boris Yeltzin. Boris is expected to be an exceptionally good cue to Yeltzin in Netanyahu's experience, because Boris frequently co-occurred with Yeltzin, and because Yeltzin rarely occurred in any other context. Habit slips provide crucial evidence for contextual cueing of upcoming words. The second type of error that the model accounts for is errors involving overextension. These errors arise from the fact that semantic representations are distributed. Therefore, any intended message activates unintended words whose meanings overlap with the intended meaning. When the intended word is infrequent and shares much of its meaning with a frequent word, the shared semantic cues can activate the frequent competitor more than the intended word, leading to its production.

Still, in the absence of impairment, most of the time the intended message is produced in a conventional way. We describe an activation-based mechanism which suppresses the production of forms that would strongly activate unintended semantics (Kapatsinski, 2022). Applications of this Negative Feedback Cycle mechanism are illustrated.

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Utterance repetition in other-initiated self-repair as a form of creativity in interaction

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Other-initiated self-repair is a phenomenon of spontaneous speech that ensures intelligibility in interaction and is to be regarded as a routine in which the speakers have to find creative solutions to a problem of understanding. From a phonetic-prosodic perspective, this area has so far been under-researched. This contribution aims to show the prosodic features used to clarify an utterance after an acoustic intelligibility problem in spoken German.

In an acoustic analysis using the Praat software, repair sequences consisting of a trouble source turn and a repetition separated by the next-turn repair initiation (NTRI), such as *wie bitte*, *was* or *hä*, were analyzed for prosodic contrast. In addition, the intonation contours were annotated according to GToBI (Grice et al. 2005). Following Curl 2004 and Drew 1997, repair sequences were classified into categories according to sequential organization (fitted or disjunct) and whether NTRIs are open class or specifying. While repetitions of fitted trouble source turns are realized with longer duration, greater intensity, and wider pitch range, the prosodic contrasts between disjunct trouble source turns and their repetitions tend to be reduced. Moreover, the contour L+H* L-% seems to be characteristic for repetitions of fitted trouble sources. However, prosodic intensification affects the entire utterance when preceded by an open class NTRI, but is mainly limited to the accented syllable when the repetition is preceded by a specifying NTRI.

The results of the acoustic analysis, in terms of the relationship between sequence organization and prosody, are quite consistent with Curl's study of self-repair in English. The prosodic features found for repairs of fitted trouble sources may be associated with resumption or emphasis of information and an increase in prominence of the accented syllable (Gussenhoven 2004), as well as, regarding intonation, with new information or a contrastive focus (Grice et al. 2005). The reduced prosodic pattern of repetitions preceded by disjunct trouble sources could be due to problems of sequence organization.

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The role of phonological factors in the positioning of a sub-class of French attributive adjectives

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French speakers are permitted creativity when it comes to the positioning of a sub-class of attributive adjectives. This sub-class is characterized by the fact that the adjectives can occur in pre- and postnominal position with no apparent change of interpretation, as shown in (1).

(1) a. un charmant garçon b. un garçon charmant
a charming boy *a boy charming*
'a charming boy'

This study investigates whether the placement of these adjectives is affected by phonological factors. First, we will examine the role of length/ phonological weight, that has previously been claimed to affect the positioning of words (Thuilier, 2012; Yao, 2018, a.o.). Our hypothesis is that adjective-noun pairs preferably appear in order of increasing weight (Hawkins, 2000, a.o.). Second, we will investigate the impact of rhythmic alternation in the presence of a monosyllabic noun or adjective. Interestingly, when the noun is monosyllabic only one order (N A) tends to be acceptable (see example (2)).

(2) a. ?/*un agréable homme b. un homme agréable
a nice man *a man nice*
'a nice man'

At the same time, it has been previously stated that monosyllabic adjectives are inclined to occur in prenominal position (Thuilier, 2012; Wilmet, 1981). We hypothesize that the inadmissibility of some monosyllabic elements in the second position of the A-N pair is due to the so-called *Principle of Rhythmic Alternation* (Schlüter, 2005). Reporting on frequency counts on adjective position in NPs, this talk will present the results of an acceptability judgment task designed to test the impact of both factors.

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Rhyme as reason: Experimental evidence and implications for creative sentence production in verbal art

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Rhyme is a euphonic ornament of verbal art and song. Perhaps counterintuitively, the sound correspondence of rhyme may have quasi-semantic effects, e.g., making statements appear more accurate and convincing. Such rhyme-as-reason effects have been related to processing events during sentence comprehension. Specifically, it has been argued that "rhyme […] affords statements an enhancement in processing fluency that can be misattributed to heightened conviction about their truthfulness" (McGlone & Tofighbakhsh, 2000). Here, we report evidence from a study of verse comprehension in Dutch that lends support to the key claim of the *fluency-misattribution* account: that rhyme facilitation during online sentence comprehension is systematically related to rhyme-induced semantic effects; we discuss the implications of our findings for creative sentence production and composition.

Summary: Combining eye-tracking during reading with intuitive semantic judgments allowed us to test the hypotheses that 1) rhyme leads comprehenders to perceive a "deeper meaning" in statements, that 2) rhyme facilitates word processing, and that 3) rhyme-induced facilitation predicts rhyme-dependent meaningfulness effects. We selected 48 couplets of Dutch verse – typically corresponding to a single sentence – and created non-rhyming versions by replacing the first rhyme word (pre-rhyme) with a synonym as in example (1).

(1) wat niemand kan **weten/kennen** || kan ik niet **meten**
what nobody can know *can I not measure*
'I cannot measure what nobody can know'

Participants (n=54) read each couplet in either the original or the modified version while their eye movements were recorded; they rated the aesthetic appeal, comprehensibility, and perceived meaningfulness of each couplet on a quasi-continuous scale (0-100). Linear mixed-effects regression analyses of ratings and of several gaze-time measures confirmed that rhyming couplets were perceived as more meaningful than non-rhyming versions (rhyme-as-reason effect; H1; p = .019) but failed to reveal a general facilitation effect of rhyme (fluency effect; H2; all ps > .18). Crucially, results of multiple linear regression showed that rhyme-induced differences in total reading times of critical rhyme words partly accounted (ΔR^2 = 0.11) for the observed meaningfulness effect of rhyme (H3; p = .023).

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AG16

Sektion Computerlinguistik

Section Computational Linguistics

Sektion Computerlinguistik | *Section Computational Linguistics*

Raum | *Room*: Tagungsraum, Seminargebäude

Poster Session

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The poster session is organized by the Special Interest Group on Computational Linguistics of the DGfS (dgfs.de/cl).

Creating Nonsensical Dependency Treebanks for Multiple Languages

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I present a resource of nonsensical syntactic dependency treebanks. The resource is generated by an algorithm which takes as input a standard dependency treebank in the Universal Dependencies format (de Marneffe et al. 2021). The result is a treebank that contains the same syntactic structures as the input, but nonsensical sentences. The algorithm has a random component, thereby creating an arbitrary number of parallel nonsensical treebanks. The general idea is that content words in the input sentences are replaced by other forms that appear in the same syntactic context elsewhere in the input treebank. In the following example, all words printed in boldface are replaced using this mechanism:

(1) a. We have an entire new set.
b. We **kidnap** a **pregnant international fire.**

The syntactic context consists of POS tag, morphosyntactic features and dependency relations. A language-specific component deals with phenomena that are not covered in the syntactic context but compromise the syntactic acceptability of the generated sentences in other ways. For instance, *an* is replaced with *a* because the adjective following the determiner has changed. I apply this algorithm to treebanks in several languages from different language families.

The resource can be put to use in various scenarios. In particular, I present one use case that quantifies the implicit syntactic information in neural language models (LMs). While the exact nature of these linguistic structures is not easily identifiable, several papers have tested how well syntactic dependency structure can be reconstructed from an LM's internal representations (see Müller-Eberstein et al., 2022 for an overview). For multiple languages, I test if experimental results from the literature still hold when using the data created in this project. The use of nonsensical data diminishes the role of semantic cues which potentially distort previous experiments.

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Spoken Language Corpora at the Leibniz Institute for the German Language: Established Tools and New Developments

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While corpora of **written text** in machine-readable form are readily available for researchers in (computational) linguistics, the situation for transcribed **spoken language** is radically different, because the peculiarities of spontaneous spoken language make the creation of high-quality, standardized, and versatile corpora a complex task. As the leading research data centre for German spoken language corpora, the **Archive for Spoken German** (*Archiv für Gesprochenes Deutsch* (AGD), agd.ids-mannheim.de), located at the IDS Mannheim, is dedicated to making corpora of spoken German available to the international research community in a sustainable way.

The **Database for Spoken German** (*Datenbank für Gesprochenes Deutsch* (DGD), Schmidt 2017, dgd.ids-mannheim.de), launched in 2012, is an established search and browsing platform providing access to (currently) 40 corpora from the AGD (approx. 4700 hours of audio and video recordings and manually created time-aligned transcripts with 20 mio. tokens). The DGD uses a rich data model which is specifically tailored to the requirements of spoken language. Each *transcribed* token has annotations for the corresponding *normalized* and *lemmatized* forms, which captures and allows to query e.g. dialectal pronunciation variants of the same lemma. Each token also has an entry from a set of POS-Tags specifically enhanced for spoken language, with tags for e.g. hesitation and response particles, discourse markers, and tag questions. These primary data are enriched by corpus *meta* data like e.g. speaker demographics, interactional settings, and conversation topics.

In addition, the **ZuMult** project (Fandrych et al. 2022, zumult.org) has developed a suite of web applications to complement the DGD with new features for searching and browsing transcripts. By extending the DGD data model with CQP and ISO/TEI standards, they allow to query time-based span annotations as well as typical spoken language phenomena, e.g. speaker changes and overlaps or paraver-bal events like laughter, coughing, and pauses.

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COrLiCo – Empirische Analysen im Nähe-Distanz-Kontinuum

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Gesprochene und geschriebene Sprachäußerungen unterscheiden sich hinsichtlich Repertoire und Verwendung von syntaktischen Konstruktionen oder Vokabular, stilistischen Merkmalen und einigem mehr. Typisch lautliche Ausdrucksmöglichkeiten und Strategien auf der einen Seite kontrastieren mit einer (zumindest angenommenen) größeren Nähe zu Sprachstandards und Konventionen. Eine Überwindung des medialen Binarismus erlaubt der von Koch und Oesterreicher (1985) eingeführte Ansatz eines mehrdimensionalen Kontinuums zwischen den beiden Polen "Sprache der Nähe" und "Sprache der Distanz". Dieses Kontinuum erforschen wir empirisch anhand einer heterogen stratifizierten Datengrundlage.

Wir stellen das im Aufbau befindliche COrLiCo (*Corpus for the Oral-Literate Continuum*) vor, das sich mit einer Zielgröße von 100 Millionen Wort-Tokens zu ungefähr gleichen Teilen auf knapp 20 textsortenspezifische Subkopora aufteilt. Abgedeckt werden nicht nur die Pole des Kontinuums, sondern auch solche Sprachäußerungen, die sich nicht eindeutig einem dieser Extreme zuordnen lassen: Wissenschaftskommunikation, Interviews, Reden, Liveticker, Songtexte, Social Media, E-Mails, Online-Diskussionen, Podcasts etc. Das Korpus repräsentiert damit eine sehr breit gefächerte Datengrundlage und füllt eine Lücke als aggregierende Ressource für die vergleichende Erforschung schriftlicher und mündlicher Diskurse. Sämtliche Texte sind mit Metadaten und Annotationen angereichert, die zum einen anhand der Textoberfläche, zum anderen auf der Basis des Outputs maschineller Tagger berechnet werden.

Wir implementieren und evaluieren ein automatisiertes Klassifikationsverfahren, das unter Nutzung von Random-Forest-Entscheidungsbäumen Aggregationen einzelner Vorhersagen durchführt (Broll & Schneider, o. J.). Für die Identifizierung der Pole definieren wir einen Merkmalskatalog aus Sprachphänomenen, die als Markierer für Nähe/Mündlichkeit bzw. Distanz/Schriftlichkeit diskutiert werden. Basierend auf der sehr guten Klassifikationsgüte verorten wir eine Reihe weiterer Textsorten. Die Ergebnisse werden zur besseren Interpretierbarkeit visuell aufbereitet.

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Ein Annotationsschema für Politeness und Preference Detection in mündlichen Konversationen

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Soziale Praktiken wie Höflichkeit prägen Diskursgestaltung und Wortwahl. Ein Einbezug von Höflichkeit in moderne Dialogsysteme und -agenten können deren Interaktionen natürlicher wirken lassen (z.B. de Jong et al. 2008). Die computergestützte Detektion von Höflichkeit steckt jedoch noch in den Kinderschuhen. Die wenigen Versuche, Höflichkeit vorherzusagen, existieren vor allem fürs Englische und arbeiten auf Texten anstelle von Gesprächsdaten (Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil et al. 2013; Kumar 2014). Darüberhinaus leiden sie unter meist binären Klassifizierungsschemata, die vor allem auf gesprochensprachlichen Daten die Komplexität von Höflichkeit nicht abbilden können (Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil et al. 2013).

In dieser Arbeit wird ein Multilayer-Annotationsschema für Frage-Antwort-Paare basierend auf einer qualitativen Analyse des CallHome Korpus (Canavan 1997) entwickelt, das als Basis für einen komplexeren Politeness-Classifier für deutsche Gesprächsdaten dienen soll. Durch die Betrachtung von Adjazenzpaaren und Präferenzgestaltung (Schegloff 2007) wird das Konzept von Höflichkeit dekonstruiert. Das dreilagige Annotationsschema besteht aus folgenden Komponenten: In einem ersten Analyse-Schritt werden Fragen und Antworten in Gesprächsdaten identifiziert, in einer zweiten Layer werden Dispräferenzmarker festgehalten, die sich auf der Sprachoberfläche der Antworten befinden. Eine dritte Annotationsschicht bezieht den weiteren Gesprächskontext in Form von Vorlaufsequenzen und Rezeption an dritter Position mit ein. In einer Pilotstudie wird die Annotation erprobt und evaluiert.

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Empirical evidence for pejoration of 'woman'-terms: Challenges of estimating inter-annotator agreement with complex annotation

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This poster presents a small dataset of manually semantically annotated historical dictionary entries and discusses the challenges of estimating inter-annotator agreement given a complex and – to some extent – subjective annotation task. The annotation study is part of a PhD thesis on semantic change: Many German terms denoting women have historically undergone a pejoration, that is, their meaning has changed to have a more negative bias (e.g., *Frau* has changed from 'woman with high social status' to just 'woman'). To track the semantic change of 31 different German nouns denoting either women or men, a collection of 160 entries in eight historical dictionaries (16th-19th century) were annotated by two annota-tors (148,000 tokens; entries vary greatly in size from a minimum of two tokens to more than 21,000 tokens). Previous research has shown that women tend to be portrayed stereotypically and negatively while men are shown in a more pos-itive light (Warnke 1993). The tagset crucially differentiates between two levels of semantic information: The *meaning components* given for the lexeme and the portrayal of men and women in *language examples*. This distinction allows for a nuanced analysis: We can trace the semantic change as reflected in the dictionaries and further gain insights into gender stereotypes conveyed in usage examples (see also Nübling 2009). The dataset will be made available on Zenodo together with detailed annotation guidelines.

We will discuss the challenges of estimating a chance-corrected inter-annotator agreement score on this data set due to the variable extensions of the annotation units as well as potential ambiguity or subjectivity (Barteld et al. 2014) and the option of multiple valid annotations (Marchal et al. 2022).

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Why (not) vegan? An NLP-based Investigation of Moral Sentiment and Storytelling in the Vegan Discourse

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With veganism being more present in society and thus frequently debated, vegans are often criticized as do-gooders. This work employs NLP methods to investigate the moral loading of the Vegan Discourse and its interaction with the use of storytelling: **how moral is the Vegan Discourse? Which moral sentiments are expressed most? Does storytelling enhance the expression of morality in text?**

Dataset & Methods. We created a corpus with roughly 10'000 comments on articles about veganism published by the New York Times. To assign each comment moral labels, we implemented a BERT multilabel model trained on the Moral Foundations Twitter Corpus[6], with reliable performances compared to related work. The comments were classified as containing storytelling with a classifier from our previous work. We further validated both classifiers on a manually annotated gold-standard (100 comments).

Results. The Vegan Discourse itself was proven to be significantly moral in the sense of the five moral foundations since more than a tenth of the corpus was classified reliably with morality. The challenge of implicitness of morality is reflected in the comments' different moral loadings throughout the corpus. The two most frequently assigned foundations are "Care-Harm" and "Purity-Degradation". We find that comments with storytelling were associated with moral loadings, but only weakly. Since these result from implicitness, storytelling is rather enhancive of morality in the corpus as a marker of detectable implicitness.

Conclusion. Our results show that that both concepts, moral sentiment and storytelling, are significantly observable and intertwined in the Vegan Discourse as represented in this work. Reasonably, there are many (non-)vegans that tell their personal opinions in stories to make their way of life more palpable for others.

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Solidarität im Migrationsdiskurs: Klassifizierung von Leserinnen- und Leserbriefen mit DistilBERT

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Soll eine sehr große Menge an textlichen Daten klassifiziert werden, muss dies automatisiert erfolgen. Können die Daten zudem nicht nach strukturellen Merkmalen gefiltert werden, weil ein so abstraktes und schwer fassbares Konzept wie *Solidarität* untersucht werden soll (enthält ein Text *Solidarität* oder nicht?), kann ein Machine-Learning-Algorithmus wie DistilBERT (Sanh et al. 2020) für die Textklassifikation verwendet werden. In meiner Projektarbeit habe ich daher untersucht, ob DistilBERT in der Lage ist, solidarische Äußerungen im Migrationskontext in Leserinnen- und Leserbriefen zu erkennen.

Basierend auf der Begriffskonzeption von *Solidarität* nach Kneuer et al. (2021) sollte dies mithilfe zweier Klassifizierer erreicht werden, die jeweils auf einen der Solidaritätsbestandteile *Adversity* (eine Widrigkeit, die einer Person widerfährt) und *Contribution* (ein Beitrag, der zur Erreichung eines gemeinsamen Ziels geleistet wird) trainiert wurden. In Kombination sollten diese beiden Klassifizierer dann zur Identifikation der Gesamtkategorie *Solidarität* genutzt werden. Grundlage für die Trainings- und Testdaten bildete ein bereits zum Themenfeld Migration vorgefiltertes Korpus mit Leserinnen- und Leserbriefen aus verschiedenen deutschen Zeitungen.

Die Untersuchung hat gezeigt, dass die Klassifikation von kleineren Textausschnitten bereits gute bis sehr gute Ergebnisse erzielen konnte (F-Maß = 0,786 u. 0,908), aber die Gesamtkategorie *Solidarität* in vollständigen Briefen noch nicht in einem zufriedenstellenden Maße erkannt wurde (F-Maß = 0,364). Die Erfassung der Teilkategorien *Adversity* und *Contribution* funktionierte hier dagegen besser (F-Maß = 0,630 bzw. 0,625). Insgesamt wurden aber auch viele positive Beispiele, die Äußerungen der jeweiligen (Teil-)Kategorie enthalten, nicht von den Klassifizierern identifiziert. Bei der Erkennung von *Solidarität* gilt außerdem, dass Briefe, die als *Solidarität* enthaltend eingeordnet wurden, oftmals das falsche Label erhielten. Es ist hier somit noch weitere Arbeit notwendig, um die Genauigkeit der Klassifizierungsergebnisse, insbesondere bei der Bewertung gesamter Briefe, zu verbessern.

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Fachinformationsdienst (FID) Linguistik: Serviceportfolio und Informationsangebote

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Der Fachinformationsdienst (FID) Linguistik ist eine Serviceeinrichtung für die Allgemeine und Vergleichende Sprachwissenschaft und die einzelphilologischen Sprachwissenschaften an deutschen Hochschulen und Forschungseinrichtungen. Der FID wird seit 2017 an der Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt mit DFG-Förderung aufgebaut. Über das Lin|gu|is|tik-Portal (https://linguistik.de/) bietet der FID Linguistik Services in den Bereichen Recherche, Linked Open Data (LOD), E-Publishing, Erwerbung und Lizenzierung. Die Angebote sowie die Funktionalitäten des Portals werden konsequent weiter ausgebaut.

Im Rahmen der Präsentation werden die aktuellen Entwicklungen vorgestellt: z. B. die Implementierung einer semantisch gestützten Suche, die Realisierung neuer Module mit themenspezifischen Funktionalitäten sowie die Einrichtung geeigneter Exportschnittstellen. Vorangetrieben wird auch die Vernetzung des Lin|gu|is|tik-Portals mit der LOD-Cloud, die seit Jahren einen Arbeitsschwerpunkt darstellt.

Der FID Linguistik führt gezielte Maßnahmen durch, um die Sichtbarkeit, Auffindbarkeit und Verfügbarkeit linguistisch relevanter, digitaler Sprachressourcen zu erhöhen. So werden durch den Einsatz und die Weiterentwicklung ontologiebasierter NLP-Werkzeuge frei verfügbare Sprachressourcen analysiert und mit inhaltlichen Metadaten angereichert (Abromeit, 2022). Über die Verknüpfung linguistischer Veröffentlichungen mit den darin behandelten Forschungsdaten wird die Sichtbarkeit sowohl der Daten als auch ihrer wissenschaftlichen Analyse erhöht (Renner-Westermann, 2018). Darüber hinaus vermittelt der FID individuelle Lizenzen für kommerzielle Textkorpora an Forscher*innen innerhalb Deutschlands.

Die Präsentation gibt eine Möglichkeit, die FID-Services besser kennenzulernen sowie einen Blick hinter die Kulissen zu werfen und zu erfahren, wie bibliothekarisches Know-how, Semantic-Web-Technologien und Methoden der angewandten Computerlinguistik aufeinandertreffen.

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Multi-word expressions and language efficiency: an information-theoretic account

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Multi-word expressions (MWEs) are a cornerstone in conventionalized language use and vital for the perceived fluency of a message (Fillmore 1979). From a processing perspective, MWEs seem to have an advantage over arbitrary word sequences due to highly predictable transitions from one word to the next, or they may be perceived as wholes (see e.g. Siyanova-Chanturia et al. 2017).

The emergence and use of specific MWEs is typically context-dependent and register-specific. In our work, we investigate MWEs in the scientific domain from a diachronic perspective, asking what is the contribution of MWEs in the development of "scientific language" (here: English)? We assume that over time scientific English develops an optimal code for scientific expert communication characterized by high information density (Halliday 2004; Teich et al. 2021).

Using a large diachronic corpus of English scientific texts (Fischer et al. 2020), we work in a data-driven fashion using various established word association measures (e.g. log-likelihood, PMI) to identify and classify MWEs by time periods (e.g. 50-year periods). In a complementary step, we account for the environments of words using selected computational language models (statistical models, embeddings; cf. Fankhauser & Kupietz 2022). On this basis, we then analyse the informational characteristics of MWEs diachronically: The more conventionalized an MWE becomes, the lower its surprisal (higher predictability of the MWE) and the lower the uncertainty about an upcoming word within the MWE (entropy). We expect to see that while specific MWEs come and go over time, during their life cycles they will exhibit surprisal/entropy reduction, thus contributing to language efficiency.

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Collecting and Investigating Features of Compositionality Ratings

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The automatic prediction of multiword expression compositionality has been a long-standing task in natural language processing. Our focus of interest is on the compositionality of noun compounds such as *climate change* and *crocodile tears* in English, and *Ahornblatt* and *Fliegenpilz* in German, whose representation, processing and modelling has received an immense attention across disciplines and languages.

Developing computational models of compositionality typically goes hand in hand with creating reliable lexical resources to utilise as gold standards for repeated intrinsic evaluation. Not much research however has looked into whether and how much both the gold standards and the prediction models vary according to properties of the compound targets within the lexical resources. Our study provides two contributions to bring forward both theoretical and computational investigations of compositionality for noun compounds: (1) We present a novel collection of compositionality ratings for 1,099 German noun compounds where – differently to previous related work– we asked the human judges to provide (a) paraphrases of the compound meanings, (b) features of constituents contributing to the compound meanings, (c) judgements on the strength of hypernymy relations between the compounds and their head constituents, and (d) judgements on the strengths of the concreteness of the compounds and their constituents, before they provided their judgements on the compounds' degrees of compositionality with regard to the respective constituents. (2) We present a series of analyses on interactions of compound and constituent properties (such as frequencies, productivities, ambiguity, hypernymy and concreteness) with regard to the compounds' degrees of compositionality, and the influence of these compound and constituent properties on computational vector-space results for predicting compositionality. As basis for our study we rely on the predominantly used lexical resources of noun compound compositionality for English (Reddy et al., 2011; Cordeiro et al., 2019) and German (Schulte im Walde et al., 2013; 2016).

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Composing noun compounds in vector spaces

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Novel uses and meanings occur within linguistic communities over time -- and are not limited to individual words. Arbitrarily long phrases can have semantically opaque meanings, as with idioms. The variance in compositionality among multi-word expressions presents challenges for the computational representation of their meanings.

In this poster session I will present my work on comparative approaches for semantically representing noun-noun compounds using contextual word embeddings. Multi-word expressions like noun-noun compounds in English and German can vary in terms of compositionality, attested frequency in corpora, etc. These variations problematize the typical averaging of word embeddings to represent a whole compound, as these may be better suited to represent e.g. the older sense of the compound *Donnerwetter* (thunder + weather) meaning `thunderstorm', but not the newer sense as an exclamation (approx.: 'my goodness!'). I will compare adding and multiplying embeddings (Frermann, Lapata 2016 and Mitchell, Lapata 2010) as well as an explicitly functional representation (Baroni, et al. 2010) of noun compounds' modifier affecting the representation of the head. Parameterized composition functions, upstream of a task involving some property (e.g. predicting degree of compositionality, predicting the semantic relation between head and modifier) of noun compounds will also be explored (Dima 2016).

The representation of compounds is further complicated in many contemporary implementations of word embeddings, which use sub-word tokenizer models, such as *SentencePiece* (Kudo, Richardson 2018). The tokenizer may split input words into more than one `sub-word', which may not correspond to any recognizable morpheme. A word embedding model that operates over sub-word tokens can flexibly handle out-of-vocabulary words, but it introduces an additional composition problem which I will also endeavour to address.

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Evaluation of neural coreference annotation of simplified German

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Simplified variants of German (i.e. *Leichte Sprache* and *einfache Sprach*e; cf. Bredel/Maaß 2016, Baumert 2019) focus on lexical and syntactic simplification in order to make written information accessible to low-literacy readers. Simplification efforts include using simple sentences and avoiding personal pronouns. However, this also affects coherence phenomena: Relations between nominal form, information status and anaphoric potential are different than we would expect them to be in Standard German (e.g. we would expect a pronoun as anaphor instead of the definite NP in example (1)).

(1) [Die meisten Besucher] sind verkleidet. [Die Besucher] haben zum Beispiel bunte Kleidung. (LeiKo 1.5 core corpus)

'Most visitors are dressed up. Fore example, the visitors have colourful clothes.'

In our poster, we evaluate the effect of these differences on the performance of state-of-the-art coreference resolution developed on Standard German news texts. Our evaluation is based on the manually corrected core corpus of LeiKo 1.5 (doi: 10.5281/zenodo.6362739) (1,071 sentences / 1,401 coreference relations). The raw coreference resolution was created by the neural c2f coreference resolver (Schröder et al. 2021). We evaluate the performance quantitatively (v.8.01 of the CoNLL-2011/2012 reference scorer, Pradhan et al. 2014) and provide a detailed error analysis. C2f performs robustly on simplified German texts with respect to definite and demonstrative coreference but misses out, e.g., on example (1), which contains the indefinite expression *die meisten* ('most'). Other error sources include speaker reference in reported speech and ambiguous reference. We will also discuss consequences for coreference annotation of a larger parallel corpus of simplified and Standard German currently under construction.

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Der Genitiv schlägt zurück. Rektionsschwankungen bei Präpositionen

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Aufbauend auf die Publikation von Di Meola (2009) untersucht diese korpuslinguistische Projektarbeit exemplarisch die Verbreitung „normwidriger" Rektionen bei deutschen Primär- und Sekundärpräpositionen. Standardsprachlich regieren die „prototypischen" Primärpräpositionen den Dativ und/oder den Akkusativ, während Sekundärpräpositionen nach Genitiv-, Dativ- und Akkusativ-Rektion gruppiert werden. Sie entstammen ursprünglich einer anderen Wortart oder syntaktischen Struktur und befinden sich in einem Grammatikalisierungs-prozesses von Inhalts- zu Funktionswort. Di Meola (2009) belegte für alle untersuchten Präpositionen Rektionsschwankungen und stellte eine besondere Anfälligkeit der Akkusativ-Präpositionen und Präpositionen im Partizip Präsens sowie eine stärkere Tendenz zur neuen Genitiv-Rektion als zur neuen Dativ-Rektion fest. Die Forschungsfragen dieses Beitrags lauten: Haben sich diese Entwicklungen fortgesetzt? Inwieweit hält sich der Sprachgebrauch heute an normierte Rektionen? Für die Untersuchung wurden aktuelle Belege für 19 Präpositionen im Umfang von insgesamt 172.857 Sätzen aus pressesprachlichen Korpora des IDS (2022), COSMAS II, Archiv Tagged-T2, exportiert und mithilfe des RNN-Taggers (Schmid 2019) u.a. nach Kasus annotiert. Anschließend wurden nach Kasus getrennte Ergebnislisten erstellt, welche auf genormte Rektionen und die von Di Meola ermittelten davon abweichenden, "normwidrigen" Rektionen der Präposition überprüft wurden. Darüber hinaus wurden für Genitiv- und Dativ-Präpositionen zusätzlich mögliche Akkusativ-Rektionen in die Analyse einbezogen, diese stellten sich allerdings eher als Ausnahmefälle anstatt als Ergebnis einer möglichen sprachlichen Entwicklung heraus. Gleich den Ergebnissen von Di Meola, werden für alle untersuchten Präpositionen Rektionsschwankungen belegt. Die neue Rektion vor allem bei Präpositionen auf, für die sie bereits als Alternative akzeptiert wurde (z.B. *laut*, *entlang* und *dank*) aber auch für Präpositionen, deren neuer Kasus standardsprachlich „verboten" ist (z.B. *während*), ist der neue Kasus vielfach belegt. Ebenso wurde die insgesamt stärkere Tendenz zur neuen Genitiv-Rektion gegenüber einer neuen Dativ-Rektion festgestellt. Eine besondere Anfälligkeit für Kasuswechsel von Sekundären Akkusativ-Präpositionen und Präpositionen in Form des Partizip Präsens konnte jedoch anhand der Daten nicht eindeutig nachgewiesen werden.

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Tagger for Intensifiers – An Automatic Identification for Intensifiers of Adjectives

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Intensifiers are rapidly changing words or wordparts which can be used to amplify the semantic meaning of a statement as in (1a) or to downtone it as in (1b) (Stratton, 2020). There is no finite amount of them and analyzing intensifiers turns out to be time-consuming as every token in a corpus has to be annotated individually.

(1) a. *Der Film ist sehr sehenswert.* "The movie is very worth seeing."

b. *Der Film ist kaum sehenswert.* "The movie is hardly worth seeing."

Until now there have been two ways for an automatic annotation of intensifiers. One is the usage of wordlists that contain intensifiers and the other is the usage of general POS-taggers that contain the PTKIFG-tag of the POS-tagset from Empirist (2015) like the POS-tagger SoMeWeTa by Proisl (2018). But both options need to be revised manually as the wordlists cannot distinguish if a word it finds is used as an intensifier or not. Additionaly, the PTKIFG-tag is a collective tag for intensifiers, degree- and focusparticles. Therefore, the goal is to implement a tagger that can identify intensifiers of adjectives in a reliable way.

The here presented tagger for intensifiers (TafIn) does exactly that. TafIn is based on the Conditional Random Field algorithm and trained with manually annotated data, consisting of 468 blogposts from the TwiBloCoP corpora (2021). Different token information based on the definition of intensifiers like POS-tags and tokens alongside of the current token were used to generate abstract features to identify intensifiers in a text contextfree. To get a clear impression of TafIn's results, it and two other baselines, the first one (B1) being the PTKIFG-tag within SoMeWeTa and the second one (B2) being a combination of a wordlist and heuristical methods, were evaluated. The resutls like the macroaverage F1-scores presented in the table below show that TafIn works nearly as twice as good as the previous methods, thus it can be used as a more reliable annotation tool for intensifiers of adjectives.

	B1: SoMeWeTa	B2: Wordlist	**TafIn**
Macroaverage F_1-Score	0.47	0.44	**0.88**

References: • EmpiriST. 2015. GSCL Shared Task: Automatic linguistic annotation of computer-mediated communication / social media. *EmpiriST* 2015. • Proisl, T. (2018). SoMeWeTa: A part-of-speech tagger for German social media and web texts. *Proceedings of the Eleventh International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation* (LREC 2018), 665–670. • Stratton, J. M. (2020). Adjective Intensifiers in German. *Journal of Germanic Linguistics* 32(2), 183–215.

Zweckentfremdung von mathematischen alphanumerischen Symbolen zur Textgestaltung auf Twitter und ihre Probleme bei der Verwendung von Screenreadern

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Twitter ist als textbasierte Social-Media-Plattform bei Menschen mit Sehbehinderung eine beliebte Austausch-Plattform. Die Möglichkeit zur Textgestaltung durch Auswahl verschiedener Schriftarten und -schnitte besteht nicht. Dies wird teilweise umgangen, indem spezielle, für mathematische Variablen gedachte Zeichen innerhalb Unicodes verwendet werden. Jedoch sind Tweets, in denen solche Zeichen zur Textgestaltung verwendet werden, für Screenreader-Nutzer*innen mit hoher Wahrscheinlichkeit unverständlich (siehe Abbildung 1).

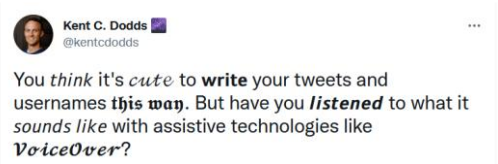

Abbildung 1: Tweet-Beispiel zu zweckentfremdeten mathematische alphanumerische Symbolen auf Twitter

Diese Benachteiligung steht im Widerspruch zu Artikel 21 der UN-Behindertenrechtskonvention. Um das Ausmaß der Einschränkung einzuschätzen, wurde zunächst eine Korpusanalyse an 400 deutschen, zufällig ausgewählten Tweets, die mathematische alphanumerische Symbole enthalten, durchgeführt. Dabei wurde untersucht, welche kommunikativen Funktionen diese Symbole erfüllen, und sie anhand dessen kategorisiert. Die Analyseergebnisse zeigen, dass die Symbole am häufigsten in den Funktionskategorien ‚Werbung' und ‚Abkürzungen' vorkamen. Des Weiteren wurde die Qualität von drei systemintegrierten, kostenlosen Screenreadern (Narrator von Microsoft, VoiceOver von Apple und TalkBack von Google) im Umgang mit mathematischen alphanumerischen Symbolen an exemplarisch ausgesuchten Beispielen vergleichend untersucht und danach bewertet, wie verständlich sie sie vorlesen: Stufe 0 (nicht ausgelesen), Stufe 1 (teilweise ausgelesen), Stufe 2 (vollständig ausgelesen) oder Stufe 3 (vollständig ausgelesen, mit veränderter Betonung).

Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass Narrator am häufigsten nur Stufe 0 erreicht, VoiceOver am häufigsten Stufe 1 und TalkBack am häufigsten Stufe 2.

References: • Dodds, K. C. (2019). Tweet. https://twitter.com/kentcdodds/status/1083073242330361856 [20.09.22]

Teil V

Satellitenveranstaltungen

Part V

Satellite Events

DGfS-Lehramtsinitative | *DGfS Teacher Training Initiative*

abgesagt | *cancelled*

Infotag der DGfS-Lehramtsinitiative „Kreativität und Routine - Lernen über die Sprachenfächer hinweg“

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Die Lehramtsinitiative der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Sprachwissenschaft (DGfS) engagiert sich für den Dialog über sprachwissenschaftliche Inhalte mit LehrerInnen sowie schulischen EntscheidungsträgerInnen. Die Lehramtsinitiative versteht sich als Brücke zwischen Forschung und Praxis im Bereich der Linguistik und des Sprachenunterrichts.

Dieses Jahr veranstaltet die DGfS-Lehramtsinitiative einen Informationstag zum Thema „Kreativität und Routine - Lernen über die Sprachenfächer hinweg“, in dem ganz besonders die Relevanz und Attraktivität einer sprachenübergreifenden Perspektive für den schulischen Unterricht thematisiert werden. Neben einem Impulsvortrag sowie thematischen Workshops gibt es Highlights wie Crashkurse zum Ukrainischen sowie zur Deutschen Gebärdensprache, die sich explizit am Einsatz im schulischen Unterricht orientieren.

Da die Anerkennung als Fortbildung (und somit die Entsendung von Lehrkräften) im Rahmen der bildungspolitischen Infrastruktur für Lehrkräfte in NRW leider nicht möglich war, muss der Infotag der DGfS-Lehramtsinitiative aufgrund mangelnder Teilnehmerzahl leider abgesagt werden.

**PROGRAMM	*PROGRAM***	
09:00-09:15	Nicole Marx (Universität zu Köln) & Andreas Trotzke (Universität zu Köln/Universität Konstanz) *Eröffnung*
09:15-10:00	Impulstalk: Björn Rothstein (Ruhr-Universität Bochum) *Schulischer Sprachvergleich: wer, wie, was, wieso, weshalb, warum ...*
	**PAUSE	*BREAK***
10:00-10:45	"Ask a Linguist": *Ihre Grammatikfragen direkt von Spezialisten beantwortet* (Projektarbeit von Kölner Studierenden aus dem Seminar "Grammatik und Schule", WS 22/23: Jennifer Ahn, Paula Bruch, Dilara Celikkaya, Lena Grundmann, Svea Kowalk, Marta Mai, Alexander Miersch, Melanie Pfeiffer, Kim Schmolke, Zofia Schröder-August, Theresa van Linn) Crashkurs Ukrainisch, Prof. Dr. Daniel Bunčić: *Erste Gespräche führen mit zugewanderten Schüler:innen und Familien* Crashkurs Deutsche Gebärdensprache: *Auch für den Einsatz im Unterricht*
10:45-12:15	Parallele Workshops: Birgit Kordt (Zeppelin-Gymnasium Lüdenscheid) *Mehrsprachigkeit wahrnehmen, nutzen und ausbauen - Die interkomprehensive Erschließung von Texten in verschiedenen Sprachen im Sprachenunterricht (am Beispiel des Englischunterrichts)* Christiane Bongartz (Universität zu Köln) *Was ist eigentlich Mehrsprachigkeit? Vom Monolingualismus zum* multilingual turn

Schulischer Sprachvergleich: wer, wie, was, wieso, weshalb, warum...

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Welchen Sinn macht es, andere Sprachen als das Deutsche und die schulischen Fremdsprachen unterrichtlich zu Wort kommen zu lassen? Welchen Gelingensbedingungen unterliegt der unterrichtliche Einbezug weiterer Sprachen und welche Lernziele lassen sich damit verfolgen? Wie kann ein schulischer Sprachvergleich lernfördernd, gewinnbringend und überforderungslos für alle Teilnehmenden gestaltet werden? Mein Vortrag möchte Antworten auf diese Fragen aus einer vorwiegend praxisorientierten, empirisch fundierten Perspektive geben und auch Materialien an die Hand geben.

Mehrsprachigkeit wahrnehmen, nutzen und ausbauen - Die interkomprehensive Erschließung von Texten in verschiedenen Sprachen im Sprachenunterricht (am Beispiel des Englischunterrichts)

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Auch in diesem Workshop geht es um Routine, d.h. die Auseinandersetzung mit dem Thema "USA" im Englischunterricht der Jahrgangsstufe 8, und Kreativität, d.h. die Nutzung von authentischen Texten, die einen Teil der sprachlichen Vielfalt der USA abbilden und den Lernenden interkomprehensiv zugänglich sind. Daraus ergeben sich wiederum bei den Schülerinnen und Schülern neue Routinen der selbstständigen Sprachbeobachtung und -erschließung.

Was ist eigentlich Mehrsprachigkeit? Vom Monolingualismus zum *multilingual turn*

Christiane Bongartz
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In der Soziolinguistik wird mit zunehmender Diversität rege diskutiert, wie sich Episteme, also zum Teil ideologisierte Grundhaltungen, auf die Wahrnehmung und Konzeptionalisierung von Mehrsprachigkeit auswirken. Der Workshop bietet Gelegenheit, eigene Definitionen zu formulieren und einzuordnen; wir werden Begriffe wie das translanguaging diskutieren und problematisieren, ob eine mehrsprachige Fremdsprachendidaktik möglich und/oder überhaupt wünschenswert wäre.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Linguistische Pragmatik (ALP)
Termin | *Date*: 07.03.2023, 9–18 Uhr
Raum | *Room*: S 11, Seminargebäude

Jahrestagung der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Linguistische Pragmatik e.V. „Variationspragmatik“

Susanne Kabatnik[1], Marie-Luis Merten[2], Sören Stumpf[3], Sebastian Zollner[1]
[1]Universität Greifswald, [2]Unviersität Zürich, [3]Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München
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Keynote:
Anne Barron (Leuphana Universität Lüneburg)

Die ALP-Jahrestagung 2023 widmet sich aktuellen Tendenzen und Herausforderungen der Variationspragmatik. Während die Ebenen der Phonetik/Phonologie, Orthografie, Lexik, Morphologie und Syntax aus variations- bzw. varietätenlinguistischer Perspektive intensiv erforscht werden, ist pragmatische Variation besonders innerhalb der germanistischen Linguistik „als Gegenstand zur Charakterisierung von Varietäten bisher nicht genügend berücksichtigt worden“ (Staffeldt 2013: 88). Forschungsdesiderate stellen mithin diastratische, diaphasische, diachrone und diamediale Zugänge zur pragmatischen Variation (des Deutschen) dar. Ziel der Tagung ist es, sowohl einen Einblick in die vielfältigen Objektbereiche und Anwendungsfelder der Variationspragmatik zu geben als auch Perspektiven für die weitere Forschung aufzuzeigen. Erwünscht sind Vortragsvorschläge, die einen Beitrag zur empirischen Untersuchung pragmatischer Variation sowie zur Methodologie- und Theoriebildung der Variationspragmatik leisten.

Weitere Informationen zur Tagung, sowie zur ALP e.V. finden Sie auf unserer Internetseite (www.alp-verein.de).

ALP | Arbeitsgemeinschaft Linguistische Pragmatik e. V.

Jahrestagung 2023

Variationspragmatik

Dienstag, 7. März 2023
Universität zu Köln
Raum S 11 (Seminargebäude)

Anmeldung bis zum 3.3.2023 per E-Mail an:
kontakt@alp-verein.de

Organisation
Susanne Kabatnik, Marie-Luis Merten,
Sören Stumpf, Sebastian Zollner

Teilnahmegebühren
Studierende: 5,– €
Mitglieder: 10,– €
Nicht-Mitglieder: 20,– €

ALP | e.V.
IBAN: DE64 3016 0213 2302 8970 10
www.alp-verein.de

9:00–9:15
Begrüßung und Einführung

9:15–10:00
Anne Barron (Lüneburg)
Variational pragmatics goes German: Developments, trends and challenges

10:00–10:30
Philip C. Vergeiner (München)
Die Partikel eh *im Österreichischen Deutsch*

10:30–11:00
Sonja Quehenberger & Lars Bülow (München)
Zur Pragmatik der morphologischen Variation von Richtungsadverbien in den bairischen Dialekten Salzburgs

11:00–11:30
Kaffeepause

11:30–12:00
Carina Steiner, Adrian Leemann, Péter Jeszenszky & Jonathan Culpeper (Bern/Lancaster)
Variation und Wandel in der sprachlichen Höflichkeit der Deutschschweiz: regionale und altersbezogene Faktoren

12:00–12:30
Tanja Ackermann, Christa Dürscheid, Stephan Elspaß & Horst Simon (Berlin/Zürich/Salzburg)
Pragmatische Variation im deutschsprachigen Raum – Ziele und Methoden einer Variantenpragmatik

12:30–14:00
Mittagspause

14:00–14:30
Julie Täge (Berlin)
Aufforderungen in der digitalen Kommunikation – eine variationspragmatische Studie zur deutschen Sprache in Deutschland und in der Schweiz

14:30–15:00
Florian Busch & Karina Frick (Bern/Lüneburg)
Dialektale Schreibregister: Verschriftungsvariation im digitalen Schweizerdeutschen

15:00–15:30
Matthias Hahn & Georg Oberdorfer (Marburg)
Geschriebene und gesprochene Beleidigungen in kompetitiven Computerspielsettings

15:30–16:00
Kaffeepause

16:00–16:30
Pavla Schäfer (Greifswald)
Variierende Text- und Wissensorganisation in Lehrbüchern zur Schulmedizin und Homöopathie

16:30–17:00
Nadine Proske & Arne Zeschel (Mannheim)
Ebenen der Variation bei pragmatischen Markern im gesprochenen Deutsch

17:00–17:30
Cordula Meißner (Innsbruck)
Explizite Metakommunikation und Register. Der Gebrauch von Sprechhandlungsmarkierungen im gesprochenen Deutsch

17:30–17:45
Abschlussdiskussion

18:00
Mitgliederversammlung der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Linguistische Pragmatik e. V.

Computerlinguistik-Tutorium | *Computational Linguistics Tutorial*

Termin | *Date*: 07.03.2023, 11–18 Uhr

Raum | *Room*: S 21, Seminargebäude

Computational modelling for linguists: Probing the mental lexicon with spoken corpora

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Vorträge | *Talks*:
Kevin Tang (Heinrich-Heine Universität Düsseldorf) &
Eoin O'Reilly (Heinrich-Heine Universität Düsseldorf)

This tutorial will introduce participants to the field of corpus phonetics, allowing them to ask and answer non-trival research questions using a large amount of speech and lexical data. It will cover topics of corpus compilation, semi-automatic annotation (phonetic transcription and forced-alignment), extraction of phonetic and phonological variables and the basics of data science techniques to visualise and to compare the derived variables. Participants will get the chance to apply these skills to real data in hands-on sessions, and learn how they can apply what they have learned to their research, whether they work on phonetics, or in the wider field of linguistics.

The programming component of this tutorial will use the R programming language, which is widely used across academia for statistical applications. This course assumes no previous programming experience, since everything will be taught from the ground up. Seasoned R users are of course welcome to join as well.

Promotionsforum | *PhD Forum*

Termin | *Date*: 07.03.2023, 13–17 Uhr

Raum | *Room*: S 01, Seminargebäude

Open Science and Me

Katharina Gayler, Janne Lorenzen, Mandy Lorenzen, Malin Spaniol & Barbara Zeyer
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promotionsforum-dgfs2023@uni-koeln.de

Referentin | *Speaker*:
Naomi Truan (Leiden University)

This workshop invites PhD students of all linguistic disciplines to reflect on and discuss Open Science and its relevance and possibilities for their PhD/research projects. Key topics of the workshop are open data and open access publications.

The workshop will discuss possibilities of and issues with open science and considers reasons for or against open science. More importantly though, it aims at encouraging reflection on what open science means concretely for the participants' projects, what steps they could take in the pursuit of open science and why they would take them (or not). For example, what kinds of data and options for open access publishing are there, who owns the data/published papers, how can data/papers be made available and does availability equal open science?

From the participants' side, the workshop therefore requires willingness to reflect on their own projects and to actively take part in discussions. It is not a purely theoretical introduction to the topic of open science. Still, no specific prior knowledge or experience with open science is required. PhD students in all stages of their projects are welcome, whether they have a fully annotated corpus/dataset and publishable results or simply initial project ideas.

It is strongly recommended that participants bring their own laptop in order to fully benefit from this workshop.

The workshop will be structured into two parts according to the two main topics, open data and open access publications. The two parts complement each other but are in principle independent. It is therefore possible to attend just one of the parts, or both, according to the interests of participants. Both parts include a short input section and a main interactive part.

***SCHEDULE* (Dienstag | *Tuesday*, 07.03.2023, S 01 Seminargebäude)**	
13:00-13:10	Welcome and introduction
13:10-13:30	Input talk Open Data
13:30-15:00	Group discussions
15:00-15:30	**PAUSE / BREAK**
15:30-15:50	Input talk Open Access publications
15:50-16:50	Group discussions
16:50-17:00	Closing

DFG-Informationsveranstaltung | *DFG Information Event*

Termin | Date: 09.03.2023, 12:45–14:45 Uhr

Raum | Room: S 01, Seminargebäude

Fördermöglichkeiten | *Third party funding*

Helga Weyerts-Schweda
Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft

In dieser Informationsveranstaltung informiert Helga Weyerts-Schweda, Programmdirektorin der Gruppe Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften 2: Sozial- und Verhaltenswissenschaften über die Fördermöglichkeiten der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft im Fachkollegium 104 (Sprachwissenschaften).

In this information session, Helga Weyerts-Schweda, Program Director of the Humanities and Social Sciences 2: Social and Behavioral Sciences Group, will provide information about the funding opportunities of the German Research Foundation in Review Board 104 (Linguistics).

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GESAMTÜBERSICHT
DER ARBEITSGRUPPENSITZUNGEN

OVERVIEW
OF WORKSHOP SESSIONS

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AG	**13:45 – 14:15**	**14:15 – 14:45**	**14:45 – 15.15**	**15:15 – 15:45**
AG 1 (S 26)	**Gibbs** *Our metaphorical bodies: Why metaphor may be everywhere*		**Schäfer** *Creative* -ness	**Hartmann & Ungerer** *"Chaos theory, shmaos theory": Creativity and routine in English shm-reduplication*
AG 2 (S 15)	**Brandner, Geist & Pfaff** *Introduction*	**Mathieu** *Distributed number: Syntax, morphology, semantics*		**Ahenkorah** *The syntax-semantic analysis of Akan plural morphology*
AG 3 (S 22)	**Asadpour, Plaza-Pust & Sailer** *Coexistence, competition, and change: Perspectives on structural borrowing and the dynamics of asymmetric language contact*	**Nyst** *Cross-modal contact and its impact on sign language typology*		**Martínez** *Who passed it to whom? Exploring the areality of temporal adverbial clauses*
AG 4 (S 01)	**Hosemann, Bauer, Gipper & Hermann** *A multimodal welcome*	**Janz, Sbranna, Wehrle & Grice** *The effect of conversational setting on backchannel feedback*	**Holler** *Multimodal resources for coordination and adaptation in conversational interaction*	
AG 5 (S 13)	**Gödeke & Zeman** *Introduction: Linguistic aspects of fictionality*	**Gutzmann & Turgay** *Fictional import*		**Franzén** *Implicature and implicit truth in fiction*

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023 13:45 – 15:45				
AG	**13:45 – 14:15**	**14:15 – 14:45**	**14:45 – 15.15**	**15:15 – 15:45**
AG 6 (S 12)	**Zieleke, Scholman & Hoek** *Introduction*	**Zikánová** *Forms and functions: Implicitness of discourse relations*		**Egg & Das** *What counts as a discourse signal?*
AG 7 (S 23)	**Kallulli & Roberts** *Labelling, creativity and syntactic change in auxiliaries*		**Blümel** *The Latin to modern Romance nominal domain: Against minimal search-driven change*	
AG 8 (S 24)	**Corbett** *The dog didn't bark, the noun didn't inflect: A typology of significant absences*		**Doleschal** *The conditions of uninflectedness in nouns in the Slavic languages*	**Brown, Baayen, Bermel, Chuang, Evans & Nikolaev** *Determining the relationship between uninflectedness, overa-bundance and defectiveness*
AG 9 (S 11)	**Geurts** *Normative pragmatics and the social world*		**Ogiermann** *Stay safe! – A wish, advice, or an order? Pragmatic creativity in times of a pandemic.*	**Vogel** *Indirect speech acts, verum focus and conventionality*
AG 10 (S 21)	**Nübling, Bröder, Meuleneers & Zacharski** *Begrüßung und Einleitung*	**Diewald** *Zur Unterscheidung von Referenz und Bedeutung(en) bei Personenbezeichnungen*		**Lieboldt** *Typisch Frau, typisch Mann? Die komplexe Nominalphrase als Transportmittel von Genderstereotypen*

**Mittwoch	*Wednesday*, 08.03.2023 13:45 – 15:45**				
AG	**13:45 – 14:15**	**14:15 – 14:45**	**14:45 – 15.15**	**15:15 – 15:45**
AG 11 (S 25)	**Schindler & Zepter** *Einführung*	**Rohlfing & Kern** *Zusammenhang von „Scaffolding“ und Gestenproduktion in verschiedenen Diskurspraktiken*	**Belke, Lehmden & Müller-Brauers** *Implizite Vermittlung durch Inputoptimierung: Labor- und Interventionsstudien zur Förderung des Genuserwerbs im Deutschen*	**Bryant, Kemman & Zepter** *DEBATTIEREN INKLUSIV(E) INSZENIEREN. Ausbau der Argumentationskompetenz im Zusammenspiel von Steuerung und Kreativität*
AG 13 (S 14)	**Erschler** *Feature mismatches under ellipsis: The case of El-Sayyid Bedouin Arabic*		**Lemke, Schäfer, Drenhaus & Reich** *Creativity in antecedent-target mismatches in German sluicing. A corpus study*	**Schäfer, Lemke, Hristova, Drenhaus & Reich** *The impact of memory load on the processing of ellipsis: Three experiments on gapping and right node raising in spoken and written German*
AG 15 (S 16)	**Flaksman** *Fighting a losing battle: Onomatopoeia vs sound changes*		**Joo & Erben Johansson** *The sound of hand: /i/ for finger, /u/ for fist, and /a/ for palm*	**Ngai & Kilpatrick** *Deriving gender from phonemes: Evidence from Mandarin names using the Random Forest algorithm*

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023	**16:30 – 18:00**		
AG	**16:30 – 17:00**	**17:00 – 17:30**	**17:30 – 18:00**
AG 1 (S 26)	**Belosević** *Name blends between creativity and routine*	**Parizoska** *Creativity and recontextualization: Lexical substitution in English verbal idioms*	**Bagasheva** *Creativity and routine in word formation: Four case studies*
AG 2 (S 15)	**Dreimel, Hein, Carioti, Wünsch, Tsakali, Alexiadou, Guasti & Sauerland** *Number and definiteness in kinds across languages: Insights from an experimental study*	**Schoenfeld** *Numeral modification of plural mass nouns*	**Hu & Simpson** *Syntactic and interpretive constraints on the combination of numerals and nouns: Lalo Yi*
AG 3 (S 22)	**Andrushenko** *Dynamics of focusing particularizers in English: Just the inter-play of internal and external factors?*	**Rosemeyer & Enrique-Arias** *Deontic and epistemic verbal periphrases in spoken Continental and Insular Balearic Spanish*	**Skrzypek, Woźnicka & Piotrowska** *The borrowed auxiliary: On the periphrastic passive in Danish and Swedish*
AG 4 (S 01)	**Böttcher** *Speaker turns and listener feedbacks: Exploring lexical, phonetic, and social variation of backchannels and fluencemes in conversation*	**Alysson** *Negotiation of mutual understanding in signed conversation: The case of backchanneling in LSFB*	**Hunt & Perniss** *Testing perceptions of multimodal cues in overlapping speech*

**Mittwoch	*Wednesday*, 08.03.2023**	**16:30 – 18:00**		
AG	**16:30 – 17:00**	**17:00 – 17:30**	**17:30 – 18:00**
AG 5 (S 13)	**Stokke** *Discourse reference and fictional names*	**Flera** *The semantics of first person narration in literary fiction: Splitting the deictic center*	**Saure, Hinterwimmer & Bertinelli** *The availability of protagonists as perspectival centers for Free Indirect Discourse in the context of narrated texts by a perspectivally prominent narrator*
AG 6 (S 12)	**Bienati & Frey** *Defining a connective by the company it keeps: A corpus-based study on students' (creative) ways of expressing causality using polyfunctional 'e'*	**Marchal, Scholman & Demberg** *Connectives as processing instructions across languages*	**Dammann** *Do connectives improve the level of understandability in mathematical modeling tasks?*
AG 7 (S 23)	**Banerjee** *Grammaticalization and phi-features*		**Trutkowski** *Beyond economy: Gendered language in German*
AG 8 (S 24)	**Reina** *Deflection of proper names in Romanian*	**Cetnarowska** *Uninflectedness of modifiers in composite noun-noun units in Polish*	**Gaszewski** *Uninflectedness as a rule in Polish, an inflected language*
AG 9 (S 11)	**Riester** *Implicit discourse structure and meaning in indirect replies to questions in political interviews*	**Davey** *Creative chengyu: How semantic compositionality and structural productivity facilitate idiom wordplay in Chinese*	**Chen** *The concessive reading of scalar particles: A presupposition-weakening approach*

Mittwoch | *Wednesday*, 08.03.2023	**16:30 – 18:00**		
AG	**16:30 – 17:00**	**17:00 – 17:30**	**17:30 – 18:00**
AG 10 (S 21)	**Truan** *„In Deutschland wird es weniger diskutiert": Spracheinstellungen über geschlechtergerechte Sprache aus der Sicht von L2-Sprecher*innen des Deutschen*	**Bruns** *„Ist inklusiver, das mag ich." – Auswirkungen von Geschlecht und Einstellungen zu geschlechtergerechter Sprache auf ihre Nutzung*	**Volodina, Lang & Hansen** *„Hänge nie einen Pollock neben ein(-e/-en) Kahlo!": Genusunsicherheiten bei Referenz auf Werke weiblicher Kunstschaffenden*
AG 11 (S 25)	**Hagemeier** *Attributiver Ausbau von Nominalgruppen in erklärenden Texten zwischen Musterhaftigkeit und Kreativität*	**Hauser** *Poetische Sprachraumgestaltung: Mehrsprachiges kreatives Schreiben als Selbstausdruck mit scaffoldingbasierten Schreibimpulsen initiieren und begleiten*	**Böhm** *Multimodales Erklären mit Irritationspotential? PowerPoint-Karaoke zwischen multi-modaler Wissenskommunikation und kreativer Selbstbehauptung*
AG 13 (S 14)	**Külpmann** *Wenn-memes and the role of recipients in ellipsis reconstruction*	**Butschety** *Not under (re-)construction: Proposition integration of inclusory appositions*	**Overfelt** *Wh-in-situ and sluicing-like constructions in English*
AG 15 (S 16)	**Park, Simuang, Khammee & Rhee** *Ideophones and iconicity in Korean and Thai*	**Kentner** *On the lexical status of reduplicative ideophones in German*	**Van Hoey, Thompson & Dingemanse** *Iconicity in ideophones: Guessing, memorizing, and reassessing*

**Donnerstag	*Thursday*, 09.03.2023**	**09:00 – 10:30**		
AG	**09:00 – 09:30**	**09:30 – 10:00**	**10:00 – 10:30**
AG 1 (S 26)	**Schmid** *What is creative to whom and why? Creativity in word-formation and phraseology against the backdrop of shared conventions and individual routines*		**Sundquist** *Creativity and productivity in composite predicates in the history of American English*
AG 2 (S 15)	**Kleineberg & Mihatsch** *At the margins of countability. (Morpho-)syntactic and semantic evidence for countability of object mass nouns in two Creoles and their European lexifiers.*	**Pérez-Jiménez** *The structure of animate collective nouns*	**Kagan & Erschler** *In favor of derivationally early mass/count distinction*
AG 3 (S 22)	**Wiese** *The role of registers in the dynamics of language contact*		**Iefremenko, Keskin & Schroeder** *The post-predicate position in Turkish in language contact situations: Resistant to change?*
AG 4 (S 01)	**Mitchell, Bauer & Hellwig** *A first cross-linguistic foray into children's feedback signals*	**Danet, Kosmala, Caët & Morgenstern** *Participants' multimodal engagement and backchanneling in multiparty interaction during dinners in French speaking and signing families*	**Beaupoil-Hourdel & Morgenstern** *Adult's feedback to children's multimodal productions: Scaffolding the primacy of spoken language*
AG 5 (S 13)	**Mildorf** *Fictional contamination or what literary and conversational narratives share*		**Filutowska** *Fictionality and language of historical testimony and historical representation*

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023	**09:00 – 10:30**		
AG	**09:00 – 09:30**	**09:30 – 10:00**	**10:00 – 10:30**
AG 6 (S 12)	**Laparle** *Why stop talking? The contribution of ‚stopping' gestures to discourse management*	**Buchholz, Hoek & Heusinger** *The interaction of syntactic and prosodic cues on clausal prominence and reference resolution*	**Pollkläsener** *Exploring the interplay between discourse connectives and non-connective cues in simultaneous interpreting*
AG 7 (S 23)	**Fuß & Sluckin** *Das geht nicht zu ändern: The origin and structure of the German go to+V modal passive*		**Jing-Schmidt & Xinjia Peng** *Creative economy – toward a theory of passive construction innovations in Chinese*
AG 8 (S 24)	**Spencer** *Some concepts and consequences of uninflectedness*		**Copot, Da Silva, Beji, Watiez & Bonami** *Emerging uninflectedness in French clipped verbs*
AG 9 (S 11)	**Zeschel** *Creative meaning in interaction*		**Spalek & McNally** *Figurative verb polysemy is driven differentially by grammar and conceptual content: Evidence from cross-linguistic data*
AG 10 (S 21)	**Schütze** *„Jede Romanfigur hat seine Geschichte": Zur Akzeptanz genusinkongruenter Possessivpronomina bei epizönen Personenbezeichnungen*	**Hübner** *Zwischen Routine und Kreativität. Varianz bei der pronominalen Personenreferenz auf hybride Nomina*	**Pittner & Bierwald** *Geschlechtsneutrale Pronomina? Grammatische Innovationen und ihre Akzeptanz*

**Donnerstag	*Thursday*, 09.03.2023**	**09:00 – 10:30**		
AG	**09:00 – 09:30**	**09:30 – 10:00**	**10:00 – 10:30**
AG 11 (S 25)	**Rezat** *Musterhaftigkeit und Formen sprachlicher Kreativität – ein Dilemma bei der Annotation argumentativer Lernertexte?*	**Brommer** *Kreativität im wissenschaftlichen Sprachgebrauch? Entscheidend ist: von wem.*	**Schindler & Zepter** *Abschlussreflexion*
AG 13 (S 14)	**Bauke, Santos & Roeper** *Theoretical insight from L2: How elliptical inversion and speech act particles connect*	**Griffiths** *Do fragments behave differently depending on their antecedent type? Results from an acceptability judgment study on German*	**Bîlbîie** *Case encoding in Romanian elliptical comparatives: The role of animacy and differential object marking*
AG 15 (S 16)	**Nuckolls, Dewey & Green** *Neuroimaging the semantics of ideophones in Pastaza Kichwa*	**Steinbach & Ebert** *Ideophones in the visual modality*	**Gregori & Kügler** *The distribution of iconic co-speech gestures, information structure and prosody: A corpus study on prominence peak alignment*

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023	**11:15 – 12:45**		
AG	**11:15 – 11:45**	**11:45 – 12:15**	**12:15 – 12:45**
AG 1 (S 26)	**Kapatsinski & Harmon** *Creativity through routine: The roles of form accessibility and top-down inhibition in language production and change*	**Ruf & Smimova** *Mit Hilfe von Kreativität? - How German complex prepositions are shaped*	**Stumpf** *Creativity in the dynamics of German constructional idioms. A diachronic, corpus-based approach*
AG 2 (S 15)	**Ihsane, Gerards & Stark** *Accounting for presence/absence of overt number morphology in Romance nominals: Insights from Francoprovençal*	**Müller** *A special kind – countability of abstract objects and related CPs*	**Armenante** *Article drop in German*
AG 3 (S 22)	**Martynova, Özsoy, Rizou, Gagarina, Alexiadou & Szucsich** *Pro-drop realization in heritage Greek, Russian and Turkish is modulated by typological differences*	**POSTER SESSION**	
AG 4 (S 01)	**Gipper, Becker, Herrmann & Himmelmann** *Strategies for targeting prior turns: A cross-linguistic corpus study*	**Francis** *BACK: A postural gesture of surprise*	*Open discussion time*
AG 5 (S 13)	**Stiemer & Gius** *Fictionality meets narrativity - The (in)similarity of event patterns in fictional and non-fictional texts by Franz Kafka*	**Weimer** *The commentary of the overt narrator on the edge of fictionality*	**Egetenmeyer** *Who makes the argument adversative? Competition between narrator and protagonist*

**Donnerstag	*Thursday*, 09.03.2023**	**11:15 – 12:45**		
AG	**11:15 – 11:45**	**11:45 – 12:15**	**12:15 – 12:45**
AG 6 (S 12)	**Schulz & Makrodimitris** *Comprehension of complex sentences with temporal connectives: How children are led down the event-semantic kindergarten-path*	**Tskhovrebova, Zufferey & Gygax** *Exploring the sensitivity to alternative signals of coherence relations: The case of French-speaking teenagers*	**Patterson** *The role of connectives in L1 and L2 discourse illusions*
AG 7 (S 23)	**Bacskai-Atkari** *Economy, innovation, and analogy: Effects of language contact on English verb fronting*		**Faquire** *Relexification with English as reflected in Bangla due to contact-induced changes*
AG 8 (S 24)	**Renner & Renwick** *On the emergence of uninflectedness: The case of incipient verbal inflection dropping in present-day French*	**Friedewald** *French « voilà »: An uninflectable form arising from an inflecting verb*	**Esher** *Loss of inflection in the diachrony of French nouns*
AG 9 (S 11)	**Moon, Schenk & Grimm** *Creativity in nominal mass-count coercions*	**Kohn** *Entrenchment and productivity predicting potential for creativity: A corpus-based approach on creative adjective intensifiers*	**Ronderos, Mathisen, Noveck & Falkum** *When children are more pragmatic than adults: Norwegian children's comprehension of contextualized absolute adjectives*
AG 10 (S 21)	**Fleischer** *Neutrale Pronomen-Formen mit inklusiver Geschlechtsreferenz: Eine de-routinisierte Konstruktion – mit Zukunftspotenzial?*	**Stevanović** *Das sog. generische Maskulinum – eine schon immer dagewesene sprachliche Routine?*	**Müller-Spitzer & Ochs** *Die Herausbildung neuer Routinen zur Adressierung von Personen am Beispiel der Weihnachts- und Neujahran-sprachen*

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023 11:15 – 12:45			
AG	**11:15 – 11:45**	**11:45 – 12:15**	**12:15 – 12:45**
AG 12 (S 25)	**Jessner-Schmid** *Metacognition in multilingual learning: Multilingual awareness as a key factor*		**Eisenbeiß, Listanti, Torregrossa & Bongartz** *Testing multilingual speakers in both mono- and multilingual mode: Some insights from psycholinguistic research*
AG 14 (S 14)	**Treffers-Daller** *Managing creativity and routines: A new perspective on code-switching*		**Schröter** *Character maintenance in heritage Turkish. An inter-generational analysis of subject pro-drop in Turkish heritage language narratives*
AG 16 (S 16)	**Portele, Franz & Bader** *Introduction: Creativity and routine in sentence production*	**Gosemann & De Cesare** *Factors influencing non-canonical word order in German: A corpus study*	**Dolscheid & Penke** *Effects of individual variation and cue type on the production of non-canonical sentences*

**Donnerstag	*Thursday*, 09.03.2023 13:45 – 14:45**		
AG	**13:45 – 14:15**	**14:15 – 14:45**
AG 1 (S 26)	**Frankowsky & Schlücker** *Creativity and routine in name-based lexical patterns*	**Fleißner** *Closing the mental gaps. German 'Come to mind' construc-tions as gateway and a dead end for creativity.*
AG 2 (S 15)	**Erbach & Sudo** *Varieties of mass/count interpretation of hybrid nouns*	**Wagiel & Shlikhutka** *Parts of clusters and Ukrainian singulatives*
AG 3 (S 22)	**Wójcicka & Kuder** *Language contact between PJM and spoken Polish - A corpus-based study*	**Duguine & Irurtzun** *The apparent paradox of Bare Nouns in Basque-French contact*
AG 4 (S 01)	**Simper-Allen & Mesch** *A comparative account for backchannels in two settings, dyad and multi-person conversations in Swedish Sign Language*	**Kosmala, Horgues & Scheuer** *"Whoa! Say that again!?": A case study of multimodal feedback in two tandem learning dyads*
AG 5 (S 13)	**Schneider** *Reporting from a character's mind - Investigations on the use of negated modals*	**Jucker & Locher** *Fiction, speech acts and multimodality: How characters do things with gestures*
AG 6 (S 12)	**POSTER SESSION**	
AG 7 (S 23)	**Haspelmath** *Does economy (or efficiency) explain grammatical change?*	

Donnerstag | *Thursday*, 09.03.2023 13:45 – 14:45		
AG	**13:45 – 14:15**	**14:15 – 14:45**
AG 8 (S 24)	**Loporcaro** *Uninflectedness as a factor in agreement loss*	**Thornton & D'Achille** *Uninflectedness in Italian nouns and adjectives*
AG 9 (S 11)	**Van den Stock, Ghyselen & Colleman** *Linguistic and extralinguistic determinants in attitudes towards grammatical creativity/productivity*	**Zarrieß & Buschmeier** *Exploring language use in reference games with concepts from computational creativity*
AG 10 (S 21)	**Elmiger** *Gebrauch von Personenbezeichnungen in Texten: Fragen, Methoden und Datenbanken für ihre empirische Beschreibung in Textkorpora*	**Lautenschläger** *Die Eigentlichkeit gender(un)gerechter Sprache. Der Streit um (neue) sprachliche Routinen im social web*
AG 12 (S 25)	**Saville & Seed** *What is the future of plurilingual language assessment in a large, so-called 'monolingual' language testing organisation?*	**Melo-Pfeifer & Ollivier** *Assessing the multilingual competence and plurilingual individuals' skills and knowledge: Aimilarities and divergences*
AG 14 (S 14)	**Sallai & Özsoy** *Does pro-drop in heritage languages influence null subject use in speakers' majority German?*	**Wolf** *Español aprendí con mi mamá, ella hablando conmigo normal: Linguistic manouvres of bilingual heritage speakers between attrition and creativity*
AG 16 (S 16)	**Hoffmann** *Constructionist approaches to creativity: From routine constructions to creative constructs*	**Harmon & Kapatsinski** *Balancing habit and control in language production*

**Freitag	*Friday*, 10.03.2023**	**11:45 – 14:15**				
AG	**11:45 – 12:15**	**12:15 – 12:45**	**12:45 – 13:15**	**13:15 – 13:45**	**13:45 – 14:15**
AG 1 (S 26)	**Hein** *Expanding the boundaries of word formation: Phrasal compounding in German between creativity and routine*	**Werner, Korecky-Kröll & Rastinger** *Phrase or Compound? A psycholinguistic experiment on German modifiers and the role of relational adjectives.*	**Norde, Masini & Van Goethem** *Wannabe approximatives: Creativity, routinization or both?*	**Ordines & Blanco** *... Und ich sage dir, wer du bist. The creative potential of prov-erbs from a contrastive point of view. A constructionist approach*	**Vasileanu & Niculescu-Gorpin** *Romanian libfixes in the making*
AG 2 (S 15)	**Grubic & Renans** *Partitives, quantifiers, and numerals—an experimental study*	**Molinari** *Numbers that don't count: The case of plural 'one' in Slavic*	**Tieku** *On the development of grammatical number*	**Mamta** *The morpho-syntax of numeral systems in South-Asian languages*	**Brandner, Geist & Pfaff** *Final discussion*
AG 3 (S 22)	**Eakins** *A multidisciplinary & interactional approach to codeswitching in Cabo Verdean bilinguals*	**Asadapour** *Flaggin-drop typology and contact-induced change*	**Stoynova** *Variation in argument encoding under asymmetric language contact: Evidence from Southern Tungusic and the variety of Russian used by their speakers*	**Karabüklü** *LAZIM in TİD: Lexical borrowing comes with the structure*	**Asadpour, Plaza-Pust & Sailer** *Final discussion*

Freitag | *Friday*, 10.03.2023 11:45 – 14:15					
AG	**11:45 – 12:15**	**12:15 – 12:45**	**12:45 – 13:15**	**13:15 – 13:45**	**13:45 – 14:15**
AG 4 (S 01)	**de Vos** *The resilient properties of interaction: Evidence for the interaction engine from sign language and homesign*		**Kuder & Wójcicka** *The functions of mirroring in linguistic feedback: A Case-study of Polish Sign Language*	**Liesenfeld, Rasenberg & Dingemanse** *From sequence to form and function: Acoustic and multimodal variation in feedback*	**Hosemann, Bauer, Gipper & Herrmann** *Final discussion and findings*
AG 5 (S 13)	**McCready** *Aesthetic interpretation*	**Haegeman** *Grammar lost in translation: A garden path in Christie's Murder is Easy*	**Schäfer** *The fictionalization of oral varieties in the history of German drama*	**Balmes** *Towards a fictional grammar of Early and Late Middle Japanese*	**Gödeke & Zeman** *Final discussion*
AG 6 (S 12)	**Sanders** *Invited talk; Linguistic markers of discourse coherence: Insights from corpus and experimental data*		**Degaetano-Ortlieb, Delogu, Souridi, Bangura & Pollkläsener** *Effects of domain knowledge and discourse cues on comprehension of discourse relations across narrative and expository texts*	**Averintseva-Klisch** *German so as a discourse marker of speech-act level explana-tion*	**Zieleke, Scholman & Hoek** *Closing discussion*
AG 7 (S 23)	**Pinzin & Poletto** *Economy and verb movement: The diachronic perspective*		**Matticchio** *Uneconomical word order in Old Italian: Semantics and Information Structure*		**Coniglio, Oppermann & Paul** *Concluding discussion*

**Freitag	*Friday*, 10.03.2023**	**11:45 – 14:15**				
AG	**11:45 – 12:15**	**12:15 – 12:45**	**12:45 – 13:15**	**13:15 – 13:45**	**13:45 – 14:15**
AG 8 (S 24)	**Baerman, Corbett, Krasovitsky & Kyuseva** *Diachronic paths to uninflectedness in South Slavonic*	**Souag** *The diachronic stability of uninflectedness in Berber*	**Treis** *Kambaata aspect marking: On an unusual but systematic case of syncretism*	**Walker & van Lier** *Uninflected verbs: Typological trends and a corpus-based comparison of two Nakh-Dagestanian languages*	**Audring** *Situating constructional non-inflectedness*
AG 9 (S 11)	**Zaefferer** *Creativity in neology and the survival of the fittest*	**Wadley** *Decoding the abstract: A descriptive approach to information scope and type in metaphor interpretation*	**Rasulić** *No champagne for sham friends: Semantic creativity through form-meaning re-pairing*	**Schrumpf, Bott & Solstad** *Implicit causality guides coherence and reference production – Even more so in creative language*	**Bott, Kutscher & Solstad** *Summary and discussion*
AG 10 (S 21)	**Sczesny** *Geschlechterinklusive Sprache – ein Beitrag zur Antidiskriminierung?*		**Schmitz & Schneider** *Die semantische Repräsentation des generischen Maskulinums*	**Körner, Abraham, Glim, Strack & Rummer** *Genderstern und Glottisschlag: Kognitive Repräsentationen beim Verarbeiten von Neuformen der genderbewussten Sprache*	**Apel & Bose** *Geschlechterbewusste Sprach- und Sprechformen im Radio: Verwendungsformen - Hörerwirkungen - Redaktionelle Erfahrungen*

Freitag | *Friday*, 10.03.2023 11:45 – 14:15					
AG	**11:45 – 12:15**	**12:15 – 12:45**	**12:45 – 13:15**	**13:15 – 13:45**	**13:45 – 14:15**
AG 12 (S 25)	**Van Viegen, Bell & Kahn** *Exploring possibilities and potentials for multilingual (ML) assessment in the Canadian educational context*	**Rodríguez-González & Rivera** *Defining alternative constructs of multilingual assessment in higher education: Assessment in multilingual contexts*	**Mann & Marx** *Assessment with bimodal-plurilingual learners – Trials and rrrors*	**Shohamy** *Multiple dimensions of multilingual tests: Theory, education and justice*	
AG 14 (S 14)	**Hennecke & Wiesinger** *Creative and routine strategies in the use of multi-word units in heritage speakers' narratives*		**Fridman & Meir** *Creative lexical strategies among Hebrew heritage speakers dominant in English*	**Zabrodskaja** *Bilingualism, language management and linguistic creativity in Russian-Estonian sociolinguistic realities*	**Kim** *Differences in processing strategies between native and heritage speakers of Korean and the role of written language*
AG 16 (S 16)	**Panne** *Utterance repetition in other-initiated self-repair as a form of creativity in interaction*	**Pressler, Kügler & Hamlaoui** *The role of phonological factors in the positioning of a sub-class of French attributive adjectives*	**Blohm, Dera & Willems** *Rhyme as reason: Experimental evidence and implications for creative sentence production in verbal art*	**Portele, Franz & Bader** *Closing discussion*	