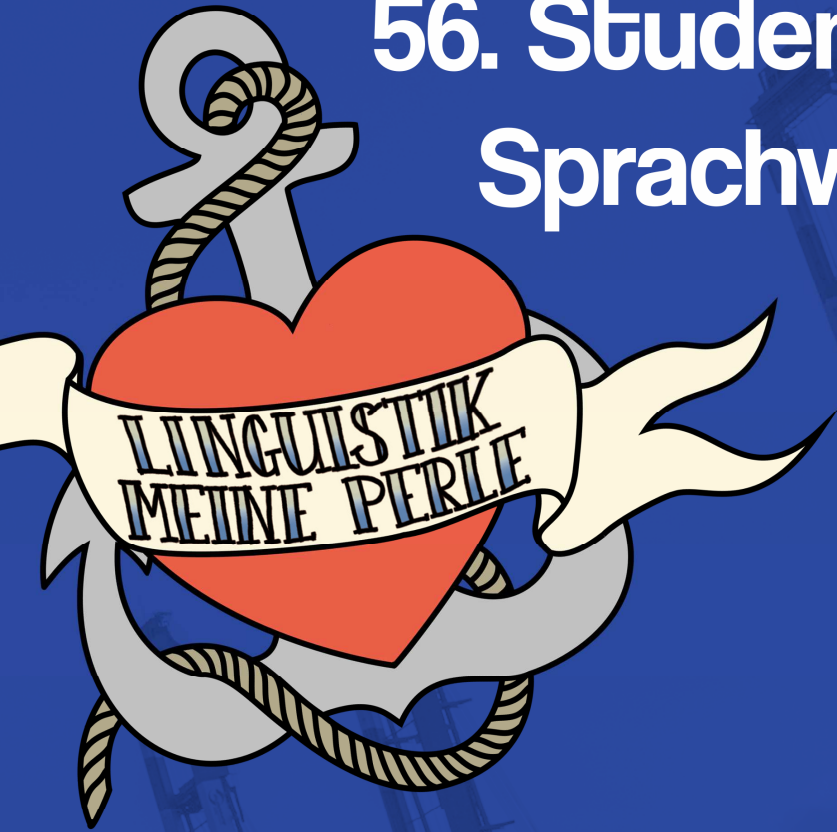


56. Studentische Tagung Sprachwissenschaft

Programme



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Welcome!

Dear friends of the StuTS,

we are very excited that so many of you have come to our beautiful harbour city! The first StuTS took place right here in 1987, today it's coming back to its first location ever. The StuTS has grown ever since: This time we have 150 participants from six European countries and are looking forward to 45 talks, two workshops and four keynotes. The organisation team of this StuTS is situated nearly as internationally as its participants: We organized the StuTS from Hamburg, Aarhus and London.

We are happy that we managed to organize the talks in topic related panels: Variation, Phonetics and Phonology, Language and Cognition and Morphosyntax in the Languages of the World are our big panels. Besides, there are six small panels and single talks.

We are looking forward to every talk and hope that you are as excited as we are!

As always, there will be exciting free time activities: On Thursday afternoon you will get to know Hamburg in a city tour. In the evening we will explore the pubs and bars of the Schanzenviertel, a famous borough which everybody should have been to once. On Friday we will meet for a few cups of mulled wine after the talks and as always we end with party and brunch on the weekend.

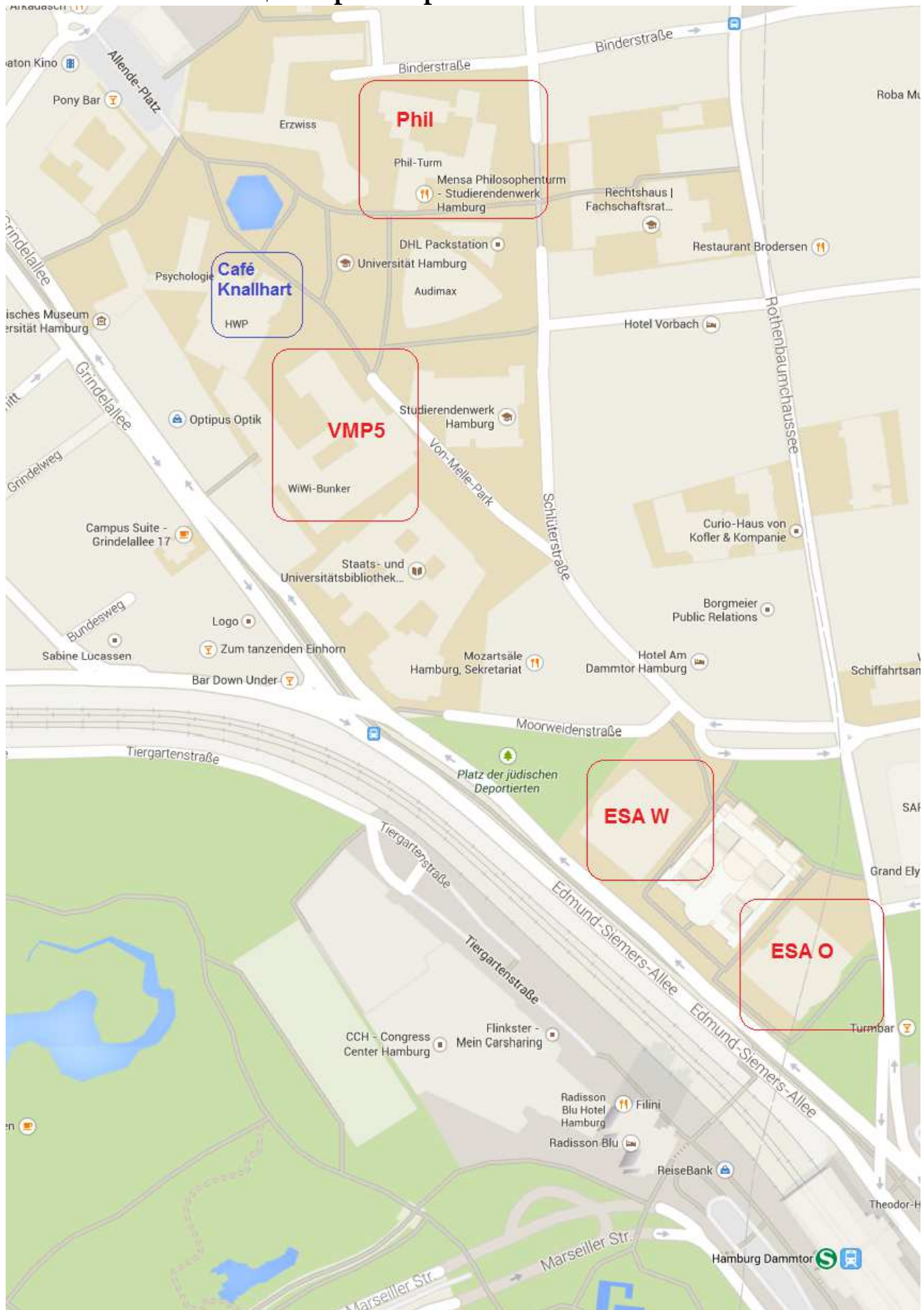
Besides, we've prepared a little game, which will take place all over the conference. There will be great prizes to win!

We are looking forward to a wonderful StuTS with all of you!

Your organisation team

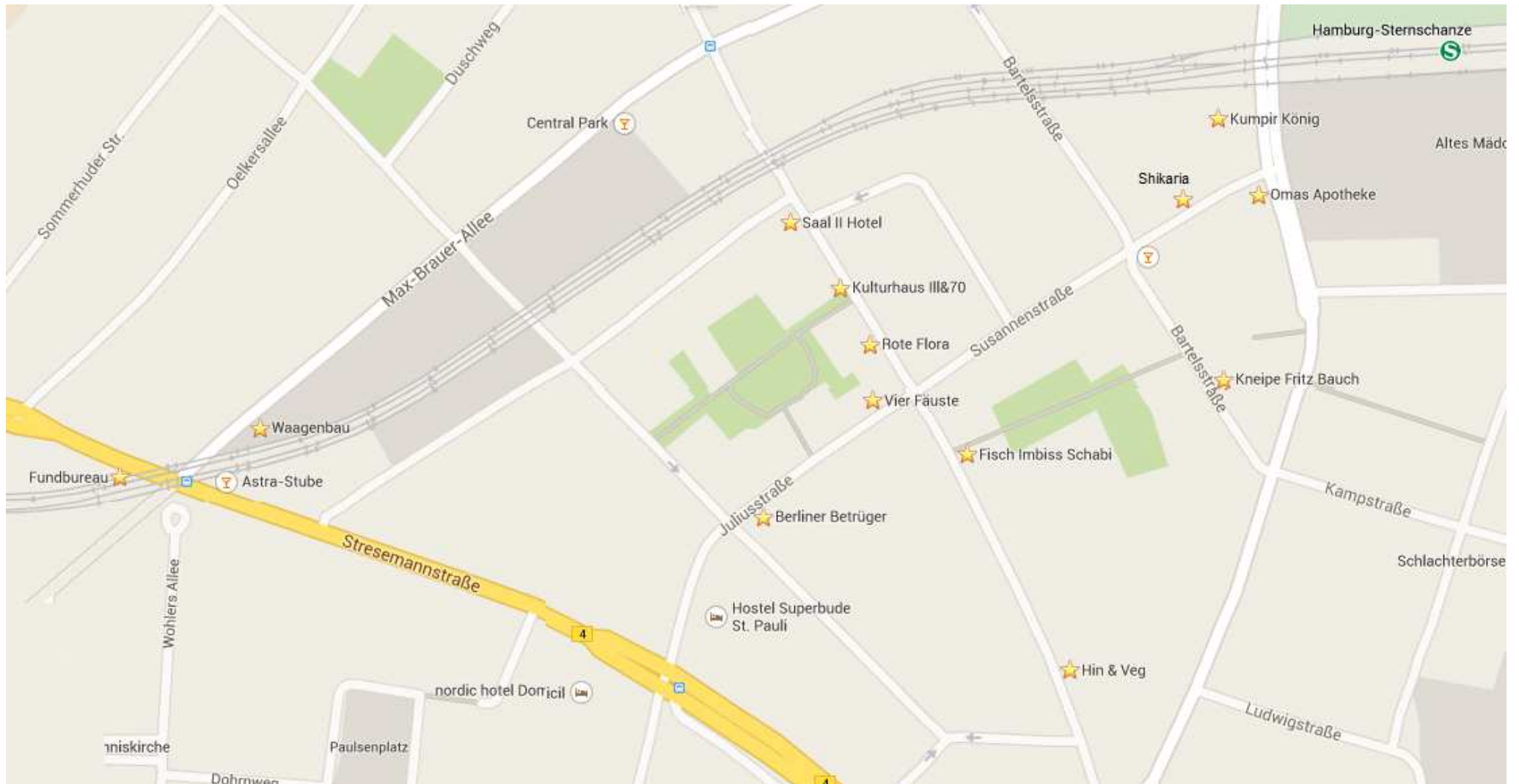
Annika, Eleonore, Lisa, Mariam, Marlene and Tanja

1. Conference rooms/Campus map



2. Map

Schanzenviertel



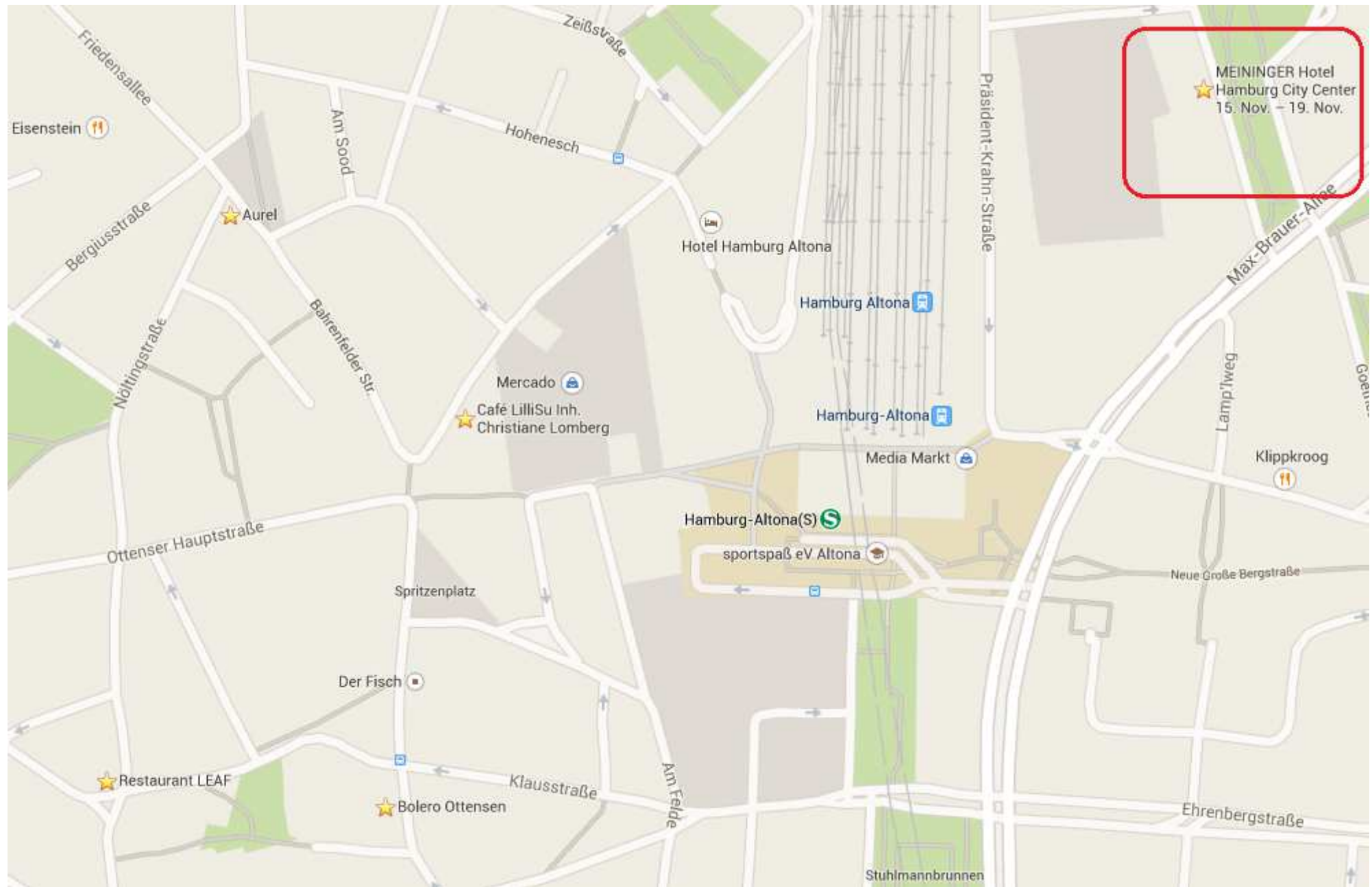
St. Pauli/Feldstraße



St. Pauli/Reeperbahn/Landungsbrücken



Altona



3. Public Transportation

Timetables

Trains around Hamburg are operating 24 hrs. on weekends. On weekdays, they stop around 0.30 a.m., but there are also night busses going every half hour/hour. The university is close to the stations *Dammtor* (S11, S21, S31), *Schlump* (U2), *Hoheluftbrücke* (U3) and *Hallerstraße* (U1). You can also take one of the busses 4 and 5 and get off at *Grindelhof*. You can look up the schedule for public transportation in and around Hamburg on hvv.de/en.

Tickets

You can get a day pass that you can use from 9 a.m. (“9-Uhr-Tageskarte”) – either single, which costs 5,90 Euros, or group, which is 10,80 Euros for 5 people. So the cheapest deal is to share a group pass with 4 others, however, this makes you a bit unflexible. An alternative would be to get a week pass for 2 zones, which is 16,50 Euros and can be booked online. You can find more information about the week pass on our webpage. Please contact us if you need any help with booking the week pass, since the online form to do so is only available in German.

4. ATMs

Close to Uni:	<i>Sparkasse (Haspa)</i> Grindelallee 53	<i>Sparda/Volksbank</i> Grindelallee 100
On Campus:	Von-Melle-Park 5	
Schanze:	Schulterblatt 65	
St.Pauli:	Reeperbahn 70 und 157	
	Spielbudenplatz 24-25	Spielbudenplatz 27-28
Altona:	Ottenser Hauptstraße 29	Präsident-Krahn-Straße 16-17

5. Food

The four canteens on campus offer quite cheap meals. For those hungry in the afternoon, the canteen in Philosophenturm is open until 6 p.m. In case you don't like to eat in canteens or if you are hungry in the evening, we collected some suggestions where to find a good meal. The recommendations are arranged according to prices and we made columns for the several quarters.

Everywhere

Falafel

Healthy, cheap, tasty and you can get it at almost every corner. Our recommendation: Falafel at Falafelhaus near campus is vegan, price is about 3–4 €.

Kumpir

Kumpir is also available at many places in Hamburg. Kumpir is a big oven-baked potato with butter and cheese which can be filled with whatever you like: olives, tomatoes, mushrooms, tuna salad, couscous, nacho chips...

Price: about 3–4 €. Available as vegan edition, too!

Grindelviertel (Uni–Area)

Café Manu (Grindelallee 148)

A huge offer of vegetarian and vegan meals, just a stone's throw away from campus. Midday meals are about 6 € and who goes for a dessert can eat fantastic vegan cake.

Hindukusch (Grindelfhof 15)

A restaurant just next to university which offers extremely tasty Afghan meals. Prices start at about 6 € and there are many offers for vegetarians as well.

Qrito (Grindelallee 79)

They call it Californian Cooking, but actually it's Mexican–American; burritos, tortillas and quesadillas. In addition, they offer some US–American products just as Reeses Peanutbuttercups and Mountain Dew. Prices are about 7 €/meal.

Balutschi (Grindelallee 31)

Restaurant Balutschi offers nice indian/pakistani food and is located near campus. Meals are about 10 € here and there are some good plates for vegans.

Sternschanze (Hipster–Area)

Omas Apotheke (Schanzenstraße 87)

Nice, cosy place that looks just the way you might imagine „Granny’s Pharmacy“. Here you can eat Schnitzel or plain cooking, lunch costs about 5 €.

Hin und Veg (Schulterblatt 16)

Those in favour of vegan burgers should definitely drop by here. Our bar night will be taking place in Schanzenviertel, so Hin&Veg might be the place for dinner before. A burger plate costs about 6 €.

Shikara (Susannenstraße 20)

Indian Restaurant – portions are huge and suffice for either on very hungry or two less hungry persons. Concerning the portions, prices are quite fair: about 8 €/meal.

Shabis Fischimbiss (Schulterblatt 60)

When visiting Hamburg, it is a must to eat some fresh fish! This snack bar is one of Hamburg’s best: portions are big, the fish is fresh and tasty and besides you get potatoes, french fries or salad. Prices are about 6–12 € per fish plus side dishes.

St. Pauli/Landungbrücken (Party–Area)

Bella Italia (Clemens–Schulz–Straße 41)

Small, crispy pizzas for 2€ – one of them serves perfectly as a midnight snack, two of them even as a full dinner. The queue, which is always very long at night, gives proof of its popularity and quality but still the waiting time usually isn't too long and is worth it anyway.

Kleine Pause (Wohlwillstraße 37)

Very good fast food restaurant with home-made burgers and low prices. There are vegetarian offers, too. In case it is not too crowded you can even sit in a beach chair and enjoy some cocktails.

Hesburger (Reeperbahn 29, 174 und Hans–Albers–Platz 3)

There are three Hesburger restaurants on Reeperbahn, which shows how much partypeople like to eat there. Burgers there are rather fast-food-like than home-made but they are quite tasty and cheap though and serve as a perfect basis for a party night. They offer a vegetarian burger, too.

Kombüse (Bernhard-Nocht-Str. 51)

Damn tasty vegan and vegetarian burritos, about 7 €.

Kampai Sushi (Hamburger Berg 25)

„For 35 years already, Goro Enomoto has supplied drunken people at Hamburg’s party area with the finest sort of Japanese raw fish food. Even Udo Lindenberg (a famous German musician) has already enjoyed them.“ (Quote from an informed resident)

Altona (Hostel–Area):*Bio-Café LilliSu*

A very nice small organic café which offers not only good coffee and a huge selection of tea but also sandwiches, pasta, soups and cake. Everything is freshly made out of organic ingredients. Sandwiches are about 3 €, cooked meals are between 6,50 € and 8,50 €.

Bolero (Bar – Restaurant)

From your hostel, you can reach Bolero in 15 minutes. They offer a big selection of different meals: salads, wraps, enchiladas, quesadillas, burger, pasta and much more. Those of you who might like a cocktail after dinner will be pleased by Bolero's wide range of cocktails. Most of the meals cost about 10 €, smaller dishes about 6 € and cocktails starting at 7 €.

Leaf (Eulenstraße 38)

A very good, extremely pretty vegan restaurant, though rather expensive, which means: you'll need about 20€ for a meal, but if you've decided to allow yourself something special, you will definitely enjoy it. Great atmosphere and tasty seasonal food; a feast for every (occasional) vegan!

5. Drinks

Which one of Hamburg's many pubs, bars and clubs suits you best is up to you to decide. Good places for bar hopping are, e.g., the “**Schanzenviertel**”, where all sorts of bars can be found (bars with sofas, bars for smokers, non-smoker bars...). Moreover, it is quite easy to oversee the quarter, for those struggling with orientation. You can easily walk from Schanze to **Karovierteil** and **Sankt Pauli**, including Hamburg's most famous party Street **Reeperbahn**. Especially near the harbour there are many nice places. If you like to stay up until the morning, it is a must to visit the **Fischmarkt** (=fish market) which opens Sundays at about 6 a.m. In **Lange Reihe in Sankt Georg**, which can be reached by foot from central station, there are some nice, mostly gay-lesbian caf  s and bars.

Below there's an overview of our favourite places:

	beer	cocktails	sofas	sitting	dancing	fusball table	smoking	atmosphere
Sofa-Bar (Schanze)	+	+	+	+				lounge-like
Saal II (Schanze)	+			+			(+)	friendly
Haus 73 (Schanze)	+	+		+	+	+		Student-like
Waagenbau (Schanze)	+				+		+	electronic
Rote Flora (Schanze)	+				+		+	autonomous
El Dorado (St. Pauli)	+		+	+			+	cozy
Lubaluft-Bar (St. Pauli)		+	+	+				hip
Kogge (St. Pauli)	+			+		+	+	original hamburg
Ahoi (St. Pauli/Elbe)	+			+	(+)		+	seedogs' place
Golden Pudel Club	+				+		+	stay up all night
Uebel&Gef��hrlich	+				+		(+)	hip

7. Freetime Activities

Conference-Game and Pub-Quiz

On your nametag you can find a phonetic symbol, which determines which team you belong to for our big conference game. The game will accompany us during the whole conference. Every day there will be several opportunities to collect points for your group. Therefore, it is important that you get in touch with your teammates and combine your efforts and win cool prizes! You can collect points:

- during short energizer games during the coffee breaks
- at the pub quiz
- during the talks.

Good luck and have fun!

Guided City Tour

On Thursday afternoon we want to explore Hamburg with you. The guided tour starts at the subway station Rödingsmarkt (U3). From here, three groups start at different times: 2.30 p.m., 3 p.m. and 3.30 p.m.. The tour starting at 3 p.m. will be in English. Please specify upon arrival, which group you will be joining. The last stop will be the “Michel”, the biggest church in Hamburg. Here you have the chance to get on top of the church tower and see Hamburg from above – of course only if you want to (there is an elevator, entrance is 4 Euro).

Pub crawl

For Thursday night we have made reservations at some pubs in the famous borough Schanzenviertel: Fritz Bauch (Bartelsstraße 6), Goldfischglas (Bartelsstraße 30), 10 and Counting (Bartelsstraße 55), Kostbar (Susannenstraße 36), Berliner Betrüger (Juliusstraße 15) and Saal II (Schulterblatt 83). You can start the pub crawl from 8 p.m. where you like and with whom you like. At Goldfishgas, Fritz Bauch and Berliner Betrüger we have also prepared a little pub quiz for you – stop by!

Friday night

On Friday night, you have time to explore Hamburg by yourselves. From 9 p.m. we offer a general meeting point at Café May in the St. Pauli district (Hein-Hoyer-Straße 14), where you can stop by if you are still undecided where to go/looking for people to go with.

Goodbye-Party

The Goodbye-Party will take place on Saturday from 8 p.m. at the “Barbarabar”, which is at Hamburger Berg 11 (close to Reeperbahn/St.Pauli). Try to be on time, so we can quickly fill up the location!

Goodbye-Brunch

The goodbye-brunch will be held Sunday morning at the Feuerstein, which you find at Neuer Pferdemarkt 34. You’ll get there by taking the subway U3 to Feldstraße. The buffet will be set up for us from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and costs 7.90 Euro per person. Since unfortunately we will not all fit into the room at the same time, late risers are invited to come later.

9. Programme (overview)

Thursday, 20.11.

9.30	Welcome! (Phil D)				
10.00	Keynote Prof. Dr. Peter Siemund: Exclamative Clauses in English: Grammar and Usage (Phil D)				
11.00	Coffee Break (Foyer)				
	MORPHOSYNTAX IN THE LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD (Phil 1350)	(Phil 708)	(Phil 260)	(VMP5, 2079)	
11.30	Benjamin Fischer: Cartesian Linguistics and the Recursion-Only Hypothesis	Nadine Balbach/Miriam Kennerknecht: Kiswahili, eine Kreolsprache? – Sein oder nicht sein, das ist hier die Frage.	Veton Matoshi: Doppelt gemoppelt hält besser: Über <i>Clitic doubling</i> im Allgemeinen und Objektverdoppelung im Besonderen		
12.10	Eric Engel: Challenging syntactic movement approaches to cliticisation: The case of French <i>y</i>			(11.45) Robyn Kerkhof / Tjona Kristina Sommer: Tutorial zum Korpussuch- und Visualisierungstool ANNIS3	
12.40	Paul Mätzig: Everything but nominative! – A study on nominalised complementation in Khalkha Mongol, Kyrgyz and Tamil				
13.10	Lunch Break (Cafeteria)				
14.20	Besuch bei Buske (Gruppe 1)	Mini-Stadtevent (Gruppe 2)	Stadtführung		
16.30	Mini-Stadtevent (Gruppe 1)	Besuch bei Buske (Gruppe 2)			
20.00	Bar hopping				

Friday, 21. 11.

10.00	Keynote Prof. Dr. Kurt Braunmüller: Sprachkontakte. Zwischen Konvergenz, Stabilität und Divergenz (ESA W)					
11.00	Keynote Prof. Dr. Renata Szczepaniak: The historical development of sentence-internal capitalization of words in German (ESA W)					
12.10	PHONETICS/PHONOLOGY (VMP5, 3034)	DIACHRONIC RESEARCH (VMP5, 4098)	VARIATION (VMP5, 0079)	SELECTION AND DISTRIBUTION (Phil 708)		BuFaTa (FSR-Raum Biologie, Martin-Luther-King-Platz 3, 1. OG)
	Melanie Siemund: Inwiefern kann die Prosodie zusätzliche Evidenz zur Wortartenbestimmung der Partikel <i>ja</i> liefern?	Julia Hübner/Katja Politt: Strukturelle Unterschiede zwischen Anklage und Aussage in frühneuhochdeutschen Hexenverhörprotokollen	Katharina Sternke: Introduction to Lavender Linguistics	Margit Scheibel: Warum kann man anfangen sich zu entspannen aber nicht anfangen zu sitzen? – Ein merkmalsbasierter Ansatz zur bedingten Selektion von Zuständen als Komplemente von anfangen		
12.50	Timo Buchholz: Vokale im Ancash Quechua	Martin Konvicka: Und dann gabs keines mehr: Die Wortarten im Laufe der Jahrhunderte	Timm Braun: „Du wirst hin müssen gehen“. Zwischenstellung im Verbalkomplex bei Verb+Partikel-Konstruktionen im Steinfurther Platt	Dominik Schlechtweg: Distributional Semantics		
13.20	Lunch Break (Cafeteria)					
14.15	Clarissa Lohr: Tapisch lernen – eine gewichtssensitive Sprache	Victor Persien: /a/ to the /o/ to the /u/ to the [y] – Exemplar-Theoretic Modeling of Diachronic Chain Shifts	Laurentia Schreiber: Language, politics & identity: the case of Muslim Pontic Greek in Turkey	COMPUTERLINGUISTICS (VMP 5, 5018)	Tutorial: Korpus gesprochen e Sprache (Phil 708)	BuFaTa
				Sebastian Lohmeier: Experimental Results on Anaphors in a Programming Language		
15.25	MORPHOSYNTAX IN THE LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD (VMP5	Constanze Fleczonek: Kausalsätze in diachroner Betrachtung	Ashley Lee: Get Rid of These Disgusting Pidgins: The Prejudice Against	Esther Seyffarth: Computerlinguistische Gelegenheitsprogrammierung		

	3034)		Hawaiian Creole English			
	Hans-Joachim Particke: (K)ein Entkommen aus dem Syntax-Morpho- logie-Dilemma? Phrasenkomposita als grammatiktheoretischer Prüfstein					
15.55	Coffee Break					
16.30	Lukas Denk: Another limitation for defining grammatical relations: the case of Ket	Sören E. Worbs: Ein kurzer historischer Überblick über künstliche Sprachen	LANGUAGE AND COGNITION (VMP5 0079)	METAPHOR (VMP5, 5018)		
			Marta Ślęzak: Differences in the processing of attachment ambiguities between native English and bilingual Polish- English speakers	Julia Salzinger: “A sweet smell hit him full in the face...” – (Conceptual) metaphors and the senses		
17.05			Sandra Kostadinova: Grammatical gender and its cognitive consequences	Marnix Vos: Understanding Game Mechanics through Embodied Metaphor: A Trading Card Case Study		
17.40	Stefanie Eckmann: Der Komitativ und Instruktiv im Surgut- Chantischen		Alessandro Miani: The semantic nature of musical syntax			
18.10	Glühwein (hot spicy wine) + Game					

Saturday, 22.11.

10.00	(ESA O, 120)	(VMP5, 2079)	TEXTLINGUISTICS (VMP5, 2054/5)	LANGUAGE + COGNITION (ESA O, 121)	PHONETICS/PHONO LOGY (ESA O, 122)	BuFaTa (FSR– Raum Biologie, Martin– Luther– King– Platz 3, 1. OG)
	Martin Gaupp: Universal– Kalender	Magdalena Witamborska: Strategien und Problemlösungsfähigkeit bei Simultandolmetschenstudier enden	Lukas Betzler: "Im Zweifel antisemitisch"? Eine antisemitismuskritisch e Textanalyse der Kolumnen Jakob Augsteins.		Eleonore Schmitt: What’s in a name? Phonetic symbolism and its influence on associations with names	
10.40	DISCOURSE+INTERACTI ON (ESA O, 120)	VARIANTS (VMP 5, 2079)				
	Rebecca Klerke: Redebegleitende Gesten: Form und Aufbau der fleißigen Helferlein gesprochener Sprache	Dorothee Lenartz: Herz– Infarkt oder Herzinfarkt? Zur Lesbarkeit deutscher (Bindestrich–)Komposita				
11.20	Jonas Nölle/Juan O. Perea García: The complex nature of language and face-to-face interaction	Carolin Ulmer: Der oder das Blog? Genusschwankungen bei Anglizismen im Deutschen	Jonas Schreiber: #Kohärenz #Twitter #Wortbildung: Kohärenz und Wortbildung in der hashtagbasierten Twitter– Kommunikation.	Sarah Eiteljörge: Eine EEG-Studie zur Aktivierung von Orthographie während auditiver Sprachverarbeitung	Benni Butz: Tone in Khoekhoe – A Difficult Issue	
12.30	Lunch: Pizza (Café Knallhart)					

13.30	Bojan Jakovljevic: The applicability of critical discourse analysis on linguistic microaggressions	Gunnar Gerstenkorn: German Adjunct Placement	Özlem Alagöz-Bakan: Peer-Tutor/innen Schreibberatung im mehrsprachigen Kontext	Jessica Rauer: Kunterbunte Typologie – sagen wir alle „Blau“ wenn wir den Himmel sehen? Und sehen wir alle dieselbe Farbe wenn wir „Blau“ sagen?	BuFaTa-Abschlussplenum (ESA O, 122; Beginn: 13.15)
14.15	Keynote Prof. Dr. Heike Zinsmeister: Doing corpus linguistics with linguistically annotated corpora (Phil C)				
15.15	Coffee Break				
15.45	StuTS Plenum (Phil C)				
20.00	Goodbye-Party (Barbarabar)				

10. Abstracts

A. *Keynotes*

SIEMUND, PETER: Exclamative Clauses in English: Grammar and Usage

In the present study, I investigate the grammar and usage of English exclamative clauses of the type *What a wonderful journey this is!* and *How wonderful this journey is!*. Building on existing research, I argue that the exclamative clause type can be motivated both syntactically and semantically/pragmatically. In the main part of my study, I offer a usage-based analysis of English exclamative clauses drawing on data from the British National Corpus and the International Corpus of English, British Component. I consider 703 tokens of *what*-exclamatives and 645 tokens of *how*-exclamatives. My analysis reveals that English exclamatives typically occur in reduced form lacking an overt verbal predicate, i.e. *What a wonderful journey!* or *How wonderful!*. I provide an explanation for the predominance of reduced forms based on the semantico-pragmatic properties of exclamations. Moreover, I argue that the usage properties of exclamatives render it a marginal clause type, as it is highly infrequent and predominantly appears in non-clausal forms. Usage data point to a cline of clause types as the more appropriate approximation of reality instead of the familiar distinction between major and minor clause types.

SZCZEPANIAK, RENATA: The historical development of sentence-internal capitalization of words in German

The topic of my talk is the development of sentence-internal capitalization of words (SIC) in German. I will report from our project, funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG).

From earlier studies (among others Weber 1958, Kämpfert 1980, Risse 1980, Moulin 1990, Bergmann/Nerius 1998) we know that the decisive period for the increase in the use of capital letters falls into Early New High German (ENHG) from the 14th to the 17th century. In our project, we explain this phenomenon by the interaction of cognitive-semantic and syntactic factors. The goal of the project is to show that the increased use of capital letters was motivated by cognitive-semantic categories such as animacy and individualization and was sensitive to semantic roles (degree of agentivity)

and syntactic functions (subject, object, etc.). For example, we hypothesize that a specific animate noun in subject position is more likely to be written with a capital letter than the same noun in object function. Although the development of SIC took place in different areas at different times, we assume that the same cognitive-semantic and syntactic principles were at work, implying that the order of extensional phases is roughly the same. Hence, our approach does not necessarily rely on the standardizing role of individual chanceries, but rather foregrounds cognitive factors. We thus interpret the SIC as a process of a grammaticalization. More specifically, we assume that initially capitalization has the pragmatic function of emphasizing relevant information. It spreads over scalar semantic categories including animacy (animated > unanimated), individuation (definite > indefinite; singular > plural), agentivity (agent > patient), and syntactic categories (subject > object > adverbial). In the course of time, these factors grammaticalize, i.e., the syntactic head of the noun phrase is capitalized irrespective of its meaning. Our analysis is based on ENHG protocols of interrogation of witches dating from 1570 to 1665 (edited by Macha et al. 2005).

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ZINSMEISTER, HEIKE: Doing corpus linguistics with linguistically annotated corpora

Corpora enriched with linguistic annotation like parts of speech, syntactic constituents, or syntactic dependencies provide access to linguistic examples and linguistic patterns in a way that is not available in raw text corpora (Kübler & Zinsmeister 2014). Manual annotation is very time-consuming, hence, many projects make use of automatic annotation tools for enriching their data. However, the question is how reliable this annotation is. In this presentation, I'll discuss the pros and cons of automatic annotation on the basis of statistical part-of-speech taggers and briefly sketch the annotation of further linguistic levels (syntax, semantics, and discourse). In addition, I'll address the question of descriptive adequacy, this is, how well a tagset captures the phenomena in the actual data. I'll be doing this on the basis of applying the German Stuttgart-Tübingen Tagset (STTS, Schiller et al. 1999) to different varieties of German including texts of second language learners.

References

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B. Student Presentations

BUTZ, BENNI (HU Berlin): Tone in Khoekhoe – A Difficult Issue

Classification of tonal patterns in languages can quickly become a complex conundrum to solve. One version of that problem can be that the impact of tonality is too weak for there to be clear boundaries (as in often so-called ‘pitch accent languages’). In Khoekhoe, the most widely spoken language of the Khoisan sprachbund, however, linguists have been dealing with the opposite: The interplay of the tonemes is so intricate that, after over a century of research, not even their number has been firmly determined yet. While scholars nowadays universally agree that Khoekhoe features a categorical six-way contrast of tonal patterns in citation form lexical roots, there has been and still is an ongoing dispute as to how these melodies should be treated theoretically. After D.M. Beach had firmly established the six-melody analysis in 1938, linguists such as R. Hagman and W. Haacke have suggested since the 1970s that those melodies can be broken down into three or four register tonemes, respectively. The six melodies are then treated as combinations of two level tones, which goes with the assumption that the language’s canonical bimoraic lexical roots in fact feature two TBUs¹ instead of just one.

The issue is all but resolved as of yet, with almost each author who has publications on the topic having proposed their own interpretation of the tone system or parts of it. I will therefore try to give you a comprehensive overview over the most central approaches, and show you that the problem of tone in Khoekhoe is rooted very deeply in the entire phonotactics of the language. It will all obviously be very open for discussion, so I’m thrilled to hear your opinions.

DENK, LUKAS (Uni Regensburg): Another limitation for defining grammatical relations: the case of Ket

Morphosyntactic alignment patterns (nominative–accusative; ergative–absolutive; active–inactive, etc.; discussed in the talk) and grammatical relations constituting them (subject, object, ergative, absolutive; also discussed in the talk!) are a central issue in linguistic typology. During the years, the notion of alignment has changed from a language-specific to a construction-specific concept. Different alignment patterns are not only distributed over the globe, but can be found within a single language.

¹ tone bearing units

Grammatical relations are defined as a neutralization of semantic roles by morphological, syntactic or discourse-related means (cf. Van Valin 2005, Role and Reference Grammar).

Ket, a highly endangered Yeniseian language of Siberia (210 speakers, according to ethnologue) is known to exhibit various patterns to encode participants in the verb. In the literature (Vajda 2004, Georg 2007), those patterns are subsumed under different alignment classes, namely active–inactive, nominative–accusative, ergative–absolutive, e.g:

Conjugation class III, pattern: nominative–accusative

Subject: coded in the affix positions P8,P6 and P–1 of the verbal template

Object: coded in the affix positions P4/P3/P1 of the verbal template

Verbal template	P8	P7	P6	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0	P–1
	Subject	Lexical component	Redundant Subject	Lexical component	Object or Durative	Object	Past tense or imperative	Object	Verbal STEM	Subject Plural
Verb 1:	<i>ku–</i>	---	<i>kəŋ–</i>	<i>t–</i>	<i>o–</i>	---	<i>il–</i>	---	<i>ok</i>	<i>–n</i>
(intransitive)	2Subj		2pl.Subj	head	durative		past		move	– Subj.Pl
	<i>kkəŋtòloyin</i> : 'You (Pl.) were shuddering' (single argument)									
Verb 2:	<i>da</i>	---	<i>bu</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>a</i>	---	---	---	<i>(j)t</i>	
(transitive)	3.Fem Subj		3.Fem. Subj	away	3.Masc. Obj				transitive stem	
	<i>dabúyājít</i> : 'She carries him' (agent + patient)									

Table: Since the single argument of an intransitive verb is coded the same position as the agentive argument in the transitive verb, one could speak of a subject–relation.

However, it turns out that, in order to state such grammatical relations, only those verbs are being related to each other where the particular pattern of the one has a structural coincidence with that of the other. This relation–setting is not done within a grammatical context, but depends on the lexicon, since the coding of participants is lexically determined for each verb, hence not predictable.

The strong intertwining between lexicon and grammar asks whether grammatical relations can be stated for Ket or if they remain a merely lexically motivated illusion.

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ENGEL, ERIC (HU Berlin): Challenging syntactic movement approaches to cliticisation: The case of French *y*

Given the fairly large body of literature on Romance clitics and their analysis in various constructions, it is surprising to see how little attention has been paid to the subclass of adverbial clitics. Existing works dealing with French *y* seem to be loosely classifiable into the rather descriptive ones, which accurately identify the different functions that can be observed but often lack a formal framework, and the theoretical approaches, which offer highly elaborated accounts but only consider a limited number of uses. It is clear that bringing together the two is the key to a better understanding of how to analyse adverbial clitics and clitics in general. Although no final account can be given, the aim of this presentation is to point out general shortcomings of syntactic analyses of *y*-cliticisation that arise once the full range of uses is investigated. The main arguments are the following:

- Descriptively, French *y* may function as a locative or a non-locative complement, or as an adjunct. (cf. Richter Lorentzen 1998)
- In the theory, argumental clitics can plausibly be analysed as being base-generated (or: first-merged) in argument position before adjoining to a verbal head. (cf. Kayne 1975 or, more recently, Roberts 2010)
- However,
 - locative clitics arguably differ from non-locative clitics with respect to their category, thus posing a challenge to uniform feature-driven movement, and
 - adjunct clitics are harder, if not impossible to capture by a movement approach.

Consequently, there is some evidence that different instances of *y* are drawn from the enumeration at different times in the derivation. Remaining issues, such as semantic constraints on cliticisation or the linear ordering in clitic clusters, are briefly considered.

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FISCHER, BENJAMIN (Universität Wien): Cartesian Linguistics and the Recursion-Only Hypothesis

This talk presents an early stage of my investigation into the connection between the program of Cartesian Linguistics (Chomsky 1966) and the recent Recursion-Only Hypothesis. (Chomsky, Hauser, Fitch 2002)

Cartesian Linguistics is a foundational document of Generative Grammar which outlines its philosophical position on the study of language. Today, this document is neither well-known nor commonly read. This talk will review the content of the book and outline some ways in which it can be brought to bear on certain key controversies in the decades of Generative Grammar that followed it. One such controversy which is the focus of this presentation is the recent proposal that the language faculty consists of nothing but a mechanism that provides the means for recursion. This proposal has been termed the Recursion-Only Hypothesis. (Pinker & Jackendoff 2004)

Ultimately, it will be shown that from the point of view of Cartesian Linguistics, the Recursion-Only Hypothesis is the minimal and ideal theory of human linguistic ability. It will be suggested that this might have played a role in the development of that hypothesis, and that this connection has to be accounted for in a complete history of Generative Grammar.

Adjuncts (often adverbs and adverbial phrases; example 1. – 2.) provide sentences with additional information although they are not logically required by the predicate as far as syntactical valence is considered. Most often they are also considered to be rather free as to their position in the sentence. This paper aims at presenting a theoretical model on adjunct positions and validating this model with a statistical background.

1. **Einige Phrasen(I)** mag **der Schreibende(II)** abhängig von seinem Schreibstil[1] lieber[2] an bestimmten Positionen[3] verwenden.
2. Abhängig von seinem Schreibstil[1] mag **der Schreibende(II)** **einige Phrasen(I)** lieber[2] an bestimmten Positionen[3] verwenden.

Two possible combinations for placing adjuncts in German (adjuncts [1–3], arguments (I–II)). Translation: Depending on his writing style[1] **writers(II)** might use **some phrases(I)** preferentially[2] at distinct positions[3].

The model was developed by the author with a data-driven approach by performing a clause level constituent annotation and shows five different positions for possible adjunct placements in the author's web-forum corpus.

The preliminary evaluations of the adjunct distribution show for example that in 6.8% of the sentences adjuncts follow the clause final part of the German predicate, ranging from 0% ($df = 1$, $p = 0.1083$) to 15% ($df = 1$, $p = 0.006935$) between different users. This indicates some dependency of the adjunct placement. Some of those possible dependencies will be discussed in the talk.

JAKOVLJEVIC, BOJAN (Aarhus Universitet, Denmark): The applicability of critical discourse analysis on linguistic microaggressions

Linguistic microaggressions are utterances of prejudice, often unconscious or unintentional, against certain social groups. Their aim seems to be (further) marginalisation and disempowerment of such groups – the means used to reach these goals are hence an important topic of research in critical theory. Frame analysis and critical discourse analysis will be used to dissect instances of different kinds of microaggressions. An important question throughout will be of how minimal a discourse unit can be to still reach its function and therefore lend itself to analysis.

KOSTADINOVA, SANDRA (Aarhus Universitet, Denmark): Grammatical gender and its cognitive consequences

There have been many studies where it is speculated that different language speakers think of the world differently, influenced by aspects of the respective language they speak. Gender marking and its influence on cognition is an interesting area of research, especially when it comes to comparing languages that have marked grammatical gender and those that do not, taking into account that gender is arbitrary. Our mental representations of objects seem to be affected by our native languages and whether or not they are gender-marked or not, however the influence of cultural factors is debatable.

LEE, ASHLEY (University College London, UK): Get Rid of These Disgusting Pidgins: The Prejudice Against Hawaiian Creole English

Every city has its own vernacular that sounds completely foreign to an outsider. If one tries to understand the slang spoken between two locals, they would be left bewildered. Hawaiian Creole English, better known as Hawaiian Pidgin, started as a common language between immigrants from other countries who moved to the Hawaiian Islands to work on the plantations. Nowadays, it is the common language that brings together the melting pot of culture that makes Hawai'i the "Aloha State".

Hawaiian Creole was developed in the late 19th century as a combination of the English, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Hawaiian, Filipino, and Portuguese languages; today, it is spoken by roughly 700,000 people. Creole languages tend to be linked with negative stereotypes, and especially with Hawaiian Pidgin, it is linked with lower socioeconomic status. In local Hawaiian culture, speaking pidgin is socially welcomed but hinders employment prospects because of professionalism. Standardized English grammar is mostly accepted in the professional world, but in social groups, it is negatively looked upon and often associated with pomposity. Xenophobia as a product of Hawai'i's past alienates prescriptive English grammar and speakers of Standard English are spurned. The clash between prescribed English and Hawaiian Creole leaves no one the right to act churlish towards the other, yet the history of both languages remains as a social division that separates speakers of either languages.

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LOHMEIER, SEBASTIAN (TU Berlin): Experimental Results on Anaphors in a Programming Language

Linguistic theory can in some cases be applied to modify programming languages and to describe how programmers understand computer programs while reading program source code. So-called object-oriented programming languages are used to represent semantic relationships between objects and their parts and this knowledge can be used in indirect anaphors written in these programming languages. Anaphors in programming languages parallel anaphors in natural language: in the sentences "The lecturer opened the laptop. The screen lit up, the lecturer was ready.", both the direct anaphor "the lecturer" and the indirect anaphor "the screen" are understood easily. Because readers typically know that a laptop has a screen, they typically understand that "the screen" refers to the screen of the laptop mentioned in the first sentence. Because such part-of relations are available in object-oriented programming languages, indirect anaphors can be used in object-oriented programming. Programmers could thereby avoid having to re-state well-known relationships between parts and wholes. While this eases reading and writing for those programmers who know the part-of relation underspecified through the use of an indirect anaphor, it complicates reading for those who do not know the part-of relation.

Psycholinguists have investigated direct and indirect anaphors in natural language already. To get an initial understanding of how programmers read and comprehend direct and indirect anaphors in program source code and to see when programmers do (not) understand indirect anaphors, I constructed and performed an eye-tracking experiment during which programmers read source code that contained direct and indirect anaphors. Good comprehension was operationalized by means of short task

durations and like in studies from psycholinguistics as short gaze and regression durations and good performance on comprehension questions. I report the experimental results for these measures and outline possible improvements to the experimental design and to anaphors in programming languages.

MÄTZIG, PAUL (Universität Potsdam): Everything but nominative! – A study on nominalised complementation in Khalkha Mongol, Kyrgyz and Tamil

The analysis of complement clauses in the Turkic language Sakha (Yakut) in Baker (2011) postulates that, in this particular language, there are three distinct constructions that can function as complement clauses: Complementiser phrases, participial clauses and gerundive clauses. The objective is to derive a non-discrete (or rather non-binary) concept of categorial “nominality”. The evidence comes from a test catalogue that shows that the three constructions behave differently with respect to certain syntactic contexts, e.g. that the subjects of CPs and participial clauses appear unmarked, whereas subjects of gerundive clauses receive genitive case marking. In my bachelor thesis, I attempted to test the assumptions of Baker (2011) by applying its test catalogue to fresh data from the three languages Khalkha Mongol, Kyrgyz and Tamil. The results were rather shady: Although the analysis works sufficiently for constructions in the three languages, the amount of systematic problems that arose was astounding.

In this talk I will firstly focus on a typological overview of the test results. Following that, I will present one problem, namely the case of subject in complement clauses (which is far from solved). Nevertheless, I am excited to discuss any phenomenon that appears disputable to make use of the data that I have.

MIANI, ALESSANDRO (Aarhus Universitet, Denmark): The semantic nature of musical syntax

Event-related brain potential (ERP) components are taken to reflect different neural mechanisms related to syntax and semantics in both language and music. While semantic processing is associated with the negative component N400 in both domains, the syntactic one elicits an Early Right Anterior Negativity for music (ERAN), and an Early Left Anterior Negativity (ELAN) for language, both peaking around 150–250 ms. Furthermore, the P600 component reflects the structural integration in both domains,

while the N5 one, traced only for music, regards the harmonic context build up, i.e., syntactic meaning. Despite evidence for distinguishable electrophysiological responses, musical syntax and semantics do not show a clear cut as language does. Thus, it will be raised a question: it is possible to dissociate semantics from syntax in music as in language? Reviewing the literature, it will be suggested a negative answer, that is, musical syntax has an inherent semantic component, for the reasons that: a) the musical harmonic priming paradigm, which measures the strength of the representations of syntactic hierarchy, has been borrowed from the linguistic semantic priming, which measures the strength of the semantic representation; b) the connectionist model used to account for cognitive representations of musical syntactic hierarchy has been designed on the linguistic semantic net; c) the Chomskyan “green ideas” show that syntactic and semantic levels are independent in language, but what about music? Consistent with electrophysiological data, it is not possible to jeopardise the syntactic level without corrupting the semantic one. Furthermore, a glimpse into their ancestor will shed light on their different pragmatic use, hence the way they are processed.

**NÖLLE, JONAS/PEREA GARCÍA, JUAN OLVIDO (Aarhus Universitet, Denmark):
The complex nature of language and face-to-face interaction**

Recently, language as used in interpersonal communication has been described as a complex adaptive system (CAS, cf. Beckner et al., 2009). Similar to other CASs, like fish schools or bird flocks, it involves multiple agents, is adaptive in that speakers base their behaviour in past interactions and characterized by dynamic patterns that emerge without any central control. After introducing the CAS framework and discussing its implication for linguistic research, the second part of the talk will discuss some of the ways in which scholars have pointed at basic principles of communication in humans. Some of these principles might underlie the dynamics of language, as well as those of other means of communication.

One of the premises that underlie the cognitive approach in linguistics is that studying language provides a window to the cognitive counterparts of linguistic forms. Language is one way (out of many others) in which humans communicate by enacting linguistic practices in social interaction. The prototypical (Levinson, 1983), most immediate and most frequent (Peräkylä, 2005) instantiation of human communication is face-to-face interaction. It makes thus sense to explore human communication in terms of the complex systems of signals involved in face-to-face interaction, as it predates other

media of expression both phylogenetically and ontogenetically. Some of the ways in which scholars have tried to isolate and explain underlying principles in human communication will be discussed in relation to the literature on conversation analysis (Ruusuvuori & Peräkylä, 2009). The reason behind this choice of literature will be the assumption that face-to-face interaction is a gateway to other meaning-making behaviors in humans (such as written text, dreams, or cinema).

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PERSIEN, VICTOR (Heinrich–Heine–Universität Düsseldorf): /a/ to the /o/ to the /u/ to the [y] – Exemplar–Theoretic Modeling of Diachronic Chain Shifts

A chain shift (CS) is a kind of sound shift in which several individual sound shifts form a "chain", e.g. /A/ → /B/ → /C/ → [D], where /A/ moves towards /B/, /B/ moves towards /C/, and /C/ moves towards a previously unoccupied position [D]. Notable examples of CSs are Grimm's Law (the "Germanic sound shift", e.g. /bh/ → /b/ → /p/ → [f]), the Great Vowel Shift (e.g. /a:/ → /ɛ:/ → /e:/ → /i:/ → [ai]) or the on-going Northern Cities Shift (/ɪ/ → /ɛ/ → /ʌ/ → /ɔ/ → /ɑ/ → /æ/ → [ɪa]). Of course, it would be foolish to assume that the partaking changes are not in any way interconnected.

Now, Exemplar Theory (ET) may shed light on the causal links between the individual shifts of a chain shift (or even on sound change in general). ET is a cognitive theory of category formation and judgement. Its main claim is that individual percepts, exemplars, rather than mere abstract representations are stored in long-term memory and that it is clouds of many similar exemplars that form (the illusion of) categories. At any point in time, exemplars may fade from or enter memory, thus making categorical change an inherent aspect of the theory. And by regarding phonemes as clouds of similar phones, it becomes apparent why ET is well-suited to explain phonemic change.

The talk will present and discuss a computational model that aims to simulate the effect of phonetic variation on sound inventories within an ET setting. We will see that, given the right premises, CSs may indeed arise from the dynamics that result from constant exemplar update.

Note: The talk is crafted to be accessible to students of all fields. Only a general clue of what is going on in linguistics at all is necessary.

RÖMLING, DANA (Heinrich–Heine–Universität Düsseldorf): How to elicit a confession – linguistic issues in investigative interviewing

“Listen, if you don’t answer my questions, I’ll put you in jail. This is your last chance of telling your side of the story!” – Utterances like this sound thrilling to the director of a police movie, but they certainly do not sound thrilling to their addressees. Your intuition might have also told you that this is not a good way of starting a cooperative talk exchange. But what is a good way of getting an interviewee to talk and how do they confess? Why is it called interview and not interrogation? Is looking for a confession the right way to go? I will spoil you so far as: No, it is not.

The previous questions are part of a research area that is called investigative interviewing, which forms a part of Forensic Linguistics. FL or Jurilinguistics is a relatively new discipline in the field of Applied Linguistics that focuses on language and linguistic analysis in the context of legal processes and criminal proceedings. It involves analyses of language in crime, where linguistics can help identify a voice or an author, determine the origin of a suspect, analyse threatening communications, suicide or ransom notes, disputed e-mails and so on. Especially in the context of police interviews FL can inform on the importance of language: Distribution of power, phrasing of questions, handling vulnerable witnesses, eliciting information – all these are part of the language use in a police interview.

This talk will introduce investigative interviewing – as opposed to the idea of interrogation. It aims to raise awareness of how a linguistic approach can be successfully applied in criminal investigation. After introducing the field itself, the talk will use a comparison between Finnish and German police interview techniques to show how FL can add to police work.

SALZINGER, JULIA (TU Dortmund): “A sweet smell hit him full in the face...” – (Conceptual) metaphors and the senses

Human cognition and the way we perceive and react to the world is still to some extent an unsolved riddle. To get a better understanding of underlying cognitive processes and their impact on perception, (re)acting, thinking etc., we need to find a way into that black box that human cognition still poses to us. One of the possible solutions is looking at language, because humans encode important aspects of their life in language, sometimes consciously, sometimes not. Humans rely heavily on the five senses in their everyday interaction with the world which has, of course, an impact on our language use. Not only do we describe sense experiences proper, but we also refer metaphorically to the senses and use them to describe more abstract things in terms of them on a regular basis. My study aims at using sense-related language use to achieve a better understanding of conceptual mappings and underlying cognitive processes. Recurrences of literal and metaphorical occurrences will leave a trace in the way we perceive the world, but especially underlying conceptual mappings expressed through the senses will have a very powerful impact on our perception, an impact we are hardly aware of. Smells for example are often described in a way that suggests that we perceive them as a fluid or even as something solid. Understanding this implication allows a different view on perception and thus, cognitive patterns that guide us.

SCHLECHTWEG, DOMINIK (Universität Stuttgart): Distributional Semantics

In recent years computer sciences saw great progress in data-processing techniques. This was crucial for the success of statistical methods in a wide range of sciences. In computational linguistics statistics open new ways to deal with language. It is now much easier to examine the actual use of language by processing large amounts of language in use [for example corpora or the World Wide Web]. By using statistical models to draw conclusions about the use of language so-called *language models* can be built up. These can be seen as an attempt to model the use of language. In this function they are able to predict certain uses of language. One aspect of language that we want to model, perhaps the most difficult one to model, is its *meaning*. Today, there is not yet a satisfying model for all aspects of the meaning of natural language. Not even at the word level. Statistical methods now showed to be a useful tool for creating alternative ways to model the meaning of words.

Looking at the use of language we recognize that the context of a word is in part dependent on the meaning of the word. Consider the word *dog*. If we browse the Internet for this word, then we would probably encounter the word *bark* more often in the immediate context of the word *dog* than we find the word *calculate*. This means that the context of the word somehow encodes [or gives hints] to the meaning of the word. Distributional semantics now exploits this fact together with statistical methods. In order to get the meaning of a word *x* we browse through large amounts of data and build up a table containing how often we find certain words in the context of word *x*. This table can then be interpreted as a vector as you know it from school. We then have a bunch of vectors each representing the meaning of some word. The big advantage now is that, as you might recall from school, we can easily compare vectors to each other. For example we can say that the distance between two vectors is 5. This distance can now be used to measure *semantic similarity*. The meaning of the word *cat* seems to be more similar to the meaning of the word *dog* than to the meaning of the word *spaghetti*.

In computational linguistics there is a wide range of applications of distributional semantics, for example it is used in Google. Nevertheless, linguists in particular seem, perhaps rightly, not to trust this approach. In the talk we want to understand the mechanism better and consider the advantages and disadvantages of this approach to model the meaning of words.

SCHMITT, ELEONORE (Uni Hamburg/University College London): What's in a name? Phonetic symbolism and its influence on associations with names

Who is taller – Morena or Mirena? Whose hair is darker, whose voice lower?

This talk focuses on phonetic features of names and suggests that different associations are generated by these features. The idea of a close connection between sound and meaning dates back to ancient Greece and was refused by Saussure's language model. This talk does not aim at challenging Saussure's idea of arbitrariness, but suggests that sounds can support a special meaning: The sound combination [gl] for example is often found in words with a visual component (*glitter*, *glint*, *gloss*) (Hinton et al. 1995: 5–6, Lowrey/ Shrum 2007b: 43–33). Experiments, in which people were asked to name a product, also showed a preference for specific sounds depending on the features of the product. For small items the front vowel [i] was preferred over [a], for huge items [a] over [i] (Sapir 1929, Klink 2000 Lowrey/ Shrum 2007a).

This talk gives a short overview of phonetic symbolism, discusses possible reasons why sounds may evoke associations and presents a study on phonetic symbolism and personal names. In this study people were asked about their associations (in height, haircolour and voice) of a person with a certain name. These names were artificial and organized as minimal pairs to figure out the influence of different sounds: The influence of front and back vowels in stressed syllables (*Tika* vs. *Toka*) and non-stressed syllables (*Toki* vs. *Toka*) on associations with a name are discussed. Furthermore the impact of liquids/nasals and stops (*Nola* vs. *Toka*) is investigated.

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SCHREIBER, LAURENTIA (FU Berlin): Language, politics & identity: the case of Muslim Pontic Greek in Turkey

Identity is an important factor in social interaction. There are various types of identity: First of all, we distinguish between an individual's identity and group identity. Within these categories we have concepts like ethnic identity, cultural identity, linguistic identity, national identity, and political identity. Initially, the paper tries to define identity and the identity constructing factors. Second, be it at an individual or a group level, identity influences the way people speak as outlined in *Accommodation Theory* (Giles 1984). Which factors are influencing identity? A states language policy might be one of these factors but should not work in any case. So which conditions allow a state's policy to have an impact on the people's identity? And how could this impact be measured? A good way to detect how a state's policy is reciprokated in identity and language use of a group is to investigate the attitudes of speakers towards their language.

The paper aims at investigating the interface of individuum – state – identity by means of the example of Muslim Pontic Greek (MPG). MPG is a Greek based minority language spoken at the Black Sea coast in north-eastern Turkey. In the talk, I will show that Turkish language policy and the Turkish national concept of the so called 'upper identity' highly influence the attitudes of the MPG speakers as the community has to deal with conflicting attitudes oscillating between connectedness to the heritage of their ancestors and their affiliation to the Turkish state. Negative attitudes towards MPG are, among other factors, threatening the vitality of the language.

The overt and covert attitudes of MPG speakers were examined within an attitudinal survey which has been carried out in Istanbul and Çaykara in February and August 2014.

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ŚLĘZAK, MARTA (University of Wrocław, Poland): Differences in the processing of attachment ambiguities between native English and bilingual Polish–English speakers

The issue The aim of my talk is to present the results of a self-paced reading (SPR) experiment, being a part of my MA thesis, on processing ambiguous English sentences by native English and bilingual Polish–English speakers. The question discussed in the talk will be what kind of similarities and differences there are in parsing such sentences between these two groups of speakers. Since there has not been much research done confronting Polish and English in this respect, the presentation will provide new data on this topic.

The experiment Twenty native English and twenty Polish–English speakers took part in this SPR study. The experimental material consisted of 150 sentences divided into two main types: relative clause attachment, e.g., 1) *Someone shot the servant of the*

actress who was on the balcony, and prepositional phrase attachment, e.g., 2) *The boy hit the man with a gun*. The sentences were displayed on a computer screen in a phrase-by-phrase fashion. After each sentence participants had to answer a question that reflected their attachment preferences; e.g., for sentence 1) *Who was on the balcony?* (← *actress* or *servant* →).

The results and discussion The experiment confronts the assumption based on previous findings that native speakers of English show a tendency for low attachment (to the second noun phrase) in globally ambiguous sentences, as opposed to native speakers of other, more inflected languages (French, Spanish and Greek), who seem to prefer high attachment (to the first noun phrase), which is said to be transferred from their native language processing strategies (Felser, Roberts & Marinis, 2003). Thus, previous studies strongly suggest that Polish-English bilinguals may also show a preference for the high attachment, due to Polish being a highly inflected language.

STERNKE, KATHARINA (Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf): Introduction to Lavender Linguistics

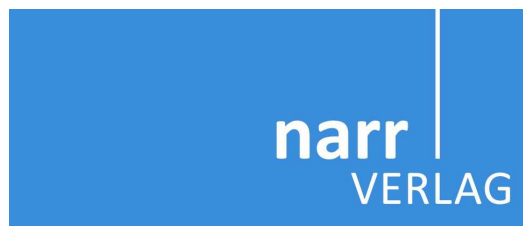
The field of Lavender Linguistics and categorizing languages as lavender languages is a rather young subfield of linguistics. The term *lavender linguistics* was first used in 1951 by Gershon Legman who studied the lexicon of gay men. In the 1990s William Leap, Professor for Anthropology at the University of America, pushed this field of research forward by including a broader range of cultural and gender studies. *Lavender Linguistics* belongs roughly to the field of sociolinguistics, as it encompasses the study of the language used in LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bi, Transsexual, Queer) Communities. Since the colour lavender is associated with these communities, this association was taken to describe the use of language within the LGBTQ community. Whereas early research covered lexical properties only, modern lavender linguistics examines phonetic and phonological patterns of spoken language and usage of a community specific lexicon as well. An example for phonetic properties is the so called *gay lisp* or speaking with a higher pitched voice.

In my talk I will give an overview of the field of lavender linguistics in general and how gay language cannot be compared to female language. I will then put a focus on *polari*, a secret lexical code used (among others) by gays – nowadays it is also considered a lost language, since the need to hide behind speech has decreased. However, a specific lexical code is still associated with LGBTQ communities, at the end of my talk I will propose some reasons why this code is still needed.

VOS, MARNIX (Aarhus Universitet, Denmark): Understanding Game Mechanics through Embodied Metaphor: A Trading Card Case Study

Magic the Gathering (MTG) is one of the world's most sold and played physical games. This paper will outline the various embodied metaphors underlying both the gameplay mechanics as well as the natural language used by players while playing the game. This paper argues that embodied metaphors are at the basis of the meaning-making found in MTG and play a key role in player's concrete understanding of the game's highly complex and variant rules.

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12. Contact us

CONFERENCE PHONE

(+49)1575 1051267

MAIL

stuts56@uni-hamburg.de

WEB

stuts56.wordpress.com

Organizers of the 56. StuTS:

Mariam Dettmar

Lisa Dücker

Eleonore Schmitt

Marlene Staib

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