

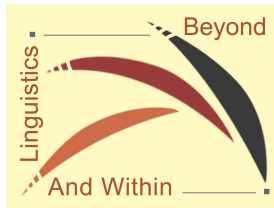
Linguistics Beyond And Within 2015

International Linguistics Conference in Lublin

Mind, Language, Society:
Towards a Unified Theory
of Language Structure and Use

Book of Abstracts

International Linguistics Conference in Lublin



Linguistics Beyond and Within

*Mind, Language, Society: Towards a Unified Theory
of Language Structure and Use*

22-23 October 2015

Book of Abstracts

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The conference is partly financed by the City of Lublin.

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Keynote Speakers

Elżbieta Mańczak-Wohlfeld

Teaching English-Polish contrastive grammar at Polish universities

Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland

Although contrastive studies do not enjoy great prestige among linguists, they have a very long tradition dating back to ca. 1000 A.D. when Ælfric wrote his *Grammatica*, a grammar of Latin and English. Even then he must have been aware of the fact that the knowledge of one language may be helpful in the process of learning another language (Krzyszowski 1990). Similarly, it seems that throughout the history of mankind teachers of a foreign language must have realized that a native and foreign tongue can be contrasted. However, contrastive linguistics only came into being as a science at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. The first works were almost purely theoretical, and it is worth emphasizing that among the first scholars working in the field was Baudouin de Courtenay, a Polish linguist, who published his contrastive grammar of Polish, Russian and Old Church Slavonic in 1912. The outbreak of the Second World War was a milestone in the development of applied contrastive studies since a need to teach foreign languages in the United States arose as a result. The 1960's is considered a further step in the development of contrastive grammar since a number of projects were initiated both in Europe and in the U.S.A. (Willim, Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1997), which resulted in the introduction of courses in English-Polish contrastive grammar at Polish universities. The aim of the present paper is to characterize and evaluate the courses offered in the English departments of selected Polish universities and to suggest an “ideal” syllabus.

Markus Pöchtrager

What do you mean, it's not phonology?

Boğaziçi University, Istanbul, Turkey

Research in phonology over the last decades has given rise to an impressive number of models, sometimes competing, sometimes complementing each other. However, communication across those models, especially competing ones, and therefore improvement is often hindered by a lack of agreement on what phonological theory is actually meant to explain. What is the domain of our investigation, what should be counted in, what not, and why? Worse still, such

questions are rarely explicitly addressed, meaning that there is little hope in improving communication (and making progress).

In this talk I want to touch upon those issues from the point of view of Government Phonology, which is usually said to be rather restrictive in what counts as phonological. I will go through a number of case studies as well as several theoretical notions in order to show what different results are achieved from seemingly slight differences in basic assumptions and will try to evaluate the empirical and conceptual differences of those assumptions. For several phenomena that are assumed to be phonological by more mainstream models I will argue that we are better off having them dealt with in other components of grammar.

Katalin É. Kiss

The Person–Case Constraint and the Inverse Agreement Constraint are manifestations of the same information-structural restriction

Research Institute for Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy; Pázmány Peter University, Hungary

The talk first claims that the Inverse Agreement Constraint and the Person–CaseConstraint attested in various Uralic languages are manifestations of the same Inverse Topicality Constraint, requiring that in a topic domain, the structural hierarchy of arguments correspond to their ranking in the animacy (i.e., topicality) hierarchy (1st person > 2nd person > 3rd person). Then it argues that it is the hypothesized Inverse Topicality Constraint that also underlies the Person–Case Constraint restricting the cooccurrence of clitics in ditransitive constructions across languages.

The Inverse Agreement Constraint is attested in the SOV sentences of various Uralic languages, where the subject is topic, and the object is secondary topic or focus. In these languages, the verb agrees with the object iff the object is secondary topic. The Inverse Agreement Constraint blocks O–V agreement if the secondary topic (or its possessor) is higher ranked in the animacy/topicality hierarchy than the primary topic.

In some of the Uralic languages, differential object marking plays the same role: the object is case-marked iff it is secondary topic. Object marking, too, is blocked if the object is higher ranked in the person hierarchy than the subject. What this Person–Case Constraint and the Inverse Agreement Constraint require is that the relative prominence of the primary and secondary topics in the animacy/topicality hierarchy should not contradict their relative prominence in the structural hierarchy. An object more topical than the subject must be construed as a focus.

A PCC has also been observed in the ditransitive constructions of various Indo-European languages, which have weak or clitic pronouns, or rich

agreement. It requires that the direct object should not be higher ranked in the animacy hierarchy than the indirect object. Current explanations of the PCC share the view that the PCC is elicited either because the dative and accusative pronouns compete for the same case; they attempt feature-checking with the same functional head (Anagnostopoulou 2003, Béjar & Rezac 2003), or the accusative argument and a head enter feature checking with the dative argument intervening (Rezac 2008).

It will be argued that the contexts eliciting the PCC attested in the Indo-European languages are the same that elicit the Inverse Topicality Constraint in the Ugric languages. The pronouns subject to the PCC represent topical arguments competing for dominance in the same (external or internal) topic domain. The fact that in languages distinguishing strong and weak/clitic pronouns, the pronouns affected by the PCC are weak pronouns or clitics is evidence of their topicality/givenness. The languages displaying the PCC do not allow that in a topic domain, the thematic /functional hierarchy of topics (with the dative-applicative preceding the object) contradict their ranking in the animacy/topicality hierarchy. A PCC violation can be avoided by construing the dative as a focus. Another repair strategy is to replace the dative pronoun with a locative having no person feature, i.e., not participating in the topicality hierarchy.

Jarosław Krajka

Developing intercultural teaching competence in blended learning environments

University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Warsaw, Poland

With increased student mobility, exchange programs, migrations and openings in the job market, it seems more and more probable for teachers of English to face the challenge of delivering foreign language instruction to multilingual classes, either at home or abroad. While a great amount of research has been devoted to defining and developing intercultural competence and intercultural communicative competence of learners, fewer studies were devoted to the competences needed to choose materials and methods, plan, organise and implement language teaching in a culturally-sensitive way. Thus, intercultural teaching competence should find its place into teacher training programs, in order to prepare a new generation of language teachers.

The present paper will reflect upon the sociocultural context of language acquisition and describe the aspects of intercultural teaching competence. The major part of the presentation will be devoted to the summary of teacher training projects aimed at supplementing the teacher training curriculum with selected digitally-mediated undertakings.

Oral and poster presentations

Gábor Alberti (co-author: Judit Farkas)

Hatnék-nominalization in Hungarian

University of Pécs, Hungary

This talk is devoted to the discussion of a very special kind of nominalization, which will be referred to as *hatnék*-nominalization on the basis of the form of its (extremely complex) derivational suffix.

Since the topic is scarcely discussed in the literature (e.g., Tompa 1959), we intend to present a set of data in our talk in order to prove its basic patterning with *ás*-nominalization and *ó*-nominalization (Laczkó 2000), which basically correspond to ING- and ER-nominalization in English.

It is a fixed inseparable derivational suffix that is attached to the input verb, namely, *-hatnék*. It is not simply the result of the free application of a conversational derivation to arbitrary conditional verb forms (1b). This synchronically simplex form coincides with a sequence of three verbal suffixes (1c): the permissive modal suffix *-hat* ‘can’, the conditional suffix *-né-*, and a number-person suffix *-k*. These three elements coalesced into the present-day deverbal nominalizer (which, by the way, can be followed by a possessive agreement suffix of any person and number (1a)).

- (1) a. Kiborítasz az állandó lottóz-hatnék-od-dal.
make_angry.2Sg the permanent play_the_lottery-hatnék-Poss.2Sg-Ins
‘You make me angry with your permanent desire to play the lottery.’
- b. *Kiborítasz az állandó lottóz-hat-ná-l-od-dal.
make_angry.2Sg the permanen play_the_lottery-Mod-Cond-2Sg-Poss.2Sg-Ins
Intended meaning: ‘You make me angry with your permanent desire to play the lottery.’
- c. Állandóan lottóz-hat-né-k, ha lenne elég pénzem.
permanently play_the_lottery-Mod-Cond-[1/3]Sg if be.Cond.3Sg enough money.Poss.1Sg
‘I could play the lottery permanently if I had enough money.’ / archaic reading:
‘She/He could play the lottery permanently if I had enough money.’

The wide-scope reading in (2) argues for the fact that *hatnék*-nouns pattern with *ás*-nouns (Alberti–Farkas 2013) in inheriting the information structure of their verbal derivational basis.

- (2) a'. ?Csak [[mindkét koalíciós partner] alkotmány-módosít-hatnék-ja]
 only both coalition partner constitution-modify-hatnék-Poss.3Sg
 töltene el ijedséggel a miniszterelnököt.
 fill.Cond.DefObj.3Sg away fright.Ins the prime_minister.Acc
 narrow-scope reading: ?[ONLY_[BOTH_PARTNERS > MODIFY_CONST.] > FRIGHTEN]
 'Only the possibility that both coalition partners have the desire to modify the
 constitution would frighten the prime minister.'

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Gábor Alberti (co-author: Judit Kleiber, Veronika Szabó) *The Intensional Profiles of Hungarian Imperative Sentence Types*

University of Pécs, Hungary

Jary and Kissine [1] define imperatives as sentences having the prototypical function to perform directive speech acts: in our example (1) the addresser commands Péter (the addressee) to move to Mari's, and (s)he expresses her/his desires by a sentence containing a second person imperative verb.

- (1) Péter, költözz Marihoz!
 Peter, move.Imp.2Sg Mari.Ade
 'Peter, move to Mari's.'

In Hungarian, however, the form of the imperative sentences can differ from the prototypical one, and it correlates with different semantic and pragmatic factors (Table 1).

Some Imperative sentences in Hungarian	
Imperative sentences	Formal characteristics
(2) a. Költözzön Péter Marihoz! move.Imp.3Sg Peter Mari.Ade 'Péter should move to Mari's.'	Third person form
b. ^m Költözzek Marihoz! move.Imp.1Sg Mari.Ade 'Let Péter move to Mari's.'	First person form
(3) a. Kööö/tözzön Péter Marihoz! move.Imp.3Sg Peter Mari.Ade 'Péter can move to Mari's, I do not mind.'	Third person form, lengthening the first syllable
b. ^m Kööö/tözzek Marihoz! move.Imp.1Sg Mari.Ade 'Let Péter move to Mari's.'	First person form, lengthening the first syllable
(4) a. Hadd költözzön Péter Marihoz! let move.Imp.3Sg Peter Mari.Ade 'Let Péter move to Mari's.'	Third person form + discourse particle <i>hadd</i>
b. Hadd költözzek Marihoz! let move.Imp.1Sg Mari.Ade 'Let me move to Mari's.'	First person form + discourse particle <i>hadd</i>
(5) (Hadd pletykáljanak), odaköltözzöm Marihoz! let gossip.Imp.3Pl there.move.1Sg Mari.Ade 'Let there be gossip. I do not mind, I will move to Mari's.'	Discourse particle <i>hadd</i> + third person + first person indicative
(6) Költözzön <i>csak</i> Péter Marihoz! move.Imp.3Sg only Peter Mari.Ade 'Let Péter move to Mari's.'	Third person form + discourse particle <i>csak</i>
(7) Költözzön <i>már</i> Péter Marihoz! move.Imp.3Sg already Peter Mari.Ade 'I want Péter to decide to move to Mari's at long last.'	Third person form + discourse particle <i>már</i>

Table 1.

What does the addresser have in mind performing these kinds of imperative sentences?

We found that one factor is common in all sentences: the addresser believes that Péter has not moved to Mari's yet, and assumes that the addressee is also aware of this fact. Sentence (2) formally differs from the basic type (1), however, the intentions of the addresser are the same: (s)he longs for the action in a great extent. In (3) the lengthening of the first syllable of the verb expresses that the addressee or the agent longs for the action, but not the addresser herself/himself. In type (4) it is the addressee who is assumed not to long for the action, while the addresser and the Agent long for it (see also [2]).

Our findings were represented in an (S)DRT-based [3] framework called ReALIS [4]. It provides a formal description of discourses, considering meaning as conglomerates of mental *worldlets* which contain the beliefs, desires, and intentions of the participants of the given discourse. The model is sensitive to the degrees of the modality and the time factor; accordingly, it gives a detailed picture of the mind of the participants. In our talk we provide the pragmatic-

semantic analysis of the sentences in Table 1. As an example see our analysis of the prototypical imperative sentence (1) in Table 2.

Analysis of the example (1) in ReALIS	
Wordlets (in mind of the addresser)	Formal description
At the moment of the utterance (τ) the addresser (AR) surely (M) believes (B) that <i>Péter doesn't live with Mari</i> (-).	<B, M, AR, τ ->
At the moment of the utterance the addresser expects more or less (nM) that the addressee believes: <i>Péter doesn't live with Mari</i> .	<B, nM, AR, τ +> <B, M, ae, τ ->
At the moment of the utterance the addresser desires (D) to a great extent that <i>Peter move to Mari's</i> (+)	<D, M, AR, τ +>
At the moment of the utterance the addresser intends (I) to a great extent that after the utterance (τ^+) also the addressee intends that <i>Peter move to Mari's</i> .	<I, M, AR, τ +> <I, M, ae, τ^+ +>
Ideal conditions: -the addressor is not identical with the addressee or the Agent -the addressee is the Agent of the action.	

Table 2.

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Olena Andrushenko

Focusing Adverb Only Rise and Evolution in Middle English

Zhytomyr State University, Ukraine

The paper investigates the rise ME adverb *only*, registered as a focusing one in the late XIII cen. English. The studies of M. Rissanen (1985), L. Brinton (1998), T. Nevalainen indicate adverbial source as follows:

- (1) Numeral *one* (ME *ane*) > polysemous adj./adv. *only* > exclusive focusing *only* (1998: 26).

Going along with the highlighted approach, the question still remains open: what facilitated this process? The numeral, apart from its primary function, already became the source for an indefinite article in ME, why was adverbial meaning acquired?

The investigation attempts to account for this shift, comparing information structural characteristics of ME *ane* in the records of the XII-XIII cen. (1,591 examples) and adverb *only* in XIII-XV cen. (802 illustrations). All instances are analyzed implementing Rizzi's formula (2004) and combined with Prince's taxonomy (1992).

Thus, *ane* in the meaning of *only* refers to discourse and hearer old information in 92% instances (*for nan ne knauð him ase zere; buten ane drihte*) and denotes sentence Focus (100% examples), rendering exclusive meaning in 96% illustrations. Discourse and hearer old informational marking is also characteristic of ME adverb *only* (81,1%), specifying Focus in 100% instances (*This bawme groweth in no place but only here*) with ca. 67% exclusive meaning.

The research indicates that due to IS factors XII-XIII cen. English numeral *one* provided the basis for a focusing adverb *only* emergence in the later periods.

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Vita Balama

Linguistically Cultural Background of Translation Quality Assessment

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People from different and sometimes completely diverse cultural backgrounds speaking different languages are contacting each other more and more as the borders fall away when the context of globalization is involved. They need to be understood and they need to understand one another thus promoting the communication, both the linguistic and cultural across the borders.

The studies in Europe and in the world have found the main object of the research: when contrasting two languages linguistically contrast them also culturally. This method in many cases solves the disputable linguistic problems of translation adding more to the quality of the translation.

By translation of cultural references (CR) the translators can succeed or fail the translation of the whole piece of art, here is meant the translation of the literary works. The CRs have to be very critically evaluated because they show the level of “foreignization” or “domestication”. These tendencies reveal the translator’s approach to handling the cultural load of the text.

As the process of CR translation is regarded to be very subjective, the evaluation of the translations is even more subjective. There have been many attempts to create the reliable and objective system of criteria for translation quality evaluation, although the final discussions cannot be seen approaching. The translator and the evaluator should know both the source and the target languages and beyond that they should be acquainted with both cultures.

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Artur Bartnik

Left dislocated structures in Old English

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In German we distinguish two topic marking constructions: Contrastive Left Dislocation (CLD) and Hanging Topic Left Dislocation (HTLD). They are characterized by different properties (cf. Altmann 1981, Frey 2004, Grohmann 1997). Among other things, the resumptive pronoun in CLD appears in the form of a demonstrative in the high position of the clause (*vorfeld*). Additionally, the case of the resumptive must match the case of the dislocated phrase. This is illustrated below:

- (1) Diesen Satz, den mag ich besonders
 This-acc. sentence that-acc like I especially

On the other hand, the resumptive in HTLD is normally a personal pronoun appearing lower in the clause (*mittelfeld*). The case of the resumptive does not have to match the case of the dislocated material. This is shown below:

- (2) Dieser Satz, ich mag ihn besonders
 This-nom. Sentence I like it-acc especially

In this paper we electronically examine left dislocated constructions in Old English, an area heavily understudied so far (cf. Taylor 2014). We show that the situation is not so clear-cut in Old English and the properties mentioned above do not carry the same weight in both constructions. For example, personal pronouns and demonstrative pronouns were often exchanged in the nominative, as shown in (3):

- (3) And se ðe on þone stan fylþ, he byð tobrocen,
 and he who on that stone falls he will be broken to pieces
 and se ðe se stan offylþ, se byð tocwysed.
 and he whom the stone falls he will be crushed
 coaelhom, ÆHom_3:34.429

Additionally, other factors might have influenced the constructions in question. For example, the subjunctive mood consistently required the pronoun to follow the verb and to appear it in *Mittelfeld*.

In this paper we also consider the problem of criteria adopted to distinguish left dislocated structures and suggest that a different perspective, that is correlativization, might contribute to better understanding of these constructions.

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Izabela Batyra

Supporting an Autonomous Learning Environment in a Higher Primary Foreign Language Classroom

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In the face of recent ministerial requirements in the core curriculum of general education, teachers, and particularly language teachers, should feel obliged to create such environment in the classroom and beyond it in which the learners have the opportunity to gain *the ability to plan, organise, evaluate* as well as *take responsibility for their own learning process*. This phenomenon, known as *learner autonomy*, is the key to successful language learning. In contrast to traditional way of understanding state schools and the teachers' role, learner autonomy starts to be both the requirement and the need arising from the current scenario of Polish education.

Although learner autonomy has been viewed as a complex phenomenon and thus various definitions of learner autonomy were born in the course of over thirty years, one working definition is established throughout this paper based on the works of the highly distinguished scholars and prominent language researchers such as Benson (2006, 2011), Borg and Al-Busaidi (2012), Little (1991, 1995, 1996, 2004), Esch (1998), Kohonen (1992), Sinclair (2000), Holec (1981, 2008), Allwright (1988), Dickinson (1992) Dam (1995), Vygotsky (1978, 1986) and others.

This paper also presents a brief portrait of an autonomous learner seen with the eyes of scholars, educators and English teachers and the discrepancy in how this portrait is viewed in literature and teachers' real life practices, as well as the factors which hinder and contribute to the development of learner autonomy in the classroom and off the classroom setting.

Most importantly, this thesis is supported by the study concerning learner autonomy in a higher primary foreign language classroom which has been carried out in two random state schools in the countryside in Poland. Since September 2013 over a hundred language learners at the age of 11, 12 and 13 and four English teachers with varied experience in foreign language learning were observed during English lessons. The lessons were audio recorded and thoroughly described in the form of observation notes. After nine months of intensive observation, the respondents took part in a series of interviews on the basis of the interview questions and the questionnaire.

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Daria Bębeniec (co-author: Małgorzata Cudna) ***Constructional (no) synonymy: A usage-based analysis of Complete Path in Polish***

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Complete Path (henceforth: CP) is a term adopted by Garai and Ibarretxe-Antuñano (2002) to refer to a polysemous construction (in the sense of Goldberg's 1995 Construction Grammar) that in its basic spatial meaning combines both a source and goal of motion into a single conceptual unit. In Polish, one of the interesting hallmarks of CP is its onomasiological variation. While the source-prepositional phrase is headed by *od*+GEN 'from', the goal argument may be introduced by two alternative prepositions: *do*+GEN 'to' or

po+ACC '(up) to'. Therefore, two different constructional forms (*od-do* and *od-po*) are available for the expression of very similar meaning:

- (1) (...) rzeczą kardynalną jest przestrzeganie każdego prawa, od najmniejszego do najważniejszego.
'(...) it is fundamental that every law be obeyed, from the smallest to the most important.'
- (2) Pogłoski (...) skusiły ludzi w różnym wieku – od licealistów po emerytów.
'The rumours (...) tempted people of different ages – from high school students to old age pensioners.'

Resting on a cognitive linguistic assumption that "any variation in form is motivated by some variation in use" (Glynn 2014: 8) and following Goldberg's (1995) Principle of No Synonymy, the paper will present a corpus-based analysis of the two constructional alternatives of CP in Polish. The data for the study comes from the National Corpus of Polish. Over 250 occurrences per each construction are coded for a number of morphosyntactic and semantic variables validated in the previous research on constructional variation (e.g., Bresnan and Ford 2010, Gilquin 2010 and Klavan 2012). The factors include for instance: (1) Landmark complexity (2) Trajector person and number (3) Trajector and Landmark animacy and (4) verb tense and semantic class. Then the data is examined by means of monofactorial statistical techniques (as discussed by Gries 2014). The aim of the study is to identify the factors that are significant in the choice of one constructional variant over the other, and the findings are expected to provide ground for the future multifactorial analysis of the data.

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Anna Bloch-Rozmej***Contour segments in Polish, Irish and English***

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This presentation is meant to explore the inventories and phonological behavior of affricate sounds in languages representing different families with a view to determining their status therein. We shall focus on some of the Slavic languages, Polish in particular, Irish and English. Our discussion will be couched within the framework of Government Phonology (KLV 1985, 1990, Harris 1994, Gussmann 2002). We shall adopt the representation of affricates as contour segments as proposed in Harris's (1994) model of melodic geometry.

The presentation will contain some basic facts concerning the distribution of affricates in the abovementioned languages. Further, we shall delineate the major features of their phonological representation according to the model of melodic geometry. Subsequently, a few affricate-related processes in the selected systems will be analyzed with a view to establishing the existing commonalities in the behavior of affricates in different languages.

Maria Bloch-Trojnar***Derivatives based on participles in Irish and Polish and the inflection-derivation distinction***

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Greenberg's Universal 28 says that 'if both the derivation and inflection follow the root, or they both precede the root, the derivation is always between the root and the inflection' (Greenberg 1966: 93). Booij (1994: 27) undermines this by allowing inherent inflection to feed derivation. There is abundant literature showing that inherent inflection can feed derivation in Germanic, Romance and Slavic languages (Booij 1994, 1996, Chapman 1996, Rainer 1996, Cetnarowska 1999). The aim of the presentation is to describe and compare derivational categories related to participle forms in Irish and Polish. These include among others agent nouns, adjectives of tendency/inclination, resultative passive adjectives and facilitative adjectives. Stump (2005: 52) points out that the terms present and past participle are, in fact, misnomers since participles are uninflected for tense, and they should be regarded as stems conveying aspect information plus the lexical information of the root. The existence of derivatives based on inflected forms is usually taken as evidence against the inflection-derivation dichotomy, and in favour of a tripartition into contextual inflection, inherent inflection and derivation. The paper addresses the theoretical ramifications of the existence of such derivatives for inferential-realisation approaches (Stump 2001), such as for example Beard's (1995) Lexeme-

Morpheme Base Morphology, which separates the operations on the grammatical (morpholexical and morphosyntactic) features and operations responsible for the morphophonological modification of the root/stem.

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Anna Bondaruk

Predicate inversion in Polish specificational copular clauses

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The paper aims to analyse the syntax of Polish specificational clauses, i.e. those copular clauses that in Higgins' (1979) typology specify who a given individual is or what a given object is. Polish specificational clauses contain a pronominal copula *to* with or without the accompanying verbal copula *być* 'to be' (Citko 2008), as in (1) below:

- (1) Mój przyjaciel to jest Marek.
 my friend-nom cop is Mark-nom¹
 'My friend is Mark.'

¹ The following abbreviations have been used: cop – copula, inst – instrumental, and nom – nominative.

In spite of the semantic affinity with inverse copular clauses with the verbal copula *być* ‘to be’, co-occurring with an instrumental case marked predicate, as in (2), specificational clauses such as (1) show a distinct syntactic behavior from the inverse copula clauses such as (2). The differences between these two types of copular clauses emerge as regards the deletion of the copula, VP coordination and Left Dislocation (Bondaruk 2013a).

- (2) Moim przyjacielem jest Marek.
 my friend-inst is Mark-nom
 ‘My friend is Mark.’

The paper offers an analysis of specificational clauses as in (1) couched within the Minimalist Program of Chomsky (2000, 2008). It is argued that specificational clauses in Polish represent inverted predication clauses, along the lines postulated for Italian by Moro (1997). Evidence is provided that the inverted predicate in specificational clauses lands in Spec, TP (contra Bondaruk 2013a, b), while in inverse copular clauses such as (2), the predicate comes to occupy the Spec, CP position. The arguments to support this claim relate to anaphor binding, extraction and subextraction.

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Anita Buczek-Zawila

Do they understand more? Turkish EFL speakers perception of sentence stress in English

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As one of the most prominent elements of intonation sentence stress may and frequently does contribute to the meaning expressed by speakers. In its default application, it most typically signals details of an utterance information structure. However, it also performs a contrastive or emphasizing function, thus expressing focus in the spoken discourse. In English and many other languages its location, while exhibiting certain regularities it additionally determined by extra relevant or relative information. As such, either alone or in combination, it may communicate certain additional shades of meaning that, similarly to the contribution of sentence intonation, may escape the attention of EFL learners.

This paper explores the comprehension sensitivity of Turkish speakers of English when it comes to identifying meaning details contributed by sentence stress. It investigates their awareness as detected through perception of variable sentence stress location. The target group are Turkish advanced speakers of English, with various levels of competence, where part of them received occasional phonetic training in English, also with respect to sentence stress practice, part of them are phonetically untrained. In a perception-based experiment they are to identify the details they perceive. Their results are then compared and analysed, also in relation to what their native language (with a distinction into sentential and focal stress) adds in terms of this module of utterance intonation. Finally, their results are correlated with those achieved by Polish advanced speakers of English as investigated in a similar study last year.

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Alyona Budnikova

On Derivational Salience of Semantic Features in Lexical Meaning

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The notion of structural salience is defined by D. Geeraerts as the weight of the “dimensions that distinguish various categories from each other” (Geeraerts 2006, p. 88). This criterion was used by the author to grade the characteristics (both referential and associative) of the concept BEER in Belgian culture, or, put it differently, to see what other concepts it is associated with and which of them are more frequently verbalized and, thus, cognitively more salient. The marker of structural salience of a feature was the frequency of its occurrence in the inner forms of beer brand names (including metaphorical ones) (Geeraerts 2006, pp. 252–271).

The aim of the current research is to show how this onomasiological parameter can be applied in a semasiological study (e.g. of the organization of semantic features in the lexical meaning). In particular, we assume that the more often this or that feature of the primary referent of a lexical item is evoked by its metaphorical derivatives (semantic, morphological and phraseological), the more structurally salient it is in the primary meaning.

The study based on common English nouns (e.g. *cat, dog, horse, tree, grass, man, woman, teacher* etc.) showed, first, the difference in structural salience of semantic features in the meanings of natural kind terms (animal and plant names) and nominal kind terms (names of persons). Secondly, it revealed the difference in the organization of semantic features in the meaning of a word viewed from the perspective of structural salience, on one hand, and paradigmatic (i.e. lexicographic) and syntagmatic (i.e. contextual) salience, on the other. And third, it showed that in a number of cases the features employed in the formation of metaphorical derivatives of the studied names were characteristic of the subordinate categories (e.g. *a Cheshire cat* (‘grinning’), *a barber’s cat* (‘conceitedness’), *an alley cat* (‘leanness’), *a scalded cat* (‘running around’) etc.) rather than the basic categories denoted by these names.

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Piotr Ceglowski

The phasal status of DP/TNP in Polish – A report on an experimental study

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Although the internal structure of DP has been studied extensively (Szabolcsi 1983; Abney 1987; Grimshaw 1991; Longobardi 1994, to name but a few), the late minimalist rethinking of the most significant computational issues (e.g. intervention effects, economy, cyclicity, etc.) naturally forces much of the KP-related analytical work to be reconsidered (cf. Gavrushcheva 2000; Boškovič 2005; Pereltsvaig 2007, among others). Specifically, the phasehood of the DP remains a controversial issue in terms of its syntactic behaviour and the LF-nature (cf. Matushansky 2005; Marušič 2009; Citko 2014).

Thus, the aim of this experimental study was to test the status of the DP/TNP (Topmost Nominal Phrase) in Polish by using the selected syntactic, phase-sensitive tests (Boškovič 2014), i.e., Left Branch Extraction (adjectives, demonstratives), deep extraction (extraction out of a complement of a noun), extraction of nominal complements, extraction of AP across another AP (cf. McGinnis 1998), extraction across a numeral, and ‘extraordinary’ LBE.

The experiment was carried out online with the use of a specially designed questionnaire. The subjects were asked to judge the grammaticality / acceptability of the sets of examples (randomised, distractors included) on a 5-degree scale (Likert scale).

Except for deep extraction, the study did not yield unanimous results. Instead, the responses seem to indicate that this sort of syntactic operations is to a large extent Information Structure (IS)-driven (for an alternative, see Fanselow and Lenertová 2011). In any case, the study seems to reveal that the tests should not be generally regarded as proving or disproving the phasal status of the nominals in Polish.

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Magdalena Charzyńska-Wójcik

To translate is human, to explain divine

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The objective of this paper is to show linguistic and cultural similarities behind three seemingly unrelated translations of the Psalter: the *targum* Psalter, the prose portion of the *Paris Psalter* and the mediaeval Latin *glossed Psalter*. The *targum* Psalter is an Aramaic translation of the Hebrew text accompanied with additional explanatory comments representing a crystallisation of an ancient oral tradition. The Paris prose is a ninth-century Anglo-Saxon translation of the Latin *Psalterium Romanum* with admixtures of the *Gallicanum*, additionally enriched with elements traceable to Christian commentaries on the Psalter. The Latin *glossed Psalter* is a unique thirteenth-century composition which combines the Gallican Latin text with exposition provided by an unknown author. It received translations into Middle French and Middle English, the latter executed at least partly via the French intermediary.

The three texts represent two very distinct traditions; they are geographically and chronologically widely separated but, as I intend to show, they have much in common linguistically and culturally. Since no continuity can reasonably be posited either behind the two major traditions, or in the case of the different realisations of the European glossed Psalters, I will bring all these similarities to the fore in order to see where they stem from and what their departure from the model of biblical translation tells us about their prospective readership.

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Dorota Chłopek

Aspect and Aspectuality in Polish Versions of English PATH-expressions

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This paper addresses the category of aspect conveyed by English expressions with 'PATH- satellites', according to Talmy (1978; 2000b), rendered into Polish by different grammatical constructions, referred to as 'patterns' (Chłopek 2008; 2010; 2014). English and Polish, respectively, have been classified as 'satellite-framed' languages, lexicalizing the semantic component of Path, and thus the 'PATH-schema', with 'satellites', such as adverbial particles in English and verb prefixes in Polish, or prepositional expressions in both languages. Semantic Path is a 'core event' of 'Motion Event', elaborated in Talmy's typology of natural languages. The frequency of satellites is high in both spoken and written English as opposed to Polish translational equivalents which have different grammatical means analyzed and synthesized as 'patterns' of Polish versions of the English utterances encoding the semantic component of Path. In Polish, apart from expressions with verb prefixes and prepositions, a number of various lexical means render English utterances communicating Path. Semantic Path is often altered or even omitted in the Polish version, which results in prescribing aspect to lexical elements other than satellites. Said Polish versions also display lexical aspectuality (Comrie 1976, Croft 2012, Givón 2001, Smith 1997, Trask 1999), or sentential aspectuality (Verkuyl 1993). Discourse emphasis is placed upon the lexical category of aspect occurring in English utterances lexicalizing semantic Path as reformulated in three Polish versions of Tolkien's epic novel "The Hobbit" as translated by Skibniewska, Braiter, and Polkowski respectively.

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Nadezda Christopher

Russian ni- and -libo words distribution problem from a Dynamic Syntax Perspective

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This paper proposes an innovative way of explaining the complementary relation between Russian *ni-* and *libo*-words through the formalisms of Dynamic Syntax (DS).

Ni- and *libo*-words in Russian are indefinite pronouns formed by adding *ni-* or *-libo* to interrogative pronouns. *Ni*-words can only appear in sentences with sentential negation (i.e. particle *ne* preceding the clausal predicate), whereas *libo*-words are restricted to the weak negative contexts (e.g. superordinate negation, conditionals), which do not contain an overt sentential negation. Pereltsvaig (2006) describes this as the ‘bagel problem’: the gap in the distribution of *libo*-words, which form the bagel, and *ni*-words, which make up the hole.

Pereltsvaig (2006) proposes a Distributed Morphology analysis of this phenomenon, where *ni-* and *libo*-items compete for insertion in relevant contexts. According to Pereltsvaig’s analysis, the *ni*-words are inserted where all the requirements for their licensing, namely clausemate sentential negation, are satisfied; otherwise, their competitors - *libo*-words - are used. Although this analysis is satisfactory in most cases, it does not cover the grammatical sentences in which the *ni*-words appear prior to the sentential negator *ne*, thus deeming the licensing account problematic from the point of view of linearity of language production and perception.

I propose a DS-based solution to this problem. DS (Cann et al., 2005) is a formal syntactic framework that bases its formalisms upon the dynamics of left-to-right, word-by-word parsing of language within context. Words carry instruction packages, which contain logical formulae and requirements for further development of the parsing process. These instruction packages are formally represented in DS as lexical entries and it is in these lexical entries that

we find the difference in the behaviour of *ni*- and *libo*-words. With the help of the DS formalism I can account for the grammaticality of sentences in which *ni*-words should not be licensed according to Pereltsvaig's Distributed Morphology account.

This case-study of a negation phenomenon in Russian brings us closer to a formal representation of negation within Dynamic Syntax and, ultimately, to a unified theory of language structure and use.

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Enrico Cipriani

Between Norms and Meaning: A theoretical proposal

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Theoretical Background

Since Frege, philosophers and linguists have tried to formulate hypothesis which can explain the access to meaning in communication. This issue can be addressed from two different perspectives: on the one hand, there are scholars (such as Dummett), who think that semantics consists in the study of public meanings; on the other, scholars such as Chomsky and Bilgrami think that semantics consists in the study of individual competence (and meaning). Supporters of the first thesis can adopt two positions: Frege's Platonism, or Wittgenstein's idea of semantic normativity. Those scholars who prefer the second thesis, instead, usually assume that communication is possible in virtue of a convergence between speakers' idiolects.

Hypothesis, discussion and conclusion

As I would like to stress, both the notions of semantic norm and convergence are sources of great perplexity: both these approaches, in fact, do not explain what meaning is, but, at most, propose some assumptions concerning how it could be investigated.

Diego Marconi hypothesized that meaning can be explained in terms of use of language: according to Marconi, meaning of words is determined by a normativity without normativity. In this approach, Chomsky and Bilgrami's notion of convergence can be explained in term of adaptation to presumed partially shared standards. Marconi's hypothesis can be considered as a point of departure for a reflection about the relation between norm and meaning. In particular, the notion of norm is not sufficient to really explain meaning. As I

would like to argue, if it is true that we can replace the notion of meaning with the notion of norm, then it is necessary to define the norm and its content; but this definition is as difficult as the definition of the notion of meaning.

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Tomasz Czerniak

Element Theory vs. Welsh /tʃ/ and /dʒ/

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Although the status of affricates in the phonology of Welsh raises more questions than Element Theory has answers for, a theoretical response to at least the most rudimentary of these questions is inevitable to complete the picture of Welsh consonant inventory. The aim of this presentation is to investigate the (diachronic and synchronic) behaviour of /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ in Welsh and to put forward their autosegmental representations.

Being generally marked in Celtic languages, affricates are relatively new to the inventory of Welsh consonants (Hannahs 2013: 15). Despite that fact, Griffen (1974, 1997, 2010) argues that they have become incorporated into active linguistic patterns. Firstly, /dʒ/ is a result of /d/+j/ affrication process.

Secondly, a number of, predominantly English, loanwords have been adopted in Welsh, preserving the original pronunciation. Thirdly, they participate in Initial Consonant Mutations – morpho-phonologically productive consonant alternations.

Four different autosegmental representations of affricate consonants in Element Theory (namely Harris 1994, Szigetvári 1997, Scheer 1999 and Backley 2011) will be tested by applying the Welsh data. It will be argued that it is the combination of occlusion and palatality that makes for affrication.

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Anna Dąbrowska

The Status of the English Verb TO DIE in Fixed Phrases And Idiomatic Expressions

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The paper opens up with a discussion concerning the unaccusative-unergative dichotomy of intransitive predicates. Although they cannot take *direct* objects, they may often take appropriate indirect objects (O'Dwyer, 2006: 62). Besides, some intransitive verbs behave in a transitive way when used idiomatically. With this in mind, the main aim of this article is to determine the class status of the verb *TO DIE* in English in phraseological units and idiomatic expressions. First, the verb *TO DIE*, classified as a disappearance verb (Levin, 1993), is tested against six unaccusative diagnostics. The results show that the verb under scrutiny either fails some diagnostics: (1) auxiliary selection - not applicable in Modern English, (2) causative alternation (**The soldier died Philip*), and (3) resultative constructions (**He died stiff*); or it satisfies others, but with very few examples: (4) the adjectival participle in a post-nominal position (an uncle *DIED* in an accident), (5) *there*-insertion (*There DIED* a myriad), and (6) the locative

inversion diagnostics (the single instance found by B. Levin and Rappaport Hovav (1995: 303): this year also *DIED* the possibility of turning the cup races). Thus, the verb does not represent the class of pure unaccusatives, neither does it belong to unergative verbs. Instead, the verb *TO DIE*, is assumed to represent an *Unaccusative Mismatch* (L. Levin, 1986), i.e., a clash between the results of two or more unaccusative diagnostics. For B. Levin and Rappaport Hovav (1995) unaccusativity is rather a syntactic property, which is semantically predictable (cf. Perlmutter, 1978; Alexiadou et al., 2004), while Knežević and Brdar (2014: 64) opt more for semantic facets in the unaccusative-unergative distinction. When it comes to fixed phrases with the verb *TO DIE*, the analysis has been based on Everaert's (1996) account and Witkoś and Dziemianko's (2006: 778) *Idiomatic Constituency Axiom*, treating fixed phrases as semantic units. Hence, it is the core verb (*TO DIE*) but not its side-components (*a hero / off / hard*) which determine the syntactic status of the whole idiom. The study reveals that some idioms preserve their objectless nature, meaning 'stop existing, disappear' (e.g., *die out*, *die a millionaire*). However, some fixed units either lost their original meaning (becoming a subject experiencer predicate, e.g., *die for* 'long for,' cf. Belletti and Rizzi, 1988), or behaved like unergatives when taking cognate objects (e.g., *die a sudden death*) (cf. B. Levin and Rappaport Hovav, 1995: 150).

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Itsarate Dolphen

The Syntactic and Discourse Functions of Third Person Pronouns in Tai Dam Folktales

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Pronouns are linguistically analyzed as a pro-form. They are mainly used to substitute for a noun or a noun phrase and to avoid repetitive expressions. In terms of syntactic and discourse functions, it is interesting to study how the third person pronouns function differently in folktales.

This paper aims at analyzing the syntactic and discourse functions in Tai Dam (Black Tai) in narrative discourse. This study focuses on the third person pronouns both singular and plural forms. The research data were collected from five folktales of Tai Dam collected by Udomwej (1985). The Systemic Functional Grammar is proposed as a theoretical framework of this study.

The findings reveal that there are both singular and plural forms of the third person pronouns used in Tai Dam. The third person singular pronouns are *man* and *phuan*, and the third person plural pronouns are *man*, *khaw*, and *saw*. It has been found that the pronoun 'man' can be used as singular or plural forms. In terms of syntactic and discourse functions, the third person pronouns function differently in many aspects. For syntactic functions, they function as follows, 1) to stand in for a noun or a noun group in a clause, 2) to avoid repetition of a noun in a previous clause, 3) to make a sentence more smoothly and make it easier to say, 4) to emphasize a subject as in double subject construction, 5) to begin a question and stand in for a noun or noun group to make an interrogative clause, and 6) to show possession. As for discourse functions, the main functions of the third person pronouns are used to maintain a previous discourse referent or reiterate the antecedent referent at text discontinuities and to highlight a participant through emphasis.

Natalia Dudek

An element-based analysis of Finnish vowels

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Vowel harmony is a phenomenon that widely occurs in many of the world's languages. The notion vowel harmony refers to a situation where vocalic segments have to agree in e.g. backness, height, roundness etc. with a phonological domain. There are, therefore, different types of harmony (they may apply individually, i.e. single feature harmony (Krämer 2003), which may be encountered in tongues of the Uralic origin, or there may be a mixture of a few types of harmony, i.e. multiple feature harmony (Krämer 2003) e.g. roundness and ATR harmony in Turkic languages.

The unusual state of Finnish vowel harmony is such mainly because of the harmonically neutral vowels which behave differently depending on with what vowels they occur. Also, neutral vowels in Finnish, are considered to be transparent, i.e. skipped by harmony, but my claim in this presentation is that they do not necessarily have to be so, especially when taking into consideration their modern behaviour and also some historical conditionings and vocalic changes in the language analysed. Element Theory working within Government Phonology will neatly account for the phenomenon of vowel harmony in Finnish, explaining the behaviour of all vowels.

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Carla Ferrerós

The locative distribution of feelings and emotions between the heart (ul) and the liver (tasa) in Riffian: A study of semantic extensions

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The human body is a very common source of words to name other reality entities. Because of the experiential basis of metaphors and metonymies, some abstract objects or events are designated by labels which are usually used to identify more frequently experimented entities, such as body parts.

In this study we are going to analyse the meanings of two internal organs words in the Riffian Berber language: *ul* ‘heart’ and *tasa* ‘liver’. We will analyze the metaphorical and metonymic processes which operate on the basis of the semantic extensions from the central meaning related to the physical body part, and we will see how these meanings are related to each other.

As Taïfi (1996) remarked, “le partage locatif des sentiments entre le coeur et le foie est un problème sémantique complexe qui serait intéressant d’étudier”. Therefore, we will focus mainly on the study of these two body parts categorized as host of emotions and feelings. This analysis is done from an ethnological perspective; we will see how emotions and feelings, which are actually located in the brain, could historically be located in other internal organs, and we will describe how this has been fixed in the language and how it affects the study of meanings.

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Blaženka Filipan-Žigniċ, Vladimir Legac, Katica Sobo
The Influence of the Language of New Media on the Literacy of Young People in Their School Assignments and in Leisure

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The authors of this research study try to explore the real literacy among young people of today resulting from the influence of the language of new media (especially Facebook and the mobile phone). The impetus for this study comes from frequent complaints that the language of young people has deteriorated due to the negative impact of the language that young people are using in the new media. The authors have done this through an analysis of the way students write in their school assignments and in writings done in their spare time in the new media with regard to (non) existence of the language of the new media (such as abbreviations, emoticons and others, more frequent use of punctuation marks, dialecticisms, anglicisms, vulgarisms, neologisms, etc.). In Croatia, the research of the language of new media is in its initial stage (Žic-Fuchs and Tuđman-Vuković 2008; Pavličević - Franić 2008; Filipan-Žigniċ 2012, 2013). This is very different from the situation in English linguistics (Werry 1996; Herring et al. 2004, 2013; Crystal, 2006, 2011; Humphrys 2007, Baron 2008; Krishnamurthy et al. 2008; Day, 2009, 2012; Boyd et al., 2010; Seargeant and Tagg 2014) and German linguistics (Döring 2002, Huber 2002 Schlobinski 2009, 2009; Siever, 2011, 2013; Schlobinski and Siever, 2005; Storrer, 2001; Berger 2008; Androusopoulos 2009 Tour 2010; Bieswanger 2007, 2013; Dürscheid 2010; Weigert 2010) where the research and study of the language of new media abound. Participants in the present research study will be 300 students in their final year of grammar school from northern and northwestern Croatia. In their analysis, the researchers used a computer program Oxford WordSmith Tools 6.0. The authors aimed to find out whether or not students in their private language texts use the language of the new media (written language with many elements of spoken language and with many abbreviations) and whether or not the students in their school assignments consistently use the standard language without the elements that they normally use in their own language in the new media. The results have shown that secondary school students do consistently write in the standard language in their school assignments, whereas in their leisure activities they use all the elements of the language of new media.

Barbara Gawronska, Susan Erdmann

Global citizenship in English; English-medium instruction in a Norwegian international school

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Classrooms around Europe and around the world have become both linguistically and culturally diverse, and English-medium instruction often promises to help pupils and students access international educational and professional opportunities. Schools across Europe, both public and private, rush to offer pupils the chance to develop their proficiency in English and international schools specifically aim to transnationalize the educational programs offered to their clients. International, English-medium schools aim at constructing internationally-aware citizens for whom the notion of global citizenship functions as a metaphor for universal human concern and an ethics of “extensive benevolence” (Dower 2003:92). But as Cheah (2006) has argued, these kinds of transnational educational identities are not accessible to the majority of the world’s population, whose mobility is strictly policed and whose desires for global citizenship are regularly thwarted.

Our presentation examines English-language texts written by elementary-aged pupils at a Norwegian international school in response to a formal presentation detailing the migration of a child asylum-seeker to Australia. The pupils were explicitly asked to discuss themes of home and belongingness in these texts. Using a broadly discourse analytical approach, the texts were then examined with an eye towards identifying how the pupils position themselves as both English-language users and as privileged migrants within the Norwegian context. Generally, the pupils employed personalized language to construct images of themselves - personal identities - bounded within the confines of familial or friendship networks. The pupils tended to avoid larger issues of cultural, national or globalized identities. This tendency seems to support Dower’s assessment that the discourse of global citizenship as represented in international educational programs seems to “elide the positioning of the global citizen as embedded within a material history of global social relations” (2003:28).

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Ewa Gieroń-Czepczor

The manipulative role of referential metonymy in Polish public discourse: A cognitive pragmatic perspective

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While everyday pervasive use of metonymy is natural, effortless and largely unconscious, its manipulative applications in public discourse perpetuate a biased perspective on issues of social and political significance. This paper presents an overview of metonymic extensions which underlie selected keywords of Polish public discourse which have, since their emergence and/or evolution in the context of social and political developments in Poland, become *cultural keywords* (Stubbs 2002: 145) or *cultural metonymies* (Biernacka 2013). The data include authentic examples of nominal metonymies attested in current media discourse. This analysis, carried out within the framework of cognitive linguistics and its broad definition of metonymy, focuses on, among others, such lexical exponents as *Smoleńsk* (place for event metonymy), *10 kwietnia* (date for event), *gender* (neutral category for ideology), *mohery* and *dresy* (part for whole, attribute for person), which represent referential metonymic mappings (and ‘chaining metonymies’) within domains which embody shared knowledge as well as social stereotypes which “characterize cultural expectations” Lakoff (1987: 84-85). Related to these mappings, the concept of ‘domain’ and the notion of ‘salience’ are discussed. The communicative potential and pragmatic function of metonymy which seems to serve as expedient tool for manipulation are outlined with a focus on the dehumanizing effect of part-for-whole metonymies, the concealing nature of euphemisms, the classifying role of paragon (Barcelona 2004) and the capacity of foreignisms (Duszak 2002: 213) serving as markers of otherness. As one type of argumentation strategy which due to its authoritative and repetitive use by media outlets preserves bias and promotes hostility, metonymy should be investigated and its latent power uncovered.

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Aleksandra Gogłoz

Unifying the analyses of Person-Case Constraint (PCC) effects in English, Icelandic and Polish - A defective Probe/Goal account

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Searching for cross-linguistic structural unity, this paper builds on minimalist analyses of existential expletive constructions in English (Richards 2008), Icelandic quirky subject constructions (Boeckx 2000, Richards 2008) and the Polish *to być* predication copula (Bondaruk 2012); illustrated respectively below:

- (1) a. Who's there? There is/*am me
- (2) a. Henni leiddust strákarnir
 Her_{3SG.DAT} bored_{3PL} boys.the_{3PL.NOM}
 b. *Henni leiddumst / leiddust við
 Her_{3SG.DAT} bored_{1PL} / bored_{3PL} we_{1PL.NOM}
- (3) a. *Ja / *ty /on to jest dyrektor
 I_{1SG.NOM} ty_{2SG.NOM} on_{3SG.NOM} TO is_{3SG} manager_{3SG.NOM}

The PCC-effects in (1) and (2) limit the second argument (DP2) to [3Person] and allow only number agreement between DP2 and the verb. In (3), the constraint relies on person feature match between the first argument (DP1) and DP2.

We focus on Bondaruk's (2012) analysis of the PCC-effects in (3) proposing a modest modification to it. Bondaruk (2012) argues that the pronominal *to* element in (3) is T containing a full set of ϕ -features. The copula element *być* 'to be', on the other hand, is a defective π head deprived of any ϕ -features. We propose that *to* is a defective probe; more precisely, it is valued only for [uPerson] and [NomCase]. Thus, the pronominal copula *to* is a mirror image of the defective goal (DP1) in (1) and (2), which is valued [3Person] and [uCase]. Moreover, we suggest that π has a full set of ϕ -features and its defective nature lies in its lack of Case. In the derivation, DP1 agrees with the defective T, while DP2 with Case lacking π . Proposing that π has a full set of ϕ -features, we explain why it has to fully agree with DP2. Defining T as [uPerson] and [NomCase], we explain also why DP1 agrees with T in person only. The PCC-effects follow from the need to share the T's [NomCase] feature between the two

goals, DP1 and DP2 - both can have their [uCase] valued by T only under person match. Under such feature non-distinctness, Multiple Agree applies.

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Wiktor Gonet

On the perception of distorted speech

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In vocal communication, the speech signal that reaches the hearer can be distorted by external sources of broadly understood noise that can disturb, or mask, the distinctiveness and intelligibility of speech, causing communication impediments if the signal-to-noise ratio assumes a low value. However, in real life situations, distorted speech is disambiguated by binaural hearing and the resulting spatial localization of sources of acoustic signals. The paper discusses the de-masking mechanisms characteristic of direct speech perception such as lateralization, binaural differences in the levels of masking, spatial suppression, noise spectrum, visual information, type of phonological structures involved, individual speaker characteristics, etc.

In recordings of speech, the amount of spatial information perceived in the speech signal depends on the degree of speech internalization and the spatial relations between the speaker and the sources of the masking noise. The paper presents the results of an experiment that studied the effects exerted by internalization vs. externalization of an audiogram and the spatial localization of the sources of acoustic events on the distinctiveness and intelligibility of speech. The results obtained from the experiment can be implemented both in the process of planning the speech recording setup for phonetic/phonological purposes, and in designing the de-masking techniques to improve the intelligibility of recorded speech in the forensic phonetics context.

Monika Grotek

Declared and intended use of foreign language skills outside the U3A classroom by Polish learners of English in late adulthood

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It is essential for a unified theory of language use by adult foreign language learners to combine not only the elements of communicative competence developed by the learners inside and outside the classroom but also the real-life language performance outside the classroom when the learners interact with the texts (both spoken and written) in the foreign language and try to manage various situations requiring understanding and/or producing texts in the target language in a specific language community either of native or non-native speakers of the target language. Learners in their late adulthood who study English at a University of the Third Age (U3A) enrol in the course with specific motivational factors in mind that guide them in their decisions about the degree and way in which they are eager to use the newly learnt or the just polished long-forgotten language outside the classroom. Their initial intentions and ambitions tend to be very accurately modified to match their abilities and realistic contexts to give as much satisfaction from learning the language as possible.

The present paper shows the results of the study carried out at one of U3As in Poland. In the research about a 100 learners at different proficiency level and varying language learning history were asked to write a narrative in which they described the process of their learning English. The author's focus was exclusively on the motivational factors related to practical use of English in communication in the future and the declared ways of currently using the language outside the classroom either for real communication purposes (including the receptive skills) or solely for language practise. The tendencies in both the intended and the declared ways of using English language skills are juxtaposed with a view to show in what contexts English is actually used communicatively by Polish learners in late adulthood in the light of their long-term communicative goals. The most common contexts are described in detail and the conclusions are followed by implications for further sociolinguistic study in the way English is used by the current generation of seniors from the countries of the *expanding circle* experiencing the effects of globalisation on communication.

Veronika Harmati-Pap

Postpositions in temporal and spatial meaning in language acquisition

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This paper aims to investigate the connection between temporal and spatial concepts in language acquisition. Do spatial meanings like ‘*before/behind*’ take any effect on the development of the temporal meanings of the postpositions ‘*before/after*’?

The order of the appearance of the spatial postpositions is determined by the egocentric view of space (Lukács, 2014), and directionality (Pléh, 2013). For this reason, the postposition “*before, in front of*” with egocentric meaning appears first in child language. According to Clark (1978), ‘*before*’ is primary also in its temporal meaning in the same way as in its spatial meaning in English.

15 children aged 4–7 participated in the experiment. The experiment had temporal and spatial sections. In the spatial section I furnished a toy-room with toy-furniture, where two puppets played hide and seek, and the children’s task was to help the puppet to find the other puppet by defining its position. In the temporal section I used 4 image sets, each of which consisted of 3 scenes. These pictures illustrated the daily routines of different animals, and the task was to define the events of the day by looking at the pictures.

The results in general support the previous hypotheses. ‘*Before*’ is frequent in its spatial meaning as ‘*after*’ in its temporal meaning. Presumably the lexical frequency of the term ‘*before*’ in spatial meaning has an effect on its appearance in temporal meaning, because these concepts are lexicalized by the same ‘*before*’ in Hungarian. It supports the hypothesis that the frequency of a postposition as a lexical item in one meaning influences its frequency in the other meaning.

The experiment has confirmed that the acquisitions of the temporal and spatial concepts have parallel features, and this feature is expediency. The results also show that spatial relations affect the temporal relations, but only lexically.

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Haïke Jacobs

Why feeding lenition interactions are rare and counter-feeding ones are common

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In standard parallel OT transparent feeding rule interactions are unproblematic, but counter-feeding rule interactions, like the one illustrating counter-feeding relationship between VOICING and SPIRANTISATION in Gran Canarian Spanish in (1), turned out to be quite problematical.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| (1a) | UR | SPIRANTISING | |
| | /roba/ | [roβa] | ‘he/she steals’ |
| | /nada/ | [naða] | ‘nothing’ |
| | /la gana/ | [layana] | ‘the appetite’ |
| (1b) | UR | VOICING | |
| | /tipiko/ | [tibigo] | ‘typical’ |
| | /la kama/ | [la gama] | ‘the bed’ |
| | /una tʃika/ | [unadʒiga] | ‘a girl’ |

The interaction in (1) is opaque, because from a surface perspective it is not clear why the outputs of VOICING, (1b), are not further modified and are not realized as voiced fricatives (like the outputs of (1a)).

In OT, various proposal like Comparative Markendess and, more recently, serial versions of OT, like OT-CC (Optimality Theory with Candidate Chains) or Harmonic Serialism have been put forward and have offered different ways of getting counter-feeding opacity under descriptive control, but all require additional machinery, like for instance OT-CC’s PRECEDENCE constraints which keep track of the derivational history of Faithfulness violations of output candidates. The descriptive difficulty counter-feeding lenition interaction like the ones in (1) confront OT with fit uneasily with the typological finding that counter-feeding lenition interactions are common instead of rare.

In this talk we will discuss a proposal to handle segmental opacity in OT without relying on additional machinery, but which instead tries to further localize the evaluation of constraints. We will further argue that, if the same grammar that is used in production is also used in perception, a reasonable answer can be provided for the typological finding that counter-feeding lenition opacity is common instead of rare.

Sylwester Jaworski

A usage-based account of /w/-deletion in Polish: A preliminary report

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Usage-Based Phonology is a theoretical framework in which the frequency of use is employed to account for both synchronic variation and diachronic sound change (cf. Bybee 2001, 2010). The model assumes that frequency of use facilitates sound changes as the pronunciation of frequent words or phrases tends to become automated, which is conducive to reduction of the phonetic content.

High frequency appears to have a similar effect on inflectional affixes. The gradual weakening of the [ð] sound in the Spanish past participle suffix *-ado* is a textbook example of phonetic reduction (Hualde 2005; Bybee 2001). A similar phenomenon affects the [w] glide that constitutes an element of the Polish past tense, 3rd person, feminine suffix *-ała*. What seems to make [w] prone to deletion is not only the type frequency of the suffix, but also the phonological environment in which the glide occurs as intervocalic position has been found to be conducive to reduction (Jaworski 2009).

The major objective of this paper is to determine how /w/-deletion is applied in (semi)spontaneous speech with respect to: (1) word frequency² and (2) phonological environment. The working hypothesis put forward in the paper assumes that the process is more likely to affect frequent words and that monotonous vocalic environments such as [a_a] facilitate the process to a greater extent than ones involving different vowels, e.g. [i_a].

The preliminary results of the experiment conducted for the purposes of the study strongly suggest that there is a statistically significant difference between the number of glides deleted from high-frequency words such as *mieć* 'have', *musieć* 'must', *zostać* 'stay', and ones that are relatively infrequent, e.g. *ukartować* 'plot'. The data also indicate that glides placed between two identical vowels are more prone to deletion than ones found between different vocalic elements, however, the differences are not statistically significant.

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² The National Corpus of the Polish Language (<http://nkjp.pl>) has been to determine the frequency of each target word.

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Elżbieta Jendrych

A Corpus-based List of Highest-frequency Key Business Terms

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In courses of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) to university students a very careful vocabulary selection is a particularly important task. Students need to learn the words that are used most frequently by professionals working in a given area. In the case of key business words we have to identify the terms that specialists in business, economics and management use most frequently for professional purposes. The paper presents a corpus study aimed at selecting core business terminology items for learners at upper-intermediate level of language competence. These items were identified in a quantitative study that allowed for measuring the frequency of their occurrence in business texts. The list of core business terms included the highest-frequency items found in a corpus covering five popular business English course-books. Another corpus of authentic business texts (with a similar number of running words) was also analyzed in order to compare the two frequency lists and, eventually, produce the final list of core business terms. There are three possible practical applications of the list of the highest-frequency business terms. Teachers can use the list to teach key business vocabulary, to revise the lexical input given to students, and to assess students' lexical competence. Material writers can use the frequency list to decide which terms to prioritize in their course-books. Autonomous students can also use this list for self-evaluation of their competence in business English vocabulary.

Alla Kalyta

Subliminal Potential of the Text Rhythmic System

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A comprehensive methodological analysis of the sender's text generation peculiarities and its perception by the recipient showed us the efficiency of modeling the mechanisms of their psycho-physiological systems functioning in communicative processes in the form of two synergetically autonomous systems interacting in a common super-system communication under specific conditions of the speech subliminal function actualization.

Proceeding from the synergism of speech generating and decoding mechanisms we consider speech subliminal effect as the result of the spoken text

rhythmic system's functioning whose elements along with rhythm comprise the means of all language levels traditionally studied by linguists.

Due to this it is possible to regard rhythm not only in its narrow meaning but also in its broad understanding when it interacts with other language levels means.

Such consideration should be based on the idea that any individual component of the prosodic system without interaction with its other components is not sufficient to form a stable rhythmic concept in the individual's auditory-and-emotional memory, being capable of performing the function of a particular rhythmic concept-prototype in the individual's psychic sphere.

This is important since subliminal effects can only be achieved when the sender and recipient's communicative cultures coincide, the prerequisite of which is the presence of an adequately generated and decoded rhythmic concept-prototype in their memory.

In this case, the sound shape of rhythm materialization should be understood as the rhythmic concept. At that we should keep in mind that in the individual's psychic sphere definite, inherently different concepts are either simple or complex elements of the corresponding memory systems known as conceptual spheres.

Therefore, here one can speak about a certain local or partial system, naming it a rhythmic conceptual sphere.

To describe a rhythmic concept structure of any complexity it is enough to consider on the horizontal axis of Cartesian coordinates the dynamics of micro-rhythm actualization as a regularity of repetition or alternation of the spoken text intonation elements, supplementing it with quantitative indicators of the energetic change levels of the emotional-and-pragmatic potential actualization of its fragments, and on the vertical axis – to reflect the results of the impact of hierarchically interrelated elements of other language levels involved in the realization of the studied text macro-rhythm.

This approach will permit, firstly, to make obvious and quantitatively definable the effects of energetic resonance of micro- and macro-rhythms due to which the text rhythmic system usually insures the achievement of maximum subliminal potential of its definite fragment.

Secondly, its application will enable one to experimentally determine the degree of increase of the rhythmic structure subliminal potential of the text as the effect of the differently directed vectors of the change in its micro- and macro-rhythms.

Olga Karamalak

***Everyday Facebook Posts as Action Coordinators and Discourse Affordances*³**

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Cognitive aspects of Internet discourse in the digital media have lately become an important multidisciplinary issue in the development of contemporary sciences. This paper investigates Facebook posts as a special type of discourse of “everyday life” with the orientating function from the distributed cognition and language perspective (Cowley, 2011).

The approach connected with the concept “everyday life” is a relatively new one in the Humanities; however, a serious interest to mundane consciousness appeared much earlier. Heidegger characterizes “everydayness” or “common sense” (Germ. *Altaeglichkeit*) as “scattered self”, “something average”, “dissolving in public”, that is something impersonal “*Das Mann*” (Heidegger, 1996). The concept “everydayness” has obviously some common ground with the externalist ideas (Noë, 2009). A Facebook post is directed “to the world”, it becomes “distributed”, common, global, all participants can see, read, and comment on it.

This paper outlines a “catching” effect of Facebook posts which may grow due to mutual induction, turning into circular reaction which encourages public perception and mass actions, also serve as a “joining” factor till it surpasses some particular intensification, goes out of control and subsides. One post may be developed into a discourse, creating an organized interaction, whereas another post may be left without any response as invaluable.

Facebook posts are short but capacious multimodal text messages (with graphical, video, or sound images) put by users on their own or others’ pages aimed at coordinating actions and triggering some changes. Facebook posts are meaning potentials for discourse development or affordances, but not input-output structures. Facebook users, being structurally determined but striving to distribution, sub-consciously post situational statuses to orient “others” (to act, attract attention, “share”, “offload” emotional states, etc.) creating affordances which may result in actions.

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³ The research is supported by Immanuel-Kant Grant (DAAD and Russian Ministry of Education and Sciences) , №3692 “Language and cognition distribution in digital media: cross-cultural study of personal Internet posts”.

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Katarzyna Karska

Reasons for doctors to incorporate metaphorical structures into their communication with the patients

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The aim of the paper is to present reasons for doctors to incorporate conceptual metaphors into their communication with patients. The author proves that it plays a number of roles such as empathy and encouragement to fight the disease on the one hand and on the other hand to create a more familiar context for communication. Metaphors may also help communicate 'bad news' and make the patient feel more comfortable. It has been proved that presence of metaphorical structures in doctor-patient communication additionally reduce the distance between doctors and patients. Presence of commonly understandable metaphorical phrases modify the indifferent professional image of a doctor favour of a more friendly one.

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Júlia Keresztes (co-author: Balázs Surányi)

Focus feature: An experimental view from pied-piping

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Theoretical background

The narrow syntactic status of the [focus] feature (and more generally, discourse-features) is the subject of much current debate in the context of the minimalist research program. Much minimalist work, following Brody (1990),

1995), assumes that the syntactic movement of focus is in fact triggered by the presence of a syntactic [focus] feature (see Jackendoff 1972). The legitimacy of the [focus] feature has been questioned, partly on the theoretical grounds that it is not a property of a lexical item (violating Chomsky's 1995 Inclusiveness, see Zubizarreta 1998). Alternatives dispense with [focus] as a syntactic feature, and relate focus-movements to interface properties of focus: its prosodic requirements (Szendroi 2003) or its semantic properties (notably, the exhaustivity of identificational focus, Horvath 1997).

Objective

Horvath (2000, 2010) presents an empirical argument from Hungarian against a syntactic [focus] feature driving focus-movement, based on the generalization that restrictions on pied-piping found in wh-fronting and relativization are absent from focus-movement. However, the unacceptability of Horvath's (200xx) examples of pied-piped relative pronouns may be due to an independent syntactic restriction on relative pronouns in the language, and her examples of pied-piped interrogative wh-pronouns were considered relatively acceptable in a small-scale informal survey. Therefore we carried out a controlled acceptability rating experiment to establish the empirical picture.

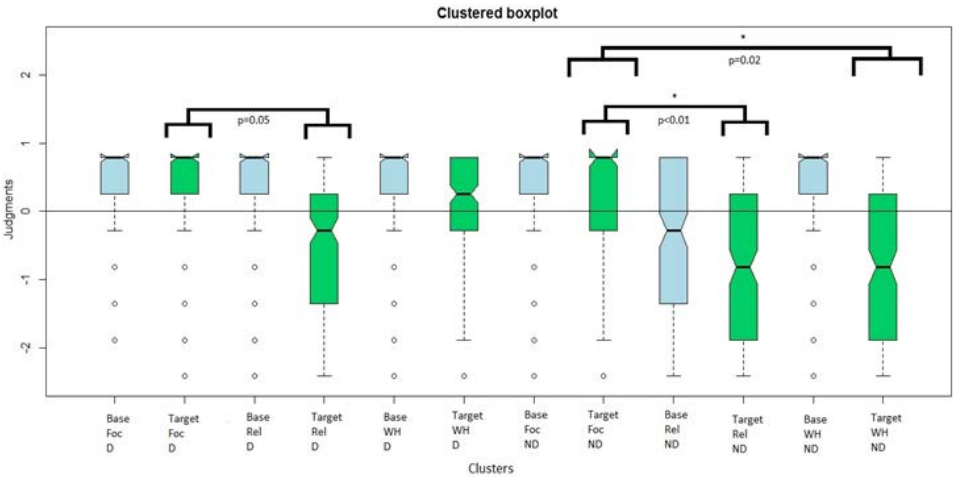
Experiment

We tested parallel examples containing a wh-pronoun, a relative pronoun, or a narrowly focused word (Movement Type) as the potential pied-piper, which was either D-linked or non-D-linked (D-Linking). Half of the target items involved pied-piping, while the remaining half, without pied-piping, functioned as a baseline (Pied-Piping). 46 participants judged 4 lexicalizations of each of the 3x2x2 conditions, along with 54 fillers, in pseudo-randomized orders. Raw judgments were z-transformed, and subjected to analysis in LMEM.

Results and conclusions

Baseline conditions were uniformly judged near ceiling levels, except for non-D-linked relative pronouns, which were significantly worse (but still exhibited degradation in pied-piping). In non-D-linked conditions, Wh-movement patterned with Relativization in being less acceptable than Focus-movement, fully in line with Horvath's generalization. In D-linked pied-piping, Focus-movement did not behave significantly differently from Wh-movement, while Relativization was judged significantly worse than both, only partially confirming the uniqueness of the pied-piping behavior of Focus. Problematically for positing a categorical difference in the grammaticality of pied-piping in Focus-movement and Wh-movement/Relativization, even the most degraded cases of pied-piping exhibit a median judgment close to the mid-point ($z=0$) of the judgment scale.

	Means (z-scores)		
	Foc	Rel	Wh
D-linked T	0.32	-0.54	0.15
D-linked B	0.51	0.49	0.49
Non-D-linked T	0.15	-0.84	0.79
Non-D-linked B	0.29	-0.36	0.15



Maria Khan
Translation in teaching advanced students

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Translation as a method of teaching has not been in favour of the methodologists of recent decades. This situation was and continues to be supported by the whole industry of teaching English as a foreign language. There is almost no reference to L1 or students’ own language in modern authentic coursebooks, which in turn can be explained by the fact that there are many native speakers teaching English with little or no command of their students’ language. On the top of that, using L1 is banned in language schools even at lower levels due to language immersion teaching techniques. However, recent works claim that mother tongue can be an essential part of teaching, especially at elementary level in terms of efficiency and time management (Cook,2010, Kerr, 2014). Presumably, the higher students’ level, the lower the percentage of using L1. Thus, teaching advanced students implies almost 100% use of English in a classroom. Nevertheless, our experience of working with high-level students proves that thoughtful using of mother tongue and translation in particular can be a real source of raising awareness of how language works. What is more important, it

can help to drive those students out of their comfort zone. We are going to suggest a number of activities for upper-intermediate and advanced students in the framework of lexical approach (Lewis, 1997) based on translation. These activities focus on noticing chunks and collocations the skill of which is identified as an issue for advanced students. Especially at this level, they need to expand their active vocabulary in terms of boundaries between conceptual meaning, polysemy, homonymy, homophony etc. (Richards, 2008, 13) Translation from L1 into L2 and vice versa shows its potential and can be a useful tool in improving students productive skills.

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Zaal Kikvidze, Rusudan Gersamia, Maia Lomia ***Patterns of Phonosemantic Reduplication in Kartvelian (South Caucasian) Languages***

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As far as reduplication should be described both morphologically and phonologically, its inventories are twofold: morphological (root, stem, affixes) and phonological (syllables and moras).

In terms of phonosemantic doubling, root reduplication (in combination with affixation) is the most productive technique in Kartvelian languages (Georgian, Megrelian, Laz, Svan). The present paper is a description of Kartvelian phonosemantic reduplication patterns in terms of their both morphological and phonological parameters. The following types are identified:

1. Root reduplication

With a view to the common pattern of the root structure in Kartvelian languages, two sub-types are identified:

1.1. Sub-type (CVC)²

1.2. Sub-type (CV)²

In both cases, consonant clusters may develop and increase both in anlaut and auslaut positions: (C_NVC_N)² and (C_NV)².

Sub-type (CVC)² has two realizations: Total and Partial (Ablaut). In case of the total reduplication, the exact representations of a base and a reduplicant are as follows:

1.1.1. $C_NVC_N+C_NVC_N-NOM$

In case of the ablaut republication, they are:

1.1.2. $C_NV_1C_N+LINK+C_NV_2C_N-NOM$

2. Syllable reduplication

Two kinds of syllables are doubled:

2.1. Open syllable: (CV)²

2.2. Closed syllable: (CVC)²

Formally, the formulae for 1.1. and 2.2. coincide: (CVC)². Functionally, the bases are different; in 1.1., it is a morphological entity, that is a root, while, in 2.2., it is a prosodic entity, that is a syllable. Structurally, the difference is realized in the fact that, in case of 1.1., a base, as a root, is both doubled (1.1.1. $C_NVC_N+C_NVC_N-NOM$) and reduplicated through vowel alternation (1.1.2. $C_NV_1C_N+LINK+C_NV_2C_N-NOM$), while, in case of 2.2., a base, as a syllable, can only be doubled (copied) ($C_NVC_N+C_NVC_N-NOM$).

3. Affixation

3.1. Suffixation: (CV) / (CV)+SUF—NOM; (CVC) / (CVC)+SUF—NOM

3.2. Interfixation: (CV₁C)+LINK+(CV₂C)—NOM

With a view to both the inventory and the structural and functional features, it is obvious that phonosemantic reduplication in Kartvelian languages is a morphonological phenomenon.

The paper is an attempt to scrutinize and detect whether and how the above mentioned patterns are valid for all the four Kartvelian languages and to draw inferences about occurring formal and/or functional regularities associated with phonosemantic reduplication.

David (Deak) Kirkham (co-author: Christopher Lacey)

ALLs for Poetry and Poetry for ALLs: Approaching Advancedness through Poetry

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Poetry and advanced level learners

Ortega & Byrnes (2008) argue that the concept of advancedness in second language learning is both under-researched and highly contested. Deconstructing the notion from both cognitive and socio-cultural perspectives, they remind us of the reductionism of its institutionalised framings (e.g. 'IELTS 8 or above') and the pitfalls of equating L2 advancedness with the monolingual educated and literate socio-economic elite. They conclude that 'one area in dire need of future research is conceptualisations and theorisations of advancedness' (p.285). The place of poetry in adult second language learning is similarly under-researched.

This study brings together these twin concerns of advancedness and poetry, seeking to understand the pedagogical value of poetry for advanced level learners (ALLs) and to draw applicable lessons for the industry.

The context of the study, research questions (RQs) and research methodology

This study views poetry as a potential learning resource for ALLs. Moving beyond morphosyntactic or functional approaches to language development, the study broadens the concept of advancedness (defined here as ‘communicatively competent day-to-day in an English language professional environment’) into areas of motivation, cognition and host cultural engagement. We ask:

RQ1: How do ALLs respond to poetry? What challenges do they encounter and what benefit(s) (or lack thereof) do they perceive therein?

RQ2: What activities do ALLs perceive to be beneficial / useful in their engagement with poetry?

RQ3: Therefore, what form might a poetry syllabus for ALLs take?

Participants underwent the following process, repeated for 5 iterations: reading a pair of English language poems; responding to them with guided prompts in their own time; discussing the poems with researchers; writing up their reflections on them.

Applicability to the leitmotif and impact

This original study fits neatly into the leitmotif of the conference. In terms of ‘mind’, advanced level language learners present a particular cognitive and affective profile suggesting a tailored approach to learning. In terms of ‘society’, our findings indicate that engagement with poetry as one instantiation of ‘culture’ serves as one avenue for a systematic pedagogy for ALLs. As such, the researchers feel confident that this engaging topic will be of benefit not only to language teachers but also to those with theoretical pre-occupations in mind, language and society.

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Ortega, L. & H. Byrnes. 2008. *The Longitudinal Study of Advanced L2 Capacities*. Routledge: London.

Kristýna Konečná

Semantic features production norms (as attested in 8 to 9 years old children)

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Generating of semantic features is a useful tool in psycholinguistic, which is applied to look into mental representations of adults, or even children. Particularly, it provides us the view into (a part of) semantic representation of (chosen) concepts in a human mind, thus we can imagine how we are able to

process the world around us, to categorize the world into concepts, to dispose with word meanings, to create relations between items etc.

As we have said, generating of semantic features is one of the tools and although it has been criticized by many researchers, it still seems it could be somehow helpful in the research of conceptual representation, particularly in the development of these representations, which means it could be helpful in first language acquisition research which we are focussing on.

The design of semantic features database consists in generating semantic features of specific concepts by participants of the experiment (children aged 8 to 9 years in our case). The subjects are asked to list various features of concepts chosen from many semantic categories (this method is usually called as *feature-listing method* and the research participants generate various properties of concepts in principle).

The obtained data can outline important information about the child's conceptual understanding and knowledge (the results are important especially in contrast with adults' data). We are also interested in a cross-gender comparison of the data. We expect more differences than the one based on children's familiarity with the semantic categories (typically, e.g. we expect more profound gender dissimilarity as boys know weapons or tools better than girls do).

The results can be useful for other researchers, but even for parents of children, for teachers or for speech therapists. We are going to use the data for consecutive experiments which should verify whether and how we use the semantic features.

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Zoia M. Kornieva

Designing a coursebook for teaching ESP to University students majoring in System Analysis

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Nowadays all technical tertiary schools of Ukraine operate under the curriculum which presupposes English for Specific Purposes instruction to students majoring in different fields of study, including System Analysis. Thus, of particular interest and topicality nowadays are the researches and the developments of new

methodologies which could propose a well-balanced and grounded combination of teaching both General English and ESP from the first year of study.

The purpose of the given talk is to introduce the new textbook which embodies the key principles of experiential methodology of ESP instruction and is aimed at the first year students majoring in System Analysis.

The present book is a basic learning resource designed for mixed-ability groups of future system analysts. It applies such principles of the above mentioned methodology as professional-orientation and individualized learning and is developed to help students study according to their individual needs, interests and styles of learning. Thus, the book is special in two respects: its content and procedure of learning.

The content of the book is designed to suit the needs of professional development and covers topics related to the sphere of system analysis. The book consists of 4 Modules:

- Module 1 “Computer Systems” deals with the basics of computer hardware and software, programming and expert systems.
- Module 2 “Networking Systems” introduces the issues of computer networks, the Internet and World Wide Web.
- Module 3 “Economical System” covers such topics as Business and Enterprise, Banking, Market and Competition.
- Module 4 “Mathematical Systems” contains information on Arithmetic and Number Theory as well as Discrete Mathematics.

The book applies a non-traditional procedure of learning, where there is a place for whole-class, differentiated and optional activities during the lesson (Unit). The workbook section also contains tasks developed as home assignment for individual learning.

What makes this book special is that it adopts and takes into account the fact that every student is a unique individual with his or her own interests, styles of learning, types of thinking and levels of English. It makes it possible to use all these differences as a benefit for creating motivation, stimulating creative and searching activities and encouraging individual progress inside a multi-level group of students.

Małgorzata Krzemińska-Adamek, Wojciech Malec ***An online test of English for junior high school learners: validation report***

Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin; John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland

The presentation outlines the key points in the process of validating a new assessment instrument – a test of English for the participants of the ‘Youngster’ project aimed at organising free English education for junior high school

learners in rural areas. 910 multiple choice items were initially selected from a bank of items to form 7 different test forms, each consisting of 130 test items targeting three language areas: grammar, vocabulary and functions. The test forms included four groups of items of varying difficulty. In the course of the analysis, the differences between these groups, expressed as differences between mean item facility (IF) values, were found to be statistically significant ($IF_1 = .68$, $IF_2 = .54$, $IF_3 = .43$, $IF_4 = .37$; $F(3, 906) = 188.35$, $p < .001$).

The main purpose of the validation was to select 360 best-performing items. In order to determine the quality of each item, quantitative analysis, which consisted mainly in inspecting item discrimination (ID) and choice distribution (CD) patterns, was carried out (cf. Farhady, 2012). ID was the overriding consideration: all items whose ID values were below .30 were rejected (cf. Ebel, 1954; Niemierko, 1999). Several aspects of CD were taken into account, but generally, the purpose was to make sure that the keyed responses were selected more often by high scorers, and that the distractors were more attractive to low scorers (e.g. Bachman, 2004). When all malfunctioning items had been rejected, three final parallel test forms were created from the best items, each consisting of 120 test items.

Each participant of the programme was to take all three test forms at three different points in time: the beginning of the school year, the end of the first semester and the end of the school year. Thus, the new instrument can be said to perform both placement and progress functions within the project.

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Ewa Kucelman

The role of exemplification in discourse structure

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The study examines the role that exemplification plays in academic discourse. As the latest approaches emphasize, discourse is an interactional activity involving as participants both the writer and the reader. In order to ensure the proper understanding of his/ her message, writers make use of different discourse strategies such as reformulation, specification, generalization or elaboration. We focus on how exemplification, viewed as the satellite,

contributes to the better recognition of the subject matter, which is understood as the nucleus. In the first part of the study, we present an overview of constructions applied in exemplification. The second part, which is based on the linguistic material obtained from a close scrutiny of a few classic articles from the field of linguistics, is devoted to the description of how exemplification contributes to specification and elaboration. We try to find and describe the specific relations, for example set-member, whole-part, process-step and object-attribute which hold between the nucleus and the satellite. Finally, we attempt at listing discourse areas which call for exemplification. The study illustrates that what are known as separate discourse relations are in fact closely related.

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Agnieszka Leks-Nalepa

Diachronic analysis of English and Polish dictionaries of euphemisms

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The study is a contrastive analysis of diachronic changes in the patterns of Polish and English dictionaries of euphemistic expressions. The analysed data were collected from both Polish and English sources, i.e. three successive editions of *Słownik eufemizmów polskich* [*Dictionary of Polish euphemisms*] by Anna Dąbrowska and three editions of Robert W. Holder's *Dictionary of Euphemisms*. The main goal of the study is to characterise the dominant tendencies in the use of euphemistic expressions over the period of several years. It is done by tracing

the changing patterns of entries included in the source dictionaries. The study proves that even in a relatively short period of time the euphemistic lexicon may undergo some changes regarding the euphemised topics or the number of newly created euphemisms. By depicting both qualitative and quantitative changes in the thematic sections of the analysed dictionaries, the author aims at characterising the variation of tabooed topics over years.

Assuming that euphemistic expressions included in the analysed sources mirror the linguistic taboos observed by language users, it may be also noted that there are slight differences between the linguistic habits of Polish and English speakers and, consequently, between the ranges of the euphemised topics in both languages.

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Patrick Lindert

Predication Under Control – The Case of Polish

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Subject Control (SC) with predicative adjectives in Polish gives rise to optionality with regard to case on the adjective (1) (Przepiórkowski 2004).

(1) Johann próbuje być miły / miły-m

John.nom tries be.inf nice.nom / nice-inst
 'John tries to be nice'

In (1) the adjective may agree with the noun *John* or surface with the instrumental case. In (2) agreeing with the controller is not possible, the adjective must surface with the instrumental case. A mismatch in case does not only arise in control constructions, but also in predication. In (3), we see that an adjective typically agrees with the subject it is predicated of, whereas an NP-predicate (4) appears in the instrumental.

- (3) Piotr jest szczęśliwy *AP predication*
 Peter.nom is happy.nom
- (4) Piotr jest szczęśliwy-m człowiek-iem *NP predication*
 Peter.nom is happy-inst person-inst

I propose that Polish has two different syntactic structures for predication. A smaller derivation with APs, and a derivation with more structure for predicated NPs which results in different case markings and interpretation.

If then predication is part of control (Landau 2015), we can explain why adjectives in the instrumental are licit in control, as it is licit to derive control with both predication structures. Adjectives in the instrumental are then not bare APs, but actually modifiers of an elided NP, therefore instrumental is assigned as in (4). The analyses are sketched in (5).

- (5) a. [_{TP} Johann [_{VP} Johann próbuje [_{CP} [_{TP} PRO [_{CopP} PRO być [_{AP} PRO miły]]]]
 b. [_{TP} Johann [_{VP} Johann próbuje [_{CP} [_{TP} PRO [_{CopP} PRO być [_{FP} F [_{NP} miłym człowiekiem]]]]]

It is also marginally possible to have adjectives in the instrumental in simple predication constructions in Polish, as attested in the NKJP (National Corpus of Polish), so ellipsis can also take place in simple predication. I further propose that the agreeing and the instrumental option generate different readings which are encoded in the syntax.

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Kinga Lis***Law and order in mediaeval Psalter***

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Legal English is considered to be an almost independent language and it certainly was perceived as such already in the Middle Ages. The language of law changed together with the waves of the conquerors who came to England but the most dramatic change was the one brought about by William the Conqueror and the successive Norman rule in England. The most conspicuous feature of this language was its *Frenchness*. The Psalter might not be immediately associated with legal terminology and may not seem to be the right place to study the French influence on law-related vocabulary but it is, nevertheless, a text which aims at human spiritual elevation obtained by obeying divine precepts and respecting the order established by God. For these reasons law-related terms are amply represented there. Taking into consideration the fact that the phenomenon of lexicalisation of such terms and their use in more general contexts, such as the Psalter for that matter, was gradual, it appears that it should, in principle, be possible to trace this process in the course of an analysis conducted on the Psalter translations which originated in the pertinent period. The lexical choices made by the translators of these texts will testify to the status of these borrowings in non-strictly-legal lexicon. Moreover, the expected oppositions, both inter- and intratextual, between native and foreign items employed as renderings of the law-related terms might prove to be meaningful in the context of semantic and lexical changes in the English lexicon.

The texts on which I will conduct my study are all Middle English prose Psalter renditions which originated in England in the course of the 14th century. This will thus allow me to trace minute changes in the area of the law-related vocabulary present in the Psalter in this period. Furthermore, also geographical aspect will be taken in account since three of the texts represent southern varieties of English and one is written in a northern dialect, allowing me to draw some tentative conclusions – taking into account the number of the texts I analyse – as to the spread of the French law-related terminology.

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Tetiana Liubchenko

Modern Greek transitivity as a type of valency

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The report deals with the results of the study of Modern Greek transitivity done in terms of functional approach (totally 5245 verbs are analyzed). The morphological-semantic-syntactic category of Modern Greek transitivity is one which is defined as a type of verb valency: morphological parameter of transitivity is determined by inflectional affixes of transitivity which are represented by the Accusative Case and Article. The semantic parameter of transitivity renders the meaning of active and object-oriented action. The syntactic parameter of transitivity is realized by object syntaxeme.

The verbs of Modern Greek have been analyzed on pure-semantic, lexical-syntactic, formal-grammatical, communicative levels of sentence structure and they have been divided into explicitly transitive, implicitly transitive and intransitive verbs.

Explicitly transitive Modern Greek verbs in the semantic structure are necessary marked to clarify the meaning of a syntax object identifier. In a sentence they may function as action predicates. They are represented with the following lexical and semantic groups: verbs, indicating a change of an object; verbs of certain physical action in the field of interpersonal communication; verbs of mental activity; verbs of speech; verbs denoting positive or negative attitude and as state predicates represented by verbs denoting inner state and feelings. The basic models with explicitly transitive verbs have been divided into: predicate with object syntaxeme in the Accusative Case; predicate with two syntaxemes.

It has been found out that implicitly transitive verbs are used without an object, but it is included in the semantic structure of the verb, thus the direction of an action is predetermined to the only possible object. The detailed analysis of the types of implicitly transitive verbs of Modern Greek has been carried out: objectless verbs with an object that is included in the semantic structure of the verb (elliptical constructions; verbs with the Accusative Case of the internal object); reflexive verbs (reflexive verbs with dubbed semantics of the first actant and reciprocal verbs, which provide the participation of two actants on the pure semantic level).

The essence and semantic structure of intransitive verbs have been defined. The process of detransitivation is carried out by replacing in the semantic structure of the verb “active, purposeful action” archeseme on “passive state” archeseme.

The considerable attention in the report is paid to the analysis of labile verbs, the identical morphological structure of which is formed as a transitive and intransitive.

Mahsn Majidy***The use of Arabic loanwords in Kurdish: Gender-based variation***

London, UK

Direct contact between Arabs and Kurds dates back to the Muslim conquest of Kurdistan following the fall of the Persian Empire in the 7th century. The most important linguistic result of such contact — as occurs in most contact situations — is the presence of Arabic loanwords that entered Kurdish through religion, politics, education and other means in the wake of the conquest.

This paper will analyse Arabic and Kurdish contact with reference to loanwords and the gender-based variation in their use. It tests the hypothesis that Kurdish women use fewer Arabic loanwords than men, since women are considered to use more standard variations of speech and expression, which disfavours foreign words. It also tests the assumption that both genders use loanwords differently. The supposition was tested on data extracted from live TV talk-shows and interviews to find the extent of the variation.

The paper will present a typology of loanwords before analysing and comparing male and female loanword use with special reference to loan-verbs and loan-nouns.

The results show that the frequency of the use of loanwords is not significantly different. In the meantime, female speakers showed the tendency to use loanwords, especially verbs, in a different manner. For example both groups used the item /ma:da:ma/ “as long as [it continues]”. While the female speakers “feminised” it through affixing the suffix “/achi/, the form which usually occurs in the speech of females, the male speaker did not have any input. The results also show that female speakers’ treatment of the Arabic loanwords has reflected to a certain degree but not exclusively the propositions made by Labov (1972), Eckert (1999), P Nicole (1998), Coates (2011) regarding the female speakers’ intention to use formal language, seeking prestige and status and tendency to use more formal language than their male counterparts. This is also mirrored in the rate of loanwords in the speech of females and their attempt to the “Kurdification” of the loanwords.

Anna Malicka-Kleparska***Against a structural differentiation of anticausatives and middles in Polish***

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The distinction between reflexively marked anticausatives and middle constructions marked in the same way is frequently taken to reflect a basic differentiation of lexical and syntactic forms. Anticausatives are believed to be

entered in the lexicon as lexical items, while middles are perceived as products of syntactic operations (see e.g. Reinhart and Siloni 2005). This may explain why anticausatives do not necessarily have corresponding transitive verbs based on the same roots, while middles possess such corresponding predicates and are transformationally linked to them. Likewise, it is a way of accounting for the fact that middles may suggest the intervention on the part of an implicit Agent into the event named by them, why anticausatives carry no such suggestion. This distinction is supported by analyses that show that middles and anticausatives are situated in distinct contexts in natural languages (see e.g. Ackema and Schoorlemmer 2006) and that they show different patterns of correspondence to transitive verbs. In construction based theories of morpho-syntax (see Alexiadou and Doron 2012) such differences may translate into postulating distinct morpho-syntactic structures deriving anticausatives and causatives. An attempt at delimiting the system of parameters that may be applied in Polish to distinguish anticausative and middle formations will be shown to fail miserably and consequently we will suggest that the distinction between anticausatives and middles in Polish is not of a grammatical kind, but all the differences result from contextual and encyclopedic considerations, while middles and anticausatives have the same morpho-syntactic structures.

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Valentyna Marchenko

Discovering Speech-Music Relations within the Scope of Speech Energetic Theory

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Speech and music, whose deep connection has been unquestionably proved by multiple researches, might be most effectively studied in light of their integrated functioning within a speech-and-music work. Similarly to any other interdisciplinary research, most challenging seems the choice of relevant theoretical background intended to cover all the aspects of speech-and-music synthesis. After analyzing the existing theoretical approaches towards the study of speech-music relations, we chose speech energetic theory as the ground for

further research. Therefore the objective of the paper is to explain how speech energetic theory could be applied to the study of speech-and-music works.

Speech energetic theory, introduced by the Ukrainian phonetician Prof. A. A. Kalyta and being further advanced by the representatives of Kyiv School of Phonetics, holds for its methodological basis the psycho-energetic mechanism of utterance generation, the theoretical principle of the utterance's emotional-and-pragmatic potential (*hereinafter – EPP*) and generalized model of EPP's energy redistribution between the utterance's actualization means (Kalyta 2007).

Initially developed for understanding the mechanisms involved in generation of a verbal utterance, speech energetic theory could as well be successfully applied to the study of speech-and-music work's actualization mainly because (a) singing is commonly acknowledged as communicative process, just the way speaking is, (b) energy is believed both by linguists (Kalyta 2007) and musicians (Kurt 1931) to be the driving force of speech and music generation respectively, (c) energy in its turn is generated by emotions, whose creative and inspiring capacity both for speech and music raises no doubts.

The study of speech and music interaction through EPP looks fairly enlightening, since for its quantitative evaluation the dimensionless criterion was developed (Kalyta, Taranenko 2012) making it possible to unmistakably determine the level (low, medium, high) of EPP in a poetic text and compare it to EPP of its speech-and-music variant. Such a comparison sheds light on the way speech and music means either correlate or, contrarily, contradict within a speech-and-music work and therefore permits to define common and specific features of speech and music functioning.

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Olga Martynova

The Concept of MAN within the Framework of Neo-Anthropocentric Approach in Old English

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Anthropocentric understanding of man's priority in human and nature energy information relations is no longer accepted facing its negative ecological

consequences. Neo-anthropocentric approach, implemented in present-day linguistics defines the concept of MAN as an open system included in multidimensional relations. This research studies MAN within the nature conformity principle and WHAT FOR operator instead of commonly used operator WHAT. Such ideas are explained in the mythic oriented semiosis theory (O. Kolesnyk, 2015). MAN is analyzed in terms of verbal code interaction and universal models of energy information exchange between the systems of different nature and organization. So MAN is considered to be an open system, functioning according to the installed 'program' (MAN's destination in the world). In regard to it the peculiar interest can be found in the research of MAN's verbalization in different genre text spaces which reflect segments of Old English world map. The analysis of Old English texts proves the concept of old English MAN includes six synergetic levels of existence: 1) family (brother, father etc.); 2) relative (husband, father-in-law etc.); 3) professional (warrior etc.); 4) social (friend etc); 5) collective (hero); 6) evaluative (king). So dominant semes in the concept MAN are *human, father, husband, son, brother, master, warrior, sailor, traveler, king*. For example, rather bright are nominations of the warrior: *Se wæs moncynnes mægenes strengest on þæm dæge þysses lifes æþele ond eacen*. Old English words *mægen* (bodily strength, power, vigor), *cunnan* (be conversant with), *eorl* (brave), *strengest* (strong, mighty), *æþele* (worthy), *eacen* (powerful) give grounds to state that: MAN (WARRIOR) is an active source, that changes the world (when he introduces the program of development) and definitely breaks the old system (hence – WARRIOR). *Vigor* proves that MAN is a bearer of FIRE energy that is over system determined source of the program of existence and development of open systems (including man).

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Maruszka Meinard, Hubert Kowalewski
Ouch! That hurt! Towards a grammatical definition of an interjection

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The aim of this presentation is to propose working definitions of primary and secondary interjections within the cognitive linguistics framework in order to compensate for some vagueness in the current formulations. We will refer specifically to Verhagen's (2007) and Langacker's (2008) definitions of interjections, and show that their analyses are incompatible in some respects, especially as far as the notion of subjective construal and so-called off-stage elements are concerned. These incompatibilities are particularly troubling due to the fact that the notions of construal, profiling, and on-stage/off-stage organization are essential in the description of every grammatical category in the cognitive linguistics paradigm. Consequently, it seems that cognitive linguistics still lacks a satisfying semantic definition of an interjection, even though robust, consistent, and exhaustive definitions of other word classes has already been proposed (cf. e.g. Langacker 1987, Langacker 2008). Nevertheless, both Verhagen's and Langacker's definitions, problematic as they may be, provide insightful clues that bring out some characteristics of interjections, which could prompt a definition.

Essentially, a cognitive linguistics definition of any grammatical category should comply with the symbolic thesis (cf. Langacker 1987, Taylor 2002), provide a "common denominator" for all members of the grammatical category (in the form of highly abstract and schematic generalizations about the semantic content the members), and highlight the role of the distribution of attention (e.g. through the notions of profiling and on-stage/off-stage distinction). We believe that there are two main ways of defining interjection which satisfy these criteria. In the first proposal, interjections (like "Ouch!") are defined as words that profile brute sensations (like the *sensation* of pain), rather than conceptualization (like the *concept* of pain). The other proposal interjections are considered as synonymous with more propositional expressions (like "I feel pain right now") and they should be analyzed analogically.

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Lidiia Melnyk

Difficulties of translation from Korean to Slavic Languages

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Given the growing popularity of the Korean pop-culture, the lack of direct translations into the Slavic languages causes the significant barriers to understanding of the source culture. The article provides an analysis of language used in the Korean TV series. It is based on the qualitative method comparing the colloquial language used in the Korean dramas with the formal Korean. In addition to the discrepancy of the grammatical structures used in Korean and Slavic languages, translators also have to encounter the specifics of the social and cultural discourses that influence the style of language applied, and the grammatical models chosen. As Slavic languages lack the category of politeness and do not use the grammatical means to show the identification of the person in the social hierarchy, there exists the high probability that the translation will not fully render the exact cultural and social context (Sonjae, 2002). Moreover, colloquial Korean met in the dramas possesses a rich variety of ways to express the intensity and complexity of feelings including vowels and exclamations. Whereas in Korean the same exclamation depending on the tone used obtains the entirely new connotation, Slavic languages avoid the usage of the variations of the same exclamation substituting it with the lexical equivalents. The colloquial Korean used in dramas is greatly influenced by the cultural interactions Korea underwent which can be seen in the phenomenon of Konglish. Due to the different cultural codes, translation of Korean dramas into the Slavic languages can be pursued through the domestication or foreignization (Yılmaz-Gümüş, 2012). Domestication involves liberal translation, adaptation, idiomatic translation, and usage of cultural alternatives. Foreignization includes literal translation and borrowing (Inkyoung, 2015). The article seeks to find the most effective technique of translation basing on the techniques mentioned so that to preserve the cultural specifics without complicating the understanding process for the target audience.

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Katarzyna Mroczyńska

Beyond ergative languages – the antipassive construction in the Polish language

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Antipassive, which is considered one of arity operations, consists in erasing the patient-like object of the verb or moving it to an oblique position. The research into antipassive goes back to 1960s and the term itself is credited to Martin Silverstein, who used it in connection with his research on Chinook. For a relatively long time the phenomenon was believed to be limited to ergative languages only and still there are some scholars who believe so. Yet newer research in the field of valency suggests that the construction also occurs in some accusative languages such as Polish or French.

The aim of this paper is to outline the antipassive phenomenon and various forms of its realization in the Polish language, drawing on the published research and the analysis of data from the National Corpus of Polish. As the antipassive construction in this language is tightly linked to verbs with the polysemic clitic *się*, the paper will also try to show and account for the fact that not all verbs with this clitic can be used in the antipassive construction even though they may share certain semantic features. Moreover, to illustrate the occurrence of antipassive, selected data from the National Corpus of Polish will be analysed syntactically using the approach offered by generative grammar framework.

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Koichiro Nakamura

Scrambling of objects marked with focally stressed ga denotes exhaustive identificational focus

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This paper claims that when focally stressed *ga*-phrase is scrambled into sentence initial position, it marks exhaustive identificational focus (EI focus) in

the sense of É Kiss (1998). Here, we will show *ga*, which marks EI focus and is given a focal stress on it, as **ga**. Let us start with the following paradigms, where *ga* marks objects for the stative predicates.

- (1) a. Minasan nani-ga nomi-tai-desu ka
 everyone what-Acc drink-want to-Polite Q
'Everyone, what would you like to drink?'
 b. Boku-wa biiru-ga nomi-tai-desu
 I-Top beer-Acc drink-want to-polite
'I would like to drink beer.'
 c. Demo boku-wa wain-mo nomi-tai-desu
 but I-Top wine-also drink-want to-Polite
'But I would like to drink wine, too.'
 d. Biiru-**ga** boku-wa nomi-tai-desu
 beer-EI focus I-Top drink-want to-Polite
'It is (a glass of) beer that I want to drink.'

(1b) can be uttered as an answer to (1a), and we can easily continue (1c) to (1a). In contrast, when we say (1d), we cannot continue (1c) to it. *Biiru* (=beer) is the only thing I want to drink on that occasion. This signifies the EI focus effect **ga**-marked object scrambling has. We can provide another set of examples below.

- (2) a. Surabu-kei-gengo de-wa boku-wa poorandogo-ga hanas-e-masu
 Slavic languages among-Top I-Top Polish-Acc speak-be able to-Polite
'Among the Slavic languages, I can speak Polish.'
 b. Surabu-kei-gengo de-wa poorandogo-**ga** boku-wa hanas-e-masu
 Slavic languages among-Top Polish-EI focus I-Top speak-be able to-Polite
'Among the Slavic languages, it is only Polish I can speak.'

To (2a), we can continue a sentence such as *Boku-wa rosiago-mo hanas-e-masu* (=I can speak Russian, too). In contrast, to (2b), we cannot. This indicates the EI effect **ga**-marked scrambling has.

Here, we can utilize the view proposed in Nakamura (2011), who advocates the EI focus effect Japanese scrambling has. He schematizes, with Rizzi (1997) and Endo (2007), among many others, the Japanese phrase structure in (3).

- (3) [_{Top} [_{Foc} [_{Top} [_{TP} [_{VP} V]v]T]Top]Foc]Top]

The upper Topic Phrase (TopP) is the locus for Thematic Topic (TT), while the lower, Contrastive Topic (CT). On the other hand, Focus Phrase (FocP) is designated for scrambled object. We can exploit this schema and argue that the **ga**-marked scrambled object targets Spec-FocP. The structures for (1d) and (2b) are given in (4a&b), respectively.

- (4) a. [_{FocP} biiru-**ga** [_{TopP} boku-wa [_{TP} t_{subj} [_{VP} t_{subj} [_{VP} t_{obj} nomi]tai] desu]]]
 b. [_{TopP} Surabukei-gengo-de-wa [_{FocP} poorandogo-**ga** [_{TopP} boku-wa [_{TP} t_{subj} [_{VP} t_{subj} [_{VP} t_{obj} hanas] e masu]]]]]

Natalia Pałka, Julia Trzeciakowska

Body language in advertising food products. Comparative analysis of selected advertisements from the channel "Pascal kontra Okrasa w Kuchni Lidla"

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The purpose of advertisement is to reach the widest possible audience and encourage to purchase the product. The Internet, as a mass media source opens countless possibilities to attract the consumers' attention so as to effectively distribute goods and services among various social groups.

YouTube becomes increasingly popular to promote such products. An interesting example is the Polish version of the channel run by Lidl store, "Pascal kontra Okrasa w Kuchni Lidla."

This presentation is based on the comparative analysis of nonverbal behaviour on the basis of two advertisements where Okrasa and Pascal present how to prepare sandwiches. Particular attention has been given to gestures including hands and arms movements. The two short films were processed in ELAN, a tool used for the creation of complex annotations on video and audio resources. By means of ELAN it was possible to register the frequency and the duration of annotated gestures performed by both cooks. In order to identify annotated gestures, McNeill's (1992) classification of gesture movements into four categories (iconic, metaphoric, deictic, beats) has been used.

The starting point for the study was the claim that human language consists of not only speech, but also nonverbal behavior (Arbib 2004). How to define gestures is an ongoing discussion. However, for the purpose of the study we follow the definition that gestures are expressive movements involving any part of the body (Żywiczyński and Waciewicz in press) and spontaneous movements of hands which are synchronized with speech (McNeill 1992).

Moreover, in the study, we perceive gestures as a communication strategy being an integral part of advertising, influencing the audience and serving marketing purposes. Our hypothesis was supported by a short questionnaire in which 20 respondents answered 6 questions. We assume that gestures, even in controlled environment, are intuitive but their usage is a sign of professionalism and is perceived as inviting to try the product at home.

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Julia Petrakova

Spatial Properties of Body Part Names as the Cognitive Basis for Semantic Transfers in German

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The study focuses on different spatial characteristics of body part names acting as the cognitive basis for semantic transfers – the naming process that actively makes use of these names. The analysis of words coined from German most frequent names of body parts by means of semantic transfers indicates that the emphasis is put on spatial characteristics of referred objects in varying degrees of activity.

As the results of the research testify, the creation of most words by means of semantic transfers is based on the resemblance between a body part and the object to be named. Among all the types of spatial features expressed by body part names, the resemblance relationship is established on the basis of shape and spatial location, e.g. in secondary meanings of the word *die Nase* 'nose' the oblong, hook-like shape and the front, upper location of this body part are actualized: 'nose of an aircraft, forebody of a ship, a car'; 'sags, dried-up ink or polish drops'; '(zool.) common nose (freshwater fish with the upper jaw in the form of a nose)'; 'the upper part or detail in the form of the hook (e.g. of a brick, of a plane)'. Less actively used in the semantic transfers are the topological regions of body parts (or regions of interaction in Miller & Johnson-Laird 1976: 59) which are highlighted in contiguity relationship, e.g. *die Brust* 'breast' as surface for 'bust'.

The clear correlation between the relationships of objects and their spatial characteristics activated in the naming process suggests that various types of semantic transfers are prone to different spatial interpretation of body parts.

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Ewelina Prażmo

The appeal of "ing" in the creation of anglicised forms in Polish and other languages. A cognitive perspective

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Anglicisms proliferate in many languages, even in those with no direct contact with Anglophone culture. More interestingly, “anglicized forms” are often coined by speakers unfamiliar with the English language, in which case, unsurprisingly, these formations are incomprehensible to native speakers of English. Such coinages are called “false Anglicisms” (cf. Furiassi, Gottlieb, 2015). Many formations of this kind are created by joining two English words together, yielding a compound nonexistent in English (e.g. *recordman*); or by deleting one part of an English compound (e.g. *basket* instead of *basketball*; *body* instead of *bodysuit*); through clippings (e.g. *happy end*, *air condition*); or by coining new words using English suffixes (e.g. Spanish *footing*). The present paper focuses on this last process—on the creation of Anglicized forms in Polish by using the English suffix *-ing*. These newly-formed words consist of either two English elements (*churcing*) or a native element joined with the English suffix (*łomzing*, *plazing*, *smazing*, *grobing*) (cf. Witalisz 2007). To account for the intersubjective and dynamic nature of the meanings of such formations involving, as we wish to claim, the “speaker-hearer mind integration”, we use the conceptual integration theory as developed by Fauconnier and Turner (2002) combining it with Ronald Langacker’s theories of the Current Discourse Space (2008) and the theory of speaker-hearer “mind integration” (cf. Langacker 2007), which, we believe, underlies the meaning negotiation process. To our mind, the model we are proposing offers a viable theoretical background for a successful analysis to be carried out on false Anglicisms, which often are coloured with humour, sarcasm, and irony.

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Anna Prazmowska

Full Agreement with Coordinate Subjects in Polish: New Resolution Rules

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The aim of the paper is to propose new gender resolution rules for Polish, based on the interplay between the gender and animacy features of conjuncts, which makes a coordinate subject eligible for a given gender agreement with the predicate (virile, non-virile or both). The Polish data examined in the paper are extracted from the National Corpus of Polish (Przepiórkowski et al. 2012).

The traditional gender resolution rule for Polish states that, if at least one of the conjuncts of the subject is masculine personal, the form of the verb is virile; if there is no masculine personal conjunct, the form of the verb is non-virile (e.g., Corbett 1983, 197; Rothstein 1993, 732). However, this rule fails to account for a set of data with an unexpected, though still systematic, gender feature on the verb, as in the example in (1a), where the coordinate subject has no masculine personal noun(s), yet the verb has the virile form (although the expected non-virile form is also grammatical, as shown in (1b)).

- (1) a. Dziecko i mama zginęli na miejscu.
 child.sg.pers.neut and mum.sg.pers.fem died.vir on place
 ‘The child and the mum died on site.’
- b. Dziecko i matka zostały odwiezione do szpitala.
 child.sg.pers.neut and mother.sg.pers.fem became.non-vir driven to hospital
 ‘The child and the mother were taken to a hospital.’ (NKJP)

We propose that sentences like the one in (1a) and other instances of an unexpected gender feature on the verb agreeing with a coordinate subject can be accounted for by means of the interplay between featural eligibilities of conjuncts for a given gender agreement. Specifically, we argue that gender and animacy features of conjuncts can make a coordinate subject eligible for virile or non-virile agreement, or both. The resolution is achieved by a set of three eligibility cancellation rules (i.e., the new resolution rules) and the interaction between them. The application of the rules results in certain eligibilities being cancelled, i.e., rendered unavailable for resolution. The remaining eligibilities are responsible for the gender feature on the verb.

In sum, we aim to show that the present approach to resolution rules is superior to the traditional gender resolution rule for Polish in that it not only accounts for the unavailability of a given gender agreement with certain

combinations of conjuncts but also for the optionality of virile/non-virile agreement with the same subject.

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Jurth Réka

On alternating experiencer verbs in Hungarian

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In my presentation I will discuss an alternation in the domain of psych verbs in Hungarian. The object experiencer (OE) verbs belonging to Belletti and Rizzi's (1988) *preoccupare*-class often have a subject experiencer (SE) counterpart (Pesetsky 1995). While the phenomenon concerns only a few verbs in English, it is rather frequent in Greek, Romanian (Alexiadou and Iordăchioaia 2014) and Hungarian (1) (Rákosi 2006), among others.

- (1) a. A vizsga nyugtalanította János-t.
the exam worried John-acc
'The exam worried John'.
- b. János nyugtalanzkodott a vizsga miatt.
John worried the exam because.of
'John worried about the exam.'

Alexiadou and Iordăchioaia (2014) argue that those alternating psych verbs that have an eventive change-of-state reading are a subtype of the non-psych causative-anticausative verbs in Greek and in Romanian. In these languages the morphology of the OE-SE verbs is the same as in case of the verbs of the causative alternation. Causers are introduced by the same prepositions both in the psych and non-psych domain. A complex event structure is present in case of the OE-SE alternation which also suggests their causative-anticausative analysis.

The Hungarian OE-SE pairs use the same verbal morphology as is applied by the causative-anticausative alternates. The group of Hungarian alternating psych verbs is not uniform aspectually (Rákosi 2006). While the OE verb *aggaszt* 'worries' is stative, *bosszant* 'annoys' is rather eventive. Their SE counterparts, i.e.

aggódik ‘is worried’, *bosszankodik* ‘is annoyed’, seem to have eventive properties and they can also appear in the unergative resultative pattern (2).

János beteg-re aggódta magát-t.
 John sick-sub worried himself-acc
 ‘John worried himself sick.’

I will examine the aspectual behavior and the event properties of the alternating OE-SE verbs in Hungarian and investigate how the alternating psych verbs are related to the causative-anticausative alternation. An important issue is the case of stative OE verbs with an eventive SE counterpart and whether causation is present in the former because of its causative morphology and in the latter because of its eventive property. I propose an analysis in the framework of Alexiadou and Iordăchioaia (2014).

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Agnieszka Rzepkowska

Interdisciplinary Professional Dictionary as Representation of Conceptual System

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The paper elaborates on the ways of defining and organising interdisciplinary terminology within a terminographic work that would best correspond to the structure of mental lexicon, and thus present human knowledge concisely yet precisely. It is known that the alphabetical organisation of dictionaries, so popular in lexicography in general, is not necessarily found in the mental lexicon structure. The thematic order illustrates only one perspective of relations between terms. Interdisciplinary terminology requires more elaborate tools for its profound presentation. Therefore, it is analysed from the viewpoint of a number of psychological and linguistic theories regarding mental representation of meaning and words, mental lexicon access and conceptual system organisations (including the hierarchical network model, feature comparison model and spreading activation model). The theoretical findings serve as the

basis for assessing the compatibility of parameters of an interdisciplinary professional dictionary with the conceptual system.

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Mateusz Sarnecki

About/of variation in selected communication verbs: A corpus study

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Among English verbs of communication, there are lexemes which can be complemented with a prepositional phrase whose head is subject to variation between *about* and *of*. Examples of such predicates include *speak*, *talk*, *tell* and *write*. Characteristically, whichever preposition is selected, the meanings of the resulting phrases, e.g. *write about* and *write of*, are similar in that they both introduce the topic of interaction.

However, it has been suggested that the two prepositional heads reflect different construals of the topic. For example, *about* has been characterized as

indicating that the speaker is considering not only the topic itself, but also its various aspects (Dirven 1982: 60, 62; Lindstromberg 2010: 207). In contrast, *of* might imply a more limited perspective, with the speaker focusing exclusively on the topic (Vorlat 1982: 27; Lindstromberg 2010: 207).

This study attempts to test these hypotheses by examining the semantics of the prepositional complementation in three communication verbs: *speak*, *talk* and *write*. It also tries to establish whether the choice between *about* and *of* might be determined by formal factors such as the presence of intervening words between the verb and the preposition.

The study is based on material extracted from the TIME Magazine corpus (Davies 2007–), which consists of texts published in the period from the 1920s to 2000s. The samples were annotated for various semantic and formal features such as the abstractness the topic, sentence polarity and object length. These coded data served then as input to multivariate statistics (cf. e.g. Gries 1999), including multiple correspondence analysis and binary logistic regression.

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Leonardo M. Savoia (co-author: M. Rita Manzini) *N morphology and its interpretation: The neuter*

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We argue that gender morphology on Nouns is endowed with semantic content, supporting the idea that gender (more generally nominal class, cf. Kihm 2005, Déchaine et al on Bantu/Romance) is to be equated to a classifier. In Central Italian dialects, mass vs. count semantic content is available through the neuter; the same is true in Italo-Albanian dialects (on both we have primary data).

CENTRAL ITALIAN

The neuter inflection of Central Italian varieties, i.e. *-o* in (1), is found with mass nouns (1a), with eventive/propositional contents (1c), and with the invariable inflections of (unergative and transitive) perfect participles (1b). (1c)

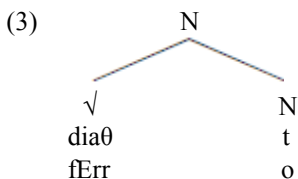
(1) a. lo fErro
the iron
'iron (the material)'
b. a parlat-o/camat-o tutti
s/he.has talked.to-n/called-n all
c. lo so ssaputo
it I.am known
'I know it' *Amandola (Fermo)*

Arbëresh dialects of South Italy preserve a neuter noun class characterized by mass denotation. The definite nominative/accusative singular inflection *-t* in (2a), the demonstrative determiner *ata* in (2b), and the preadjectival article *tə* in (2a) all coincide with definite plural forms. Neuters in the plural take on a specialized inflection *-əra* which agrees in the feminine, introducing a kind interpretation (2d).

- (2) a. diaθ-t əʒɪt tə barð
 cheese-Def is Art white
 b. ata diaθ
 that cheese
 d. diaθ-əra-t
 cheeses-Def *Firmo* (Cosenza)

Manzini and Savoia (2011, 2012), Franco and al. (2015), identify the *-t* plural inflection of Albanian varieties with an operator notated $Q(\subseteq)$; $Q(\subseteq)$ says that subsets can be partitioned off the set (the property) denoted by the lexical base (and is therefore comparable to what Borer (2005) calls Div). The analysis interestingly fits the distribution in (2), where so-called neuter gender corresponds to the blocking of an individual interpretation.

We take it that genders/nominal classes correspond to elementary predicates ('classifiers') which are interpreted at the CI interface. In (1a), (2a) a lexical base, expressing predicative content ('iron', 'cheese') combines with 'neuter' inflectional elements, as in (3). The latter introduce descriptive content (roughly 'non-individual') restricting the lexical base prior to saturation by an operator (the Determiner, cf. Higginbotham 1985).



Leonardo M. Savoia

Enhancing stressed /a/ low frequency components in the context of sonorants

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Nasals and liquids can enhance low frequency components in the adjacent vowels (Stevens 1997) giving rise to an interesting variation. In some Romansh and Italo-Romance varieties sonorants trigger velarization/ palatalization of the stressed /a/. We will explore the relation between the segmental phonological content and the prosodic organization, relying on the GP fundamental tenets.

VELARIZATION

In Surselva Romansh in (1)-(2), [ɔ] corresponds to an etymological/ underlying stressed /a/ preceding a nasal in coda, (1a). A diphthong [ɛu] occurs, (1b), before a nasal in onset. The diphthong [au] occurs in the contexts __*lateral C*, where the onset is a coronal [t d] or a palato-alveolar [tʃ], in (2). Otherwise [a] is found.

- (1) a. [jau 'kɔntəl]/ [nus kan'tain] 'I sing/ we sing'
 b. [mɛuŋ] 'hand', ['lɛuⁿna] 'wool'

- (2) [kaul^l]/ ['kaulda] 'warm.m/f' Vattiz

Consequently, the distribution of stressed [a] is restricted excluding nasal and (partially) liquid contexts.

Velarization (but also palatalization) can simply reflect the durational properties of /a/. In Piedmontese varieties, (3), [ɔ:] realizes a long stressed /a/, (3c), including nasal and liquid contexts, (3a). However, the diphthong [au] is triggered by an intervocalic nasal, (3b). Short [a] occurs, (3d).

- (3) a. [a 'kɔ:ŋtu] 'I sing', ['lɔ:rgu] 'large'
 b. ['saun̥a] 'healty.f'
 c. ['nɔ:su] 'nose'
 d. ['vaka] 'cow'

Garbagna

PALATALIZATION

Lombard-Alpine variety of *Villa di Chiavenna* presents a palatal outcome, [ɛ], in

contexts before a nasal in coda (4a), in onset, (4b), in final position, (4c). Moreover, a voiced obstruent in coda blocks palatalization, in (4a').

- (4) a. ['kenti] 'I sing'
 a' [gra:nd]/ ['grande] 'big.m/f'
 b. ['senε] 'healthy.f'
 c. [se:n] 'healthy.m'

Villa di Chiavenna

The palatalization of underlying /a/ in any nasal context characterizes for instance *Molfetta*: ['nε:sə] 'nose' ['lε:nə] 'wool', ['kεmbə] 'field'.

THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS

The crucial interaction between acoustic content and syllabic/ prosodic structure is highlighted by many of the phenomena considered:

- The inherent low frequency of nasals and liquids is licensed by stressed nucleus which realizes it as specialized resonance component.
- Enhancing low frequency components is available both to palatal and velar outcomes.
- Metrico-syllabic structure is based on segmental phonology: voiced vs. unvoiced obstruents in (4a)/(4b) determine different effects; only onset coronals trigger [au] in (2); (3b) is connected to a nasal onset. Colouring of /a/ is associated to lengthening.

An adequate model must capture the ability of phonological properties to legitimate the metrico-syllabic structure.

Steven Schaefer

A Fresh Look at English "Combining Forms": Structure, identification and pronunciation

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Among the greatest difficulties of English pronunciation for both native and foreign-language speakers are compound words deriving from Greek "combining forms" or bound stems. These morphemes tend to combine into items found particularly in academic, scientific and medical usage, and are rarely found as stand-alone items. Recent scientific advances have lead to the creation in English of multi-morphemic forms like *e%lectroen'cephalograph* or *%glottochron'ology*.

The stress placement in these words was first systematically analysed on an extensive corpus in Guierre (1970): D. Jones' Pronouncing Dictionary (12th ed.). Guierre identified over 700 items (composed of 'bound' stems, A and B), which he declined into four main categories on the basis of whether they had undergone suffixation or not. If so, the bound suffix (or element C) results in

different stress patterns /-100/ or /-10/ depending on the category of element B. Strong suffixes, highly predictable as regards the placing of stress, and neutral ones, were set aside. His study concluded that the bound stem B was responsible for stress movement attested in derivation (*photograph* → *photography*). The categories he established in catalogue form permitted Guierre to predict the stress in a number of two-morpheme compounds.

According to Trevian (2000), the rules set out by Guierre need re-working in light of the number of multi-morphemic words now in the lexicon. His work with online search engines increases the original corpus to over 4,000 entries. Two problems arise here: firstly, only a few online dictionaries have information on pronunciation. Secondly, his suggestion that longer items be parsed as elements A + A' + B + B' makes it impossible to generalize patterns in shorter words to longer ones, without changing the formulation of rules.

We show that Guierre's original parsing was correct, but that it can be also analysed in most cases (following Viel [2003]) phonologically as a result of syllable quantity, save in a few common items in /1000/ (correlated to frequency in the BNC and COCA corpora), where primary stress has moved to the antepenultimate syllable in items with monosyllabic bound suffixes (e.g. *demagogy*).

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Nilüfer Şener, Serkan Şener

Temporal Morphosemantics of Evidentiality

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The phenomenon of present perfect morphology indicating an evidential category is known as *Perfect of Evidentiality* (PE) (Izvorski 1997). Present perfect morphology is used to express the particular category of indirect evidentiality in Turkish. The discussion about Turkish in Izvorski (1997) suggests that a sentence involving an indirect evidential marker is interpreted only as a PE (i.e., indirect evidential). In the current paper, we argue that there is a link between the present perfect morphology and evidentiality because sentences involving PE morphology do not only indicate indirect evidential but also present perfect meaning. This is due to the convergence of the meanings of present perfect and the inferential evidence. Against this background, we will articulate an account for the [inference, present perfect] interpretation of [-mİş]

in Turkish taking the morphology, syntax, and semantics of [-mİş] into consideration.

The use of the morpheme [-mİş] in Turkish gives rise to multiple interpretations, where temporal/aspectual and epistemic meanings are involved:

- (1) Can akşam yemeğ-i pişir-**mİş**

John dinner-acc cook-EV

‘John cooked dinner.’

Temporal: {Past or Present Perfect}

Modal/Evidential: {Reportative or Inferential}

At the core of our discussion is the example in (2), where a specific past denoting adverb is used. (2) illustrates an alignment of {past} with {reportative}, and {present perfect} with {inferential}. This is the case because while the past denoting adverb enforces the {reportative} reading along with the {past} interpretation, it suppresses the {inferential} reading with the {present perfect} interpretation:

- (2) Can *dün* / *saat 5’te* yemek pişir-**mİş**.

John yesterday / at-5 o’clock food cook-EV

{Reportative} ✓

{Inferential} *

{Past} ✓

{Present Perfect} *

}	{inferential, present perf.}
	{reportative, past}

Taking the alignment of the above features seriously, we claim that Turkish has two distinct Vocabulary Items with distinct feature sets that encode two subtypes of evidentiality (namely, the reportative and the inferential), and it happens that the phonological exponence of these VIs is identical. Given that [-mİş] realizes multiple features, it must be subject to VI insertion rules that regulate the insertion of portmanteau morphemes. Standard accounts proposed within the framework of Distributed Morphology is sufficient to handle this, though some potentially relevant issues regarding the functional architecture of Turkish sentences will be addressed. In a fashion compatible with the morphosyntax of [-mİş], and to support it, we further formulate a semantic analysis that appeals to the composition of both the semantics of the present perfect aspect and the semantics of inferentiality.

Sanja Škifić (co-author: Anita Pavić Pintarić)

Changes of proverbs in form and meaning – The case of Odjeća ne čini čovjeka čovjekom

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Because they are deeply rooted in historical and cultural setting of a community, proverbs represent a valuable site for an array of sociocultural and cognitive semantic investigations. This paper deals with changes of form and meaning of the proverb *Odjeća ne čini čovjeka čovjekom* [Clothes do not make the man] in the Croatian language. It firstly provides an overview of the origin of the proverb (Šulek, 1860; Skarpa, 1909; Čubelić, 1975; Kekez, 1990; Marević, 2000). The analysis is done on the basis of its use in magazines and newspaper articles, where reference is made to spoken communication. This proverb is used in situations where reference is made to the importance of appearance in modern society. When used in newspaper articles, it appears in headlines, or at the beginning and end of articles. It is often used in modified form. For the purpose of the study, 120 informants of different ages and educational backgrounds were questioned. The analysis shows that the proverb has changed its form from negative to positive. Most of the questioned informants recognize its modified form *Odiijelo ne čini čovjeka* [Suit does not make the man] as the original one, thus emphasizing the lexeme *odijelo* [suit] as a prestige sign of business people. Such changes in form and informants' perceptions of the proverb provide the possibility of additional analysis, which is the reason why the data are also interpreted within the framework of cognitive semantics. This part of the paper deals with the relationship between basic conceptual and conventional metaphors, i.e. the relationship between metaphorical meaning and conceptualization (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980; Johnson, 1987; Lakoff, 1987; Kövecses, 2000). Observations point to maintenance of dominant social values reflected in the proverb *Odjeća ne čini čovjeka čovjekom* [Suit does not make the man], i.e. the basic conceptual metaphor MAN IS NOT (OUTWARD) APPEARANCE. From the cognitive semantics' point of view, changes analyzed in relation to the concept of basic conceptual metaphor point to changes in the sociocultural context and to perception of the importance of outward appearance.

Jerzy Skwarzyński

Translating the mindset of a society – reacting to the provocative ideas conveyed in The Queen and I by Sue Townsend

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In the process of translation, language structure is not the only factor that makes the task formidable. The words and phrases usually have their counterparts in

almost any TL, therefore their denotative meaning is relatively easy to convey (Lewicki 2000). It is rather the connotative aspect carried by those utterances that pose a real challenge.

This paper includes an in-depth analysis of the results of the survey conducted to compare the emotional reactions of Britons and Poles to selected provocative ideas from *The Queen and I*, the satirical political fiction novel by Sue Townsend. As the statements regarded the attitudes towards the Royal Family, the question of immigration and the possible alternative system of governance in the UK, the answers from both groups have drawn a fascinating picture of how the same ideas may be approached and judged by two societies of different mindsets and cultures (Paxman 2007a, Paxman 2007b). Aside from this interesting sociocultural problem, the question of how to translate such connotations from the British culture to the Polish one is raised. If we agree that 'producing a similar response' among TT readers is a vital feature of a valuable translation (Nida 2012), the commentary seems unavoidable upon translation of texts deeply embedded in a particular culture (Lewis 2012). The goal of this paper is thus to provide applicable solutions, such as prefaces, translator's comments and footnotes (Nabokov 2012) and justify their use.

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Katarzyna Sówka-Pietraszewska

Diathesis alternations in Old English

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This presentation aims to describe and exemplify diathesis alternations in Old English. Levin (1993) defines diathesis alternations as alternations in the expression of the arguments of a verb that can be accompanied by changes in meaning. We will focus on two cases of alternation, namely the predecessors of dative alternation V NP₂ NP₁ > V NP₁ *to*-NP₂ and locative alternation V NP₁ *on*-NP₂ > V NP₂ *with*-NP₁. Additionally, some fact characterising causative alternation in Old English will also be presented. The data will show that diathesis alternations were already licensed in Old English, however, in this

period, they were realized morpho-syntactically. Due to this fact, alternating verbs exhibited a multitude of pattern frame realizations, as compared to present-day English. Additionally, whenever possible, the evidence from semantic diagnostics will be used to distinguish between variants and genuine alternating constructions, which by definition should be were near semantic paraphrases.

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Kateryna Sydorenko

Ukrainian obstruent + sonorant and sonorant + obstruent consonant clusters in online adaptation by native speakers of English

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In the process of loanword adaptation words often undergo various changes in order to comply with the phonological system of the borrowing language. At the phonotactic level the most commonly applied modifications of alien consonant clusters include vowel insertion, consonant deletion and cluster modification. The present paper examines online adaptation of Ukrainian word-initial two-consonant sequences of radically different segmental makeup and sonority relations, namely, obstruent + sonorant (e.g. /zm/, /vn/) and sonorant + obstruent (e.g. /rt/, /mʒ/), which are illicit in English, in order to establish the major phonological patterns of anglicization and interpret them in the light of recently suggested theories of loanword adaptation.

The data presented and analysed in this paper are taken from an experimental study carried out by the author with the participation of 25 native speakers of British English, who were asked to repeat a set of Ukrainian words, most of which started with a variety of consonant clusters not found in English. We demonstrate that the sonority profile of a cluster is a decisive factor which determines the rate of successful reproductions as well as the choice of an applied repair strategy. Thus, sequences that conform to the Sonority Sequencing Generalization (Selkirk 1982) represent less of a pronunciation challenge to native English speakers compared to those that violate the principle. In the latter cases, i.e. of sonorant + obstruent clusters, vowel insertion is a dominant repair strategy. Furthermore, a greater number of target-like reproductions is observed within clusters where a fricative is the first element, while vowel insertion is more common in the stop + nasal sequences.

In order to account for the patterns revealed in the experiment, an attempt is made to apply a model which combines two theories of loanword adaptation, known as the phonetic stance (e.g. Peperkamp & Dupoux 2003) and the phonological approach (e.g. Paradis & LaCharité 1997).

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Judyta Szlachcińska

Passive Passion and the Motion of Emotions - An Account of Semantic Change

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The objective of this paper is to show the impact of various patterns of thought on the change in meaning of the words *passion* and *emotion*, both denoting FEELINGS. The core meaning of *passion* is identified with 'the sufferings of Jesus Christ on the Cross'. This sense became the source of two seemingly conflicting meanings, namely *passion* as in *passive*, defined by the OED as 'the fact of being acted upon, the being passive; the fact or condition of being acted upon or affected by external agency; subjection to external force' and 'strong and barely controllable emotion', with the latter sense being widespread nowadays. Since it does not seem plausible at first glance that these two meanings evolved from the common source I will examine in detail the semantic changes which contributed to that sort of development within the word *passion*. When it comes to *emotion*, its central meaning is 'a moving out, migration, transference from one place to another'. This meaning unfolded into 'any agitation or disturbance of mind, feeling, passion; any vehement or excited mental state'. In this way the meaning of physical movement evolved, on the basis of metaphorization, into abstract, psychological denotation of the disturbance of mind, feeling, passion. At this point, it could be noticed that the meanings of *passion* and *emotion* correspond with each other to some extent. In the course of the presentation I will discuss the changes in meaning recorded in the words *passion* and *emotion* which shaped their present-day usage and I will explain how the semantic changes observed in the words *passion* and *emotion* could produce meanings which are partly overlapping.

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Izabela Szymańska

The constructionist approach to language as a tool for translation analysis

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The presentation will aim at demonstrating the potential of the constructionist approach to language (represented by various variants of Construction Grammar developed in the last three decades) as a tool for descriptive translation studies. It will be argued that the constructionist approach to language and to its relationship to knowledge and culture is highly convergent with the needs of contemporary translation studies and can offer important insights into the limitations of the translation process. For instance, it may address in a very detailed and principled way the issue of the translator's decisions being conditioned by the resources by the target language, which often encode knowledge differently from the resources of the source language. Particularly important from this perspective is that constructionism is a non-modular and inherently functional approach. The knowledge of the language user is represented as a network of constructions, understood as inseparable pairings of form and meaning/function; clusters of phonetic, morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and discourse properties. Constructions viewed as clusters of properties from various domains, including pragmatics, are envisaged as language-specific; they can also be viewed as capable of activating complex structures of knowledge (frames).

Out of the variety of translation problems that can be addressed within the constructionist approach to translation this presentation will focus on forms of address, which can be treated as constructions combining syntactic, semantic and pragmatic properties and evoking complex structures of knowledge about the social context. The issue will be illustrated with a selection of examples from the Polish subtitles for the TV series *Downton Abbey*

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Larysa Taranenko

A Cognitive Mechanism of a Riddle Decoding

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A characteristic feature of a riddle is its division into two parts, reproduced by different individuals: the riddle content and its solution that occurs in the recipient's mind as a result of mental activity. It seems expedient to search for a cognitive model representing a creative mechanism of a riddle decoding.

As a methodological basis for constructing such a model we used the concept (1, 205-234) that the recipient's speaking-and-thinking activities occur on four levels of his/her spiritual being: consciousness as well as transcendental, mental and existential spheres. We also considered Z. Freud's postulate that transcendental and mental life of a person unfolds in the subconscious sphere, while existential – in the unconscious one.

In view of this we can presume that the content of a riddle, being broadcast by the recipient's brain into the subconscious, stimulates a cognitive associative mechanism of his/her thinking. Under such conditions, there occurs the reinterpretation of a riddle as a complex concept that exists in the recipient's consciousness and is embodied in language units which are transformed by his psychophysiological energy into different by their nature units (associations, images, analogies).

The driving force of the mechanism realizing cognitive associative processes as a set of thinking acts is the psychic energy of the recipient's unconscious, which sends into his/her subconscious sphere the competing energy flows inherent to emotional concepts, excited by the riddle content.

Because of this emotional-and-energetic conflict, the energetically most powerful emotional concept acquires the status of a basic element of the association. Being fixed by the individual's consciousness, this association serves as an additional semantic element that triggers the search for a suitable image in the recipient's mental sphere.

The image, formed as a result of the mentioned process, carries hypothetical intuitive information that triggers the final mental operation in the search for a riddle solution – the search for analogies. As a result, the most powerful concept, rising to the level of the subconscious serves as a basis for the emergence of analogy, according to which the referent prototype is formed in the recipient's consciousness and then is transformed into the riddle solution

We believe that the suggested approach to modeling a cognitive creative mechanism of a riddle decoding can serve as methodological guidelines for further study of speech decoding phenomena.

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Focus and Givenness in quantifier scope interpretation

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Background and objective

The preferred choice of interpretation assigned to scopally ambiguous sentences containing quantified phrases (QPs) is affected by the interaction of disparate properties, including surface structure, grammatical/thematic functions, the semantic type of the QPs involved, and contextual cues, among others. A significant share of the impact that the sentence-context relation bears on actual scope readings is mediated by Information Structure (IS) (Partee 1990, 1999; Herburger 1997), including the IS status of the scope-taking QP. The Topic status has long been associated with wide scope (Kempson and Cormack 1981, Reinhart 1983, Erteschik-Shir 1997, Portner and Yabushita 2001). The effect of Focus status, however, is less clear. It has been varyingly linked either to narrow scope (Kitagawa 1990, 1994; Diesing 1992, Kratzer 1995, Krifka 2001, Cohen and Erteschik-Shir 2002) or to wide scope (Williams 1988; Deguchi and Kitagawa 2002, Ishihara 2002, 2010; or either of the two, depending on contrastiveness, Erteschik-Shir 1997).

Experiment

To address the divergence among the latter views, we carried out a Likert-scale based sentence-picture matching experiment in Hungarian. Inverse QP-scope in Hungarian has been claimed to be correlated with sentence-level prosodic (possibly focus-)prominence (Hunyadi 1981, É. Kiss 2002, 2010), a contention that has also been challenged (Hunyadi 2002, Gyuris 2008).

Participants judged whether a sentence containing a post-verbal, D-linked, subject universal QP headed by 'each', presented on a screen, can express a

particular targeted scope interpretation that was simultaneously triggered by both its context and the picture. On the targeted reading the QP had either inverse wide scope over a pre-verbal number phrase, or surface narrow scope. The universal QP was either new and contrastive (corrective) focus, or it was given in the context.

Results and discussion

Judgment z-scores were analyzed in LMEM, and yielded the following results. Both focused and given QPs can take inverse wide scope, though focused QPs do so significantly *less* easily than given QPs. Focused QPs can take wide or narrow scope equally easily, and the same holds of given QPs.

These findings suggest that the (contrastive) focus vs. given status of a D-linked universal QP does not affect its scope possibilities in Hungarian. Controls suggest that the independent reason why focus led to relative degradation (on both scope readings) was that the focused QP was post-verbal: there is a general preference for the focus to be syntactically left-aligned in Hungarian due the left-headedness of its intonational phrases (E. Kiss 1994).

Pawel Tutka

The role of Translation Studies in Video Game Localisation

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Video games have grown popular in the 20th century, but their most significant impact on the entertainment industry was at the beginning of the 21st century. Games have grown to become a widespread entertainment activity, played by both young and old, boys and girls, men and women, and so on. Previously reserved for PCs and game-consoles, current video games can be played on different devices, i.e. laptops, tablets and smartphones, so they can be virtually everywhere in the modern world. With each passing year, the number of gamers is increasing, especially on the international level. Hence, there is a growing demand for translators who will be able to predict the linguistic requirements set up by the player community. The reasons for this are twofold: better experience of immersion within the game world and increased sales of the given product, the former being most valued by the player community, whereas the latter – by game producers and developers, because this allows them to invest the earned money into another product, which is usually a sequel to the game that achieved success. Having this in mind, it has to be determined whether there is any role to fulfill for Translation Studies within the video game localisation industry, and, if so, how it could benefit both the players, as well as game producers, and what translation methods could be employed to empower the impact of video games on a certain linguistic community.

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Ib Ulbaek

Second order coherence: a new way of looking at incoherence in texts

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The concept of coherence is a blunt instrument when it comes to describing and analyzing texts. In the tradition from Beugrande and Dressler (1981) it vaguely means that the text is a whole, is hanging together. Van Dijk and Kintsch (1983) analyzed coherence as referential sameness, an analysis later considered as

simpleminded and shot down by various counterexamples. Most famous in the “Calderon was a great writer. We will have guests for dinner”. But in a context where the guests are scholars of Calderon the text makes sense, and therefore it is meaningful without anaphoric relations between sentences. But as soon as you put this information into the text, as in “Calderon was a great writer. We will have guests for dinner. They all love him”, the text is exactly coherent due to the anaphoric relation - the information bridges between the first and second sentence. I therefore suggest revitalizing the van Dijk/Kintsch concept of coherence. By bringing it together with my *Principle of meaning iconicity* (Ulbæk 2005), we have a new way of looking at incoherence in texts. The principle says that closely related information is meaningfully related on a pragmatic level, an instruction to the reader to relate the information to each other. It is demonstrated by textual analysis that the concept of coherence can be used analytically by dividing it into first and second order coherence. *First order coherence* is the usual concept of coherence: sentences are connected by cohesive links and related by causality, time etc. *Second order coherence* is a way of organizing text by using incoherence as a way of organizing text into chunks of coherent parts. It is shown how readers can detect these structures in the text by detecting the incoherence even without the layout of the text to signal structure (e.g. indentation of paragraphs).

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Enn Veldi

Irreversible binomials from a cross-linguistic perspective: the case of English and Estonian

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Irreversible binomials are coordinated phrasal units with a fixed order of constituents (e.g. English *back and forth*, *bread and butter*, *toss and turn*, *bread and butter* or Estonian *ajast ja arust* ‘outdated, obsolete’, *läbi ja lõhki* ‘through and through’). In some cases, however, some degree of reversibility is possible (e.g. *on and off* / *off and on*). The study of binomials poses considerable interest for general linguistics (Cooper and Ross 1975; Malkiel 1959), contrastive linguistics, and bilingual lexicography.

The present study is based on the English-Estonian and Estonian-English databases of irreversible binomials and focuses on lexical enrichment of bilingual dictionaries by means of lexical analysis. John Sinclair claimed that “the word is not the principal unit of meaning in a language” (2010: 37). As is known, multi-word units of meaning deserve much more attention in bilingual lexicography (Granger and Lefer 2012). Lexical analysis of possible translation equivalents shows many interesting differences between languages. The present study showed that those instances where the order of the constituents is reversed in English and in Estonian (e.g. *skin and bone(s)* vs *luu ja nahk*; *tooth and nail* vs *küünte ja hammastega*; *hammer and sickle* vs *sirp ja vasar*) do not usually pose difficulty for lexicographers. However, lexicographers have not always realized that there are many instances where a meaning that is expressed by a binomial in one language is expressed differently in another language. For example, the English *toss and turn* is a binomial, but its Estonian equivalent *vähkrema* is a single word, the frequentative meaning being expressed by means of sound symbolism in Estonian.

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Åke Viberg

Asking and Answering. Basic Swedish communication verbs from a crosslinguistic perspective

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Verbal communication verbs (VCVs) represent one of the most extensive semantic fields of verbs in many languages. The more or less complete inventory of VCVs has been thoroughly studied in English (Ballmer & Brennenstul 1981, Wierzbicka 1987). Proost (2007) provides a theoretical overview and looks at lexical gaps in the inventories of VCVs in English, German and Dutch.

This paper is one in a series of studies of Swedish VCVs from a contrastive-typological perspective with a special focus on the most frequent verbs. An earlier study (Author, in progress) analysed verbs of saying, talking and telling

in Swedish and English based on the concept of the linguistic action scene (Dirven et al. 1982). The database for the present paper will be the Multilingual Parallel Corpus (MPC), which at present consists of extracts from 22 Swedish novels and their translations into English, German, French and Finnish (around 600 000 words in the Swedish originals). Additional data on Swedish will be taken from The Swedish Language Bank.

A short overview will be given of theoretical models to describe VCVs and of Swedish VCVs in general followed by a case study of verbs of asking and verbs of answering. These two groups of verbs have been extensively described in English from a cognitive semantic perspective. Rudzka-Ostyn's (1989) study of *ask* accounts for a number of different meanings which are primarily distributed between two verbs in Swedish: *fråga* 'ask a question' and *be* 'request (politely)'. Swedish on this point is similar to German and Finnish in having two major equivalents, whereas French *demande* is more similar to English *ask*. The wide network of meanings of the verbs of answering in English is described in (Rudzka-Ostyn 1995). In Swedish, the corresponding network is built around the verb *svara* which in its uses as a derived and prepositional verb realizes various specializations of the prior-subsequent schema (*svara* 'answer', *ansvara* 'be responsible', *försvara* 'defend', *motsvara/svara mot* 'correspond to').

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Till Vogt

Word Order in Two European Minority Languages – Breton and Lower Sorbian

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As with other domains of the language, the syntax of a language may also be affected by language contact. Lower Sorbian and Breton, two European minority languages, seem to have been influenced by the word order of their dominating languages (French, German and Upper Sorbian).

In the case of Breton, many attempts were made to determine its historically developed word order. Proposals in this regard include VSO (Tallermann), V2 (Schafer) and SVO (Varin). This paper shows that traditional Breton has a preference for V2 positioning, but strictly within a VSO-type framework. This becomes clear by (a) looking at the nature of the finite verb; (b) the role of the so-called verbal particle; (c) the morpheme-initial consonant mutations; (d) further rules of shifting sentence constituents; and (e) by looking at its Insular Celtic context.

As for the Sorbian languages, previous research focusses mainly on Upper Sorbian which is often described as having SOV (Scholze/Breu) as the dominant word order. The word order in Lower Sorbian, however, seems to be rather flexible: Whereas the subject normally occurs in the beginning of unmarked declarative sentences, the verb does not seem to prefer any specific position. However, as with German, verbal frame constructions feature in both Sorbian languages, though less frequently in Lower Sorbian.

Having established the word order in the traditional varieties of Breton and Lower Sorbian, this paper will address the potential of changes in their current word order under increased language contact.

Tamás Vraukó

Code Switching and the So-Called Assimilation Narrative

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In the paper several examples of what is often collectively referred to as “assimilation narrative” are examined. The author assumes that the term is often—though certainly not exclusively—erroneous, since minority authors usually do not seek assimilation. Instead, what minority authors often long for is a place in society, but not through assimilation. Assimilation means melting away in the majority society, disappearing without a trace. Integration, on the other hand, means involvement, participation, without giving up one’s social, ethnic, cultural, religious etc. traditions and heritage. Very often, code switching in a narrative—that is, using terms of the original language of the minority author

in the text produced for the majority society—indicates the intentions of the author. These words are meant for raising empathy in the readers, giving a cultural tint to the text, expressing pride in one's original cultural heritage and establishing the perspective of the author.

In the paper examples from Hispanic-American authors—Chicano, Puerto Rican and Dominican—are used, from works of prose, drama and poetry.

Sometimes code-switching is so frequent in a text that it is no longer possible for the reader to follow and understand the narrative without mastering *both* languages.

In the paper different practices of code switching are mapped, to find out what terms of an author's original language are used in an urban environment, and what in a rural one, how and when the use of vulgar words of the original language became fashionable, whether there are any differences between male and female authors in this respect.

Anna Ewa Wieczorek

Polyphony of voices in political discourse: A case study of Clinton's and Obama's presidential speeches

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This presentation concentrates on the ways in which political speakers strategically employ narrative passages with a view to reconstructing events through discourse by means of monophonic and polyphonic representations. The former refer to reporting from the speaker's perspective exclusively, while the latter activates "voices" other than the speaker's to represent chosen events and participants involved. The present study draws on three distinct yet complementary theories: a) Bakhtin's (1981) study of narrative genres, in which he investigates the nature of polyphony, understood in terms of the use of distinct "consciousnesses" in discourse, b) the Scandinavian Theory of Linguistic Polyphony (ScaPoLine) (Nølke et al. 2004), which treats political discourse as inherently polyphonic, since it "normally relates to alternative points of view, both those of opponents as well as those belonging to an often diversified public audience" (Gjerstad 2007: 61), as well as c) Chilton's Discourse Space Theory (2004) and Deictic Space Theory (2010ab), which propose a fully-fledged model of conceptual space based on a geometrical approach to meaning.

The aim of the present study is to propose a taxonomy of monophonic and polyphonic discursive representations of occurring events and utterances made in an attempt to identify the rationale behind their use in political discourse. Importantly, storytelling strategies used in political speeches tend create a powerful emotional dimension to factual information the speaker communicates, which adds to the persuasive character of the speaker's rhetoric. The power of

political narratives lies in the fact that stories are inherently biased, non-neutral reports of reality and audiences can rarely draw a clear demarcating line between subjective observations and factual information.

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Imminent versus impending: A distinctive-collexeme analysis

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This paper adopts a constructional approach to grammatical structure (Goldberg 1996; 2006) and a corpus-based method for investigating pairs of semantically similar constructions and the lexemes that occur in them. The method, referred to as *distinctive-collexeme analysis* (Gries and Stefanowitsch 2004), is used to identify lexemes that indicate a strong preference for one construction as opposed to the other: in other words, to examine subtle distributional differences between two semantically or functionally near-equivalent constructions. On the basis of the case study dealing with the *imminent*- noun construction versus the *impending*-noun construction, the paper shows that there are lexemes that exhibit a strong preference for one construction as compared to the other. Moreover, the results of the distinctive-collexeme analysis of this pair of constructions reveal that the frame-constructional semantics is an influencing factor in the choice between these two patterns.

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Jerzy Wójcik

The orthographical representation of {-NESS}, {-SHIP}, {-HOOD} and {-DOM} in the first printed editions of English Psalms

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The paper looks at the spelling conventions of common derivational suffixes employed by the printers of the first three printed editions of English Psalms translated by George Joye: the 1530 Antwerp edition of Martin Lempereur, published again in 1534 in London by a different printer, Thomas Godfray, and a new translation from 1534 printed in Antwerp, again by Martin Lempereur. All the examined editions, being the work of early printers, are characterised by a certain degree of inconsistency in the forms of spelling they employ. This is an expected outcome since, as pointed out by Scragg (1974: 67-68), the universally accepted stable spelling system used by printers only emerged between 1550 and 1650. At the same time, it is interesting to examine early signs of increasing consistency in the graphical representation of particular morphemes which can be observed in the Early Modern English period. A closer investigation of this phenomenon will shed some new light on the Early Modern English processes of spelling regularisation and standardisation.

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Piotr Wójcik

Is the Masoretic text a reliable source of the Bible?

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The contemporary Hebrew Bible text used for translating the Word of God to vernaculars is based on the Leningrad Codex dating back the 11th century AD, but it is not the oldest Hebrew Bible preserved. There is also the Aleppo Codex, few decades older, used by Maimonides, a famous Jewish scholar, but the text was lost in the medieval times and was rediscovered shortly after the Second World War. Although some parts of it went missing after its rediscovery it probably played an important role in the medieval Jewish society as it was used by the before mentioned scientist. Nowadays everybody knows that the Old Testament was written in Hebrew, but the preserved codices are actually not the oldest ones. The Septuagint and the Vulgate are few centuries older and they are in fact the oldest copies, however they are merely translations. Interestingly, the translations were made from pre-masoretic text, lacking vowel pointings. The origins of the codex used for the translation of the Septuagint is not only vague, but it is also uncertain if there was one or more original sources for the translation. The purpose of the research will be to compare the mentioned pieces of literature to say if the Masoretic text is a reliable source of the Bible and to examine the relations between the researched works in order to clarify how the ancient Biblical text was chosen and retained in today's Bibles.

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Slawomir Zdziebko

The morpho-phonology of Polish expressive suffixes: further arguments against freezing in phonology

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The aim of this paper is to support Newell's (2015) claim whereby the Phase Impenetrability Condition is an epiphenomenon and cannot be appealed to in explaining (morpho)phonological phenomena. To support this claim I am going to present an analysis of the behaviour of three expressive suffixes found in Polish: diminutives -(e)k- and -uś- and the augmentative -i/ysk-. Using the criteria postulated by Fábregas (2013) I am going to show that and -i/ysk- must

be analysed as a head. *-i/ysk-* is found only with nouns. Additionally, it changes the gender of the stem to neuter.

Although *-(e)k-* is found only in nominals it normally does not affect the gender of the stem. The exceptions are the prefixed nouns (e.g. *brod-a - podbród-ek* 'beard, nom, sg - chin, non, sg.') and nouns clearly derived from non-nominal stems (e.g. *placz-ek* 'weeper, nom sg.', *głup-ek* 'full, nom, sg'). In such cases, however, the derivatives do not have the semantics of a diminutive. *-(e)k-* may be iterated as in *kot - kot-ek - kot-ecz-ek* 'cat, nom sg. - dim, nom, sg. - double dim, nom, sg.' and may change a mass noun into a count noun as in *czekolad-a - czekolad-(e)k-a* 'chocolate (mass), nom, sg. - (count)'. However, the count reading of nouns such as *czekolad-(e)k-a* precludes the diminutive reading.

Those facts suggest that *-(e)k-* plays the role of a specifier when it functions as a diminutive. In the cases where it accompanies the change in countability and where it affects the gender it will be treated as a Divisor head.

-uś- can be found in nouns and adjectives. It never affects the countability of the gender of the nouns. On Fábregas' (2013) account, it is therefore a clear case of a specifier.

If specifiers are computed phonologically separately from the phrases they merge with, as it is assumed by Fábregas (2013), one would not expect specifiers to trigger certain phonological effects in the stem. Precisely, if PIC is active in phonology, one would not expect specifiers such as *-(e)k-* and *-uś-* to trigger stem internal processes such as *o*-raising and palatalizations. This is, however, not the case. *-(e)k-* triggers the same morpho-phonological effects in the stems regardless of its morpho-syntactic identity. Similarly, a specifier *-uś-* triggers the same set of palatalizations in adjectives as the head *-i/ysk-* triggers in nouns. Although different Command Units such as specifiers and tree spines may undergo phonological computation separately, there is no evidence for the activity of PIC in phonology.

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Angelina Żyśko***The historical semantics of the category ‘dream’, ‘game’ and ‘gladness’: A cognitive linguistics analysis***

Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, Poland

The aim of this paper is to elaborate on the historical semantics of the category ‘dream’, ‘game’ and ‘gladness’, which are understood as the emotion of great delight caused by something exceptionally good, and are synonyms of the category ‘joy’. What is more, the objective of the paper is also to seek for the motivation mechanisms of the semantic changes of the lexical items concerned. Hence, the presentation deals with the following, both secular and spiritual in character, meanings of the categories ‘dream’, ‘game’ and ‘gladness’, as observed during their semantic evolution by a number of etymological sources: ‘a vivid emotion of pleasure arising from a sense of well-being’, ‘exultation of spirit’, ‘result, satisfaction, success’, ‘happiness, gladness’, ‘merrymaking’, ‘playfulness’, ‘gratification of the senses’, as well as ‘love’. The paper is done within the spirit of cognitive and historical linguistics.

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Konrad Żyśko***Polish translations of Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland: A cognitive linguistics account***

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The study presents a cognitive linguistics analysis of the selected Polish translations of wordplay in “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland” by Lewis Carroll. Pairs of homonyms such as *tail-tale*, polysems such as *sole-soul*, and slips of the tongue such *lesson-lessen* are analyzed in the translations by Robert Stiller and Maciej Słomczyński. The aim of the paper is to establish and present the cognitive mechanisms employed in the translation process. These are, among others, elaborations of the original schema (Tuggy 2006), reconceptualization of the compositional elements, or switching between mental scripts (Langacker 1987, 1991, 2000, 2008).

References

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