

24th LIPP Symposium, 2017

LANGUAGE IN CONTACT



**JUNE 21st-23rd
2017**

Keynotes:

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YARON MATRAS

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Foreword

Welcome to the 24th LIPP Symposium held by the Graduate School of Language and Literature, Class of Language, Munich. We are pleased to announce this year's Symposium on *Language in Contact*.

Our world has held and holds people in motion. This continual movement or migration leads to a mixture of cultures and their mother tongues. What happens when speakers of different languages interact? What can we learn from past instances of language contact that will help us to research language phenomena in the present? What impact will these findings have on future research and how can this knowledge be used to help us develop innovative methodology? The aim of this symposium is to use an interdisciplinary approach to convey both traditional and innovative insights into the vast field of language contact. Welcome are therefore both functionalist and sociolinguistic approaches from both diachronic and synchronic perspectives. In this call we openly invite papers focusing on research in both historical and modern languages as well as papers on new linguistic methodology within the digital humanities, neurolinguistics, language therapy, language cognition and other fields disclosing new perspectives on language contact and their putative value for general linguistic theory. Over the course of this symposium papers will examine the language contact of yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Keynote speakers at this year's symposium:

Dr. Petar Kehayov, Universität Regensburg

Prof. Dr. Yaron Matras, The University of Manchester

Prof. Dr. Barbara Sonnenhauser, Universität Zürich

Prof. Dr. Harald Thun, Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel

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Prof. Dr. Elena Skribnik

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Location:

Seidlvilla, Nikolaiplatz 1, 80802 München, Germany

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Program

24th LIPP Symposium Language in Contact: Yesterday-Today-Tomorrow

Timeslot	Name	Title of the presentation
Wednesday, 21.06.2017		
13:00-14:00	Registration (Seidlvilla, Nikolaiplatz 1b, 80802 München)	
14:00-14:15	Opening remarks: Elisabeth Huber & Jenny Robins	
	Moderation: Veton Matoshi & Katharina Nakonechna	
14:15-14:45	Marta Capano Oriental University of Naples	Greek and Latin in contact in the Late Roman Empire: A case of punctuated equilibrium?
14:45-15:15	Katja Brankačkec, František Martínek Akademie der Wissenschaften der Tschechischen Republik	Äquivalente der Lateinischen <i>ante-</i> , <i>prae-</i> und des Deutschen <i>vor-</i> im Tschechischen und Sorbischen aus diachronischer Sicht
15:15-15:45	Andreas Hözl Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Kilen. Synchronic and diachronic profile of a mixed language
15:45-16:15	Poster session	
16:15-16:45	Coffee break	
	Moderation: Teresa Barberio & Ann-Marie Moser	
16:45-17:45	KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Yaron Matras The University of Manchester	Domari: a moribund language of Jerusalem
17:45-18:15	Lena Sowada Universität Heidelberg	Sprachkontakt und Schriftlichkeit: elsässisch-lothringische Feldpost aus dem Ersten Weltkrieg
18:15-18:45	Katarzyna Buczek University of Opole	Frisian yesterday and today
18:45-22:00	Welcome drink (Seidlvilla, Nikolaiplatz 1b, 80802 München)	

Thursday, 22.06.2017

Moderation: Teresa Barberio & Ann-Marie Moser

09:00-09:30	Nantke Pecht Maastricht University	Language contact in a Belgian mining neighborhood: Morphosyntactic features of Cité Duits
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09:30-10:00	Florian Jark Universität Hamburg	Zu einseitigem Sprachkontakt: Ungarisches im Lovari-Romani
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10:00-10:30 Coffee break

10:30-11:30 KEYNOTE SPEAKER:

Harald Thun Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel	Die Dialekttypologie E. Coserius und die Ausbildung neuer Sprachen. Drei Fallstudien zum Sprachkontakt in Lateinamerika im Vergleich
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11:30-12:00	Emily Bernate St. Edward's University	Changes in Morphological and Lexical Politeness Strategies in United States Spanish
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12:00-12:30	Charles Brasart University of Nantes	On the place of bilingual speakers within the monolingual community and psyche
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12:30-14:30 Lunch break

Moderation: Veton Matoshi & Katharina Nakonechna

14:30-15:00	Sheena Shah SOAS University of London	Kroondal German: Morphosyntactic characteristics of a South African German variety
	Erika Herrmann University of Cape Town	
	Theresa Biberauer University of Cambridge/ Stellenbosch University	

15:00-15:30	Martin Eberl Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Supply, demand and...what? Why some features are not borrowed
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15:30-16:15 Coffee break + Poster session

Moderation: Teresa Barberio & Ann-Marie Moser

16:15-16:45	Laurentia Schreiber Universität Bamberg	Language contact as a source of morphosyntactic variation in three varieties of Qashqay Turkic in southwest Iran
	Mortaza Taheri-Ardali Shahrekord University	
	Geoffrey Haig Universität Bamberg	
	Erik Anonyb Carleton University/ Universität Bamberg	

16:45-17:45	KEYNOTE SPEAKER:	
	Barbara Sonnenhauser	The virtue of imperfection.
	Universität Zürich	Slavic-Turkic contact in the Balkan linguistic area
from 19:30	Conference dinner (Max Emanuel Brauerei, Adalbertstraße 33, 80799 München)	

Friday, 23.06.2017		
Moderation: Veton Matoshi & Katharina Nakonechna		
09:00-09:30	Robert Mailhammer Western Sydney University/CAS LMU	Overgeneralisation of morphological marking strategies in contact-induced change: the case of ablaut in the Proto-Germanic strong verbs
	Ronia Zeidan Western Sydney University	
09:30-10:00	Anabella-Gloria Niculescu-Gorpin, Monica Vasileanu "Iorgu Iordan - Al. Rosetti" Institute of Linguistics, Bucharest	A Possible Research Path for Contact-induced Language Change Phenomena: Psycholinguistic Testing
10:00-11:00	KEYNOTE SPEAKER:	
	Petar Kehayov Universität Regensburg	Language contact, language death, and linguistic theory
11:00-11:30	Coffee break	
Moderation: Elisabeth Huber & Jenny Robins		
11:30-12:00	Christian Pischlöger Universität Wien	Kann der Gebrauch des Udmurtischen in Social Media sprachpuristischen Tendenzen entgegenwirken und so zu seiner Revitalisierung beitragen?
12:00-12:30	Michele Palmiotta Aldo-Moro-Universität Bari	Niederdeutsch auf Facebook: Varietätenkontakt als Weg zur Standardisierung?
12:30-13:00	Teresa Barberio, Sara Ingrosso Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	"Ora ho una super geiles neues Fahrrad! :-)". Sprachkontaktphänomene am Beispiel deutsch-italienischer Chats
13:00-13:20	Summary & closing remarks: Claudia Maria Riehl	
from 13:20	Light snack	

Poster sessions

Wednesday, 21.06.2017 from 15:45-16:15

Thursday, 22.06.2017 from 15:30-16:15

Name	Title
Boglárka Janurik Universität Hamburg	A continuum model for modelling variation in Erzya-Russian code-switching
Antonia Jazidzija University of Zadar	The Venetian vernacular of Zadar: language shift and symbolic aspect of language in minority community
Marlena Nowak-Maier Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Wortarten im Deutschen und Polnischen. Digitale Untersuchung anhand der EU-Gesetzestexte von 2005 – 2016.
Stefanie Siebenhüttner Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Language Contact in Political Borderlands: The case of Katuic minorities in central Mainland Southeast Asia

Keynotes

Yaron Matras

University of Manchester

Domari: a moribund language of Jerusalem

Domari is the name of a language spoken by peripatetic communities across the Middle East, currently attested mainly in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine. The paper focuses on the variety spoken in Jerusalem, which is the only one to have been documented extensively (Matras 2012). Domari is an Indic language, which shows some archaic features, but also a language that has been heavily influenced by contact, especially with Arabic. The language was already endangered when I began my documentation in Jerusalem in 1996, and is now moribund, and probably has just one single living fluent speaker and a few semi-speakers. The paper discusses the ethnographic setting, the language's history and the reasons for its abandonment, and theoretical dilemmas of description and analysis that arise through the wholesale import of entire categories from Arabic into Domari, including what I term 'bilingual suppletion' (the reliance on Arabic structures in certain paradigmatic positions).

Keynotes

Harald Thun

Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel

Die Dialekttypologie E. Coserius und die Ausbildung neuer Sprachen. Drei Fallstudien zum Sprachkontakt in Lateinamerika im Vergleich

Eugenio Coseriu hat seine bekannte Dialekttypologie, in der er primäre, sekundäre und tertiäre Dialekte unterscheidet, für die Romania, insbesondere für die Hispanoromania, einschließlich Hispanoamerikas, entwickelt. Dort schafft sie zweifellos Ordnung in der Betrachtung des Varietätengefüges, und sie ist durch die Zuordnung von Regionalsprachen zu den tertiären Dialekten ein wichtiger Vorgriff auf das Konzept des Substandards. Im Prinzip lässt sich diese Typologie auch auf andere Sprachkomplexe übertragen. Überall dort, wo es ebenfalls Dialekte gibt, die so alt sind wie die Varietäten, aus denen die Gemeinsprache entstanden ist, kann von primären Dialekten gesprochen werden; jeder Dialekt, der sich aus einem anderen entwickelt, kann als sekundärer Dialekt gelten und jeder Dialekt, der eine Gemeinsprache als Basis hat, darf als tertiärer Dialekt bezeichnet werden. Die Frage ist nur, ob wir mit dieser Typologie der ganzen Sprachwirklichkeit gerecht werden. Anhand von Material, das mehrere Kollegen und ich für den *Atlas Lingüístico Diatópico y Diastrático del Uruguay*, für den *Atlas Lingüístico Guaraní-Románico* und für den *Atlas Lingüístico das Minorias Alemãs da Bacia do Rio da Prata – Hunsriqueano* zusammengetragen haben, möchte ich dieser Frage in Hispanoamerika nachgehen und an einigen Fallstudien (Spanisch und Portugiesisch in Uruguay; Spanisch und Guaraní in Paraguay; Hunsrückisch und Hochdeutsch/Portugiesisch/Spanisch/Guaraní in Brasilien, Argentinien und Paraguay) zeigen, dass Coserius Typologie allzu statisch ist und deshalb Auflösungsprozesse und Abbauphänomene schlecht in den Blick bekommt und dass sie dem in Amerika allgegenwärtigen Sprachkontakt fast gar keine Beachtung schenkt. Durch Sprachkontakt können aber radikale Umformungsprozesse ausgelöst werden, die manchmal sogar in die funktionale Typologie eingreifen, so dass neue Sprachen entstehen.

Keynotes

Barbara Sonnenhauser

Universität Zürich

The virtue of imperfection. Slavic-Turkic contact in the Balkan linguistic area

The languages of the Balkan linguistic area share particular features that are not found in the other members of their respective families. These features are usually regarded as displaying a ‘tendency towards analyticism’, instantiated in particular by the coding of grammatical information in terms of ‘particle + inflected verb’ (cf. Fielder 2004 on ‘particle analyticism’), (1a). However, these languages also exhibit synthetic structures, (1b).

- (1) a. *da napiša* (Bulg) b. *na-pis-va-x* (Bulg)
SBJV PREF.write.PFV.PRS.3SG PREF.down-write-IPFV-AOR.1SG

Both analyticism and synthetism are ascribed to two quite distinct features that equally characterize the Balkan linguistic area: long term intensive language contact on the one hand, and geographical isolation on the other. Accordingly, Hinrichs (2004) cites the Balkans as an area of creolisation and increasing morphological simplification, Nichols (1992) as an area exemplifying morphologically complex residual zones. These seemingly contradictory positions can be related to the application of the problematic notion of ‘word’, and the scarceness of qualitative data illuminating the mechanisms of language contact and multilingualism. The former involves the danger of equating description and observation by judging the data against the background of contemporary linguistic abstraction. The latter impedes insight into the diverse contact scenarios and the processes underlying morphosyntactic changes.

Pulevski’s (1875) trilingual dictionary of Macedonian, Albanian and Turkish is among the rare sources providing access to multilingual speakers’ perceptions and conceptions of the languages they are exposed to. Focusing on Macedonian (Mc) and Turkish (Tr), the present paper illustrates the empirical and theoretical insight that can be drawn from this dictionary.

Examples such as (2)–(4) show the multi-directionality of copying strategies (see Johanson 1992) and question the assumption of ‘analytic coding’. In (2), the Mc subjunctive complementizer *da* and the AUX.1SG appear as orthographically integrated with the lexical verb *reče* ‘say’, very much like the Tr equivalent (with *deme* ‘say’ as lexical verb). The Tr word-form comprises the

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complementizer *či* and renders the subjunctive meaning by a volitional marker, obviously copying the Slavic pattern.

(2) <i>da-su-rekol</i> (Mac)	<i>či-de-sai-dim</i> (Tr)	(Rečnik 131)
COMP.SBJV-AUX.1SG-say.PTZCP	COMP-say-VOL-PST.1SG	

(3) illustrates structural parallels in the verbal domain. The perception of the Mc *l*-participle and the Tr *mış*-participle, (3a), as structurally equivalent can be seen by their employment for the formation of verbal tenses in (3b), where Mc ‘stem+imperfective+*l*’ corresponds to Tr ‘stem-aorist-*mış*’. This parallel triggered the innovation of the *l*-form based on the imperfect stem in Mc (Gołab 1960), (3c).

(3) a. <i>dal, dalje</i> (Mc)	<i>vermiš, vermišler</i> (Tr)	(Rečnik 131, 146)
give.PF. <i>l</i> -PTCP.M.SG, -PL	give.PRS. <i>mış</i> -PTCP.SG, -SG, -PL	
b. <i>daval, davalje</i> (Mc)	<i>verermiš, verermiš, vererjermiš</i> (Tr)	
give.IPF. <i>l</i> -PTCP.M.SG, -PL	give.AOR. <i>mış</i> .SG, -PL	
c. <i>pišel, pišelete</i> (Mc)	<i>jazarmiš, jazarmiš, jazarlarimiš</i> (Tr)	
write.IPF.IMP. <i>l</i> -PTCP.M.SG, -PL	write.AOR. <i>mış</i> -PTCP.(M.)SG, -PL	

The structural parallels observed in (3) are the basis for the correspondence of analytic vs. synthetic past tense forms in Mc and the opposition of *mış*- vs. *di*-PST in Tr, (4). Moreover, both underlie the functional difference of confirmative vs. non-confirmative interpretations, (5):

(4) a. <i>dal su, daljeste</i> (Mc)	<i>vermišum, vermišsiniz</i> (Tr)	(Rečnik 131, 138)
give.PF.AOR. <i>l</i> -PTCP AUX.1SG, -AUX.2PL (‘analytic’)	give. <i>mış</i> -PTCP.(AUX.)1SG, -2PL	
b. <i>miluyav, miluvaje</i> (Mc)	<i>severdim, serverlerdiler</i> (Tr)	
love.IPF.PST.1SG, -3PL (‘synthetic’)	love.AOR.PST.1SG, -3SG, 3PL	

(5) Od kade možeme dase naučime [...] za carstvana, kako se, <i>osnovalje, ilji propadnalje</i> [...] (Mc)	Nereden urele biljiriz či [...] padišaxljiklar, nasl <i>kurulmiš jaot fet olmišlar</i> [...]. (Tr)
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‘Where can we learn from those kingdoms, how *they were (supposedly) founded*, how *they (supposedly) perished* [tr. were conquered].’ (Rečnik 52)

The bidirectional structural assimilation suggests that instead of being complexified by adding material or simplified by abolishing overt distinctions, morphology is re-used and re-structured.

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This makes the assumption of ‘analytic coding’ highly questionable – the more so, as Pulevski lists structures like (2) under ‘D’ (*da*) instead of ‘R’ (*reče*).

These observations suggest that simplicity and complexity are not contradictory, but emerge as effects of an increase in morphological transparency (in the sense of Trudgill 2011: 21) – the most salient and probably most effective outcome of ‘imperfect’ multilingualism.

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Keynotes

Petar Kehayov

Universität Regensburg

Language contact, language death, and linguistic theory

The communication between research on the structural aspects of language death (of indigenous languages), language-contact research, and general linguistic theory has been relatively poor. This might seem surprising, considering that the rapid extinction of minority languages – often with “valuable” typological profiles – is in vogue these days; such reduced languages can be a good test environment e.g. of hypotheses validated in more stable contact situations. On the other hand, there are objective reasons for the lack of exchange of evidence-and-speculation between these domains of inquiry. In this talk, I will discuss the prospects for exchange between research on structural language death in indigenous communities, language contact and general linguistic theory (theory developed not for the purpose of explaining phenomena in language contact and obsolescence). The discussion will be based on my research on structural phenomena in the final stage of language obsolescence (Kehayov 2017).

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Presentations

Marta Capano

Oriental University of Naples

Greek and Latin in Contact in the Late Roman Empire: a Case of Punctuated Equilibrium?

Although Sicily in the late Roman Empire is clearly represented by ancient authors as a multilingual environment, the 20th-century scientific debate has proposed two divergent descriptions of the Sicilian linguistic landscape: while some scholars denied a deep latinization under the Roman Empire, the increasing evidence of Latin inscriptions led others to hypothesise the decline of Greek. In the last decades, new approaches to bilingualism and linguistic contact, applied to antiquity, have demonstrated that many languages frequently coexist for a long time. Sicily was always characterized by multilingualism, but during Hellenism all minority languages gradually disappeared, and the diatopic and dialectal variation of Greek converged towards a *κοινώνια* with a Doric nuance. This is the situation the Romans found.

My aim is to demonstrate, both by epigraphic evidence and historical sources, that Roman Sicily was fully Greek-Latin bilingual until the end of the 5th century, and that the two languages influenced each other: Latin and Greek epigraphs show similar onomastic material and phonological and morphological features (e.g. drop of final -s and -r), as well as a number of shared set phrases (mostly from Latin). This outline seems to align with the first phase of Dixon's theory of punctuated equilibrium, namely the equilibrium, since the two populations had similar extent, lifestyle and religious beliefs and prestige.

Even if the provenance and the amount of Greek evidence is not uniform, Sicily ultimately displays a situation of equilibrium until late antiquity; thereafter, we see a drastic decrease of Greek evidence, and remarkable linguistic variation, both in Greek and Latin epigraphs. These circumstances will evolve eventually into romance languages: the paper will investigate whether we can analyse even this second phase as a case of Dixon's punctuation.

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Presentations

Katja Brankačkec & František Martínek

Akademie der Wissenschaften der Tschechischen Republik

Äquivalente der Lateinischen *ante*-, *prae*- und des Deutschen *vor*- im Tschechischen und Sorbischen aus diachronischer Sicht

Den deutschen Calques mit *vor*- für lateinische Verben mit *ante*- und *prae*- (vgl. Carpenter 1973) entsprechen im Tschechischen und Sorbischen häufig Präfixverben mit *před*- (Šlosar 1981, 85f.). Zudem finden sich im älteren Tschechischen entsprechende Kollokationen bzw. Derivate mit *napřed*, z. B. mit Adverb und Verb (*napředvěděti* ‚vorherwissen‘), nominale Derivate (*napředvzetí* ‚vornehmen‘) und Komposita ohne Verb als Ableitungsbasis (*napředposel* ‚Bote‘; vgl. Nejedlý et al. 2010). Im älteren Sorbischen finden sich entsprechende Ableitungen mit der präpositionalen bzw. substantivischen Komponente *prjód़k* oder *prědk* als trennbarer Verbpartikel, z. B. obersorbisch *prjódkwzaće*, niedersorbisch *pródkwezeše* ‚Vorhaben‘. Im Tschechischen blieben solche Ableitungen mit trennbarer Partikel in Funktion eines Verbalpräfixes die Ausnahme, im Sorbischen entwickelten sie sich bis zum 19. Jh. als Wortbildungsmodell. Ab dem letzten Drittel des 19. Jh. wurden solche Partikelverben besonders in der obersorbischen Schriftsprache systematisch durch Präfixverben mit synonymer Bedeutung ersetzt (vgl. Jentsch 1999, 187f.), im Niedersorbischen erfolgte diese Entwicklung mit Verzögerung und mit einigen Ausnahmen; z. B. *se předk weześ* ‚sich vornehmen‘ ist auch in der zweiten Hälfte des 20. Jh. trotz vorhandener Dublette *se pſedewześ* noch zahlreich belegt.

In unserem Beitrag zeigen wir die Entwicklung ausgewählter Ableitungen mit *před* / *před* und *napřed*, *prjód़k* / *prědk* in Hinblick auf ihre Bedeutungen und ihr Wortbildungspotential. An Material aus den Korpora „diakorp v6“, „hotko“ und „dotko“ sowie weiteren Primärtexten und Wörterbüchern verfolgen wir Frequenz und Bedeutung der einzelnen Ableitungen, semantische Veränderungen und Lexikalisierungen besonders von abstrakten Bedeutungen.

Aus diachroner Sicht lässt sich so ein Stufenmodell zur semantischen Erweiterung der Wortbildungsmittel im Sprachkontakt beschreiben, nachdem a) bestimmte (neue) Bedeutungen von vorhandenen Präfixverben unter dem Einfluss des Äquivalents der Quellsprache verstärkt oder ausschließlich verwendet werden, b) vorhandene Präfixverben auf die Bedeutung des Äquivalents in der Quellsprache reduziert werden und andere Bedeutungen einbüßen, c) neue Ableitungen unter Einfluss der Kontaktsprache gebildet werden, die dem

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Wortbildungssystem entsprechen und schließlich d) Ableitungen entstehen, die allein durch die Quellsprache motiviert sind und den (bisherigen) Wortbildungsregeln zuwiderlaufen.¹

Der Vergleich der drei Schriftsprachen offenbart, wie sich die unterschiedlich fortgeschrittene Standardisierung auch im lexikalischen Bereich auswirkt indem sich umso mehr Lexeme des Typs (d) zeigen, je weniger die Standardisierung fortgeschritten ist.

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¹ So charakterisiert etwa Werner (2003, 137) das Präfix *před-* im Obersondischen als direktionale (im räumlichen wie auch temporalen Sinne) oder als durch ein konkretes deutsches Modelllexem mit *vor-* motiviert. Ein ähnliches Stufenmodell zum Sprachkontakt im Bereich der Grammatik des Tschechischen schlägt auch Berger (2008, 64f.) vor.

Presentations

Andreas Hözl

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Kilen. Synchronic and diachronic profile of a mixed language

The moribund language Kilen belongs to the small Tungusic language family that is spoken in northern China and Siberia. It is well-known that Kilen is a mixed language that shows properties from different branches of the language family (Kazama 1996). Nevertheless, previous approaches disagree in the basic affiliation of the language. While Kazama (2003) groups Kilen with the language Udihe, Janhunen (2012) sees a connection with the language Nanai instead. In order to clarify the status and historical development of Kilen, this paper investigates all available descriptions of the language, ranging from publications within the 1930s (Lattimore 1933, Ling Chunsheng 1934, Jettmar 1937), over some publications during the second half of the 20th century (NDSSLD 1958, An Jun 1984, 1986, Mu Yejun 1987, Zhang Yanchang et al. 1989), up to recent contributions within the 21st century (Li Linjing 2011, Zhang Paiyu 2013, Chao Ke D. O. 2014, Dong Xingye 2016). The paper briefly sketches the dialectal and historical variation that can be drawn from these sources and explains why Kilen indeed appears to be inherently mixed. Previous approaches not only underestimated the internal variation within Kilen but also the impact that the Tungusic language Manchu had on it. Kilen can be seen as an internally structured contact variety that resulted from the subsequent layering of inherited and borrowed elements. While a basic classification with Nanai is most accurate, there are strong adstrates from both Udihe and Manchu. For instance, the whole numeral system has been adopted from Manchu. The investigation includes both the relevant sociohistorical background during the formation of Kilen (Sasaki 2016) as well as some theoretical remarks on language contact among genetically related languages (Epps et al. 2013), and thus represents a contribution to the discussion of explanations in terms of genetic inheritance and areal convergence (Operstein 2015).

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Presentations

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Sprachkontakt und Schriftlichkeit: elsässisch-lothringische Feldpost aus dem Ersten Weltkrieg

Im Sprachraum Elsass-Lothringen existieren seit Jahrhunderten das Deutsche, das Französische und elsässische bzw. lothringische Dialekte nebeneinander. Die Kontaktsituation impliziert zu unterschiedlichen historischen Momenten, besonders durch die jeweilige Sprachgesetzgebung, andere Gebrauchskontexte, verschiedene Symbolfunktionen und Schwankungen hinsichtlich des Status‘ als Nationalsprache. Die große Mehrheit der Elsässer und Lothringer ist Anfang des Jahrhunderts zumeist zweisprachig, in Teilen auch dreisprachig. Der Beitrag nimmt diese Spezifik des Sprachkontakte im schriftlichen Sprachgebrauch auf verschiedenen Ebenen des sprachlichen Ausdrucks in den Blick.

Das Korpus aus Feldpostbriefen und Tagebüchern dokumentiert (Ad-hoc-)Entlehnungen aus dem Deutschen, in variierender morpho-syntaktischer und/oder orthographischer Anpassung an das Französische, Formen von Code-Switching, morphologische Entlehnungen, Lehnbedeutungen oder topologische Transfererscheinungen. Ein Spezifikum des Sprachkontakte im Schriftlichen zeigt sich im Gebrauch unterschiedlicher Graphien, die zum Teil den Wechsel der Sprache markieren. Elsässer und Lothringer im 19. und Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts verfügen, wie das Korpus zeigt, nicht allein über eine bilinguale Sprachkompetenz, sondern auch über eine biliterale Schriftkompetenz.

Dieser Beitrag im Bereich des historischen Sprachkontakte in Elsass-Lothringen betrachtet Kontaktphänomene primär in Texten, die von weniger erfahrenen Schreibern aus Elsass-Lothringen zur Zeit des Ersten Weltkriegs verfasst wurden. Diese haben eine elementare Schulbildung erhalten und sind des Lesens und Schreibens kundig. Aus einer normzentrierten Perspektive verfügen sie lediglich über eine approximative Schreibkompetenz. Es wird dementsprechend untersucht, wie sich Schreibpraktiken weniger gebildeter Schreiber in einem zwei- oder dreisprachigen Raum konkretisieren und wie sich individuelle Mehrsprachigkeit in Texten manifestiert.

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Presentations

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Language in contact: Frisian yesterday and today

Language contact occurs when speakers of different languages interact, and their languages influence each other on different levels. As it is stated by Winford (2005, 2008) language contact always induces change. Still, the influence of one language on another varies and depends on the nature of the contact. Obviously, a language's influence widens as its speakers grow in power. One culture is influenced by a more dominant, formidable culture, and begins to lose its character and language. When we look at the history of European languages, and especially older Germanic languages, we can see that many of them, for example Gothic, Burgundian, Vandalic or Saxon disappeared. Many other languages are endangered. According to Crystal (2010: 19) "there is a language dying off somewhere in the world every two weeks or so". Reasons for language loss or language shift towards a stronger language, are numerous. Besides natural disasters we should mention colonization, migration, and invasion, often resulting in cultural assimilation.

The focus of this paper, however, is not on language death, but rather on language survival. Throughout the years Frisian territories bordered first on the Roman Empire, later on the Carolingian Empire, whose languages and culture were dominant in Europe. Yet, the language of the Frisians managed to survive and grow independently.

The main goal of the paper is to answer the question why Frisian language managed to survive the constant influence of the surrounding larger cultures and languages and developed its own lexical, grammatical and orthographical structure.

The first reason to be analyzed is the geographic distribution of Frisian. The second issue to be considered is the historical and present cultural and religious status of the Frisian language. The third matter to be analysed is the lexical variety of Frisian language and its complexity, which made its survival possible. The presentation takes the diachronic perspective and expounds upon all the mentioned factors and their role in the preservation of Frisian until today.

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Presentations

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Language contact in a Belgian mining neighborhood: Morphosyntactic features of Cité Duits

In the mining district of Eisden in Belgian-Limburg, among the locally-born children of immigrant coalminers a variety labeled by its speakers *Cité Duits* emerged in the 1930s. Nowadays, it is moribund, with about a dozen speakers left (Pecht 2015). In this paper, based on preliminary results of audio recordings (approx. 100 minutes) collected by a method of sociolinguistic interview (Labov 2001, 1972) in 2015/16, I will demonstrate within the language contact framework (Myers-Scotton 1976; Muysken 2014; Gardner-Chloros 2009) that Cité Duits is a truly mixed variety that mainly combines elements from Southern Dutch (Flemish), German and the Limburgian dialect Maaslands. I argue that this grammar has developed certain features that are used in a systematic way. The analysis will concentrate on morphosyntactic features as illustrated in (1):

(1) (171115_3:00.07.28, T.)

jetz	hab	ich	so	spät,	sacht	er,	dat	ich	dich
now	have	I	so	late	says	he	that	I	2SG.DI.OBJ
kein	perzike			kann	gebe.				
no	peaches			can	give-INF				

‘He says: It is too late now to give you any peaches.’

Whereas many lexical items can be associated with German, (1) exemplifies a syntactic structure including an order of verbal elements (*kann gebe*) that resembles Dutch/Limburgian (Barbiers et al. 2008). The negative indefinite article *kein* shows strong resemblance to German, but unlike in German, case is not marked. The pronouns *ich* and *dich* can be associated with both German and the dialect. The word *perzike* and final n-deletion, however, go back to Dutch. Yet, while Cité Duits is similar to Dutch/Limburgian with respect to the word order in the two-verb cluster, initial analysis suggests that there is variation regarding the syntactic V2 constraint. I propose that language-internal factors related to information-structure could be responsible for the co-existence of V2 and V3 structures (Westergaard 2005; Freywald et al. 2013; Wiese 2013).

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Furthermore, I will discuss the sociohistorical conditions under which this language mixing took place: In particular, I argue that factors such as the closed social setting of the community and the multilingual environment played a key-role in its formation (e.g. Rampton 2011). What makes Cité Duits interesting, compared to better known cases of mixed languages, is that the contact varieties are genetically very close, and results might allow us to shed more light on the dynamics of language contact of closely related varieties.

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Presentations

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Zu einseitigem Sprachkontakt: Ungarisches im Lovari-Romani

Lovari ist der in Ungarn am weitesten verbreitete und am häufigsten gesprochene Dialekt des Romani, einer indoeuropäischen Sprache des indoarischen Zweigs. Innerhalb des Romani zählt es zum walachischen Zweig und manifestiert sich in der nordwalachischen Untergruppe (Granqvist 2013: 119). Eine Sprecherzahl ist schwer festzulegen, doch sprechen etwa 20% der 320.000 in Ungarn lebenden Roma (Vekerdi 2000: 5) eine Variante des Lovari. Lovari wird hauptsächlich südwestlich der Donau im südlichen Teil Ungarns gesprochen sowie in Transsilvanien in Umgebung des Rumänischen und des Ungarischen (Matras 2002: 8).

Durch langem und intensivem Sprachkontakt stammen ca. 20% des Grundwortschatzes des Lovari aus dem Rumänischen (siehe Vekerdi 2000: 114, 136). Für das Ungarische lässt sich eine ähnliche Hypothese aufstellen, jedoch fehlt es in der Literatur an derlei Untersuchungen. Ebenso fehlt eine Behandlung des Einflusses innerhalb der Morphologie, Phonologie und Syntax sowie an deren Schnittstellen.

Der Vortrag soll damit eine vorläufige Untersuchung (basierend auf Däbritz & Jark 2015) vorstellen, die sich dem Einfluss des Ungarischen auf das Lovari innerhalb aller linguistischen Bereiche widmet. Beschwerlich ist dieses Unterfangen dadurch, dass Korpora und Textsammlungen ungenügend sind und es sich bei der Grammatik (Hutterer & Mészáros 1967) nur um einen Abriss handelt. Auf Grundlage von vier Texten (Hutterer & Mészáros 1967) und einer Tonaufnahme (RMS) zeigen sich jedoch Tendenzen des ungarischen Einflusses: So werden vor allem Konjunktionen wie z.B. *<vadj>* < ung. *vagy* ‚oder‘, Interjektionen wie *<perse>* < ung. *persze* ‚natürlich‘, Partikeln, jedoch auch Fachwortschatz, ganze Phrasen oder morphologische Elemente entlehnt. In der Phonologie lässt sich in einigen Elementen eine Depalatalisation feststellen. Im Vortrag selbst soll neben einer kurzen Einführung in das Thema vor allem auf Kontakt innerhalb der Morphosyntax eingegangen werden, wie zum Beispiel Wortstellung, Entlehnung vollständiger Lexeme und morphologischer Elemente v.a. in Bezug auf Komparation und Partikelverben und ihre Integration bzw. Adaption.

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Presentations

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Changes in Morphological and Lexical Politeness Strategies in United States Spanish

In U.S. Spanish, due to contact with English, the verb system is undergoing a process of simplification which results in the use of fewer verb forms. This process particularly affects non-present tense and non-indicative verb forms, such as the conditional and imperfect subjunctive, and favors the increased usage of present indicative forms (Silva-Corvalán, 1994; Gutiérrez, 1997). This investigation demonstrates how the process of verb simplification in U.S. Spanish prompts changes in the way politeness is expressed. While speakers in monolingual environments often use conditional and imperfect subjunctive forms to indicate politeness in requests (Haverkate, 2002), these forms are not always cognitively available to U.S. Spanish speakers. In this language contact situation, speakers favor non-morphological strategies to express politeness.

A questionnaire was administered to 26 U.S.-born Spanish speakers. They were given 12 requests, some with morphological politeness markers, some with lexical politeness markers (2), and some with no politeness features. The participants rated the politeness level of each request and then reformulated the requests to reflect their own language usage. A total of 324 tokens were analyzed. The results indicate that U.S. bilinguals perceive politeness markers in ways similar to those of monolingual speakers. Participants evaluated requests with morphological features as significantly more polite than those with lexical features ($F(2,320)=51.61, p<.01$). However, results also indicate a change in the way politeness strategies are enacted. While participants utilized lexical politeness markers in 50% of their requests, they only included morphological politeness strategies in 10% of their requests. When morphological markers were used, they were almost exclusively restricted to the modal verb *poder*. These findings reflect the general tendency of contact varieties of Spanish to replace synthetic features with periphrastic features, allowing them to express through phrases what was originally expressed through verb morphology.

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Presentations

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On the place of bilingual speakers within the monolingual community and psyche

Building on the concept of "imagined community" developed by Anderson (1983), Cohen (1985) put forward a model in which any community is the product of a specific construction that revolves around a shared symbolic repertoire. In bilingual communities, that repertoire is built around the shared languages (and cultural backgrounds) of its speakers. When looking at how communities are built, bilingual speech can be seen as a tool that either separates or unites — as Gumperz (1982) phrased it, a "we-code" as opposed to a "they-code". Mixing languages is an "act of identity" (Le Page & Tabouret-Keller, 1985): it makes it possible to determine who is part of the group and who is not. In other words, language contact creates the potential for a specific subset of a given linguistic community.

Whereas the literature on that topic is plentiful, that issue is rarely addressed from the opposite point of view, to wit: in situations of language contact, what strategy can a monolingual speaker adopt when wishing to accommodate a bilingual speaker — if they wish to do so at all? In traditionally monolingual countries, or countries with important immigrant populations, bilingualism may be perceived as a threat to national cohesion (the United States is a case in point) or potentially dangerous in that it may be a factor of exclusion (children at school may be singled out and reprimanded for speaking the "wrong" language, for instance). Conversely, if a monolingual speaker tries to adopt a strategy of convergence, that may be perceived as over-accommodation, a rhetorical trick likely to result in a face-threatening act both for bilingual speakers and other monolingual speakers.

This talk will focus on the linguistic relationships between monolingual and bilingual communities, and address the issue of how multilingual communities are perceived within wider, monolingual communities, where language contact is not seen as the norm and may create friction. Specific attention will be devoted to three cases: the United States, where Spanish-speakers have formed the largest minority for a few years; its neighbor Canada, where institutional bilingualism raises a number of questions too; and France, where both prestige bilingualism and immigrant bilingualism are frowned upon, and where the use of French is mandated by a 1994 law (the Loi Toubon) in government communication, schools, advertisement, the workplace, and so on.

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Presentations

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Kroondal German:

Morphosyntactic characteristics of a South African German variety

Kroondal German is an extraterritorial variety of German spoken in a village with a few hundred inhabitants in the North-West province of South Africa. Kroondal was established as a Lutheran congregation in 1889 and till today, the religious affiliation to the Lutheran church is an important marker of Kroondal identity, together with the German language. The German school and the Lutheran church are the main institutions for the promotion of German. Standard German (SG) is used as the medium of instruction in the school and the German Lutheran bible is used in the church. Satellite television programmes from Germany add to the exposure of SG among Kroondal inhabitants.

Nevertheless, speakers of all generations residing in the area maintain Kroondal German (KG), a quite distinct variety which deviates from SG in several respects. While the older generation had more or even exclusive contact with Afrikaans, which they all speak as a second language, the younger generation has slightly more exposure to English, even though Afrikaans remains a prominent contact language also among them.

The presentation will analyse deviations in the morphosyntax of KG from SG, namely verb-related phenomena (inflection, aspect, and mood), noun-related phenomena (case), adposition-related phenomena and word order (peripheral phenomena: ‘leaking’ and ‘extra’ V1, ‘internal’ phenomena: negation). The contact-induced deviations from SG described in this presentation can be traced back to the influence from Afrikaans and/or South African English. KG is compared to other German varieties spoken in South Africa as well as in Namibia. Some of the morphosyntactic features discussed seem to be unique to Kroondal while others occur in German varieties spoken in Southern Africa.

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Presentations

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Supply, demand and...what? Why some features are not borrowed

The canonical picture of how creoles emerge through language contact involves the source languages - superstrates, substrates and adstrates - providing the necessary grammatical and lexical input to shape emerging structures (Winford 2003: 22-24). However, the lack of a certain grammatical feature in an emerging contact language does not automatically lead to its adoption from a source language, even though it might be available (Mühlhäusler 1985: 114-115). Tok Pisin, the creole serving as Papua New Guinea's lingua franca, provides two examples.

As Mühlhäusler (1985) notes, morphological plural marking was available to be borrowed from English and later from German at several points during the development of Tok Pisin. Still, it was not adopted as a productive feature and is now only present in fossilized lexical forms such as *anis* (ant) or *binen* (bee). Neither was the reduplication strategy of Tolai, one of the Melanesian substrates of Tok Pisin. Instead, it came to use *ol*, originally the third person plural pronoun, as plural marker.

Despite the full, varied prepositional system of its lexifier English, there are only three widely used prepositions in Tok Pisin: *bilong* (possessive/purpose/origin), *long* (spatial relationships) and *wantaim* (comitative/instrumental). While the first two show clear semantic motivation, *wantaim* has a more complex origin. The fact that it is functionally equivalent but structurally different from English *with* raises the question of why Tok Pisin – unlike closely related Bislama – adopted *wantaim* as a comitative and instrumental preposition.

I argue that there were language-internal and language-external influences impeding the adoption of these grammatical features as present in the source languages. Showing how these impediments differed at various stages and how language-external and language-internal factors either worked in concert or against each other will illustrate the complex origin of contact languages.

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Examples:

Example 1 shows an early (1914) phonogram recording of Tok Pisin, quoted from Mühlhäusler et. al (2003: 46). Note that plural is indicated by semantic means ('plenty'), but not expressed by grammatical means.

Belong place belong me me shoot him plenty kumul. [...] Plenty mountain.
LOC place POSS me I shoot ACC many bird. [...] Many mountain.

Example 2, taken from a September 1935 issue of *Frend bilong mi*, a Catholic Mission publication, and quoted from Mühlhäusler et al. (2003: 71), shows *ol* being used as both a plural marker and the third person plural pronoun:

Taim ol misinare i kamap long Bismarck, ol kanaka i no
When PL missionary PR arrive at Bismarck, PL native PR NEG
lukim waitman yet, nau ol i kolim ol.
see White man yet, then they PR call PL

Examples 3 to 5 show, respectively, the comitative being expressed in (3) Melanesian Pidgin, (4) Modern Tok Pisin and (5) Modern Bislama.

(3) (Source: Mead, 1930: 42)

One time **along** taro.
With taro.

(4) (Source: Wurm & Mühlhäusler 1985: 368)

Mi stap **wantaim** ol famili bilong mi.
I stayed **with** PL family POSS me.

(5) (Source: Crowley, 2004: 26)

Mi nomo slip **wetem** abu blong mi.
I no longer live **with** grandmother POSS me.

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Presentations

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Language contact as a source of morphosyntactic variation in three varieties of Qashqay Turkic in south-west Iran

This paper investigates the effects of language contact on three undocumented varieties of Qashqay (Oghuz Turkic) spoken by semi-sedentary nomads in south-west Iran. Being spoken in an area of high linguistic diversity, Qashqay exhibits several contact-induced features, many previously discussed in literature (Bulut 2003, 2006, 2014, 2016; Csató 2005; Dolathkah 2016; Soper 1996).

We focus on variation in four morphosyntactical features, some of which have not previously figured in the literature on contact-induced change in Turkic: (i) a post-posed emphatic definiteness marker, replicating a the model of neighbouring Iranic Bakhtiari, and involving the re-analysis of an existing diminutive – a rare grammaticalization pathway (Heine & Kuteva 2002); (ii) an additional oblique pronominal stem *bela-*, with structural parallels in some Iranic languages; (iii) a reduplicated continuative verb construction, again possibly modelled on Bakhtiari; and (iv) ‘can/be-able’ constructions of a type uncommon to Turkic.

The data have been gathered by means of a questionnaire (Anonby et al. 2016) especially developed for the descriptive analysis of language variation in Iran. The questionnaire, based on translation tasks from Persian, was administered orally in recorded interviews. Our presentation is based on an initial analysis, to be refined after further data becomes available.

We assess the plausibility of a contact scenario for these structures by considering the differences to other West Oghuz languages outside the area, namely Republican Turkish and Azeri (Deghani 2000; Kıral 2001; Lee 2008; Erfani 2012), to rule out an internal explanation; the availability of model structures in areally contiguous languages, with a focus on Bakhtiari and the local Persian variety, to account for areal convergence; and the general plausibility of contact-based explanations in the light of grammaticalization theory and our knowledge of contact-induced change in Turkic (Johanson 2002) and genealogically related varieties of the area such as Irano-Turkic (Bulut 2003, 2005, 2016).

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Presentations

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Overgeneralisation of morphological marking strategies in contact-induced change: the case of ablaut in the Proto-Germanic strong verbs

One of the unexplained peculiarities of the Germanic strong verbs is the generalised use of ablaut to mark tense and mood on the verb stem (Mailhammer 2007). Vennemann (1998) proposes that the dominance of ablaut is the result of language contact with a Semitic language (see also Mailhammer 2006). Our paper evaluates this proposal using experimental evidence.

Our research question was whether early bilinguals with a Semitic language in their repertoire really over-select ablaut as morphological property in a production task involving a language that uses ablaut but not very systematically. Data was collected in Sydney from three groups of 17 participants each (Arabic-English and Chinese-English bilinguals, English monolinguals). The experiment was modelled on Experiment 1 in Albright & Hayes (2003). It required participants to volunteer in the present participle and the simple past tense of 58 nonce verbs that in turn were modelled on existing English verbs in oral and written form. Data was coded for presence or absence of vowel change in a volunteered past tense form. We calculated the mean productivity of each type of past tense per group by dividing the number of times a form was volunteered by the number of valid responses for a given verb (Albright & Hayes 2003), see Table 1 below. Our analysis showed that Arabic-English bilinguals produced significantly more vowel-change past tenses than the English monolinguals (by-speaker 2-tailed t-test, $t= 2.98$, $df=25$, $p<0.01$, $\omega^2=0.19$) and Chinese-English bilinguals (by-speaker 2-tailed t-test $t=2.20$, $df=28$, $p<0.05$, $\omega^2=0.10$).

These results suggest that it is indeed plausible that the over-representation of ablaut in the formation of the verb stems in Proto-Germanic is the result of contact with a Semitic language. They also contribute to the phenomenology of contact-induced change, as they add to the mounting evidence for language contact in early simultaneous bilinguals (Deuchar 2016), and argue against the general view of language compartmentalisation in early bilinguals (see e.g. Grosjean 1985).

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Table 1 Mean productivity of past tense types (no vowel change vs. vowel change) for each group. A high value signifies a high productivity of a given type (1.0 means that a form was chosen 100% of the time).

	English-Arabic	English	English-Chinese
no vowel change	0.74	0.91	0.87
vowel change	0.26	0.09	0.13

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Presentations

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A Possible Research Path for Contact-induced Language Change Phenomena: Psycholinguistic Testing*

The dynamics of present-day Romanian under the English influence has been on the linguistic radar for the past 25 years, with an emphasis on the massive import of lexical Anglicisms (e.g. Avram 1997, Stoichițoiu-Ichim 2001, 2006, Niculescu-Gorpin 2013). Research in the field has been mainly descriptive and normative, showing why such ‘barbarisms’ should not be used. This has led to the ostracization of ‘luxury’ Anglicisms, i.e. Anglicisms that have one or several long-established Romanian equivalents, such as *job*, *or look* (Stoichițoiu-Ichim 2001, 2006); nevertheless, some of these new borrowings have developed extended families and some, if not all, are even preferred by Romanian native speakers (Niculescu-Gorpin & Vasileanu 2016, in press).

Niculescu-Gorpin (2013) and Niculescu-Gorpin & Vasileanu (2016, in press) have shown that a more experimental approach, based on psycholinguistic testing of Romanian native speakers may help in understanding the prevalence of such language change phenomena.

Here, we want to show that psycholinguistic testing of current English-induced (lexical) change phenomena in present-day Romanian represents a salient research path that may lead to a deeper understanding of the processes at play. As evidence for our claims, we are going to use the data gathered during an E-prime-based experiment and discuss how response time, (in)correctly fulfilling the task can be linked with sociological factors and variables – such as age, English knowledge and English exposure, and direct and/or mediated language contact in order to explain why some new loan words are here to stay.

In a nutshell, the experiment applied to over 100 Romanian native speakers in various age groups was made up of 30 sentences: 10 were fillers, i.e. grammatically and semantically ill-constructed sentences, and 20 targets, i.e. meaningful ones. There were two versions of the experiment: one with luxury Anglicisms, and the other one, with the long-established Romanian word.

It seems that some lexical Anglicisms are more easily processed than their Romanian equivalents (e.g. *shopping* or *trend* are processed faster than their Romanian equivalents

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cumpărături or *înfățișare*). We will try to offer possible explanation for each of the 15 Anglicisms under analysis. But mostly, we want to debate the benefits and drawbacks of using such experiments and testing methods for the analysis of synchronic contact-induced language change. We strongly believe that, since we have both the subject and the object of our research at hand – speakers and their use of language, which, due to globalization, migration and the prevalence of English as a *lingua franca*, is changing at an unprecedented rate – today's research can indeed take advantage of the advances in technology.

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Presentations

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Kann der Gebrauch des Udmurtischen in Social Media sprachpuristischen Tendenzen entgegenwirken und so zu seiner Revitalisierung beitragen?

Udmurtisch ist eine in Russland gesprochene uralische Sprache, die trotz ihrer relativen Größe von rund 325.000 Sprechern (Volkszählung 2010) zu den bedrohten Sprachen zählt. Neben dem Russischen ist Udmurtisch in der Republik Udmurtien Amtssprache, nichtsdestotrotz ist Russisch auf nahezu allen Ebenen die dominierende Sprache, während sich die Verwendung des Udmurtischen in zunehmenden Maße auf im ländlichen Raum lebende ältere Menschen zu beschränken scheint. In Udmurtien selbst bilden die zerstreut lebenden Udmurten eine Minderheit, es gibt eine Diaspora in den benachbarten Verwaltungseinheiten Russlands, aber auch im Ausland, z.B. in Estland. Mit dem Aufkommen von Social Media, v.a. dem Erscheinen von VKontakte - dem russländischen Pendant zu Facebook - im Jahre 2006, haben Sprachaktivisten recht bald begonnen das Internet zu nutzen, um das Prestige und die Akzeptanz des Udmurtischen zu steigern (Pischlöger 2014). Udmurtisch ist nach dem Russischen gegenwärtig die zweitstärkste Sprache, zumindest, was die Anzahl der Gruppen auf VKontakte betrifft (Orekhov et. al. 2016: 503).

Social Media ermöglichen einen in der Geschichte wohl bislang unerreichten Grad der schriftlichen Verwendung des Udmurtischen, das davor in der Regel auf den mündlichen Gebrauch beschränkt war. Damit wird Udmurtisch öffentlich sichtbarer, als es in der linguistischen Landschaft Udmurtiens eigentlich ist. Auch die Udmurten der Diaspora haben online die Möglichkeit am udmurtischen Geistesleben teilzunehmen. Der informelle Sprachgebrauch in den sozialen Netzwerken des Internets führt auch zur Verschriftlichung einer Variante des Udmurtischen, die stark von der Umgangssprache, u.a. von Code-Switching, geprägt ist, was von offizieller — von Sprachpurismus geprägter - Seite verpönt ist (Edygarova 2013: 7; 2014: 12-13; Pischlöger 2014: 156; 2016: 111–114). Dies könnte dazu führen, dass eine tolerantere Haltung gegenüber dem realen Sprachgebrauch entsteht, die alte und neue Sprecher ermutigt, ihre Sprache nicht nur schriftlich, sondern auch mündlich vermehrt zu gebrauchen.

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Presentations

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Niederdeutsch auf Facebook: Varietätenkontakt als Weg zur Standardisierung?

Die Neuen Medien bieten nicht nur Menschen verschiedener Herkunftssprachen Kommunikationsräume, sondern auch Sprecher/innen unterschiedlicher Varietäten derselben Sprache. In den sozialen Netzwerken kann man beispielsweise Diskussionen von Sprecher/innen des Niederdeutschen sowie der vielfältigen niederdeutschen Dialekte verfolgen: In der letzten Zeit findet vermehrt eine virtuelle Auseinandersetzung auf Facebook zwischen Sprecher/innen verschiedener Varietäten in speziellen Gruppen statt, um die lokale Begrenztheit nicht-standardisierter Varietäten aufzubrechen und zu überwinden. Sprecher/innen des Niederdeutschen bzw. eines niederdeutschen Dialekts vergleichen dabei ihre Varietät mit dem Standarddeutschen und mit sämtlichen von den Teilnehmenden an der digitalisierten Kommunikation verschriftlichten Varietäten.

Die in diesem Beitrag vorgestellte Untersuchung will verdeutlichen, dass diese kontinuierliche Auseinandersetzung mit varietätspezifischen Äußerungsformen eine Rolle bei der sprachlichen Selbstverortung spielt und darüber hinaus sich auch auf die Wahrnehmung und Klassifizierung von Varietäten erstreckt, die in den Niederlanden gesprochen werden.

Um diesen Prozess der Auseinandersetzung mit dem Niederdeutschen und der Behauptung von Sprachidentität nachzuvollziehen, werden in diesem Beitrag eine Reihe geposteter Kommentare auf Facebook sowie die Ergebnisse einiger Facebook-Umfragen analysiert.

Dabei kann aufgezeigt werden, dass die Möglichkeit des permanenten Vergleichens der unterschiedlichen Äußerungsformen bestimmte sprachkritische Aktivitäten bei den Interaktant/innen auslöst: Diese beschränken sich zunehmend nicht mehr nur darauf, ihre jeweilige Varietät in dieser schriftbasierten Interaktion zu gebrauchen, sondern etablieren teilweise auch eine metasprachliche Ebene der Auseinandersetzung mit Themen wie beispielsweise den Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Verschriftlichung dialektaler Varietäten.

Die angeführten Textbeispiele belegen zudem eindrücklich, dass bewusst zwischen Schreibweisen, meistens zwischen der „Sass’schen Schrievwies“ und der „Algemeynen Schryvwys“ unterschieden, gelegentlich das Standarddeutsche benutzt wird und dass vereinzelt sogar neue Wörter hervorgebracht werden. Dies führt u.a. zu meiner abschließenden These, dass Varietätenkontakt sowie die bewusste Auseinandersetzung über Form, Gebrauch und Funktion der einzelnen Varietäten zu einer gewissen Standardisierung

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des Niederdeutschen führen und dass dabei die Rolle der digitalen Kommunikation nicht vernachlässigt werden darf.

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Presentations

Teresa Barberio & Sara Ingrosso

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

“Ora ho una super geiles neues Fahrrad! ☺”.

Sprachkontaktphänomene am Beispiel deutsch-italienischer Chats

Die Verwendung digitaler Medien (u.a. Facebook und WhatsApp) hat nicht nur kommunikative Veränderungen zu bedeuten, sondern hat vielmehr zu einer Erweiterung des Forschungsfelds hinsichtlich mehrsprachiger Sprachrepertoires geführt (vgl. Androtsopoulos 2013, Franko 2015). In diesem Zusammenhang haben sich die schon vorhandenen Studien einerseits mit den Eigenschaften des Mediums als solches auseinandergesetzt (vgl. Dürscheid 2016, Jakob 2015), anderseits wurde das Konzept der sogenannten „vernetzten Mehrsprachigkeit“ geprägt (Androtsopoulos et al. 2013). Die Art und Weise, wie die neuen Medien sich auf Sprachkontaktphänomene in mehrsprachigen Konstellationen auswirken ist weiterhin ein Forschungsdesiderat.

Im diesem Beitrag werden nun Phänomene des Sprachkontakte in italienisch-deutschen Chats vorgestellt und diskutiert, wie auch ihre Rolle im Kontext mehrsprachiger Repertoires analysiert. Das Korpus besteht aus WhatsApp Nachrichten, die zwischen in Deutschland ansässigen Italiener/-innen und deutschen Einheimischen im Alter zwischen 23 und 30 Jahre geschrieben wurden. Die Analyse der Wechselwirkungen migrationsbedingter Kommunikation und digitaler Medien bildet den Kern des Vortrages. Ferner soll diskutiert werden, ob von einer neuartigen Dimension der kontaktlinguistischen Interaktionen im Migrationskontext zu sprechen ist. Die Ergebnisse erklären Art, Frequenz und situatives Auftreten des Code-Switchings bzw. der Transfererscheinungen (vgl. Matras 2009, Riehl 2014).

Presentations

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Posters

Boglárka Janurik

University of Hamburg

A continuum model for modelling variation in Erzya–Russian code-switching

In my paper, I argue for the usefulness of a continuum model in modelling both synchronic variation and diachronic change. I study the contact situation between Russian and Erzya, a Finno-Ugric minority language spoken in the Russian Federation. For this paper, I use 160 interviews from the Radio Vaygel and I rely on two continuum models (Auer 1999 and Kovács 2001).

There are approximately 400,000 Erzya speakers who all speak Russian and engage in code-switching (CS) to various extents. The Erzya–Russian continuum model demonstrating this variation consists of three phases. Phase 1 is characterized by Erzya as the Matrix Language (ML, the language forming the morphosyntactic frame of utterances), while Russian is the Embedded Language (EL). CS is restricted to discourse markers and short insertions, and the switches are typically flagged. Phase 2 involves longer Russian insertions, while Phase 3 is characterized by a composite Erzya–Russian ML.

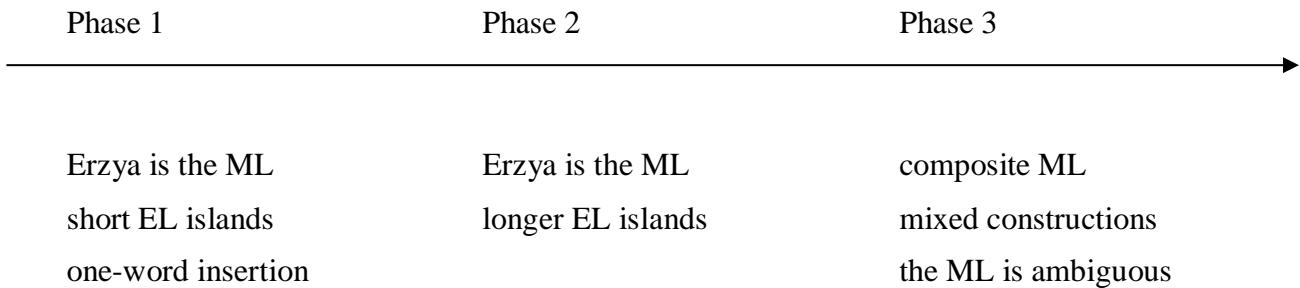


Figure 1. Continuum model for the Erzya–Russian bilingual discourse

I argue that this continuum model can be used for diachronic analysis as well. On the one hand, Russian elements present in Phase 1 can be considered entrenched Russian-origin elements (e.g. discourse particles), while on the other end more idiosyncratic switches are attested. This is in concordance with Backus's 2015 usage-based model. On the other hand, the continuum model can display the possible outcomes of the contact situation. The increase in the number of switched elements can lead to Matrix Language Turnover (Myers-Scotton 1998), i.e. Russian will replace Erzya as the ML. Another, less possible, outcome is the emergence of a mixed language or a fused lect in Auer's (1999) terms.

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Posters

Antonia Jazidžija

University of Zadar

The Venetian vernacular of Zadar: language shift and symbolic aspect of language in minority community

In this paper, I present the Venetian variety of Zadar which emerged as a contact variety from local Dalmatian varieties and Venetian dialect. The Venetian Dalmatian was a dominant spoken variety in Zadar the spread of which dates back to the end of the 19th century. It was at its strongest by the end of World War II when the Venetian Dalmatian speech community suffered from massive exodus of its members caused by political and cultural change in the city. The study conducted for the purpose of doctoral research was based on recorded interviews conducted with 10 speakers of Zadar Venetian idiom who revealed their language practices and ingroup and outgroup attitudes. The speakers of the variety are predominantly bi/plurilinguals among whom most speak Venetian Dalmatian, Croatian Chakavian and Italian. The variety today is characterized by strong influence of Italian that took over the domains of use within the speech community itself. In the recordings only a few speakers used the investigated variety throughout and their language use was characterized by frequent use of code-switching, predominantly between Venetian Dalmatian and Italian. The hypothesis is that the speakers of Zadar Venetian idiom converged to the use of Italian as their spoken variety within their speech community. This raises the question: can one still talk about the presence of Venetian speech community in Zadar when its community suffered from gradual language shift to Italian? The criterion based on which we can consider the Zadar Venetian community an existent minority lies on the fact that their original variety lost its communicative purpose, however, it still bears symbolic value for the group. Therefore, the speakers of the investigated variety often underlined their social affiliation to the Italian/Venetian language community though their language practices had changed.

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Posters

Marlena Nowak-Maier

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Wortarten im Deutschen und Polnischen

Digitale Untersuchung anhand der EU-Gesetzestexte von 2005 - 2016

In diesem Vortrag werden die Wortarten des Deutschen und Polnischen anhand digital aufbereiteter EU-Gesetzestexte aus den letzten 10 Jahren untersucht. Auf dieser breit angelegten Datenbasis ist es möglich eine umfassende digitale Wortartenklassifikation zu erstellen. Die Wahl der EU-Texte ist darin begründet, dass sie für die sprachkontrastive Vorgehensweise einen sehr hohen Grad der Vergleichbarkeit aufweisen.

Ziel der Studie ist die Erstellung einer sprachübergreifenden Wortartenklassifikation von im Kontakt stehenden Sprachen, hier dem Deutschen und dem Polnischen. Die hier gewonnenen Ergebnisse können dann als ein wichtiger Baustein für eine universelle Wortartenklassifikation dienen.

Die kontrastive Untersuchung der Wortarten und die kritische Überprüfung der bisher erarbeiteten Klassifikationen sollen zu einem die Zusammenhänge erfassenden Wortartensystem führen.

Die Abgrenzung der Wortarten voneinander dient der Entwicklung eines sprachübergreifenden Verfahrens der digitalen Wortartenklassifikation unter Verwendung des *TreeTaggers*, einer stochastischen Parts-of-Speech-Tagging-Software.

Für eine digitale Untersuchung im Bereich des deutsch-polnischen Sprachkontaktes bietet sich das *Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union* an, da die Ausgaben des Amtsblattes sowohl in deutscher, als auch in polnischer Fassung digital zur Verfügung stehen. Die Aufgabe des *TreeTaggers* ist, die Texte gemäß einem Tagset, auf das er mit einem vorgetagten Korpus trainiert wurde, zu taggen, d.h. jedes Wort automatisch mit einer Wortart zu versehen. Diese Vorgehensweise kann effektiv für eine umfassende Erforschung der Wortarten eingesetzt werden (Tagger, digitale Korpora und Lexika).

Da die Tagsets aber in der Regel für jede Sprache unterschiedlich sind, muss für eine kontrastive Analyse des Deutschen und des Polnischen zunächst ein einheitliches Tagset für beide Sprachen erstellt und Regeln festgelegt werden, um bestehende Tags in dieses gemeinsame Tagset zu überführen. Parallel müssen die für die Untersuchung benötigten Dateien für eine maschinelle Verarbeitung aufbereitet werden. Die wichtigsten Punkte des

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Projektes sind: Die Erforschung des deutsch-polnischen Sprachkontaktes und vor allem die Überprüfung inwieweit mit dem Einsatz der digitalen Arbeitsinstrumente der Anspruch der Universalität erreicht werden kann.

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Digitale Referenzen:

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Posters

Stefanie Siebenhüter

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Language Contact in political Borderlands: The case of Katuic minorities in central Mainland Southeast Asia

The aim of this sociolinguistic approach is to address the language awareness of multilingual speakers in the contact situation of the political borderland Thailand, Laos and Cambodia. In this area numerous minority language varieties can be found in more or less active contact with each other and with the major national languages. Language contact in borderlands can be seen as special as the political borders can be drawn exactly, but the languages spoken in the area do not change from one side of the line to the other abruptly. Little research was done on the sociolinguistics of the mostly multilingual speech communities with three to five active languages. Consciousness awareness can be seen as one area in order to define sociolinguistic cognition. The paper analyzes the mutual influencing the minority languages, that can be described as low prestige languages (LPL) are exposed to. The influences of the high prestige languages (HPL) are particularly relevant when it comes to differences in the social hierarchy of LPL and HPL. The aim of the paper is twofold: Firstly, it is asked in which contexts the minority language users switch to the HPL language and in which contexts they stay with their vernacular languages from the inside perspective, that is the speakers awareness of their language usage. Secondly, the outside perspective is used in order to identify the actual language behavior. As a result, it is argued that the choice of language that multilingual speakers make is not only made due to their language competence and preference but also for the reason of social prestige in different contexts. The approach gives an overview of mutual influences for the little researched area of socio-cultural influence on language behavior and awareness and presents a broad field for future research.

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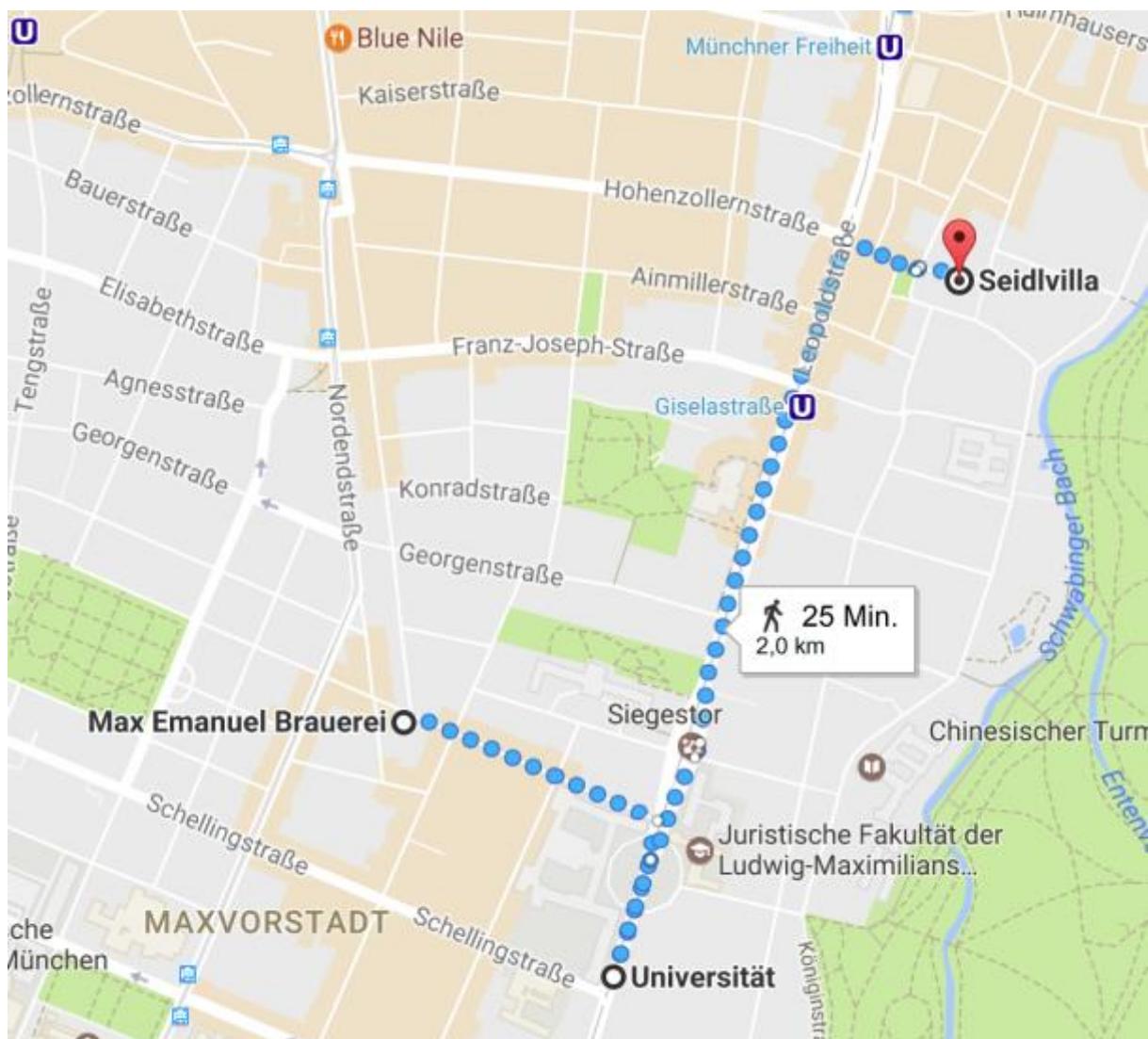
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Addresses and other useful information

For any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the organizing staff. You can recognize us easily by our blue lanyards.

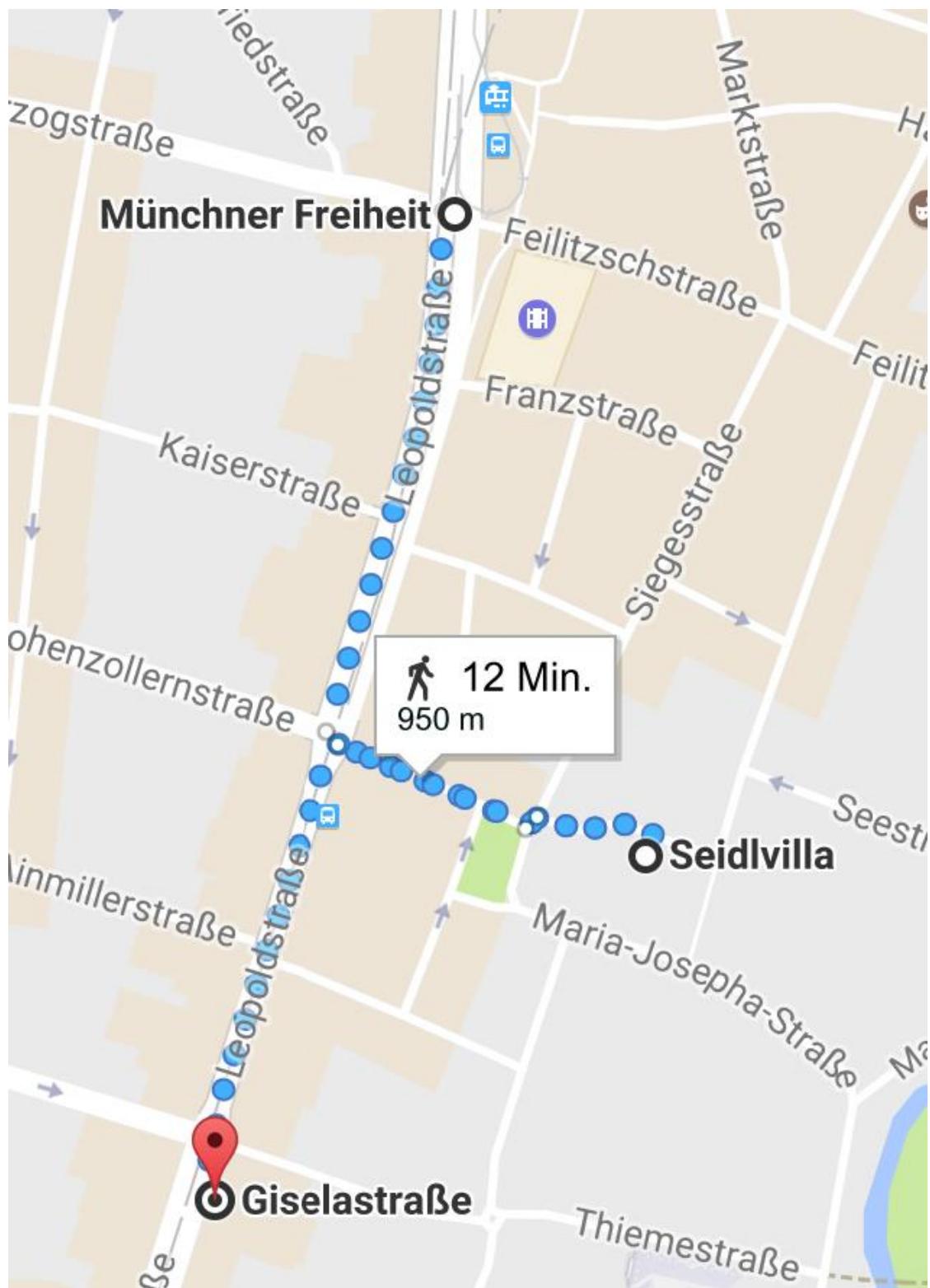
The map shows the three main locations for the symposium, which are roughly a 15 to 20-minute walking distance from one another.

- Conference venue: Seidlvilla, Nikolaipl. 1B, 80802 München
- Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München/underground station “Universität”
- Venue for the conference dinner: Max Emanuel Brauerei, Adalbertstraße 33, 80799 München



Public transport

The best way to get to the conference venue via public transport is to use the underground/U-Bahn. The closest stations to the Seidlvilla are Münchner Freiheit (U3/U6) or Giselastraße (U3/U6).



Some Tips on Where to Eat

Restaurants close to the Seidlvilla:

Alles Wurscht

Nikolaipl. 3, 80802 München
Every day 11 am to 22 pm. Saturday and Sunday closed
Street Food, German, Café
\$

Bapas

Leopoldstr. 56a, 80802 Munich,
Sun – Thu: 8:00 am - 12:00 am
Fri – Sat: 8:00 am - 1:00 am
Café, European, Healthy, Bar
Bavarian Tapas (from 6 pm to 10:30 pm)
\$ - \$\$

Bento Box

Leopoldstr. 42, 80802 Munich
Mon – Thu: 11:30 am - 11:00 pm
Fri: 11:30 am - 11:30 pm
Japanese, Sushi
\$\$

Boulevard

Leopoldstr. 52, 80802 Munich
Ice Cream
\$

Biergarten am Chinesischen Turm

Englischer Garten, 80538 Munich
Every day from 10:00 am to 11:00 pm
Bavarian, Local
\$-\$

CONDESA

Münchner Freiheit 6, 80802 München
Mon – Fri: 11:00 am - 10:00 pm
Tacos, Burritos, Mexican
\$

Cucina Trattoria Seerose

Feilitzschstraße 32, 80802 München
Monday to Friday 12 pm to 1:00 am
Saturday and Sunday 10 pm to 1:00 am
Italian
\$\$

Dean and David

Leopoldstraße 52, 80802 München
Mon – Fri: 10:00 am - 9:30 pm
Sat – Sun: 11:00 am - 9:00 pm
European, Vegetarian, Vegan Options, Gluten Free Options

Pepenero

Feilitzschstr. 23, 80802 Munich,
Every day from 11:30 am to 12 pm
Italian, Pizza
\$

Wirtshaus zur Brez'n

Leopoldstr. 72, 80802 Munich
From Sunday to Wednesday 10 am to 1:00 am
From Thursday to Saturday 10 am to 3:00 am
Bavarian, Local
\$\$

There are numerous other bars and cafés close to the Seidlvilla. We recommend taking a stroll along the Leopoldstraße. *Guten Appetit!*

