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FOREWORD

The ACLC has a positive year in 2008. We were generally successful in new grant proposals approved including the prestigious award of a VICI to Paul Boersma. New ideas were developed around the research focal area of Cognition: Learnability and Modelling to be shared with the Institute for Language, Logic and Computation. Prof.dr Manfred Woidich took retirement, but is staying on as guest researcher. Maaike Belien completed her PhD and left to work at the Technical University in Delft. Some junior members also left on completion of their PhD: René Spruit and Susagna Tubau Muntauá. René Genis and Alla Peeters-Podgaevskaja completed their PhDs but continued with us as members of staff. Jorge Gomez Rendon, Bernadet Hendriks, Petra Jongmans and Margot Rozendaal also completed their PhD but are staying linked with ACLC as guest researchers. We welcomed Wim Jansen as special chair for Esperanto and Interlinguistics. Olaf Koeneman and Petra Poelmans joined us as members of staff, and Enoch Aboh moved from being postdoc to a permanent position. Nada Vasić joined us as a postdoc. Ten new PhD candidates started: Joke Schuit, Aude Laloi, Titia Benders, Hadil Karawani, Nurit Dekel, Brendan Costello, Michele Brunelli, Jimmy Ureel, Jelske Dijkstra and Klaartje Duijm. There were 5 senior visiting senior scholars in 2008: Dr. Luca Alfieri (University of Rome), Maria Luisa Braga (Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro), dr. Inge Genee (University of Lethbridge) and Roger Gilabert Guerrero (University of Barcelona). Mike Olson (University of Wisconsin) visited as a junior scholar as part of his PhD programme.

This was an interesting time in terms of preparing for new research groups and a new focus in 2009.

Anne Baker
Director ACLC
Amsterdam, May 2009
INSIGHTS INTO ACLC RESEARCHERS
Interview Anne Baker

In September 2009, Anne Baker’s seven-year term as director of the ACLC will come to an end. As director she worked hard to make the ACLC a place of co-operation and interaction for the many different researchers in the ACLC. After years of development and consolidation, 2008 was a year of looking to the future. Re-forming the new research groups this year was another step in this process. Leading the ACLC took up a lot of Anne Baker’s time, but she still manages to find time for her research.

Can you briefly describe your research for us? I am professor of Psycholinguistics, Language Pathology and Sign Language of the Netherlands. Because of this broad responsibility I am involved in many different strands of research, also because I supervise many PhD students. My personal research focuses currently on two topics both involving bilingualism. In the BISLI- and BISLIPP projects (Bilingualism and Specific Language Impairment) the aim is to investigate the effects of the combination of being bilingual and having SLI (Specific Language Impairment). The second topic is the acquisition of sign languages, which are always in contact with a spoken language. I want to gain insight into the language acquisition process from two different perspectives: language pathology and cross-linguistic comparison.

What does your average day look like? I start work at 8 o’clock in the morning. I try to reserve Tuesdays and Wednesdays for doing research as much as possible. On other days I tend to have appointments and meetings all day. I normally have my first appointment at 9.00 so I try to do the things that require concentration between 8.00 and 9.00. Good days are days when I have time to write, because I really enjoy it, or days when you get interesting research results or see a product finished. Bad days are days when the computer breaks down, or when you have to sort out a conflict. Fortunately, I do not have many bad days.

Doesn’t your research suffer from all these commitments? The two days I have for the ACLC is taken off my teaching duties, although I still do a little teaching and I supervise BA and MA students with their theses. I reserve two days for my research, although I must admit that this time is continuously in danger of being taken up by other things. Also, I scarcely have time anymore to get my hands dirty: I mean by that collecting data or doing in-depth language analyses. I really miss that.

What would you do with a million euros? I would definitely use it for collecting more data on sign language acquisition and having them fully transcribed. Beppie van den Bogaerde (Hogeschool Utrecht) and I work on a longitudinal database with data from children from 0 till 8 years, but we have managed to transcribe less than half. The problem is that we get funding for projects that last only three or four years; this is too short for collecting and analysing longitudinal data.

Does your work relate to cognition and learnability? All the research I am involved in is on language acquisition, so directly linked to learnability and cognition. What I really like about cognition as a uniting theme is the fact that it combines different disciplines. This ties in well with my background in linguistics and psychology. I think the interaction between different disciplines is essential for scientific progress.
Will you miss the ACLC directorship? For sure. What I will miss most is knowing everybody and knowing what they had for breakfast, so to speak. As a director, it feels like you share a little in what people are doing and this is very rewarding and inspiring. I hope the ACLC can continue to be an inspiring place for people to do their linguistic research.

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Interview Wolfgang Kehrein

Wolfgang Kehrein has worked at the ACLC for two and a half years now as a post-doc. In the Franconian Tones project, it is his job to bring in the historical perspective. The historical approach to phonology is new to him. Kehrein’s PhD dissertation was about feature theory and his work at Marburg Universität was typological in nature

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Can you briefly describe your research for us? My project is one of three projects that study the Franconian Dialects spoken in the Rhenish fan, an area that is at the heart of the Franconian Belt, covering parts of Germany around Cologne and Trier and stretching into Luxemburg and Limburg. Our topic is the so called "tonal accent" contrast, which is a very remarkable feature of these dialects. Standard Dutch and German varieties have one way of pronouncing stressed syllables such as huis. In this particular area, such words can be pronounced in two different ways. In Cologne, for instance, the nominative form of huus has a long vowel and a steady high tone with only a slight drop towards the end of the word. The dative form is also huus, but its vowel is much shorter (though still longer than short [u] in rus 'Russian'), and there is an immediate fall in intonation. The tonal quality of a word is related to a particular grammatical feature in this case, but it can also distinguish lexical items: luus, for instance, means 'louse' if pronounced with a long, steady tone, but 'clever' with a short, falling tone. Such "tonal contrasts" are very surprising if we consider that Franconian's closest relatives, German and Dutch, are typical "stress languages". I am trying to explain how this phenomenon came about.

What does your average day look like? I do not wander around the area recording tonal accent contrasts. The field work is mostly done by Maike Prehn and Björn Köhnlein at the Meertens Institute, who work on the other two sub-projects. I read a lot, old grammars and descriptions of the language varieties that we study. The Central Franconian dialects, for instance, have been documented quite thoroughly by the German equivalent of the 'Meertens Instituut’, the Forschungszentrum Deutscher Sprachatlas at Marburg.

Do your answers have to come from books, then? Basically, they do. Another thing that keeps me busy is the study of intonational phonology. Tonal differences often depend on the role and position of the word in a sentence, which means we cannot study words in isolation. We need to look at how tonal differences interact with the position and role of words in their linguistic context. Traditional dialectologists have neglected this aspect, and it is only due to recent work by Carlos Gussenhoven and his colleagues from Nijmegen that we know about the interaction of tone and intonation in various (mainly) Limburgian dialects. Finally, I am also looking at the various
prosodic and phonological changes that occurred over the last 1000 years or so to see how they factor into the equation.

*The topic you are investigating is quite narrow, but you make it sound rather complex.* At first sight, you would not think that this tiny dialect thing could keep you busy for so long, but after two and a half years it sometimes still feels like I know nothing! There are many interacting factors, vowel quality and schwa presence for example. But there are also strange regional differences that I have to take into account. In one particular area within the Renish fan, people do the exact opposite: you get short-and-falling where you’d expect long and the other way around. Another complicating factor is the the great decline in the use of dialects in Germany, much more than in the Netherlands.

*What would you do with a million euros?* I would set up a system that documents the Franconian dialects as they are spoken now, just like they did in earlier days. But I am afraid a million euros wouldn’t be enough.

*Does your work relate to cognition and learnability?* As far as my work on the history of “tonal accents” is concerned, none of my informants is still alive, so linking it to cognition is somewhat difficult. On a very general level my research tries to find out to what extent tonal aspects of language are learnable, but there are many, more specific, links to learnability.

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**Interview Titia Benders**

The year 2008 was an eventful year for Titia Benders. She went to Calgary for a couple of months where she conducted her first baby-study. She wrote her Master’s thesis on speech perception development in infants. Meanwhile, she applied for – and was awarded – an NWO Toptalent grant. This allows her to study her topic for four more years. She started her PhD study in September.

*Can you briefly describe your research for us?* I’m trying to find out how babies listen, how they discriminate between sounds, and whether this differs from how adults do it. My entire study will be devoted to one particular vowel contrast: the long and open /a:/ sound and the short and much darker /A/ sound. These sounds differ in both duration and spectral quality, but Dutch adult native speakers mainly rely on spectral quality to discriminate between the two. My question is: what cue do babies use, and to what extent is this congruent with the cue that is dominant in signaling the distinction between the two vowels in the input?

*How will you do that?* I will use the visual occlusion paradigm. The idea is to train babies to associate /A/ with a concurrent visual reinforcer on one side of a computer screen and /a:/ with a reinforcer on the other side. Once trained, I will play sounds to them that vary systematically in duration and spectral quality. A video camera should catch the babies’ eye gaze direction, telling me whether they categorized the sound they heard as /A/ or /a:/.
experimental component will be supplemented with an investigation of the input that these babies receive. What /A/’s and /a:/’s do their mothers produce, and does the input explain the baby’s cue-use?

_Are you setting up a baby-lab in the Bungehuis for these experiments?_ No, that would be too difficult for my participants because it would mean they have to travel to get here. I will make use of a mobile lab. This means I will have to bring along a computer, a video camera, a big screen, and speakers. I will also need a tent that I can erect in the parents’ living room. It is absolutely essential that the babies are not distracted by any toys lying around, as these would be infinitely more interesting to the children than my experiment. Obviously, I am going to need a car, as this is too much to take with me on the train, but more importantly, I will need a driver’s license. I am taking lessons now, so that I can actually start collecting data in January.

_What does your average day look like?_ Besides taking driving lessons, I am currently busy trying to synthesize the /A/ and /a:/ sounds that I need for my experiment. I am generating these sounds with the Praat program, that allows me to manipulate spectral quality and duration, but the sounds that come out sound unfriendly. I am afraid they will make my participants cry. So now I am trying to make them sound sweet and friendly, which is not an easy task, I can tell you.

_What would you do with a million euros?_ I would set up a baby lab with eye tracker somewhere in Noord Holland. Or even better, I would go for a truck driver’s license, buy a truck and set up a truly mobile baby-lab. But hiring someone to recruit babies would be great too.

_Does your work relate to cognition and learnability?_ One component of my research is actually a learnability simulation on a computer. In my study, I will combine information about cue use by babies from the experiment with information on the availability of these cues in the input. I would not be surprised to find that babies lean on duration as a cue more than spectral quality. However, that cue may not be clearly present in the input, as adult speakers of Dutch rely more on spectral quality. That would tell us something about the cognitive biases babies bring to the language learning task.

Homepage: [http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/titia/](http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/titia/)

**Interview Evelien Keizer**

Evelien Keizer does her research within the framework of Functional Discourse Grammar (FDG), a new version of Functional Grammar that takes discourse acts as the basic unit of analysis. The year 2008 was a very good and fruitful year: the biannual International Conference in Functional Grammar in London was a big success, and Oxford University Press approved a proposal to write a textbook on Functional Discourse Grammar, which means she will be able to spend a lot of her time doing what she likes most: writing.

_Can you briefly describe your research for us?_ FDG-based research has a strong typological basis. Many are looking for broad patterns in language use by means of cross-linguistic comparison. This is not my approach: I am not a typologist. I try to add to the picture by investigating the nuances and subtleties of one language, English, to
see whether these agree with the model. FDG should be able to account for differences between languages as well as language internal subtleties. What I like about FDG as a framework is that it is ambitious: it wants to make use of every level of linguistic analysis, syntax, pragmatics, semantics, etc. to explain language use. However, working within this framework does not mean that I am blind to good ideas from other research traditions. I think it is good to be eclectic and open-minded.

*Can you give a concrete example of something you examined in FDG?* At the FG-conference in London I presented a paper with Kees Hengeveld about approximation. An example in English is ’sort of’. You can use this expression literally, to say that something is of a certain kind. It is also possible to use ’sort of’ to indicate that it is only by approximation the thing mentioned. An example is ’a sort of car’ meaning not really a car, but something like it. Obviously, if you want to investigate phenomena such as approximation, you need to know the language well. Because I know the English language well, I can test the validity of the model at a deeper level of analysis. This is typical for how the way I work.

*Where do you find your English examples?* In corpora and on the Internet. I do not make much use of statistical testing, since I tend to be more interested in the exceptions than in the rule; I try to find many different instances of the phenomenon I study and use them to illustrate the points I want to make. I make much use of the BNC (British National Corpus) and a much smaller but syntactically tagged corpus, the ICE-GB (International Corpus of English, Great Britain).

*What does your average day look like?* That depends on whether I have many practical things to do. If I do, then I prefer to start with those. If not, I like to write all day. During the semester, teaching takes up quite some time. I teach five courses a year. Some courses are given every other year, for example Functional Discourse Grammar and Fuzzy Grammar. In a way, these two courses are each other’s opposites, content-wise. In FDG, you have to draw strict boundaries between categories and pigeon-hole everything clearly, whereas in Fuzzy Grammar the main idea is that there are no such strict boundaries.

*What would you do with a million dollars for research?* That is a difficult question. You do not really need a lot of money to do this kind of research. I would probably start a large project and hire several PhDs. Or I would use it to travel all over the world and give guest lectures at places where people are interested in FDG, but have no money to hire someone.

*Does your work relate to cognition and learnability?* My specific research, describing English in terms of FDG, does not have a close relationship with cognition or learnability. The model itself of course has to be learnable and testing the model by using it for a specific language addresses these questions.

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Interviews: Josefien Sweep and Sible Andringa
Illustrations: Nomi Olsthoorn
Chapter 1: Institutional review

1.1. Mission statement

Linguistics takes as its object of research the underlying systematicity in spoken and signed language structure and language use, language being one of the higher cognitive functions that the human brain is capable of. Linguistics thus forms part of the basis for abstract modelling of human cognitive processes. Language can be studied from many angles, from sound to meaning, from acquisition to loss, from speech recognition to diachronic change, as a means to reconstruct processes taking place in the human brain, as a means to manipulate other people or to improve man-machine interaction. The Amsterdam Center for Language and Communication unites researchers working on these and other aspects of linguistics, and thus covers a diversity of sub-domains and, consequently, also a diversity of research methods: theoretical, observational and experimental.

The focus of ACLC linguistic research since 2002 has been on variation and the system behind variation and is set out in The Language Blueprint (see Fig. 1). Natural languages exhibit a tremendous amount of variation. This variation manifests itself in all aspects of the structure of languages, in the way languages convey meaning, and in the way they are used. Any adult confronted with an unfamiliar language will have great difficulty in acquiring that language, let alone understand its structure. Yet any infant anywhere in the world, irrespective of its genetic descent, will learn the language it is exposed to without even being aware of its structure. The human language faculty is tremendously flexible, and accepts a whole array of systems.

Notwithstanding this enormous variety, languages show a remarkable degree of similarity, which takes the form of a set of common principles called Language Universals. Together the set of language universals defines the language blueprint: the basic layout of any system of human communication. The search for this blueprint is the major task of linguistics. Finding it is essential for practical applications such as improving language teaching, knowledge base construction, language therapy, and speech recognition. These applications crucially hinge on knowledge of language systems.

The Amsterdam Center for Language and Communication applies a novel and integrated strategy in order to significantly increase our understanding of the nature of this blueprint. A key feature of the ACLC approach is that universals are studied from the widest possible variety of perspectives, both descriptive and theoretical, in order to ensure that the findings are not accidental, but are truly representative of the basic parameters that govern the organization of natural languages. The main focus lies in four themes that are central to the concept of the Language Blueprint (see Fig. 1):

- **Language description and typology (Inter-linguistic Variation)**
  Crosslinguistic comparison and typological research is the focus of this theme. Researchers pool data from different languages including creole and sign languages on a specific phenomenon in the search for general principles. The general principles and limits of variation are also linked to the issue of learnability of language systems. This theme also focuses on the development of tools for the typological research community at large, such as the creation of databases and web-interfaces. The typology of both signed and spoken languages feeds into this theme.

- **Linguistic modelling**
  Both functional and formal models are developed and confronted with data. The models covering structural aspects of language represented in the ACLC include Functional Discourse Grammar, Functional Phonology, Generative Grammar, Optimality Theory and Cognitive Grammar. These models are contrasted with each other in terms of descriptive and explanational adequacy, and taught in parallel to PhD candidates, thus stressing ACLC’s openness to a variety of views.

- **Language variation and change (Intra-linguistic Variation)**
  The focus within this theme lies in the study of the creation of languages including creoles and pidgins and the causes and mechanisms at work in language change in both time and space. Particular attention is paid to the effects of language contact. The study of change is closely connected to other domains, such as language acquisition, language evolution and cognitive science, since all these disciplines concentrate on the processes that take place in language production and comprehension. This theme has also a strong

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1 See website ACLC for full text of this internal document: [www.hum.uva.nl/aclc](http://www.hum.uva.nl/aclc)
crosslinguistic orientation, in the sense that a wide array of language varieties from various parts of the world is included in the research.

- **Language acquisition and processing (Constraints)**
  Constraints on linguistic systems are explored via the relationship and interaction between communication and cognitive systems. The ACLC focuses on the modelling of both first and second language acquisition and language disorders across the full range of the language system, i.e. including the phonetic aspects, and in both spoken and signed modalities. This is done in collaboration with various partners connected to the *Cognitive Science Center Amsterdam*.

The mission statement that takes *The Language Blueprint* as central has applied to the ACLC since 2002. It will be in place principally in the same form until the end of 2008. The discussions in the ACLC moved in 2007 towards the formulation of a new research focus that is a continuation, but also specialization, of *The Language Blueprint*. The multi- and increasingly inter-disciplinary ACLC programme fits in well with and makes an essential contribution to the programme of the national research school for linguistics LOT (Landelijke Onderzoekschool Taalwetenschap). LOT broadly formulates its programme as ‘what are the cognitive factors underlying human language in structure and use, and what principles govern their interaction?’

In 2008 the ACLC and ILLC worked together on formulating a new research focus with the title *Cognitive modelling and learnability* (see ACLC website under Research). This focus area also forms part of an interfaculty focus area *Cognition* co-ordinated by the Cognitive Science Center Amsterdam. This focus area will start its activities in 2009.

![Fig.1 Schematic representation of the input and approaches to the Language Blueprint](image_url)

**1.2 The structure**

1.2.1 **ACLC research groups**
New research groups were created in 2006 (see Chapter 5 for group reports) in order to make the structure of the ACLC more flexible. These groups had different origins – some in existing NWO-project groups, some from
existing collaboration and some were new collaborations. The research groups exist for the duration of the research programme they carry out, and cease to exist when the job is done. All groups are approved until the end of 2008. In the last half of 2008 all members were involved in re-thinking the definitions of the groups. New proposals for groups for the period 2009-2012 were submitted and then evaluated by the ACLC director and the Advisory Board. The Advisory Board made in some cases suggestions for improvement of the work plan and these were worked into the research group proposal. The groups that were accepted will start their work in 2009. The aim is to ultimately organize all ACLC research in research groups; some are in collaboration with members of other research institutes such as the ILLC. This means that people with common interests contact each other and come to an agreement as regards collaboration in a research programme.

The major benefit of a research group for the individual researcher is that it provides a highly stimulating environment to carry out research. Furthermore, when the group consists of senior and junior researchers, the group provides an important learning environment for the junior researchers. Thirdly, a number of research activities, such as collecting data or organizing a conference, are less time-consuming when they can be shared among the members of a group. Finally, for the institute as a whole the organization of the research in well-defined groups provides a way of presenting the activities of ACLC much more clearly to the outside world.

In 2008, two ACLC PhD positions were assigned to ACLC research groups, in order to help setting up or strengthening lines of investigation important for ACLC (see 3.1.2). Furthermore, funding of certain research costs (conference organization, equipment, payment of informants, but not individual travel costs) may only be applied for in the context of a research group. Funding is furthermore assigned for the entire duration of the group, and considerable freedom is assigned to the coordinator of the group to spend these funds in the best interest of the research group (see 2.2.2).

1.2.2 ACLC discussion groups

Though more informal, discussion groups also have an important function within ACLC. Many of the existing discussion groups, such as for example the generative reading group, the lexicography group, the phonetics group, the acquisition group, the FG-colloquium, have a longstanding tradition. But there are also more recent initiatives, such as the language contact discussion group, and the discussion group on language description. Just as research groups, discussion groups may start at any moment, and may cease to exist when they are no longer useful. All activities of discussion groups are basically open to all ACLC researchers, and are announced on the ACLC website.

1.3 Leadership

1.3.1 Organogram

![Organogram of the ACLC in 2008](image)

Figure 2: Organogram of the ACLC in 2008

The current head of the ACLC is the director, prof. dr Anne E. Baker, (see Figure 2). Prof. dr Kees Hengeveld is vice-director. The bureau consists of a coordinator (dr Els Verheugd) and a secretary (mw. Marijke Vuyk).

In 2008 the ACLC had an Advisory Board consisting of four senior staff members besides the director, a postdoc representative chosen by the postdocs for a period of one year and a PhD candidate representative elected by the PhD candidates also for one year. Each member has a deputy so that it is possible to consult a larger group if necessary. The Board consisted of: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld (deputy: dr Wim Honselaar), prof. dr Paul Boersma (deputy: prof. dr Josep Quer), prof. dr Fred Weerman (deputy: prof. dr Olga Fischer), and prof. dr Jan Hulstijn (deputy: prof. dr. Folkert Kuiken). They cover the four main themes of the ACLC, that is (i) Language description.
and typology; (ii) Linguistic modelling; (iii) Language variation and change, and (iv) Language acquisition and processing. The postdoc representative was Rob van Son (deputy: Judith Rispens) and the PhD representative Catherine van Beuningen (deputy: Josefien Sweep). In the case of the postdoc and PhD representatives the deputy usually takes on the full responsibility the following year. The Advisory Board consists thus of seven people including the director as chairperson, but the deputies can be consulted on some matters making a Board of thirteen people.

The ACLC has an external committee, the Scientific Council, consisting of four members. This council has the task of advising the ACLC Management and Advisory Board on general questions of policy, quality control, staff development etc. This board also plays a part in the internal evaluation of the institute by reacting to and contributing to the annual report. It meets once a year with the Advisory Board. The Scientific Council consists of Prof. dr Anne Cutler (MPI, Nijmegen), Prof. dr Pieter Muysken (RUN), Prof. dr Leo Noordman (KUB) and Prof. dr Neil Smith (University College, London).

1.3.2 Decision making procedures and management style

The director of the ACLC is primarily responsible for all decisions but takes advice from the Advisory Board. The progress interviews with postdocs and with the PhD candidates are shared among the director and senior members of the Advisory Board. The interviews with senior staff members are conducted by the director (see 1.4.2 and 3.1). The director gives written feedback to all senior members on their research output in an annual personal letter. The director furthermore evaluates applications by external PhD candidates. Before being accepted as guest researchers, the research plans of (junior or senior) visiting scholars have to be approved by the director.

The Advisory Board is consulted by the director on almost all policy issues either at the regular six-weekly meetings or by e-mail. It is this body that advises on the selection of the candidates for the internal UvA financed graduate positions, on changes in policy and organization, and on the financial budget etc. It is this body that advises on most decisions, although the final responsibility lies with the director.

The Advisory Board members are expected to come forward with suggestions for change and development. A brainstorm session is organized annually in February to discuss policy, changing directions etc.

The minutes of the Advisory Board meetings are posted on the ACLC website2. Considerable use is made of e-mail to inform individual members of staff of current events, organizational points etc. The ACLC website has been made a priority as an instrument for making the ACLC research visible. It is continually being upgraded to provide a good overview of ACLC activities for the members, external researchers, and interested parties. All staff members are expected to have their own home page providing information on their own research. Furthermore the research groups have the possibility of keeping their own homepage to make the group’s activities more visible.

The research groups are the organizational layer below the Advisory Board. The groups have coordinators who are in general responsible for the communication within the group. The main task of the coordinators is to regularly organize meetings of the group, to update the work plan of the group and to write a summary of the year’s scientific development and activities (meetings, major publications, conferences etc.) for the ACLC annual report (in November of the relevant year). The purpose of the group is to a) promote collaboration between members of the group b) stimulate exchange of information on current work, progress with publications etc., c) encourage grant applications (NWO, European programmes etc.) and applications for PhD projects from members of the group also in collaboration. The activities of the group can include meetings open to non-members where appropriate. Individual staff members are encouraged to present new ideas through the research groups.

1.4 Strategy and policy

1.4.1 Content policy

The strength of ACLC is the broadness of its research in terms of theoretical modelling and the interaction between the different types of approaches. This distinguishes it from comparable research institutes inside and outside the Netherlands. This property also accounts for the many forms in which ACLC members are active nationally and internationally in the broad field of linguistics.

The research plan, The Language Blueprint (see 1.1), was the core topic and focus for ACLC research until the end of 2008. This plan focuses on discovering the universal properties of language (often referred to as the ‘language blueprint’) through the study of language variation and typology, whereby variation in language form, language

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2 www.hum.uva.nl/aclc further under internal communication, then minutes.
user and language situation is addressed. Through the exploration of these different cross-linguistic and intra-linguistic aspects the crucial properties of the language blueprint should be uncovered. The four themes, as discussed in 1.2, remain the strong areas of the ACLC: (i) Language description and typology; (ii) Linguistic modelling; (iii) Language variation and change; and (iv) Language acquisition and processing, with specific foci within these themes as described in 1.1. The choice for this focus also means that most new research projects at the PhD and postdoc level have this unifying approach. Fitting in with the Language Blueprint was used as a criterion for judging new proposals. The Language Blueprint has already generated many projects around this approach. The new research focus Cognition: Learnability and Modelling will start in 2009, and is compatible with the Language Blueprint.

1.4.2 Quality control and external evaluation
This has been an important aspect of policy for all ACLC members. Publications are reported in the annual report and the amount of publications and their quality are checked yearly for all members. Staff are given feedback on their level of publication per year in an individual letter and, if necessary, in an interview with the director. The progress of PhD candidates and postdocs is also regularly monitored through an interview. These aspects will be discussed more fully in 3.1.

1.5 Embedding of linguistic research in teaching programmes
The three-year BA teaching programme in Linguistics/Sign Linguistics at the Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Humanities (started 2002) is made up of courses on a broad range of linguistic topics including phonetics and speech and language technology. The BA programmes for specific languages, for example English Language and Culture or Spanish Language and Culture, contain also linguistics courses. The one-year MA programme Linguistics and the language-specific MA programmes contain a range of courses in which different specialization routes such as Language Acquisition, Functional Grammar, Generative Grammar are possible. Foreign students may also apply. The two-year research MA programme Linguistics (started 2002) draws on the courses in the one-year programme but also has specialized courses. This programme recruits a limited number of students of high quality; foreign students as well as Dutch students may apply. In 2008 the two-year research master had 13 new students. Students following this MA programme are well qualified to move on to PhD programmes in Amsterdam or elsewhere, Over the last few years the majority of the ACLC PhD positions from the Faculty have in fact gone to students from this research MA programme due to the very high quality of their research proposals and the students.
Chapter 2: Input

2.1. Researchers and other personnel

Table 1: Research staff of ACLC institutional level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tenured staff</strong></td>
<td>13.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professors</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior lecturers</td>
<td>3.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturers</td>
<td>8.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-tenured staff</strong></td>
<td>31.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professors</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postdocs</td>
<td>8.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD candidates</td>
<td>22.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total research staff</strong></td>
<td>45.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting staff</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total staff</strong></td>
<td>46.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2008 we lost just one tenured staff member, prof. dr Manfred Woidich, but he is staying on as a guest researcher. Maaike Belien has been a lecturer and on completion of her PhD left to work at the Technical University in Delft. Some junior members also left on completion of their PhD: René Spruit and Susagna Tubau Muntañá. René Genis and Alla Peeters-Podgaevskaja completed their PhDs but continued with us as members of staff. Bernadet Hendriks, Petra Jongmans, Jorge Gomez Rendon and Margot Rozendaal also completed their PhD but are staying linked with ACLC as guest researchers. We welcomed Wim Jansen as special chair for Esperanto and Interlinguistics. Olaf Koeneman and Petra Poelmans joined us as members of staff, and Enoch Aboh moved from being postdoc to a permanent position. Nada Vasić joined us as a postdoc. Ten new PhD candidates started: Joke Schuit, Aude Laloi, Titia Benders, Hadil Karawani, Nurit Dekel, Brendan Costello, Michele Brunelli, Jimmy Ureel, Jelske Dijkstra and Klaartje Duijm. Joke is working on a description of the Inuit Sign Language from Northern Canada, Aude on executive functioning and language in French bilingual SLI children, Hadil has a joint project with the ILLC on a crosslinguistic study of the semantics of mood, Nurit is describing the TMA system in spoken Israeli. Both Brendan and Michele are co-tutelle PhDs: Brendan is also with the University of the Basque country on the use of space in Spanish Sign Language (LSE) and Michele is making a comparison of Italian Sign Language (LIS) and Sign Language of the Netherlands (NGT) also at the University of Venice. Jimmy Ureel has started as an external PhD on the acquisition of tense in second language learners, Jelske Dijkstra is also external from the Fryske Akademie working on the bilingual language development of young Frisian children and Klaartje Duijm, also external, is researching aspects of speaking proficiency in second language learners. There were 5 senior visiting senior scholars in 2008: Dr. Luca Alfieri (La Sapienza, Università di Roma), Maria Luisa Braga (Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro), dr. Inge Genee (University of Lethbridge) and Roger Gilabert Guerrero (Universitat Ramon Llull, Barcelona). Mike Olson (University of Wisconsin) visited as a junior scholar as part of his PhD programme.

The tenured staff is stable, but there has been a decrease in non-tenured staff (4.47 fte) due to projects being completed. Non-tenured staff forms 70% of the total ACLC research staff.

2.1.1 Recruitment and selection

Senior staff

It is the policy of the Faculty for every senior staff member to be a member of a research institute. The director when consulted according to Faculty procedures for the recruitment of new staff tries to ensure the development of the ACLC profile.

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3 See Appendix 2 for an overview per individual staff member.

4 In the figures of 2005 and preceding years professors by special appointment were erroneously counted as tenured.
If a member of staff is appointed whose past performance does not meet the Faculty norms, it is the policy of the ACLC to accept that person as a member for a provisional two years. During this time the output and involvement of the staff member is assessed. If the person does not fulfil requirements, then their membership will not be confirmed (see 3.1.1).

It has been standard for all senior members of staff to have 40% of their time for research (but see docent promotovendus, below). The Faculty is, however, gradually changing towards a more flexible system so that excellent researchers can be recruited and attracted by the possibility of more research time and existing staff members ‘rewarded’ with more research time.

When senior staff members retire, they can apply to retain a workplace within the Faculty to do research or to stay linked to the ACLC, in principle for one year. If their research plan is approved, then they are given the status of guest researcher (see also below). Retired full professors and professors by special appointment can make use of the so-called emeriti-scheme (www.hum.uva.nl/emeriti).

Postdocs
Due to the national policy of providing more postdoc research positions at different levels the number of postdoc positions is still high (see Table 1).

All applications for postdoc positions are screened by the ACLC director, who then gives written approval to the Dean. It is ACLC policy that these applications are prepared within the research groups so that the group of researchers most closely related to the topic can give feedback and advice. In some cases such postdocs are guaranteed a permanent position by the Faculty after their grant period. In such cases the ACLC has the task to look carefully at the desired structure of research staff.

PhD positions UvA funded
The Faculty awards a number of PhD positions each year to the ACLC and the number depends on past performance of the ACLC in PhD completion. The number of PhD’s completed over the previous three years is averaged and 40% of that number is awarded. For this internal round of PhD positions the policy of the ACLC for recruitment is two-pronged. The first route is for senior staff to write a PhD proposal that is then evaluated by the extended Advisory Board with regard to content, quality of work plan, supervision etc. Since the acceptance of the Language Blueprint as policy document in 2002 (see 1.1), preference has been given to proposals that fall within that area. All these criteria play a role in the selection made. The proposals selected by the Advisory Board are then advertised in national newspapers, e-mail mailing lists and websites, so that candidates can apply. The second route is for potential candidates including the students from the research MA Linguistics to submit a proposal they write themselves. There had to be contact between the intended supervisor and the applicant but the proposal is written substantially by the candidate him- or herself. These proposals that have to fall within the Language Blueprint are evaluated by the extended Advisory Board on the basis of the criteria outlined above. The candidate is also evaluated using criteria such as education, training, suitability for project etc.

A selection is made of the candidates emerging from the two routes described above on the basis of quality. These candidates are invited for interview and the final selection is made. All research institutes in the Faculty follow the same time path so that appointments are made beginning on September 1st of each year.

It has been noticeable in the last few years, especially since the introduction of the Research Master’s programme in Linguistics (see 1.5), that there has been a marked increase in the number of international applicants. The language skills of the candidate have to be considered but since most training is given in English, this is not a major problem. In 2008 one third of the PhD candidates were not Dutch. It is noticeable that the international atmosphere is beneficial to all. There is also an increase in PhD candidates being supervised in a joint supervision scheme such as co-tutelle.

PhD candidates externally funded
In some externally funded projects (NWO or other grant giving bodies) positions are awarded for PhD candidates. These positions are advertised and a selection committee is formed of ACLC senior members including at least the director, the intended supervisor, main researcher in the project, and one PhD candidate. The director or her representative is chairperson. The same criteria for selection are used as described above.

ACLC professors are regularly approached to supervise PhD candidates who have their own funding. Frequently such candidates are working at universities abroad. Some are lecturing staff of the Faculty of Humanities with an appointment involving no research time but who are given some research time for a limited time by the Faculty for the purposes of completing their PhD. Such candidates are seen as registered external PhD candidates and are
granted the status of guest researcher within the ACLC. Their PhD proposal has to be approved by the director of the ACLC. They have to be a member of a research group. The candidates are interviewed once a year if this is a practical possibility. The ACLC provides a limited amount of funding to such candidates. Every effort is made to integrate these candidates in the activities of the ACLC.

**Docent promovendus**
Such staff members usually have 60% research time and 40% teaching and administration for a limited contract of 5 years. When a permanent lectureship becomes vacant, the Faculty sometimes converts it into a docent-promovendus position. This can be because there are too few candidates available who already have a PhD qualification. Potentially this can be a good innovation to increase the number of PhD candidates.

**Associate members**
There are several types of researcher who fall into this category.
Researchers from outside the Universiteit van Amsterdam who come here for a longer period or for a sabbatical as visiting scholars to work together with ACLC members are awarded the status of guest researcher. The same status is given to researchers without an appointment at the UvA who do research in their own time. Both visiting scholars and affiliated staff stimulate the research climate and are generally highly beneficial.
Senior staff members that have left the university can apply to keep an affiliation with the research institute and in some instances a work place within the university if they wish to continue to be active in research. Such former members of staff should submit a research plan to the ACLC for approval and where possible join a research group. Applications are screened by the ACLC and the Department of Languages and Literature. Such staff members also have the title of guest researcher. With an approved research plan, they become eligible for some travel budget. Such associate members are also clearly beneficial to the research climate. Self-funding PhD candidates also officially have the status of guest researcher as noted above.
PhD candidates who fail to complete within four years (or three years under the new system) can be given the status of associate members so that they can remain in a supportive environment to aid swift completion.

### 2.1.2 Training and personal development

All new members of the institute are as a matter of course interviewed by the ACLC director within the first few weeks of appointment. In that interview the issue of training and personal development is addressed and where possible, advice is given on the possibility of following courses e.g. English academic writing, project management, Dutch language. The national research school for Linguistics (Landelijke Onderzoekschool Taalwetenschap, LOT) to which the ACLC is affiliated, organizes courses on all aspects of Linguistics in a Winter and Summer School each year and also occasional courses. These courses provide the ACLC members at all levels, but especially PhD candidates, with the chance to deepen or broaden their knowledge.

**Senior staff**
For tenured senior staff the task of supervising personal development is formally allocated to the professorial chair (leerstoelhouder) under which the researcher falls as part of the evaluation interview (functioneringsgesprek). The ACLC organizes interviews with individual staff members where appropriate. In such interviews the ACLC director assesses and discusses research progress. The professor responsible for the staff member is also asked to be present so that decisions on training etc. can be coordinated with the other tasks (teaching, administration) of the researcher. This procedure is necessary to ensure good communication. It is at this point that problems related to a clash of teaching duties and research obligations are addressed. The ACLC director also annually evaluates the research output of the senior members. This evaluation is communicated to the researcher and his/her direct superior. Such evaluations can be used in the progress interviews that the superior annually conducts with his/her staff.
The ACLC director and coordinator have regular meetings with the two Departments (Afdelingen) from which ACLC members come, and as a matter of course discuss any individual problems in research performance.

**Postdocs**
Within a postdoc position that is externally funded there is usually little time allocated for training. The needs of the postdoc are assessed in the first interview and further in the yearly progress interviews (see 3.3) with recommendations being made according to the work plan of the researcher. The ACLC encourages postdocs to follow courses in supervision offered by the Liaison Office.
PhD candidates
In the first interview that is conducted with both the director and the supervisor(s) within the first few weeks of the appointment, the training and supervision plan (Opleidings- en begeleidingsplan) is discussed that the candidate and supervisor(s) have drafted. In that plan the needs of the candidate for training (linguistic or other) in any area are addressed and courses planned into the work plan. This plan is continually renewed in the progress interviews that take place at regular intervals (see 3.3).
In the three-year programme (operational since September 2005) the PhD candidates have no official time for training or teaching. Nevertheless they are encouraged to follow courses where appropriate for their topic. All ACLC PhD candidates can apply to follow local courses that are offered such as on Project Management, Writing Academic English. They also follow the excellent international courses offered at the LOT Winter and Summer Schools. ACLC staff regularly teaches on these courses. These Schools give the candidates a chance to meet other post-graduates and are highly rated. The University offers also intervision session to its staff and this concept has recently been extended to PhD candidates. The ACLC PhD candidates are being encouraged to participate. With regard to teaching the Faculty may offer a small separate teaching appointment to a PhD candidate where the Faculty has a staff shortage; hereby the PhD candidate can obtain valuable experience. As of September 2008 the Faculty has a preference for four-year part-time contracts.

2.1.3 Exchange policies
Individual programme groups and individuals have connections with other institutes on the basis of current work. The national Linguistics research school (LOT) has exchange programmes with Potsdam (Germany) and University College (London) from which the ACLC members can benefit. Exchanges are also arranged within European programmes, for example with the University of Thessaloniki for sign language acquisition and language disorders. Individual PhD candidates are encouraged to spend some time at another institution. This is organized within the individual training- and supervision plan. The Functional Grammar group, for example, collaborates with institutions abroad and so can facilitate visits at those institutions.

2.2. Resources, funding and facilities

2.2.1 Financial situation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: Funding and expenditure for ACLC: at institutional level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding (in k€):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure (in k€):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel costs[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation:
Direct funding: funds provided directly by the Universiteit van Amsterdam
Research funds: funds received in competition from national and international science foundations (NWO, KNAW, ESF)
Contracts: funds from third parties for specific research activities, from charities, EU-framework programmes, industry, etc.
Other funding: includes interest from property, legacies, etc.

As in 2007 one third of the ACLC funding comes from external sources. This is well on target.
2.2.2 Policy
The research budget for conference visits for individual researchers and guest researchers is €1000, with the possibility created to save up (part of) this budget for the following year. The research groups can apply for extra research funds for equipment, research assistance and conference organization (max. €15000 per year for all research groups together). In 2008 a bonus was awarded to ten individual ACLC members for excellence in their work in the previous year (see 3.3).

In 2005 the ACLC made an agreement (sub-convenant) for a period of three years with the Dean as a consequence of a general agreement between the Faculty and the central organization of the university (College van Bestuur). In this agreement policy with regard to teaching, research and administration is laid down. The financial policy including staff targets was laid down for the ACLC as a whole. The research institutes were made responsible for their own budget.

In the agreement for the period 2005 up to the end of 2008 a reduction in the numbers of senior staff of the ACLC is planned to take place on the basis of non-replacement of staff that leave. Since 2001 the research time of tenured staff has decreased by 25%. Key positions such as professorial chairs can be preserved following a Faculty plan for allocation of chairs. The ACLC policy with regard to staff has been to try to recruit extra researchers through externally funded projects as was agreed in the sub-convenant. This has been successful over the last few years. From Table 2 it can be seen that the amount of funding from research funds or contracts is remaining stable around 38% thus meeting the target for the sub-convenant.

In the ACLC more than 5% of the PhD financing comes from sources other than NWO – for example Hugo Cardoso funded by the Foundation for Science and Technology in Lisbon, Portugal; Sebastian Nordhoff is financed by the Volkswagen Foundation, Germany; and Marije Michel is partly funded by the City Council of Amsterdam.

Travel
Each senior researcher and PhD candidate has an allowance of €1000 for conference attendance. The external PhD candidates also have a budget awarded by the Faculty of Humanities (€1000 for the whole of their study period) and this may be spent on travel. The guest researchers may also apply for travel support. The ACLC has wished to stimulate conference attendance; at the same time each application is checked to see that the planned trip is related to the research plan and will be productive.

The PhD candidates are encouraged to plan a stay abroad if it fits in well in their project. They are given help with finding additional external financing if this is necessary and the ACLC gives extra support if it is financially possible.

Research projects were financed on the basis of an application from the research group. This covered the costs of informants, transcription assistance, special hardware and software costs. Conference organization also falls under the research groups and funds were awarded for several meetings in 2008: 7 conferences and workshops were funded at least partially by the ACLC.

2.2.3 Capital investments
There has been no ACLC budget to allocate to major capital investments in terms of equipment, or books. This is generally covered by allocations elsewhere.

2.2.4 Research facilities
Each researcher is equipped with standard desk facilities, a copying budget, access to Internet/E-mail from desktop and state-of-the-art computer facilities, including on-line access to library. The library facilities are good including now access to many digital journals. The fact that the Department of Phonetics and a number of PhD candidates are located in the Bungehuis has had a beneficial effect on the contacts and collaboration. ACLC research is often empirical and needs specific ICT support and allocation of space for experiments. The audio-recording laboratory on the third floor of the Bungehuis is used for many different projects and an extra room is used for conducting experiments. The technician is kept very busy with managing these rooms. The ACLC director has regular contact with the ICT services to inform them of changing needs.
2.2.5 Support for foreign staff
Increasingly more of the ACLC PhD candidates, postdocs and staff come from abroad. This group needs specific facilities: information available in English with regard to work conditions, contract, housing etc., and support, for example with regard to visa, residence permit, and housing. The ACLC provides as much of this as possible but also draws on the support of the Faculty in this area. The department for Languages and Literature has, for example, a brochure with advice for foreign candidates.

2.2.6 Back office support
The ACLC has a coordinator for 16 hours per week, and a secretary for 16 hours a week. A website master, one of the PhD candidates, is employed for 2 hours per week.

2.2.7 Funding trends
The financial circumstances of the Faculty of Humanities have led to a reduction in the financing of tenured staff over the last few years and this trend has continued (see above and Tables 1 and 2). The financial planning is related to fixed teaching programmes and is likely to lead to further staff reductions (see 2.2.2). The number of linguistic chairs in the modern language departments has been reduced, at the moment there are chairs in Dutch, Germanic languages and Romance languages. There are also two chairs in General Linguistics: one for Theoretical Linguistics and one for Psycholinguistics, Language Pathology and Sign Linguistics. There is also a separate chair for Second Language Acquisition and one for Phonetic Sciences (see Appendix 2). The ACLC has worked hard to gain externally funded PhD projects; these are often combined with postdoc funding such as in NWO small programmes.

2.2.8 Funding targets
The target for external funding of 25% was set in the sub-convenant for the period 2005-2008, 20% for national research funding and 5% for other sources. In 2008 this target was achieved easily (see Table 2).
Chapter 3: Current state of affairs

3.1. Processes in research, internal and external collaboration

3.1.1. Quality control

Quality control has been an important aspect of policy for a number of years and remains so.

PhD candidates

All candidates accepted into a PhD position have been carefully screened to make sure that they have the qualifications necessary to complete the project (see 2.1.1). Since the introduction of the three-year PhD programme candidates have almost no time for training, so that this screening is even more important. The students, whether internally or externally funded, draw up a plan of research that is approved by their supervisor and the research institute. Special attention is paid to the planning of the work to ensure that the project is feasible in the time allowed. Attention is also paid to the planning of publications during the project, amongst other things in order to increase the chances of the PhD candidate to move on to a postdoc position if this is what he or she wishes. Candidates see their supervisor(s) at least once or twice a month. In the four year PhD programme work progress is checked by the institute at least once a year, and more frequently in the first two years, in the form of an interview between the candidate, supervisor and ACLC director or her representative. Within eight months the candidate is asked to produce a written piece of work related to their thesis; this is then evaluated by the ACLC. In the three-year programme the candidate is interviewed after six months and progress assessed including an evaluation of a written piece of work, the period of time being adjusted if a candidate is working part-time. According to the Faculty of Humanities regulations this is done by a committee of at least three staff members, including the supervisor(s) and a professor who is not the supervisor, with the final decision being taken by the director. Any adjustments to the research programme or problems are dealt with at the progress interview, but if necessary also on an ad hoc basis. Emphasis is laid on the PhD candidate achieving the right balance of independence and guidance. Guidelines for the supervisors directed at all stages of the supervision have been published on the ACLC website and supervisors new to the job are assisted by the director. Training sessions for all supervisors were organized in 2006. An award of €500 is given to a few of the best individual PhD candidates in a particular year on the basis of their scientific output.

In Table 3 an overview is given of the success rate of the financed PhD candidates over the intake years 1994-2008. The column within contract includes those whose contract has been extended due to illness, maternity leave etc., or part-time work. The years of intake are grouped to allow a better comparison and make changes over time more visible. For the cohort 2005-2008 the majority are still in the process of completing within their contract period; none of these have stopped, which testifies to the better selection procedures. Only 11% have stopped from the cohort 2002-2004 and all of these stopped within one year having decided that they were not suited to the project. This compares favourably to the 38% that stopped from the cohort 1994-98. Each candidate who decides to leave prematurely is asked for an exit interview with the ACLC director in which the reasons for leaving are fully discussed. A brief report is drawn up and sent to the supervisors. For those candidates who fail to finish at the end of the project illness is a common cause. It is not clear that these losses can be avoided.

Table 3: Success rate and duration of financed PhD projects in intake years 1994-2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intake Year</th>
<th>Intake completed</th>
<th>stopped</th>
<th>overdue</th>
<th>within contract</th>
<th>0-3</th>
<th>3-6</th>
<th>6-12</th>
<th>12-18</th>
<th>18-24</th>
<th>&gt;24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994-1998</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2001</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2004</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2008</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of PhD candidates who finish their dissertation within the time limit of their contract has been too low in the past but this is clearly improving thanks to the quality control measures. Since December 2002 there has
been a concerted effort to increase the percentage by checking work progress regularly and making a clearer planning. Candidates who submit their manuscript to the committee before their contract runs out are awarded a bonus of €500; three such were awarded in 2008. In the period 1994-1998 only 20% of the completed PhD’s were finished on time, whereas this has risen to 54% for the intake period 2002-2004.

Candidates who have not finished their thesis within their contract time can be awarded a guest researcher status for the period of one year in order to complete it – this is beneficial since the student remains in the same research environment. These students are intensively supervised to optimize the chances of their completing quickly. It has been noticed that some candidates are being offered work positions in their last year, which, although indicative of the employability of the ACLC PhD candidates, can lead to a delay in completion.

All candidates are stimulated to follow a course in project management at the start of their project as well as courses in writing scientific English if time allows it. They are encouraged to practice writing from the beginning and to publish results early if possible so that they experience fewer problems later on when writing up the full dissertation. The candidates follow courses offered in the Winter and Summer schools of LOT. There are six-weekly meetings with all ACLC PhD candidates at which one of them presents his/her work and practical research issues are discussed. The group of PhD candidates organizes also a weekly lunch. These activities are greatly valued since they promote exchange and cohesiveness between the members of the group.

In the year before the contract ends, PhD candidates are encouraged to follow a course in career planning. An analysis of the career destinations of ACLC graduates who graduated after 1997 is given in Table 4.

Table 4: Type of employment of ACLC (HIL/IFOTT) graduates 1997-2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n</th>
<th>77</th>
<th>male</th>
<th>fem</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures show that the ACLC is successful in producing future academics of a high standard and these figures are continuously rising. The figures for postdoc positions are rising as these positions become increasingly available. It is the policy of the ACLC to encourage our PhD candidates to apply for postdoc positions where appropriate. The discussion of these applications takes place within the research groups. Of the PhD’s completed 56% were women. Women are now equally successful in obtaining an academic position (categories A and B) compared to men but proportionally more go into a professional occupation.

Postdocs

The category of postdoc researchers is growing and is given special attention. There are different categories of postdoc researchers – some with more experience than others. These researchers are interviewed once a year by the ACLC director, together with their mentor from the senior staff where appropriate, to evaluate progress on their project and to discuss practical problems. Attention is paid to the feasibility of the project in the time and the planned and realised publications from the project. An award of €500 is given to a few of the best individual postdocs in a particular year on the basis of their scientific output.

They are also encouraged to participate in local and national symposia and workshops and ACLC activities. They have a representative on the ACLC Advisory Board. Their increased participation has been evident in the last few years. Several are coordinators of research groups and as a group they have been instrumental in setting up the ACLC Working Papers.

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5 Prior to July 2000 when the ACLC was founded, linguistic research was organized in 2 inter-university research institutes HIL (Holland Institute for Generative Linguistics) and IFOTT (Institute for Functional Language and Language Use).
Senior staff

The publications and general research output of the staff members are reviewed on a yearly basis. The Faculty of Humanities has established norms for publication such that with 2 days research time per week (0.4 fte or 40% time) a senior researcher should produce at least one publication or 20 pages in an international peer-reviewed book or journal. A policy for quality control in this aspect has been implemented since 2003. Each senior staff member receives a letter from the director in which the publications and other research output for that year are assessed. An excellence award of €500 is given to a few of the best individual researchers in a particular year. Individual staff members are interviewed if there appear to be problems in producing work at the required level. The interviews are conducted by the ACLC director together with the professor (leerstoelhouder) responsible for the member of staff. These staff members are required to write a research plan for the coming two years that has to be approved by the ACLC. After one year a second interview takes place to evaluate progress. If after two years the goals of the research plan have not been met, research time will be taken away from the member of staff in question and reallocated. For some members of staff this quality check has had a stimulating effect in that they have reached the publication norm. It has also led some members of staff to rethink their career situation, in some cases leading to a decision to take early retirement. There are now almost no staff members falling below the required norms.

All the staff members are being encouraged to publish in top journals and peer-reviewed books (see 3.5). The research groups encourage staff to discuss their work to get feedback.

Research groups

As described above (section 1.2), the new structure of the ACLC means that it is organized in a number of research groups. The plans of the groups are approved by the Advisory Board when they begin. That was in 2005/2006 for the groups as they worked in 2008. Each group was then approved for a limited period (till end 2008) with the possibility of extension. The progress of the groups is evaluated. Each group must submit an annual appraisal of progress and these are discussed by the Advisory Board. Feedback is given to the coordinators of the groups in an individual interview where necessary. The coordinators meet in a general meeting with the Advisory Board once a year to discuss general issues. The groups were evaluated on a larger scale in the course of 2008 by a small committee including the director, one other senior member of staff, a postdoc and a PhD candidate. The main criteria used in this process were joint work, productivity and quality of publications, and external activities such as conference organization. On the basis of that evaluation advice was given to the groups; a few groups were advised to re-consider their goals and to re-orientate.

3.1.2 Internal collaboration

Within the ACLC

In 2008 collaboration between the members of the ACLC continued to increase, in particular through the reorganization in research groups where collaboration and joint production of publications are emphasized. It is not the case that individual researchers are forced to collaborate since an individual can submit a research proposal on his or her own, but there is an atmosphere of encouragement. An electronic journal ACLC Working Papers has been set up by the postdocs of the ACLC; in 2008 it was under the editorship of Judith Rispens and Hedde Zeijlstra. In 2009 this journal will be launched on the website of the UvA under the new title Linguistics in Amsterdam (http://www.linguisticsinamsterdam.nl/).

It is ACLC policy that all PhD candidates must be members of a research group to ensure a stimulating working environment where they can present their work and get good feedback. The PhD candidates also have the opportunity of presenting their work at an annual workshop (NAP-dag), which they themselves organize and which is open to all ACLC members and any other interested parties. This is a very successful event. The ACLC stimulates contact between its members in organizing some social activities such as the drinks after the ACLC lectures, or New Year’s drinks. An annual social event is organized for all the staff: in 2008 all were invited to an afternoon of talks, followed by a museum tour and dinner.

Within the Faculty

The ACLC has had close links for a long time now with the Institute for Language, Logic and Computation (ILLC). This is an inter-faculty research institute (part in the Faculty of Humanities and part in the Faculty of Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Information Sciences). There are currently some collaborative projects being
supervised across both institutes and there is collaboration on applications for externally funded projects. One research group First Language Acquisition, Developmental Language Disorders and Executive Functions has been a joint group since its inception working together with prof. Michiel van Lambalgen. Two other joint research groups were quite new in 2008: one on the topic of Crosslinguistic Semantics involving prof. Frank Veltman and prof. Jeroen Groenendijk and one on Modelling the Evolution of Language round the VIDI project of Bart de Boer working with dr. Jelle Zuidema. The Friday afternoon lecture series of the two institutes (ACLC and DIP) are organized such that there is minimal overlap in timing. An annual seminar is organized on a topic of joint interest; in 2008 this seminar was on cognitive modelling and learnability. The directors of the two institutes have regular meetings to exchange ideas. In 2008 this collaboration intensified as the ACLC and ILLC share a research focus area Cognitive Modelling and Learnability.

Within the University
The ACLC participates in the interdisciplinary research institute Cognitive Science Center Amsterdam. The areas of specialisation of the ACLC fit in clearly with this institute, namely Language Acquisition, Psycholinguistics and Language Pathology but also cognitive aspects of linguistic structure. Members of the ACLC are also involved as lecturers on the Master’s Programme Cognitive Science (started September 2003) and Anne Baker is a member of the CSCA board. The research institute itself holds seminars and meetings in the area of Cognitive Science including an annual summer school in which ACLC staff and students participate. A psycholinguistics forum to encourage exchange between biologists, psychologists and linguists in this area meets four times per year for presentations and discussion.

Some ACLC members work together with researchers from the SCO Kohnstamm institute that specializes in research in education.

3.1.3 External collaboration
The collaborative partners of the ACLC are made explicit in the research programmes of the research groups (see Chapter 5). Just a few examples will be given here. There is structural collaboration with the Meertens Institute in various projects for example the Franconian Tones project, and with the Fryske Academy. Both institutes finance a chair (professor by special appointment): the Meertens Institute for Language Variation (prof. dr Hans Bennis) and the Fryske Academy for the Frisian language (held until the end of 2007 by prof. dr Jurk Gorter). The Institute for Dutch Lexicography (INL) finances the chair of prof. dr Fons Moerdijk. As of November 2009 the Esperanto Foundation finances the special chair for Esperanto currently held by prof. dr ir Wim Jansen. The City Council of Amsterdam finances the chair for Dutch as a Second Language currently held by prof. dr Folkert Kuiken.

There are also numerous projects both short-term and long-standing that involve a partner outside the Universiteit van Amsterdam. The partners are both national and international. Cooperation with other Dutch universities takes place in many projects, for example in the NWO research-projects De ontwikkeling van schooltaalvaardigheid van Turkse, Marokkaans-Berberse en Nederlandse 3-6-jarigen: linguïstische, psychologische, pedagogische en onderwijskundige determinanten (DASH) (Utrecht & Tilburg), Franconian Tones (Tilburg/Meertens Institute).

Folkert Kuiken started collaboration with the University of Groningen in three projects involving the production of teaching material. Enoch Aboh and Umberto Ansaldo are working on a new project Functional categories in analytic languages together with the University of Leiden. The Kilian Foundation and the INL are collaborative partners for work on the Dutch Etymological Dictionary (Leiden). The typological database project also involves a national collaboration through LOT. Research on oncology related voice and speech disorders is carried out in close collaboration with the Netherlands Cancer Institute.

Cooperation with universities abroad takes place in a number of projects, such as the ESF project European Dialect Syntax (together with the Meertens Institute), projects with the ‘Groupe Européen de Recherches en Langues Créoles’ (CNRS), the Iconicity project (Zürich) and the FWO project on Complementation in English (Louvain). Elma Blom started a project on Bilingual Production and Processing in SLI children working together with the University of Reading (UK). Folkert Kuiken together with Ineke Vedder collaborates with the University of Barcelona in the CALC-project (The relationship between Communicative Adequacy and Linguistic Complexity in the written output of L2 learners), linked to that of the international research group SLATE (Second Language Acquisition and Testing in Europe). Hans den Besten works together with Stellenbosch University. The researchers on Functional Discourse Grammar work together with other international centres of FG-research for example in Denmark and Brazil. Paola Escudero works together with the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA) and Jeanette van der Stelt with St. Petersburg State University. Otto Zwartjes works together with the universities of Oslo and São Paulo, and with CIESAS, Mexico in his project on Missionary Linguistics. Petra Sleeman worked...
together with researchers from the Université de Lyon on a paper regarding a new semantic classification of languages.
Furthermore, there are three PhD projects carried out in collaboration with other universities (Université de Paris V, University of Venice and University of the Basque country).

3.1.4 Lecture series
The ACLC organizes fortnightly lectures on a Friday afternoon during the semesters to which all staff members, the MA students and interested associate members are invited. The lectures are also advertised on the website and through the LOT website to encourage participation from outside. The speakers are recruited from ACLC members, Faculty members, UvA staff, staff from other Dutch universities, international guests and visiting lecturers to the Netherlands (see Appendix 3). The lecture is followed by drinks at the Department of Linguistics, which is an invaluable point of social contact for the senior and junior staff of the ACLC. PhD candidates get the chance to present their work within the research groups and at the regular PhD meetings.

3.2. Academic reputation
The ACLC has made a continuing effort to be prominent in international and national research by encouraging a greater visibility of publications in top journals and promoting the organization of national and international conferences and workshops.
In 2008 eight PhD degrees were awarded, six internal candidates, one co-tutelle and one external (see Appendix 6). Paul Boersma was awarded a prestigious Vici grant by NWO for his project on Emergent categories and connections. Together with Paola Escudero and Titia Benders he also obtained a NWO Toptalent grant for a project on unsupervised learning of phoneme perception to be carried out by Titia Benders. A large grant was awarded to Elma Blom from the NWO programme on Language Acquisition and Multilingualism. She furthermore obtained a Marie Curie grant from the European Commission for A cross-context study of early language skills of immigrant children in Canada and the Netherlands. Cecilia Odé and Kees Hengeveld were awarded an NWO grant for a project on Tundra Yukagir. In total the ACLC currently has 15 projects financed by NWO and five by other external foundations.
The staff members are prominent in their international and national activities (see Appendix 5: 12, 13 and 14). There is a considerable number of staff on editorial boards as main editor or on the Advisory Board (5:12). This is also true internationally: for example Roland Pfau and Josep Quer are the editors for Sign Language and Linguistics. Kees Hengeveld and Olga Fischer are on the board for Studies in Language; Jan Hulstijn is on the board of Studies in Second Language Acquisition, Hedde Zeijlstra is on the board of both Natural Language and Linguistics Theory and Journal of Semantics.; Rob Schoonen is associate editor for the journal Language Testing and Paul Boersma is on the board of Linguistics. Norval Smith is on the editorial board of the Journal of Language Contact.
At the national level we are also represented in the editing boards of Dutch journals, for example Fred Weerman in Tijdschrift voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde, Anne Baker and Jan de Jong in Stem-, Spraak- en Taalpathologie, Ron Prins en Judith Rispens in Afasiologie
The staff members were also active in organizing conferences both internationally and nationally: Durk Gorter was involved in the organization of many international conferences, e.g. the 12th International Conference on Minority Languages Suzanne Aalberse, Anne Baker, Jan Don, Jan de Jong, Fred Weerman and Hedde Zeijlstra organized together with the ILLC the workshop Windows on Inflection. In 2008 ACLC members were involved in the organization of 11 international meetings and 17 national meetings (see Appendix 5:13).
The ACLC was well represented in research organization in 2008 (see Appendix 5:14). Internationally, for example, Anne Baker is a member of the Belgian Research Council for Language and Literature. Rob Schoonen is member at Large of the Executive Board of the International Language Testing Association, Kees Hengeveld is president of the International Functional Grammar Foundation and Folkert Kuiken is vice-president of AILA. Cecilia Odé is representative on the board of MAPRYAL and Ineke Vedder is member of the AILA Research Network Task Complexity and Second Language Learning (TaCoSeL). Harm Pinkster is a member of the British Academy and Foreign Member of the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters.
At the national level, Fred Weerman is member of the Adviescommissie projecten buitenlandse Neerlandistiek for the Taalunie. Petra Sleeman is on the NWO committee for evaluating VENI proposals and Kees Hengeveld on the NWO committeee for Endangered Languages.
The PhD candidates are also involved in scientific committees, for example Daniela Polišenská, Marcel Giezen and Marjolein Cremer in the board of the Werkverband Amsterdamse Psycholinguïsten; Catherine van Beuningen is on the board of Anéla.

3.3. Internal evaluation

The bonus awards were given by the ACLC to ten individual ACLC members, both senior and junior, on the basis of excellent work. This includes top publications, conference organization and grant awards. For excellence in 2007 these were awarded in 2008 to: Umberto Ansaldo, Elma Blom, Jan Hulstijn, Evelien Keizer, Lisa Lim, Josep Quer, Judith Rispens, Norval Smith, Mirjam van Staden, Margareta Steinel, and Hedde Zeijlstra.

A bonus was also awarded to those PhD candidates who finished their PhD precisely within the set time limits: these were given to Margot Rozendaal and Bernadet Hendriks.

3.4. External validation

3.4.1 Research results outside the scientific community

The ACLC staff members regularly contribute to the media: newspapers, magazines, radio and television. They also contribute to the spread of scientific knowledge through professional publications (see Table 5 and Appendix 5:8). Some examples: Anne Baker and Roland Pfau were co-authors of *Gebarentaalwetenschap: een inleiding*, an introduction to sign language for BA-students. Folkert Kuiken wrote many articles for professionals helping children with Dutch as a second language; Marlies Philippa gave several interviews on etymology and loan words, Cecilia Odé on endangered languages.

Some members are involved in organizations that need academic linguistic expertise. For example, Roland Pfau and Harry Perridon are involved in a project to make the *Taaltrappers* educational film from the Studio Taalwetenschap available in different languages. Elisabeth van der Linden was co-author of a Dutch-Romanian dictionary; Margriet Heim was involved in the development of a computer-based instrument to measure language comprehension in non-speaking children with Cerebral Palsy. Anne Baker advises the Ministry of Education on sign languages, Folkert Kuiken on language policy and Dutch as a second language.

Most ACLC members have their own websites providing up to date information on their research. Some members maintain a website on a specific topic such as Jan Stroop on a variety in Dutch: http://cf.hum.uva.nl/poldernederlands/ and Olga Fischer on iconicity http://home.hum.uva.nl/iconicity/. The functional grammarians maintain an international website http://home.hum.uva.nl/fg/ and the Variflex project also has its own website http://home.hum.uva.nl/variflex/. The website for the International Functional Grammar Foundation has nearly 500 visitors a month. The online bibliography made available on this website is an important research tool for researchers worldwide. ACLC members also regularly contribute to the national website on language and linguistics aimed at school age children (via Kennislink http://www.kennislink.nl/web).

3.5. Overview of the results

3.5.1 Publication quantitative overview

The productivity of the ACLC in 2008 went up in compared to 2007 and 2006: the average number of academic publications was 3.8 per fte, considerably higher than 3.3 in 2007 and far higher than 2.8 in 2005. Of the academic publications the proportion of articles in refereed journals is 29%. The current policy of encouragement for publication in top journals is clearly bearing fruit: of the 34 articles that could be classified 6 18 were published in an A journal and 12 in a B journal. This constitutes a considerable increase over 2007. Five monographs were published in 2008 and the members were also active in making their results available to professionals in the field.

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6 Using the provisional ESF HERA list (Humanities in the Research Area) published in 2007 which is far from complete.
Table 5: Aggregated publication results of the ACLC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Subcategory</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Academic articles and chapters</td>
<td>a. refereed journal articles</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. non refereed journal articles</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. refereed book chapters</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. non refereed book chapters</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Academic monographs</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Academic monographs and journal volumes edited</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 PhD theses</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Professional and popularizing publications and products</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Lectures, posters, reviews and other contributions</td>
<td></td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5.2 Publication qualitative overview
The ACLC members produced some outstanding publications in 2008: articles in top international journals and books with top international publishing houses. Table 6 gives some examples.

Table 6: Publication highlights (in alphabetical order of the ACLC author in bold)


Explanation: (No distinction is made between paper and electronic information bearers)
1. Academic publications: scientific papers aimed at an audience of scientists and researchers
   a. Refereed journal articles: papers in academic journals that employ an anonymous peer referee system separated from the editorial staff.
   b. Non refereed journal articles: papers in all other academic journals
   c. Book chapters are included here if they fall within the definition of academic publications (books are listed separately) and are peer refereed.
   d. Non refereed book chapters: book chapters in all other academic publications
2. Academic monographs: books written for a learned audience, reporting results of scientific research.
3. Academic monographs and journal volumes edited
4. PhD theses are listed that are predominantly (>50%) the result of research carried out within the institute/programme.
5. Professional and popularizing publications and products: scientific papers aimed at a broader professional audience, chapters, books and reports aiming at the dissemination of scientific knowledge, software, CD-ROM’s, etc.
A concerted effort has been made since 2004 to stimulate PhD junior researchers to publish in refereed journals and books alongside their thesis. An analysis of their scientific publications in the last years shows clearly how this policy is taking effect. It is reasonable to expect that PhD candidates will publish in their third and fourth years so basically half the number of candidates should publish per year. The steady increase is moving towards this figure.

Table 7. Number of scientific publications produced by PhD candidates (excluding theses)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of publication</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n= number of PhD candidates</td>
<td>n=55</td>
<td>n=54</td>
<td>n=49</td>
<td>n=54</td>
<td>n=55</td>
<td>n=58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. refereed journal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. non-refereed journal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. refereed book chapter</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. non-refereed book chapter</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. monograph</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. book edited</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Categories 3 and 4 were not split until 2006

3.5.3 Prizes and awards

- Internal excellence awards were given to 10 individual researchers, see 3.3
- Louis Pols has been elected an ISCA fellow in recognition of his contributions to speech synthesis assessment, his pioneering research on the perception of the dynamic properties of speech, and his service as President of ESCA.
- Cecilia Odé genomineerd voor de LOT populariseringsprijs 2008 met de door haar ontwikkelde website www.bedreigdetalen.nl.
- Paul Boersma, Vici (december 2008)
- Cecilia Odé, Tundra Yukacir, Open competitie NWO (december 2008)
- Folkert Kuiken: Taaldoelen (DMO, Gemeente A’dam); Doorlopende leerlijnen (Min. OCW)
Chapter 4 Analysis, perspectives and expectations for the ACLC

4.1 Current situation

SWOT analysis

1. Strengths
   a. High quality of staff
   b. High level of engagement
   c. Excellent level of external funding
   d. Flexibility of structure to adapt easily to changing trends
   e. Clear content policy for future period

2. Weaknesses
   a. Visibility can be optimized
   b. Choice of places of publication can still be improved, especially for junior staff.
   c. Not enough back office staff to be able to work efficiently
   d. Too few facilities for experimental work

3. Opportunities
   a. The collaboration with the ILLC researchers working on language provides new openings and directions.
   b. The increasing interest in Cognitive Science is boosting already important areas of ACLC work.
   c. Facilities are becoming available for experimental work through the CSCA
   d. The interdisciplinary nature of ACLC research is increasing in collaboration with other faculties and universities.

4. Threats
   a. The smaller languages are seriously under serious threat and this is affecting the number of staff employed in these sections.
   b. The Faculty is dependent on its budget from the central organization and this is dependent on teaching. The amount awarded to the research institutes is in turn dependent on this and will not become larger.
   c. The competition is very strong for external funding so that it might be impossible to maintain the high level of funding achieved.

5. Analysis
   a. A flexible structure is needed that reflects the high level of collaborative work and that can adapt to changing interests and staff capacity.
   b. Further means need to be created to stimulate and reward staff.
   c. Collaboration with other research institutes for use of space and facilities for experimental work

6. Adjusted goals
   a. To continue stimulating collaboration and reflecting the current climate of exchange.
   b. To increase collaboration with other research institutes for use of experimental laboratory space.
   c. To increase further the quality of publications.

7. Adjusted strategy
   a. Support and encouragement for all staff to publish in higher quality books and journals.
   b. Possibilities for staff support and encouragement by allocating more budget for good research groups.

4.2 Future plans

The Language Blueprint as content policy has been successful in creating a special interaction between researchers. The new focus area Cognitive modelling and learnability is emerging as a specialization for that period. Key work is being done on the learnability of language from the point of view of typology and of course from acquisition. The models being developed to account for this learnability involve several different approaches. The collaboration with semanticists and logicians from the ILLC will increase in this joint focus area together with more collaboration with other cognitive scientists from the CSCA.
Chapter 5 Reports from the Research groups in 2008

List of groups:
1. BIDIRECTIONAL PHONOLOGY AND PHONETICS
2. COGNITIVE APPROACHES TO SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION
3. DP/NP: STRUCTURE, ACQUISITION AND CHANGE
4. ENCODING GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION
5. FIRST LANGUAGE ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENTAL LANGUAGE DISORDERS AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS
6. FRANCONIAN TONES
7. FUNCTIONAL DISCOURSE GRAMMAR
8. ICONICITY IN LANGUAGE USE, LANGUAGE LEARNING, AND LANGUAGE CHANGE
9. INTEGRATION OF INFORMATION IN CONVERSATIONS
10. LANGUAGE CREATION
11. LEXICAL SEMANTICS
12. MULTIPARTY DISCOURSE AND ANTHROPOLOGY OF EDUCATION
13. ONCOLOGY-RELATED COMMUNICATION DISORDERS
14. PARTS OF SPEECH
15. PRAAT
16. REVITALIZING OLDER LINGUISTIC DOCUMENTATION
17. SIGN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION AND PROCESSING
18. SOCIOLINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF MULTILINGUALISM
19. TYPOLOGICAL DATABASE SYSTEMS
20. TYPOLOGY OF FOCUS AND TOPIC
21. XLINGUISTIC SEMANTI X
1. **Bidirectional Phonology and Phonetics**

**Coordinator:** Paul Boersma, Paola Escudero

**History:** This research group is based on a series of personal NWO grants that started in July 2002. The major publications to date are an article by Escudero & Boersma in *Studies in Second Language Acquisition* 2004 on Optimality-Theoretic modelling of the acquisition of both L1 and L2 perception, Apoussidou's dissertation on the learnability of metrical phonology in 2007, an article by Boersma on parallel phonology and phonetics (French *h*-aspiré) in *Lingua* 2007, an article by Boersma & Hamann on simulating the evolution of auditory dispersion in *Phonology* 2008, and an article by Escudero, Hayes-Harb & Mitterer on the influence of orthography on asymmetries in lexical access in *Journal of Phonetics* 2008.


**Participants in 2008:**
- Paul Boersma (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- David Weenink (ACLC), senior researcher.
- Norval Smith (ACLC), senior researcher.
- Paola Escudero (ACLC), post-doc, back-up coordinator
  - project: NWO-Veni *Did you say sheet or sh*t? a longitudinal study of how vowel sounds can either facilitate or impede the acquisition of a third language by immigrant communities*
- Titia Benders (ACLC), PhD candidate
  - project: NWO-Toptalent *Unsupervised learning of cue weighting in phoneme perception: human and computer learner.*
- Itsik Pariente (ACLC), external PhD candidate
  - project: *Perception and representation in dialect mixture: General Modern Hebrew and Sephardic Modern Hebrew*
- Dirk-Jan Vet, electronic engineer
- Diana Apoussidou, guest researcher
  - project: NWO-Rubicon *It’s all in your head: how to get abstract representations into your mental lexicon*, in Amherst, Massachusetts.
- Jeannette van der Stelt, guest researcher
- Jeroen Vis, guest researcher.

**Description:**
We explain the typology of sound systems by modelling phonology as well as phonetics bidirectionally (i.e. we model the speaker as well as the listener), and by modelling the acquisition and cross-generational evolution of all this. Our current framework is based on strict constraint ranking (Optimality Theory), but with five representations (one ‘semantic’, two phonological, two phonetic) and with four constraint families that connect these representations to each other. In the following figure, the *comprehension process* starts with the Auditory Form, from which the listener constructs a Phonological Surface Structure, from which she recognizes the Underlying Form in the lexicon, from which again she accesses the Morpheme and meaning. The *production process* starts with a set of Morphemes, from which the speaker computes the Underlying Form, the Phonological Surface Form, the Auditory Form, and the Articulatory Form in parallel. We model all these processes and their acquisition and evolution explicitly with computer simulations, and we test aspects of this model by performing laboratory experiments with adults and infants.
Overview of progress in 2008:
Diana Apoussidou acquired a Rubicon grant from NWO, and is enjoying this grant at the world’s centre of phonological theory, namely in Amherst, where she is working with Joe Pater. Titia Benders acquired one of the rare NWO grants for PhD positions (“Toptalent”), and started working on cue weighting by infants. Together with Dirk-Jan Vet she created a mobile baby lab with which she can test babies in their homes. Jeroen Vis defended his PhD thesis on the phonology of Mycenaean Greek at the University of Crete.

Paul Boersma stumbled upon a mistake in the most famous learning algorithm for Optimality Theory, the so-called “Error-driven Constraint Demotion”, which turned out to work correctly for only 30% of randomly generated languages; Boersma invented a correction that provably works correctly in 100% of the cases; this will be published in Linguistic Inquiry. In December Boersma acquired a Vici grant on “Emergent categories and connections”.

Titia Benders initiated the highly successful “lab meetings”, biweekly meetings in which MA students, PhD candidates, and senior staff discuss their work in progress. Together with Paola Escudero’s student-assistantships this has led to an increase in the number of MA theses advised by the phoneticians: from an average of two in the years 2006 through 2008, to a prospective nine in the year 2009.

2. COGNITIVE APPROACHES TO SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

Coordinator: Jan Hulstijn

History
This group, investigating second language acquisition in children and adults, has its origins in the former group Language Acquisition, Psycholinguistics and Language Pathology.

Funding
A combination of UvA funding, NWO funding from the program Language Acquisition and Multilingualism and the program PROO (Programma voor het Onderwijsonderzoek), and funding from the Amsterdam City Council.

Participants in 2008
Arjen Florijn, (ACLC) senior researcher.
Jan Hulstijn (ACLC) senior researcher and coordinator.
Folkert Kuiken (ACLC) senior researcher.
Elisabeth van der Linden (ACLC) senior researcher.
Rob Schoonen (ACLC) senior researcher.
Ineke Vedder (ACLC) senior researcher.
Petra Poelmans (ACLC), senior researcher.
Nivja de Jong (ACLC) postdoc
project: *What is speaking proficiency? Unraveling second language proficiency.*

Sible Andringa (ACLC) postdoc
project: *Towards a theory of second-language proficiency: the case of segmenting and comprehending oral language*

Nomi Olsthoorn (ACLC) postdoc
Project: see Andringa

Catherine van Beuningen (ACLC) PhD candidate
project: *The effect of feedback on written output in content-based (second) language instruction.*

Marjolein Cremer (ACLC) PhD candidate
project: *Accessibility of semantic networks of Dutch L1 and L2 children.*

Lotte Henrichs, (ACLC) PhD candidate
project: *The co-construction of academic language skills of 3-6 year-old Dutch children of lower socio-economic backgrounds, in communicative contexts at home and in school*

Marije Michel (ACLC) PhD candidate
project: *Design features and sequencing of L2 tasks*

Eline Raaphorst (ACLC) PhD candidate
project: *Integrated second language and subject matter instruction for adults in Amsterdam.*

Margarita Steinel (ACLC) PhD candidate
project: *What is speaking proficiency? Unraveling second language proficiency*

Miriam Trapman (ACLC) PhD candidate
project: *Literacy-related attributes of at-risk risk students in grades 7-9.*

Klaartje Duijm, external ACLC PhD candidate
project: *Aspects van spreekvaardigheid: Een onderzoek naar de relaties tussen communicatieve spreekvaardigheid (CEFR), taakcontext en specifieke linguïstische vaardigheden*

Jimmy Ureel, external ACLC PhD candidate
Project: *Imperfections of a perfect tense: Form-focused instruction and the acquisition of temporal form-meaning-use mappings by Dutch-speaking L2 learners of English*

Jelske Dijkstra, external ACLC PhD candidate
project: *Bilingual language development of the young Frisian child*

Paul Leseman (University of Utrecht)
Ton Vallen (University of Tilburg)
Paul Bogaards (University of Leiden)
Lydius Nienhuis (University of Utrecht)
Tine Greidanus (Free University Amsterdam).

**Description**
Fluent use of a first or second language, in all its modalities (listening, speaking, reading, and writing), consists of the online integration of many types of knowledge, ranging from the level of sound or letter representation to the levels of semantics, pragmatics and world knowledge. The nature of this complex integration process differs depending on the characteristics of the language, the individual’s stage of language development, and the communicative situation (task factors). Furthermore, the ease or difficulty with which language users manage to perform a verbal task may depend on individual characteristics, such as working-memory capacity, grammatical sensitivity, and personality. What the projects in the CASLA research group have in common, is their focus on the acquisition and use of a second (or first) language as an attempt to cope with several types of information at the same time and on how task performance may be affected by mediating factors such as proficiency level, task constraints, and individual psychological differences.

**Overview of progress in 2008**
Ineke Vedder and Folkert Kuiken, collaborating with Roger Gilabert Guerrero (University of Barcelona), started a new project, entitled *CALC: The relationship between Communicative Adequacy and Linguistic Complexity in the written output of L2 learners*, linked to that of the international research group SLATE (Second Language
Acquisition and Testing in Europe), whose members conduct research on the acquisition of various European languages. Folkert Kuiken successfully received funding for three projects to be conducted in collaboration with Dr. Hilde Hacquebord of the University of Groningen. Kuiken also obtained a small grant from the city of Amsterdam. Both projects involve the production of materials for the teaching of Dutch to children in elementary school, nonnative speakers of Dutch. With researchers in Gent and Edinburgh, Nivja de Jong had a paper published in Cognition 2008, based on their research about concurrent processing of words in production.

In Marjolein Cremer’s first study she collected free word associations from over 400 mono- and bilingual children and adults. The prominent effect found for age emphasizes the role of conceptual development in word association behavior: adults gave more meaning-related responses than children. The influence of bilingualism was reflected in different findings for mono- and bilingual children and for mono- and bilingual adults. Cremer’s second study, focusing on the accessibility of semantic knowledge, adopted an experimental design, using a reaction-time paradigm. Reading comprehension was related to availability and accessibility of word knowledge. Monolingual children showed faster access to semantic knowledge than bilingual children. Accessibility of semantic knowledge was shown to make a unique and significant contribution to explaining reading comprehension performance.

In an experimental study, in which 280 students from Dutch multilingual secondary schools participated, Catherine van Beuningen investigated the effect of direct and indirect error correction on the accuracy and complexity of texts written in Dutch L2. Preliminary results show that both direct and indirect corrective feedback helped students to improve the overall accuracy of their texts during revision. However, only the effect of indirect error correction was still visible in the delayed posttest. An in-depth analysis showed that where students were able to correct both grammatical (e.g. word order) and non-grammatical errors (e.g. spelling) during revision, the achieved progress in the two posttests was only significant for non-grammatical error types. Future analyses will focus on the influence of error correction on lexical and structural complexity of students’ writing.

In Marije Michel’s second study investigating how Turkish and Moroccan learners of Dutch as an L2 perform on language tasks of different complexity and in different settings showed that the L2 learners and native speakers of Dutch did not show a substantially different behavior in simple or complex tasks. However, L2 learners were more accurate, lexically more diverse, and more fluent in dialogues than in monologues. The interesting finding is that native speakers, who displayed a similar behavior on almost all of these aspects, decreased their lexical diversity in a dialogue. This supports the idea that L2 processes do not mirror L1 processing, and, more importantly, that L2 learners can sometimes profit from settings that do not influence native speakers’ linguistic behavior.

In the NWO sponsored project *What is Speaking Proficiency?*, Arjen Florijn developed a unique elicitation procedure, capable of measuring L2 learners’ ability to produce specific grammatical structures in online oral responses, in contrast to traditional paper-and-pencil tests eliciting grammatical knowledge in an offline manner. Using video animations in a computer-administered test, Florijn manipulated context and situation in such a way that it would be natural for test takers to use the following grammatical phenomena of Dutch in oral responses: use of definite versus indefinite article; word order in main and embedded clause; passive versus active voice; relative clause; position of separable verb particles; finite verb forms in present, past and perfect tense.

Another unique research tool was developed in the framework of the project *What is Speaking Proficiency*. Nivja de Jong (and Ton Wempe from the Phonetics unit) developed a method to automatically detect syllable nuclei for the measurement of speech rate without the need of a transcription. A script written in the software program PRAAT detects syllables in running speech. Peaks in intensity (dB) that are preceded and followed by dips in intensity are considered as potential syllable nuclei. The script subsequently discards peaks that are not voiced. Testing the resulting syllable counts of this script on two corpora of spoken Dutch, De Jong and Wempe obtained high correlations between speech rate calculated from human syllable counts and from automatically determined syllable counts. A syllable count measured in this automatic fashion, suffices to reliably assess and compare speech rates between participants and tasks. A paper, describing the tool, was accepted for publication in *Behavior Research Methods*.

3. DP/NP: STRUCTURE, ACQUISITION AND CHANGE

**Coordinators**: Petra Sleeman & Harry Perridon
History
This group emerged in 2005/2006 around the interest in the DP.

Funding
UvA funding

Participants in 2008
Hans den Besten (ACLC), senior researcher
Olga Fischer (ACLC), senior researcher
Eveleine Keizer (ACLC), senior researcher
Elisabeth van der Linden (ACLC), senior researcher
Harry Perridon (ACLC), senior researcher
Josep Quer (ACLC), senior researcher
Petra Sleeman (ACLC), senior researcher
Enoch O. Aboh (ACLC), postdoc
Robert Cirillo (ACLC), PhD candidate
Aafke Hulk (ACLC), guest researcher
Dana Nicolescu (guest researcher)
Ana-Maria Brito (Faculdade de Letras & Centro de Linguistica da Universidade do Porto)
Leonie Cornips (Meertens Institute)
Viviane Déprez (CNRS, Lyon)
Chara Guella (Université de Lyon)
Sharon Unsworth (University of Utrecht)

Description
The goal of this group is to arrive at a detailed description of the structure of the DP/NP in the Germanic and Romance languages, of the historical changes in the structure, and of its acquisition. In this project linguists working within different paradigms (generativists and typologists) work together on three areas:
- description of the variation within the DP on the basis of comparative and diachronic research
- theoretical account of the variation within the DP in the framework of Generative Grammar
- acquisition of the DP
Within this group special attention is paid to possessive constructions, the adjective, gender agreement within the DP/NP, quantification and mixed categories.

Overview of progress in 2008
Two dissertations were completed this year: Dana Niculescu defended her thesis on the various ways in which possession is expressed in Romanian at the University of Bucharest. In spring 2009 Robert Cirillo will defend his PhD thesis on floating quantifiers in Germanic and Romance languages. He addresses the question whether they are adverbs (adjuncts to VP) or stranded nominal elements (adjuncts to DP that are "stranded" by the DP). Originally, they were analysed as adverbials. Sportiche (1988), Giusti (1990) and Shlonsky (1991) developed a theory in which they are heads of QP and select a DP complement. This approach, the Stranding Analysis, was popular for a few years, but then people started returning to an adverbial approach. In his thesis Cirillo tries to show that if the Stranding Analysis is updated for the Split VP Hypothesis and if one looks at a lot more data in a lot more languages, one finds that the Stranding Analysis is not inferior to adverbial approaches. As a by-product of his thesis Cirillo also developed a theory of negated quantifiers in the Romance and Germanic languages and a theory of "universal numeric quantifiers" such as alle drie, tutte e tre, all three etc.
Olga Fischer continues to investigate the nature of the postposed adjective in Old English, arguing that it is used predicatively also in constructions where the adjective is preceded by and, as in seocne monnan and gesargode 'sick man and wounded', and not attributively, followed by the empty element pro as argued by Haumann in ELL 7, 2003.
Petra Sleeman, Hakima Guella & Viviane Déprez proposed a new semantic classification of languages. Article-based languages distribute articles on the basis of either a definiteness or a specificity parameter. Ionin's (2003) study showed that Russian and Korean (article-less) learners of L2 English (article-based) acquire articles fluctuating between a choice based on definiteness or on specificity. Since a choice based on specificity exists neither in L1 nor in L2, Ionin (2003) hypothesizes that Universal Grammar (UG) can play a role in this choice. Sleeman, Guella & Déprez' paper shows that even if both L1 and L2 are article-based languages, L2 learners fluctuate between a choice of articles based on definiteness or on specificity. Following Ionin, this could mean that such L2 learners fluctuate because they still have access to UG. Sleeman, Guella & Déprez discuss this option and provide an alternative explanation for the fluctuation.

Hans den Besten developed some new ideas about the genesis of the Afrikaans demonstrative system which is quite different from the Dutch system. Possessive constructions were also discussed at various meetings of the group; Hans den Besten and Harry Perridon were trying to find out what factors lie behind the severe restrictions that govern the use of the two prenominal possessive constructions in Dutch. Building on earlier work, Evelien Keizer continued to examine the factors that determine (or constrain) the choice between a prenominal or postnominal possessive in English, Dutch and German.

4. ENCODING GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION

Programme coordinators: Hedde Zeijlstra & Fred Weerman

History
This group is clustered around four NWO projects, Variation in Inflection (VARIFLEX), Disentangling bilingualism and SLI (BISLI), its successor (BISLI PP) that started in 2008 with special emphasis on speech production and production and Zeijlstra’s VENI project called Doubling and redundancy. For further information see website: www.hum.uva.nl/aclc then under Research and further under Encoding Grammatical Information.

Funding: NWO up to 2012 and UvA funding

Participants in 2008
Anne Baker (ACLC), senior researcher
Hans Bennis (ACLC, Meertens), senior researcher
Jan Don (ACLC), senior researcher
Aafke Hulk (ACLC), senior researcher
Jan de Jong (ACLC), senior researcher
Olaf Koeneman (ACLC), senior researcher
Roland Pfau (ACLC), senior researcher
Josep Quer (ACLC), senior researcher
Fred Weerman (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Hedde Zeijlstra (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator

Nada Vasiç (ACLC), post-doc
project: Bilingual SLI in production and processing

Suzanne Aalberse (ACLC), PhD candidate
project: Inflection and the second person: limitations on variation

Robert Cloutier (ACLC), PhD candidate
project: West-Germanic OV/VO: the status of exceptions

Alies MacLean (ACLC), PhD candidate
project: Variation in inflection: geographical variation in verbal and adjectival inflection

Antje Orgassa (ACLC), PhD candidate
project: Disentangling bilingualism and SLI: the Dutch data (BISLI)

Daniela Polišenská (ACLC), PhD candidate
project: Variation in inflection: first language acquisition
Margot Rozendaal (ACLC), PhD candidate  
project: *The acquisition of syntax and pragmatics of reference*

Marco René Spruit (ACLC), PhD candidate  
project: *Measuring syntactic variation in Dutch dialects*

Elma Blom guest researcher  
Sjef Barbiers (Meertens Institute, Amsterdam)  
Leonie Cornips (Meertens Institute, Amsterdam)  
Maren Pannemann (Radbout University Nijmegen)  
Theo Marinis (University of Reading)  
Vicki Chadriogianni (University of Reading)

**Description**

The aim of EGI is to come to an overall study of the nature and behaviour of functional categories. Functional categories can be considered to be the carriers of grammatical information, and grammatical information on its turn is sometimes even claimed to be the type of knowledge that sets language apart from other systems. More understanding of how grammatical information is encoded is thus of direct relevance for any theory of language. In short, the ambition of this research program is to find out how grammatical information is encoded in natural languages and how the knowledge that underlies it should be represented.

Evidence concerning grammatical information may come from several linguistic subdisciplines, e.g. from theoretical diachronic, typological or dialectological linguistics. Perhaps even more telling is the role that grammatical information plays in language acquisition: young children are strikingly gifted learners of grammatical information, whereas it seems particularly vulnerable in cases of language impairment, and it is a stumbling block for (advanced) adult second language learners.

The raison d’être of EGI is guided by the following paradox: whereas it is virtually impossible for a linguist to cover all of the above-mentioned disciplines, new insights in the realm of grammatical information can only be achieved if multiple (empirical) domains are taken into account. Theoretical proposals concerning the flexible character of functional features can only be sustained if backed by thorough experimental research in the domain of language acquisition, just as doing dialectological research must go hand in hand with historic corpus-based studies. In order to overcome this paradox, cooperation between researchers working from different perspectives must take place in order to establish the required cross-fertilization.

**Overview of progress in 2008**

The central activity of EGI is the bi-weekly meetings where an EGI-member presents or discusses ongoing research. The meetings have been successful and often led to fruitful discussions, yielding cross-fertilisation of different ideas. These meetings can be considered to have stimulated the high amount of research conducted by EGI members in 2008. Rozendaal and Spruit successfully defended their theses in 2008 and there have a good number of high quality publications. Discussions started with the research group First Language Acquisition, Language Pathology and Executive Functions (LEXEF) to combine activities in 2009 since there are so many common interests.

In the Variflex project it was possible through in-depth analyses of empirical data on child L1, child L2 and adult L2 Dutch to identify grammatical gender in Dutch as a vulnerable domain. Grammatical gender as encoded in definite articles was less problematic than adjectival inflection; it was hypothesized that this finding reflected an asymmetry between more lexicon-rulled and grammar-rulled aspects of grammatical gender. The data collected in the verbal domain (i.e. subject-verb agreement and verb placement) allowed us to assess the Domain by Age Model. The prediction of this model that a late age of onset influences (inflectional) morphology more heavily than syntax could not be confirmed. The results were consistent with the view that in adult learners learning verb inflection is hampered by non-target like syntactic representations. The perception experiments undertaken with infants in 2007 were successful and revealed that children, before they are able to produce sentences, are sensitive to incorrect subject-verb agreement.

A workshop was organized in December 2008 focussing on the key ingredients of the Variflex and BISLI projects. The results of the BISLI project show that to a certain extent, bilingualism and SLI can be disentangled in Dutch. Subject-verb agreement shows a clear effect of SLI, but no L2 effect. In adjectival agreement both effects are attested. As for Turkish, only the SLI effect could be measured. The results show that noun morphology (in particular case marking), rather than verb morphology is vulnerable in Turkish SLI. Funding for a new project,
applied for by Elma Blom, complements the BISLI project. The new project - BISLI-PP (PP being an acronym for ‘production and processing’) adds a processing perspective to the BISLI and Variflex projects. Whereas the latter projects used sentence elicitation tasks, BISLI-PP will adopt methods that allow for the measurement of on-line processing. This new project is carried out by Nada Vasic.

Collaboration in a new project started with our colleagues working at the University of Reading in April 2008. The BISLI PP program includes cross-group comparisons, comparisons across language-pairs and comparisons between production and on-line comprehension. For this reason, the first year was dedicated to the discussion of methodological questions. In three fruitful bilateral meetings, the final design of the study and subject selection was determined. In order to gain a better understanding of issues raised by findings of previous NWO-funded research projects (Variflex and BISLI), grammatical gender and subject-verb agreement will be further investigated. The empirical domain will be extended to definiteness. The final goal is to understand more about the nature of errors with grammatical morphemes, determine the extent to which production effort plays a role and exploring the influence of the different interfaces involved.

Zeijlstra started his VENI project on Doubling and redundancy in which the semantics and cross-linguistic variation in so-called doubling effects will be researched. In the first year of this project, Zeijlstra presented and published work on doubling phenomena in the domain of sentential negation (both from a general and a language-specific perspective (in particular Afrikaans and French) and on the nature of cross-linguistic variation. Apart from that he also presented his new work on the nature of grammatical agreement.

5. FIRST LANGUAGE ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENTAL LANGUAGE DISORDERS AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS (LEXEF)

Programme coordinators: Anne Baker, Michiel van Lambalgen, Esther Parigger

History

This group grew up around the central interest of its participants in the relationship between language acquisition, cognitive functioning and developmental language pathology.

For further information see website:  http://www.hum.uva.nl/aclc/lexef.

Funding

UvA funding

Participants in 2008

Anne Baker (ACLC), senior researcher
Michiel van Lambalgen (ILLC), senior researcher
Jan de Jong (ACLC), senior researcher
Margriet Heim (ACLC), postdoc Heliomare, Esdege, Stichting Kinderpostzegels, Nationaal Fonds het gehandicapte kind
Project: Improving the communication between non-speaking people with a multiple handicap and their social network (COCP-VG)
Judith Rispens (ACLC), postdoc NWO VENI
Project: Understanding the failure to repeat ‘wafeisin’: a study into the deficit underlying poor non-word repetition in SLI

Esther Parigger (ACLC) PhD candidate FGW
Project: Language problems in children with ADHD – a unique profile?
Akke de Blauw (ACLC), PhD candidate FGW
Project: Precursors of narrative ability
Marcel Giezen (ACLC), PhD candidate FGW
Project: Speech perception and word learning skills in children with a cochlear implant: adopting and extending the Linguistic Comprehension Model
Aude Laloi (ACLC), PhD candidate FGW
Project: SLI and executive functioning in the context of multilingualism

Claudia Blankenstijn, (Curium, clinic for young people with psychiatric problems, Oestgeest)
Hilde Geurts (Psychology, UvA; CSCA)
Annette de Groot (Psychology, UvA; CSCA)
Alex Korzec, (Lukasziekenhuis Amsterdam)
Annette Scheper, (Sint Marie, Centre for Language Problems, Eindhoven)
Heleen Smid (Lukasziekenhuis, Amsterdam)
Keith Stenning, (HCRC, Edinburgh University)
Marie-Therèse Le Normand (Paris V)

**Description**: Theories of first language acquisition are increasingly considering the role of aspects of cognition. The executive functioning theory predicts that memory, attention, motivation and inhibition should play a part in the development of language. The goal of this group is to test these claims with children developing normally but also in children with developmental disorders. In children with ADHD or SLI, for example, their problems with attention and inhibition appear to affect language behaviour; possibly other executive functions do as well. Language behaviour in children with such disorders is studied in the areas of morphology and syntax, pragmatics and verbal reasoning. Formal models of executive functioning will be developed which will help explain the data obtained. Therapeutic and other practical consequences of the results will be investigated in collaboration with the Lucasziekenhuis (Amsterdam) and Sint Marie (Eindhoven).

**Overview of progress in 2008**
The group met regularly with meetings discussing the central theme of the group. A new PhD project of Aude Laloi started that addresses the central theme of the group, namely the relationship between linguistic behavior and executive functioning, in this case in French bilingual children with and without SLI. Preparation of a new larger grant proposal started on the cognitive and linguistic profiling of children with disorders. Discussions started with the research group Encoding Grammatical Information to combine activities in 2009 since there are so many common interests.

The first results from the longitudinal study of young Dutch children (Akke de Blauw) suggest that the development of Non-Present Talk is an important step in the development of narrative ability. The amount of NPT drastically increases up between the ages of three and four years, moving steadily further away from the present gradually loosing the need for context embeddedness. The scaffolding of parents in interaction is important in some NPT categories but not all. Initial results with children with psychiatric problems and children with SLI suggest that both groups have problems in the morpho-syntactic structuring of a narrative and in expressing causal relations (Annette Scheper) but the specific problems are not always the same in the two groups.

Non-Word Repetition (NWR) has been proposed as a test for identifying SLI children. Esther Parigger and Judith Rispens’ work showed that not all SLI children do poorly on NWR, in fact only those with clear reading problems. The use of NWR as a diagnostic tool would thus fail to include the subgroup of SLI children without RP. This supports the idea of Catts et al. (2005) that phonological processing can be impaired in SLI, but only in those children who also have concomitant reading problems.

The first results from the study of CI children (Marcel Giezen) indicate that the Linguistic Comprehension model of Boersma (1998), based on Stochastic Optimality Theory, makes correct predictions about the difficulties of CI children in various spoken language tasks. The CI children have difficulties in using acoustic cues and use the cues of spectrum and duration differently compared to hearing children. The boundary crispness for fricatives and high vowels are also different for the two groups. These differences also impact on contrast recognition in a word context.

Work was carried out and reported on the development of an instrument for the measurement of comprehension of spoken language in non-speaking Cerebral Palsy children up to 6 years of age. This instrument can possibly be an alternative for standard language assessments such as the Reynell Developmental Language Scale (Geytenbeek/Heim)

6. **FRANCONIAN TONES**

**Programme coordinators**: Paul Boersma, and Ben Hermans & Marc van Oostendorp (Meertens Instituut)
History
The group started in 2005 on the basis of an NWO programme granted to Ben Hermans and Marc van Oostendorp of the Meertens Institute (Amsterdam) and Paul Boersma of the ACLC. For further information see: http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/paul/francotone/

Funding
NWO project Tone and intrasegmental structure in West-Germanic dialects.

Participants in 2008
Paul Boersma (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Norval Smith (ACLC), senior researcher

Wolfgang Kehrein (ACLC), postdoc
project: The history of the Franconian tones.

Maike Prehn, ACLC PhD candidate (Meertens),
project: Franconian tone-consonant interaction.

Björn Koehnlein, PhD candidate (Meertens)
project: Franconian tone-vowel interaction.

Ben Hermans (Meertens), coordinator
Marc van Oostendorp (Meertens), coordinator

Description
The ACLC contribution to this project aims at achieving a typological integration of the Limburgian and Central Franconian (Ripuaric and Moselle Franconian) tone systems by explaining their evolution by modelling the acquisition of their bidirectional phonology and phonetics. That is, the emergence of the Franconian tone contrasts is explained by modelling the learner primarily as a listener who has to construct a new phonological analysis of the primary (i.e. phonetic) language data. The left-hand figure shows what the auditory forms of the two words meaning ‘nose’ and ‘wet’ sound like in present-day Ripuaric (sentence-final declarative focus). The right-hand figure shows the phonological structures that a present-day Ripuaric child will probably construct. The 12th-century forms were rather different. Boersma’s current account proposes that (and how) Open Syllable Lengthening caused the first tone contrast, followed by Analogical Lengthening, Final Schwa Deletion, and Second Final Devoicing, each of which introduced the contrast to more lexical items. Hundreds of problems remain, so the postdoc has to delve deep.

Overview of progress in 2008:
In March we visited the Deutsche Sprachatlas in Marburg. Professor Jürgen Erich Schmidt, the great expert on Franconian tones in Germany, received us, and many new mutual understandings arose.

Köhnelein, Boersma and Kehrein discovered that many Rule A and Rule B dialects in the southern part of the Franconian tone area actually preserve the tonal contrast before voiced consonants in disyllabic words, i.e., they are just as non-neutralizing in this respect as Limburgian is (jaomer with Stoßton, zoomer with Schleifton). Thus, the periphery of the tone area turns out to contain many Rule A2 and “Rule B2” pockets. This lends support to
Boersma’s (2002) hypothesis that the tone contrast arose with the emergence of lexical *Schleifton* as a general result of open-syllable lengthening.

Björn Köhnlein won the Diebold Prize 2008, awarded by the Society of Germanic Linguistics, for his “outstanding student paper presented at the Germanic Linguistics Annual Conference” in Madison. The name of the paper was “There’s no reversal in Rule B. Evidence against traditional claims about tone accents in the Westerwald.”

7. FUNCTIONAL DISCOURSE GRAMMAR

Coordinator: Kees Hengeveld

History: This programme is the successor of the ACLC research group on Functional Grammar. It seeks to elaborate a completely new version of this theory, based on functional-typological principles, and taking into account a wide variety of data.

See also [http://www.functionalgrammar.com](http://www.functionalgrammar.com).

Funding: UvA funding

Participants in 2008:

Kees Hengeveld (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Evelien Keizer (ACLC), senior researcher
Miriam van Staden (ACLC), postdoc

- project: *Event construal and serial verb constructions in Functional Grammar*

D. Richard Brown (ACLC), external PhD candidate

- project: *Aspects of functional grammar in Cresh*

Rafael Fischer (ACLC), PhD candidate

- project: *a descriptive grammar of Cofán*

Jorge Gómez Rendón (ACLC), PhD candidate

- project: *Language typology and language contact*

Wim Jansen (ACLC), PhD candidate

- project: *Features of Esperanto*

Arok Wolvengrey (ACLC), external PhD candidate

- project: *Plains Cree syntax*

Gerry Wanders (ACLC), guest researcher
Hella Olbertz (ACLC), guest researcher
Maria Luisa Braga, guest researcher (Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro)

Description: Functional Discourse Grammar (FDG) is a new version of Functional Grammar (FG) (Dik 1997). It models the grammatical competence of individual language users. It is envisaged as the grammatical component, alongside a contextual, and an output component, of a larger model of the language user. The discourse act is taken as the basic unit of analysis. It is thus a discourse rather than a sentence grammar and is capable of handling discourse acts both larger and smaller than a sentence. A distinction is made between an interpersonal, a representational, a structural, and a phonological level of linguistic organization and the levels are ordered in a top-down fashion. It starts with the representation of the linguistic manifestations of the speaker's intentions at the interpersonal level, and gradually works down to the phonological level with each of the levels of linguistic organization being organized hierarchically. By organizing the grammar in this way, FDG takes the functional approach to language to its logical extreme: within the top-down organization of the grammar, pragmatics governs semantics, pragmatics and semantics govern morphosyntax, and pragmatics, semantics and morphosyntax govern phonology. This organization furthermore enables FDG to be a discourse grammar rather than a sentence grammar, since the relevant units of communicative behaviour form its point of departure, whether they are expressed as sentences or not.

Overview of progress in 2008
The year 2008 saw the publication of Kees Hengeveld & Lachlan Mackenzie’s *Functional Discourse Grammar: A typologically based model of language structure* at Oxford University Press. The book that aims to be the standard reference for future research in FDG turned out to have gained wide acceptance already at the Thirteenth International Conference on Functional Grammar, held in London, September 2008, where many of the members of the ACLC research group on FDG were present and which was co-organized by Kees Hengeveld and Gerry Wanders. A further book-length publication was *The noun phrase in Functional Discourse Grammar*, edited by Daniel García Velasco and Jan Rijkhoff at Mouton de Gruyter, which has contributions by various members of the research group. Both books testify to the importance of distinguishing systematically between interpersonal, representational, morphosyntactic and phonological aspects of utterances, one of the key principles typical of FDG.

An interesting continuing line of research concerns the way in which language contact phenomena can be handled in Functional Discourse Grammar. The thesis of Jorge Gómez Rendón from the *Parts of Speech* group is relevant to the group since it showed how typologically divergent native South American languages have reacted differently to contact with Spanish. From the opposite perspective, Hella Olbertz in her work is studying the influence of native South American languages on varieties of South American Spanish. She shows, among other things, how Andean Spanish adopted reportative strategies more typical of Quechua.

As the international home base of the FDG research community, the FDG research group engaged in a number of activities crucial to enhance international collaboration. For example, as the International Secretary of the Functional Grammar Foundation, Gerry Wanders assisted in the preparation of the 13th International Conference on Functional Grammar and the 4th International Postgraduate Course on Functional Grammar, both held in London in September 2008, and kept the Functional Grammar webpage up to date. Evelien Keizer edited the Web Papers on Functional Grammar (WPFG).

### 8. Iconicity in Language Use, Language Learning, and Language Change

**Coordinator:** Olga Fischer  

**History**  
This group emerged as the result of long-standing collaboration between Olga Fischer and the external members of the group around this topic.  
For further information see website: [http://es-dev.uzh.ch/](http://es-dev.uzh.ch/)

**Funding**  
UvA funding

**Participants in 2008**  
Olga Fischer (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator  

Paul Bouissac (Victoria University Toronto, Canada)  
Ludovic De Cuypere (University of Ghent, Belgium)  
Christina Ljungberg (Zürich University, Switzerland)  
Piotr Sadowski (American College, Dublin, Ireland)  
Hendrik de Smet (Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)  
William Herlofsky (Nagoya Gakuin University, Japan)  
Klaas Willems (University of Ghent, Belgium)

**Description**  
Iconicity as a semiotic notion refers to a natural resemblance or analogy between the form of a sign (‘the signifier’) and the object or concept (‘the signified’) it refers to in the world or rather in our perception of the world. The similarity between sign and object may be due to common features inherent in both: by direct inspection of the iconic sign we may glean true information about its object. In this case we speak of ‘imagical’ iconicity (as in onomatopoeia) and the sign is called an ‘iconic image’. In language, the analogy is usually more abstract: we then have to do with diagrammatic iconicity which is based on a relationship between signs that mirrors a similar relation between objects or actions. Both imagical and diagrammatic iconicity are not clear-cut categories but form a
continuum on which the iconic instances run from almost perfect mirroring (i.e. a semiotic relationship that is virtually independent of any individual language) to a relationship that becomes more and more suggestive and also more and more language-dependent.

Contrary to the structuralist idea that language is fundamentally arbitrary (or in semiotic terms, ‘symbolic’), considerable linguistic research in the twentieth century has shown that iconicity operates at every level of language (phonology, morphology, syntax) and in practically every known language. The process referred to as grammaticalization can also be seen to be related to iconicity, via the iconic principles of quantity and proximity as shown, among others, by John Haiman and TALMAY GIVÓN. Recent literary criticism has confirmed that iconicity is also pervasive in literary texts, from its prosody and rhyme, its lineation, stanzaic ordering, its textual and narrative structure to its typographic layout on the page.

Since 1997 the Iconicity Research Project (initially based on a co-operation between the Universities of Amsterdam and Zurich) has organized international and interdisciplinary symposia every two years to provide increasing evidence for the extensive presence of iconicity in language (including literary texts). By means of detailed case studies the symposia have concentrated on iconicity as a driving force in language (in both spoken and signed languages) on all possible levels (i.e. the phonetic, morphological, syntactic, lexical and discourse levels); in language acquisition (children's use of language); and in language change (grammaticalization; analogy; developments in pidgins and creoles).

Overview of progress in 2008

Prof. Ełżbieta Tabakowska retired this year and is no longer an active member of the group. She has been replaced by Prof. William Herlofsky, who has been a speaker at most of the symposia, and has co-edited one of the group’s volumes. His main interest is in iconicity in (Japanese) sign language; he is especially concerned with investigating the relationship between concepts and images inside the brain and their external expression in iconic signs, and how we may gain a deeper understanding of the way language is used and learned by looking at expressions in sign language.

In 2008 the organizers of the sixth international symposium held at the University of Johannesburg in 2007 worked working on a publication of a selection of the papers given at the symposium, augmented with three other solicited articles in order to thematize the book more strongly. New angles in the volume are the development of iconicity in translation studies, the relation between iconicity and etymology, and the theory and practice of iconicity in South African universities and South African writings. The volume will be published by Benjamins in 2009 in the Iconicity Series.

Two new publications in this series have seen the light in 2008: Ludovic De Cuypere’s Limiting the Iconic (a version of his PhD, which he worked on in Amsterdam while he was there as a guest researcher funded by FWO), and a volume Naturalness and Iconicity in Language edited by Klaas Willems and Ludovic De Cuypere, which is concerned with two basic theoretical questions, namely ‘How natural is natural language?’ and ‘How iconic are linguistic symbols?’

Olga Fischer was invited to give a plenary lecture at the first ISLE conference in Freiburg in October 2008 where she talked about the importance of analogy in language acquisition and change drawing parallels between the factors that influence language learning, and language change and evolution. In a 2008 article she argued that grammaticalization is not an independent mechanism or cause of change, but that it involves any number of factors found in change elsewhere, and that the process called grammaticalization is steered both by general analogical reasoning and the shape of the language system internalized by speakers at the time of the change. She was also an invited speaker at a workshop organized by the University of Sheffield in April on ‘The history and structure of the English Noun Phrase’. She talked about the position of adjectives in Old English, which at that time could occur both before and after the noun, which position she showed to be influenced by iconic considerations, such that weak adjectives conveying known information occur before the noun, and strong adjectives conveying new information follow the noun according to Bolinger’s principle of linearity.

The research group is preparing its seventh conference in Toronto for 2009, with Paul Bouissac as local organizer (information on this can be found on the website: (http://es-dev.uzh.ch/). In tandem with the symposium there will be a workshop on ‘Cognitive Poetics: A multimodal Approach’, funded by the ‘Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council’, Canada.
9. INTEGRATION OF INFORMATION IN CONVERSATIONS

Coordinator: Rob van Son

History: The research group is based on the NWO VIDI grant 2004-2009.

Funding NWO until 2009

Participants in 2008

Ingrid van Alphen (ACLC), senior researcher
Louis Pols (ACLC), senior researcher
Rob van Son (ACLC), postdoc, coordinator

project: Integration of information in conversations

Wieneke Wesseling (ACLC), PhD candidate

project: The use of Audiovisual Information in Conversations, with an emphasis on TRPs.

Description

Our understanding of the comprehension of spoken language is lacking in quantitative knowledge on how the different aspects of language are integrated. Both the time-course with which information becomes available and the way the diverse sources of information are combined are relatively unknown. Speech recognition in the classical sense of "structured word-recognition" is an extremely complicated process. It is necessary to start tackling the general problem of the extraction and integration of information in speech comprehension with a simpler sub-task. A much simpler problem, which covers the whole spectrum of language communication, is the prediction of turn-switches in conversation. Turn-switches in various forms are the basic control mechanism of conversations. For the hearer, the task is deceptively simple: determine when to start talking. This makes turn-switching a good model for the extraction and integration of linguistic information as all sources of relevant information are synchronized with the turn-switching points (Turn-Relevant-Places or TRP's). From an experimental point of view, the interference from the task itself, whether or not to start speaking, is minimal, as the number of choices is extremely limited. Therefore, the research can concentrate on the integrating process itself. The proposed project concerns the quantitative modelling of TRP identification in conversation as an integration process of temporally unfolding information at different levels in speech, from conversation-acts and semantics to prosody, phonetics, and visual cues. Reaction Time (RT) measurements from TRP monitoring in manipulated (partial) conversations will be used to determine exactly when the relevant information at different levels of speech becomes available and how it is integrated to predict the position of a TRP. We will especially look at generalizations of the MERGE model extended with a Random-Walk decision model. We will include both the standard flat Bayesian decision rule and more structured Hierarchical models of integration.

Overview of progress in 2008

An extensive description of our spoken dialog video corpus, (the IFADV corpus) was presented by Rob van Son at LREC 2008 in Marrakesh, the major conference on language resources and evaluation for Human language Technologies and is published in the proceedings of this conference as "The IFADV corpus: a free dialog video corpus" (Van Son, Wesseling, Sanders and Van Den Heuvel, 2008). The IFADV corpus was recorded and annotated by the project group especially for this project and is now available to anyone under the GPL. An extension of this article will appear as a chapter in a Springer volume as a post-proceedings to the workshop on MULTIMODAL CORPORA held at LREC 2008. In 2008, the first experiments were conducted using this spoken dialog audio-video corpus as stimuli material. The experiments differed from earlier experiments in the addition of the visual component. Like in our previous experiments, subjects were asked to shadow the dialogues with minimal responses, saying ‘ah' when they felt it was appropriate. Subjects did not just listen to the dialogs, but also watched the speakers on two screens. Since the goal of the experiment was to determine the relative importance of the visual versus the auditory component in the projection of end-of-turns, subjects listened to either audio-only stimuli, saw visual-only stimuli of the speakers, or heard and saw audio-visual stimuli. The first results of these experiments will be submitted to the Interspeech 2009 conference in Brighton.
10. LANGUAGE CREATION

**Coordinators:** Norval Smith, Umberto Ansaldo

**History**
This research group was created from a number of different sources on the basis of existing research of senior and junior researchers themselves combining work on creole languages and new directions in language change.

**Funding**
Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, Portugal (Cardoso); Volkswagen Stiftung (Ansaldo and Nordhoff), NWO (Ansaldo), UvA funding.

**Participants in 2008**
- Enoch O. Aboh (ACLC), senior researcher
- Umberto Ansaldo (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- Hans den Besten (ACLC), senior researcher
- Kees Hengeveld (ACLC), senior researcher
- Lisa Lim (ACLC), senior researcher
- Norval Smith (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- Ekaterina Bobyleva (ACLC), PhD candidate
  - Project: *The development of nominal functional categories in creoles: Towards a multidimensional model of creole genesis*
- Hugo Cardoso (ACLC), PhD candidate
- Herby Glaude (ACLC/Paris V) PhD candidate
  - Project: *The description of Haitian creole*
- Sebastian Nordhoff (ACLC), PhD candidate
  - Project: *The documentation of Sri Lanka Malay: linguistic and cultural creolization endangered.*
  - Defense November/December 2009
- Rachel Selbach (ACLC), PhD candidate
  - Project: *Structure and development of Lingua Franca (1500-1900)*

**Description**
The common theme uniting all these projects is that of a radical type of language contact. Radical language contact involves deep-seated linguistic contact between languages that are typologically widely different. One end-result is what is commonly known as a creole language. The central problem in this programme is the perennial one of the creation of new languages. To what extent does the typology of new languages depend on the linguistic ingredients, and to what extent on linguistic universals? To what extent can this typology be affected by those social factors capable of influencing the workings of this process? Questions of access, linguistic competence, length of contact, demography, and motivation are only five such social factors. All such creations are clearly the product of contact involving discrete linguistic systems. What follows are the highlights of recent developments in the group in relation to the fundamental research questions.

**Overview of progress in 2008**
In 2008 the group continued to be extremely active, including organizing *The Paris-Amsterdam workshop on Reduplication in Creole Languages* held in June as well as hosting John Holm (Coimbra) in December.

It has been claimed in the past that pidginization and creolization both involve simplification. There is certainly some sense in which this could be claimed for both processes (inasmuch as we ignore for the moment the great variety of pidgin-types). However, there are different parameters contributing to notions of simplicity and complexity. Our understanding of these issues is advanced in at least two forthcoming publications by the group. The volume by Aboh and Smith (to appear) problematizes the notions of simplicity and complexity and shows that...
these must be considered from the perspective of the typologies in contact. An important conclusion of the papers in this volume is that simplification is not necessarily an outcome of contact-induced restructuring, contrary to what has been. Moreover, the volume shows the need to question the one-to-one mapping of form and content in language creation, showing that this is not necessarily the case in all contexts. The claim has been made that creoles tend to be isolating in type. To what extent this is a systematic reflection of unmarked or universal features of language, or the chance result of particular collocations of ingredient languages, is one of the central questions addressed in Ansaldo (to appear). In this work it is shown that isolating typology is to a large extent a result of the isolating features present in the input languages, and that the often noted phonological reduction mostly affects grammatically redundant material. A notable feature of this research programme is that a number of speech-forms which are not strictly to be regarded as creoles or pidgins will also be studied. Some are more clearly non-genetic than others, but they all share one common factor. This is explored in the special issue co-authored by Lisa Lim, where Asian English varieties are investigated from a typological perspective. This again goes to show the role of typology in language creation, underlying the fact that socio-historical classifications should not be confused with structural profiles or common heritage. Finally, the gradualist model of creolization, first introduced in the works of the late Jacques Arends, receives a renewed input in the studies collated by Selbach, Cardoso and van den berg. Though the field is still not unanimous in this respect, the volume clearly shows that more often than not gradual evolution can be detected in the formation of contact languages, and can be uncovered through solid socio-historical reconstruction.

11. LEXICAL SEMANTICS

**Coordinators:** Wim Honselaar, Fons Moerdijk

**History** This group emerged out of the former group on Semantics and Pragmatics containing those working on language specific descriptions of these aspects and those working on lexicography.

**Funding** UvA funding

**Participants in 2008**
- Ingrid van Alphen (ACLC), senior researcher
- Arjen Florijn (ACLC), senior researcher
- Sies de Haan (ACLC), senior researcher
- Wim Honselaar (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- Janneke Kalsbeek (ACLC), senior researcher
- Evelien Keizer (ACLC), senior researcheecher
- Fons Moerdijk (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- Harry Perridon (ACLC), senior researcher
- Manfred Woidich (ACLC), senior researcher
- Arend Quak (ACLC), senior researcher
- Rodie Risselada (ACLC), senior researcher
- Afshin Afkari (guest researcher)
- Jet van Dam van Isselt (ACLC), guest researcher
- Els Elfers-van Ketel (ACLC), guest researcher
- Jeroen Balkenende (ACLC), guest researcher
- Arie Barentsen (ACLC), guest researcher
- Frederike van der Leek (ACLC), guest researcher
- Marlies Philippa (ACLC), guest researcher
- Alla Peeters-Podgaevskaja (ACLC), PhD candidate

**René Genis (ACLC), PhD candidate**

**project:** Studies on the Polish Verbal Prefix PRZE-

Alla Peeters-Podgaevskaja (ACLC), PhD candidate
Description
The meaning of words is a phenomenon that oscillates between stability/conventionality on the one hand and flexibility/creative potential on the other. Stability is a necessary condition for a language in order to be understandable, flexibility is necessary for a language to be able to cope with the endless variation of objects and activities in the world around us and our constantly changing world. At any specific moment, the meaning of words results from the combination of a number of factors, such as changes in the meaning itself (metaphorical and metonymic shift, generalisation, specialisation, adaptation, borrowing, etc), grammatical changes (grammaticalisation, lexicalisation, etc), changes in the relationship with other words/meanings, the interaction with grammatical categories, such as time and aspect, individual variation, etc. Some of these changes are autonomous, others are motivated by changes in the world around us. In many cases (changes in) lexical meaning are/is reflected in specific syntactic, pragmatic, combinatorical, morphological and sometimes even intonational characteristics. What the projects in the Lexical Semantics research group have in common is that they focus on providing a so-called synchronic lexical portrait (as defined by Apresyan) for words consisting of, on the one hand, a meticulous definition of the semantic characteristics of (groups of) words, cognitive restrictions on their use, the relationship between two or more related meanings of one word (polysemy) or between two or more words within one language (complete or partial synonymy, antonymy, hyperonymy, hyponymy, etc) or within more than one language/dialect (contrastive analysis), the relationship between the various diachronic stages in the development of lexical meaning (metonymy, metaphors, etymology), and, on the other hand, the way in which semantic characteristics are reflected in syntax, morphology and pragmatics. Parallel to this theoretical orientation there are more practical projects concerning the compilation, derivation and analysis of dictionaries, which support and are supported by the more theoretically oriented projects.

Overview of progress in 2008
Two PhD theses were successfully defended by Rene Genis and Alla Peeters-Podgaevskaja. Maaike Belien also completed her thesis at the Free University. The Slavic Circle ‘Verbal Aspect and temporal relations’ under the leadership of Adrie Barentsen had regular meetings devoted to the contrastive study of aspe ctual phenomena and temporal conjunctions in several Slavic languages. Ingrid van Alphen e.o. organized the Workshop New Perspectives on New (and Old) Quotatives at the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam. The cooperation between the Research Group Lexical Semantics and the Research Group Functional Discourse Grammar (=FDG) on problems relating to the lexicon-grammar interface was continued and focused on the peculiarities of Dutch set-nouns; a publication is expected in 2009. Many members will join the newly formed group Crosslinguistic Semantics so that this group will cease to exist as of January 2009.
12. MULTIPARTY DISCOURSE AND ANTHROPOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Coordinators: Anne Bannink, Jet van Dam van Isselt

History This group emerged out of the common interests of the group members in the topic of classroom interaction, in particular in the second language learning situation.

Funding UvA funding

Participants in 2008
Anne Bannink (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Jet van Dam van Isselt (ACLC), guest researcher, coordinator
Claire Kramsch (UC-Berkeley)
Jonathan Leather (Payap University, Chiangmai, Thailand)
Leo van Lier (Monterey Institute of International Studies, USA)
Remko Scha (ILLC, UvA)

Description
The assumption that a face-to-face conversation between one speaker (S) and one hearer (H) is the norm or default matrix of ii (language) learning is increasingly under pressure. The range of communicative roles and environments is becoming more complex, for instance, in computer-mediated communication. The impact of remote audiences and third parties (overhears; bystanders) effects of emerging discourses is still a relatively neglected area.

In order to account for linguistic productions and discourse understanding in multiparty settings a scrutiny of the parameters of communicative situations is called for. The aim of the programme is to articulate specific proposals for the context-sensitive linguistic data involving more than two parties – proposals that are empirically valid and that, in principle, can be formalized.

Attention to micro-ethnographic detail: paralinguistic, prosodic and non-verbal features of talk are part of the data to be consis

The theoretical framework of the programme is multidisciplinary. The issues addressed have implications in multiple domains: Conversation Analysis; Language Acquisition (Socio-Cultural Theory; Complex Systems); Linguistic Pragmatics; Sociolinguistic Communication; Anthropology of Education; Teacher Education.

Overview of progress in 2008
In 2007 Anne Bannink and Jet van Dam were invited to develop a professionalization project for university teachers. For this feeds into our aim for an empirically valid articulation of the classroom interface - we interviewed expert and gifted UvA teacher views on good teaching and videotaped what actually happened during their lectures and seminars. Much of the winter and spring 2008 was spent writing proposals for NAP and ICTO funding to allow the continuation of this project. In summer 2008 we w as an UvA/ICTO project which enabled us to further develop our plans for ‘Competenties in Context’ (CiC): an electronic lea

D for university teachers. After the summer break we took some crucial decisions on the design and architecture of the web site data. More information is available in Dutch on the site: http://www.science.uva.nl/research/amstel/dws/competenties/.

Anne Bannink had a paper accepted for publication on student teachers’ video narratives as an instrument for assessment in te

this paper she shows that organizing the video footage of the teachers’ own lessons in a narrative framework turned out to enh

their reflections.

Jet van Dam presented on evidence of multilingual practices by monolingual teenagers at a time when schools were still ethnically homogeneous. Mixing codes and scripts is a prominent feature in a school diary (over 500 pp.) written jointly by 2 teenagers from 1971-1974, before ethnic diversity was a fact of life. A publication on the same subject in ‘Biografie Bulletin’ is in press.

13. ONCOCOLOGY-RELATED COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

Coordinator: Frans Hilgers

History In Amsterdam, research on cancer and communication dates back to 1925 when Hendrik Burger, professor in Otorhinolaryngology, and Louise Kaiser, physician-phonetician of the University of Amsterdam presented a lecture entitled “speech without a voice box” to the Amsterdam Society for the Advancement of Surgery and
Obstetrics. During the last three decades, research at the Netherlands Cancer Institute has contributed considerably to the growth in rehabilitation possibilities for cancer patients. In the 1990’s cooperation between the Netherlands Cancer Institute and the Institute of Phonetic Sciences (University of Amsterdam) resulted in two Ph.D. dissertations and the appointment of Frans Hilgers as extraordinary professor at the Faculty of Humanities and these events formed the foundation for a definitive line of research into oncology-related language and communication disorders.

**Funding**
Dutch Cancer Institute (NKI)

**Participants in 2008**
- Frans Hilgers (ACLC and NKI-AVL), coordinator
- Louis Pols (ACLC), guest researcher
- Petra Jongmans (ACLC) PhD candidate
  - project: *Intelligibility of tracheoesophageal speech*
- Michiel van den Brekel (NKI)
- Annemieke Ackerstaff (NKI)
- Irene Jacobi, sub-coordinator (postdoc NKI)
- Corina van As-Brooks (NKI)
- Lisette van der Molen (PhD candidate NKI; project title: *Prevention of trismus, swallowing and speech problems in patients treated with chemo-radiation for advanced head and neck cancer*)
- Ludi Smeeele (NKI)
- Maya van Rossum (University of Leiden)
- Lori Burkhead (University of Georgia, Augusta, USA)

**Description**
The research conducted by the Oncology Research Group focuses on all communicative aspects associated with head and neck oncology. This concerns aspects influenced by the various tumour locations (in the sound source, i.e. larynx, and the vocal tract, i.e. oropharynx and oral cavity), and the effects of the treatment (i.e. radiotherapy, chemotherapy, or surgery). The aim is to gain insight into the communicative difficulties encountered by this population, and whether speakers adapt to their physical limitations (learn to compensate) – also in view of (preventive) rehabilitation programs. It is assumed that the physiological limitations place constraints on certain communicative and language functions, and ultimately affects language behaviour. For instance, lack of control over the voicing source leads to loss on a phonological level (voicing distinction), and to lack of control on the prosodic level (distinguishing between different types of sentence accent and type of sentence). And delimited or compensatory articulation affects intelligibility in general. Not only aspects such as voice quality, intelligibility, prosody, and aspects of language use are assessed, but appropriate intervention is also being developed. Furthermore, the short and long-term effects of different interventions will be evaluated. Thus, we hopefully also can contribute to an evidence-based approach to rehabilitation of oncology-related language and communication disorders.

**Overview of progress in 2008**
Petra Jongmans completed her PhD thesis on the intelligibility of tracheoesophageal speech, and defended this on June 18, 2008. In this study, an overview of the most common intelligibility problems of TE speech were provided, e.g. the significant problems with the voiced-voiceless distinction. The expectation that TE speech quality is diminished compared to normal laryngeal speech was confirmed. However, at the same time, acoustic analysis revealed that laryngectomized patients still use the same strategies for the production of consonants as normal laryngeal speakers do, but only at a less efficient way. This strengthened the belief that an evidence-base speech therapy program for TE speakers should be able to improve the quality of this speech significantly. Such a program was specially designed for the purpose of this study after a systematic literature review and appeared to be a promising rehabilitation tool. Phoneme intelligibility improved after only five weeks of training and thus it could be shown that TE speakers can be trained. In addition, all participants were positive about the program and the
effect it had on their speech. It is our expectation, based on these results, that overall intelligibility of laryngectomized speakers can be improved as well. The present evaluation of the therapy program allows its further optimization with the aim of achieving even more sustainable effects. The outcome of this Ph project have been several (peer-reviewed) conference proceedings papers en one paper in a peer-reviewed journal. A major paper on the acoustic results of this study is presently under review for publication.

Maya van Rossum left the Netherlands Cancer Institute in 2007 to work at Leiden University, but she remains linked to the Research Group as co-promotor for the PhD study of Lisette van der Molen. She also has helped in the ‘clinical schooling’ of her successor, Irene Jacobi, who has started as Postdoc/phonetic researcher in the projects around the development of a new generation of voice prostheses in the Netherlands Cancer Institute, in February, 2008. Irene Jacobi has carried out several projects in this field and the first publications are expected in 2009.

Two students in the Master Linguistics and/or General Linguistics started in 2008, both conducting a systematic literature review on topics of the project “Communication after Chemo-Radiation in Head and Neck Cancer Patients. Both are relevant for the PhD thesis of Lisette van der Molen (2006-2009), who studies the functional (swallowing, voicing and speech) side effects of radio-chemotherapy in head and neck cancer. It is envisaged that both systematic reviews will be ready early 2009 and will be published in peer-reviewed journals and will be part of the PhD thesis of Lisette van der Molen, who is together with Irene Jacobi the main tutor for both students. Furthermore, the first paper by Lisette van der Molen has been published in 2008 and a second paper written in 2008 is currently under review.

The research group organized the Invitational international workshop on “Evidence-based Voice and Speech Rehabilitation in Head and Neck Cancer” on May 15-16, 2008 in Amsterdam. This workshop addressed the various research fields important for better establishing the problems oncologic treatments cause with respect to communication and for improving rehabilitation possibilities after curative treatment of head and neck cancer. The workshop with some 25 highly motivated participants and experts from 7 countries (USA, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands) was a success. Several collaboration projects have been discussed and one of them is currently being worked-out.

14. PARTS OF SPEECH

Coordinator: Jan Don

History The group came together as a result of common interests in the course of 2006. Researchers collaborate from both a functional and generative perspective.

Funding UvA funding

Participants in 2008
- Umberto Ansaldo (ACLC), senior researcher
- Jan Don (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- Kees Hengeveld (ACLC), senior researcher
- Roland Pfau (ACLC), senior researcher
- Marian Erkelens (ACLC), PhD candidate
- Eva van Lier (ACLC), PhD candidate
- David Gil (Max Planck institute for evolutionary anthropology, Leipizig)
- Boban Arsenijevic (postdoc, ILLC)
- Luca Alfieri (Università degli studi di Roma la Sapienza, Rome)

Description The problem of the classification of classes of words and the systems in which they occur is a central one in linguistics. Word class distinctions often constitute the point of departure for much theoretical as well as descriptive work, at times, being understood sufficiently in terms of their universal validity. In terms of the
language system, word class distinctions have been claimed to correlate with distinct phonological patterns, morphological operations, syntactic distribution, semantic classes, and communicative functions. Given these many ramifications within the language system, it is not surprising that natural languages differ from each other typologically with respect to how word class distinctions manifest themselves in their lexicon or syntax. Moreover, word class distinctions may be expected to play a central role in acquisition and loss, in diachronic change and in language contact. And finally, they may be expected to be an important cue in language processing. The research group actively contributes to modelling (Hengeveld, Van Lier, Pfau and Don), description and typology (Hengeveld, Van Lier, Pfau), language acquisition (PhD project by Erkelens).

Overview of progress in 2008:
Jorge Gomez Rendon finished his PhD project on Language Contact. He showed that the process of borrowing lexical items from Spanish in typologically divergent languages of South America is partly predictable from the parts-of-speech systems of those languages. They have reacted differently to contact with Spanish. His work shows, among other things, that the extent to which and the way in which typologically different languages borrow lexical items from Spanish can be partly predicted from the, functionally defined, parts-of-speech systems of those languages. In a special issue of Studies in Language in Parts-of-Speech edited by Ansaldo, Don & Pfau a study by Don & Erkelens indicated the potential value of phonological cues in the acquisition of Dutch lexical categories and a theoretical study by Hengeveld & Van Lier pointed to the relevance of lexical heads in Functional Discourse Grammar. Erkelens further explored the differences between English and Dutch with respect to the role of distributional cues in the acquisition of categories that came out of the last experiment in the previous reporting period. She found that frequent frames (Mintz 2003) defined in terms of morphemes are a cue that Dutch children use in their categorization of words.

The group continued its regular meetings in which discussions on ongoing research and recent literature form the central part. Don & Van Lier continued their work on flexible languages, resulting in a theory that claims that so-called flexible languages are 'late-categorizing', i.e. categorization takes place after all morphology has taken place; differentiated languages on the other hand are 'early' categorizing, in the sense that the first morphological operation categorizes the word, limiting its use to a single syntactic position. Hengeveld & van Lier worked on the completion of a paper about map of parts of speech and semantic map methodology. They show that parts-of-speech systems can be described systematically as the result of the interaction between two different hierarchies, one concerning the predication-reference distinction, the other the head-modifier distinction. They furthermore order these hierarchies with respect to one another, the result being a 'hierarchy of hierarchies'. Don, Hengeveld and Van Lier presented on the degrees of flexibility at the lexical and other levels of grammar showing how specialization into lexical classes progresses as one moves up from the lexicon through morphology to syntax. Van Lier finished the statistical analyses for her typological investigation of the relationship between flexibility of PoS classes and flexibility of subordinate clause constructions. Furthermore, van Lier worked on a co-edited volume about flexible Parts-of-Speech (to appear).

Pfau contributed chapters on word formation and on constituents and word classes to an introductory textbook on sign language linguistics (Gebarentaalwetenschap - een inleiding). He also completed a monograph analysing spontaneous speech errors within the theoretical framework of Distributed Morphology to be published in January 2009. Pfau adopts the DM idea that roots that are manipulated in the syntax are not categorially specified. Rather, categoryhood results from the functional environment in which a root appears. He shows that this assumption allows for a straightforward and economical explanation of certain error types that involve the adaptation of derivational suffixes and/or stems in the post-error environment.

Luca Alfieri, who obtained a postdoc-grant from the Università degli studi di Roma la Sapienza, is visiting the group from December 2008 until mid 2009.

15. PRAAT
Coordinator: Paul Boersma

Funding: Stevin until 2009

Participants in 2008:
- Paul Boersma (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- David Weenink (ACLC), senior researcher
- Dirk-Jan Vet (electronic engineers)

Description:
PRAAT is the world’s most used computer program for phoneticians (it also includes some phonology and statistics). There are approximately 17,000 users (phoneticians, bio-acousticians, musicians, phonologists, psycholinguists, syntacticians, male-to-female transsexuals, language acquirers...) in over 100 countries. With PRAAT you can analyse, synthesise, and manipulate sounds, especially speech. You can create hundreds of sorts of high-quality graphics (EPS files) for inclusion in your articles and books.
The figure shows a screen dump of a Sound window with a wave form (in black, top), together with a pitch curve (in blue, bottom) and glottal pulses (in blue, top). The whole figure shows a so-called octave drop in pitch, which is typical of the pathological voice of this particular speaker. One picture has little meaning, but PRAAT can be downloaded for free from www.praat.org. It works on Windows, Macintosh, Linux, and several other Unix platforms.

Overview of progress in 2008:
Praat version 5.1 was published on 31 January 2009. New capabilities include the Klatt source-filter synthesizer, formant contour editing, and pause windows. This concludes the requirements of the Stevin grant. The research group will therefore cease to exist for now; the research time of the two researchers will be reallocated to the Bidirectional Phonology and Phonetics group, where some Praat development will proceed mainly concentrating on learning algorithms.
16. REVITALIZING OLDER LINGUISTIC DOCUMENTATION

**Coordinators:** Otto Zwartjes, Norval Smith

**History** This research group is based on a fusion of two subprojects already existing within the ACLC prior to 2006: Missionary Linguistics (Zwartjes) and “Phonological reconstitution of extinct dialects or languages”, (Smith). In this group two directions are combined: the History of Linguistics and Historical Linguistics. The new structure opened new horizons since different individual projects came together.

**Funding** UvA funding and Norges Forskningsråd.

**Participants in 2008**
- Mauro Scoretti (ACLC) senior researcher
- Norval Smith (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- Manfred Woidich, (ACLC) senior researcher
- Otto Zwartjes (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- Astrid Alexander- Bakkerus (ACLC, guest researcher)
- José Antonio Flores Farfán (ACLC), guest researcher
- Cristina Altman (Universidade de São Paulo, visiting scholar ACLC)
- Joaquin Sueiro Justel (Universidad de Vigo)
- Rebeca Fernandez Rodriguez (Universidad de Valladolid, junior visiting scholar ACLC)
- Pierre Winkler (ACLC), Ph.D candidate
  - project: Father Sanivitores’ language course of Chamorro: a case study of missionary pragmatics
- Liesbeth Zack (ACLC), PhD candidate
  - project: Yusuf al-Magribi’s Egyptian Arabic word list: edition and critical study
- Henning Klöter (University of Leiden)

**Description**
The objective is twofold: historical linguistics, and the history of Linguistics. The first concentrates on descriptive aspects, such as the reconstruction of linguistic data based on pre-modern linguistic documentation, the second aims at the reconstruction, analysis and perception of early-modern descriptive models.

After the discovery of the New World the Europeans began to establish their hegemony in a new continent. European expansion, colonisation and christianisation of a large number and variety of Amerindian tribes was accompanied by the study and recording of the native languages of the Americas. In the same period, Christian missionary activities escalated in Asia, especially the Far East. The linguistic activities of Spanish and Portuguese missionaries during the colonial period are focussed on. Almost without exception grammars and dictionaries were composed by missionaries for missionaries. It has been argued that this pioneer work is not interesting from a linguistic point of view, since the missionaries always follow strictly the Greco-Latin grammatical model, even imposing this system on languages that are typologically completely different. However, the results of recent research demonstrate that this is not the case - many missionaries, if not the most, had an excellent command of these ‘exotic’ languages. These pioneers in many cases adapted, or even partially abandoned the Greco-Latin model in a ‘revolutionary’ way, focusing on the idiosyncratic features of the native languages themselves. It is also an established fact that the work of these missionaries was hardly known in the Old World and until today many works have never been studied nor analysed in a satisfactory way.

A frequently encountered problem with using older phonological documentation is the amount of incorrect identifications of phonological elements, underdifferentiation, and even overdifferentiation of the phonological units in the language or dialect concerned. However, with knowledge of later stages of the same or closely related speech-forms, or of earlier stages, we can frequently recover sufficient details of the systems, the phonological processes and even allophony, to provide useful material as a basis for further analysis and/or comparative work. While phonologists, in particular historical phonologists, frequently make reference to older phonological
documentation in their work, this has often not moved much beyond the philological. This older documentation should be subject to strict phonological analysis, using an explicit methodology. A problem is that there is no general methodology of how to interpret such phonological records. General answers to problems of interpretation can be developed by taking the perspective of the naive recorder. The native language of the recorder can of course be a factor. The number of variables is considerable: the skill of the recorder, the language spoken by the recorder, the target language, the phonological distance between the two languages/dialects involved, with the first of these posing the greatest problems. However, even very bad recorders can reveal valuable information in terms of the mistakes they make, even to the extent of not recording particular sounds at all.

Overview of progress in 2008
Liesbeth Zack submitted her manuscript and will defend her thesis in January 2009. The group organized the third annual meeting in 2008 at NIAS, Wassenaar with many international participants. The volume of selected papers of the Fifth International Conference on Missionary Linguistics has been prepared and submitted to the Publisher John Benjamins, available in April 2009. Otto Zwartjes worked at NIAS on his book project on Portuguese missionary grammars, financed by NWO. The fusion of several subprojects and members has proved to be successful. This has become visible in the direct collaboration between Manfred Woidich and Otto Zwartjes. Although there has always been a great interest in the literary standards of Arabic, we see that in the Spanish, Portuguese and Italian grammars, dictionaries and word-lists of the missionary tradition mainly the colloquial variants of these languages are described for teaching purposes. Recently, scholars came across manuscripts written in Spanish describing the informal speech of Arabic in Damascus. Linguistic documentation of colloquial speech in Arabic is relatively scarce and these documents contain - from the point of view of historical linguistics - new data that enable us to reconstruct more in detail the lower registers of Arabic. In Southern Europe - particularly in Rome - we see a clear impact of the Arabic grammatical tradition and linguistic thinking in the grammars of Arabic (the so-called eclectic approach, combining the two traditions), opposed to Northern-Europe where orientalists attempted at learning and describing Arabic from the Greco-Latin tradition (exogrammatization). Analysing the similarities and differences between these traditions is one of the desiderata in the history of linguistics. Preliminary results were presented at the II Colloque related to the Urban dialect of Arabic in Damascus and this paper will be prepared for publication.

Two members of the group Otto Zwartjes and Henning Klöter co-authored an article on the description of Chinese in missionary traditions. Pierre Winkler and Otto Zwartjes both contributed in Berlin with a paper on pre-modern descriptions of languages of the Philippines and Guam, which will be published in a separate volume entitled “Chamorritica” (Universität Bremen).

17. SIGN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION AND PROCESSING

Coordinator: Anne Baker

History This group has its origin in the research tradition of the ACLC in sign language research. The topic of sign language acquisition has been addressed at the UvA since 1988. In interaction with the Cognitive Science Centre Amsterdam the aspect of processing is more recently being worked on.

Funding UvA funding

Participants in 2008
Anne Baker (ACLC), senior researcher
Roland Pfau (ACLC), senior researcher
Jos van Berkum (Donders, RUN)
Beppie van den Bogaerde (HU, lector Deaf Studies)
Peter Indefrey (Donders, RUN)
Sonja Jansma (Kon.Effatha-Guyot Foundation, Groningen/Amsterdam/Voorburg/ St Michielsgestel)
Ulrike Zeshan (UCLAN, Lancaster)
Trude Schermer (Dutch Sign Language Centre, Bunnik)
**Description:** Acquiring a sign language as a first or second language is acquisition in a visual-spatial modality. This characteristic has an important influence on the acquisition process, for example, although other aspects of acquisition are comparable to acquisition in spoken languages. The goal of the research group is to examine the effects of the visual-spatial modality on acquisition and processing of signed languages and to implement that knowledge in applied areas.

There are several projects that fall into this area. The situation of a child learning a sign language, whether hearing or deaf, is almost always bilingual in that the sign language and spoken language are simultaneously combined leading to an unusual type of code-mixing, called code-blending. Variation in the input can have an influence on the acquisition process. Attention for language in the visual modality is an aspect a child has to learn. This leads into turn-taking where sign languages make use of specific visual means; sign languages studied to date seem to indicate considerable amounts of floor-sharing. This pattern also has to be acquired.

The acquisition of a sign language also has to be able to be measured reliably involving the development of assessment instruments.

Second language learners of sign languages are usually hearing and have learned a spoken language. The task of learning and becoming fluent in a sign language has barely been studied.

The processing of signed utterances and words particularly in the bimodal condition in adults can shed light on the neurological organization of sign languages in particular and language in general. The teaching of sign languages is also an area that needs more research.

**Overview of progress in 2008**

With the development of new neuro-imaging facilities at the Spinoza centre and CSCA at the UvA new contacts are being made to explore the possibilities of processing work on sign language processing. It was decided to split the activities of this group as of 2009 between the group *First Language Acquisition, Language developmental Disorders and Executive Functioning (LEXEF)* and a group to be newly created *Sign Language Grammar and Typology*.

The teaching book *Gebarentaalwetenschap* was published in the summer of 2008 (Baker/van den Bogaerde/Pfau/Schermer). The English version is now being worked on. A book on Sign Language acquisition (Baker/Woll) also appeared. Anne Baker reported on comparisons of turn taking under different circumstances: in the context of no access to visual information (blind participants) and reliance on visual information (sign languages). There are language differences within both conditions: Swedish speakers take longer pauses than Dutch speakers but Swedish blind speakers make longer pauses than Swedish sighted and Dutch blind shorter pauses than Dutch sighted. In sign languages initial evidence suggests that there are also language differences, although turn taking in sign languages seems to involve more shared floor than in the spoken language of the surrounding community.

18. **SOCIOLINGUISTICS AND MULTILINGUALISM**

**Coordinator:** Lisa Lim

**History:** In the encompassing framework of the *Language Blueprint* there is a need for work on language in its social context. Research in the area of sociolinguistics and multilingualism in Amsterdam can look back upon a rich history dating from the 70s. The research group is a new collaboration that started in 2006.

**Funding:** UvA-funding, Fryske Akademy-funding, & ‘SUSDIV’, a FP6-Network of Excellence until 2009

**Participants in 2008:**

Ingrid van Alphen (ACLC), senior researcher
Umberto Ansaldo (ACLC), senior researcher
Margreet Dorleijn (ACLC), senior researcher
Lisa Lim (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Jan Stroop (ACLC), guest researcher
Description

The study of language in its social context where social and linguistic factors are combined is a central part of the proposed program. It will deal with general sociolinguistic questions about language and identity. A special focus will be on issues of multilingualism. Of course multilingualism can be studied from different perspectives; here the emphasis is on the use of various languages in society. A basic distinction must be made between multilingualism at the individual level and at the level of society. At the individual level, multilingualism refers to the speaker’s competence in two or more languages. At the societal level it refers to the use of two or more languages in a speech community.

The aim of the research programme is to carry out sociolinguistic studies which contributes to a better understanding of language use in its social context, as well as on multilingualism at the individual or the societal level. One important line of research will concern the linguistic landscape, in which the texts displayed have an informative and/or a symbolic function. A second line concerns the linguistic ecology of different language groups and the maintenance or loss of their identity. Further research projects included in the programme will involve aspects of code-switching, code-mixing, structural loans, sociolinguistic variation, question design, quotatives and language ideology and shift. The research projects will profit in various ways from the exchanges about theories and methodologies that are covered in this range of sociolinguistic studies.

Overview of progress in 2008

The group was actively involved in the Sociolinguistics Symposium 17 (SS17) held in Amsterdam in April 2008 in a number of aspects: in conference organisation (Gorter), scientific committee (van Alphen, Ansaldo), and workshop organisation (van Alphen); other members also presented papers at the conference (van Alphen, Dorleijn, Edelman, Gorter, Lim).

Durk Gorter co-edited two volumes, one on Linguistic landscape: Expanding the scenery (with E. Shohamy; Routledge 2008) and the other on Multilingual Europe: Facts and policies (with G. Extra; Mouton 2008). Loulou Edelman contributed a chapter on proper names in the linguistic landscape in the abovementioned Gorter and Shohamy volume in which she discussed their linguistic classification. Umberto Ansaldo’s paper on “Sri Lanka Malay revisited: Genesis and classification” in the A world of many voices: Lessons from documented endangered languages (A. Dwyer, D. Harrison and D. Rood, eds; Benjamins 2008) demonstrates that, in order to establish the possible origins of structural features of a contact language, a serious consideration of social aspects of contact situations, such as (lack of) intermarriage between groups and relative dominance and prestige of different groups, is just as – if not more – important than analysing structural aspects of the languages in contact. Umberto Ansaldo was also invited to give a paper at the Native Speaker conference in Cape Town, South Africa, in December 2008 on how traditional notions of the ‘native speaker’ and ‘identity’ do not hold in multilingual communities such as that of the Sri Lanka Malays; and together with Lisa Lim was invited to give a paper on constructions of the mother tongue in multilingual Asian contexts in the Donostia Lecture Series on Multilingualism, at the Facultad de Filosofía y Ciencias de la Educación, University of the Basque Country in San Sebastian, Spain, in October 2008. Lisa Lim and Umberto Ansaldo were also invited by the series editor of Cambridge University Press’s Key Topics in Sociolinguistics series to author a book on language contact, and have since been contracted by CUP for this. Lisa Lim has also been co-editing a number of volumes, including one which draws together papers on the status of English in Singapore, focusing on implications for education, policy and ownership, and another on The
**mutilingual citizen** whose papers focus on the discourse of linguistic rights and linguistic citizenship. Ingrid van Alphen’s work on new quotatives includes a book arising from her SS17 workshop on cross-linguistic quotatives (Benjamins in prep), and the compilation (in progress) of a crosslinguistic inventorisation of new quotatives; she was also interviewed on the programme *Lingua Franca* on ABC Radio National Australia in September 2008 in conjunction with this. The thrust behind the research is the investigation of new quotatives – such as *like* (English), *van* (Dutch), *kaze* (Hebrew), *so* (German), *genre* (French), *tipo* (Italian), *tipa* (Russian), *ba* (Swedish), *olsem* (Bislama) – with a cross-disciplinary and cross-linguistic approach, drawing on lesser as well as better known languages, with the aim to investigate their differences and similarities in pragmatic functions, their sociolinguistic profiles, their history, grammaticalization and future (spread), as well as the attitudes attached to these items. Due to the departure of several central figures of the senior staff from the University of Amsterdam, it was decided to re-group as of January 2009.

### 19. TYPOLOGICAL DATABASE SYSTEMS

**Coordinator:** Kees Hengeveld

**History**
The TDS is a LOT project, with members from the Universities of Amsterdam, Leiden, Nijmegen, and Utrecht. It is funded by NWO and the participating universities. The current version of the server can be accessed at [http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/](http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/).

**Funding**
NWO grant till end 2007; support from University of Amsterdam and University of Utrecht until end 2009.

**Participants in 2008**
- Kees Hengeveld, senior researcher, coordinator
- Alexis Dimitriadis, postdoc
- Menzo Windhouwer, postdoc
- Dirk van der Meulen, student assistant (from November 2008)

**Description**
The goal of the Typological Database System (TDS) is to facilitate access to typological databases developed independently in various research centers. The Project has developed a software system that allows a user to simultaneously query diverse typological databases through a single, consistent web interface. The software is XML-based and uses a modular architecture. The project’s activities include: the development of an Ontology of Linguistic Concepts, which is used to manage the structure of the included databases and the query interface; a special-purpose “Data Transformation Language” to describe the mapping of component databases to the system; and several component databases that are significantly augmented or configured as electronic databases by TDS participants.
Overview of progress in 2008
The project’s is currently in the maintenance phase which means that activities of the group include adding databases to the system, expanding the Ontology of Linguistic Concepts, which used to manage the structure of the included databases and the query interface, improving the visibility of the system, and enhancing the user-friendliness of the interface. A separate activity concerns the isolation of various components of the system such that they can be used in other applications. Finally, the project is exploring options for hosting at an academic digital depository so as to ensure future access.

20. TYPOLOGY OF FOCUS AND TOPIC

Coordinator: Enoch O. Aboh

History: This research group developed from a Vidi-grant on the study of discourse-syntax interface awarded to Enoch O. Aboh in 2003. Partial results of this project as well as more information is to be found on our website http://www.hum.uva.nl/topic-focus/.

Funding NWO until 2008 and UvA funding

Participants in 2008

Enoch O. Aboh (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
  project: Data collection and database construction, Typology and Information Structure, Clause structure and prosody
Umberto Ansaldo (ACLC), senior researcher
Hans Den Besten (ACLC), senior researcher
Kees Hengeveld (ACLC), senior researcher
Norval Smith (ACLC), senior researcher
Roland Pfau (ACLC) senior researcher
Lisa Lim (ACLC), senior researcher

Marina Dyakonova (ACLC), PhD candidate
  project: The typology of topic and focus and functional structure
Niels Smit (ACLC), PhD candidate
  project: The typology of topic and focus: information structure
Description
This research project investigates the nature of the interface between discourse pragmatics and syntax. In order words, we propose to study how focus and topic interact with the clause structure and how syntactic rules driving clause structure and discourse/pragmatic properties interact. Using descriptive tools from the generative framework, the innovative contribution of this research is to analyze syntactic properties in relation to their discourse function in order to shed more light on the discourse-syntax interface and, therefore, provide a better characterization of how information structure affects syntax.

Overview of progress in 2008
In spring 2008, Enoch O. Aboh, was invited at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to teach two courses. One of these courses was based on a chapter on information structuring written in 2007 “Information structuring begins with the numeration” in which he shows on the basis of typologically different languages that information structure (i.e., topic, focus, interrogative) is determined at the lexical level and not within pragmatics as often assumed in the literature. This means that the lexicon of languages includes various markers (overt or silent) whose syntax imposes very specific information structure in terms of topic-focus partition. According to this view, it is proposed that the syntactic licensing of information-structure-sensitive lexical items is just about the same as that of formal features such as case, tense, etc. A revised version of this paper is now available on LingBuzz and will form the corner stone of a monograph in preparation. It was a great opportunity to be able to present this work over a semester and benefit from questions, criticisms, and comments of the students. In addition, the collaboration with colleagues at MIT as well as other American universities (e.g., NYU, Chicago, UCLA) helped refined not only the conclusions in this chapter but also the findings in two other papers on verb serializing and on parallel chains and verb focus constructions. These papers, under revision during Enoch’s stay at MIT, have just appeared in Linguistic Inquiry, and Lingua, respectively.

Marina Dyakonova has spent most of this year writing her thesis which deals with the interaction of syntax and information structure in Russian. The conclusions reached in the thesis on the basis of Russian extends to some typologically different languages, such as Bantu, where issues of word order and information structure recall to some extent the patterns found in Russian. The thesis will be defended in 2009.

Niels has shown in his thesis work that arguments of formal, notional and descriptive nature can be advanced against current FDG analyses, and in favour of an alternative analysis in which informational and evocational structures are dissociated so as to command their own primitives. The thesis partially focuses on such issues and proposes a refinement of the FDG model in this respect.

Similarly to previous years, the Topic-Focus group maintained the collaboration with the Language Creation Research Group of the ACLC and ‘Le Groupe de Recherche sur les Grammaires Créoles (GRGC)’ of Paris 8. An aspect of our Topic-Focus project deals with predicate focus. While in many languages this is expressed either by prosodic means or by fronting operations that target the predicate, in many creoles and West African languages, such predicate focus gives rise to doubling operations where the predicate is fronted and repeated inside the clause. In order to better understand this process, members of the Topic-focus group joined forces with experts in Paris 8 working on the same issue on various creoles. In this context, we have received an NWO Van Gogh project grant for travel expenses. In June 2008, a 2-days workshop was held at the Uva that brought together the GRGC Paris 8, the Language Creation Group as well as the Topic-Focus group. This workshop was followed by a 1-day workshop in Paris that took place in December. The results achieved during these two workshops and forthcoming will be put together in a collective volume edited by the coordinators of the three research groups.

21. XLINGUISTIC SEMANTIX

Coordinators: Josep Quer, Kees Hengeveld

History: At the end of 2007, a new research group on crosslinguistic semantics was formed consisting of researchers from both ACLC and ILLC.

Funding UvA funding
Participants in 2008

Ingrid van Alphen (ACLC, senior researcher)
Paul Dekker (ILLC), senior researcher
Jeroen Groendijk (ILLC), senior researcher
Kees Hengeveld (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Wim Honselaar (ACLC), senior researcher
Josep Quer Villanueva (ACLC) senior researcher, coordinator
Katrin Schulz (ILLC), senior researcher
Petra Sleeman (ACLC), senior researcher
Frank Veltman (ILLC), senior researcher
Maria Aloni (ILLC), postdoc
project: Indefinites and beyond. Evolutionary pragmatics and typological semantics.
Hedde Zeijlstra (ACLC), postdoc
project: Doubling, Redundancy, Syntactic Categories and the Architecture of Grammar.
Edgar Andrade Lotero (ILLC), PhD candidate
project: Philological presuppositions of formal semantics for natural languages.
Michael Franke (ILLC), PhD candidate
project: The Economics of Language
Hadil Karawani (ACLC), PhD candidate
project: Mood for Modality: A Crosslinguistic Study of Mood as Means for Expressing Counterfactuality and Affecting Cancelability, Focus on Arabic.
Angelica Port (ILLC), PhD candidate
project: Indefinites and beyond
Floris Roelofson (ILLC), PhD candidate
project: Anaphora Resolved (defended 9-10-2008)
Mara van Schaik-Radulescu (ACLC), PhD candidate
project: Gradience in split transitivity: a typological investigation
Josefien Sweep (ACLC) PhD candidate
project: Logical metonymy in the object
Astrid Alexander-Bakkerus (ACLC), guest researcher

Description

The general aim of linguistics is to analyze the language system in order to gain a better understanding of one of the most important cognitive systems of human beings and of its communicative uses. Linguists access the abstract notion of language as a cognitive system that human beings use to communicate among each other through the study of concrete individual languages. In their search for the universal features of the language system they have paid most attention to the formal properties of languages, i.e. their phonological, morphological and syntactic features. Much less attention has been paid to the universal aspects of contentive properties of languages, i.e. their semantic and pragmatic features.

Work on semantic typology faces the complex task of dealing with what may be called the ‘mapping problem’. Assuming here that at the prelinguistic conceptual level speakers of all languages make use of highly similar systems of conceptualization, the question is how these prelinguistic conceptual systems are mapped onto the semantic categories specific to the languages investigated. Examples of differences in the semantic organization of languages abound: some languages lack a past tense, others have an undifferentiated past tense, and yet others distinguish between a remote, hesternal, and hodiernal past; some languages have a specialized admonitive construction used to issues warnings, others use their generalized imperative construction to fulfil this function; some languages apply the procedure of semantic restriction systematically, while others lack the means to do so and have to achieve their communicative goals applying semantic intersection through apposition; some languages are recursive, but according to some researchers others maybe are not. In analyzing these types of
variation universalist and relativist positions have been taken, the former assuming universality for at least certain semantic categories, the latter assuming the existence of language-specific semantic categorization.

Researchers at ACLC and ILLC are in an excellent position to address these complex issues in two different ways: (i) the documentation of crosslinguistic semantic variation through typological research; (ii) the modelling of semantic variation in explicit formalizations. Both tasks are currently being carried out at both research institutes, be it in different ways and to different degrees. While traditionally typological research was carried out at ACLC, it is becoming increasingly important in ILLC research projects. And while ILLC was the traditional homebase of semantic modelling, it has found its way into grammatical frameworks developed at ACLC, both of a formal and of a functional nature.

Overview of progress in 2008
The year 2008 was used to make the researchers involved become familiar with and discuss each others work in the area of Illocution, mood and modality, a topic that has a rich tradition in both research institutes and was therefore an excellent point of departure for the comparison and combination of the different approaches. Issues that have been discussed include interrogatives, indefinites, imperatives, negation, evidentiality, subjunctives, and counterfactuality. It turned out that indeed there are many points of contact between the research traditions in both institutes. An example of this is the talk given by Jeroen Groenendijk and Kees Hengeveld at the 2008 ACLC-ILLC meeting. Results from work by Hengeveld on languages that do not have formal means to distinguish between certain types of interrogatives turned out to be predictable from Groenendijk’s Inquisitive Semantics.

<table>
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<th>Expenses 2008</th>
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<td>Balance 31-12-08</td>
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</table>

In 2008 part of the research budget (€5000) was spent on an award for excellent researchers. €1000 was awarded to PhD candidates for completion on time.

In the budget planning for 2009 it was decided to keep the research budget for conference visits for individual senior researchers and the research budget for external PhD candidates on the same level as in 2008 (€1000 a year resp. €1000 for 3 years). It was decided furthermore that internal PhD candidates are granted the amount of €4000 in total for the whole period of their contract.

As in 2008, extra research funds for equipment, research assistance and conference organization can only be applied for by Research groups, with a maximum of €15000 per two years for all research groups together.

As in 2008, 10 excellent researchers will be granted an excellence award of €500.

It has to be seen whether the financial situation of the faculty will allow the ACLC to realize this policy.

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\[8\] These are the provisional figures given by the central financial administration.
**APPENDIX 2: OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH STAFF AND THEIR RESEARCH TIME IN 2008**

N.B.: Names printed in italics indicate newly appointed staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<td>Zeijlstra</td>
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**Total lecturers:** 8,01

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**Total tenured research staff:** 13,84

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<td>van Lier</td>
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<td>Maclean NWO Meertens</td>
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<td>Michel UvA/Gemeente A'dam</td>
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<td>Wesseling NWO</td>
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| Total PhD candidates          | 22.83 |
| Total non tenured research staff | 31.56 |
| Total research staff          | 45.40 |
APPENDIX 3: PROGRAMME ACLC LECTURE SERIES 2008

SEMESTER 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name lecturer + affiliation, title of the talk</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-2</td>
<td>Tina Cambier-Langeveld &amp; Anne-Marieke Samson (Min. van Justitie/IND) <em>Language analysis by the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND).</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>22-2</td>
<td>Judith Rispens (UvA/ACLC) <em>Morphosyntactic awareness, literacy and language breakdown.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-3</td>
<td>Casper de Groot (UvA/ACLC) <em>Oriented adjuncts: typology and problems for linguistic theory.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-3</td>
<td>Nick Enfield (MPI Nijmegen) <em>Language contact, population thinking, and conceptual convergence.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-4</td>
<td>Roger Gilabert Guerrero (Attention to form during L2 oral performance: the mediating role of task complexity.)</td>
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</tbody>
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| 11-4  | ILLC/ACLC-middag  
        | Kees Hengeveld (ACLC) & Jeroen Groenendijk (ILLC) *Crosslinguistic semantics*  
        | Bart de Boer (ACLC) & Jelle Zuidema (ILLC) *Modelling the evolution of language*  
        | Paul Boersma (ACLC) & Henk Zeevat (ILLC) *Bidirectional optimisation*  
        | Anne Baker (ACLC) & Michiel van Lambalgen (ILLC) *First Language Acquisition, Developmental Language disorders and Executive Function.* |
| 9-5   | Dejan Matić (MPI Leipzig) Is Focus a Universal Category? |
| 14-5  | Trevor Johnston (Macquarie University, Sydney) *Integrating lexical information into the annotation of signed language corpora.* |
| 23-5  | Michael Dunn (MPI Nijmegen) *Correlated evolution of structural traits of language.* |
| 6-6   | Massimiliano Spotti (Universiteit van Tilburg) *The construction of immigrant minority pupils’ identities in a Dutch multicultural primary classroom: ideologies, attributions of linguistic resources and their erosion.* |
| 13-6  | Ludovic de Cuypere (Universiteit van Ghent) *Limiting the Iconic.* |
| 20-6  | OAP-dag  
        | • Rob van Son (UvA/ACLC) *Use of Visual Information in Experimental End-of-Speech Detection.*  
        | • Anne Baker (UvA/ACLC) *Turn and turn about: differences in turn-taking between cultures, languages and groups*  
        | • Harry Perridon (UvA/ACLC) *A short history of pronominal possessives in Germanic and Romance.*  
        | • Jan Don (UvA/ACLC) *Storage of complex forms: ‘Gebed’ is not ‘gebid’.*  
        | • Folkert Kuiken & Ineke Vedder (UvA/ACLC) *Task complexity and linguistic performance in L2 writing and speaking.*  
        | • Bart de Boer (UvA/ACLC) *Modelling the acoustics of air sacs.* |
**SEMESTER 2:**

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>19-9</td>
<td>afscheidsymposium Durk Gorter</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Norval Smith (UvA/ACLC) Frisian dialect diversity on Nordstrand. What can we learn about this 400 years down the line?</td>
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<td>• Durk Gorter (UvA/ACLC) Van Fries naar Baskisch en verder.</td>
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<td>26-9</td>
<td>Nap-dag:</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• Josefien Sweep (UvA/ACLC) Metonymy determining the choice of the direct object.</td>
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<td>• Marije Michel (UvA/ACLC) Combined Effects of Task Complexity and Interactivity on L2-Performance.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Floris Roelofsen (UvA/ILLC) Anaphora Resolved.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• Tikitu de Jager (UvA/ILLC) &quot;Now that you mention it...&quot;: Attending, or not, to possibilities.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mirjam Trapman (UvA/ACLC) Literacy-related attributes of at-risk students in multilingual contexts</td>
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<td>• Robert Cirillo (UvA/ACLC) Floating Quantifiers: Stranded Nominals or Adverbials?</td>
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<td>• Akke de Blauw (UvA/ACLC) Heb je ook honden op vakantie gezien? Non-present talk in parent-child interaction</td>
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<td>• Antje Orgassa (UvA/ACLC) A double delay in L2-SLI acquisition: evidence from acquiring Dutch inflection.</td>
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<td>3-10</td>
<td>Workshop Languages in contact with Spanish</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• Wolf Dietrich (Universität Münster) Lexical Evidence for a Redefinition of Paraguayan &quot;Jopara&quot;.</td>
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<td>• Thomas Stolz (Universität Bremen) How hispanised is Chamorro?</td>
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<td>• Jorge Gómez Rendón (UvA/ACLC) Spanish linguistic borrowing in Sia Pedee (Chochoan): An overview.</td>
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<td>• Ewald Hekking (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro) Is Otomi creating a new lexical class for the modification of referential phrases as a result of the contact with Spanish?</td>
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<td>• Leonardo Cerno (Christian-Albrechts-Universität, Kiel) Spanish articles in a corpus of guarani language spoken in Corrientes Argentina)</td>
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<td>• Dik Bakker (UvA/ACLC) Spanish loanwords in the languages of the world.</td>
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<td>• Jeannette Sakel (University of Manchester) Grammatical borrowing in the native languages of South America from a typological perspective.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17-10</td>
<td>workshop Child Speech</td>
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<td>Paul Boersma (UvA/ACLC) &amp; Lise Menn (University of Colorado) What we can and cannot model about child speech.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Name lecturer + affiliation, title of the talk</td>
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<td>30-10</td>
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<td>• Ulrike Zeshan (International Centre for Sign Languages and Deaf Studies, University of Central Lancashire, UK)</td>
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<td>Possessive constructions in sign languages</td>
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<td>• Markus Steinbach (Universität Mainz)</td>
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<td>Agreement auxiliaries and syntactic transitivity.</td>
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<td>31-10</td>
<td>Padraic Monaghan (University of Lancaster)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Language change and language learnability</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-11</td>
<td>Seza Dogruoz (Universiteit van Tilburg)</td>
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<td>Dutch influence on Turkish constructions in Turkish-Dutch contact.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14-11</td>
<td>Stefan Frank (Uva/ILLC)</td>
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<td>The mental representation of sentences: Tree structures, state vectors, or both?</td>
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<td>17-11</td>
<td>Rachel Hayes-Harb (University of Utah)</td>
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<td>Learners’ use of orthographic information in the development of L2 lexical representations.</td>
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<td>28-11</td>
<td>Connie de Vos (MPI Nijmegen)</td>
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<td>Pointing in Kata Kolok.</td>
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<td>11-12</td>
<td>John Holm (University of Coimbra)</td>
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<td>The Reanalysis of Morpheme Categories in Language Restructuring</td>
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<td>12-12</td>
<td>workshop Child language Acquisition</td>
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<td>• Elena Lieven (MPI Leipzig)</td>
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<td>Language development: Building a grammar.</td>
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<td>• Jeanette Gundel (University of Minnesota)</td>
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<td>Children's use of referring expressions and implications for theory of mind.</td>
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APPENDIX 4: OVERVIEW OF ADVISORY BODIES, COMMITTEES, MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS IN 2008

ADVISORY BOARD

Prof. dr Anne Baker (director)
Prof. dr Paul Boersma (back-up prof.dr Josep Quer Villanueva)
Prof. dr Kees Hengeveld (vice-director) (back-up dr Wim Honselaar)
Prof. dr Jan Hulstijn (back-up prof.dr Folkert Kuiken)
Prof. dr Fred Weerman (back-up prof. dr Olga Fischer)
Dr dr Rob van Son (back-up dr Judith Rispens): postdoc representative
drs Catherine van Beuningen (back-up Josefien Sweep): PhD candidate representative

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

Prof. dr Anne Cutler (MPI Nijmegen)
Prof. dr Pieter Muysken (University of Nijmegen)
Prof. dr Leo Noordman (University of Tilburg)
Prof. dr Neil Smith (University College London)

SENIOR STAFF

The following list contains the names of all persons who are currently employed or who were employed as senior staff members at the ACLC during (part of) 2008. The current research groups that the member is related to are also given. A research group in brackets means that the researcher is interested in this group but does not invest a considerable amount of time in it. In the case of members who have not joined a research group the topic of research is given.

**dr Enoch Aboh** (*1962)
Lecturer/Postdoc NWO-VIDI Typology of Focus and Topic (until 31-10-08).
Research Groups:
1. *The Typology of Focus and Topic*
2. *Revitalizing older linguistic documentation*
3. *(DP/NP: structure, acquisition and change)*

**dr Ingrid van Alphen** (*1951)
Lecturer.
Research Groups:
1. *Integration of information in conversations*
2. *Sociolinguistic aspects of multilingualism*
3. *Lexical Semantics*

**dr Sible Andringa** (*1975)
Postdoc NWO Towards a theory of second-language proficiency: the case of segmenting and comprehending oral language (01-08-2007 until 31-7-2011).
Research Group: *Cognitive approaches to Second Language Acquisition*

**dr Umberto Ansaldo** (*1967)
Lecturer.
Research Groups:
1. *Language Creation.*
2. *Sociolinguistic Aspects of Multilingualism*
prof. dr Anne Baker (*1948)
Professor: General linguistics, in particular psycholinguistics and language pathology & Professor: Sign Language of the Netherlands.
Research Groups:
   1. Language Acquisition, Language Developmental Disorders and Executive Functioning
   2. Sign Language Acquisition and Processing
   3. Encoding grammatical information

dr Anne Bannink (*1954)
Lecturer.
Research Group: Multiparty discourse and anthropology of education

drs Maa IKE Beliën (*1972)
Lecturer/PhD candidate (until 01-08-2008).
Research Group: Lexical Semantics.

prof. dr Hans Benni (*1951)
Professor: Language variation in Dutch.
Meertens Instituut (KNAW)
Research Group: Encoding grammatical information

prof. dr Hans den Besten (*1948)
Senior Lecturer.
Research Groups:
   1. Language Creation
   2. DP/NP: structure, acquisition and change
   3. Typology of Focus and Topic

dr Elma Blom (*1972)
Postdoc NWO LA&M (01-04-2008 until 01-06-2008).
Research Group: Encoding grammatical information

dr Bart de Boer (*1970)
Postdoc NWO Vidi Modelling the evolution of speech (01-03-2007 until 25-2-2012).
Research group: Modelling the evolution of language

prof. dr Paul Boersma (*1959)
Professor: Phonetic Sciences.
Research Groups:
   1. Bidirectional phonology and phonetics
   2. Franconian Tones
   3. Praat

dr Jan Don (*1963)
Lecturer.
Research Groups:
   1. Parts of Speech
   2. Encoding grammatical information

dr Margreet Dorleijn (*1956)
Lecturer.
Research Group: Sociolinguistic aspects of multilingualism
dr Paola Escudero Neyra (*1976)
Postdoc NWO Adequacy and acquisition of functional grammar constraints (50%); postdoc NWO Veni Did you say sheet or sh*t (50%) (1-7-2007 until 1-7-2010).
Research Group: Bidirectional phonology and phonetics

prof. dr Olga Fischer (*1951)
Professor: Linguistics of the Germanic languages, in particular English linguistics.
Research Groups:
1. Iconicity
2. DP/NP: structure, acquisition and change
3. Encoding grammatical information
4. (Lexical Semantics)

dr Arjen Florijn (*1947)
Lecturer.
Research Group:
1. Cognitive approaches to Second Language Acquisition
2. Lexical Semantics

dr René Genis (*1962)
Lecturer.
Research group: Lexical Semantics

prof. dr Durk Gorter (*1952)
Professor: Frisian linguistics and literature (until 01-09-3008).
Sociolinguistic researcher Fryske Akademy.
Research Group: Sociolinguistic Aspects of Multilingualism

dr Casper de Groot (*1948)
Lecturer.

dr Sies de Haan (*1946)
Lecturer.
Research group: Lexical Semantics

dr Margriet Heim (*1955)
Research Group: Language Acquisition, Language Developmental Disorders and Executive Functioning

prof. dr Kees Hengeveld (*1957)
Professor: General linguistics, in particular theoretical linguistics.
Research Groups:
1. Functional Discourse Grammar
2. Typological Database

prof. dr Frans Hilgers (*1946)
Professor: Oncology related voice and speech, especially in laryngectomized individuals.
Research Group: Oncology-related Communication Disorders

prof. dr Wim Honselaar (*1947)
Professor: Culturele relaties Nederland - Oost-Europa
Research Group: Lexical Semantics.
prof. dr Jan Hulstijn (*1947)
Professor: Second language acquisition.
Research Group: Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition

prof. dr ir Wim Jansen (*1948)
Professor: Interlinguistics and Esperanto.
Research Group: Functional Discourse Grammar

dr Nivja de Jong (*1976)
Postdoc NWO Unraveling second language proficiency (until 01-07-2009).
Research Group: Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition

dr Jan de Jong (*1955)
Lecturer/Postdoc NWO Disentangling bilingualism and SLI (until 01-11-2008).
Research Groups:
1. Language Acquisition, Language Developmental Disorders and Executive Functioning
2. Encoding grammatical information

dr Janneke Kalsbeek (*1953)
Lecturer.
Research Group: Lexical Semantics

dr Wolfgang Kehrein (*1965)
Postdoc NWO Franconian tones (01-05-2006 until 01-05-2009; postdoc NWO Emergent Categories and Connections until 31-12-2009)
Research Group: Franconian tones.

dr Evelien Keizer (*1963)
Lecturer.
Research Groups:
1. Functional Discourse Grammar
2. (Lexical Semantics)

dr Olaf Koeneman (*1970)
Lecturer.
Research Group: Encoding grammatical information

prof. dr Folkert Kuiken (*1953)
Professor: Dutch as a second Language; Lecturer.
Research Group: Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition

dr Lisa Lim (*1969)
Lecturer.
Research Groups:
1. Language Creation
2. DP/NP: structure, acquisition and change
3. Typology of Focus and Topic

dr Elisabeth van der Linden (*1946)
Senior Lecturer.
Research Groups:
1. Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition
2. DP/NP: structure, acquisition and change
3. Encoding Grammatical information
4. (Lexical Semantics)

**prof. dr Fons Moerdijk** (*1944)
Professor: Dutch lexicography.
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*

**dr Nomi Olsthoorn** (*1974).
Postdoc NWO Segmenting and comprehending oral language by native speakers of Dutch, as a function of age and educational level (1-8-2007 until 31-7-2011).
Research Group: *Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition*.

**dr Harry Perridon** (*1947)
Senior Lecturer.
Research Groups:
1. *DP/NP: structure, acquisition and change*
2. *(Lexical Semantics)*

**dr Roland Pfau** (*1966)
Lecturer.
Research Groups:
1. *Parts of Speech,*
2. *Typology of Focus and Topic*
3. *Encoding grammatical information*

**dr Petra Poelmans** (*1976)
Lecturer
Research Group: *Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition*

**prof. dr Arend Quak** (*1946)
Senior Lecturer.
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*

**prof. dr Quer Villanueva** (*1965)
Professor: Linguistics of the Romance languages
Research Groups:
1. *Encoding grammatical information*
2. *(DP/NP: structure, acquisition and change)*

**dr Judith Rispens** (*1972).
Postdoc NWO Veni Understanding the failure to repeat wafeisin: a study into the deficit underlying poor non-word repetition in SLI (1-9-2007 until 31-8-2011).

**dr Rodie Risselada** (*1957)
Lecturer.
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*

**dr Rob Schoonen** (*1960)
Senior lecturer.
Research Group: *Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition*

**dr Mauro Scorretti** (*1953)
Lecturer.
Research Group: *Revitalizing older linguistic documentation*
**dr Petra Sleeman** (*1957)
Lecturer.
Research Group: *DP/NP: structure, acquisition and change*

**dr Norval Smith** (*1946)
Senior Lecturer.
Research Groups:
1. *Language Creation*
2. *Revitalizing older linguistic documentation*
3. *Typology of Focus and Topic*
4. *(Bidirectional phonology and phonetics)*
5. *(Franconian Tones)*

**dr Rob van Son** (*1960)
Postdoc NWO VIDI Integration of information in spoken conversation (01-01-2004 until 01-01-2009).
Research Group: *Integration of information in conversations*

**dr Nada Vasić**
Postdoc NWO LA&M When agreement doesn’t agree: the production and processing of grammatical morphemes by L2 children and children with Specific Language Impairment (15-6-09 until 15-5-2010).
Research Group: *Encoding Grammatical Information*

**dr Ineke Vedder** (*1952)
Lecturer.
Research Group: *Cognitive approaches to Second Language Acquisition*

**dr Els Verheugd** (*1950)
Lecturer, coordinator ACLC as of September 2004

**dr David Weenink** (*1953)
Lecturer.
Research group: *Praat*

**prof. dr Fred Weerman** (*1957)
Professor: Dutch linguistics.
Research Group: *Encoding grammatical information*

**dr Menzo Windhouwer** (*1971)
Postdoc NWO Typological Database System (until 1-1-2010).
Research Group: *Typological Database*

**prof. dr Manfred Woidich** (*1943)
Professor: Arabic, Semitic, the Islam and its sociohistorical aspect, and Syrian (until 01-10- 2008).
Research group: *Revitalizing older linguistic documentation*

**dr Hedde Zeijlstra** (*1975)
Lecturer.
Research group: *Encoding Grammatical Information*

**dr Otto Zwartjes** (*1958)
Lecturer.
Research Group: *Revitalizing older linguistic documentation*
**PhD CANDIDATES**

The following list contains the names and projects of all persons working on their PhD project as an internal or external candidate at the ACLC during (part of) 2008.

**dr Suzanne Aalberse**
PhD candidate: 01-01-2002 until 28-05-2007 (extension granted until 28-08-2007)
Supervisor: prof. dr Fred Weerman.
Project: *Inflectional Economy and Politeness.*
Research Group: *Encoding grammatical information*
Direct UvA funding.

**dr Maaike Beliën**
Lecturer/PhD candidate: 01-08-2003 until 01-08-2008.
Supervisors: prof. dr Theo Janssen (VU), dr Frederike van der Leek.
Project: *Constructions, constraints and construal: adpositions in Dutch.*
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics.*
Direct UvA funding.
Thesis defended on December 4, 2008.

**Titia Benders MA**
PhD candidate: 15-9-2008 until 15-09-2012.
Supervisors: prof.dr Paul Boersma, dr Paola Escudero Neyra
Project: *Unsupervised learning of cue weighting in phoneme perception: human and computer learners.*
Research Group: *Bidirectional phonology and phonetics.*
Funding: NWO.
Interview: June 2009.

**drs Dick Betlem**
PhD candidate: 01-03-2006 until 01-03-2009 (temporarily suspended).
Supervisors: prof.dr Olga Fischer, dr Dik Bakker, dr Hans den Besten.
Project: *The Development and Typology of Yiddish: an examination of the Slavocentric approach.*
Own funding.
Interview: July 2008.

**Catherine van Beuningen MA**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2006 until 01-09-2009 (extension granted until 30-04-2010)
Supervisors: prof.dr Folkert Kuiken, dr Nivja de Jong.
Project: *Het effect van feedback op schrijfproducten binnen taalgericht vakonderwijs.*
Research group: *Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition*
Direct UvA funding
Interview: February 2009.

**drs Akke de Blauw**
PhD candidate: 01-12-2006 until 01-12-2009.
Supervisor: prof.dr Anne Baker
Project: *Precursors of narrative ability: parental strategies in developmental pragmatics.*
Research Group: *Language Acquisition, Language Developmental Disorders and Executive Functioning*
Own funding.
Interview: December 2008.
Ekaterina Bobyleva MA
PhD candidate: 01-09-2006 until 31-08-2009 (extension granted until 01-05-2010).
Supervisors: dr Enoch Aboh, prof. dr Kees Hengeveld.
Project: The development of nominal functional categories in creoles: Towards a multidimensional model of creole genesis.
Research Group: Language Creation.
Direct UvA funding
Interview: December 2008.

Richard Brown MA
PhD candidate.
Supervisor: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld.
Research Group: Functional Discourse Grammar
Funding: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Michele Brunelli MA
PhD candidate: 01-11-2007 until 31-10-2010 (co-tutelle).
Supervisors: prof.dr Anne Baker, dr Roland Pfau, prof.dr Guglielmo Cinque
Project: A comparison of the CP domain between LIS (Italian Sign language), NGT and DGS (German Sign Language)
Research Group: Sign Language Acquisition and Processing
Funding: University of Venice
Interview: June 2009.

dr Hugo Cardoso
PhD candidate: 01-10-2004 until 01-10-2008.
Supervisors: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, the late dr Jacques Arends, dr Umberto Ansaldo
Project: A grammatical description of Diu Creole Portuguese, a dying language.
Research Group: Language Creation
Funding: Fundacão para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, Lisboa

dr Robert Cirillo
PhD candidate: 01-11-2005 until 01-02-2009.
Supervisors: prof dr Fred Weerman, dr Hans den Besten.
Project: The Syntax and Semantics of Quantifiers and Quantifier Phrases.
Research Group: DP/NP: structure, acquisition, and change
Direct UvA funding.

dr Robert Cloutier
PhD candidate: 01-01-2004 until 01-01-2008 (extension granted until 1-9-2008).
Supervisors: prof. dr Olga Fischer, prof. dr Fred Weerman.
Research Group: Encoding grammatical information
Direct UvA funding.

Brendan Costello MA
PhD candidate: 1-10-2008 until 1-10-2011 (co-tutelle).
Supervisors: prof.dr Anne Baker, dr Roland Pfau, prof.dr Alazne Landa
Project: Language and modality: possible effects of the use of space in LSE
Research Group: Sign Language Acquisition and Processing
Funding: University of the Basque Country
Interview: June 2009.

**Marjolein Cremer MA**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2006 until 31-08-2009 (extension granted until 01-09-2010).  
Supervisors: dr Rob Schoonen, prof. dr Jan Hulstijn.  
Project: *Accessibility of semantic networks of Dutch L1 and L2 children*.  
Research Group: *Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition*  
Direct UvA funding.  
Interview: February 2009.

**Nurit Dekel MA**
PhD candidate: 01-02-2009 until 01-02-2012.  
Supervisors: prof.dr Kees Hengeveld, prof. dr Shlomo Berger  
Project: *TMA in Spoken Israeli Hebrew Verb System*.  
Research Group: *Crosslinguistic Semantics*  
Own funding  
Interview: February 2009.

**drs Anne Dijkstra**
PhD candidate: 01-05-08 until 01-04-09  
Supervisor: prof.dr Fons Moerdijk  
Project: *Joost Hiddes Halbertsma en het “Lexicon Frisicum” (1872)*  
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*  
Own funding  
Interview: February 2009.

**drs Jelske Dijkstra**
PhD candidate: 01-02-08 until 01-03-11.  
Supervisors: prof. dr Folkert Kuiken, prof.dr Durk Gorter  
Project: *The bilingual language development of the young Frisian child*  
Research Group: *Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition*  
Own funding  
Interview: March 2009.

**drs Klaartje Duijm**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2008 until 01-09-2011.  
Supervisor: prof.dr Jan Hulstijn  
Project: Aspekten van spreekvaardigheid.  
Own funding.  
Research Group: *Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition*  
Interview: June 2009

**Marina Dyakonova MPhil.**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 01-09-2008.  
Supervisors: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, dr Enoch Aboh.  
Project: *The typology of Focus and Topic and functional structure*.  
Research Group: *Typology of Focus and Topic*  
Funding: NWO  
Thesis defence: October 9, 2009.

**drs Loulou Edelman**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 01-09-2008 (extension granted until 1-9-2009).  
Supervisors: prof. dr Durk Gorter, dr Umberto Ansaldo.  
Project: *Comparing linguistic landscapes*.  
Research Group: *Sociolinguistic aspects of multilingualism*
Direct UvA funding.
Interview: June 2009.

drs Marian Erkelens
PhD candidate: 01-01-2004 until 01-01-2008 (extension granted until 4-2-2009).
Supervisors: prof. dr Anne Baker, prof. dr Fred Weerman, dr Jan Don.
Project: The acquisition of lexical categories.
Research Group: Parts of Speech
Direct UvA funding.

drs Rafael Fischer
PhD candidate: 01-04-2003 until 01-04-2007 (extension granted until 26-2-2008).
Supervisor: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, prof. dr Willem Adelaar (UL)
Project: A descriptive grammar of Cofán, an indigenous language of north-eastern Ecuador.
Research Group: Functional Discourse Grammar
Funding NWO-WOTRO.

dr René Genis
Lecturer and PhD candidate. Research time granted until September 1st 2007.
Supervisors: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, dr Wim Honselaar.
Project: Aspect in Slavic languages.
Research Group: Lexical Semantics
Direct UvA funding.

Marcel Giezen MA
PhD candidate: 01-09-2007 until 01-09-2010.
Supervisors: prof.dr Anne Baker, dr Paola Escudero.
Project: Speech and sign comprehension in children with a cochlear implant
Direct UvA funding.
Interview: January 2009.

Herby Glaude MA
PhD candidate: 01-04-2007 until 01-04-2010 (co-tutelle).
Supervisors: dr Enoch Aboh, prof.dr Kees Hengeveld, prof.dr Anne Zribi-Hertz (Paris 8)
Project: La description de la syntaxe de l’haitien.
Research group: Language creation.
Funding: Paris 8.
Interview: September 2008.

Jorge Gómez Rendon MA
PhD candidate: 01-03-2003 until 01-03-2007.
Supervisors: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, dr Dik Bakker.
Project: Language typology and language contact.
Research Group: Functional Discourse Grammar
Direct UvA funding.
Thesis defended on October 2, 2008.

drs Camiel Hamans
PhD candidate.
Supervisors: dr Hans den Besten, dr Norval Smith.
Project: Grensgevallen. Morfologische en fonologische studies op het gebied van het Nederlands.
Own funding.
Interview: March 2009.

**dr Bernadet Hendriks**
PhD candidate: 01-12-2006 until 01-12-2009.
Supervisors: prof.dr Anne Baker, dr Roland Pfau
Project: *Jordanian Sign Language: Aspects of grammar from a cross-linguistic perspective.*
Research Group: Typology of Focus and Topic
Own funding.
Thesis defended on November 4, 2008.

**drs Lotte Henrichs**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 01-09-2009.
Supervisors: prof. dr Folkert Kuiken, dr Rob Schoonen.
Project: *The development and co-construction of academic language proficiency in 3-6 year old Dutch children: communicative contexts in school and at home.*
Research Group: Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition
Funding: NWO
Interview: June 2009.

**dr Irene Jacobi**
PhD candidate: 01-02-2004 until 31-01-2008 (then postdoc NKI).
Supervisors: prof. dr Fred Weerman, prof. dr Louis Pols, dr Jan Stroop.
Project: *On Variation and Change in Diphthongs and Long Vowels of Spoken Dutch.*
Research Group: Sociolinguistic aspects of Multilingualism
Direct UvA funding.

**dr Petra Jongmans**
PhD candidate: 01-08-2003 until 01-08-2007 (then postdoc Ned. Hoorstichting).
Supervisor: prof. dr ir Louis Pols, prof. dr Frans Hilgers.
Project: *Intelligibility of tracheoesophageal speech: an analytic and intervention study.*
Research Group: Oncology-related Communication Disorders
Funding: Nederlands Kanker Instituut
Thesis defended on June 18, 2008.

**Hadil Karawani MA**
PhD candidate: 01-08-2008 until 01-08-2011.
Supervisors: prof. dr Josep Quer Villanueva, prof. dr Frank Veltman (ILLC).
Project: *Mood for Modality: A Crosslinguistic Study of Mood as Means for Expressing Counterfactuality and Affecting Cancelability, Focus on Arabic.*
Research Group: Crosslinguistic Semantics.
Direct UvA funding.
Interview: June 2009.

**Aude Laloi MA**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2008 until 01-09-2012.
Supervisors: prof.dr Anne Baker, dr Jan de Jong,
Project: *Language processing: interaction between bilingualism and SLI.*
Direct UvA funding.
Eva van Lier MA
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 01-09-2008 (extension granted until 31-08-2009).
Supervisor: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld.
Project: Parts of speech systems and dependent verb forms: a typological study.
Research Group: Functional Discourse Grammar
Direct UvA funding.

drs Alies Maclean
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 01-10-2008 (extension granted until 01-05-2009).
Supervisors: prof. dr Hans Bennis, prof. dr Fred Weerman, dr Olaf Koeneman.
Project: Geographical variation in verbal and adjectival inflection.
Research Group: Encoding grammatical information
Funding: NWO.
Interview: September 2008.

drs Marije Michel
PhD candidate: 01-10-2005 until 01-10-2008 (extension granted until 01-07-2009).
Supervisors: prof. dr Folkert Kuiken, dr Ineke Vedder.
Project: Design features and sequencing of L2 tasks.
Research Group: Cognitive approaches to Second Language Acquisition
Funding: direct UvA funding/City Council of Amsterdam.
Interview: May 2009.

Sebastian Nordhoff MA
PhD candidate: 01-01-2005 until 01-01-2009.
Supervisors: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, dr Umberto Ansaldo.
Project: The documentation of Sri Lanka Malay: Linguistic and cultural creolization endangered.
Research Group: Language Creation
Funding: Volkswagen Stiftung
Interview: March 2008.

Antje Orgassa MA
Supervisors: prof. dr Fred Weerman, prof. dr Anne Baker.
Project: Specific Language Impairment in a Bilingual Context.
Research Group: Encoding Grammatical Information
Funding: NWO.

Itsik Pariente MA
PhD candidate: 01-09-2007 until 01-09-2010.
Supervisors: prof. dr Paul Boersma dr Paola Escudero
Project: Perception and Representation in the Acquisition of General Modern Hebrew and Sephardic Modern Hebrew as Second Dialects.
Research Group: Bidirectional phonology and phonetics.
Own funding.
Interview: September 2008.

drs Esther Parigger
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 31-08-2009 (extension granted until 24-11-2009).
Supervisors: prof. dr Anne Baker, dr Jan de Jong.
Project: Language problems in children with ADHD - a unique profile?
Research Group: *Language Acquisition, Language Developmental Disorders and Executive Functioning*
Direct UvA Funding.
Interview: June 2009.

**dr Alla Peeters-Podgaevskaja**
Lecturer and PhD candidate. Research time granted until January 1,2008.
Supervisor: dr Wim Honselaar.
Project: *The use of spatial prepositions in Modern Russian.*
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*
Direct UvA funding.

**drs Daniela Polišenská**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2003 until 01-09-2008.
Supervisors: prof. dr Fred Weerman, prof. dr Hans Bennis.
Project: *Variation in inflection.*
Research Group: *Encoding Grammatical Information*
Funding: NWO.

**Maike Prehn MA**
PhD candidate: 01-10-2005 until 01-10-2009.
Supervisors: prof.dr Paul Boersma, dr Ben Hermans, dr Marc van Oostendorp.
Project: *Franconian tone-consonant interaction.*
Research Group: *Franconian tones.*
Funding: NWO
Interview: March 2009.

**dr Margot Rozendaal**
PhD candidate: 01-10-2002 until 01-10-2006 (extension granted until 26-5-2008).
Supervisor: prof. dr Anne E. Baker.
Project: *The acquisition of syntax and pragmatics of reference: a cross-linguistic and cross-population perspective.*
Research Group: *Encoding Grammatical Information*
Direct UvA funding.
Thesis defended on December 12, 2008.

**Mara van Schaik-Radulescu MA**
PhD candidate: 01-11-2005 until 01-11-2009.
Supervisors: prof. dr Olga Fischer, dr Evelien Keizer.
Project: *Gradience in split intransitivity: a typological investigation.*
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*
Direct UvA funding.
Interview: September 2008.

**Joke Schuit MA**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2008 until 01-09-2012.
Supervisors: prof.dr Anne Baker, dr Roland Pfau.
Project: *Typological aspects of Nunavut Sign Language (Canada).*
Research Group: *Sign Language Acquisition and Processing*
Direct UvA funding.
Interview: June 2009.

**Rachel Selbach BA**
PhD candidate: 01-08-2002 until 01-08-2006 (extension granted until 16-09-2008).
Supervisors: the late dr Jacques Arends, dr Umberto Ansaldo, prof. dr Kees Hengeveld.
Project: Structure and development of the Lingua Franca (1500-1900).
Research Group: Language Creation
Direct UvA funding.
Interview: September 2007.

Niels Smit MPhil.
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 01-09-2008 (extension granted until 01-02-2010).
Supervisors: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, dr Enoch Aboh.
Project: The typology of Focus and Topic: information structure.
Research Group: Typology of Focus and Topic
Funding: NWO.
Interview: June 2009.

Marco René Spruit
PhD candidate: 01-07-2005 until 01-07-2008.
Supervisors: prof. dr Hans Bennis, dr Sjef Barbiers.
Project: Measuring syntactic variation in Dutch dialects.
Research Group: Encoding grammatical information
Funding: NWO.
Thesis defended on March 26, 2008.

Margaret Steinel-Terziyska
PhD candidate: 17-11-2004 until 17-11-2008 (extension granted until 10-01-2010).
Supervisors: prof. dr Jan Hulstijn, dr Rob Schoonen.
Project: Unraveling second language proficiency.
Research Group: Cognitive approaches to second language acquisition
Funding: NWO.
Interview: September 2008.

Josefien Sweep MA
PhD candidate: 01-09-2007 until 01-09-2010 (extension granted until 09-04-2011).
Supervisors: prof.dr Fons Moerlijck, dr Wim Honselaat, prof. dr Michiel van Lambalgen (ILLC)
Project: Logische metonymie in het directe object.
Research Group: Lexical Semantics.
Direct UvA funding
Interview: February 2009.

Mirjam Trapman MA
PhD candidate: 01-09-2007 until 01-09-2011.
Supervisors: prof.dr Jan Hulstijn, dr Amos van Gelderen (Kohnstamm Institute)
Project: Literacy-related attributes of at-risk students in grades 7-9.
Research Group: Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition.
Funding: NWO
Interview: February 2009.

Susanna Tubau Muntanà MA
PhD candidate: until June 2008.
Supervisors: prof.dr Josep Quer, prof.dr Mireia Llinàs (Univ. Aut. de Barcelona); co-tutelle
Funding: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
**drs Jimmy Ureel**
PhD candidate: 30-11-08 until 30-11-10
Supervisor: prof.dr Jan Hulstijn
Project: *The imperfections of perfect tenses: Form-focused instruction and the acquisition of temporal form-meaning mappings by Dutch speaking L2 learners of English.*
Research group: *Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition.*
Own funding
Interview: December 2008

**drs Wieneke Wesseling**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 01-09-2008 (extension granted until 15-3-2009).
Supervisors: prof.dr ir Louis Pols, dr Rob van Son.
Project: *The use of Audiovisual Information in Conversations, with an emphasis on TRP's.*
Research Group: *Integration of information in conversations*
Funding: NWO.
Interview: January 2009.

**drs Pierre Winkler**
PhD candidate.
Supervisors: dr Otto Zwartjes, prof.dr Olga Fischer.
Project: *Father Sanvitores' language course of Chamorro: a case study of missionary pragmatics.*
Research Group: *Revitalizing older linguistic documentation*
Funding: Own funding.
Interview: May 2008.

**Arok Wolvengrey MA**
PhD candidate.
Supervisor: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld.
Project: *Plains Cree Syntax.*
Research Group: *Functional Discourse Grammar*
Funding: Own funding.

**dr Liesbeth Zack**
PhD candidate: 01-07-2005 until 01-07-2008.
Supervisor: prof. dr Manfred Woidich
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*
Funding: Own funding.

**ASSOCIATE MEMBERS**
*FORMER STAFF*

**dr Adrie Barentsen** (*1942)
Associate member as of 2001.
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*

**dr Dik Bakker** (*1947)
Associated member as of 2007.
Research Groups:
1. *Functional Discourse grammar*
2. *Language Creation*
**dr Florien van Beinum** (*1939*)  
Associate member as of 2004.  
1. Early speech development.  
2. Communicative aspects in speech pathology.  
3. Acoustic and perceptual analyses of various speaking styles.

**dr Jet van Dam van Isselt** (*1941*)  
Associate member as of 2004.  
Research Groups:  
1. Multiparty discourse and anthropology of education  
2. Lexical Semantics

**dr Els Elffers-van Ketel** (*1946*)  
Associate member as of 2007.  
Research Group: Lexical Semantics

**dr Marlies Philippa** (*1944*)  
Associate member as of 2006.  
Research group: Lexical Semantics

**prof. dr Harm Pinkster** (*1942*)  
Associate member as of 2001.  
* A comprehensive Latin grammar. *

**prof. dr ir Louis Pols** (*1941*)  
Associate member as of 2006.  
Research Group: Oncologically-related Communication Disorders

**dr Ron Prins** (*1944*)  
Associate member as of April 2007  
1. Language and dementia.  
3. Aphasiology: abstracts for speech therapists.

**prof. dr Albert Rijksbaron** (*1943*)  
Associate member as of 2005  
Research Group: Lexical Semantics

**dr Jeannette van der Stelt** (*1943*)  
Associate member as of 2005.  
1. Early mother-infant interaction and the development towards speech communication.  

**dr Jan Stroop** (*1938*)  
Associate member as of 2004.  
Research Group: Sociolinguistic aspects of multilingualism
**dr Frits Waanders** (*1945)  
Associate member as of November 2006.  
An analytic study of compounds in Mycenaean Greek

**prof. dr Manfred Woidich** (*1943)  
Associate member as of October 2008.  
Research group: *Lexical Semantics.*

**AFFILIATED STAFF**

**dr Afshin Afkari**  
*Dutch-Persian/Persian-Dutch dictionary*

**dr Astrid Alexander-Bakkerus** (Universiteit Leiden)  
Research Group: *Revitalizing older linguistic documentation*

**dr Diana Apoussidou**  
Research Group: *Bidirectional phonology and phonetics*

**drs Jeroen Balkenende**  
Research group: *Lexical semantics*

**dr Roberto Bolognesi**  
1. Phonology  
2. Minority Languages

**dr Alexis Dimitriadis**  
Research group: *Typological Database System*

**dr José Antonio Flores Fanfan** (CIESAS, Mexico)  
Research Group: *Revitalizing older linguistic documentation*

**dr Rob Goedemans**  
Research group: *Typological Database System*

**dr Bernadet Hendriks** (as of November 2008)  
Research group: *Sign Language Acquisition and Processing*

**prof. dr Aafke Hulk** (former dean Faculty of Humanities)  
Research group: *DP/NP: structure, acquisition and change*

**dr Rudolf de Jong**  
Research group: *Revitalizing older linguistic documentation*

**dr Cecilia Odé**  
Research group: *Bidirectional phonology and phonetics*

**dr Hella Olbertz**  
Research group: *Functional Discourse Grammar*

**dr Maren Pannemann**  
Research Group: *Encoding Grammatical Information*
dr Alla Peeters-Podgaevskaja
Research Group: Lexical Semantics

drs Annelies Roeleveld
Research Group: Lexical semantics

Dr Miriam van Staden
Research Groups:
  1. Functional Discourse Grammar
  2. Sociological Aspects of Multilingualism

Dr Jeroen Vis
Research Group: Bidirectional Phonology and Phonetics

VISITING SCHOLARS

Dr Luca Alfieri (University of Rome); 01-12-2008 until 01-06-2009.
Research Group: Functional Discourse Grammar

Dr Maria Luiza Braga (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro); 01-11-2007 until 01-06-2008.
Research Group: Functional Discourse Grammar

Dr Inge Genee (University of Lethbridge); 04-06-2008 until 28-06-2008.
Research Group: Functional Discourse Grammar

Dr Roger Gilabert Guerrero (University of Barcelona); 1-2-2008 tot 1-7-2008
Research Group: Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition.

JUNIOR VISITING SCHOLARS

Michele Brunelli MA (Ca’Foscari University, Venice); 1-11-2007 until 31-10-2008.
Project: The grammar of Italian Sign language with a study about its Restrictive Relative Clauses.

Brendan Costello MA (University of the Basque Country); 15-02-2008 until 15-5-2008.
Project: Lengua de signos española

Mike Olson MA (University of Wisconsin); 15-8-2008 until 15-5-2009.
Project: Koinéization in the Verbal System in Golden Age Amsterdam
Research Group: Encoding Grammatical Information.
APPENDIX 5: PUBLICATIONS AND OUTPUT 2008

The publications and other scientific activities are presented here under several headings:

1. Refereed journal articles
2. Non refereed journal articles
3. Refereed book chapters
4. Non refereed book chapters
5. Academic monographs
6. Academic monographs and journal volumes edited
7. PhD theses
8. Professional and popularizing publications and products
9. Reviews
10. Lectures and posters
11. Other contributions
12. Longterm editorship of journal or book series, or membership of editorial board
13. Organization of conferences and symposia
14. Board membership
15. Research awards applied for (and granted)
16. Supervision of completed PhD theses
17. Prizes

1. Refereed journal articles


2. Non refereed journal articles


3. Refereed book chapters


Quak, A. (2008). Zur Freilassungsformel in den Malbergischen Glossen der 'Lex Salica'. In K. Dekker, A. McDonald & H. Niebaum (Eds.), Northern voices: essays on Old Germanic and related topics, offered to professor Tette Hofstra (Germania Latina, 6) (pp. 139-148). Leuven [etc.]: Peeters.


4. Non refereed book chapters


second language use, learning and teaching (Contactforum) (pp. 113-125). Brussel: Koninklijke Vlaamse Academie van België voor Wetenschappen en Kunsten.


5. Academic monographs


6. Academic monographs and journal volumes edited


7. **PhD theses**


8. Professional and popularizing publications and products


9. Reviews


10. Lectures and posters


Besten, J.B. den (2008, augustus 06). Die tale van die Kaapkolonie se slawe. Stellenbosch (Stellenbosch University, Public lecture organized by the Tramakassie Committee (invited).


Besten, J.B. den (2008, november 19). Prenominal Possessives in comparative (generativist) grammar. Münster (Germany), Studentische Tagung Sprachwissenschaft (StuTS) [invited].


Cirillo, R.J. (2008, juni 06). Contrasts between Germanic and Romance Negated Quantifiers. University of Bucharest, 10th Conference of the English Dept. of the Faculty of Foreign Languages.


Multilingualism: Challenges & Opportunities. REN-Symposium "Task type, task complexity and linguistic performance".


Radulescu, M.O. (2008, oktober 10). Change of Location vs. change of state verbs in Turkish Split Intransitivity tests. Leiden University, the Netherlands, SiN VI (Semantics in the Netherlands VI).


Schoonen, R. (2008, september 10). Constructing a task, doesn’t make a task a construct. What are the pros and cons of linking SLA research on acquisition orders to proficiency levels, as defined by the CEFR? Language Learning Round Table panel session.


Sweep, J. (2008, mei 29). *Influences of metonymy on the choice of the direct object.* Cáceres, Spain, Poster presentation at the 7th International Conference on Researching and Applying Metaphor and Metonymy (RaAM7).


11. Other contributions


Dijkstra, J.E. (28 oktober 2008). *Frysk materiaal foar logopedy (Hjoed).* Interview voor Omrop Fryslan TV.


12. Longterm editorship of journal or book series, or membership of editorial board

Ansaldo, U. *Creole Language Library.*

Ansaldo, U. *Language Sciences.*

Baker, A.E. *Stem-, spraak-, en taalpathologie.*

Boersma, P.P.G. *Lingua.*

Don, J. *Studies in Language.*

Flores Farfan, J.A. *Missionary Linguistics*

Flores Farfan, J.A. *STUF, Akademie Verlag*

Fischer, O.C.M. *Constructions* (E-journal).

Fischer, O.C.M. *Edinburgh Textbooks in the English Language.*

Fischer, O.C.M. *English Language and Linguistics.*

Fischer, O.C.M. *Iconicity in Language* (E-journal).

Fischer, O.C.M. *Iconicity in Language and Literature*
Fischer, O.C.M. *Journal of English Studies*.
Fischer, O.C.M. *Links and Letters*.
Fischer, O.C.M. *Studies in English Medieval Language and Literature*.
Fischer, O.C.M. *Studies in Language*.
Giezen, M.R. *Nieuwsbrief Werkverband Amsterdamse Psycholinguisten*.
Hengeveld, P.C. *Studies in language*.
Hengeveld, P.C. *Studies in Syntax and Morphology*.
Hulk, A.C.J. *Probus*.
Hulk, A.C.J. *Bilingualism, Language and Cognition*.
Jong, J. *de Stem-, Spraak-, en Taalpathologie*.
Kalsbeek, J. Çakovská Rič.
Lim, L.L.S. *FoNETiks*.
Moerdijk, A.M.F.J. *Lexikos*.
Moerdijk, A.M.F.J. *Nederlandse Taalkunde*.
Perridon, H.C.B. *Tijdschrift voor Skandinavistiek*.
Pfu, R. *Sign Language & Linguistics*.
Poelmans, P. *Toegepaste Taalwetenschap in Artikelen, LES*.
Polišenská, D. *Second Language Research*.
Pols, L.C.W. *Speech Communication*.
Prins, R.S. *Afasiologie: Referatenblad voor Taalpathologie*.
Quak, A. *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik*.
Quer, J.F. *Sign Language & Linguistics*.
Quer, J.F. *Snippets*.
Rispens, J.E. *ACLC Working Papers*.
Rispens, J.E. *Linguistics in Amsterdam*.
Rispens, J.E. *Afasiologie: Referatenblad voor Taalpathologie*.
Roeleveld, A. *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik*.
Schoonen, R. *Language Testing*.
Smith, N.S.H. *Journal of Language Contact*.
Smith, N.S.H. *Creole Language Library*.
Staden, M. van. *Linguistics in Amsterdam*.
Vedder, S.C. *Toegepaste Taalwetenschap in Artikelen*.
Waanders, F.M.J. *Mnemosyne*.
Waanders, F.M.J. *Pasiphae*.
Waanders, F.M.J. *Talanta*.
Waanders, F.M.J. *Etymologisch Woordenboek van het Nederlands*.
Wanders, G. *webeditor www.functionalgrammar.com*.
Weerman, F.P. *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde*.
Weerman, F.P. *Nederlandse Taalkunde*.
Weerman, F.P. *Taal en Tongval*.
Wolvengrey, A. *First Nations Language Readers*.
Zeijlstra, H.H. *Linguistics in Amsterdam*.
Zwartjes, O.J. *Historiographia Linguistica (International Journal for the History of the language Sciences)*.
Zwartjes, O.J. *Revista do GEL (Grupo de Estudios Lingüísticos do estado de São Paulo)*.

13. Organization of conferences and symposia


14. Board membership

Alpen, I.C. van, Member Scientific Committee Sociolinguistic Symposium 17.
Baker, A.E., Member of Advisory Panel Netherlands Institute for Advance Science (NIAS).
Baker, A.E., Member of advisory group on Multilingualism in Special Education for the City Council Amsterdam.
Baker, A.E., Member of board of Cognitive Science Centre Amsterdam.
Baker, A.E., Committee for SKN project on lexical development of deaf children, Free University of Amsterdam
Baker, A.E., Scientific committee for Language and Literature, Flemish Research Council (FWO Vlaanderen).
Baker, A.E., Member of advisory board for NWO project Variflex , University of Amsterdam.
Baker, A.E., Member of advisory board for project on cochlear implantation in children, NSDSK.
Baker, A.E., Member of national advisory board on deaf education and bilingualism.
Baker, A.E., Member of advisory committee for Ministry of Welfare, Health and Culture on sign languages.
Baker, A.E., Member of Scientific Advisory Board Institute for Speech and Language Problems Sint Marie, Eindhoven.
Baker, A.E., Member of Supervisory committee for the Interpreter and Teacher Training Nederlandse Gebarentaal, Hoge School Utrecht.

Bennis, H.J. Honorary member Koninklijke Academie voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde (KANTL).
Beuningen, C.G. van, Member of board Anéla.
Blom, W.B.T., Member of Board Algemene Vereniging voor Taalwetenschap (AVT).
Boersma, P.P.G., Member of Board Stichting Spraaktechnologie.
Cremer, M., UvA Promovendi Overleg.
Cremer, M., Werkverband Amsterdamse Psycholinguïsten (WAP).
Giezen, M.R., Werkverband Amsterdamse Psycholinguïsten (WAP).
Hengeveld, P.C., Member of the National Advisory Panel of CLARIN-NL.
Hengeveld, P.C., Member of the Nominating Committee of the Association for Linguistic Typology.
Hengeveld, P.C., Chair of the Committee on Endangered Languages of the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO)
Hengeveld, P.C., Chair of the Board of the International Functional Grammar Foundation
Hengeveld, P.C., Chair of the Board of the Dutch Graduate School in Linguistics (LOT)
Hulk, A.C.J. Member Fachberat MPI Nijmegen.
Hulk, A.C.J. Member AdviesRaad Taalstudio, Amsterdam
Hulk, A.C.J. Member AdviesRaad Frans/Nederlandse Academie.
Hulk, A.C.J. Member nominating committee Akademie/assistenten KNAW.
Jansen, W.H., Chair of the International Congress University.
Jong, N.H. de, Member of the Board of the Dutch Graduate School in Linguistics (LOT).
Kuiken, F., Vice President AILA Executive Board.
Kuiken, F., Chair of the AILA Research Network Task Complexity and Second Language Learning (TaCoSeL).
Kuiken, F., Member Klankbordgroep Doorlopende Leerlijnen, Ministerie van OC&W.
Kuiken, F., Member Kenniskring Pilots Taalbeleid Onderwijsachterstanden, Ministerie van OC&W.
Kuiken, F., Member Stuurgroep Taalbeleid Voortgezet Onderwijs, Gemeente Amsterdam.
Kuiken, F., Member Stuurgroep Succesvolle Schoolloopbaan Gemeente Amsterdam.
Kuiken, F., Member Programmaad Meesterschap, Amsterdams Platform Onderwijsmarkt.
Kuiken, F., Chair Bestuur ITTA-INTT, UvA.
Odé, C. Member Executive Committee FIPLV.
Odé, C. Member International Slavistic Committee.
Polišenská, D. Werkverband Amsterdams Psycholinguïsten (WAP).
Pols, L.C.W., Member ISCA Advisory Council.
Pols, L.C.W., Member NWO Steering Committee 'Interactive Multimodal Information Extraction (IMIX).
Pols, L.C.W., Member Scientific Advisory Council of KNAW-DANS (Data Archiving and Networked Services.
Quer, J.F., Vice-chair of Sign Language Linguistics Society.
Quer, J.F., Member of the Workgroup in charge of drafting the regulation bill for Catalan Sign Language.
Schoonen, R., Member at Large of the Executive Board of the International Language Testing Association.
Schoonen, R., Member of the TOEFL Committee of Examiners at Educational Testing Service.
Sleeman, A.P., Member of Veni selection committee NWO.
Vedder, S.C., Member of the AILA Research Network Task Complexity and Second Language Learning (TaCoSeL).
Vedder, S.C., Member of the international committee PHD award Associazione Italiana di Linguistica Applicata (AITLA).
Waanders, F.M.J. Dutch representative CIPEM (Comité International Permanent des Études Mycéniennes).
Weerman, F.P., Member Adviescommissie projecten buitenlandse Neerlandistiek, Taalunie
Weerman, F.P., Member Beoordelingscommissie HSP Beurzen Neerlandistiek, Nuffic & Taalunie.
Zeijlstra, H.H., Member of the Board of Generative Linguistics in Eastern Europe.
Zeijlstra, H.H., Member of the Board of Central and Eastern European Summerschool in Linguistics.

15. Research awards applied for (and granted)

Apoossidou, D. (2008) Grant for *It's all in your head: How to get morphophonological representations into your mental lexicon*. Funding agency: NWO.


16. Supervision of completed PhD theses


Universiteit van Amsterdam, 10-01-2008.

17. Prizes

APPENDIX 6: PHD THESES COMPLETED IN 2008


