Table of contents

FOREWORD 4

GLIMPSES INTO ACLC RESEARCH 5
Roland Pfau
Irene Jacobi
Jan de Jong
Kees Hengeveld

DOCUMENTATION ACLC
Chapter 1: Institutional review 10
  1.1. Mission statement
  1.2. The structure
    1.2.1 ACLC research groups
    1.2.2 ACLC discussion groups
  1.3. Leadership
    1.3.1 Organogram
    1.3.2 Decision making procedures and management style
  1.4. Strategy and policy
    1.4.1 Content policy
    1.4.2 Quality control and external evaluation
  1.5 Embedding of linguistic research in teaching programmes 15

Chapter 2: Input 16
  2.1. Researchers and other personnel
    2.1.1 Recruitment and selection
    2.1.2 Training and personal development
    2.1.3 Exchange policies
  2.2. Resources, funding and facilities 19
    2.2.1 Financial situation
    2.2.2 Policy
    2.2.3 Capital investments
    2.2.4 Research facilities
    2.2.5 Support for foreign staff
    2.2.6 Back office support
    2.2.7 Funding trends
    2.2.8 Funding targets

Chapter 3: Current state of affairs 22
  3.1. Processes in research, internal and external collaboration
    3.1.1 Quality control
    3.1.2 Internal collaboration
    3.1.3 External collaboration
    3.1.4 Lecture series
  3.2. Academic reputation 25
  3.3. Internal evaluation 26
  3.4. External validation 26
  3.4.1 Research results outside the scientific community
  3.5. Overview of the results 27
    3.5.1 Publication quantitative overview
    3.5.2 Publication qualitative overview
    3.5.3 Prizes and awards
Chapter 4: Analysis, perspectives and expectations for ACLC

4.1 Current situation 29
4.2 Future plans 29

Chapter 5: Reports from the research groups 30

Appendices
Appendix 1: Annual accounts of the ACLC, 2007 63
Appendix 2: Overview of research staff and their research time in 2007 64
Appendix 3: Programme ACLC Lecture series 2007 67
Appendix 4: Overview of advisory bodies, committees, members and associate members in 2007 70
Appendix 5: Publications and output 2007 88
Appendix 6: PhD theses completed in 2007 118
**FOREWORD**

The ACLC was pleased to receive a very positive result in the national evaluation exercise. Some of the recommendations and comments of the committee (March 2007) will be addressed in this report. The research groups developed further and collaboration with the Institute for Language, Logic and Computation intensified. Prof. dr Durk Gorter took on a new position at the University of the Basque Country, Spain. Ron Prins took early retirement, but is staying on as guest researcher. Some postdocs completed their projects: Tamás Biró, Elma Blom, Rudolf de Jong, Cecilia Odé, and Miriam van Staden. Elma, Cecilia and Miriam stayed linked to the ACLC as guest researchers. Some junior members also left on completion of their PhD: Margot van der Berg, Victoria Nyst, Maren Pannenmann and Eline Raaphorst. Diana Apoussidou completed her PhD but continued with us as postdoc; Wim Jansen also completed his PhD staying on as a member of staff. We welcomed Josep Quer as the new chair of Romance Languages, and Sible Andringa, Bart de Boer, Margriet Heim, Nomi Olsthoorn and Judith Rispens as new postdocs. Five new PhD students joined us: Marcel Giezen, Herby Glaude, Itsik Pariente, Josefien Sweep and Mirjam Trapman. There were two visiting senior scholars in 2007: Dr. Inge Genee from the University of Lethbridge and Dr. Hans van der Tak. Four junior scholars came as part of their PhD programme. Hans den Besten was appointed as special chair at the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa. Otto Zwartjes was appointed to the rank of senior lecturer and was awarded a fellowship at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Science 2007-08.

The year was one of consolidation, but also of conferences. Twelve international meetings were organized by ACLC members and held in Amsterdam. The visibility of ACLC work and its members is increasing steadily.

Anne Baker  
Director ACLC  
Amsterdam, August 2008
GLIMPSES INTO ACLC RESEARCH
Linguistic typology is an exciting field in itself. Comparative studies on languages of different language families have revealed striking differences as well as interesting (possibly universal) similarities. More recently, sign languages, natural languages with complex grammatical structures, have entered the stage – no doubt a challenge to traditional typology, which only compared grammatical phenomena across spoken languages.

Two questions emerge when we include sign languages in our typological investigation. First, we want to know whether typological classifications and generalizations that have been established on the basis of spoken language samples (think, for instance, of morphological typology and Greenberg’s word order universals) are also applicable to sign languages despite the fact that these make use of a different language modality. The visual-gestural modality may facilitate ways of expression that cannot be compared to the patterns found for spoken languages, that is, sign languages as a group might fall outside of the established typologies. Cross-modal studies, however, show that this is not the case and that the differences we find are generally differences in quantity, not in quality. Take morphological structure. Both spoken and signed languages employ sequential (affixation) and simultaneous (stem-internal changes, tone) morphological operations but sign languages favor the latter because the use of different articulators – the two hands, the face, and the body – allows for the simultaneous expression of morphemes. Still, from a typological point of view, sign languages can be classified as agglutinative languages: despite their simultaneous organization, morphemes are readily identified and can be assigned phonological content.

Clearly, there are modality effects. Sign languages generally resemble each other more than spoken languages when it comes to the expression of certain grammatical categories (e.g. agreement, pronouns, and negation). This brings us to the second question: in how far do sign languages differ from each other typologically? This young research field has already yielded intriguing results. The realization of sentential negation is a case in point. Virtually all sign languages investigated to date have at their disposal a manual negative sign and a non-manual form usually a side-to-side headshake. From a typological point of view, it has been argued that the use of two markers that join forces constitutes a split negation system as also attested in e.g. French and Ewe. Closer inspection, however, reveals that the combination of manual and non-manual markers is subject to language-specific constraints. In some sign languages, the use of a manual particle is optional and sentences are commonly negated by the non-manual marker only (e.g. Catalan SL and German SL). In contrast, in other sign languages, the use of a manual negator is obligatory (e.g. Italian SL and Turkish SL). The scope properties of the headshake can also vary slightly from sign language to sign language. Whereas in Catalan SL, the headshake can be articulated with only the manual negator, the same leads to ungrammaticality in German SL where the headshake always has to extend over the predicate. This is particularly interesting since both sign languages exhibit the same basic constituent order, namely S-O-V-Neg. Similarly, sign languages differ from each other when it comes to relativization but they do so along similar lines as spoken languages do. Just as in spoken languages, a distinction has to be made between head-external and head-internal relative clauses. The former type has been described for German SL while Italian SL and American SL favor the latter strategy.

Generally, a typological study that claims to be comprehensive should include sign language data. Such an endeavor is always worthwhile, no matter what the outcome will be, that is, no matter whether we do find modality-independent patterns or whether it turns out that some phenomenon requires a modality-specific treatment.

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What's in a vowel?

Irene Jacobi
Research Group: Multilingualism and Sociolinguistics

Independent of what is said, the speech signal tells many things about the speaker. We were interested in how far a speaker’s realization of the vowel phonemes /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɜ/, /ɔ/, /o:/, /e:/ can tell us something about his or her social background. The pronunciation of these vowel phonemes has been shifting: In the 1980s, <ei>/<ij> and <ui> were described as containing a narrow glide in conservative Standard Dutch (ABN) whereas younger speakers especially in the cities in the West of The Netherlands were extending their diphthongization. In the 1990s, the popular lowering or widening (‘Polder Dutch’), resulting from a lower tongue position during articulation, meant that the vowels started to resemble the pronunciation of the English or German cognates.

We wanted to investigate how far this pronunciation pattern had actually spread, and how it was related to social attributes. Next to the speech community, many other factors influence the pronunciation such as sex, age, mood, and state of health. These had to be disentangled to analyze sub-phonemic social variation. By using the less varying vowel phonemes /a/, /i/, /u/ per speaker and a barkfiltering technique we were able to normalize the unwanted (anatomical) variation and then compare the vowels further.

In the spontaneous speech of 70 speakers from the Corpus of Spoken Dutch we found change had been taking place over the last decennia in the vowel classes of <au>/<ou>, <ei>/<ij>, <ui>, and <ee>. The level of education/occupation was the best predictor for the vowel pronunciation pattern; the second best was age. The more highly educated speakers (males and females) showed considerable pronunciation change across the generations, the pattern of the less highly educated hardly changed. The difference between the two educational groups was most apparent in the age group 35-55 years. The acquisition process of pronunciation patterns is largely automatic, and adaptation is strongly influenced by social relations: Convergence is linked to social contact and understanding, and the will to communicate in an optimal way, whereas non-convergence is more linked to social distance. The more stable a social grouping, the less sensitivity to external influences and the less movement in the pronunciation pattern. A perception experiment supported the acoustic differences found. However, the acoustics were not perceived in the same way by listeners of different age groups. Just as the speakers in the age group 35-55 had different realizations of the vowel phonemes, listeners of the same age group judged the acoustic distances differently from older or younger listeners. This suggests that the (social) acoustic information is of different meaning to listeners of different age groups.

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Teasing two things apart: language disorder and bilingualism

Jan de Jong
Research Group: Encoding grammatical information

Most children learn language effortlessly, but some don’t. There is a group of children who have Specific Language Impairment (SLI), a disorder in the comprehension and production of spoken language. The symptoms of SLI have been described in many languages and several explanations have been proposed. SLI children have difficulty mastering their native language, but what happens when they have to learn a second language? The BISLI project (full title: ‘Disentangling bilingualism and language impairment’) is trying to answer that question. Children grow up in many different kinds of multilingual situations but the language learning situation chosen for the project is a topical one. The subjects were children, between 6 and 8 years of age, who speak Turkish at home.
and who first encountered Dutch in kindergarten or in day care. This type of bilingualism is called successive (unlike simultaneous bilingualism that occurs when the parents have each a different mother tongue and the languages have been used with the child since birth). Usually little is known about how these children understand and speak Turkish. After all, the school typically deals with their skills in Dutch. In the BISLI project things were done differently: both languages were investigated.

One thing that appears from the results is how different SLI looks across languages. This is particularly visible in the morphology of verbs. The children have much more difficulty in Dutch than they do in Turkish. This is something we know from previous research: when language-impaired children learn a language that has lots of morphology, they perform better. If there is little morphology (as in English or Dutch), they do worse. Languages also differ in what they mark. The sentence object in Dutch has no case marker (unless it is a pronoun: hem, haar). Turkish has case markings – and children with SLI sometimes make errors using them.

Example of test sentence in Turkish

Anne ben portakal-ı _____ (sık-tı-m).
Mummy I orange-ACC ____ (press-PST.DI-1SG)
Mummy, I have squeezed an orange.

Now for the key issue: what happens in the learning of a second language when a child is language-impaired? An important question, especially when you consider that parents are still sometimes advised to focus exclusively on the second language (Dutch) and ‘drop’ the first one. After all, it is said, one language is enough of a burden for a child with SLI. Foolish advice; it is best to look objectively at how the two languages develop.

In the BISLI project, the children with SLI reveal more errors than the normally developing bilinguals. Of course, this is the fair comparison: children with a similar background, not monolinguals. They also make slightly more errors than monolingual children with the same disorder. So there is an effect of both their second language learning and the impairment they were born with. Does this mean the children have a double burden? To answer that question it is useful to think of the natural course of language development. It is usually believed that our inborn talent for learning language has its peak in the early years. By 6, the capacity to acquire language is already diminishing and further language learning is often done by instruction. It might be said that for an SLI child – whose development is so much slower – time may be ‘running out’. This leads to a preference for certain non-adult-like forms that become ‘fossilised’, they are not unlearned and do not further develop into a full inflectional system. Early diagnosis is crucial, so that children can still benefit from their language talent to the full. The results do not support the idea that attention should be paid only to the second language. The children are doing what is natural, albeit at a slower rate.

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Top-Down

Kees Hengeveld
Research group: Functional Discourse Grammar

We know from the psycholinguistic literature that language production is a top-down process, starting with intention and working down to articulation. Yet most grammatical models of language generation work the other
way round: they start out with the smallest units, expanding these into larger structures. The fundamental idea that a model of grammar will be more effective the more closely it resembles language production processes led researchers within the tradition of Dikian Functional Grammar to a completely new design of their theoretical framework. The result was the model of Functional Discourse Grammar, which takes the top-down idea to its logical extreme.

In Functional Discourse Grammar, linguistic expressions are analyzed at four different levels. Within the top-down organization it starts out with formulation processes that create an interpersonal (pragmatic) level and a representational (semantic) level of analysis, and then moves on to encoding processes that create a morphosyntactic and a phonological level of analysis. Each of these levels is organized hierarchically in terms of scopal layers, and the top-down principle ensures that the hierarchies are developed from higher to lower scopes. These basic principles lead to completely new results. For instance, in pragmatics and semantics, collocation restrictions can be formulated in a straightforward manner. In syntax, for example, in a process of dynamic placement of constituents, it is not the verb or one of its central arguments that are first assigned a place, but sentential modifiers. This leads to a substantial reduction in the complexity of placement rules. In phonology, the overall contours of intonational phrases are selected before the suprasegmental properties of lower units are filled in, thus producing the overall prosodic pattern of the utterance.

A full account of this model, written by Kees Hengeveld & Lachlan Mackenzie, will be published in 2008 by Oxford University Press.

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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 men-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)\(^1\). 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 descriptival 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) further under internal communication, then general documents.
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 new research focus that emerged in 2008 has been formulated together with the ILLC and has the title *Cognitive modelling and learnability*. The multi- and increasingly interdisciplinary 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?’

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

**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 will be involved in rethinking the definitions of the groups. New proposals for
groups for the period 2009-2012 will be then submitted. The initial proposals for research groups are evaluated by the ACLC director and the Advisory Board. The Advisory Board makes suggestions for improvement of the work plan and these have to be worked into the research group proposal. The aim is to ultimately organize all ACLC research in research groups, possibly in collaboration with members of other research institutes such as the ILLC if appropriate. 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 2007, 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

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 2007 the ACLC had an Advisory Board consisting of four senior staff members besides the director, a PhD candidate representative who is elected by the PhD candidates for a period of one year and a postdoc representative chosen by the postdocs. Each member has a deputy also elected for one year 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 Nivja de Jong (deputy: Rob van Son) and the PhD representative Marije Michel (deputy: Catherine van Beuningen). 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. She conducts the interviews with all postdocs and with some of the PhD candidates. The interviews with senior staff members are also 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. Some members of the Advisory Board have responsibility for the periodic interviews with a proportion of PhD candidates in order to reduce the burden for the director.

The minutes of the Advisory Board meetings are posted on the ACLC website. 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 breadth 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), is 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 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.

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 students and postdocs is also regularly monitored through an interview. These aspects will be discussed more fully in 3.1.

The ACLC wrote a report, Research Assessment 2003-2005, for the national Research Evaluation Exercise held in October 2006 and the report from the evaluation committee appeared in 2007. The main points that emerged from the committee’s report are listed below together with the actions the ACLC is taking to address these points. The points will be discussed in more detail where appropriate in the rest of this report.

- **Keeping a dynamic and flexible structure**
  The ACLC was praised for its dynamic and flexible structure since the re-organization in research groups. These groups were formed bottom-up and the coordinator of each group emerged from the group. The ACLC needs to ensure that this dynamism continues. For externally financed projects that form a research group and involve temporary staff there is a natural break at the end of the project. An internally financed research group is approved for a limited time, that is for a maximum of four years running parallel with the convenant’s period. The current groups are approved until the end of 2008. Evaluation of the groups will take place in 2008. Actions to encourage a re-thinking and re-grouping will take place in the autumn of 2008. New groups will be approved for the next period of four years by the beginning of 2009. In this way groups remain flexible and can take on board new developments in the field and the orientation of the research focus (see also 1.2.1).

- **Starting new trends in research**
  The research being conducted in the ACLC responds to a number of important international agendas and needs to develop a still greater leading role. The new research focus Cognition: learnability and modelling and the increasing collaboration with the ILLC will lead to a greater dynamism and impact in terms of launching new models and types of research (see also 1.4.1)

- **Collaboration within the UvA**
  The ACLC is working well with other research institutes such as the ILLC and CSCA in the context of the UvA. This collaboration will be extended and intensified in terms of planning joint projects, making joint grant applications and organizing conferences. Teaching on the research Master Brain and Cognition will continue (see also 3.1.2)

- **The mechanisms for careful quality control**
  These were evaluated well for all levels of researchers. The research groups are new and need to fit into the system. Each research group writes a short report at the end of a calendar year on its achievements both in terms of output and insight. This is evaluated and where it falls short of the planned work, this is discussed with the coordinator. A research group can apply for (limited) funding of research such as study visits, research assistants, apparatus etc. for the period of four years. Travel grants for conferences are separate. This funding is of course conditional on the group functioning well. (see also 3.1.1)

- **Quality of staff**
  The evaluation report commented on the age profile as being uneven and that recruitment policy needs to be good. Every attempt is made to recruit young researchers but these are usually on temporary contracts. This makes it difficult to create strategies for a longer term. Careful liaison with the Afdelingen is necessary to achieve our goals in terms of young and more senior researchers and our content policy. Modelling linguistic phenomena is an important aspect of ACLC work in general but also specifically as part of the research focus in Cognition. Linguistic researchers are disappearing fast from the specific language sections. The ACLC will work hard together with the Afdelingen and the Faculty Board to ensure that the high quality of staff and breadth of expertise is preserved (see also 3.1.1)
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 2007 the two-year research master had 9 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 places 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>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tenured staff</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professors</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior lecturers</td>
<td>2.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturers</td>
<td>7.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-tenured staff</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professors</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturers</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postdocs</td>
<td>9.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD students</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total research staff</strong></td>
<td>49.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting staff</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total staff</strong></td>
<td>51.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2007 we lost just one tenured staff member, dr Ron Prins, but he is staying on as a guest researcher. Prof.dr. Durk Gorter took on a chair at the University of the Basque country but is still connected to the ACLC. Wim Jansen completed his PhD and stayed on as a member of staff.

Some junior members also left on completion of their PhD: Margot van der Berg, Victoria Nyst, Maren Pannenmann and Eline Raaphorst. Diana Apoussidou completed her PhD but continued with us as postdoc; Some postdocs completed their projects: Tamás Biró, Elma Blom, Rudolf de Jong, Cecilia Odé, and Miriam van Staden. Elma, Cecilia and Miriam stayed linked to the ACLC as guest researchers.

We welcomed Josep Quer as the new chair of Linguistics of the Romance Languages. Sible Andringa and Nomi Olsthoorn joined us as postdocs for the NWO project on second language proficiency; Judith Rispens started her VENI project on non-word repetition in SLI children; Bart de Boer began his VIDI project on the development of speech in evolution and Margriet Heim began an externally funded project on communication in non-speaking children. Five new PhD students joined us: Marcel Giezen, Herby Glaude, Itsik Pariente, Josefien Sweep and Mirjam Trapman: Marcel on speech and sign perception in children with a Cochlear Implant, Itsik on speech perception in Hebrew, Josefien on metonymy, Mirjam on literacy in children at risk and Herby on Haitian creole as co-tutelle with Paris. There has been a slight increase in tenured staff (0.11 fte) and a small decrease in non-tenured staff (2.04 fte). Non-tenured staff forms 71% of the total ACLC 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.

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 promovendus, 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.

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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.
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 2007 half 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.

In 2007 seminars on Good Practices were organized for staff supervising PhD candidates. 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 a four year PhD programme 15% of the post-graduate’s time has to be allocated to following courses, 7.5% to teaching courses themselves (under supervision), and the remaining time to their own research. 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 intervention 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.

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>Funding (in k€):</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct funding</td>
<td>1723,04</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research funds</td>
<td>848,42</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>145,66</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>35,19</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBP</td>
<td>46,31</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2798,61</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure (in k€):</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel costs[1]</td>
<td>2798,61</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other costs</td>
<td>81,24</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2879,85</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation:
Direct funding: funds provided directly by the Universiteit van Amsterdam

[1] Personnel costs: all wages, salaries of the personnel including the social security charges, the donation to the provision “wachtgelden” (reduced pay in case of unemployment), the cost of temporary workers or agency staff and other personnel costs such as allowances for child care and commuter travel.
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 2007 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 2008 a reduction in the numbers of senior staff of the ACLC will 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 30% thus meeting the target for the sub-convenant.

In the ACLC more than 30% of the PhD financing comes from sources other than than NWO – for example Hugo Cardoso is 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 2007: 10 conferences were funded.

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 Arabic, 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 2007 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.

In Table 3 an overview is given of the success rate of the financed PhD candidates over the intake years 1994-2007. The column contract extension means those whose contract has been extended due to illness, maternity leave etc., not due to parttime work. The years of intake are grouped to allow a better comparison and make changes over time more visible. For the period 2004-2007 all 25 PhD’s are still in the process of completing within their contract period; none of these have stopped, which testifies to the better selection procedures. This compares favourably to the 38% that stopped in 1994-98 and the 20% that stopped in 1999-2003. 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. An analysis of the reasons for dropping-out shows that these vary from sickness to loss or lack of interest in the project. It is not clear that these losses can be avoided.

Table 3: Success rate and duration of financed PhD projects in intake years 1994-2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of intake</th>
<th>Number of PhD’s</th>
<th>Point of completion (months late)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>intake completed stopped overdue contract extension</td>
<td>0-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-1998</td>
<td>24 15 9 (38%) 0 0</td>
<td>3 (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2003</td>
<td>20 11 4 (20%) 2 3</td>
<td>6 (55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2007</td>
<td>25 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 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. In the period 1994-1998 only 20% of the completed PhD’s were finished on time, whereas this has risen to 55% for the period 1999-2003. 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 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. The ACLC organizes six-weekly meetings with all its PhD candidates at which one of them presents his/her work and practical research issues are discussed. The group of PhD candidates itself organizes a weekly lunch. These activities are greatly valued since they promote exchange and cohesiveness between the members of the group.

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 1997-2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>n</th>
<th>male</th>
<th>fem</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A university</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B research</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C prof. work</td>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D self employed</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E unemployed/unknown</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures show that the ACLC is successful in producing future academics of a high standard. 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 54% 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.

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.

Senior staff

The publications 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 (0,4fte 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. Individual staff members are interviewed if there appear to be problems in producing work at the required level. The interviews are conducted

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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).
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 current groups. 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 will be evaluated on a larger scale in the course of 2008 in order to facilitate the formation of new groups for the period 2009-2012.

3.1.2 Internal collaboration

Within the ACLC
In 2007 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; it is now under the editorship of Miriam van Staden and Hedde Zeijlstra. 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 2007 all were invited to a creative workshop followed by 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 started right at the end of 2007: one on the topic of *Crosslinguistic Semantics* involving prof. Frank Veltman and prof. Jeroen Groenendijk and one *Modelling the Evolution of Language* round the VIDI project of Bart de Boer working with dr. Jelle Zuidema. The Friday afternoon lecture series (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 2007 this seminar was on language creation. The directors of the two institutes have regular meetings to exchange ideas. In 2008 this collaboration will be 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, for example in the Variflex 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 Durk Gorter). The Institute for Dutch Lexicography (INL) finances the chair of prof. dr Fons Moerdijk and the Esperanto Foundation also finances the special position for Esperanto currently held by 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 schooltalenvaardigheid van Turkse, Marokkaans-Berberse en Nederlandse 3-6-jarigen: linguïstische, psychologische, pedagogische en onderwijskundige determinanten (DASH) (Utrecht & Tilburg), Variflex (Meertens Institute) and Franconian Tones (Tilburg/Meertens Institute). Elma Blom was granted a project on Bilingual Production and Processing in SLI children that will start in 2008 working together with the University of Reading (UK). Josep Quer collaborates with the Universidad Autónoma di Barcelona in a PhD project on Negative Concord. The Kilian Foundation and the INL are also 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. 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 Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil 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. Cooperation with universities abroad takes place in a number of projects, such as the ESF workshop European Dialect Syntax (together with the Meertens Institute); the ‘Groupe Européen de Recherches en Langues Créoles’ (CNRS); the SMiLE project (Support for Minority Languages in Europe); the European Mercator Education Project; the Trilingual Education in the European Union project. In smaller projects there is cooperation with the university of Ghent (NWO project The grammar of Cappadocian), Louvain (FWO project Complementation in English), Zürich (the Iconicity Project). Hans den Besten works together with Stellenbosch University. Work on dictionaries involves partners abroad such as the University of Oslo (project Dutch-Norwegian Dictionary).

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 students get the chance to present their work within the research groups and at the regular PhD student meeting.

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 2007 six PhD degrees were awarded, five internal candidates and one external (see Appendix 6). A large grant was awarded to Elma Blom from the NWO programme on Language Acquisition and Multilingualism. An NWO Veni grant was awarded to Judith Rispens for work on non-word repetition in SLI children and also to Hedde Zeijlstra for work on semantic redundancy. Several grants were awarded from funds for endangered languages (see Appendix 5:15 for the complete overview). 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 co-editor of a book series *Language Learning and Language Teaching* by Benjamins; Rob Schoonen is associate editor for the journal *Language Learning and Language Teaching* and Paul Boersma is on the board of *Lingua*. 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* and Jan de Jong in *Stem-, Spraak- en Taalpathologie*.

The staff members were also active in organizing conferences both internationally and nationally: Josep Quer, Margot Rozendaal, Petra Sleeman and Mauro Scorretti ran the international conference Going Romance, for example, and Durk Gorter was involved in the organization of the Sociolinguistics Symposium. In 2007 ACLC members were involved in the organization of 18 international meetings and 22 national meetings (see Appendix 5:13).

The ACLC was well represented in research organization in 2007 (see Appendix 5:14). Internationally, for example, Anne Baker is a member of the Belgian Research Council for Language and Literature and president of the International Association for Sign Language Linguistics. Cecilia Odé is representative on the board of MAPRYAL, Kees Hengeveld is president of the International Functional Grammar Foundation and Folkert Kuiken is president of AILA. Harm Pinkster is a member of the British Academy. Louis Pols was a member of the steering committee for Eurospeech 2007. Fred Weerman is on the NWO committee for evaluating VENI proposals and Kees Hengeveld on the NWO committee for Endangered Languages. Ineke Vedder is president of the Association for Applied Linguistics (ANELA). 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.

### 3.3. Internal evaluation

In 2007 PhD candidates’ opinions of the ACLC were reported informally by the PhD representatives. The Good Practice workshops were continued addressing points with regard to supervision. Senior staff members still indicate in personal communications that their research time is vulnerable due to the pressure of teaching and management tasks.

The first bonus awards were given by the ACLC to ten individual ACLC members on the basis of excellent work. This includes top publications, conference organization and grant awards. For excellence in 2006 these were awarded to Olga Fischer, Paul Boersma, Hans den Besten, Harry Perridon, Roland Pfau, Miriam van Staden, Enoch O. Aboh, Paola Escudero, Eva van Lier, and Arok Wolvengrey.

The national Research Evaluation exercise took place in October 2006 with the report from the evaluating committee being published in January 2007 (see Section 1.4.2). The ACLC was judged to be ‘excellent’.

### 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: the book *Wat iedereen moet weten over het Nederlands en waarom* that was edited, amongst others, by two ACLC researchers Fred Weerman and Jan Stroop, with many contributions from ACLC members was awarded the national popularizing prize (LOT) for linguistic work; Folkert Kuiken wrote many articles for professionals helping children with Dutch as a second language; Wim Jansen published many popular writings on Esperanto; and Anne Baker contributed to the publication on a language measurement instrument for Dutch. Some members are involved in organizations that need academic linguistic expertise. For example Olga Fischer is chair person, and Folkert Kuiken and Ineke Vedder are advisors to the Stichting Studio Taalwetenschap that carries out practical projects on language. Roland Pfau and Harry Perridon are involved in a project to make the
Taaltrotters educational film from the Studio Taalwetenschap available in different languages. Anne Baker advises the Ministry of Education on sign languages. 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). Alla Podgaevskaja and Wim Honselaar published a practical grammar of Russian and Manfred Woidich was co-author of a book on Arabic grammar. Rob van Son and David Weenink are working on an internet teaching program for Chinese for the Digital University and Cecilia Odé on an e-learning module for secondary schools.

3.5. Overview of the results
3.5.1 Publication quantitative overview
The productivity of the ACLC in 2007 stayed stable compared to 2006: the average number of academic publications was 3.3 per fte, the same as in 2006, but up compared to 2.8 in 2005. Of the academic publications the proportion of articles in refereed journals is 35%. The current policy of encouragement for publication in top journals is clearly bearing fruit: of the 26 articles that could be classified 10 were published in an A journal and 16 in a B journal.

Ten monographs were published in 2007 and the members were also active in making their results available to professionals in the field.

Table 5: Aggregated publication results of the ACLC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2007</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Academic articles and chapters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. refereed journal articles</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. non refereed journal articles</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. refereed book chapters</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. non refereed book chapters</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>146</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Academic monographs</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Academic monographs and journal volumes edited</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 PhD theses</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Professional and popularizing publications and products</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Lectures, posters, reviews and other contributions</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Using the provisional ESF HERA list (Humanities in the Research Area) published in 2007 which is far from complete.
8 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.
3.5.2 Publication qualitative overview

The ACLC members produced some outstanding publications in 2007: 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)


3.5.3 Prizes and awards

- Umberto Ansaldo and Lisa Lim were awarded the Malay Language Award (Anugerah Bahasa Melayu) for contributions to the preservation and advancement of the Sri Lanka Malay language.
- Durk Gorter was awarded an Ikerbasque Research professorship.
- Two PhD students were given awards: Ekaterina Bobyleva a national award for her MA thesis and Arok Wolvengrey a Humanities Research Institute Research Award in Canada.
- Several NWO grants were awarded: Elma Blom a program grant for work on SLI and bilingualism, Bart de Boer a VIDI, Judith Rispens and Hedde Zeijlstra both a VENI. Cecilia Odé received a grant to work on an interactive program for secondary schools on endangered languages.
- Fred Weermand and Jan Stroop, together with Nicolette de Sijs, were awarded the LOT popularizing prize.
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 increasing interest in Cognitive Science is boosting already important areas of ACLC work.
   b. Sign linguistics is becoming more important. This area is already an ACLC specialization.
   c. Work with computer corpora is becoming increasingly possible.
   d. The interdisciplinary nature of ACLC research is increasing in collaboration with other faculties and universities.

4. Threats
   a. The smaller languages are 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.
   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 some 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. In the course of 2008 it will be fully assessed and the new policy for the period 2009-2012 developed. The 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 2006

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. Oncologically-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 SemantiX
1. Bidirectional phonology and phonetics
Coordinator: Paul Boersma

History: this research group is based on an NWO Vernieuwingsimpuls grant that started in July 2002. The major articles published 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, and an article by Apoussidou & Boersma on the learnability of Latin stress in the 2004 WCCFL Proceedings. The model in the picture below dates from 2005, and an article by Boersma in Lingua 2007.


Funding: NWO until 2008 (“Adequacy and acquisition of functional constraint grammars”) and some UvA funding.

Participants in 2007:
Paul Boersma (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Norval Smith (ACLC), senior researcher
David Weenink (ACLC), senior researcher,
project: Modelling L2 perception
Ton Wempe, electronic engineer (20%), until Feb 2007
Dirk-Jan Vet, electronic engineer (20%), from Feb 2007
Paola Escudero (ACLC), postdoc
project: Modelling L2 speech perception.
Diana Apoussidou (ACLC), PhD candidate until August 2006, then postdoc
project: The learnability of metrical phonology.
Denise Kluge, visiting PhD student (Santa Catarina), Sep 2007 – Feb 2008
Itzik Pariente (ACLC), external PhD student from Sep 2007

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 framework is based on strict constraint ranking (Optimality Theory), but with four representations (two phonological, two phonetic) and with three 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 again she recognizes the Underlying Form in the lexicon. The production process starts with this Underlying Form, from which the speaker computes the Phonological Surface Structure, the Auditory Form, and the Articulatory Form in parallel. We model all these processes and their acquisition and evolution explicitly with computer simulations.

This is the prototypical Language Blueprint research group, because it explicitly references and models all 4 pillars of the Language Blueprint, namely typology, modelling, processing & acquisition, and change: the picture above involves explicit modelling of the knowledge of the speaker-listener; the modelling explicitly targets the two directions of processing; the processing model comes with explicit learning algorithms that target acquisition; the...
acquisition model explicitly targets the transmission of sound structures from one generation to the next, thus predicting change; and the biases found in the simulated evolution across the generations lead to explanations of the typology of sound inventories.

Overview of progress in 2007:
Apoussidou defended her PhD thesis in January, 2007. In September, Boersma published the model described above in Lingua, as applied to the case of h-aspire in French.

Escudero started her Veni project in January 2007. Her recent work with new experimental methods already generated the following three interesting results. Firstly, in work with Suzanne Curtin, Chris Fennell and Janet Werker based on the Switch paradigm, Escudero showed that 15-month-old Canadian English babies can learn that /dɪt/ and /dɪt/ are two different words, but they have trouble with the difference between /dɪt/ and /dʊt/. This is strikingly different from the typical findings with L2 learners of English, who generally have no trouble with the /e/-/ə/ distinction but find the /i/-/ɪ/ distinction challenging. Apparently, the babies, other than adults, listen only to the first formant (F1) and ignore the second formant (F2) of vowels: /dɪt/ and /dɪt/ differ in F1 only, whereas /dɪt/ and /dʊt/ differ in F2 only. The conclusion is that when classifying vowels, babies don’t use phonological features, nor do they use an adultlike (i.e. F1- and F2-based auditory distance distance?); instead, they just listen to a single auditory continuum, namely F1. Secondly, in EEG measurements with Silvia Lipski, Escudero found an unexpected result. It was known from behavioural experiments that for native listeners the distinction between the Dutch vowels /a/ and /A/ is based on spectral differences, whereas for Spanish learners of Dutch it is based on duration differences. However, a measurement of mismatch negativities shows no such differences between the two groups. Apparently, different testing techniques tap into different language-specific speech perception processes. Thirdly, in an eye-tracking experiment with Rachel Hayes and Holger Mitterer, Escudero showed that the trouble that Dutch learners of English have in distinguishing words like cattle and kettle is influenced by the orthography. It was already known (Weber & Cutler 2004) that when hearing cattle, the learners are tempted to look at a picture of a kettle, whereas when they hear kettle, they are less likely to look at cattle. The authors tested whether the same asymmetry applied to newly learned “words” such as tenzer and tandik. The asymmetry turned out to occur only if the learners also learned the spellings; if the learners only learned the sounds, no asymmetry was found. These results exemplify the power of orthography in L2 sound perception and recognition.

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 2007
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.

Nivja de Jong (ACLC) postdoc
project: What is speaking proficiency? Unraveling second language proficiency.
Sible Andringa (ACLC) postdoc
Towards a theory of second-language proficiency: the case of segmenting and comprehending oral language

Nomi Olsthoorn (ACLC) postdoc
Project: seee Andringa
Catherine van Beuningen (ACLC) PhD candidate (from 1-9-2006)
Project: The effect of feedback on written output in content-based (second) language instruction.
Marjolein Cremer (ACLC) PhD candidate (from 1-9-2006)
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.

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 2007
The year 2007 was again a busy and successful year for the CASLA group. Folkert Kuiken and Ineke Vedder were involved in organizing a VUB-ACLC symposium Complexity, Accuracy and Fluency in Second Language Use, Learning & Teaching, held at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel, 29-30 March 2007. Folkert Kuiken and Ineke Vedder co-founded an international Research Network, Task Complexity and Second Language Learning, within the Association Internationale de Linguistique Appliquée (AILA). A new NWO-funded project, entitled Towards a theory of second-language proficiency: The case of segmenting and comprehending oral language, awarded to Jan Hulstijn and Rob Schoonen, started in August 2007 with the appointment of two post doc researchers: Nomi Olsthoorn (who received her doctorate in Leiden) and Sible Andringa (who got his doctorate in Groningen). In September 2007, Mirjam Trapman (who received her MA in Utrecht) was appointed as a PhD candidate, under supervision of Jan Hulstijn, in an NWO-funded study, entitled Literacy-related attributes of at-risk risk students in grades 7-9. The study is part of a ‘field of special interest’, entitled A tale of three cities: At-risk adolescents’ literacy development in multilingual contexts, conducted at the University of Amsterdam (SCO-Kohnstamm Institute and ACLC) and the University of Utrecht. In November, Eline Raaphorst, supervised by Rob Schoonen and René Appel, defended her thesis on integrated second language and subject matter instruction for adults in Amsterdam. Raaphorst, who works at the ROC Amsterdam, is a so-called external PhD. As of September 2007, the
CASLA group meets every week. A meeting schedule more frequent than in previous years was necessary because of the large quantity of relevant issues to be discussed.
The findings of two projects were important in 2007. PhD candidate Lotte Henrichs’ study, which is part of an NWO-funded ‘field of special interest’ in which the universities of Utrecht, Tilburg and Amsterdam participate, concerns the way in which parents and teachers facilitate or co-construct academic language proficiency in young children. In a longitudinal design, the language environment of 3-6 year old children was charted both at school and at home. Whilst the project is still in progress, preliminary results suggest that indeed already in kindergarten, the predominant language register at school is different from the common register that is used in the home environment. It was found that the extent to which parents use features of the academic register during interaction with their child, differs considerably among parents. A positive relationship was found between the degree to which parents use the academic register on the one hand and their children’s receptive vocabulary scores on the other hand. Accordingly, children who grow up in a home language environment that closely resembles the linguistic environment in school benefit from this advantageous situation. Future analyses will focus on longitudinal perspectives regarding the development of children’s academic language proficiency. The way in which parents and teachers influence this development is one of the main topics of Henrichs’ research in 2008.

In 2007, the first paper of the NWO-funded project What is Speaking Proficiency? was published. The paper, authored by Nivja de Jong, Margarita Steinel, Arjen Florijn, Rob Schoonen and Jan Hulstijn, and entitled The effect of task complexity on fluency and functional adequacy of speaking performance, reports on a large-scale study in which around 50 native speakers and 200 non-native speakers of Dutch performed four simple and four complex speaking tasks. Fluency was measured automatically using scripts written in PRAAT (Boersma & Weenink, 2007), as reported in De Jong & Wempe (2007). For non-native speakers, it was found that complex tasks produced less fluent speech than simple tasks, in line with Robinson’s Cognition Hypothesis (Robinson, 2001). However, native speakers’ fluency increased when tasks were complex. Results for communicative adequacy were similar to the results for fluency, in that non-native speakers scored higher on simple tasks, whereas native speakers scored higher on complex tasks.

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 2007
Hans den Besten (ACLC), senior researcher
Olga Fischer (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
Atie Blok-Boas (ACLC), guest researcher
Aafke Hulk (ACLC), guest researcher
Dana Nicolescu (guest researcher)

Enoch O. Aboh (ACLC), postdoc project: Typology and Focus
Robert Cirillo (ACLC), PhD candidate project: The cross-linguistic syntax and semantics of quantifiers and quantifying phrases

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)
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, word order with special emphasis on the position of the adjective, agreement within the DP/NP, split DP/NPs (dislocation, floating quantifiers), and the origin and acquisition of the definite article. This group also investigates to what extent the structure of the DP/NP matches that of the sentence/clause.

Overview of progress in 2007
The group has been active in publishing and presenting papers at conferences and collaborative work within the group is taking place in several areas: possessives, position and agreement of the adjective, split DPs and determiners. Two proposals for a PhD position were formulated around the topic of DPs in focus constructions in the monolingual and L2 acquisition of French.

Anna Notley, Elisabeth van der Linden and Aafke Hulk’s paper on the dislocation of DPs explores cross-linguistic influence in early child bilingualism in the domain of dislocations. Hulk & Müller (2000/2001) formulated conditions for cross-linguistic influence before instantiation of the C-system in the children’s language. This new research investigates whether the factors found by Hulk and Müller continue to play a role in later stages of acquisition. Dislocation is a topic-marking device, which is used differently in French, English and Dutch; a study of the dislocations produced by French-English and French-Dutch bilingual children shows that there is indeed cross-linguistic influence in the bilingual data. For example, the French-English children produce utterances like

1. Batman he’s dead there  GEN 3;0.20
2. Mommy what she doing Johanne?  OLI  3;6.9

Certain aspects of the results cannot be sufficiently accounted for in the Hulk & Müller-model. The authors discuss several other factors that may interact with those cited in that model, such as input frequency, transparency of syntactic-pragmatic mapping, complexity of syntactic structures, and Chomskyan economy, which may need to be considered in future research on cross-linguistic influence.

Elisabeth van der Linden and Petra Sleeman’s paper defends the analysis of dislocation according to which a clitic right-dislocated constituent moves to a TopicP in the right periphery of the VP, while a left-dislocated constituent moves to a higher TopicP in the left periphery of the clause, on the basis of binding data from Italian (contra Samek-Lodovici 2006) and data from cross-linguistic L1 acquisition. Adopting a structure building approach to language acquisition, they argue that the fact that cross-linguistically children seem to acquire right-dislocations before left-dislocations supports the low Topic position for right-dislocations.

In Aafke Hulk’s paper some of the internal and external factors mentioned to play a role in the manifestation of the vulnerability of simultaneously emerging grammars in bilingual children are considered. She examines in what way these factors can contribute to the explanation of both deviance and convergence in different stages of development. To illustrate these general points, she discusses spontaneous production data of dislocation constructions in Dutch/French and English/French bilingual children and presents some new elicited production data by Dutch/French bilingual children, showing their problems with the acquisition of gender in the nominal determiner of both languages.

Josep Quer contributed an invited chapter on Catalan Sign Language (LSC) to a volume on the typological expression of possession in sign languages. In this chapter an inventory is presented of the resources LSC has in order to express possession (and existence), both in the nominal and in the sentential domain. In NPs, the language makes use of a range of possibilities that include juxtaposition and linking by means of an all-purpose construction marker (DE) or a specialized one to express kinship relations (KINSHIP). The behaviour of pronominal and nominal possessors is described in some detail. At the sentential level, the existential construction is identified as the primary means to convey possessive predications. However, predication through specific lexical items (HAVE, BELONG) was also reported, as well as zero marking, spatial marking and attributive use of possessive NPs.

Robert Cirillo gave a presentation at two conferences. Abstracts of both presentations were published in the proceedings of those conferences. The first presentation was entitled The Neg Stranding Hypothesis and was given at the Workshop on Negation and Polarity in March 2007 at the University of Tübingen. This presentation dealt
with sentences like ‘All the students have not read the book’. This sentence, like its equivalents in the other West Germanic languages, is ambiguous in interpretation. Since the negation marker is lower than the universal quantifier in this sentence, the availability of the reading in which the negation takes scope over the universal quantifier is difficult to explain. It was argued in this presentation that this reverse scope reading is possible because the negation marker, which originates as a specifier in the negated quantifier phrase not all the students, can be stranded in the same way a quantifier can be stranded. Cirillo’s second presentation was entitled The Phrase All Three: Modified Quantifier or Indivisible Compound? It was given at the Workshop on Modified Quantifiers as part of the 19th ESSLLI in August 2007 at Trinity College, Dublin. In this presentation it was argued that compound quantifiers such as all three and their equivalents across the Germanic and Romance language phyla are true universal quantifiers that occupy the head position of QP and can be stranded even if negated. Furthermore, the compound quantifier cannot be derived by moving a numeral to the Q-position, so the compound must be base-generated in its entirety in Q.

4. Encoding grammatical information

Programme coordinators: Elma Blom (from November 2007 Hedde Zeijlstra), Fred Weerman

History This group has its origins in the former generative grammar group but is also clustered around two NWO projects, Variation in Inflection that started in 2003 and Disentangling bilingualism and SLI that started in 2004. 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 2007
Anne Baker (ACLC), senior researcher
Hans Bennis (ACLC, Meertens), senior researcher
Jan Don (ACLC), senior researcher
Aafke Hulk (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
Elma Blom (ACLC), postdoc, coordinator
Jan de Jong (ACLC), postdoc
Suzanne Aalberse (ACLC), PhD candidate
Robert Cloutier (ACLC), PhD candidate
Alies MacLean (ACLC), PhD candidate
Antje Orgassa (ACLC), PhD candidate
Maren Pannemann (ACLC), PhD candidate (defended November 2007)
Daniela Polišenská (ACLC), PhD candidate
Margot Rozendaal (ACLC), PhD candidate
Marco René Spruit (ACLC), PhD candidate

project: Variation in Inflection: second language learners
project: Inflection and the second person: limitations on variation
project: West-Germanic OV/VO: the status of exceptions
project: Variation in inflection:geographical variation in verbal and adjectival inflection
project: Disentangling bilingualism and SLI: the Dutch data
project: The development of agreement in Romance-German bilingual child language acquisition
project: Variation in inflection: first language acquisition
project: The acquisition of syntax and pragmatics of reference
**Description**

Although its precise characterization is far from clear, grammatical or functional information is considered a core property of human language. In fact, it is sometimes even claimed that it is this type of knowledge that sets language apart from other systems. Another reason for the idea that it is an ideal starting point for theories that aim to understand more of the human language system is the role it plays in acquisition: Whereas young children are strikingly gifted learners of grammatical information, it seems particularly vulnerable in cases of impairment, and it is a stumbling block for (advanced) adult second language learners. The supposedly central character of grammatical information has led researchers to relate it to a whole array of other linguistic phenomena, ranging from word order and information structure to quantification, binding, reference, and argument structure. Not only does this lead to questions on what is or is not related and why this relation is established, the question also arises how grammatical information is visible in languages: should we only consider more or less traditional features as inflection or is this category much broader and should it also include other elements (function words, particles, auxiliaries, etc.) and is this information under certain conditions partly covert, but nevertheless present.

In short, the ambition of this research programme is to find out how grammatical information is encoded in natural languages and how the knowledge that underlies it should be represented. Since evidence for or against a particular role or character of grammatical information may come from several linguistic subdisciplines, the programme aims to combine theoretical, diachronic, typological and dialectological work, as well as research into typical and atypical (early and late) language acquisition and spoken as well as sign languages. There is no a priori framework; rather, the strategy of the programme is to make use of insights and perspectives of several current theories.

**Overview of progress in 2007**

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 2007.

In the area of acquisition the two projects *Variation in Inflection* (Variflex) and *Disentangling bilingualism and SLI* (Bisli) produced interesting results. Daniela Polišenská and Elma Blom successfully carried out experiments on early sensitivity to subject-verb agreement with 18/19 month-old-infants using the Headturn Preference Paradigm. These experiments attracted the attention of various media (presentation *Bessensap*, radio/newspaper item, *Kennislink*). At the international ISB conference (Hamburg) Variflex researchers organized a symposium on the acquisition of grammatical gender. The main result from the Variflex project is that grammatical gender in Dutch is a difficult area in first language acquisition and poses great problems in second language acquisition, where possibly fossilization takes place. The Bisli project (Antje Orgassa, Jan de Jong, Anne Baker & Fred Weerman) confirms these results in bilingual children with SLI but indicates also that gender is more problematic in second language acquisition than in SLI. The data on Turkish in the same bilingual children show that Turkish verb morphology is acquired quickly in typically developing bilingual children but produces a few errors in the SLI bilingual children. The findings reveal a cumulative effect of bilingualism and SLI: the bilingual SLI children not only differ from the typically developing bilinguals but also from Dutch monolingual children with SLI. Maren Pannenmann’s thesis explored the acquisition of the DP proposing a model to account for the pattern of development. Margot Rozendaal presented her work on three different international conferences on the acquisition of reference in three different languages. She shows that the speed of acquisition of the determiner as a form influences the speed of acquisition of the pragmatic aspect of taking the listener’s perspective. Other pragmatic aspects such as specificity and givenness are acquired very early.

In the area of dialectal variation in Dutch verbal paradigms Suzanne Aalberse showed in her article that it is necessary to systematically distinguish syncretisms driven by (universal) feature structure and syncretisms driven by language specific sources of syncretism such as phonology and pragmatics. Suzanne Aalberse and Jan Don have shown that a typical spreading of deflection can be found, which could easily be explained by dialect contact, once it is assumed that certain ‘paradigmatic’ patterns form the heart of the deflection process. Josep Quer presented the first results of his current research on variation in the distribution of grammatical mood across
Romance varieties, both from a synchronic and a diachronic perspective. He is finalizing the edition of a Special Issue of Lingua on mood and has contributed a chapter on Catalan to an edited volume on mood in European Languages. In addition, he has carried out cross-linguistic research on the nature of agreement in sign languages, as well as its interaction with argument structure in psych predicates. Pfau co-edited a Mouton volume on empirical and descriptive aspects of sign language variation and published on how grammar theory can help us in accounting for spontaneous speech errors involving accommodation.

In historical linguistics Robert Cloutier presented his research at three conferences showing the influence of weight on the position of objects modified by relative clauses in the history of both Dutch and English and the changes in the position of the naming objects in the history of Dutch and English. Fred Weerman published his research on arbitrary reference comparing the status of Dutch men with the German man and English one.

Hedde Zeijlstra’s analysis on the distinction between movement and agreement was accepted for Linguistic Analysis. He also published an overview on negation in natural language in The Language and Linguistic Compass. Furthermore Zeijlstra presented his ideas on the non-innateness of grammatical features and parameters and on modal concord at various conferences.

EGI members have been very active in all kinds of activities. Jan Don organized the summerschool on cognitive science (for the CSCA) and also organized the ‘morfologiedagen’ (with Marjo van Koppen). Josep Quer, Petra Sleeman, Mauro Scorretti and Margot Rozendaal co-organized ‘Going Romance’, the annual Dutch conference on Romance Linguistics, with a workshop on L1/L2 acquisition of word order and information structure in Romance (organized by Fred Weerman, Elizabeth Van der Linden and Enoch O. Aboh). Hedde Zeijlstra co-organized the Central Eastern European Summerschool in Generative Grammar, held in Brno, CZ, and he organized three workshops: one on negation and polarity, one on language change (featuring Paul Kiparsky) and one on uninterpretability (as part of the Amsterdam Colloquium). It was also a successful year for EGI in terms of funding. Elma Blom submitted various grant proposals (Niels Stensen Foundation, NWO Language Acquisition and Multilingualism programme, Marie Curie fellowship). The proposals, hosted by the University of Amsterdam partially in collaboration with the University of Alberta (Canada), were recommended for funding and are likely to start in 2008. All three studies aim to investigate the language skills of immigrant children in the Netherlands. Hedde Zeijlstra’s Veni-proposal on ‘doubling and redundancy’ was also accepted.

5. First Language Acquisition, Developmental Language Disorders and Executive Functions (LEXEF)

Programme coordinators: Anne Baker, 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](http://www.hum.uva.nl/aclc/lexef).

Funding
UvA funding

Participants in 2007
Anne Baker (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Michiel van Lambalgen, (Philosophy, ILLC), senior researcher, joint coordinator as of November 2007.
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
project: Language problems in children with ADHD – a unique profile?
Akke de Blauw (ACLC), PhD candidate
project: Precursors of narrative ability
Marcel Giezen (ACLC), PhD candidate
project: Speech perception and word learning skills in children with a cochlear implant: adopting and extending the Linguistic Comprehension Model
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)

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, 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 Lukasziekenhuis (Amsterdam), and Sint Marie (Eindhoven).

Overview of progress in 2007
The group met regularly with meetings discussing the central theme of the group. Three new projects came into the group all clustered around the main theme. In a postdoc project Judith Rispens will explore characteristics of SLI. In children with SLI non-word repetition (NWR) has been claimed to be a useful psycholinguistic marker for diagnosing children with SLI. Traditionally, NWR is claimed to reflect functioning of phonological short-term memory or poor NWR is claimed to stem from a more linguistic problem in phonology. The two hypotheses will be tested in a longitudinal study. In the PhD project of Marcel Giezen the language processing abilities in children with a CI in terms of their abilities in spoken and sign language are tested. The ‘Linguistic Comprehension model’ (Boersma and Escudero) will be used to explore whether the use of acoustic cues by children with a CI might differ from that by their hearing typically developing peers and whether there are possible effects on vocabulary learning. Margriet Heim joined the group as a postdoc with a project exploring the communicative development of children with a multiple handicap. The group developed a PhD proposal to examine the explanations for SLI in terms of executive functioning and semantics.

Using autism and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) as example disorders, logical analysis was shown to reveal commonalities between linguistic and nonlinguistic behaviours within each disorder. Logical analysis was shown to be applicable to fast, automatic and unconscious reasoning as it is to slow deliberate cogitation. In further work with autism exploring the theory that autism is a consequence of defects in executive function, adults with autism were shown to behave differently on a close-world reasoning task (CWR) that involves inhibition. Theoretically CWR seems to correspond to a neural architecture in which inhibitory interneurons play an important role; and recent neurological evidence indicates that these are compromised in autism (Michiel van Lambalgen). Psychiatric disorder and executive functioning are clearly related but there is a need for far more research in this area (Alex Korzec).

In groups of SLI children behavioural problems are quite common. This seems to correlate with language measures, especially measures of pragmatics: the SLI group without behavioural problems had fewer problems. Both groups had lower scores than normally developing children. However, the two SLI groups did not differ with regard to their scores on certain executive functioning tasks (inhibition, attention, working memory and shifting) and, when compared to normally developing children no differences in executive functioning were found. ADHD was also shown to be co-morbid with SLI in a large number of children, which poses a problem for explanations of SLI (Esther Parigger). In executive functioning task ADHD children and autistic children show more similarities than differences (Hilde Geurts).
6. Franconian tones
Programme coordinators: Paul Boersma, Ben Hermans (Meertens Instituut), Marc van Oostendorp (Meertens Instituut)

History
This project started late in 2005 and is a collaboration with the Meertens Institute (Amsterdam). For further information see: http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/paul/francotone/

Funding
NWO project Tone and intrasegmental structure in West-Germanic dialects until October 2009.

Participants in 2007
Paul Boersma (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Norval Smith (ACLC), senior researcher

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

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

Björn Koehnlein, PhD candidate (Meertens), started February 2007.
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 2007
A conference about tone-segment interaction was organized by the group in June 2007 and attended by equal numbers of researchers in Germanic and Bantu languages. Unexpected insights were exchanged. Maike Prehn did more fieldwork on the tonal Low Saxon dialect of Altenwerder in February. She showed that this dialect, beside the general accent-1 versus accent-2 contrast, makes a triple contrast between forms like [.kan’], [.kan”], and [.kan.n]. Maike also carried out perception experiments that showed that the general accent contrast in
Altenwerder is perceived virtually exclusively on the basis of duration; pitch contours play no role in the listener’s decisions. Nevertheless, Maike is convinced that phonologically the contrast is tonal.

Björn Koehnlein, the new PhD student at the Meertens Institute, had already written an MA thesis on the dialect of Arzbach, so he made a head start. In fact, Koehnlein has already shown, after doing fieldwork with both production and perception experiments, and after reanalyzing the former data by Bach (1921), that the dialect of Arzbach, in the southeast corner of the tonal area, partly retains the same tonal contrast, namely in bisyllabic words with a voiced medial consonant, that Limburgian also retains. All intermediate dialects, from Cologne to Koblenz, have lost this contrast. This new finding strengthens Paul Boersma’s and Michiel de Vaan’s position that the Limburgian (and Arzbach) situation is original (archaic) and the intermediate dialects have innovated.

Wolfgang Kehrein proposed a theory that all tonal dialects are actually just mora accent languages. Even if this may not be correct for extremely clear cases of tonality such as Roermond, it opens up the possibility that some archaic dialects are indeed still mora accent languages, a possibility that must be predicted by Boersma’s theory of the historical development of Franconian tone (first mora accent, then tone).

In primary schools in the Netherlands, we learn that the original Germanic tribes in our country are the Frisians, the Franks and the Saxons. We already know, as described above, that many Franks (in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany) and some Saxons (in Germany) speak a tone language. We may now be able to complete the picture: there is evidence for tone in Frisian! In an article published in NoWeLE with Klaske van Leyden, Norval Smith makes it plausible that the now extinct East-Frisian dialect of Wursten (in Germany) must have gone through a stage in which words with an original medial geminate consonant had stress on the first syllable (ápel ‘apple’), whereas words with an original medial singleton consonant had stress on both syllables (námá ‘name’). This is quite analogous to the situation in the picture above, and may thus have been represented in the speakers’ brains as a lexical H tone in námá-type words.

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.

Funding: UvA funding

Participants in 2007:
Dik Bakker (ACLC), senior researcher
Casper de Groot (ACLC), senior researcher
Kees Hengeveld (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Evelien Keizer (ACLC), senior researcher
Gerry Wanders (ACLC), guest researcher
Hella Olbertz (ACLC), guest 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 Cofan

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
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 conceptual, 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 2007:
An important event during 2007 was the Workshop on Representational Frames in Functional Discourse Grammar, organized by Kees Hengeveld and Gerry Wanders. Representational frames are a central concept in Functional Discourse Grammar. They account for the compositional semantics of linguistic expressions, and are given as abstract configurations in the lexicon. The underlying semantic representation of a linguistic expression is arrived at by inserting lexical elements into these frames. Various questions relating to the nature of frames, their cross-linguistic variability, and the interaction between frames and lexemes were addressed during the workshop. The research group tried out a a new format: no presentations were given at the workshop, but the workshop papers, distributed beforehand among the workshop participants, were discussed intensively by the contributors and the programme committee. On the basis of this discussion contributors could round off a final version of their paper briefly after the workshop. A volume edited by the organizers with the help of external referees has been accepted as a special issue to Lingua.

Various other steps were taken during 2007 towards the completion of a new FDG model. Evelien Keizer published an important book on the noun phrase, containing many analyses that will find their way into FDG. Two collections of papers dedicated to several aspects of FDG were published, the first co-edited by external group member Mike Hannay with contributions from the group members. The second collection, a special issue of the journal Alfa, was co-edited by group member Kees Hengeveld again with several contributions form this group. Furthermore, Kees Hengeveld and Lachlan Mackenzie finished a full description of the model, to be published with Oxford University Press in 2008. Wim Jansen defended his thesis on word order in Esperanto, using functional principles to explain the facts encountered:

As the international homebase 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 to be held in London in September 2008. Evelien Keizer edited the Web Papers on Functional Grammar (WPFG). María Jesús Pérez Quintero kept the Bibliography on Functional (Discourse) Grammar as published on the website up to date.
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/

Funding
UvA funding

Participants in 2007
Olga Fischer (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Paul Bouissac (Toronto, Canada)
Ludovic De Cuypere (Ghent, Belgium)
Christina Ljungberg (Zürich, Switzerland)
Piotr Sadowski (Dublin, Ireland)
Hendrik de Smet MA (Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)
Elżbieta Tabakowska (Krakow, Poland)
Klaas Willems (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 ‘imagic’ 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 imagic 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 Talmy Givón. Recent literary criticism has confirmed that iconicity is also pervasive in literary texts, from its prosody and rhyme, its lineation, stanzac 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 2007
In 2007 the publication of a selection of papers presented at the international Iconicity symposium in Krakow in 2005, appeared as volume 5 in the new Iconicity in Language and Literature series (Benjamins). This volume presents a widening of scope with contributions from music and the visual arts (film and multimedia performance), including an interesting paper on the new genre of ‘liberature’, which describes literary works which employ their material space in such a way that the text and its physical container, the book, form an organic whole. The sixth international symposium on iconicity was organized this year by the University of Johannesburg, of which Olga Fischer was a co-organizer. It was a small conference but it was also one of the more successful ones, because the absence of parallel sessions meant a better and more intense discussion.
Olga Fischer’s book on *Morphosyntactic Change. Functional and Formal Perspectives* appeared this year with Oxford University Press. The study describes the differences between two main models of linguistic change, that of the formal Principles and Parameters model and the functional Grammaticalization model. It shows in great detail that the type of mechanisms (factors/causes) which are seen to be involved in morphosyntactic change, are determined to a large extent by the model one uses. For instance if one believes in an innate grammar (as in the Principles and Parameters approach) then mechanisms such as parameter shift, category change, re-analysis or other kinds of rule change play a most important role. Most of these changes are seen as taking place in a quite radical way, within one generation. The changes are mainly (if not only) described on the level of the grammar system, and are mainly restricted to the language acquisition period. If one believes that the grammar system has evolved out of language use (cf. Tomasello’s [2003] usage-based grammar), in which in the course of time certain, often motivated, structures became conventional (and hence part of a more arbitrary system), then it is language use itself that forms the most important data for the investigation into factors of change, and a lot of emphasis will be placed on functional communicatory factors, especially of a pragmatic-semantic nature (such as pragmatic inferencing). Change is also seen as basically gradual. Fischer shows that it is important to look at both sides of the coin, both the functional and the formal factors, (emphasizing that each linguistic sign has both form and meaning, which cannot be separated) and also that factors that are important in change should be linked to other mechanisms which have been found to play a role in other linguistic domains, such as language acquisition, neuro-linguistics and language evolution, since it is unlikely that the principles or mechanisms that play a role in language change are not also present in those fields. The proposal is that analogy is the main mechanism in morphosyntactic change; it is considered a mechanism as well as a cause, based on iconic principles, which are part of our cognitive make-up. These were present in all mammals but have become more advanced and much more abstract in humans, from concrete analogy to system-mapping (cf. Holyoak and Thagard 1995). Analogy is more important than re-analysis, which is secondary, and it links up well with the domains of language evolution and language acquisition. Although in the past it was often seen as too unrestricted and therefore useless (cf. Lightfoot 1979, Kiparsky 1974), it can be much constrained if one looks at it in terms of more concrete and abstract levels (token- and type-level), and in terms of the existent system of grammar in which it occurs. Analogy can be seen to have been at work, in a number of case studies from the history of English. On this topic Olga Fischer also delivered a number of papers. The research group is preparing its seventh conference in Toronto for 2009, with Paul Bouissac (information on this can be found on the website: [http://es-dev.uzh.ch/](http://es-dev.uzh.ch/)).

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 2007**
- Ingrid van Alphen (ACLC), senior researcher
- Louis Pols (ACLC), senior researcher
- Rob van Son (ACLC), postdoc, coordinator
- Wieneke Wesseling (ACLC), PhD candidate

**project:** Integration of information in conversations

**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 modeling 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 2007
In 2007, we completed the processing and annotations of our spoken dialog video corpus. This corpus has been transferred to the Dutch TST centrale (http://www.tst.inl.nl/) for distribution. It is available to anyone under the GNU General Public Licence (www.gnu.org). In the spring we performed an experiment to determine the importance of individual words in projecting Transition Relevance Places, TRPs. It is well known that listeners can ignore disturbances in speech and rely on context to interpolate the message. Not every word will be equally important for TRP projection. In our experiments, subjects were asked to shadow manipulated pre-recorded dialogues with minimal responses, saying ‘ah’ when they felt it was appropriate. In these dialogues, there were two conditions: either one of the last four words of each utterance was replaced by white noise (masked condition), or no word was replaced (non-masked condition). The reaction times were analysed for effects of masked words. The presence of masked words, even prominent words, did not affect the response times of our subjects unless the very last word of the utterance was masked. Utterance length did strongly affect reaction times. This indicates that listeners are able to seamlessly interpolate the missing words and only need the identity of the last word to determine the exact position of the TRP. These results were presented at the Interspeech 2007 conference in Antwerp.

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 2007
Umberto Ansaldo (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Dik Bakker (ACLC), senior researcher
Hans den Besten (ACLC), senior researcher
Kees Hengeveld (ACLC), senior researcher
Lisa Lim (ACLC), senior researcher
Norval Smith (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Enoch O. Aboh (ACLC), postdoc
Lilian Adamson (ACLC), PhD candidate
Project: Aspects of argument structure in Srnan
Dick Betlem (ACLC), PhD candidate
Project: The Development and Typology of Yiddish: an examination of the Slavocentric approach
Margot van den Berg, PhD candidate (PhD defended in May 2007)
project: The reconstruction of 18th century Sranan
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
project: A grammatical description of Dia Creole Portugese: a dying language
Herby Glaude (ACLC/Paris V) PhD candidate
project: The description of Haitien creole
Sebastian Nordhoff (ACLC), PhD candidate
project: The documentation of Sri Lanka Malay: linguistic and cultural creolization endangered
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. Research on creole languages, traditionally one of the primary strengths of linguistic research at UvA, still forms a significant part of the activities of this group, the new group has gained in strength by incorporating other contact research at a time when international creole research itself is taking more note of research in other related fields, thus mirroring international developments.

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. Outside the scope of this research group, although not by any means irrelevant, we would place those processes of standardization and koinéization leading to the emergence of new common denominators of sets of dialects, or very closely related languages. New languages we would term non-genetic, while koinés and suchlike we would regard as genetic products. 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. 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 still an open question. 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 that they are the product of contact between typologically radically different languages. The languages in question are Afrikaans (Dutch, Khoikhoi, Creole Portugues and Malay), Yiddish (German, Hebrew/Aramaic and Slavic languages), Singapore English (English, Malay, and southern Chinese varieties), and various severely Spanish-influenced South American languages – Otomí, Quechua and Guarani.

Overview of progress in 2007
All in all, 2007 can be characterized as a very successful and productive year for the Language Creation Research Group and its members. The major event was the organization in Amsterdam of two world conferences in one: the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL) summer conference was held jointly with the Associação de Crioulos de Base Lexical Portuguesa e Espanhola (ACBLPE). Both conferences were dedicated to the memory of Jacques Arends.

Members gave talks all over the world: in Colombo (Sri Lanka), Edinburgh, Graz, Groningen, Kelaniya (Sri Lanka), Leiden, Leipzig, London, Manchester, Montreal, Paris, Richmond (KY), Stellenbosch, Tokyo, Tygerberg (ZA), and Utrecht, all covering the topic of creation of languages. Margot van den Berg defended her thesis on the grammar of early Sranan. Several members were involved in the Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Language Structures (ApiCS) project. The group organized talks from several speakers outside the group. Many papers were published. One highlight was the book edited by Umberto Ansaldo and Lisa Lim together with S. Matthews Deconstructing creole. The book aimed at critically assessing the idea of creole languages as a
homogeneous structural type with shared and peculiar patterns of genesis. Following up on the critical discussion of notions of ‘creole exceptionalism’ as historical and ideological constructs, the basic assumptions that underlie current attempts to present ‘creole structure’ as a special type are tested from typological as well as sociohistorical perspectives. The findings suggest that careful empirical investigation of input varieties and contact environments can explain the structural output without recourse to an exceptional genesis scenario. The proposal is that theoretically grounded approaches to the notions of simplicity, complexity, transmission, etc. do not warrant considering so-called ‘creole’ languages as a special synchronic type.

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 2007

Ingrid van Alphen (ACLC), senior researcher
Tom van Brederode (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 researcher
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 Elffers-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

René Genis (ACLC), PhD candidate (will be defended in January 2008)
project: Aspect in Slavic languages
Alla Peeters-Podgaevskaja (ACLC), PhD candidate
project: The use of spatial prepositions in Russian
Maaike Beliën (ACLC), PhD candidate (VU)
project: Prepositions in postposition in Dutch
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

Wim van Eeden (independent researcher)
Henk Haverkate (independent researcher)
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, combinatorial, 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 2007**

The group organized several presentations by members of the group and by a guest researcher from Leiden University. The Research Group was invited to attend a lexicographic presentation by prof. Gouws at the INL (Leiden). Josefien Sweep started her PhD project on Logical Metonymy in September 2007. A new PhD proposal on *Tense, aspect and modality in Macedonian verbal constructions with ke* was submitted but not approved.

The Slavic Circle ‘Verbal Aspect and temporal relations’ with Adrie Barentsen as its leader, had regular meetings devoted to the contrastive study of aspectual phenomena and temporal conjunctions in several Slavic languages. The PhD project *Studies on the Polish Verbal Prefix PRZE* by René Genis was successfully completed; the thesis will be defended in January 2008.

In 2007 the Research Group *Lexical Semantics* worked together with the Research Group *Functional Discourse Grammar* (=FDG) on problems relating to the lexicon-grammar interface, resulting in a joint presentation of Honselaar and Keizer during a FDG workshop and a joint (forthcoming) publication. The intention is to invest more time into this project. We are investigating in detail the different meanings and combinatorial possibilities of Dutch lexemes - three of which are dealt with in Honselaar and Keizer (forthcoming): *bekend zijn* ‘to be familiar/well known’, *behandelen* ‘to treat’ and *trouwen* ‘to marry’ - in order to determine the respective roles of lexicon and predication frames at the representational (semantic) level of FDG. One of the theoretical issues that are addressed concerns the question of how much and what kind of information needs to be provided in the meaning definition of a lexical item and what kind of information needs to be specified in a predication frame. A second issue considers the question of how lexemes and predication frames can be matched in such a way as to avoid both overgeneration and undergeneration of constructions, introducing conditions of use and constraints on combinability. It is argued that the approach opted for in FDG to store lexemes separately from the predication frames they combine with lends itself well for the analysis of lexemes, and that the lexicon, in combination with information from the conceptual component, plays an important role in the selection of the appropriate predication frames.
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 2007**
- Anne Bannink (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- Jet van Dam van Isselt (ACLC), guest researcher, coordinator
- Chaker Benamar (independent researcher)
- Judith Janssen (ILO, UvA)
- Jonathan Leather (Payap University, Chiangmai, Thailand)
- Leo van Lier (Monterey Institute of International Studies, USA)
- Remko Scha (ILLC, UvA)

**Description**
How does the interpretation of (spoken and written) utterances in multiparty situations - in which identities and businesses are both a priori given and online constructed in evolving discourses - come about? One requirement a context-sensitive discourse grammar would have to meet is to make explicit the parameter setting of real-world communicative situations (and expectations about shared knowledge and shared codes that they both inherit and construct) in order to trace their impact on linguistic production and discourse understanding. As the range of communicative roles and situations becomes more complex and diversified due to technological innovation, dyadic face-to-face conversation as the default matrix of communication and (language) learning is increasingly called into question. The aim of the programme is to articulate specific proposals for the modelling of data involving more than two parties – proposals that are empirically valid and that, in principle, can be formalized. This presupposes attention to micro-ethnographic detail: paralinguistic, prosodic and non-verbal features of talk are part of the data to be considered. The theoretical framework of the programme is multidisciplinary. The issues addressed have implications in multiple domains, e.g. Language Acquisition (participant frameworks that mediate linguistic development); Linguistic Pragmatics; Intercultural Communication; Anthropology of Education; Teacher Education.

**Overview of progress in 2007**
For the first time the dynamic discourse model we articulated for the analysis of multiparty talk in educational settings was itself the main theme of a substantial paper in *Linguistics and Education* (published in 2006, but we were still doing editing work in the first two months of 2007). In two other papers that appeared in this year we showed how this model is relevant also to group-authored data and complex learning trajectories in which written reports contextualize face-to-face interactions and vice versa. We also broadened the range of our investigations by zooming in on learner discourse and online scaffolding in a web-based learning environment (*DIVIDU*, developed as a joint venture by the UvA and other universities within the *Digitale Universiteit*). All of these publications contribute to the crucial debate about how to reconcile theory and practice in teacher education by insisting on the need for empirical validation of some taken for granted notions and assumptions. They also had an immediate practical effect. Our suggestions to improve feedback conditions in the DIVIDU web site by building in structural loops to scaffold reflection were implemented: an updated version of the web site is now in use.

A presentation by Anne Bannink at the UvA ‘Onderwijconferentie’ in October 2006 triggered a series of talks with the HRM Services department. We were invited to submit a proposal for a project on the professionalization of university teachers, which was accepted in February 2007. We started collecting data (video recordings of live lecture events) with excellent teachers serving as role models. At the end of 2007 the first episodes (in streaming video) had been selected and annotated. In January 2008 we will continue the analyses and start working on a pilot UvA website to be used in tandem with BKO courses: trajectories to enhance the teaching skills of newly-appointed or less experienced university teachers of all faculties. In this project we collaborate with researchers from the other Dutch Universities about to sign the BKO agreement (Jan. 23rd 2008) as well as seeking
input from our colleagues in California (Leo van Lier, Monterey; Claire Kramsch, UC- Berkeley) and Thailand (Jonathan Leather).

13. Oncologically-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 2007
Frans Hilgers (ACLC and NKI-AVL), coordinator
Louis Pols (ACLC), guest researcher
Petra Jongmans (ACLC) PhD candidate (to be defended in June 2008) project: Intelligibility of tracheoesophageal speech
Corina van As-Brooks (NKI-AVL)
Maya van Rossum (NKI-AVL) (until September 2007)
Lisette van der Molen (NKI-AVL)

Description Cancer in the head and neck area and its treatment can have debilitating effects on communication. Currently available treatment options such as radiotherapy, surgery, chemo-radiation, or a combination of these can often be curative. However, each of these options affects parts of the vocal tract and/or voice to a more or lesser degree. When the vocal tract or voice no longer functions optimally, this affects communication. For example, radiotherapy can result in poor voice quality, limiting the speaker’s vocal performance (fatigue from speaking, avoidance of certain communicative situations, etc.). Surgical removal of the larynx necessitates an alternative voicing source, which generally results in a poor voice quality, but further affects intelligibility and the prosodic structure of speech. Similarly, a commando procedure (resection involving portions of the mandible / floor of the mouth / mobile tongue) can have a negative effect on speech intelligibility. The research focuses on all communicative aspects associated with head and neck oncology. 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). 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 lack of control over the fundamental frequency leads to loss on the prosodic level (distinguishing between different types of sentence accent and type of sentence). The question is whether speakers adjust their language output to circumvent some of these problems. A number of different methods are used to evaluate oncologically-related communication disorders, such as perceptual rating scales, transcription of speech (phoneme and word identification, as well as intonation), clinical speech tests, analyses of language use (map tasks), questionnaires on quality and function of speech communication, acoustic analyses of voice and speech (using PRAAT: software for phonetic analyses of speech) and analyses of videofluoroscopy and digital high speed recordings of speech. Not only are aspects such as voice quality, intelligibility, prosody, and aspects of language use assessed, but appropriate intervention is also being developed.
Furthermore, the short and long-term effects of different interventions will be evaluated. Thus, we can also contribute to an evidence-based approach to rehabilitation of oncologically-related language and communication disorders.

**Overview of progress in 2007**

Petra Jongmans completed her PhD thesis on the intelligibility of tracheoesophageal speech. 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-based 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.

Maya van Rossum left the Netherlands Cancer Institute to work at Leiden University. She will be indirectly linked to the Research Group since she will be involved as co-promotor of the PhD study of Lisette van der Molen. She also will help in the ‘clinical schooling’ of her successor, Irene Jacobi, who will start as Postdoc/phonetic researcher in the projects around the development of a new generation of voice prostheses in the Netherlands Cancer Institute, as of February, 2008 and as such will be a member of this ACLC Research Group in 2008.

Three new research project proposals in oncology-related voice and speech disorders were written, intended to be worked out as master thesis in the Master Linguistics and/or General Linguistics. One of these projects (Communication after Chemo-Radiation in Head and Neck Cancer Patients) is a spin-off of 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. A new PhD proposal was also written and funding is being sought.

The research group is organizing an ISCA tutorial and workshop “Evidence-based Voice and Speech Rehabilitation in Head and Neck Cancer” on May 15-16, 2008 in Amsterdam. In this workshop we aim at establishing the state of the art in this field and setting guidelines for future research. The proceedings will be published under ISCA flag (http://www.isca-speech.org/), which ensures easy and open access to other researchers in this field. The workshop venue will be the Tinbergen lecture hall at the Royal Netherlands Academy for Arts and Sciences (KNAW) see website for all further details (www.fon.hum.uva.nl/webhnr).

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 2007**
- 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
  project: The acquisition of lexical categories
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).

Progress in 2007:

The group continued its regular meetings in which discussions on ongoing research and recent literature form the central part. The group organized a workshop on ‘flexible languages’ featuring several leading European specialists on this terrain, including Geoffrey Haig (University of Kiel), John Peterson (Osnabrück), David Gil (Max Planck Institute on Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig) and with contributions from the group. The group members presented many papers in the course of the year. Pfau and Don are still working as guest editors on a special issue of *Studies in Language*, a special volume in the companion series, as a result of the 2006 conference on parts of speech systems.

Kees Hengeveld has worked on the typological predictions that follow from the Discourse Functional Grammar theory on parts-of-speech systems. Eva van Lier presented the first results of her project in which she wants to see whether the parts-of-speech system of a particular language (whether they are flexible or rigid) has consequences for the type of dependent clauses in the language. Together with Jan Don she has explored how this can be worked out within Distributional Morphology. They argue that so-called ‘flexible’ languages, i.e. languages that have been argued in the literature to lack lexical word-class distinctions are in fact very similar in nature to so-called differentiated languages. According to Don and Van Lier, so-called ‘flexible’ languages have the same ‘blueprint’ as the differentiated languages, the only difference being that the level at which categorization takes place is in flexible languages generally higher than the level of words. That is, both differentiated and flexible languages distinguish between verbal, nominal and adjectival functional categories. In differentiated languages, subsets of lexemes combine with only a single categorial function, whereas in flexible languages almost all flexible items combine with all categorial functions. Eva van Lier co-operated with Rafael Fischer on the relation between the Parts-of-Speech system and the analysis of dependent clauses in Cófan, resulting in a paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas in California. The group will start a new project, aiming at a joint publication, on the relevance of different morphological and syntactic levels, such as root, stem, word, phrase in different types of languages.

Marian Erkelens explored the role syntactic distribution may play in the acquisition of word classes in Dutch. She replicated a head-turning experiment previously carried out with English 12-month-old infants (Mintz, 2006) in which the frequently co-occurring patterns of words were shown to be used by those infants in acquiring the word class of novel words. Erkelens, however, showed that the role of such patterns in Dutch, a typologically related language, is quite different from that in English. Dutch 12-month-old infants did not make use of the specific distributional information proposed by Mintz in the categorization of novel words. Even at 16 months of age, the Dutch infants were different from the English 12-month-olds. This raises new questions as to why these differences between English and Dutch exist.
15. Praat
Coordinator: Paul Boersma

For further information see http://www.praat.org.

Funding: Stevin until 2009

Participants in 2006:
Paul Boersma (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
David Weenink (ACLC), senior researcher
Ton Wempe and 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, synthesize, 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.

Figure: screen dump of a Sound window with a wave form (in black, top), together with a a pitch curve (in blue, bottom) and glottal pulses (in blue, top).
Overview of progress in 2007:
Praat version 4.6 was published on May 12, and version 5.0 on December 11. Praat no longer works on Windows 95 or 98 or MacOS 10.2, but is compatible with Windows Vista and MacOS 10.5. New capabilities of Praat include full support for the display and analysis of stereo sounds, support for the writing systems of Polish, Hungarian, Croatian and Hebrew, support for FLAC and MP3 audio files (contributed by Erez Volk), direct drawing from the editing windows to the picture window, many more ways of handling tables, user-friendly logistic regression, support for Maximum Entropy Grammars, Positive Optimality Theory grammars, and leaky grammars, and more shortcuts in the scripting language.

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 2007
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)
Joaquín 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 of the research project “Revitalizing older linguistic documentation” is twofold: 1-Historical linguistics, and 2-History of Linguistics. The first objective 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 naïve 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 2007**

The group organized the second annual meeting in 2007 in Amsterdam, the fifth International Conference of Missionary linguistics in Mérida Yucatán, México, and the second Colloque Moyen arabe et variétés mixtes de l’arabe: diachronie et synchronie (Association internationale pour l’étude de l’arabe et des variétés mixtes de l’arabe). 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 (exogrammaticalization). 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.

The group worked on a proposal for research on interculturality in pre-modern linguistic documentation together with members of the Cultural History institute. A second PhD project proposal entitled *The Yokuts revitalization* was formulated. The Yokuts(an) languages were formerly spoken in the San Joaquin Valley in South Central California. Other language groups were present on the margins of this area, which is about 250 miles from north to south, and up to 60 miles from east to west, but it is now established that Yokuts languages were by far the most pervasive. The Valley is bounded by the high Sierra Nevada on the east, and the lower Coast Range on the west. The project will have three successive stages: documentation, data revitalization, and language contact/migration studies. Linguistic recordings of diverse quality were made between 1810 and the present. Much of this material has never been published but remains hidden in archives. Parallel vocabularies recorded at the beginning of the 20th century by the noted anthropologist Kroeber (1963) of about twenty dialects are available, representing six of the seven known Yokuts languages. These were recorded in a sub-adequate phonological transcription. However, we also possess later accurate records of 12 dialects, partly published (Newman 1944) and unpublished (Harrington). These enable us to ‘recover’ the less well-recorded material with a high degree of confidence.

**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 2007
- 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 2007
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. Beppie van den Bogaerde moved to the Hogeschool Utrecht as lector and continues to collaborate with the group from that position. The teaching book Gebarentaalwetenschap was worked on intensively by the four editors (Baker/van den Bogaerde/Pfau/Schermer). The evaluations of students and readers were incorporated and the book will appear by Van Tricht in August 2008. The English version will follow in 2009. Applications for various European grants have been submitted for work on sign language assessment and improvement of equality for deaf people in collaboration with a large number of European universities.

18. Sociolinguistics and Multilingualism
Coordinators: Durk Gorter, 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 2007:

Ingrid van Alphen (ACLC), senior researcher
Umberto Ansaldo (ACLC), senior researcher
Margreet Dorleijn (ACLC), senior researcher
Durk Gorter (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator until December 2007.
Lisa Lim (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Jan Stroop (ACLC), guest researcher
Miriam van Staden (ACLC), postdoc
Loulou Edelman (ACLC), PhD candidate
project: Comparing Linguistic landscapes
Irene Jacobi (ACLC), PhD candidate
project: Variation in Polder Nederlands

Peter Backhaus (German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tokyo)
Jasone Cenoz (University of the Basque Country)
Guus Extra (Tilburg University)
Elana Shohamy (Tel Aviv University)

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 2007:
The group continued work on linguistic landscapes, language use and identity in the Malay diaspora, multilingualism in Tidore (Indonesia), Turkish- and Moroccan-Dutch bilingualism, poldernederlands, and various topics in interactional sociolinguistics. There were several publications including a book chapter by Lisa Lim and Umberto Ansaldo on the identity of the Malays of Sri Lanka and articles by Durk Gorter on regional and immigrant languages in Europe, and linguistic landscapes, in the Handbook of Language and Communication and the Encyclopaedia of Language and Linguistics respectively. Many publications are also forthcoming including an edited volume (with Routledge, to appear 2008) by Durk Gorter (with E. Shohamy) on Linguistic Landscape: expanding the scenery, and a book by Ansaldo on the role of identity formation in language genesis in his volume (with CUP) Contact languages: Ecology and evolution in Asia (to appear 2009). All members have been active in presenting papers at conferences, some of them invited presentations, such as Ansaldo and Lim’s contribution on linguistic human rights versus linguistic citizenship in the case of the Sri Lanka Malays at a workshop on The Multilingual Citizen in Cape Town in February when they were awarded a prize for their work.
In 2007, the group had regular meetings including short presentations/ discussions of topics in sociolinguistics and also organized a ½-day seminar on Language and Identity, the aim of which was to bring together the very disparate research areas of the group members in a common theme.
Umberto Ansaldo and Lisa Lim are working on language choice and identity negotiation in the Sri Lanka Malay (SLM) community. They argue that the shift that the urban SLM community exhibits from their vernacular SLM to Standard Malay (StdM) (of Malaysia, which is completely unintelligible with SLM) should be seen not as a loss, but as achieving two ends: (i) the acquisition of cultural, symbolic, social and economic capital in a larger linguistic market, namely the global Malay world; and (ii) the representing of their subject position through identity alignment, which involves not contesting their identity as ‘Muslim/Moor’ in the context of the nation-state, together with maintaining their presumed ethnic identity of Sri Lanka Malay, and aligning themselves with an assumed global ‘Malay’ identity. Crucially, however, such an empowerment is achieved only by the metropolitan community (in Colombo), and is not at all applicable to the rural periphery (in Kirinda), who, while still showing strong vitality in SLM, is nonetheless also affected by this discourse of ‘revitalisation’ of StdM. As is typical of peripheral environments with lack of higher education, economic mobility and political representation, it is doubtful that a shift to a more global linguistic variety is desirable, as success and survival lies more primarily in the maintenance of local ethnolinguistic and economic alliances. In contrast, the urban community does indeed stand to benefit from acquiring StdM which, combined with their higher education and degree of integration in mainstream society, may well provide macro connections and broaden their engagement with a wider Malay cultural, political and economic discourse. Ansaldo and Lim are also applying their concept of identity alignment in explorations of other multilingual minority diasporic groups, such as the Peranakans in Southeast Asia and the Makista of Macao, as illustrated in their presentation ‘Javinissu, Baba and Makista: Identity alignments in multilingual Asia’ at the RG’s Language and Identity seminar.

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/.

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

Participants in 2006
Kees Hengeveld, senior researcher, coordinator
Tamás Biró, postdoc (until October 2007)
Alexis Dimitriadis, postdoc
Rob Goedemans, postdoc
Menzo Windhouwer, postdoc
Franca Wesseling, student assistant (until August 2007)

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 2007
2007 was a very important year for the TDS project, its last fully operational year and the year in which it was officially launched. During the year, several important functionalities were added to the system, the most important ones being: (1) browsing by language: this functionality facilitates direct access to all material available on a
specific language; (ii) join handling: this functionality makes it possible to combine different data types in a single query; (iii) map display: this functionality allows to study the geographical distribution of linguistic phenomena and required the incorporation of GIS data into the system. The official international launch of the TDS system took place at the Seventh Conference of the Association for Linguistic Typology (ALT7), held in Paris. A hundred typologists from all over the world were present at this festive occasion. Shortly after this, the TDS system was launched at the national level during the Twaalfde Taalgala, held in Utrecht in November, where a large number of linguists from The Netherlands attended a demonstration of the system. On both occasions the TDS system hosted a reception and distributed leaflets with information so as to improve the visibility of the project and to help increase the number of users.

The TDS project will continue for two more years, but with a small staff only. The main goals for this period are: (i) stability and documentation of the system; (ii) the addition of further databases; (iii) the acquisition of funding for maintenance and expansion.

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 2007

Enoch O. Aboh (ACLC), postdoc, coordinator
project: Data collection and database construction, Typology and Information Structure, Clause structure and prosody

Umberto Ansaldo (ACLC), senior researcher
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 2007
The typological survey of topic and focus, compiled jointly with other participants in the first phase of the project is now being finalized and the corresponding database is also in a near-final phase. Niels Smit has published results addressing the modeling of information packaging in Functional Discourse Grammar (FDG), in particular the treatment of Topic, Comment and Focus. He showed that arguments of formal, notional and descriptive nature can be advanced against current FDG analyses, and in favor of an alternative analysis in which informational and evocational structures are dissociated so as to command their own primitives. In the context of model of discourse knowledge organization in which communicated contents are associated with packaging instructions that tell the Addressee how to treat the evoked knowledge, it is argued that focality can be modeled by means of a Focus operator that can attach to various constituents at the Interpersonal Level. Topicality, on the other hand, concerns binomial and monominal modes of presenting communicated contents. This view obviously necessitates a refinement of current FDG approaches, which Niels has tried to provide in this paper. In a joint paper with Miriam van Staden, Niels addresses the internal structure of layers at the Representational level in Functional Discourse Grammar (FDG), and proposes three adaptations of the representation of frames with respect to Hengeveld and Mackenzie (2006).

Marina Dyakonova published a short paper in the ACLC working papers where she discussed the issue of the order in which the arguments are projected in Russian Double Object Constructions. She rejected the proposal made in the literature that an accusative Theme argument (syntactically a direct object) asymmetrically c-commands a dative Goal (syntactically an indirect object), with both being introduced within VP (Bailyn 1995). Alternatively, she proposed that the Goal is always outside the primary event expressed by VP and is introduced by a functional Applicative Head. Under such an approach, the c-command relations are the reversal of what has been previously proposed, i.e. a dative Goal is structurally higher and thus c-commands an accusative Theme. This new approach has significant impact on the clause structure of Russian and our understanding of the VP layer in general.

Enoch O. Aboh as leader of the project has written a chapter on information structuring 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.

Collaboration has been initiated 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 2008 there will be a workshop in Amsterdam in June and the Amsterdam group will visit Paris. The outcome of this collaboration will be published as a volume of articles.

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 2007**
- Umberto Ansaldo (ACLC), senior researcher
- Paul Dekker (ILLC), senior researcher
- René Genis (ACLC), senior researcher
- Jeroen Groendijk (ILLC), senior researcher
- Kees Hengeveld (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- Josep Quer Villanueva (ACLC) senior researcher, coordinator
- Petra Sleeman (ACLC), senior researcher
- Frank Veltman (ILLC), senior researcher

Maria Aloni (ILLC), postdoc
  - project: *Indefinites and beyond. Evolutionary pragmatics and typological semantics.*

Miriam van Staden (ACLC), postdoc until May 2007, then guest researcher
  - project: *Event construal and serial verb constructions in Functional Grammar.*

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*

Floris Roelofson (ILLC), PhD candidate
  - project:

Astrid Alexander-Bakkerus (ACLC), guest researcher

Salvador Mascarenas (ILLC), MSc in Logic

**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 issue 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.

Plan for 2008
After a first phase in which the researchers become familiar with and discuss each others work, the group carries out a joint research project on a single topic that contrasts the various approaches available within UvA so as to be able to evaluate the (dis)advantages of each. The topic selected is ‘Illocution, mood and modality’, a topic that has a rich tradition in both research institutes and is therefore an excellent point of departure for the comparison and combination of the different approaches. Further topics will be defined in view of the group’s future membership.

2007

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Balance 31-12-07 € 60.075

The considerable balance of 2006 and 2007 is for a large part due to reservations made in 2005-2007 (€40,500 in total) for research support, conference organization and the extra costs for postdoc positions financed by NWO.

In 2007 part of the research budget (€5000) was spent on an award for excellent researchers.

In the budget planning for 2008 it was decided to keep the research budget for conference visits for individual researchers and the research budget for external PhD candidates on the same level as in 2007 (€1000 a year resp. €1000 for 3 years).

As in 2007, extra research funds for equipment, research assistance and conference organization can only be applied for by Research groups, with a maximum of €15000 per year for all research groups together.

As in 2007, 10 excellent researchers were granted an excellence award of €500.

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9 In the absence of an overview by the central financial administration, the figures are based on our own data.
APPENDIX 2: OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH STAFF AND THEIR RESEARCH TIME IN 2007

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>0.40</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bennis, Meertens Institute</td>
<td>0.08</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boersma</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fischer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gorter, Fryske Akademie</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hengeveld</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hilgers, NKI</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hulstijn</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kuiken, Amsterdam City Council</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moerdijk, INL</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weerman</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Woidich</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quer Villanueva</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tenured full professors | 3.20
Non tenured full professors | 0.68
Total full professors | 3.88

Senior lecturer
|                         | den Besten                     | 0.40 |
|                         | Honselaar                      | 0.32 |
|                         | van der Linden                 | 0.19 |
|                         | Perridon                       | 0.40 |
|                         | Quak                           | 0.32 |
|                         | Schoonen                       | 0.40 |
|                         | Smith                          | 0.40 |
|                         | Zwartjes                       | 0.40 |

Total senior lecturers | 2.83
Lecturers
<p>|                         | van Alphen                     | 0.32 |
|                         | Ansaldo                        | 0.40 |
|                         | Bakker                         | 1.00 |
|                         | Bannink                        | 0.28 |
|                         | Don                            | 0.40 |
|                         | Dorleijn                       | 0.20 |
|                         | Florijin                       | 0.32 |
|                         | Genis                          | 0.24 |
|                         | de Groot                       | 0.20 |
|                         | de Haan                        | 0.24 |
|                         | de Jong (J.)                   | 0.30 |
|                         | Kalsbeek                       | 0.21 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<td>Keizer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keijser</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lim</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peeters-Podgaevskaya</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pfau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Risselada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scorretti</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sleeman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vedder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weenink</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zeijlstra</td>
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<td><strong>Total lecturers</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.82</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total tenured research staff</strong></td>
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<td>Non tenured lecturers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beliën</td>
<td>0.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jansen</td>
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<td><strong>Total non tenured lecturers</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.55</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Postdocs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aboh NWO</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andringa NWO</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apoussidou NWO</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de Boer NWO</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escudero-Neyra NWO</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heim UvA/Esdégé Reigersdaal &amp; Heliomare</td>
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<tr>
<td>de Jong (J.) NWO</td>
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<tr>
<td>de Jong (N.) NWO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kehrein NWO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olsthoorn NWO</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rispens NWO</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>van Son NWO</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windhouver NWO</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total postdocs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>van Beuningen</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bobyleva</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cloutier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cremer</td>
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<td>Dyakonova NWO</td>
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<td>Edelman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erkelens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fischer NWO-WOTRO</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Henrichs NWO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacobi</td>
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<tr>
<td>van Lier</td>
<td>0.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maclean NWO Meertens</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michel UvA/ Gemeente A’dam</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nordhoff Volkswagenstiftung</td>
<td>0.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orgassa NWO</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parigger</td>
<td>0.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polišenská NWO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prehn NWO Meertens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rozendaal</td>
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<tr>
<td>van Schaik-Radulescu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selbach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smit NWO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steinel- Terziyska NWO</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweep</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trapman NWO</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesseling NWO</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total PhD candidates** | **25.00**  
**Total non tenured research staff** | **36.03**  
**Total research staff** | **49.88**
### Appendix 3: Programme ACLC Lecture Series 2007

#### Semester 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name Lecturer + Affiliation, Title of the Talk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-2</td>
<td>Bettina Migge (University College Dublin) <em>Social and linguistic processes in the development of the Creoles of Suriname in French Guiana.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-2</td>
<td>Hedde Zeijlstra (UvA/ACLC) <em>The physics of natural language.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-2</td>
<td>Paul Vogt (Universiteit van Tilburg) <em>Variation, competition and selection in the self-organisation of compositionality.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-3</td>
<td><strong>ACLC/ILLC Seminar on Evolution</strong> Robert van Rooij (ILLC) <em>Conversational Implicatures: language use and/or language evolution?</em> Enoch O. Aboh &amp; Umberto Ansaldo (ACLC) <em>Possible applications of evolutionary theory to language change.</em> Hartmut Fitz (ILLC) <em>A PDP model of syntactic development.</em> Bart de Boer (ACLC) <em>The evolution of speech and the role of computer models.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-3</td>
<td>Maarten Mous (Universiteit Leiden) <em>Language contact and consciousness: Results and plans.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-3</td>
<td>Elena Castroviejo Miró (Universitat Pompeu Fabra) <em>Wh-exclamatives as degree constructions.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-3</td>
<td>Marco René Spruit (Meertens Institute / ACLC) <em>Syntactic variation from a quantitative perspective.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-3</td>
<td>James Essegbey (University of Florida) <em>Locative predication typology and the stative in Akan.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-3</td>
<td>Silvia Lipski (University of Konstanz) <em>Electrophysiological Investigations on Phonetic and Phonological Representations.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-4</td>
<td>Harry Perridon and Roland Pfau (UvA/ACLC) <em>Taaltrotters Abroad - linguistic and cultural challenges in translating and adapting an educational multimedia project.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-4</td>
<td>Enoch O. Aboh (ACLC) <em>The P route.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-5</td>
<td>Melanie Jouitteau (Universiteit Leiden) <em>Human languages are multichannel.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>31-5</td>
<td>Kofi Yakpo (Radboud University Nijmegen) <em>People, Power and Pichi in Equatorial Guinea - A Creole at the Crossroads.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>Suzanne Aalberse (ACLC, UvA) <em>The typology of syncretism and the status of feature structure. Verbal paradigms across 355 Dutch dialects.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-6</td>
<td>Maarten Kossmann (Leiden University) <em>How borrowing leads to parallel morphological systems. Examples from Northern Songhay (Niger).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-6</td>
<td>Jodi Fortuny (U of Mass, Amherst) <em>Syncretic syntactic patterns.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Name lecturer + affiliation, title of the talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-9</td>
<td><strong>Language Creation Day</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Umberto Ansaldo (UvA/ACLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Creole documentation and description</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sebastian Nordhoff (UvA/ACLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Sri Lanka Malay</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hugo Cardoso (UvA/ACLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Diu Portuguese</em></td>
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<td>• Lisa Lim (UvA/ACLC)</td>
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<td><em>Singapore English</em></td>
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<td>• Norval Smith (UvA/ACLC)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>A perfect Aspect mess: The English and Gbe perfective/imperfective tidied up in Surinam.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enoch O. Aboh (UvA/ACLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Language Creation: Syntax...all the way down!</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Margot van den Berg (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Register variation and social dialect variation in early Sranan</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rachel Selbach (UvA/ACLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Lingua Franca and the matter of style.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hans den Besten (UvA/ACLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Pidgins and Dutch creoles: Reconsidering the pidgin ‘ancestor’ of Afrikaans</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Dik Bakker (UvA/ACLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Anything goes, but within limits.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Dick Betlem (UvA/ACLC)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>The creation of Yiddish.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-9</td>
<td><strong>Nap-dag</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Robert Cirillo (UvA/ACLC)</td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Floating negated quantifiers.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Marina Dyakonova (UvA/ACLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>The syntax of focusing.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Suzanne Aalberse (UvA/ACLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Systematic syncretisms or accidental homophony? – Variation in verbal inflection in Dutch dialects.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Marije Michel (UvA/ACLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>The effect of task complexity and task condition on oral performance: a pilot study.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>• Margarita Steinel (UvA/ACLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>A multifaceted analysis of L2 speaking performance.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sebastian Nordhoff (UvA/ACLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Producing and gathering typological data with hypertext grammar.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mara van Schaik-Radulescu (UvA/ACLC)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Gradience in split intransitivity: a typological investigation.</em></td>
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<td>• Marian Erkelens (UvA/ACLC)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Do one-year-olds have abstract categories for lexical items?</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Eva van Lier (UvA/ACLC)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Parts-of-speech systems and dependent clauses: a typological study.</em></td>
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<td>6-10</td>
<td>Elisabeth van der Linden &amp; Petra Sleeman (UvA/ACLC)</td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Clitic Dislocation in L1 and 2L1: acquisition of the edge of phases and crosslinguistic influence.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>13-10</td>
<td>Hendrik de Smet (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>The emergence of Integrated Participle Clauses and other complements in Modern and Present-Day English.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Speaker/Institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-10</td>
<td>Onno Crasborn, Els van der Kooij &amp; Johan Ros (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>Johanne Paradis (University of Ottawa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-11</td>
<td>Marjolein Verspoor &amp; Wander Lowie (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-12</td>
<td>Anna Siewierska (University of Lancaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-12</td>
<td>Cedric Boeckx (Harvard University)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 4: OVERVIEW OF ADVISORY BODIES, COMMITTEES, MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS IN 2007

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 Nivja de Jong (back-up dr Rob van Son): postdoc representative
drs Marije Michel (back-up Catherine van Beuningen): 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) 2007.
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 O. Aboh (**1962)
Postdoc NWO-VIDI Typology of Focus and Topic (01-11-03 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 (1-8-2007 until 31-7-2011).
Research Group: Casla.

**dr Umberto Ansaldo (**1967)
Lecturer.
Research Groups:
1. Language Creation.
2. Sociolinguistic Aspects of Multilingualism
dr Diana Apoussidou (*1975)
Postdoc NWO VI Adequacy and acquisition of functional constraint grammars (1-8-2006 until 1-8-2007; extension until 1-1-2008)
Research Group: Bidirectional phonology and phonetics

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 Dik Bakker (*1947)
Lecturer.
Research Groups:
1. Functional Discourse grammar
2. Language Creation

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

Drs Maaike Beliën (*1972)
Lecturer/PhD candidate (01-08-2003 until 01-08-2008).
Research Group: Lexical Semantics.

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

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

Dr Tamás Bíró (*1975)
Postdoc NWO Typological Database System (01-10-2006 until 01-10-2007).
Research Group: Typological Databasesystem.

Dr Elma Blom (*1972)
Postdoc NWO Variation in inflection (01-09-2003 extension granted until 08-12-2007).
Research Group: Encoding grammatical information

Dr Bart de Boer (*1970)
Postdoc NWO Vidi Modelling the evolution of speech (1-3-2007 until 25-2-2012).
Research group: Modelling the evolution of speech

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%).
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.
Sociolinguistic researcher Frysk Akademy.
Research Group: Sociolinguistic Aspects of Multilingualism

**dr Casper de Groot** (*1948)
Lecturer.
Research Group: Functional Discourse Grammar

**dr Sies de Haan** (*1946)
Lecturer.
Research group: Lexical Semantics
**dr Margriet Heim** (*1955)  
Research Group: *Lexef*

**prof. dr Kees Hengeveld** (*1957)  
Professor: General linguistics, in particular theoretical linguistics.  
Research Groups:  
1. *Functional Discourse Grammar*  
2. *Typological Database*  
3. *The Typology of Focus and Topic*  
4. *Parts of Speech*

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

**dr Wim Honselaar** (*1947)  
Senior Lecturer.  
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics.*

**prof. dr Jan Hulstijn** (*1947)  
Professor: Second language acquisition.  
Research Group: *Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition*

**dr ir Wim Jansen** (*1948)  
Lecturer/PhD candidate.  
Research Group: *Functional Discourse Grammar*

**dr Nivja de Jong** (*1976)  
Research Group: *Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition*

**dr Jan de Jong** (*1955)  
Lecturer and postdoc NWO Disentangling bilingualism and SLI (01-12-2004 until 01-12-2008).  
Research Groups:  
1. *Language Acquisition, Language Developmental Disorders and Executive Functioning*  
2. *Encoding grammatical information*

**dr Rudolf de Jong** (*1958)  
Postdoc NWO VENI A description of the Bedouin dialects of Southern Sinai (until 01-04-2007).  
A description of the Bedouin dialects of Southern Sinai, testing and adopting models of quantitative comparison.

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

**dr Wolfgang Kehrein** (*1965)  
Postdoc NWO Franconian tones (01-05-2006 until 01-05-2009)  
Research Group: *Franconian tones.*

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

**dr Nel Keijsper** (*1953)
Lecturer.
*Russian and contrastive Slavic linguistics.*

**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 Cecilia Odé** (*1946)
Postdoc UvA (until 01-10-2007).
*Description and transcription of Russian intonation.*

**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: *Casla.*

**dr Alla Peeters-Podgaevskaja** (*1968)
Lecturer and PhD candidate (Research time granted until January 1st 2008).
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*

**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 Ron Prins** (*1944)
Lecturer until April 2007, then associate member.
- 1. *Language and dementia.*

**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).
Research Group: *Lexef.*

**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 Miriam van Staden** (*1969)  
Postdoc NWO VENI Event construal and serial verb constructions in Functional Grammar (01-09-2002 extension granted until 01-05-2007).  
Research Groups:  
1. *Functional Discourse Grammar*  
2. *Sociological Aspects of Multilingualism*

**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.  
Research group: *Lexical Semantics.*

**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) 2007.

**Drs Suzanne Aalberse**  
PhD candidate: 01-01-2002 until 28-05-2007 (extension granted until 28-08-2007)  
Supervisor: prof. dr Fred Weerman.  
Project: *Flexie en de tweede persoon: grenzen aan variatie.*  
Research Group: *Encoding grammatical information*  
Direct UvA funding.  
Interview: October 2006.

**Drs Lilian Adamson**  
PhD candidate: 01-09-1991 until 01-06-1996.  
Supervisors: prof. dr Pieter Muysken (RUN), dr Norval Smith.
Project: *Predicates and arguments in Sranan*  
Research Group: *Language Creation*  
Direct UvA funding until 1996/own funding.  
Interview: January 2007.

**drs 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.  
Interview: November 2007.

**drs Dick Betlem**  
PhD candidate: 01-03-2006 until 01-03-2009.  
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 31-08-2009.  
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: January 2008.

**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 2007.

**Ekaterina Bobyleva MA**  
PhD candidate: 01-09-2006 until 31-08-2009.  
Supervisors: dr Enoch O. Aboh, prof. dr Kees Hengeveld.  
Project: *The development of nominal functional categories in creoles: Towards a multidimensional model of creole genesis.*  
Direct UvA funding.  
Interview: December 2007.

**Richard Brown MA**  
PhD candidate.  
Supervisor: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld.  
Project: *Aspects of functional grammar in Cresh.*  
Research Group: *Functional Discourse Grammar*  
Funding: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

**Hugo Cardoso MPhil.**  
PhD candidate: 01-10-2004 until 01-01-2008.
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  
Interview: June 2008.

**Robert Cirillo MA**  
PhD candidate: 01-11-2005 until 01-11-2008.  
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.  

**Robert Cloutier MPhil.**  
PhD candidate: 01-01-2004 until 01-01-2008 (extension granted until 1-9-2008).  
Supervisors: prof. dr Olga Fischer, prof. dr Fred Weerman.  
Project: *West Germanic OV/VO: The status of exceptions.*  
Research Group: *Encoding grammatical information*  
Direct UvA funding.  
Interview: September 2007.

**Marjolein Cremer MA**  
PhD candidate: 01-09-2006 until 31-08-2009.  
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: April 2008.

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

**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: May 2008.

**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.  
Interview: September 2007.
**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 defence on October 2nd, 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 defence on October 2nd, 2008.

**Jaap W. van der Linden**
PhD candidate: 01-01-2002 until 01-01-2006.
Supervisors: dr. Enoch O. Aboh, prof. dr Kees Hengeveld.
Project: *Socio-linguistic data analysis.*
Research Group: *Functional Discourse Grammar*
Direct UvA funding.
Thesis defence on February 2006.

**Lars K. Wang**
PhD candidate: 01-01-2003 until 01-01-2006.
Supervisors: 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.

**Marcel Giezen MA**
Supervisors: prof. dr Anne Baker, dr Paola Escudero.
Project: *Speech and sign comprehension in children with a cochlear implant.*
Research Group: *Lexef.*
Direct UvA funding.
Interview: April 2008.

**Herby Glaude MA**
PhD candidate: 1-4-2007 until 1-4-2010 (co-tutelle).
Supervisors: dr Enoch O. Aboh, prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, prof. dr Anne Zribi-Hertz (Paris 8)
Project: *La description de la syntaxe de l’haïtien.*
Research group: *Language creation.*
Funding: Paris 8.
Interview: December 2007.

**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 defence on October 2nd, 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 defence on October 2nd, 2008.

**Jaap W. van der Linden**
PhD candidate: 01-01-2002 until 01-01-2006.
Supervisors: dr. Enoch O. Aboh, prof. dr Kees Hengeveld.
Project: *Socio-linguistic data analysis.*
Research Group: *Functional Discourse Grammar*
Direct UvA funding.
Thesis defence on February 2006.

**Lars K. Wang**
PhD candidate: 01-01-2003 until 01-01-2006.
Supervisors: 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.
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 2008.

Irene Jacobi MA
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: Variation in PolderNederlands.
Research Group: Sociolinguistic aspects of Multilingualism
Direct UvA funding.
Interview: October 2007.

dr ir Wim Jansen
Lecturer and PhD candidate.
Supervisors: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, dr Marc van Oostendorp.
Project: Features of Esperanto.
Research Group: Functional Discourse Grammar
Funding: Esperanto Association.
Thesis defended on October 2, 2007.

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: Oncologically-related Communication Disorders
Funding: Nederlands Kanker Instituut
Thesis defended on June 18, 2008.

Aude Laloi MA
PhD candidate: 1-7-2007 until 01-07-2010.
Supervisor: prof.dr Anne Baker.
Project: Interaction between SLI and bilingualism.
Research Group: Lexef.
Own funding.
Interview: November 2007.

Eva van Lier MA
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 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.
Interview: June 2008.

drs Alies Maclean
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 01-10-2008 (extension granted until 15-4-2009).
Supervisors: prof. dr Hans Bennis, prof. dr Fred Weerman.
Project: Geographical variation in verbal and adjectival inflection.
Research Group: Encoding grammatical information
Funding: NWO.
Interview: June 2007.

**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.

**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.

**dr Victoria Nyst**
PhD candidate: 01-02-2000 until 05-04-2006; postdoc RUN until 30-06-2006.
Direct UvA funding (until April 2006).
Interview October 2004; ms 24-10-2006.

**Antje Orgassa MA**
Supervisors: prof. dr Fred Weerman, prof. dr Anne Baker.
Project: *Disentangling bilingualism and SLI.*
Research Group: *Encoding Grammatical Information*
Funding: NWO.
Interview: October 2007.

**dr Maren Pannemann**
Supervisors: prof. dr Fred Weerman, dr Elisabeth van der Linden.
Project: *The development of agreement in Romance-German bilingual child language acquisition. Syntactic and pragmatic aspects.*
Research Group: *Encoding Grammatical Information*
Direct UvA funding.

**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 2007.

**drs Esther Parigger**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 31-08-2009.
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: May 2008.

**dr Alla Peeters-Podgaevskaja**
Lecturer and PhD candidate. Research time granted until January 1st 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 2008.

**dr Eline Raaphorst**
PhD candidate.
Supervisors: prof. dr René Appel, dr Rob Schoonen.
Project: *Lexical learning.*
Research Group: *Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition*
Own funding.

**drs Margot Rozendaal**
PhD candidate: 01-10-2002 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 defence 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: July 2008.
Rachel Selbach BA
PhD candidate: 01-08-2002 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 extension granted until 01-02-2010.
Supervisors: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, dr Enoch O. Aboh.
Project: *The typology of Focus and Topic: information structure.*
Research Group: *Typology of Focus and Topic*
Funding: NWO.
Interview: June 2008.

dr Marco René Spruit
PhD candidate.
Supervisors: prof. dr Hans Bennis, dr Sjef Barbiers.
Project: *Measuring syntactic variation in Dutch dialects.*
Research Group: *Encoding grammatical information*
Funding: Meertens Institute.
Thesis defended on March 26, 2008.

drs Margarita Steinel-Terziyska
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 2007.

Josefien Sweep MA
Supervisors: prof.dr Fons Moerdijk, dr Wim Honselaar, prof.dr Michiel van Lambalgen (ILLC).
Project: *Logische metonymie in het directe object.*
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics.*
Direct UvA funding.
Interview: April 2008.

Mirjam Trapman MA
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: April 2008.

Susagna Tubau MA
PhD candidate: until June 2008.
Supervisors: prof.dr Josep Quer, prof.dr Mireia Llinàs (Univ. Aut. de Barcelona); co-tutelle
Project: *Negative Concord in English and Romance: Syntax-Morphology Interface Conditions on the Expression of Negation*
Funding: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
drs Gerry Wanders  
PhD candidate: 01-03-1994 until 01-03-1999.  
Supervisor: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld.  
Project: *Typology and diachrony: on the use of subjunctive in adverbial clauses in the Ibero-Romance Languages.*  
Research Group: *Functional Discourse Grammar*  
Funding: NWO (until 1997)/own funding.  
Interview: January 2007

**dr David Weenink**  
Lecturer and PhD candidate.  
Supervisor: prof. dr ir Louis Pols.  
Project: *Speaker-adaptive vowel identification.*  
Research Group: *Praat*  
Direct UvA funding.  

**drs Wienieke Wesseling**  
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 01-09-2008 (extension applied for 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: June 2008.

**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*  
Own funding.  

**Arok Wolvengrey MA**  
PhD candidate.  
Supervisor: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld.  
Project: *Plains Cree Syntax.*  
Research Group: *Functional Discourse Grammar*  
Funding: University of British Columbia.

**drs Liesbeth Zack**  
PhD candidate.  
Supervisor: prof. dr Manfred Woidich  
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*  
Own funding.  

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

FORMER STAFF

**dr Adrie Barentsen** (*1942)  
Associate member as of 2001.  
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*
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 Atie Blok-Boas (*1944)
Associate member as of 2003 (until June 2007).
Research Group: DP/NP: structure, acquisition and change

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

dr Ans de Kok (*1948)
Associate member as of 2005.
The position of conjunctive pronouns (‘clitics’) in the Romance languages from both a synchronic and diachronic point of view.

dr Willem Koopman (*1943)
Associate member as of 2005 (until October 2007).
The analysis of word order patterns in Old English.

dr Tjoe Liong Kwee (*1940)
Associate member as of 2001.
Research Group: Functional Discourse Grammar

dr Frederike van der Leek (*1940)
Associate member as of 2004.
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

AFFILIATED STAFF

dr Afshin Afkari
Dutch-Persian/Persian-Dutch dictionary

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

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

prof. dr Aafke Hulk (Dean Faculty of Humanities)
Research group: DP/NP: structure, acquisition and change
dr Hella Olbertz  
Research group: *Functional Discourse Grammar*

drs Annelies Roeleveld  
Research group: *Lexical semantics*

**VISITING SCHOLARS**

**dr Maria Luiza Braga** (Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro); 31-10-2007 until 1-6-2008.  
Research group: *Functional Discourse Grammar*.

**dr Inge Genee** (University of Lethbridge); 04-06-2007 until 28-06-2007.  
Research Group: *Functional Discourse Grammar*

**dr Hans van der Tak**; 01-01-2007 until 31-12-2007.  
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*.

**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*.  
Research Group: *Sign Language Acquisition*.

**Christian Lavarenne MA** (Université Pierre Mendès France, Genoble); 01-09-2006 until 01-02-2007.  
Project: *The history of Esperanto*.  
Research Group: *Functional Discourse Grammar*

**Denise Kluge MA** (Federal University of Santa Catarina); 28-08-2007 until 28-02-2008.  
Project: *Perception and Production of English Coda Nasals by Brazilian EFL Learners*.  
Research Group: *Bidirectional Phonology and Phonetics*.

**Rebecca Fernandez Rodriguez MA** (Universidad de Valladolid); 1-1-2007 tot 29-6-2007  
Project: *Historiography of Philippine Linguistics: the case of the Calepino ilocano o Vocabulario de iloco en romance*.  
Research Group: *Revitalizing older linguistic documentation*. 
APPENDIX 5: PUBLICATIONS AND OUTPUT 2007

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


Hulk, A.C.J. (2007). Deviance in early child bilingualism. In J. Camacho, N. Flores-Ferrán, L. Sánchez, V. Déprez & M.J. Cabrera (Eds.), Romance Linguistics 2006. Selected papers from the 26th Linguistic Symposium on Romance Languages (LSRL) (pp. 177-198). Amsterdam: Benjamins.


4. Non Refereed Book Chapters

Bakkerus, A. (2007). Phonological Interpretation of de la Mata’s Cholón (1748). In A. Romero-Figueroa, A. Fernández Garay & Á Corbera Mori (Eds.), Lenguas Indígenas de America del Sur: Estudios descriptivo-


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


Apoussidou, D. (2007, juli 07). *Hidden variation as a result of learning: Is variation okay as long as you can’t hear it?* Stanford, California, Workshop on Variation, Gradience and Frequency (poster presentation).


Barentsen, A.A. (2007, september 21). O vybore glagol'nyx form vo vremennyx pridatochnyx predloženijax pri vyraženii takšinyx otmošenij predšestvovanija i sledovania v slučajax povtorjaemosti v prošlom (Sxodstva i različija v sovremennyx slavjanskix jazykax) [On the choice of verbal forms in temporal clauses expressing the taksis relations anteriority or posteriority in cases with repeated past events (Similarities and differences between the modern Slavic languages).] St. Petersburg, Russia, Meeting of the Grammatical commission of the International Slavistic Committee.


Besten, J.B. den (2007, juni 18). From early Cape Dutch Pidgin to Khoekhoe Afrikaans. (Dis)-Continuity in Syntax, Lexis and Phonology. Amsterdam, Joint Summer Meeting of the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL) and the Associação de Crioulos de Base Lexical Portuguesa e Espanhola (ACBLPE0).


Beuningen, C.G. van (2007, februari 06). Het effect van feedback op schrijfproducten binnen taalgericht vakonderwijs. Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, CASLA-meeting.


Bobyleva, E.V. (2007, juni 18). New insights into the mesolect. Variation in the plural marking of Jamaican Creole. Amsterdam, Joint Summer Meeting of the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL) and the Associação de Crioulos de Base Lexical Portuguesa e Espanhola (ACBLPE0).


Fischer, O.C.M. (2007, oktober 11). Reduplication in Language. Universiteit van Amsterdam, Faculteit Geesteswetenschappen, Faculty seminar at the UvA organized by Joyce Goggin.


Linden, E.H. van der (2007, april 26). *Possessive constructions in bilingual language acquisition and the explanatory power of DST.* Groningen, LANSPAN research meeting.


Odé, C. (2007, mei 08). *V spontannoi rechi intonatsiia nizkogo urovnia ne priznaet (In spontaneous speech there is no low level in intonation).* Granada, Spain, International Conference Russian language and literature in the international educational sphere: state of the art and perspectives.


Orgassa, A. (2007, juli 01). *Agreement relations in SLI and Child L2 acquisition.* Amsterdam, CSCA Master Class within the CSCA Summer School on first and second language acquisition, language disorders and language processing (invited).


109


11. Other contributions


Odé, C. (2007). Ik wil voor je zingen over hoe wij vroeger leefden (I would like to sing about how we used to live). Indigo, Tijdschrift over inheemse volken, 15, 2, pp. 8-10 en 16-17.


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

Aboh, E. ACLC Working Papers.

Ansaldo, U. Creole Language Library.


Ansaldo, U. Gradual creolisation.

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

Boersma, P.P.G. Lingua.

Don, J. SKASE Journal for Theoretical Linguistics.

Flores Farfan, J.A. Missionary Linguistics.

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. 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 Werkvverband Amsterdamse Psycholinguisten.


Jong, J. de Stem-, Spraak-, en Taalpathologie.


Kalsbeek, J. Çakavksa Rić.
Koopman, W.F. *Neophilologus.*
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.*
Pfau, R. *Sign Language & Linguistics.*
Polisenská, D. *Second language research.*
Polisenská D. *Werkverband Amsterdamse Psycholinguisten (WAP)* (Editorial Board).
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.*
Roeleveld, A. *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik.*
Schoonen, R. *Language Learning.*
Schoonen, R. *Language Testing.*
Staden, M. van. *ACLC Working Papers.*
Smith, N.S.H. *Journal of Language Contact.*
Smith, N.S.H. *Creole Language Library.*
Vedder, S.C. *Toegepaste Taalwetenschap in Artikelen.*
Wanders, G. *webeditor www.functionalgrammar.com.*
Weerman, F.P. *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde.*
Zwartjes, O.J. *UniverSOS.*
Zwartjes, O.J. *Historiographia Linguistica (International Journal for the History of the language Sciences).*
Zwartjes, O.J. *Revista do GEL (Grupo de Estudos Linguísticos do estado de São Paulo).*

13. **Organization of conferences and symposia**


Don, J., & Koppen, M. van (2007). Workshop on Discourse Markers in Amerindina Languages. Amsterdam Center for Language and Communication (ACLC) and Radboud University Nijmegen. Amsterdam (13 december 2007).


14. Board membership

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).
Boersma, P.P.G., Member of Board Stichting Spraaktechnologie.
Cremer, M., UvA Promovendi Overleg.
Cremer, M., Werkverband Amsterdamse Psycholinguïsten (WAP).
Fischer O.C.M. Chairperson Stichting Studio Taalwetenschap.
Giezen, M.R., Werkverband Amsterdamse Psycholinguïsten (WAP).
Hengeveld, P.C., Chair of the Committee on Endangered Languages of the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO).
Hengeveld, P.C., Chair of the Steering Committee of the Linguistic Database Project of the Dutch Graduate School in Linguistics (LOT).
Hengeveld, P.C., Member of the Board of the Dutch Graduate School in Linguistics (LOT).
Hengeveld, P.C., Chair of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Dutch Institute in Madrid.
Hengeveld, P.C., Chair of the Board of the International Functional Grammar Foundation.
Hengeveld, P.C., Member of the Nominating Committee of the Association for Linguistic Typology.
Kuiken, F., Vice President AILA Executive Board.
Kuiken, F., President AILA Research Network Task Complexity and Second Language Learning (TaCoSeL).
Kuiken, F., Chair Kennisgemeenschap Taalachterstanden VO, Ministerie van OC&W.
Kuiken, F., Member Klankbordgroep Doorlopende Leerlijnen, Ministerie van OC&W.
Kuiken, F., Member Kenniskring Pilots Taalbeleid Onderwijsachterstanden, Ministerie van OC&W.
Kuiken, F., Member Kenniskring NT1, Ministerie van OC&W.
Kuiken, F., Member Stuurgroep Voor- en Vroegschoolse Educatie en Primair Onderwijs, Gemeente Amsterdam.
Kuiken, F., Member Stuurgroep Taalbeleid Voortgezet Onderwijs, Gemeente Amsterdam.
Kuiken, F., Advisor Stichting Studio Taalwetenschap.
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).
Pols, L.C.W., Foundation member of ASSTA’s International Advisory Board.
15. Research awards applied for (and granted)

Apoussidou, D. (2007) Grant for *It’s all in your head: How to get morphophonological representations into your mental lexicon*. Funding agency: NWO.

De Boer, B. (2007) VIDI Grant for *Modelling the evolution of speech*. Funding agency: NWO.


Rispens, J.E. (2007) VENI Grant for *Understanding the failure to repeat ‘wafeisin’: A study into the deficit underlying poor nonword repetition in SLI*. Funding agency: NWO.


16. Supervision of completed PhD theses


17. Prizes


APPENDIX 6: PhD THESES COMPLETED IN 2007


