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FOREWORD

The ACLC experienced considerable dynamism in 2006 as the new organizational policy was further implemented. The research groups developed further and new collaboration started. The ACLC was also further successful in obtaining grants from external bodies.

Prof. dr Louis Pols officially retired but is staying on as a guest researcher. Several senior members took early retirement: Els Elffers, Frits Waanders, Marlies Philippa and Fermín Sierra-Martinez, but the first three are staying on as guest researchers. Adam Saulwick left his position as postdoc to become a member of staff at the University of Adelaide; Ellen-Petra Kester left to join the staff of Utrecht University and Beppie van den Bogaerde returned to the Hogeschool Utrecht.

Some junior members also left on completion of their PhD: Annerieke Boland, Česke Niewold, and Emilie van Opstall. David Weenink as a member of staff also completed his PhD.

We welcomed Tamás Biró, Diana Apoussidou and Wolfgang Kehrein as new postdocs, and 7 new PhD students: Ekaterina Bobyleva, Catherine van Beuningen, Marjolein Cremer with UvA funding and Dick Betlem, Eline Raaphorst, Akke de Blauw and Bernadet Hendriks as external candidates. Hedde Zeijlstra joined the tenured staff.

The national research evaluation exercise was carried out between October and December 2006 but its report was only made public in March 2007. We are pleased to announce that the ACLC was evaluated as excellent in this appraisal.

We wish everyone a fruitful and pleasurable future in our excellent organization.

Anne Baker
Director ACLC
Amsterdam, August 2007
GLIMPSES INTO ACLC RESEARCH
It’s the sounds that do it

Norval Smith
Research group: Revitalizing older linguistic documentation

Phonology remains the binding factor among my various research interests, although I have strayed a bit in the creole field. Of course it is best of all when my two first loves – phonology and creole studies – can be combined. An opportunity to combine the two came in the autumn when I was invited to deliver a plenary lecture on creole phonology at the 37th meeting of the North East Linguistic Society.

Some people might be puzzled to learn the title of my talk - Creole phonology: No such discipline, but what a lot you can learn from it! But actually the point I was making was there is no difference between creole phonology and contact phonology in general. Briefly, I showed that substrate and superstrate phonology could be elegantly manipulated by means of the relative ranking of pairs of markedness and faithfulness constraints within optimality Theory.

This year, I got seriously involved in another kind of phonology – that of the Yokuts language group in South Central California. This is rescue phonology, but not of the fieldwork variety, as the variety that I am interested in – Delta Yokuts - has been extinct for about a hundred years. What is available is a dozen – mostly unpublished - sources of varying unreliability. These were mostly gathered in the 19th century by what in hindsight resembles a Who’s Who of Californian anthropologists. Unfortunately none of them had taken Paul Boersma’s phonetic transcription course!

Luckily, there are accurate descriptions of other Yokuts languages, so that much can be reconstituted by simple comparison. Amazingly enough, the errors made by the early fieldworkers are such that even some minor allophonic features can be recovered. My ambition is to do a “rescue” description, reinterpreting the available recordings.

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A cross-linguistic investigation of the morphosyntax-pragmatics interface in the acquisition of reference

Margot Rozendaal
Research group: Encoding grammatical information

Learning to refer linguistically to persons and objects is a crucial part of language acquisition. Children need to make clear what they are talking about without having to resort to pointing gestures. Children learn not only the relevant linguistic forms for reference but also how and when (not) to use them. For example, in English, to refer to a furry pet that needs taking out for a walk several times a day you can use the form ‘a dog’, ‘he dog’, ‘it’ ‘he’ or a proper name. That’s the morphosyntax. But the form you choose depends on semantic-pragmatic factors: the specificity of the referent, whether the referent is new or given to the current discourse and whether the referent is familiar or unfamiliar to the listener. To label the pet or refer to a kind rather
than a specific type, an indefinite determiner + noun is most commonly used. Indefinite nouns are also used to introduce the dog into the conversation, if the dog is not familiar to the listener. A pronoun, however, can only be used to introduce a referent in combination with a pointing gesture.

Speakers favor pronouns over nouns to refer back to a referent that has already been mentioned in the immediately preceding discourse. In (1) and (2) examples are given of how the English speaking child, Nina, and her mother refer to ‘dog’. The younger Nina uses an indefinite correctly to label the referent, but incorrectly to maintain reference. At 3:0 Nina is consistent in using a pronoun to maintain reference to the dog.

(1) Nina (2;3) and her mother are playing with a dog puppet
Child: That's a doggy.
%act: picks up a dog and holds it near the man on the tractor
Child: A dog kissing him.
Mother: He's kissing him?
Mother: Does he like the man?

(2) Nina (3;0) and her mother are playing with a dog puppet
Mother: He's so cute.
Child: He can't stand right here.
%com: Nina has put the dog on the carpet. He falls over.
Mother: Does he have a chair?
Child: Nope.
Child: He's gonna sit on the shelf.

How do young children acquiring the morphosyntax of reference use these morphosyntactic devices in relation to the semantic-pragmatic factors. Some linguists believe that the acquisition of these two aspects proceeds independently; others think that they develop together. To shed more light on these two positions, Dutch, English and French children (CHILDES database) were compared. Their use of nominal and pronominal forms for the (semantic-) pragmatic functions of non-specific reference, labeling, introduction, maintenance and shift were examined between 2;0 and 3;3.

The three languages are related but show small cross-linguistic differences in reference: for example in adult French, more definite determiners are used for non-specific reference. The speed of acquisition of the nominal morphosyntax also varies: French children are faster in acquiring determiners than English and Dutch children. Does this earlier acquisition of the morphosyntactic form lead to a different pragmatic application of this form? All two-year-olds incorrectly use definite determiners when the referent is unfamiliar to the listener, reflecting lack of sensitivity to the perspective of the listener. They do, however, show sensitivity to the specific / non-specific distinction in determiner use and also to whether a referent is new or given in both determiner and pronoun use. This sensitivity is related to age of acquisition of the determiner; the French children show this sensitivity earlier than the other children. The children are quick to learn the language specific patterns, which are found from 2;0 onwards.

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Filling the space between German and English

Fred Weerman

Research group: Encoding grammatical information

In 2006 it was exactly fifty years ago that the famous Dutch linguist C.B. van Haeringen (1892-1983) published his book *Nederlands tussen Duits en Engels* ‘Dutch between German and English’ (The Hague: Servire, 1956). This book is a classic in Dutch linguistics. Van Haeringen observed that with respect to its morphology and, in particular, its inflectional system Dutch is in between German and English. Gender, case, adjectival and verbal agreement are the most obvious examples. In all these aspects the pattern is the same: (standard) German is relatively rich compared to English, which in turn is relatively poor, and Dutch takes an in-between position. For instance, German has a three-gender system, English has only one gender, and Dutch has a two-gender system, etc.

Fifty years later Van Haeringen’s observation is still relevant. Searching for an explanation implies a research strategy of the type advocated by the ACLC in the *Language Blueprint*, namely a strategy in which we combine several (sub) disciplines. What progress has been made in finding an explanation for Van Haeringen’s observation?

First of all there is an important historical dimension to his observation. In all the examples discussed by Van Haeringen it can be shown that the inflectional systems of Dutch, English and German were in fact (much) richer in earlier stages and also more similar to one another. In other words, although the starting point was comparable, it is the speed of deflection that has been apparently different in these three related languages. Generally speaking, they undergo the same changes, though at a different pace. Comparative historical linguistics make these developments clearer.

As an answer to the question why Dutch falls in between German and English, the speed of deflection is only a first step, since, obviously, the next question to answer is why the speed of deflection should differ at all. Here work on language contact offers an interesting hypothesis, which in turn leads to research on both L1 and L2 acquisition. In short, the idea is that L2 learners may indirectly corrupt the inflectional system of a language due to their inability to acquire this system as easily as L1 learners do. If this system in the output of the L2 learners spreads throughout the population and if it is the input for new generations of L1 learners, loss of inflection will be the result. From this perspective, deflection must be explainable using only factors that have their source in the transfer of language systems through acquisition. Children learning language are confronted with frequent and consistent positive evidence of a new system.

There is indeed historical evidence supporting the idea that language contact has played a much stronger role in the history of English compared to Dutch. In particular the Viking colonization is assumed to have had an enormous impact on change in English. Although Dutch did not undergo a similar influence, in particular standard Dutch came into existence in the northern region that was a linguistic melting pot. This in turn is rather different from the relatively conservative and isolated position of standard German, which derived more or less from the spoken language in the fourteenth and fifteenth century.
The collaboration of researchers from various linguistic (sub) disciplines in 2006 from within the project *Variation in Inflection* and the new ACLC research group *Encoding grammatical information* has proven to be very useful in finding an explanation for Van Haeringen’s observation fifty years ago. 


**The Typology of focus and topic: a new approach to the discourse-syntax interface.**

**Enoch Aboh**

**Research group: Typology of Focus and Topic**

What is the nature of the interface between discourse semantics/pragmatics and syntax? The intention of the speaker is to communicate certain information, and her assumptions about the state of the mind of the hearer constrain the form of linguistic units that she chooses to meet this communicative need. In the dialogue under (1), for instance, the interlocutors comment on possible candidates for a job. Speaker A singles out John as the best candidate. Speaker B reacts to this statement in proposing an alternative candidate. This, in turn, triggers the reaction of speaker C who contrasts the two candidates discussed.

(1) A: **As for John,** I would certainly hire him for this job.  
B: Well, I would have preferred Bill, who has more experience.  
C: No, no, **it is John** who fits best in our team; he has both experience and humour.

These statements display different morphosyntactic and prosodic properties that distinguish them one way or the other from unmarked declarative statements as in (2).

(2) John got the job because he was the best candidate.

Speaker A in (1) fronts the constituent involving John to encode a topic about which he provides a comment, speaker B keeps the new information Bill within the verb phrase, and speaker C employs a cleft construction to encode contrastive focus. Sentence (2), on the other hand, is neutral with regard to topicalisation or expression of (contrastive) focus and therefore displays English canonical SVO order.

In traditional approaches to the study of language, whether generative or functional, the various discourse semantics assigned to the sentences under (1) are assumed to derive form pragmatics, not from structure. If it is true that the meaning of sentences is compositional, then there is nothing special about the sentences in (1) that suggests that (A) can only be read as a topic in all contexts whereas (B) cannot. The distinction just observed must derive from some other component: pragmatics.

This research takes a radically different approach. We assume that certain discourse-related notions such as topic and focus are directly anchored in syntax and therefore force the discourse semantics in (1), only if only licensed. Our first empirical motivation comes from languages where notions such as topic and focus are stored in the lexicon in the form of functional items, that is markers. These functional items in turn have a number of grammatical properties like position in the sentence that regulate their distribution in the sentence. A first survey
shows that various languages from different typological families use such markers. The phenomenon is therefore not isolated. Adopting a uniformitarian approach to language, the question arises whether what occurs overtly in the syntax of such discourse configurational languages might not in fact be happening in all languages, even though in a very subtle way.

In order to answer this question and deepen our understanding of how information structure and clause structure interact we are conducting

(i) A typological study that permits a finer characterization of focus and topic structures and their discourse functions. This study will lead to the creation of a typological database to be made accessible to the linguistic community at the end of the project.

(ii) A micro-typology that consists of an in-depth investigation of the morphosyntax and prosody of focus and topic in relation to other discourse-linked constructions (e.g. question, scrambling) in a smaller number of typologically different languages.

In this way, we will reach a fine-grained analysis of the interaction between information structure and clause structure that the study of language in general can build on.

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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 man-machine interaction. The Amsterdam Center for Language and Communication unites researchers working on these and other aspects of linguistics, and thus covers a diversity of sub-domains and, consequently, also a diversity of research methods: theoretical, observational and experimental.

The focus of ACLC linguistic research since 2002 has been on variation and the system behind variation and is set out in *The Language Blueprint* (see Fig. 1)\(^1\). 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. 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 explanatory 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 2008 when there will be a general review of policy. 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?’

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**Fig.1 Schematic representation of the input and approaches to the Language Blueprint**

1.2 The structure

1.2.1 ACLC research groups
In the course of 2006 the organization into new research groups was accomplished. Some of them had their origin in existing NWO-project groups. The aim of a research group is to carry out a joint research programme that leads to concrete research output, such as publications, PhD theses, conferences, etc. Research groups aim to promote real research cooperation. This means ACLC members are encouraged to form research groups where these are useful. Research groups generally centre around a linguistic topic rather than a discipline, and unite people from various disciplines working on that topic. To take an example from the list of research groups given in Table 1, various researchers within ACLC work on a topic like ‘the noun phrase’. Some are interested in the acquisition of (aspects of) the noun phrase, others in modelling the noun phrase in various linguistic theories, yet others in areal
patterns in the structure of noun phrases. Thus a research group is related to two or more of the four themes. These researchers now benefit from close cooperation within a research group, and share responsibility for the envisaged output. In the former structure of ACLC these researchers would not easily meet each other, in the new structure they are encouraged to join forces.

It is evident from this example that each research group has content links to at least one of the four themes as set out in 1.1. From the perspective of The Language Blueprint it is important that more than one theme is addressed. The themes with which each group is related are indicated next to the title of each group in Table 1.

It is important to note that research groups exist for the duration of the research programme they carry out, and cease to exist when the job is done. The group may then formulate a new research programme, or its members may shift to other groups in other configurations. In this way ACLC stays flexible and constantly looks for the best options in research cooperation. For this reason there are no restrictions on the size and duration of research groups.

The aim is to ultimately organize all ACLC research in research groups. This means that people with common interests contact each other and come to an agreement as regards collaboration in a research programme. 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 groups that have been formed up to the end of 2006 are shown below in Table 1. The individual reports for these groups are presented in 5.1-5.20.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Research Group</th>
<th>Co-ordinator(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bidirectional Phonology and Phonetics</td>
<td>Paul Boersma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition</td>
<td>Jan Hulstijn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. DP/NP: structure, acquisition and change</td>
<td>Petra Sleeman &amp; Harry Perridon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Encoding Grammatical Information</td>
<td>Fred Weerman &amp; Elma Blom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. First Language Acquisition, Developmental Language Disorders and Executive Functions</td>
<td>Anne Baker &amp; Esther Parigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Franconian Tones</td>
<td>Paul Boersma &amp; Ben Hermans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Functional Discourse Grammar</td>
<td>Kees Hengeveld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Iconicity in language use, learning and change</td>
<td>Olga Fischer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Integration of information in conversations</td>
<td>Rob van Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Language Creation</td>
<td>Norval Smith &amp; Umberto Ansaldo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Lexical Semantics</td>
<td>Wim Honselaar &amp; Fons Moerdijk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Multiparty Discourse and Anthropology of Education</td>
<td>Anne Bannink &amp; Jet van Dam-van Isselt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Oncologically-related Communication Disorders</td>
<td>Frans Hilgers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Parts of Speech</td>
<td>Jan Don</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Praat</td>
<td>Paul Boersma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Revitalizing older linguistic documentation</td>
<td>Otto Zwartjes &amp; Norval Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Sign Language Acquisition and Processing</td>
<td>Anne Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Sociolinguistics and multilingualism</td>
<td>Durk Gorter &amp; Lisa Lim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Typological Database</td>
<td>Kees Hengeveld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Typology of Focus and Topic</td>
<td>Enoch Aboh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2006, 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 replaced prof. dr Jan Hulstijn as vice-director in February 2006. The bureau consists of a co-ordinator (dr Els Verheugd) and a secretary (dhr. Frank Heistermann until July 2006, then mw. Marijke Vuyk). In 2006 the ACLC had an Advisory Board consisting of seven senior staff members besides the director, a PhD candidate representative who is elected by the PhD candidates for a period of on average two years and a postdoc representative chosen by the postdocs. The Board consisted of: prof. dr Paul Boersma, prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, dr Wim Honselaar, prof. dr Jan Hulstijn, prof. dr Olga Fischer, prof. dr Fred Weerman, and dr Otto Zwartjes. 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.

A new procedure will be adopted in 2007: the director will appoint four senior members of the board ensuring that the four themes are covered by these four members and the director. Each senior member will have a deputy. The director appoints the vice-director from among the four main members, after discussion with the advisory board. As in the past the PhD candidates will elect their representative and the postdocs their representative; both also have an elected deputy member. This will lead to an Advisory Board consisting of seven persons. The director is chairperson of this board.

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 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 was organized in February 2006 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 website². Considerable use is made of email 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 in the course of 2006 been able to have 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) stimulate exchange of information on current work, progress with publications etc., b) promote collaboration between members of the group, 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 is used as a criterion for judging new proposals. The Language Blueprint has already generated many projects around this approach such as the VENI project (Boersma) on the adequacy and acquisition of functional constraint grammars.

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.

² www.hum.uva.nl/aclc further under internal communication, then advisory board meetings.
progress of PhD students and postdocs is also regularly monitored through an interview. These aspects will be discussed more fully in 3.1.


1.5 Embedding of linguistic research in teaching programmes

The three-year BA teaching programme in Linguistics/Sign Linguistics at the Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Humanities (started 2002) is made up of courses on a broad range of linguistic topics including phonetics and speech and language technology. The BA programmes for specific languages, for example English Language and Culture or Spanish Language and Culture, contain also linguistics courses. The one-year MA programme Linguistics and the language-specific MA programmes contain a range of courses in which different specialization routes such as Language Acquisition, Functional Grammar, Generative Grammar are possible. Foreign students may also apply. The two-year research MA programme Linguistics (started 2002) draws on the courses in the one-year programme but also has specialized courses. This programme recruits a limited number of students of high quality; foreign students as well as Dutch students may apply. Students following this MA programme are well qualified to move on to PhD programmes in Amsterdam or elsewhere. In 2006 the two-year research master had 8 new 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>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tenured staff</td>
<td>13.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professors</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior lecturers</td>
<td>2.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturers</td>
<td>8.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-tenured staff</td>
<td>38.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professors</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturers</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postdocs</td>
<td>10.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD students</td>
<td>26.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total research staff</strong></td>
<td><strong>51.81</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting staff</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2006 we lost a few tenured staff. Prof. dr Louis Pols officially retired but is staying on as a guest researcher. Several senior members took early retirement: Els Elffers, Marlies Philippa, Frits Waanders and Fermín Sierra-Martinez, but the first three are staying on as guest researchers. Ellen-Petra Kester left to join the staff of Utrecht University. Hedde Zeijlstra joined the tenured staff. David Weenink as a member of staff completed his PhD and gained tenure.

From the non-tenured staff Adam Saulwick left his position as postdoc to become a member of staff at the University of Adelaide; and Beppie van den Bogaerde returned to the Hogeschool Utrecht. We welcomed Tamás Biró as a new postdoc for the project Typological Database, Diana Apoussidou joined the Bidirectional Phonology and Phonetics project as a postdoc, and Wolfgang Kehrein the project Franconian Tones.

Some junior members also left on completion of their PhD: Annerieke Boland, České Niewold, and Emilie van Opstall. Seven new PhD candidates started: Ekaterina Bobyleva, Catherine van Beuningen, Marjolein Cremer with UvA funding. Bobyleva on creole languages, van Beuningen on second language acquisition and Cremer on semantic networks in language acquisition. Dick Betlem, Eline Raaphorst, Akke de Blauw and Bernadet Hendriks started as external PhD candidates: Betlem on the development and typology of Yiddish, Raaphorst on second language education, de Blauw on first language acquisition and Hendriks on linguistics of Jordanian sign language.

In 2006 the staffing stayed fairly stable. There has been a slight decrease in tenured staff (0.57 fte) and a small increase in non-tenured staff (0.92 fte). Non-tenured staff continues to form 72% 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 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 increasing (by 1.51fte compared to 2005) (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 was for senior staff to write a PhD proposal that was then evaluated by the 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 was 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 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 2006 more than half of the PhD candidates were not Dutch, a steady increase compared to previous years. It is noticeable that the international atmosphere is beneficial to all.

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 with 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 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 2006 seminars on Good Practices were organized for all those 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 intervisio 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 2: Funding and expenditure for ACLC: at institutional level\(^5\).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding (in k€):</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct funding</td>
<td>1700,96</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research funds</td>
<td>846,26</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>158,91</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>34,50</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBP</td>
<td>45,40</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2786,03</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure (in k€):</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel costs[1]</td>
<td>2786,03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other costs</td>
<td>71,06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2857,09</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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\(^5\) 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

A number of budget allocations were made in 2006 for the purposes of stimulating research. The research budget for conference visits for individual researchers was increased to €1000, and the possibility created to save up (part of) this budget for the next year. It was made possible for guest researchers with an approved research project to apply for €1000 max. per year for conference visits. The research groups could apply for extra research funds for equipment, research assistance and conference organization (max. €15000 per year for all research groups together). Starting in 2007 a bonus will be awarded to a limited number of individual ACLC members for their work in the previous year.

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 were 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 2006: 7 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.

In 2006 the Department of Phonetics and a number of PhD candidates moved to the Bungehuis creating more cohesion. The ACLC tries to organize housing in order to ensure contact between the group of junior researchers and the senior researchers. Those researchers who work in the same building find it easier to form a group and they clearly profit from the proximity.

ACLC research is often empirical and needs specific ICT support and allocation of space for experiments. An audio-recording laboratory has been built on the third floor of the Bungehuis and is used for many different projects. 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 co-ordinator 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 has 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 2006 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 PhD candidates over the intake years 1997-2002. For this period the completion rate is 67%. However 21% (5) are still working on their dissertation giving a potential completion rate of 88%. Of these, 4 began in 2002 and have a contract extension due to part-time work, maternity leave, illness; only one can be called delayed. This completion rate is higher than the national average (LOT figures). There is a drop-out rate of approximately 13%, which is better than the national average. 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. 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 delay of completion.

Table 3: Success rate and duration of financed PhD projects in intake years 1997-2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intake</th>
<th>PhD</th>
<th>Stop</th>
<th>Busy</th>
<th>0-3</th>
<th>3-6</th>
<th>12-18</th>
<th>18-24</th>
<th>&gt;24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entire period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total (numb)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total (perc)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The Faculty awarded no positions to any research institute in that year.
2 The 4 candidates still working on their thesis had contract extensions in 2006 due to part-time work etc.
The number of PhD candidates who finish their dissertation within the time limit of four years has been too low in the past but this is clearly improving thanks to the quality control measures. There are now 38% on time. 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.

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/IFOTT6) graduates 1997-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>male</th>
<th>fem</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: university</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: research</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C: professional work</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D: self employed</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E: unemployed/unknown</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</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 55% were women. Women are slightly less successful in obtaining an academic position (categories A and B) and 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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6 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 falling below the required norms. All the staff members are being encouraged to publish in top journals and peer-reviewed books. 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 (2005/2006) and for a limited period (till end 2008) with the possibility of extension. The progress of the groups has therefore to be evaluated. Each group must submit an annual appraisal of progress and these are discussed by the Advisory Board. Feedback is given to the co-ordinators of the groups in an individual interview where necessary. The coordinators meet in a general meeting with the Advisory Board twice per year to discuss general issues.

3.1.2 Internal collaboration

Within the ACLC
In 2006 collaboration between the members of the ACLC increased, 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 ACLC Working Papers series has been set up by the postdocs of the ACLC. It is ACLC policy that all PhD candidates 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 2006 a special guest lecture, followed by a conducted tour of the Beurs van Berlage and dinner.

Within the Faculty
The ACLC has close links with the Institute for Language, Logic and Computation (ILLC) which is itself 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. 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 2006 this seminar was on psycholinguistics. The directors of the two institutes have a regular meeting to exchange ideas.

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 teachers 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.

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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 (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 drs 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 *A Transatlantic Sprachbund* (Leiden, Nijmegen), *Determinants of Dialectal Variation* (Groningen), *De ontwikkeling van schooltaalvaardigheid 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). 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. Peters burg State University. Otto Zwartjes works together with the universities of Oslo and São Paulo, and with CIESAS, Mexico in his project on Missionary Linguistics. Anne Baker is part of the international research group at NIAS currently working on Language Genesis. 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). Den Besten also works together in a more general way 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 form 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 2006 four PhD degrees were awarded, three internal candidates and an external one (see Appendix 6). One larger project was awarded: an NWO STEVIN project to Paul Boersma and David Weenink on the speech system PRAAT. An NWO Veni grant was awarded to Paola Escudero Neyra for work on phonological perception. Victoria Nyst was awarded a postdoc-project by the Gesellschaft fur bedrohte Sprachen for work on the sign language of Mali. Durk Gorter obtained a network of excellence grant from the European Commission. (See Appendix 5:15 for an overview). In total the ACLC currently has 15 projects financed by NWO and three 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 Anne Baker is on the Advisory Board for Sign Language and Linguistics, Kees Hengeveld and Olga Fischer for Studies in Language; Durk Gorter for the International Journal of Multilingualism; Jan Huistijn 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 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. Durk Gorter was on the scientific committee for the Sociolinguistics Symposium in Ireland, for example, and the international meeting of the Society of Pidgins and Creole Linguistics was run by a team of researchers from the ACLC under the leadership of Hans den Besten. In 2006 ACLC members were involved in the organization of 16 international meetings and 13 national meetings (see Appendix 5:13).

The ACLC was well represented in research organization in 2006 (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 Harm Pinkster 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 Rodie Risselada a member of the board for Dutch classicists. The PhD candidates are also involved in scientific committees, for example Petra Jongmans as treasurer of the Werkverband Amsterdamse Psycholinguïsten, Robert Cloutier was the PhD candidate representative for LOT.

3.3. Internal evaluation
In 2006 the action points distilled from a survey of the PhD candidates’ opinions of the ACLC and its functioning were implemented. The Good Practice workshops were intended to meet some of the 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 ACLC wrote a research assessment for the period of 2003-2005. This was for the national Research Evaluation exercise for which there were site visits in October 2006. The report from the evaluating committee was published in January 2007.

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). The book Wat iedereen moet weten over het Nederlands en waarom was edited, amongst others, by two ACLC researchers Fred Weerman and Jan Stroop, and was contributed to by many ACLC members; Folkert Kuiken wrote a brochure for professionals helping children with Dutch as a second language.

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 regulary contribute to the national website on language and linguistics aimed at school age children (via Kennislink http://www.kennislink.nl/web). Several ACLC members have also contributed to the Oxford Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics 2nd edition, others to the first volume of the Encyclopedia of Arabic Language and Linguistics.
3.5. Overview of the results

3.5.1 Publication quantitative overview

The productivity of the ACLC in 2006 in general was greater than 2005: the average number of academic publications was 3.3 per fte compared to 2.8 in 2005. The number of academic publications has been increasing steadily since 2000. 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 30 articles that could be classified 12 were published in an A journal and 13 in a B journal. Seven monographs were published in 2006 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></th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Academic articles and chapters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a refereed journal articles</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b non refereed journal articles</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c refereed book chapters</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d non refereed book chapters</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>149</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Academic monographs</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Academic monographs and journal volumes edited</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 PhD theses</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Professional and popularizing publications and products</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Lectures, posters, reviews and other contributions</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5.2 Publication qualitative overview

The ACLC members produced some outstanding publications in 2006: 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)


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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.


3.5.3 Prizes and awards

- Harm Pinkster was awarded a honarary doctorate at the university of Chicago.
- Two large projects were awarded in 2006: an NWO STEVIN project to David Weenink for the speech system PRAAT and an NWO small program to Jan Hulstijn on second language acquisition. An NWO Veni was given to Paola Escudero Neyra, a postdoc award to Victoria Nyst from the Gesellschaft fü
bedrohte Sprachen and to Jorge Gomez-Rendon from the Haus Rausing Endangered Language Foundation, and a grant from the City Council Amsterdam to Folkert Kuiken.

- Durk Gorter won a network of excellence grant from the European Commission.
- Several awards were given for work on books: to Kees Hengveld, Umberto Ansalso and Otto Zwartjes.
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 still be improved
   b. Choice of places of publication can still be improved
   c. Not enough back office staff to be able to work efficiently
   d. Too few facilities for experimental work
   e. More use of possibilities to motivate and reward staff for good efforts

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 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 stimulated under the Language Blueprint and that can adapt to changing interests and staff capacity.
   b. A 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 the changes already introduced in the ACLC group organization with the goal of 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 2007 and 2008 it will be fully assessed in order to draw the new policy for the period post-2008. The work on typology led by Kees Hengeveld will continue to develop making use of the typological database now being established. The input and specific knowledge available for the individual languages represented within the Faculty provide a rich basis for this work. There are different models being developed within ACLC research: Functional Phonology by Paul Boersma, Functional Discourse Grammar under the leadership of Kees Hengeveld, Generative Grammar under the leadership of Fred Weerman. These models will continue to be developed and
confronted with data from different areas and with each other. The ACLC is well known for the breadth of theoretical approach and the development of theoretical models profits from this atmosphere of exchange. The ACLC has much expertise in the area of language diversity, creole studies. This area is being developed by a considerable group of senior researchers such as Hans Bennis, Hans den Besten, Norval Smith, Enoch Aboh and Umberto Ansaldo. In the area of historical language change Olga Fischer, Harry Perridon and Norval Smith are some of the senior researchers involved. A wide range of languages from around the world will be considered involving aspects such as typological convergence and structural innovation as well as the social parameters involved.

The fields of first and second language acquisition, especially in relationship to cognition, are expanding, involving senior researchers such as Anne Baker, Jan Don, Jan Hulstijn, Rob Schoonen and Fred Weerman. The collaboration with cognitive scientists from the CSCA will increase and be part of applications for funding of larger projects such as NWO is currently funding.
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
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.

For further information see the researchers’ websites: [http://www.fon.uva.nl/paul](http://www.fon.uva.nl/paul), [http://www.fon.uva.nl/paola](http://www.fon.uva.nl/paola), and [http://www.fon.uva.nl/diana](http://www.fon.uva.nl/diana).

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

Participants in 2006:
- Paul Boersma (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- Norval Smith (ACLC), senior researcher
- David Weenink (ACLC), senior researcher project: *Modelling L2 perception*, with participants:
  - Andréia Rauber, visiting PhD student (Santa Catarina), Aug 2005 – Feb 2006
  - Denize Nobre, visiting PhD student (Santa Catarina), Oct 2005 – Jun 2006
  - Ton Wempe, electronic engineer
- 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*.

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.

```
{ phonological representations }

Underlying Form ............. lexical constraints
    |                         | faithfulness constraints
    | Surface Form ............. structural constraints
        |                         | cue constraints
Auditory Form

{ phonetic representations }

Articulatory Form ............ articular constraints
```

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 2006:
Escudero defended her PhD thesis in November 2005 and has acquired a Veni grant, which she will start working on in January 2007. Apoussidou finished her PhD thesis in time and will defend in January 2007. She was appointed as a postdoc in September 2006. At his PhD defence on November 14, David Weenink decided to join the group; this will bring neural net modelling within our reach.

On the experimental side, Escudero started collaborations that introduce to our group three advanced experimental techniques, namely the "switch" paradigm for infant perception experiments (with Suzanne Curtin from Calgary and Chris Fennell from Ottawa), eye-tracking for word learning experiments (with Rachel Hayes from Utah and Holger Mitterer from MPI), and EEG measurements (with Silvia Lipski, Aditi Lahiri and Carsten Eulitz from Konstanz).

On the theoretical side, our group made three new discoveries in computational learnability, which follow below.

In January 2006 (OCP conference, Budapest), Boersma & Hamann’s simulations solved the long-standing problem of emergent optimal sound inventories. They showed by modelling the child’s acquisition and its evolution over the generations, that even without any teleological elements in the grammar, a situation that strikes an optimal balance between considerations of maximum auditory contrast and minimum articulatory effort will emerge within a few generations in any language that is originally off equilibrium in that respect. The only assumption required to derive at this surprising result is that the speaker uses the same phonological-phonetic grammar in production that she has learned before in comprehension. The result reconciles the old theoretical idea of ‘innocent misapprehension’ with the old observation that languages appear to have optimal sound inventories. Proponents of this theoretical idea and proponents of this observation used to share the assumption that they were irreconcilable, and therefore used to fight either the other party’s observations or the other party’s theoretical ideas. This can now come to a halt.

In May 2006 (Manchester Phonology Meeting), Apoussidou’s simulations solved the long-standing problem of how a learner can acquire underlying forms in Optimality Theory. She showed by modelling the child’s acquisition from pairs of surface form and meaning, that the intermediate representation (the underlying form) can be determined by the same principles according to which other intermediate forms can be acquired with the same learning algorithms. The crucial thought jump is to regard the relationship between form and meaning in the lexicon as a relationship that has to be handled by violable constraints, with multiple underlying forms as possible candidates for each meaning. The resulting acquisition model is incomparably simpler and more tractable than any attempts that had been published in the literature before.

Also in May 2006 (same conference), Boersma’s simulations solved the long-standing problem of the relation between frequency and phonological activity, formerly ascribed to the ill-defined concept of markedness. He showed that even if speakers in the child’s language environment have a completely symmetric phonological-phonetic grammar without any preference for the phonological activity of one feature value over the other feature value, the child will exhibit an acquisition bias towards making the less frequent feature value more phonologically active than the more frequent feature value. By showing that the correlation between frequency and phonological activity is an emergent universal, Boersma helped to shift the burden of the explanation of typological patterns from Universal Grammar towards learnability.

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 program Language Acquisition and Multilingualism and program PROO (Programma voor het Onderwijsonderzoek), and funding from the Amsterdam City Council..
Participants in 2006

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

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)
project: Accessibility of semantic networks of Dutch L1 and L2 children.

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

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

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

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

Ahmed Zekhnini (ACLC) PhD candidate
project: Acquisition of Dutch as a second language in and outside the classroom

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 2006

All of the projects in the CASLA research group had either just started in 2006 or were still in the stages of instrument development and data collection.

Hulstijn, in his plenary address at the AAAL in Montreal, presented the beginnings of a Theory of core language proficiency. It differentiates between knowledge and skill. In the case of speech perception (listening) and speech production (speaking), knowledge refers to the mental representation of (a) speech sounds, phonemes, stress, and intonation patterns; (b) lexical items; and (c) morphology and syntax. Skill refers to the ability to process phonetic, lexical, and grammatical information receptively and productively, accurately and online. The core of language
proficiency restricts this knowledge and skill to frequent lexical items and frequent grammatical constructions, that is, to lexical items and syntactic constructions that may occur in any communicative situation, common to all adult native speakers regardless of age, educational level, or literacy. From this definition of core language proficiency, the claim can be derived that all (mentally healthy) adult native speakers, regardless of differences in age and intellectual functioning, are able to segment and comprehend, both correctly and quickly, isolated utterances consisting of high-frequency lexical phrases and morphosyntactic structures, when these utterances are perceived under normal acoustical conditions. The extent to which this provocative claim is correct with respect to receptive oral language processing (listening), will be investigated in the new NWO-funded project Towards a theory of second-language proficiency: The case of segmenting and comprehending oral language, starting in August 2007. The year 2006 was a busy and successful year for the whole CASLA group. ACLC awarded two three-year PhD positions to Schoonen and Kuiken: Marjolein Cremer started with her project Accessibility of semantic networks of Dutch L1 and L2 children and Catherine van Beuningen with The effect of feedback on written output in content-based (second) language instruction as of September 1st, 2006. We also welcomed Eline Raaphorst as an external PhD candidate preparing a dissertation on Integrated second language and subject matter instruction for adults in Amsterdam. The NWO-funded project Unraveling second language proficiency (De Jong, Steinel, Florijn, Schoonen & Hulstijn), which went into its second year, submitted an interim report to NWO, which was positively evaluated in October. As an offspring of this project, Hulstijn and Schoonen organised two international workshops, held in February and December 2006 in Amsterdam. The first workshop, entitled ‘Bridging the gap between research on second-language acquisition and research on language testing’, obtained an ESF grant (Ref: EW05-208-SCH). For the second workshop, entitled ‘Stages of second-language acquisition and the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages’ a grant from NWO was obtained (254-70-100). The workshops aim at building a European network of researchers who collaborate in current research and seek possibilities to submit a proposal for new collaborative research, e.g. under the European Union’s Framework Seven Program (FP7). Hulstijn submitted a proposal for a “Klein Programma” to the Council for the Humanities of NWO. This project proposal, entitled Towards a theory of second-language proficiency: The case of segmenting and comprehending oral language, was granted in December, 2006. Two postdocs (0.75 fte each) can be hired for this project, which will start in August 2007 and will run for a period of four years. In 2006, Kuiken held an invited plenary address at the annual conference of the Swedish Association of Applied Linguistics (ASLA). Under the auspices of the International Association of Applied Linguistics (AILA), Kuiken founded an international research network Task complexity and second language learning, of which he became the coordinator. Hulstijn held plenary addresses at two prestigious international conferences (American Association of Applied Linguistics, June 2006, Montreal; European Second Language Association, September 2006, Istanbul-Antalya).

In terms of internal communication, it can be said that the members of CASLA are pleased with the amount and intellectual quality of exchange of academic expertise in their group meetings, and appreciate their social gatherings.

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 2006

Hans den Besten (ACLC), senior researcher
Olga Fischer (ACLC), senior researcher
Ellen-Petra Kester (ACLC), senior researcher until September, 2006.
Elisabeth van der Linden (ACLC), senior researcher
Harry Perridon (ACLC), senior researcher
Petra Sleeman (ACLC), senior researcher

Atie Blok-Boas (ACLC), guest researcher
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 2006
The group has been active in publishing and presenting papers at conferences. Collaborative work within the group is taking place in several areas: possessives, position and agreement of the adjective, split DPs and determiners. A proposal for a PhD position was formulated around the topic of DPs in focus constructions in the monolingual and L2 acquisition of French.

Olga Fischer’s paper on the position of adjectives in Middle English shows that in Middle English postposed adjectives could still be used under the same conditions as in Old English but that a number of changes have occurred which is slowly leading to the demise of this position such as the loss of weak and strong adjectival endings, the increasing fixation of word order, and the development of a determiner system. In her paper on determiner acquisition in bilingual and monolingual children, Elisabeth van der Linden shows that the age at which determiners emerge in small children is related to the syntactic settings of their first language, and that in bilingual children, both languages interact with each other in the acquisition of determiners: their acquisition is slowed down in the French of Dutch-French bilingual children.

Hans den Besten’s paper on the origins of the Afrikaans pre-nominal possessive system(s) compares contemporary Afrikaans possessive constructions to those from Dutch and the Pasar Malay and Khoekhoe substrate systems, using additional data from Cape Dutch (a dialect of early modern Afrikaans), to trace the development of the modern pre-nominal possessive system. Den Besten’s careful analysis of historical and contemporary linguistic evidence elucidates why the weak pronoun form in the founder dialect became, through support from Cape Dutch pidgin and substrate languages, the pre-nominal possessive form in Afrikaans. In their paper on the acquisition of the gender of the definite determiner in Dutch, Aafke Hulk and Leonie Cornips compare the developmental paths of bilingual and monolingual children. They find evidence for both quantitative and qualitative differences between monolingual and bilingual children. The bilingual children drop the determiner longer than the monolingual children and do not stop overgeneralising the non-neuter determiner. Hulk and Cornips speculate that this qualitative difference might result from the nature and the quantity of the input which these children are exposed to.

Petra Sleeman argues in her paper on French celui ‘the one’ and le seul ‘the only’ followed by a partitive PP and a relative clause (celui des ses livres que j’ai lu ‘the one of his books that I have read’) that the relative clause is the
complement of *celui* or *seul* (as in Kayne’s 1994 analysis of relative clauses) and that the partitive PP is in Spec,CP of this complement, accounting in this way for the primary dependency relation between the relative clause and *celui* or *seul* and for the verbal agreement between the verb in the relative clause and *celui* or *seul*.

4. Encoding grammatical information
Programme coordinators: Elma Blom, 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/acle](http://www.hum.uva.nl/acle) then under Research and further under Encoding Grammatical Information.

Funding: NWO until 2008 and UvA funding

Participants in 2006
- Anne Baker (ACLC), senior researcher
- Hans Bennis (ACLC, Meertens), senior researcher
- Jan Don (ACLC), senior researcher
- Elisabeth van der Linden (ACLC), senior researcher
- Olga Fischer (ACLC), senior researcher
- Aafke Hulk (ACLC), senior researcher
- Roland Pfau (ACLC), senior researcher
- Fred Weerman (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator

  Elma Blom (ACLC), postdoc, coordinator
  - project: *Variation in Inflection: second language learners*

  Jan de Jong (ACLC), postdoc
  - project: *Disentangling bilingualism and SLI: the Turkish data*

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

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

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

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

  Maren Pannemann (ACLC), PhD candidate
  - project: *The development of agreement in Romance-German bilingual child language acquisition*

  Daniela Polisenska (ACLC), PhD candidate
  - project: *Variation in inflection: first language acquisition*

  Margot Rozendaal (ACLC), PhD candidate
  - project: *The acquisition of syntax and pragmatics of reference*

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

  Sjef Barbiers (Meertens Institute, Amsterdam)
  - Leonie Cornips (Meertens Institute, Amsterdam)

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 2006

EGI met regularly in 2006 at biweekly meetings. These were used for (i) discussing ongoing work of EGI members, (ii) discussing recent ideas and literature, and (iii) evaluating research proposals for future funding of EGI members. In general, the meetings were well-visited and evaluated very positively by the EGI members.

In 2006, the NWO funded project Disentangling Bilingualism and SLI (A. Baker, F. Weerman, J. de Jong, A. Orgassa) submitted an interim report to NWO, which was positively evaluated by NWO. In April 2006, the first international meeting took place at the University of Amsterdam on research on the issue of bilingualism and specific language impairment at the University of Amsterdam. This meeting, attended by research teams from Canada, Iceland, Israel, Ireland, the Netherlands, the UK and the US was organized by researchers of the BISLI team (Baker, De Jong and Weerman) at the University of Amsterdam/ACLC. Funding for the workshop came from NWO and KNAW.

Fruitful internal collaborations between members of BISLI and Variflex resulted in development of experimental design, procedure and materials for various different language learning populations. There were, moreover, several joint submissions of abstracts to various international conferences. At the International Morphology Meeting in Budapest, for instance, the group had three presentations, all of which were joined work. Further international conferences and workshops where presentations were given by EGI members are amongs others: TIN dag, The Romance Turn, Child Language Seminar, Generative Approaches to Language Acquisition, Boston University Conference on Language Development, Digital Humanities, The Amsterdam gender Colloquium, Diachronic Generative Syntax Conference, Latis Colloquium on Early Language Development and Disorders.

E. Blom, D. Polisenska and M. Erkelens took the initiative for infant perception experiments to be carried out at the Utrecht babylab. The experimental design has been developed in collaboration with E. Johnson (MPI Nijmegen) and F. Wijnen (University of Utrecht), was discussed at a meeting of the Psycholinguistics Forum. Pilot experiments will start January 2007.

Researchers of the Variation in Inflection project H. Bennis, E. Blom and F. Weerman were guest editors for a special issue of Morphology on the issue of inflection. The issue will be published in 2007, and will contain contributions of various EGI members (S. Aalberse, H. Bennis, A. MacLean, E. Blom, D. Polisenska, F. Weerman). E. Blom, D. Polisenska and S. Unsworth submitted a proposal for a special issue on Dutch grammatical gender for Second Language Research. Ideas for this special volume have been developed in collaboration with A. Hulk and L. Cornips.

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.

Funding UvA funding
Participants in 2006
Anne Baker (ACLC), senior researcher
Jan de Jong (ACLC), senior researcher
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
Claudia Blankenstijn, (Curium, clinic for young people with psychiatric problems, Oestgeest)
Jan Buitelaar (UMC, RUN)
Hilde Geurts (Psychology, UvA)
Margriet Heim (SCO-Kohnstamm Institute, UvA)
Alex Korzec, (Lucasziekenhuis Amsterdam)
Michiel van Lambalgen, (Philosophy, ILLC)
Annette Scheper, (Curium, clinic for young people with psychiatric problems Oegstgeest & Sint Marie, Centre for Language Problems, Eindhoven)
Heleen Smid (Lucasziekenhuis, 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 Lucasziekenhuis (Amsterdam), Curium (Oegstgeest) and Sint Marie (Eindhoven).

Overview of Progress in 2006
The new group met regularly in 2006 to establish common concerns and approaches. The members of the groups held presentations and published. Collaboration is taking place within the areas of executive functions and SLI and ADHD. The project of Esther Parigger on ADHD children showed, from the first results presented at various conferences, that the development of narrative abilities of this group of children is clearly affected. The children have difficulty, for example, in producing plot elements and in being coherent. An important point of discussion has been the relationship of these results to their executive functioning. Thus discussion has centred around the model developed by Stenning & Lambalgen in their 2006 book Human reasoning and cognitive science. Inhibition appears to be of considerable importance alongside attention and memory. This discussion has resulted in the selection of the tasks to be used in the next stage of Parigger’s project.

The group also discussed the role of executive functioning in relationship to speech processing related to the Linguistic Comprehension model of Escudero (2005). In children with a cochlear implant there seem to be both biological and cognitive constraints in early language development. This discussion contributed to the formulation of a Ph.D. proposal which will start in 2007. The population of children with little speech will be further explored in a new project starting in 2007.

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 “Tone and intrasegmental structure in West-Germanic dialects” until October 2009.
Participants in 2006
Paul Boersma (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Norval Smith (ACLC), senior researcher
Wolfgang Kehrein (ACLC), post-doc
project: The history of the Franconian tones.
Maike Prehn, PhD candidate (Meertens),
project: Franconian tone-consonant interaction.
Ivo van Ginneken, PhD candidate (Meertens), left in November 2006
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 2006

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.

Funding: UvA funding
Participants in 2006:

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

Adam Saulwick (ACLC), postdoc until September 2006
project: Typological database

Miriam van Staden (ACLC), postdoc
project: Event construal and serial verb constructions in Functional Grammar

D. Richard Brown (ACLC), 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), PhD candidate
project: Plains Cree syntax

Matthew Anstey (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)
Maria Chondrogianni (University of Westminster)
Inge Genee (University of Lethbridge, from June 2006)
Petra Goedegebuure (University of Leiden, until September 2006)
M. Hannay (Free University Amsterdam)
J. Lachlan Mackenzie (Independent researcher, Lisboa)
Maria Jesús Pérez Quintero (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)

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 2006:
This year saw the fortunate combination of several publications including a major publication on the new theory itself. Matthew Anstey defended his thesis on the FDG analysis of Tiberian Hebrew (co-supervised by Kees Hengeveld and Eep Talstra) and Annerieke Boland defended her thesis on the FDG analysis of the acquisition of TMA categories, co-supervised by Anne Baker and Kees Hengeveld, at the University of Amsterdam. Kees Hengeveld and Lachlan Mackenzie published the first presentation of the model of Functional Discourse in an
independent and internationally recognized handbook, anticipating their book to appear in 2008. A special journal issue on the Interpersonal Level in FDG was worked on and will appear in 2007. Many members of the group had their papers accepted for the 12th International Conference on Functional Grammar (ICFG12) at the Universidade Estadual de São Paulo in São Jose do Rio Preto, Brazil, which Hengeveld and Wanders also organized. The international website and discussion list (www.functionalgrammar.com) is kept up to date (Wanders) as is the Functional (Discourse) Grammar bibliography (María Jesús Pérez Quintero). Evelien Keizer edited the Web Papers on Functional Grammar (WPFG).

8. Iconicity in language use, language learning, and language change
Coordinator: Olga Fischer

History This group emerged as the result of long-standing collaboration between Olga Fischer and the external members of the group around this topic.

For further information see website: http://home.hum.uva.nl/iconicity.

Funding UvA funding

Participants in 2006

Olga Fischer (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator

Hendrik de Smet MA (Universiteit Leuven), junior guest researcher August to November 2006

Christina Ljungberg (Zürich)
Elżbieta Tabakowska (Krakow)
Piotr Sadowski (Dublin)
Klaas Willems (Gent)
Ludovic De Cuypere (Gent)
Paul Bouissac (Toronto)

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, stanzaic ordering, its textual and narrative structure to its typographic layout on the page. Since 1997 the Iconicity Research Project (initially based on a co-operation between the Universities of Amsterdam and Zurich) has organised 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 2006

The volume for Oxford UP (Morphosyntactic Change. Functional and Formal Perspectives) is now in press and should appear early in 2007. This volume compares two approaches to morphosyntactic change, the Principles and Parameters approach and the Grammaticalization approach. It stresses that both form and function are equally important in language, and hence also in language acquisition and change, and that analogy (which is a basic cognitive mechanism) is the most crucial factor in change. Two articles have been prepared for publication in which analogy also comes to the fore: the article entitled “On some problem areas in grammaticalization: Lehmann’s parameters and the issue of scope” will be published in the refereed proceedings of the Fitigra conference in 2007, where it was given as a plenary. Another article “On analogy as the motivation for grammaticalization” has been submitted and accepted by Studies in Language. Analogy has also been the topic of presentations and forms an important part of Hendrik de Smet’s PhD project. Christine Ljungberg and Olga Fischer have signed a contact with Benjamins for a new book series on “Iconicity in Language and Literature” (http://www.benjamins.com/cgi-bin/t_seriesview.cgi?series=ILL).

The research group is preparing its sixth conference in Johannesburg in April 2007, and a next one is already being planned in Toronto for 2009, with Paul Bouissac (information on this can be found on the website: http://home.hum.uva.nl/iconicity).

9. Integration of information in conversations

Coordinator: Rob van Son

History: The research group is based on the NWO VIDI grant that started in January 2004.

Funding NWO until 2009

Participants in 2006

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

project: Integration of information in conversations

Wieneke Wesseling (ACLC), PhD candidate

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

Description

Our understanding of the comprehension of spoken language is lacking on 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 TRPs). 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 2006
The results of the first experiment, presented and published at the Interspeech 2005 conference in Lisbon, successfully showed that our subjects could project upcoming TRP's using nothing but intonation information. In January 2006 a second experiment was started, with 'whispered' stimuli, that did not contain pitch information. The results of were presented at two conferences: The International Conference of Conversation Analysis (ICCA 2006) in Helsinki and The Ninth International Conference on Spoken Language Processing (Interspeech 2006) in Pittsburgh, and published in two reviewed papers in the Interspeech proceedings. These results also used existing annotations on the stimulus material on prominence, as well as new pragmatic dialogue annotations on the stimuli corpus and extra data on frequency effects. In April 2006, the recordings of a new video corpus were started. The transcripts of these conversations will be used for more experiments on visual aspects of TRP projection.

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. 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. Other results have produced languages as varied as Afrikaans, Yiddish, forms of Malay, and Amerindian languages deeply influenced by Spanish. 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. In this sense, the formation of the new research group on Language Creation is mirroring international developments.

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

Participants in 2006
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 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
project: The reconstruction of 18th century Srnan
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 Diu Creole Portuguese: a dying language
Sebastian Nordhoff (ACLC), PhD candidate
project: The documentation of Sri Lanka Malay: linguistic and cultural creolization endangered
Description
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 Portuguese 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 – Otomi, Quechua and Guarani.

Overview of progress in 2006
Various members of the programme (Aboh, Ansaldo, den Besten, Lim, Smith) were involved in a project initiated by the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig for a typological atlas of creole languages. Furthermore there were meetings with GRGC (CNRS/Paris). The members of the groups produced a large number of good publications and worked well represented at international conferences. The group organized the Summer meeting of the Society of Pidgins and Creole Linguistics in Amsterdam.

11. Lexical semantics
Coordinators: Wim Honselaar, Fons Moerdijk

History

Funding
UvA funding

Participants in 2006
Ingrid van Alphen (ACLC), senior researcher
Tom van Brederode (ACLC), senior researcher
Arjen Florijn (ACLC), senior researcher
Sies de Haan (ACLC), senior researcher
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 Balkende (ACLC), guest researcher
Arie Barentsen (ACLC), guest researcher
Frederike van der Leek (ACLC), guest researcher
Marlies Philippa (ACLC), guest researcher

Rene Genis (ACLC), PhD candidate
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*

Wim van Eeden (independent researcher)
Henk Haverkate (independent researcher)
Theo Janssen (Vrije Universiteit)
Enzo LoCascio (independent researcher)
Radovan Lučić (independent researcher)
Ina Schermer-Vermeer (independent researcher)
Hans Van der Tak (independent researcher)

**Description**

The meaning of words is a phenomenon that oscillates between stability/conventionality on the one hand and flexibility/creative potential on the other. Stability is a necessary condition for a language in order to be understandable, flexibility is necessary for a language to be able to cope with the endless variation of objects and activities in the world around us and our constantly changing world. At any specific moment, the meaning of words results from the combination of a number of factors, such as changes in the meaning itself (metaphorical and metonymic shift, generalisation, specialisation, adaptation, borrowing, etc), grammatical changes (grammaticalisation, lexicalisation, etc), changes in the relationship with other words/meanings, the interaction with grammatical categories, such as time and aspect, individual variation, etc. Some of these changes are autonomous, others are motivated by changes in the world around us. In many cases (changes in) lexical meaning are/is reflected in specific syntactic, pragmatic, combinatorical, morphological and sometimes even intonational characteristics.

What the projects in the *Lexical Semantics research group* have in common is that they focus on providing a so-called synchronic *lexical portrait* (as defined by Apresyan) for words consisting of, on the one hand, a meticulous definition of the semantic characteristics of (groups of) words, cognitive restrictions on their use, the relationship between two or more related meanings of one word (polysemy) or between two or more words within one language (complete or partial synonymy, antonymy, hyperonymy, hyponymy, etc) or within more than one language/dialect (contrastive analysis), the relationship between the various diachronic stages in the development of lexical meaning (metonymy, metaphors, etymology), and, on the other hand, the way in which semantic characteristics are reflected in syntax, morphology and pragmatics. Parallel to this theoretical orientation there are more practical projects concerning the compilation, derivation and analysis of dictionaries, which support and are supported by the more theoretically oriented projects.

**Overview of progress in 2006**

The research group produced a PhD proposal on Logical Metonymy; this proposal was approved, and a good candidate was found who will begin in 2007.

In 2006 the Research Group Lexical Semantics organized several presentations devoted to ongoing research in the field of Lexical Semantics and Lexicography by members of the group.
Over the year, the Slavistic 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.

In december 2006 the Research Group (in cooperation with the Chair of Dutch Linguistics of our University) organized the symposium ‘In het teken van de betekenis’ on the occasion of the retirement of dr. Els Elffers.

12. Multiparty Discourse and Anthropology of Education

**Coordinators:** Anne Bannink, Jet van Dam

**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 2006**
Anne Bannink (ACLC), senior researcher
Jet van Dam (ACLC), guest researcher
Chaker Benamar (independent researcher)
Judith Janssen (ILO, UvA)
Claire Kramsch (Berkeley UC, California, USA)
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 2006**
In 2006 a substantial paper on emerging discourse complexity as a result of the stacking of interactional formats appeared in *Linguistics and Education*; two other papers have been accepted in other A-list journals (Bannink & van Dam). One of them, an evaluative study of DIVIDU - a web-based learning environment developed as a joint venture by the UvA and other universities within the Digitale universiteit – prompted significant changes in the architecture of the programme. Benamar presented a paper on politeness in interviews on El Jazeera. Bannink & van Dam presented papers at national and international conferences. Plans for further cooperation with Thailand on mainstream and nonwestern attitudes towards teaching, learning and language acquisition have been slowed down but will be resumed as soon as the political situation has stabilized. In December 2006 two members of the group have been invited to carry out a project on the professionalization of university lecturers (‘Competences in Context’; Bannink & van Dam; additional funding). The project will start in the course of 2007.
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 2006
Frans Hilgers (ACLC and NKI-AVL), coordinator
Louis Pols (ACLC), guest researcher
Petra Jongmans (ACLC) PhD candidate
   project: Intelligibility of tracheoesophageal speech
Corina van As-Brooks (NKI-AVL)
Maya van Rossum (NKI-AVL)
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 2006
Within the project on Intelligibility in TE speakers (Jongmans) nine TE speakers participated in an intensive, five-week intervention program. First results indicate that intelligibility improved significantly. The intervention program and the first results were presented at the American Speech and Hearing Association’s annual conference in November. Further perception experiments and acoustic analyses are in progress.
The study on Glottal Stops in TE speakers, which was part of the larger research project on “adaptation of language and speech production in TE speakers”, was completed. The results were presented at the American Speech and Language Association’s annual conference in November.
A PhD project on trismus, swallowing, speech intelligibility, and voice quality in patients started at the NKI in August 2006 (van der Molen).
Research projects are being initiated as a result of this PhD project and because the first results of the intervention program are positive, plans for a follow-up PhD research project, are being made. The intervention program will be further refined, and will include novel aspects such as visual feedback of the neo-glottal function using digital high-speed recordings, as well as aerodynamic measurements. A larger, more diverse patient group will be asked to participate, and the difference between early-intervention (directly post-operatively) and late intervention (at least six months post-operatively) will be evaluated. Studies are being planned for 2007. The voice and speech recordings of patients participating in the study mentioned under 2 (above) will be presented in two listening experiments. The goal of this research project will be to evaluate the effect of two different therapeutic interventions on voice quality and speech intelligibility. The second study will be to compare speech and voice quality in a group of head-and-neck oncology patients (who have undergone chemoradiation in the past) with an age- and gender-matched control group. Perception experiments, as well as acoustic analyses will be used to evaluate the voice and speech.

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 2006
        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
        Jorge Gomez Rendon (ACLC), PhD candidate
            project: Language typology and language contact
        Eva van Lier (ACLC), PhD candidate
            project: Parts of speech systems and dependent verb forms: a typological study
        David Gil (Max Planck institute for evolutionary anthropology, Leipzig)

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 without, 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 and 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 covers a wide range of perspectives on parts of speech and parts-of-speech systems (see subprojects).

**Overview of progress in 2006**
The group regularly meets to discuss ongoing research and recent literature. The focus was mainly on the proper characterization of so-called ‘flexible languages’ which seem to lack a lexical classification of word-classes altogether. Hengeveld was involved in a discussion about the proper analysis of one such language (Mundari) in *Linguistic Typology*.

The group organized an international conference on Parts-of-Speech systems (8-10 June) funded by NWO, KNAW and ACLC. Invited speakers were: Christian Lehmann (Erfurt), Nick Evans (Melbourne) and Mark Baker (McGill). This conference cross-cut the different themes of ACLC and addressed both theoretical, descriptive and acquisitional issues. The conference was highly successful and as a result Ansaldo, Don and Pfau will act as guest editors of a special issue of *Studies in Language* which will contain selected papers from this conference and a few invited papers.

Hengeveld and Van Lier are working on a refinement of the theory of Parts-of-Speech systems as originally proposed in Hengeveld 1992 so that it may fit a more recent version of Functional Grammar, i.e. Functional Discourse Grammar. They (Hengeveld) presented a first version of this at the 12th International Conference on Functional Grammar (ICFG12) in July in São José do Rio Preto (Brazil) and a later version at the Functional Grammar Colloquium here at the UvA (in November). They have submitted a paper on this topic to the special issue of *Studies in Language* mentioned above.

Gomez Rendon contributed on the theme of variation and change by showing that we may be better able to understand the process of lexical borrowing if we take the different parts-of-speech systems of the borrowing and borrowed-from language into account. This work was will be part of his PhD dissertation.

Don and Erkelens also have worked on the idea that phonology might be a bootstrapping factor in the acquisition of categories; their work was published (Don & Erkelens 2006), and a follow-up will be published in 2007.

**15. Praat**
**Coordinator:** Paul Boersma


For further information see [http://www.praat.org](http://www.praat.org).

**Funding:** Stevin until 2009

**Participants in 2006:**
- Paul Boersma (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- David Weenink (ACLC), senior researcher
- Ton Wempe (electronic engineer)

**Description:**
PRAAT is the world’s most used computer program for phoneticians (it also includes some phonology and statistics). There are approximately 17,000 users (phoneticians, bio-acousticians, musicians, phonologists, psycholinguists, syntacticians, male-to-female transsexuals, language acquirers...) in over 100 countries. With PRAAT you can analyse, synthesise, and manipulate sounds, especially speech. You can create hundreds of sorts of high-quality graphics (EPS files) for inclusion in your articles and books.

The figure shows a screen dump of a Sound window with a wave form (in black, top), together with a 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](http://www.praat.org). It works on Windows, Macintosh, Linux, and several other Unix platforms.
Overview of progress in 2006:

PRAAT is the single best-known ACLC product (349 citations on Google Scholar). David Weenink started his Stevin project on May 1, 2006. Praat version 4.5 was published on October 26, 2006. Praat now works on the new Intel Macintosh computers, although support for pre-2001 Macintosh systems has been stopped. New capabilities of Praat include much more flexible listening experiments, many more ways of doing statistics with tables, support for Harmonic Grammar and Linear and Exponential Optimality Theory, many more features in the scripting language, and the possibility of extending Praat with plug-ins. The Stevin grant is for adding ‘real-time’ speech analysis capabilities (i.e. visualizations change as you speak), the Klatt source-filter synthesizer, and robust spectral analysis methods.

16. Revitalizing older linguistic documentation

Coordinators: Otto Zwartjes, Norval Smith

History This new 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 2006

Mauro Scorretti (ACLC), senior researcher
Norval Smith (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Manfred Woidich, (ACLC) senior researcher
Otto Zwartjes (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Astrid Alexander- Bakkerus (ACLC, guest researcher)
José Antonio Flores Farfán (ACLC), guest researcher
Cristina Altman (Universidade de São Paulo, visiting scholar ACLC)

Pierre Winkler (ACLC), Ph.D candidate
project: Father Sanivitore’s language course of Chamorro: a case study of missionary pragmatics
Description
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, underdiffererntiation, and even overdifferentiation of the phonological units in the language or dialect concerned. However, with knowledge of later stages of the same or closely related speech-forms, or of earlier stages, we can frequently recover sufficient details of the systems, the phonological processes and even allophony, to provide useful material as a basis for further analysis and/or comparative work.

While phonologists, in particular historical phonologists, frequently make reference to older phonological documentation in their work, this has often not moved much beyond the philological. This older documentation should be subject to strict phonological analysis, using an explicit methodology. A problem is that there is no general methodology of how to interpret such phonological records. General answers to problems of interpretation can be developed by taking the perspective of the naive recorder. The native language of the recorder can of course be a factor. The number of variables is considerable: the skill of the recorder, the language spoken by the recorder, the target language, the phonological distance between the two languages/dialects involved, with the first of these posing the greatest problems. However, even very bad recorders can reveal valuable information in terms of the mistakes they make, even to the extent of not recording particular sounds at all.

Overview of progress in 2006
In March 2006 the Fourth International Conference of Missionary Linguistics was organized in Valladolid, Spain. Preparation is underway for the Fifth International Conference on Missionary Linguistics, Mérida, Yucatán, México in 2007. Further the Deuxième Colloque International: moyen arabe et variétés moyennes de l’arabe à travers l’histoire is being prepared for October 2007.

The group published many articles and held many presentations in 2006. The editing of the Third volume in the series “Missionary Linguistics” on the topic of morphosyntax (John Benjamins, SiHols series) will be completed in September 2007. Astrid Alexander-Bakkerus prepared and finished recently the text edition of Pedro de la Mata’s Arte de la lengua cholona (1748), also to be published in January 2007 as the first Volume in the new series “Lingüística missionera”, (Klaus Vervuert Verlag/ Iberoamericana: Frankfurt am Main/ Madrid, general Editor: Otto Zwartjes).

The project “LExicón de TERminología LINGüística según las fuentes misioneras en la época colonial” was presented at the Fourth International Conference on Missionary Linguistics” by Otto Zwartjes and José Antonio Flores Farfán. The Portuguese corpus will be analysed by Cristina Altman (São Paulo) and in the near future a fourth researcher will be added for the sources from Asia, particularly the Philippines.
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 and NIAS/ KNAW.

Participants in 2006
Anne Baker (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
Beppie van den Bogaerde (ACLC), senior researcher until September 2006
Jos van Berkum (Psychology, UvA)
Beppie van den Bogaerde (Hoge School Utrecht)
Peter Indefrey (FC Donders Institute, Nijmegen)
Sonja Jansma (Effatha-Guyot Foundation, Groningen/Amsterdam/Voorburg)
Ulrike Zeshan (Typology of Sign Languages project, MPI Nijmegen, as of Sept. 2006
University of Central Lancashire, UK)
Trude Schermer (Dutch Sign Language Centre, Bunnik)
Chris Clement (CED, Rotterdam)

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 2006
Anne Baker and Beppie van den Bogaerde presented on the acquisition of turn-taking in deaf children and hearing children learning NGT at different international conferences. Analysis shows that the deaf children in interaction with their deaf mother are showing increasingly the deaf pattern of collaborative floor (overlapping signing). The hearing children with their deaf mothers have a more hearing pattern typical for Dutch (minimal overlap) but as signing ability increases the collaborative floor increases.

From the project on bimodality (Baker, van den Bogaerde) the acquisition pattern of three hearing children of deaf parents (CODAs) in NGT, Dutch and bimodal utterances up to the age of 6 years were investigated. Questionnaire data from the same children at age 15 years were also analysed. The three children were shown to vary considerably in language choice, which is related to their family environment, not to their mother's input, but also to their own personal choice.

A presentation to the ESF funded meeting on Sign Language Assessment held in Zurich, Switzerland, reported progress on the NGT-OP, screening instrument for young children up to 5 years learning NGT. It also covers early communicative abilities as well as NGT specific skills. It is in the form of a questionnaire to be completed by teachers who know the child. The instrument is currently being implemented in school settings in the Netherlands and Surinam and will be further evaluated.
Anne Baker was a NIAS Fellow in 2005-05 with the group Windows on Language Genesis. She explored the questions whether young children learning a sign language simultaneously combine the visual/manual modality with the auditory/vocal modality from the earliest communications and whether in such combinations one modality dominates. The results indicate that simultaneous combinations are learned behaviour. Hearing and deaf children show different patterns suggesting a role of hearing status and disconfirming any idea that there may be a universal relationship between the two modalities on the basis of evolution.

The teaching book *Introduction to Sign Linguistics* was worked on further and used by UvA students. The Dutch version should be published in 2007 followed by an English international version (Baker, van den Bogaerde, Pfau and Schermer)

18. Sociolinguistic Aspects of Multilingualism  
**Coordinator:** Durk Gorter

**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 2006:**
- Ingrid van Alphen (ACLC), senior researcher
- Umberto Ansaldo (ACLC), senior researcher
- Margreet Dorleijn (ACLC), senior researcher
- Durk Gorter (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- Lisa Lim (ACLC), senior researcher, coordinator
- Jan Stroop (ACLC), guest researcher
- Miriam van der 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 contribute 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 2006:
The major publication of this year is the book *Linguistic Landscape: a new approach to multilingualism* (Clevedon: Multilingual Matters) by Gorter (as editor and contributor) in July 2006, which reflects the increasing international interest in this topic. Edelman in her work on the Linguistic Landscape focused in one part of her studies on the problem of the use of proper names (e.g. brands) in the texts on signs and found that the way they are treated has important consequences for the data-analysis. This article will be published in a new book Gorter co-edits with prof. Elana Shohamy. That book will present cutting edge research on linguistic landscape by over 20 researchers. Gorter wrote an article on language awareness and the linguistic landscape and in collaboration with prof. Jasone Cenoz (Univ Basque Country) he started work on the economic valuation of the linguistic landscape in order to obtain an estimate of the added value of multilingualism.

Ansaldo and Lim continued with their studies of Sri Lankan Malay. They focused on the issues of identity, endangerment and empowerment. They presented different outcomes of their work at several conferences. Dorleijn also continued to work on several subjects related to language use and identity. At a workshop on ethnolects at the SS 16 conference in Limerick, July 2006, she presented findings on the use of Moroccan flavored Dutch as a generalized ethnolect. This subject attracted the attention of some Dutch media, resulting in interviews on television and in a leading Dutch daily newspaper. This will appear as an article in an international journal in 2007. Dorleijn also worked on Turkish-Dutch bilingual data, concentrating on loan translations, trying to find a good definition of it and showing that loan translations are not merely a lexical matter. A comprehensive book chapter on this subject is to appear in 2007 (in co-operation with Ad Backus). In co-operation with Jacomine Nortier she worked on bilingual internet data of Moroccan-Dutch and Turkish-Dutch internet fora and inventarised their usefulness as data for linguistic research. A book chapter on the subject is submitted. Results and ongoing research on this subject will be reported during the coming ISB conference in Hamburg, 2007.

Jacobi was able to uncover social variations in her project on Dutch diphtongs and long vowels. She presented the outcomes of her work to an international audience (in France and the USA).

The research group also started preparatory work for a workshop on the central theme of ‘Language and Identity’. The workshop will be held in 2007.

19. Typological Database Systems
Coordinator: Kees Hengeveld

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

Funding
NWO grant till end 2007.

Participants in 2006
Kees Hengeveld, senior researcher, coordinator
Tamás Biró (from October 15), postdoc
Alexis Dimitriadis, postdoc
Rob Goedemans, postdoc
Adam Saulwick (until September 1), postdoc
Menzo Windhouwer, postdoc
Franca Wesseling, student assistant

Description
The goal of the Typological Database System (TDS) is to facilitate access to typological databases developed independently in various research centers. The Project is developing 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 2006
The project works towards the webpublication of a fully operational system in 2007. Milestones on the way to that endpoint include (i) the production and free publication of an IPA-console, a useful tool for anyone who has to enter IPA-symbols, but also crucial as a component of the TDS-system itself, (ii) the presentation and demonstration of the TDS server web interface. On November 8, 2006, a group of 20 persons, including project affiliates and other linguists, participated in an afternoon-long event that included a short introduction and demonstration of the system, followed by extensive hands-on exploration, and finally an evaluation and discussion of the system. Both the server and the meeting itself were a success by all accounts, and provided important input to the system developers for the last phase of the project.

20. Typology of Focus and Topic
Coordinator: Enoch Aboh

History: This research group developed from a Vidi-grant on the study of discourse-syntax interface awarded to Enoch 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 2006
- Umberto Ansaldo (ACLC), senior researcher
- Hans Den Besten (ACLC), senior researcher
- Kees Hengeveld (ACLC), senior researcher
- Norval Smith (ACLC), senior researcher
- Roland Pfau (ACLC), senior researcher
- Lisa Lim (ACLC), senior researcher
- Enoch O. Aboh (ACLC), postdoc, coordinator
  project: Data collection and database construction, Typology and Information Structure, Clause structure and prosody
- Marina Dyakonova (ACLC), PhD candidate
  project: The typology of topic and focus and functional structure
- Niels Smit (ACLC), PhD candidate
  project: The typology of topic and focus: information structure

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

Relevance of research goals and questions: In order to investigate the syntax-discourse/pragmatics interface, we study how focus and topic interact with the clause structure, that is, how information structure and clause structure interact. The methodology adopted involves two aspects:
(iii) A typological study that permits a finer characterization of focus and topic structures and their discourse functions. This study will lead to the creation of a typological database to be made accessible to the linguistic community at the end of the project.

(iv) A micro-typology that consists of an in-depth investigation of the morphosyntax and prosody of focus and topic in relation to other discourse-linked constructions (e.g. question, scrambling) in a smaller number of typologically different languages.

The research goals set for this project and the related methodology are highly relevant for the study of human language capacity. Despite recent advances in the analysis of clause structure, crucial questions regarding the nature of the syntax-discourse/pragmatics interface remain unanswered. Our project contributes to answering these questions.

In addition, the relevance of this project can be judged by national or international projects concerned with similar interface issues. Two such projects that we actively collaborate with are (i) the collaborative research centre on Information structure: the linguistic means for structuring utterances, sentences and texts, funded by the German Research Foundation and hosted at the University of Potsdam, and Humboldt University in Berlin http://www.sfb632.uni-potsdam.de/main.php); and (ii) the NWO project Diversity in Dutch DP Design hosted at the University of Utrecht (http://www-uilets.let.uu.nl/research/Externally_Funded/Extern_fund.htm). Like our project, this research partly focuses on information structure inside noun phrases.

On the typological side, the developing database is set up in such a way that it is not only web-accessible for the linguistic community at large, but actually contributes to the study of information structure from a typological perspective. This sub-project connects to the Typological Database Program of LOT funded by NWO. It is important to stress again that no such database exists to date and none of the projects we collaborate with plan to develop such a linguistic tool. This is a very strong aspect of our project.

Overview of progress in 2006

In 2006 data on information structure was collected on 30 languages. The database has been programmed, but still needs to be run and checked.

A selected number of contributions from the 2004 conference held in Amsterdam were edited and submitted for publication in September 2006. This first publication on focus constructions in African languages bears on the analysis of focus in general because it brings to light various focus construction types as well as focus-related subject versus object asymmetries that are not discussed in the literature.

Together with Prof. N. Cover and Dr. M. van Koppen (University of Utrecht), we organized a workshop on Information structure inside the DP, held at the University of Utrecht on November 17-18, 2006. The issue here was the structuring of information inside nominal expressions and its impact on the structure of the noun phrase. Some papers will be collected for a special journal issue. This special issue will contain a substantial introduction by the organizers on the issue of information structure inside the DP. A potential breakthrough at this stage of our study of D and C as interfaces, in the noun phrase and the clause, is the idea that these interfaces might be vulnerable in the context of language contact. The discussion of the D-system of the Suriname creoles (Aboh 2006) shows that D is indeed a vulnerable domain (i.e., interface). Needless to say that this bears on studies on L2 acquisition and the role of information structure in language acquisition in general.

Collaboration with Roland Pfau, and Ulrike Zeshan (Lancaster), both specialists of sign languages, has led to a paper on wh-questions in Indian sign language published in The yearbook of South Asian Languages and Linguistics 2005. This work laid the foundation for a more substantive paper by Aboh & Pfau on the syntax of wh-questions in general that has been accepted for publication in an Oxford University Press volume (edited by P. Beninca (University of Padova) and N. Munaro (University of Venice)). The issue verb (phrase) focusing (Aboh/Dyakanova) led to a paper presented at the Tin-dag this year and now submitted for publication. The issue of verb focusing as a process generally available in languages is further discussed in Aboh (2006b) When verbal predicate go fronting, where it is shown that such structures should be distinguished from cleft constructions. Together with Aboh (2006c) Complementation in Saramaccan and Gungbe: the case of c-type modal particles, these two publications form a core study of the clausal left periphery and its relation to information structure. All these partials results contribute to identifying exactly which nodes within a phrase encode pragmatic notions and therefore serve as joints between discourse and syntax.
APPENDIX 1: ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE ACLC, 2006

2006
Balance 1-1-05 € 65.175

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budget 2006</th>
<th>Expenses 2006</th>
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<td>Research expenses</td>
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Balance 31-12-06 € 69.055

The considerable balance of 2006 is for a large part due to reservations made in 2005 and 2006 (€40.500 in total) for research support, conference organization and the extra costs for postdoc positions financed by NWO.

In the budget planning for 2007 it was decided to keep the research budget for conference visits for individual researchers and the research budget for guest researchers on the same level as in 2006 (€1000 a year resp. €1000 for 3 years).

As in 2006, 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.

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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 2006

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

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<td>Woidich</td>
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**Total full professors** 3,48

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**Total senior lecturers** 2,49

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| Total PhD candidates        | 26.75 |
| Total non tenured research staff | 37.39 |
| Total research staff        | 51.81 |
## APPENDIX 3: PROGRAMME ACLC LECTURE SERIES 2006

### semester 1:

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name lecturer + affiliation, title of the talk</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-2</td>
<td>Hans Broekhuis (Katholieke Universiteit Brabant) <em>Predicate movement</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-2</td>
<td>Walter Schweikert (University of Venice) <em>Towards a classification of (adverbial) thematic roles.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-3</td>
<td>Elma Blom &amp; Daniela Polisenska (UvA/ACLC) <em>Variation in Inflection: a comparison of agreement inflection in child L1, child L2 and adult L2 Dutch.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-3</td>
<td>Roland Pfau (UvA/ACLC) <em>Grammaticalization in sign languages: Following the same paths?</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 31-3 | **ACLC/ILLC seminar on Psycholinguistics**  
- Nivja de Jong (UvA/ACLC) *Frequency, age of acquisition and family size effects in a range of experiments.*  
- Marian Counihan (UvA/ILLC) *Language, logic and education: a case study from South Africa.*  
- Esther Parigger (UvA/ACLC) *Narrative abilities in children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and normally developing children*  
- Michiel van Lambalgen (UvA/ILLC) *Executive function and rule-following in psychiatric disorders* |
| 7-4  | Adam Saulwick (UvA/ACLC) *Nominal Incorporation as a parameter in polysynthesis: typological implications of Rembarrnga.* |
| 21-4 | **ACLC/DIP colloquium on Language Evolution**  
- Bernd Heine (Universität Köln) *Reconstructing language evolution: a grammaticalization approach.*  
- Tony Belpaeme (University of Plymouth) *The trouble with perceptual categories: studying colour categories with computational models.* |
| 12-5 | Marianne Starren (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen) *Grammaticised forms underlying information structure: a crosslinguistic analysis.* |
| 2-6  | Tanja Kupisch (Universität Hamburg) *On semantic nodes in DP structure and the autonomy of syntax* |
| 16-6 | Joseph Farquharson (Max Planck Institute Leipzig) *Word Classes from Niger-Congo to Jamaican Creole.* |

### semester 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name lecturer + affiliation, title of the talk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 22-9 | **Language Creation Day**  
- Umberto Ansaldo (UvA/ACLC) *Creole documentation and description*  
- Sebastian Nordhoff (UvA/ACLC) *Sri Lanka Malay*  
- Hugo Cardoso (UvA/ACLC) *Diu Portuguese*  
- Lisa Lim (UvA/ACLC) *Singapore English*  
- Norval Smith (UvA/ACLC) *A perfect Aspect mess: The English and Gbe perfective/imperfective tidied up in Surinam.* |
- Enoch Aboh (UvA/ACLC)  
  *Language Creation: Syntax...all the way down!*
- Margot van den Berg (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen)  
  *Register variation and social dialect variation in early Sranan*
- Rachel Selbach (UvA/ACLC)  
  *Lingua Franca and the matter of style.*
- Hans den Besten (UvA/ACLC)  
  *Pidgins and Dutch creoles: Reconsidering the pidgin 'ancestor' of Afrikaans*
- Dik Bakker (UvA/ACLC)  
  *Anything goes, but within limits.*
- Dick Betlem (UvA/ACLC)  
  *The creation of Yiddish.*

**29-9 Nap-dag**

- Robert Cirillo (UvA/ACLC)  
  *Floating negated quantifiers.*
- Marina Dyakonova (UvA/ACLC)  
  *The syntax of focusing.*
- Suzanne Aalberse (UvA/ACLC)  
  *Systematic syncretisms or accidental homophony? – Variation in verbal inflection in Dutch dialects.*
- Marijke Michel (UvA/ACLC)  
  *The effect of task complexity and task condition on oral performance: a pilot study.*
- Margarita Steinel (UvA/ACLC)  
  *A multifaceted analysis of L2 speaking performance.*
- Sebastian Nordhoff (UvA/ACLC)  
  *Producing and gathering typological data with hypertext grammar.*
- Mara van Schaik-Radulescu (UvA/ACLC)  
  *Gradience in split intransitivity: a typological investigation.*
- Marian Erkelens (UvA/ACLC)  
  *Do one-year-olds have abstract categories for lexical items?*
- Eva van Lier (UvA/ACLC)  
  *Parts-of-speech systems and dependent clauses: a typological study.*

**6-10**  

- Elisabeth van der Linden & Petra Sleeman (UvA/ACLC)  
  *Clitic Dislocation in L1 and 2L1: acquisition of the edge of phases and crosslinguistic influence.*

**13-10**  

- Hendrik de Smet (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)  
  *The emergence of Integrated Participle Clauses and other complements in Modern and Present-Day English.*

**20-10**  

- Onno Crasborn, Els van der Kooij & Johan Ros (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen)  
  *Do pointing signs and ‘palm-up’ have a prosodic function in Sign Language of the Netherlands?*

**10-11**  

- Johanne Paradis (University of Ottawa)  
  *Differentiating between English Second Language and Specifically-Language Impaired Acquisition in Children.*

**24-11**  

- Marjolein Verspoor & Wander Lowie (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen)  
  *Variation in L2 writing development from a DST perspective.*

**1-12**  

- Anna Siewierska (University of Lancaster)  
  *Functional motivations and the structure of pronominal paradigms.*

**15-12**  

- Cedric Boeckx (Harvard University)  
  *Control and the logic of minimality.*
APPENDIX 4: OVERVIEW OF ADVISORY BODIES, COMMITTEES, MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS IN 2006

ADVISORY BOARD

Prof. dr Anne Baker (director)
Prof. dr Paul Boersma
Prof. dr Olga Fischer
Prof. dr Kees Hengeveld (vice-director)
Dr Wim Honselaar
Prof. dr Jan Hulstijn
Prof. dr Fred Weerman temporarily replaced by dr Ellen-Petra Kester until Sept 2006.
Dr Otto Zwartjes
Dr Miriam van Staden / dr Elma Blom (postdoc representative)
Drs Eva van Lier (PhD candidate representative); drs Marije Michel back-up as of Febr. 06.

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) 2006.
The current research groups that the member is related to are also given. A research group in brackets means that the researcher is interested in this group but does not invest a considerable amount of time in it. In the case of members who have not joined a research group the topic of research is given.

**dr Enoch Aboh** (*1962)
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 Umberto Ansaldo** (*1967)
Research Groups:
1. *Language Creation.*
2. *Sociolinguistic Aspects of Multilingualism*

**Diana Apoussidou MA** (*1975)
Postdoc NWO VI Adequacy and acquisition of functional constraint grammars (01-08-2006 until 01-09-2007).
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. 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

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

Dr Beppie van de Bogaerde (*1953)  
Lecturer (until August 2006).  
Research Group: Sign language acquisition and processing
dr Tom van Brederode (*1944)
Lecturer.
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*

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

dr Margreet Dorleijn (*1956)
Lecturer.
Research Group: *Sociolinguistic aspects of multilingualism*

dr Els Elffers-van Ketel (*1946)
Lecturer (until December 2006, then associate member).
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*

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. *Encodinggrammatical information*
4. *(Lexical Semantics)*

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

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

prof. dr Durk Gorter (*1952)
Professor: Frisian linguistics and literature.
Sociolinguistic researcher FryskAkademy.
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*
prof. dr Kees Hengeveld (*1957)
Professor: General linguistics, in particular theoretical linguistics.
Research Groups:
   1. Functional Discourse Grammar
   2. Typological Database

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

drs ir Wim Jansen (*1948)
Lecturer.
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)
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 Nel Keijsper (*1953)
Lecturer.
Russian and contrastive Slavic linguistics.

dr Evelien Keizer (*1963)
Lecturer.
Research Groups:
   1. Functional Discourse Grammar
   2. Lexical Semantics
dr Ellen-Petra Kester (*1962)
Lecturer (until August 2006).
Research Group: *DP/NP: structure, acquisition and change.*

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 NWO Description and transcription of Russian intonation (01-06-2002 until 21-09-2006, then postdoc UvA until 01-10-2007).
*Description and transcription of Russian intonation.*

drs Alla Peeters-Podgaevskaja (*1968)
Lecturer.
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*

hr 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 Marlies Philippa (*1944)
Lecturer (until November 2006, then associate member).
Research group: *Lexical Semantics*
dr Ron Prins (*1944)
Lecturer.
1. Language and dementia.
3. Aphasiology: abstracts for speech therapists.

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

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

dr Adam Saulwick (*1962)
Postdoc NWO Typological Database System (01-09-2004 until 31-08-2006).
Research Groups:
1. Typological Database
2. Functional Discourse Grammar

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 Fermín Sierra Martínez (*1942)
Lecturer (until September 2006).
1. Composition in Spanish - most frequent grammatical errors of Dutch students.
2. Pluriculturalism, Interculturalism in the aula of Spanish as Second language.

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.
Research Group: Cognitive approaches to Second Language Acquisition

dr Frits Waanders (*1945)
Lecturer (until November 2006, then associate member).
An analytic study of compounds in Mycenaean Greek

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 (01-05-2004 until 30-4-2007).
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 (as of September 2006)
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) 2006.

drs Suzanne Aalberse
PhD candidate: 01-01-2002 until 28-05-2007 (extension until 28-08-2007 granted)
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: August 2006.

dr Diana Apoussidou
PhD candidate: 01-08-2002 until 01-08-2006, then postdoc.
Supervisors: dr Paul Boersma, prof. dr ir Louis Pols.
Project: *Learnability of metrical phonology.*
Research Group: *Bidirectional phonology and phonetics*
Funding: NWO.
Interview: May 2006

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: October 2006.

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: September 2006.

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: September 2006.

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: January 2007.

Ekaterina Bobyleva MA
PhD candidate: 01-09-2006 until 31-08-2009.
Supervisors: dr Enoch 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: September 2006.

**dr Annerieke Boland**
PhD candidate: 01-09-1999 until 01-01-2005.
Supervisors: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, prof. dr Anne E. Baker.
Project: *Aspect, Tense and Modality: Theory, Typology and acquisition.*
Direct UvA funding.
Interview: February 2005

**drs Heleen Bos**
PhD candidate: 01-02-1990 until 01-09-1993.
Supervisors: prof. dr Anne Baker, prof. dr Pieter Muysken.
Project: *Agreement in NGT.*
Funding: NWO until 1993/own funding
Stopped August 2006.

**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 2006

**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.
Interview: May 2006

**Robert Cloutier MPhil.**
PhD candidate: 01-01-2004 until 01-01-2008.
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: October 2006.

**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: October 2006.

**Marina Dyakonova MPhil.**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 01-09-2008.
Supervisors: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, dr Enoch Aboh.
Project: *The typology of Focus and Topic and functional structure.*
Research Group: *Typology of Focus and Topic*
Funding: NWO
Interview: May 2006.

**drs Loulou Edelman**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 01-09-2008.
Supervisors: prof. dr Durk Gorter, dr Umberto Ansaldo.
Project: *Comparing linguistic landscapes.*
Research Group: *Sociolinguistic aspects of multilingualism*
Direct UvA funding.
Interview: June 2006.

**drs Marian Erkelens**
PhD candidate: 01-01-2004 until 01-01-2008.
Supervisors: prof. dr Anne Baker, prof. dr Fred Weerman, dr Jan Don.
Project: *The acquisition of lexical categories.*
Direct UvA funding.

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

**drs René Genis**
Lecturer and PhD candidate. Research time granted until September 1st 2007.
Supervisors: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, dr Wim Honselaar.
Project: *Aspect in Slavic languages.*
Research Group: *Lexical Semantics*
Direct UvA funding.
Interview: October 2006

**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.
Interview: June 2006

**drs Camiel Hamans**
PhD candidate.
Supervisor: prof. dr Wim Klooster, dr Dik Bakker.
Project: *Grensgevallen. Morfologische en fonologische studies op het gebied van het Nederlands.*
Own funding.
Interview: March 2007

**drs Bernadet Hendriks**
PhD candidate: 01-12-2006 until 01-12-2009.
Supervisors: prof.dr Anne Baker, dr Roland Pfau
Project: *Jordanian Sign Language: Aspects of grammar from a cross-linguistic perspective.*
Research Group: *Typology of Focus and Topic.*
Own funding.
Interview: January 2007.

**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 2006

**Irene Jacobi MA**
PhD candidate: 01-02-2004 until 31-01-2008.
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: November 2006.

**drs 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.
Interview: October 2006

**drs Petra Jongmans**
PhD candidate: 01-08-2003 until 01-08-2007.
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
Interview: October 2006.

**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: April 2006

**drs Allies Maclean**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 01-09-2008.
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: July 2006.

drs Marije Michel
PhD candidate: 01-10-2005 until 01-10-2008.
Supervisors: prof. dr Folkert Kuiken, dr Ineke Vedder.
Project: Design features and sequencing of L2 tasks.
Research Group: Cognitive approaches to Second Language Acquisition
Funding: direct UvA funding/City Council of Amsterdam.
Interview: May 2006

Dr Ceske Niewold
PhD candidate: 01-09-1997 until 16-06-2002.
Supervisors: prof. dr Anne E. Baker, dr Ron Prins.
Project: Spontaneous recovery of aphasia: A longitudinal, prospective study into changes in the spontaneous speech of acute CVA-patients.
Direct UvA funding (until June 2002)/own funding.
Thesis defended on May 9, 2006.

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: January 2007.

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.
These defence on March 30, 2007.

Dr Emilie van Opstall
PhD candidate.
Supervisors: prof. dr Albert Rijksbaron, prof. dr Mark Lauxtermann.
Project: Translation of and comment on the poems of Johannes Geometres.
Own funding.

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 2006.
drs 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.
Interview: September 2006.

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: June 2006

drs Alla Peeters-Podgaevskaya
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.
Interview: October 2006.

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.
Interview: July 2007.

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 2006.

drs 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.
Interview: August 2006.

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.
Interview: June 2006

**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: June 2006.

**Rachel Selbach BA**
PhD candidate: 01-08-2002 extension granted until 01-12-2007.
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: January 2006.

**Niels Smit MPhil.**
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 01-09-2008.
Supervisors: prof. dr Kees Hengeveld, dr Enoch Aboh.
Project: *The typology of Focus and Topic: information structure.*
Research Group: *Typology of Focus and Topic*
Funding: NWO.
Interview: June 2006

**drs 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.
Interview: September 2006.

**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 2006.

**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 Wieke Wesseling
PhD candidate: 01-09-2004 until 01-09-2008.
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 2006.

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.

drs Ahmed Zekhnini
PhD candidate : 01-09-1998 until 01-09-2003.
Supervisors: prof. dr René Appel, dr Folkert Kuiken.
Project: Acquisition of Dutch as a second language in- and outside the classroom.
Research Group: Cognitive Approaches to Second Language Acquisition
Funding: Direct UvA funding (until September 2003)/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.
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 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.
*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*

**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 Christina Altman** (Universidade de São Paulo); 01-10-2006 until 31-12-2006.  
Research Group: *Revitalizing older linguistic documentation*

**dr Karin Muller**; 01-01-2006 until 01-01-2007.  
*Probabilistic syllable modeling and phonosyntactic learning*

---

**JUNIOR VISITING SCHOLARS**

**Hakima Guella MA** (Université Lumiére Lyon 2); 01-03-2006 until 01-05-2006.  
Research group: *DP/NP: structure, acquisition, and change*
Christian Lavarenne MA (Université Pierre Mendès France, Genoble); 01-09-2006 until 01-02-2007. 
*The history of Esperanto*

Denize Nobre Oliveira MA (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina); 01-11-2005 until 30-06-2006. 
Research group: *Bidirectional phonology and phonetics.*

Jesús Polo Arrondo MA (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid); 15-09-2006 until 16-12-2006. 
*Syntax and pragmatism of Ancient Greek sentences.*

Hendrik de Smet MA (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven); 01-08-2006 until 31-10-2006. 
*The emergence of non-nominal -ing-complements*

Jian Zhang MA (Beijing Institute of Technology); 10-09-2005 until 10-06-2006. 
*Second language learning.*
APPENDIX 5: PUBLICATIONS AND OUTPUT 2006

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


4. Non Referred Book Chapters


Kuiken, F. (2006). De getalenteerde taalleerder. In F. Schoordijk & L. Taal-Apelquist (Eds.), Nederlands leren na het Staatsexamen NT2-II. Lezingen bij het symposium ter gelegenheid van het afscheid van Hans Maureau van de Universiteit van Amsterdam (pp. 52-61). Amsterdam: INTT.


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


Bakker, D. (2006, januari 27). What typologists always wanted to find in descriptive grammars but ... Bielefeld, Jahrestagung DFG.


Besten, J.B. den (2006, april 06). *Khoekhoe complexities in Early Cape Dutch Pidgin*. Giessen (Germany), 7th Creolistics Workshop "Simplicity and Complexity in Pidgins and Creoles".


Besten, J.B. den (2006, december 08). *Missionary activities and the linguistic description of Virgin Islands Dutch Creole (Negerhollands)*. Amsterdam, 1st Meeting of the Research group Revitalizing Older Linguistic Documentation, ACLC, UvA.


Escudero Neyra, P.R. (2006, maart 30). *La relación entre la percepción de sonidos y el entendimiento de palabras*. Lima, Peru, Colloquium: Graduate School, Catholic University of Peru (invited).


Escudero Neyra, P.R. (2006, mei 28). *Modelling sound perception and word recognition in L1, L2, L3 and bilingual acquisition*. Tel Aviv, Israel, Colloquium: Department of English and Linguistics, Tel Aviv University (invited).

Escudero Neyra, P.R. (2006, oktober 07). *Sound perception and word recognition in L1, L2, L3 and simultaneous bilingual speakers*. Utrecht, Symposium 'Multilingualism', organized by the NVSST (Dutch Association for Voice, Speech and Language Pathology) and the VKL (Association for Clinical Linguistics) (invited).


Hulk, A.C.J. (2006, april 01). *Deviance and convergence in early child bilingualism*. Rutgers University, USA, Linguistic Symposium of Romance Languages (invited).


Jong, R.E. de (2006, september 05). The Dialect of the Hweetaat of Sinai and Jordan. Vienna, 7th conference of AIDA (Association Internationale de Dialectologie Arabe) at the University of Vienna.


Kuiken, F. (2006, december 08). Hoe hoog leggen we de lat? Amsterdam, Presentatie Taalwinkel UvA/HvA.

Kuiken, F. (2006, februari 02). Lijnen voor toekomstig taalbeleid. Amsterdam, Bestuurlijk overleg OSVO.


Odé, C. (2006, juni 29). *Ezuchenie i Transkriptsia russkoi intonatsii (The study and transcription of Russian intonation).* Moscow State University. Faculty of Humanities, Moscow, Scientific visit in the framework of the NWO-project 'Russian Dialectal Phonetics'.


Parigger, E.M. (2006, juni 21). *Narrative abilities in children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and normally developing children.* New Castle upon Tyne, UK, Poster Presentation at the University of NewCastle upon Tyne, CLS.
Parigger, E.M. (2006, maart 31). 'Narrative abilities in children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder'. Amsterdam, Presentation at the University of Amsterdam, ACLC/ILLC seminar on Psycholinguistics.


Smith, N.S.H. (2006, oktober 13). Creole phonology: No such discipline, but what a lot you can learn from it! University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA, 37th Meeting of the North East Linguistics Society (invited).


Vedder, S.C., & Kuiken, F. (2006, augustus 25). *'In carcerre per Laura': Un 'analisi delle strategie di ricostruzione testuale e delle scelte linguistiche e pragmatiche in Italiano L2.* Ascoli Piceno (Italy), AIPI XVII.


Zwartjes, O.J. (2006, maart 08). *La sintaxis en las gramáticas misioneras de tradición hispánica y portuguesa (época colonial).* Universidad de Valladolid (invited).


11. Other contributions


Fischer, O.C.M. *English Language and Linguistics.*
Fischer, O.C.M. *Iconicity in Language.*
Fischer, O.C.M. *Journal of English Studies.*
Fischer, O.C.M. *Links and Letters.*
Fischer, O.C.M. *Studies in English Medieval Language and Literature.*
Fischer, O.C.M. *Studies in Language.*
Hengeveld, P.C. *Studies in Language.*
Hengeveld, P.C. *Studies in Syntax and Morphology.*
Hulstijn, J.H. *Computer Assisted Language Learning.*
Jong, J. *Stem-, Spraak-, en Taalpathologie.*
Kalsbeek, J. *Çakavska Rič.*
Keizer, M.E. *ACLC Working Papers* (Editorial Board)
Koopman, W.F. *Neophilologus.*
Lim, L.L.S. *FoNETiks.*
Moerdijk, A.M.F.J. *Lexikos.*
Moerdijk, A.M.F.J. *Nederlandse Taalkunde.*
Odé, C. *Problemy Fonetiki.*
Parigger, E.M. *WAP-nieuwsbrief.*
Perridon, H.C.B. *Tijdschrift voor Skandinavistiek.*
Perridon, H.C.B. *ACLC Working Papers* (Editorial Board)
Pols, L.C.W. *Speech Communication.*
Quak, A. *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik.*
Rijksbaron, A. *Mnemosyne.*
Rozendaal, M.I. *WAP-nieuwsbrief.*
Schoonen, R. *Language Learning.*
Schoonen, R. *Language Testing.*
Smith, N.S.H. *Journal of Language Contact.*
Smith, N.S.H. *Creole Language Library.*
Staden, M. van. *ACLC Working Papers.*
Waanders, F.M.J. *Mnemosyne.*
Waanders, F.M.J. *Etymologisch woordenboek van het Nederlands.*
Waanders, G. *webeditor www.functionalgrammar.com.*
Weerman, F.P. *Nederlandse Taalkunde.*
Weerman, F.P. *Taal en tongval.*
Weerman, F.P. *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde.*
Zwartjes, O.J. *UniverSOS.*
Zwartjes, O.J. *Revisa do GEL* (Grupo de Estudos Linguísticos do estado de São Paulo).

13. **Organization of conferences and symposia**


14. Board membership

Baker, A.E., Member of Advisory Panel Netherlands Institute for Advance Science (NIAS).
Baker, A.E., Member of advisory group on Multilingualism in Special Education for the City Council Amsterdam.
Baker, A.E., Member of board of Cognitive Science Centre Amsterdam.
Baker, A.E., Committee for SKN project on lexical development of deaf children, Free University of Amsterdam
Baker, A.E., Scientific committee for Language and Literature, Flemish Research Council (FWO Vlaanderen).
Baker, A.E., Member of advisory board for NWO project Variflex, University of Amsterdam.
Baker, A.E., Member of advisory board for project on cochlear implantation in children, NSDSK.
Baker, A.E., Member of advisory committee for Ministry of Education project on language impaired children, University of Nijmegen.
Baker, A.E., Member of national advisory board on deaf education and bilingualism.
Baker, A.E., Member of advisory committee for Ministry of Welfare, Health and Culture on sign languages.
Baker, A.E., Member of Scientific Advisory Board Institute for Speech and Language Problems Sint Marie, Eindhoven.
Baker, A.E., Coordinator of project Visibase for sign language database.
Baker, A.E., Member of Supervisory committee for the Interpreter and Teacher Training Nederlandse Gebarentaal, Hoge School Utrecht.
Boersma, P.P.G., Member SIGPHON Executive Committee.
Boersma, P.P.G., Member of Board Stichting Spraaktechnologie.
Bogaerde, B. van den, Secretary of the International Sign Language Linguistics Society.
Gorter, D., Special Advisor and Member of Scientific Committee, (ICML XI), Linguistic Research Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
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.
Jong, R.E. de Secretary of Board of Association Internationale de Dialectologie Arabe.
Jongmans, P. PhD Researchers’s Association UvA.
Jongmans, P. Werkverband Amsterdamse Psycholinguisten.
Kuiken, F., Vice President AILA Executive Board.
Kuiken, F., Chair person Expertgroep Primair Onderwijs, Gemeente Amsterdam.
Kuiken, F., Member Stuurgroep Primair Onderwijs, Gemeente Amsterdam.
Kuiken, F., Member Stuurgroep Voortgezet Onderwijs, Gemeente Amsterdam.
Kuiken, F., Chair Kennisgemeenschap Taalachterstanden VO, Ministerie van OC&W.
Kuiken, F., Member of Begeleidingscommissie Pilots Taalbeleid Onderwijsachterstanden, Ministerie van OC&W.
Kuiken, F., Member of the Jury of the Halbertsmaprijs, scientific prize of the Province of Fryslân.
Odé, C., Member of the Presidium of the International Committee of Slavists.
Odé, C., Member of the Executive Committee of FIPLV (Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de Langues Vivantes).
Odé, C., Fully authorized representative of the Presidium of MAPRYAL at the World Council of FIPLV (Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de Langues Vivantes).
Odé, C., Fully authorized representative of the Netherlands Association of Language Teachers “Levende Talen” at the World Council of FIPLV (Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de Langues Vivantes).
Parigger, E.M., Member Klankbordgroep revisie COCP.
Pols, L.C.W., Member of the ISCA Distinguished Lecturers Committee.
Pols, L.C.W., Foundation member of ASSTA’s International Advisory Board (IAB).
Waanders, F.M.J. Comité International Permanent des Études Mycénienes.
Weerman, F.P. Voorzitter VENI-commissie NWO.
Weerman, F.P. Voorzitter Landelijke Vereniging voor Neerlandici.
Zeijlstra, H.H., Member of the board of Generative Linguistics in Eastern Europe.

15. Research awards applied for (and granted)

Escudero, P. (2006). Veni grant for *Did you say sheet or sh*t, beach or b*tch, fax or f*cks?* Funding agency: NWO.

16. Supervision of completed PhD theses


17. Prizes


APPENDIX 7: ADDRESS LIST
(This list contains the most recent addresses including those of new ACLC members and associate members).

drs S.P. (Suzanne) Aalberse
Leerstoelgroep Nederlandse taalkunde
Spuistraat 134, 1012 VB Amsterdam
020-5254916
s.p.aalberse@uva.nl
http://home.medewerker.uva.nl/s.p.aalberse

dr E. (Enoch) O. Aboh
Leerstoelgroep Theoretische taalwetenschap
Spuistraat 210, 1012 Amsterdam
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e.o.aboh@uva.nl
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drs L. (Lilian) Adamson
c/o Leerstoelgroep Theoretische taalwetenschap
Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam
020-5253864

drs A.Afkari
Leerstoelgroep Nederlandse taalkunde
Spuistraat 134, 1012 VB Amsterdam
020-5253391
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dr I.C. (Ingrid) van Alphen
Leerstoelgroep Theoretische taalwetenschap
Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam
020-5253872
i.c.vanalphen@uva.nl
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dr S.(Sible) Andringa
Leerstoelgroep Tweede-taalverwerving
Spuistraat 134, 1012 VB Amsterdam
020-5254615

dr U. (Umberto) Ansaldo
Leerstoelgroep Theoretische taalwetenschap
Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam
020-5253849
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dr D. (Diana) Apoussidou
Leerstoelgroep Fonetische wetenschappen
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020-5252185
d.apoussidou@uva.nl
http://home.medewerker.uva.nl/d.apoussidou
prof. dr A.E. (Anne) Baker
Leerstoelgroep Psycholinguïstiek en taalpathologie
Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam
020-5253853
a.e.baker@uva.nl
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dr D. (Dik) Bakker
Leerstoelgroep Theoretische taalwetenschap/
University of Lancaster
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drs J.D. (Jeroen) Balkenende
Leerstoelgroep Nederlandse Taalkunde
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dr E.A. (Anne) Bannink
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Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam
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http://home.medewerker.uva.nl/e.a.bannink

dr A.A. (Adrie) Barentsen
c/o Leerstoelgroep Slavische taalkunde
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c/o Leerstoelgroep Fonetische wetenschappen
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drs M.L. (Maaike) Beliën
Leerstoelgroep Taalkunde van de Germaanse talen
Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam
020-5254176
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http://home.medewerker.uva.nl/m.l.beliën

prof. dr H.J. (Hans) Bennis
Leerstoelgroep Nederlandse taalkunde
Spuistraat 134, 1012 VB Amsterdam
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http://www.meertens.knaw.nl/meertensnet/wdb.php?sel=2363

dr M.C. (Margot) van den Berg
Leerstoelgroep Theoretische taalwetenschap
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Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen
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drs D. (Dick) Betlem
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E.V. (Ekaterina) Bobyleva MA
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R.J. (Robert) Cirillo MA
Leerstoelgroep Theoretische Taalwetenschap
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