Senior members of the Amsterdam Center for Language and Communication present their research during the

OAP DAG 2016 ('Oud Amsterdams Peil')
Friday 16 December, 2016

Current and former members and students alike are cordially invited to join us for this event.

The OAP dag will take place in room C.2.23 of the Oude Manhuispoort, Oude Manhuispoort 4-6, 1012 CN Amsterdam, and will start at 13.30.

Programme:

13.00 -13.15	Opening with coffee and tea
13.15 - 13.45	Charles Forceville *From visual and multimodal metaphor to visual and multimodal discourse*
13.45 - 14.15	Marianna Bolognesi *Distributional similarity beyond linguistic occurences: the strange case of metaphor similarity in images and texts.*
14.15 - 14.30	Break, coffee/tea
14.30 - 15.00	David Weenink *The journey of a speech sound: making a pit stop in the ear.*
15.00 -15.30	Arjen Versloot *Runes, nasals and phonetics.*

Abstracts:

Charles Forceville

About two years ago the Adventures in Multimodality group relocated from ASCA to ACLC. Since what AIM does is rather different from what most other researchers in ACLC do, it seemed sensible to take this opportunity to give a brief overview of the kind of research I have been doing over the past 30+ years. Hopefully this will spawn ideas for future cooperation with other ACLC members.

Marianna Bolognesi

Distributional similarity beyond linguistic occurences: the strange case of metaphor similarity in images and texts.

Metaphor similarity (i.e. the similarity between two concepts that are compared in a metaphor) is a specific type of similarity, which is based on a few (sometimes just one) features, explicitly or implicitly shared by the two terms compared in the metaphor. I hereby show that the visual and the linguistic modes of expression construct and represent metaphors in different ways, exploiting different types of features to cue different types of similarity between metaphor terms. I will report the results of 3 extensive distributional analyses, performed within the Marie Curie awarded postdoctoral project CogVim (Cognitive Grounding of Visual Metaphor).

David Weenink

The journey of a speech sound: making a pit stop in the ear

As the speech sound travels from the speaker's mouth and ultimately to the mind of the listener it changes representation several times during its journey. Many changes in representation happen in the ear. In the cochlea, for example, a frequency-to-place transformation is taking place. The frequency-to-place representation is transmitted by the auditory nerve fibers to the higher centers of the brain for interpretation. Speech analysis software, like the computer program Praat (http://www.praat.org) can calculate from the speech signal a representation called a "spectrum". I will focus on this spectrum and show you why it is a very plausible representation of the frequency-to-place analysis the ear makes. I will also show you some of Praat's other characteristics and how it has helped me to create the tool that will let you hear that a "spectrum" comes close to how we hear sounds.

Arjen Versloot

Runes, nasals and phonetics

Historical Phonology has proven to be very successful in the reconstruction of ancient language stages. The sound laws are the key-stones in these reconstructions. These sound laws are almost per definition without temporal dimension, although scholars have sometimes taken the time dimension into consideration. The loss of nasals in various Germanic languages (Dutch: denken - da_cht, English u_s vs. German uns, Swedsh dri_cka vs. Dutch drinken) is usually described as individual sound laws at different times. Phonological reasoning together with runic evidence may unify these developments under one event, if we chop them in various phonologization steps which covered a thousand years time.