Chapter 1 : . http://localhost/tronsky/abstracts/blog.quintoapp.com

The prosody of second position clitics and focus in Kristine Mak Yu The prosody of second position clitics and focus in Zagreb Croatian. 1 1 1. and in.

Purism itself could be in turn labeled fuddy-duddy timidity considering how much adaptability translation requires in practice. How many international airports have a distinct look or layout of their own? What upscale shopping street lacks a Gucci or a Prada store, a Cartier or Bulgari, no matter the city? Take food, for example: American childhood is unthinkable without peanut butter, as much an emotional as a physical nourishment; most Europeans find it seriously disgusting. My Australian friends are crazy for Vegemite; elsewhere, the taste for it is baffling. The Wikipedia glossary of baseball terms would stagger the inventiveness of even a Georges Perec or a Harry Rowohlt. Holiday customs might seem to present a lower barrier from country to country where Christmas is celebrated, but one of my colleagues from our workshop at Ledig House last June see my earlier post has found out differently. Yes, we all share sleigh bells and Christmas trees and mangers and a festive meal and some version of Saint Nicholas or Santa Claus bringing presents. In fact, Santa Claus is rapidly catching up with the Christ Child in the German-speaking world as the bringer of gifts. Think of the great overlap between English and American Christmas traditions: Our fruitcake is a cousin, at least, of plum pudding. Yet how many of us Americans associate Christmas with robins, ubiquitous in English celebrations? Boxing Day is a concept, but not a practice in the United States. Now, compound the unfamiliarity by transposing robins and crackers and holly and ivy and many other Christmas items and objects to the Continent, and you will be met with blankness. And from the other end, how could someone not from Central Europe experience the impact of tasting a Vanillekipferl, those crumbly crescent-shaped cookies with vanilla powdered sugar? Similarly, single words often require glosses or paraphrases in Die Strudlhofstiege. More than one scene takes place in a Heuriger. If you go with your children, you can order them a Kracherl as a special treat. However conveniently placed, they slow the pace. One expedient is to embed clarification within the text; when Doctor Negria is planning to take Mary K. For comic contrast, the narrator quotes the first line of a famous though not all that famous Schubert song cycleâ€"but only the one line, knowing that any German-language reader would immediately make the connection, whereas only lovers of the Lied would probably recognize the source. That led me to another in-text expansion: They could be judged as clumsy intrusions, in fact, efforts on the part of an ancillary person, the translator, to set himself equal to the author. Translating has little in common with the meticulous art of establishing a definitive text, such as A. Housman did for Juvenal or Manilius. Readers from the general public: Familiar quotations from classic literature also require some context in English they never need in the original.

Chapter 2 : 1, results in SearchWorks catalog

Since Browne , the placement of second position clitics in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian has inspired debate about interaction at the syntaxâ€•phonology interface. The placement of these clitics can alternate quite freely: either after the first phonological word or after the first syntactic constituent.

Tool and Evaluation in Nicoletta Calzolari et al. Haselbach, Boris How to Dance: Human Language Technologies pp. A Distributional Semantics approach Word Structure 11 3 in press. Pross, Tillmann What about lexical semantics if syntax is the only generative component of the grammar? A case study on word meaning in German. Natural Language and Linguistic Theory. Studies in Syntax and Prosody pp. Distribution-based prediction of the degree of grammaticalization for German prepositions in C. Little; Luke McCrohon; A. Verhoef, editors, The Evolution of Language: Zellers, Margaret; Schweitzer, Antje Exploring prosodic and conversational context factors in pitch perception in Proceedings of Speech Prosody , Poznan. Fey, Fabian Englische Sprachtrends im Deutschen: Haselbach, Boris Ps at the Interfaces: Haselbach, Boris Revisiting route prepositions: Grzegorz Dogil, Antje Schweitzer, supervisor: Antje Schweitzer, Grzegorz Dogil, supervisor: Petersen, editors, Bridging formal and conceptual semantics. Conference Abstracts Montreal, Canada. Antje Schweitzer, Natalie Lewandowski. Interlocutor visibility and likeability influence convergence in intonation in Proceedings of Interspeech , Stockholm. Stehwien, Sabrina; Vu, Ngoc Thang First step towards enhancing word embeddings with pitch accent features for DNN-based slot filling on recognized text in Tagungsband der Short Papers volume 2 pp. Zellers, Margaret; Schweitzer, Antje An investigation of pitch matching across adjacent turns in a corpus of spontaneous German in Proceedings of Interspeech , Stockholm. Tagung Phonetik und Phonologie im deutschsprachigen Raum pp. Bochumer Linguistische Arbeitsberichte pp. Kremer, Gerhard Verstehen Computer Sprache? Gedichte -- Kurzprosa -- Sprachdaten. Noha, Alisa Mapping of text and speech tokenizations: Referential semantics one step further: Incorporating insights from conceptual and distributional approaches to meaning Bolzano, Italy. How Special Are Scientists? Italian Journal of Computational Linguistics 2 1: Studies from German-Speaking Europe pp. Bruni, Jagoda; Duran, Daniel; Dogil, Grzegorz The role of social and functional biases in the investigation of the unintuitive voicing behavior in Fabian Heck and Matthias Schrinner, editors, Algorithms for processing meaning Barcelona, Spain.

Chapter 3 : blog.quintoapp.com: Sitemap

Since Browne , the placement of second position clitics in BosnianCroatianSerbian has inspired debate about interaction at the syntax-phonology interface.

: Verlag von Karl J. Etymological Dictionary of Latin and the other Italic Languages. Brill, De Vries J. Lexikon der Indogermanischen Verben: Ludwig Reichert Verlag, A Gothic Etymological Dictionary. Etymological Dictionary of the Armenian Inherited Lexicon. At the Clarendon Press, Objartel unter Mitarbeit von H. Francke AG Verlag, A new rule of Indo-European accent: Museum Tusculanum Press, Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti, New Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin. Oxford University Press, Praslavyanskiy leksicheskiy fond, vyp. Histoire des mots, vol. Nomina im indogermanischen Lexikon. Bedeutungsgeschichte und Aufbau unseres Wortschatzes. Museum Tusculanum Press, , pp. . Noch einmal zum altpreussischen und zu den altpreussischen Eigennamen in den geschichtlichen Quellen des deutschen Ordens. A New Magic Inscription from Pantikapaion necropolis: Noch eimal zum altpreussischen und zu den altpreussischen Eigennamen in den geschichtlichen Quellen des deutschen Ordens Summary , . - , - , , , , , . XIX . - , - , . , Quednau. , , , , , - , XIII . A newly found magic inscription on lead is analyzed in the article. The author suggests that this is an appeal to the restless spirits of the untimely dead. The article can be called a sequel of a certain series dedicated to the rendering of Prussian proper names in the sources of the Teutonic Order written in Latin and German. It would be the third article of the sequel. The first two were also printed in the material of the readings in memory of Professor Iosif Moiseevich Tronski. It is important to note that the articles of such type perfectly fit in these collections because scientists working with sources and highly versed in classical languages publish their articles in them. In this case, we should speak about the late Latin language as the majority of the documents written by the chancellery of the Teutonic Order are written in it. This is not the first time that the author speaks about the necessity to come back to source studies hiding the yet-to-be-discovered deposits of Prussian proper names and Prussian lexis. The article looks back at Prussian appellatives, e. Such facts were discovered in the 19th century; they were subsequently forgotten by asserting that no Prussian appellatives were recorded in the documents of the Order. The author, who has the experience of working with manuscript sources of the Teutonic Order since , noticed and asserted for a few times that, for instance, the facts of the Prussian language considered place names by Georg Gerullis are none other than appellatives. The article focuses on a document written by the chancellery of the German Order in , which is a first-time record of such an immense number of Prussian proper names in the history of the Prussian linguistics. Like the document discussed in previous articles, this document is also a land division act whereby Sambia and the Vistula Spit were divided into three parts. Heinrich, the bishop of Sambia, chose the part where Quednau was located. The article addresses Prussian proper names accompanied by the afore-mentioned appellatives and the appellatives themselves, which can possibly be considered Prussian geographical terms, which had already been in circulation as early as the midth century. Key words , , , , , , , , , Greek epigraphy, Greek magic, northern Black Sea region, Pantikapaion, anonymous god, untimely dead.

Chapter 4 : LINGUIST List - Browse Academic Papers

Yu, Kristine () The prosody of second position clitics and focus in Zagreb Croatian Thatte, Victoria (): Phonetic Motivation as a Learning Bias in Phonological Acquisition: An Experimental Study.

Case Structure in Russian. To appear in CLS Penner, Topics in Swiss German Syntax. The acquisition of free morphology in French, German and Swiss German. Syntactic bootstrapping and the architectureof language learning. Parameters, operations, and syntactic bootstrapping in the acquisition of WH-questions in Bernese Swiss German, standard German, and English.. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 7. Inversion Constructions in Mapudungun. Building and Merging, not Checking: Towards a Theory of a Heterogeneus Class. Linguistic Inquiry 27 4 , Linguistic Inquiry 27 1. Investigatios in Comparative Lexicography. Submitted to Linguistic Inquiry, 4 March, Endangered and Less-Familiar Languages. The University of Texas. Bounding versus Government - Binding. Problemi di Analisi Linguistica; a cura di P. Evidence from Event-Related Brain Potentials. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience. Linguistic Inquiry Monograph Draft, to appear in: Preliminaries to a parsing study. Strutture quantificate in forma logica.. Atti del Seminario, Accademia della Crusca, Dicembre Natural Language and Linguistic Theory, The Handbook of Syntactic Theory; Blackwell. Expected to appear in August

Chapter 5 : News - Linguistics at Maryland

Annual workshop on formal approaches to Slavic linguistics. clitics and focus in Zagreb Croatian / Kristine M. Yu prosody of second position clitics and focus.

Dusica Filipovic Durdevic Clitic placement in Serbian: Languages of this type fall into three classes: This results in the following three-part typology: This in turn raises the question of what the status of the two placement possibilities are in the grammar of Serbian. That is, is the grammar exhibiting genuine optionality, or do the two possibilities encode some linguistically relevant difference? Much of the previous literature on South Slavic clitics such as Browne , Franks and Progovac , and Progovac , to cite just three examples seems to at least imply the former â€" the two options are often given identical English glosses â€" but our own research brings us closer to the second conclusion. When the two sentences given below are uttered, they not only have very different intonational contours, but are felicitous in different contexts. Our claim is that not only do we not find optionality unrestricted by grammar, but that clitic placement is dependent on both syntactic and pragmatic factors. However, this work also shows that, while impor- tant, the prosodic approach alone cannot capture the distribution of clitics, which can only be fully captured by additionally invoking the structural approach. That is, it is not sufficient to judge the grammaticality of the sentences, but their appropriateness in a given context must also be gauged. Current research has also relied heavily on native speaker judgments that have been culled primarily from previously published work, or from interrogating native speaker linguists. This is essential not merely in order to settle the empirical questions regarding data, but also in regard to the larger theoretical questions concerning the structure of the grammar. Our initial hypothesis is that matrix declarative sentences containing second position clitics can be classified into four types, based on whether the initial constituent is an argument or a predicate, and whether the clitic in each case follows the first word 1W or the first phrase 1P: Corpus and experimental evidence 63 b. The literature also includes discrepant judgments and conclusions. Njegovom prijatelju prodali su knjigu. Njegovom prijatelju su prodali knjigu. Njegovom najboljem prijatelju prodali su knjigu. Thus, there is ample motivation for both expanding the database of examples and enriching the methodology of investigation in order to get a clearer picture of the facts and how best to explain them. Our study proceeds in two phases. In the first we analyzed corpora of Serbian prose to assess the validity of our proposed four types of clitic placement. The corpus investigation For the corpus study we utilized two sources, the first a corpus from the Serbian daily press compiled by Ebart Media Documentation www. This consists of printed media, comprised of more than , texts, approximately 70 million words. The second corpus consisted of literary prose, the Corpus of Serbian Language www. This corpus consist of approximately 11 million words ranging from the 12th century to contemporary times; the contemporary literary prose component from which we drew our samples comprises over 1 million words. In selecting sentences from the corpora, we limited ourselves to declarative sentences containing auxiliary and pronominal clitics. We excluded main and subordinate clause beginning with question words, and various types of subor- dinate clauses: In all these cases there is no second position placement of clitics, and they are thus not relevant to our study. Following these principles of selection, we ended up with a total of sentences: We analyzed and placed each of our sampled sentences into the four cate- gories of our classification. The results tabulated in Picture 1 show an interesting asymmetry between both the argument and predicate cases, and between the first word and first phrase placements. In the argument case, we see a large proportion of the 1P sentences, and a small proportion of the 1W sentences. The situation is reversed in the predicate case, where we find a large proportion of the 1W sentences and a miniscule proportion of the 1P sentences. Percent of four sentence categories found in two corpora percents calculated within a corpus. Clitic placement in Serbian: Corpus and experimental evidence 65 The results we obtained are striking in several respects. First, we found sup- port for all types of cases we predicted. More importantly, we found that the two types of cases, arguments and predicates, have different default positions for clitics: In

fact the proportions of dispreferred cases are very small. This raises the possibility of alternative inter-pretations for their appearance such as errors in the data base, possibly being at the margins of grammar or even ungrammatical. We had access to an additional corpus of data from spoken Serbian, consisting of 40, words. A search of this yielded more tokens of the non-default type: While encouraging, these are still small enough num- bers that turning to an additional source of evidence seems warranted. Thus, we turn now to the second phase of our research, the psycholinguistic experiments. Experiments In order to test the results of the database study we conducted two psycholin- guistic experiments. The first experiment was a paper and pencil questionnaire aimed at understanding the production of this language phenomenon, while the second experiment involved a computer based presentation of sentences. The purpose of the second experiment was to explore the on-line comprehension of these sentences. We conducted both experiments using the same sentences. The sentences included two sets, 60 in each, one for the argument and the other for the pred- icate case. Within the set of argument sentences, there were three cases, each represented by 20 sentences, with the subject, object, and prepositional phrase arguments in preposed position Serbian allows scrambling of constituents. An orthogonal further division within the set of argument sentences was the pres- ence of either a determiner or an adjective within the argument noun phrase. The set of predicate sentences was divided into three groups, with 20 sentences in each, representing three types of predicates, adjectival phrase AP , noun phrase NP and verb phrase VP. The table in 7 summarizes the types of sentences used in the experiments: Experiment 1 Method Participants: All of the participants were native speakers of Serbian, and had normal or corrected to normal vision. One-hundred-and-twenty grammatical Serbian sentences were presented in the Roman alphabet. Half of the sentences were of the ar- gument type, and half of the sentences were of the predicate type, with varied structures, as shown in 8. The critical clitic was omitted from each sentence, and the two positions of clitics after the first word and after the first phrase were replaced with a line, i. Sentences were printed in a six-page booklet. There were three dif- ferent random orders of sentences. Each participant was given a booklet with only one random order. Each booklet contained a detailed instruction asking the participant to fill in only one of the two blanks using only one of the listed clitics. Participants took approximately twenty minutes to complete the task. Results The responses revealed a dramatic difference between clitic positions across two sentence categories. Logistic regression performed on participants response revealed that the observed difference was significant: Corpus and experimental evidence 67 90 80 First word P e r c e n t o f p a r t i c i p a n t s 70 First phrase 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 Argument Predicate Figure 2. Percent of participants placing a clitic after the first word light grey , and after the first phrase dark grey when completing argument left , and predicate sentences right in experiment 1. Experiment 2 In experiment 1 we were interested in the differences between the two possible clitic positions in argument and predicate sentences in sentence production. In order to investigate these differences at the level of language perception, or processing, as well, we conducted the second experiment using the sentence list presented in experiment 1 as a starting point. Participants were randomly assigned to only one of the two experimental blocks. One-hundred-and-twenty target sentences from experiment 1 along with additional ungrammatical Serbian sentences control sentences were presented in the Roman alphabet. The ungrammatical control sentences were constructed to mirror the syntactic structure of the target sentences that were presented in the experiment. Ungrammaticality was achieved by choosing a clitic that fails to agree with the verb. For each sentence, the place of the clitic alternated between two possible positions: Clitic position was balanced in a two block latin square design. Sentences that appeared with a clitic after the first word in one block, would have a clitic positioned after the first phrase in the second block, and vice versa. This way, all of the sentences appeared with a clitic in both positions, and all of the participants were presented with all of the sentences, and both clitic positions, but none of the participants was exposed to the same sentence twice. Stimuli were presented in a sentence acceptability judgment task. The participants were given instructions to judge whether the sentence appear- ing on the screen was acceptable in their language. They were told to base their answers on their intuitions as native speakers, and that there would not nec- essarily be right or wrong answers. Sentences were

presented one-by-one, in a random order, on a computer screen. Prior to each sentence a fixation point was presented for ms. Participants were given twelve practice trials. Sentences appearing in the practice trials were not included in the analyses. Results All analyses were conducted on the responses to target sentences. Analysis of reaction times was performed only on responses marking the acceptance of a sentence. Argument sentences with a clitic positioned after the first phrase had higher acceptance probability then argument sentences with a clitic positioned after the first word, while predicate sentences with a clitic positioned after the first word had higher acceptance probability than predicate sentences with a clitic positioned after the first phrase Picture 3. Along the same lines, a mixed effect regression of reaction times with partic- ipants and sentences as random effects, and sentence type and clitic position as fixed effects, revealed a significant main effect of sentence type: Mean acceptance rates for the argument left , and predicate sentences right with a clitic positioned after the first word light grey , and after the first phrase dark grey observed in experiment 2. Argument sentences with a clitic positioned after the first phrase were processed faster than argument sentences with a clitic positioned after the first word, while predicate sentences with a clitic positioned after the first word were processed faster than predicate sentences with a clitic positioned after the first phrase Picture 4. Discussion of experiments 1 and 2 The results of experiment 1 clearly establish that, in the argument case, the preferred position for clitics is after the first constituent, while in the predicate case, the preferred position is after the first word. The results of experiment 2 are more nuanced. Reaction times collected in Experiment 2 replicate the pref- erences found in experiment 1 Picture 4. However, differences in acceptance probabilities between sentences with clitics after the first word and those after the first phrase are not very dramatic, and in the argument case, the difference is small Picture 3. The relatively modest differences in high acceptance rates suggest that participants grant grammatical status to all four types of sentences. Looking more closely at the argument type in both experiments, our results point at a correlation between clitic positioning after the first word and the pres- ence of a narrow focus. We show this by presenting the sentences in 9 â€" 10 used in both experiments. Note that in 9 the sentence initial object argument consists of an adjective followed by a head noun, while in 10 the sentence ini- tial object contains a demonstrative; 9 a and 10 a have clitics after the entire object argument, while in 9 b and 10 b the clitic appears after the first word. Corpus and experimental evidence 71 First phrase

Chapter 6 : IMSBib Bibliography - All Publications

The prosody of second position clitics and focus in Zagreb Croatian Author: K. Mak Yu Publisher: University of California - Los Angeles Publication date:

Chapter 7 : Join LiveJournal

Kristine Yu Since Browne , the placement of second position clitics in BosnianCroatianSerbian has inspired debate about interaction at the syntax-phonology interface.

Chapter 8 : Ricerca - Centro di documentazione CISCL

In Polish, clitics tend to occur in second position, but they can be placed at different positions as well, due to the relatively free word order of the language; clitics are canonically enclitics, but there is a tendency to find them in different positions (e.g., as proclitics) (for clitics in the Slavic languages, see BoÅ¡koviÄ‡

Chapter 9 : Project MUSE - Tonal alignment is contrastive in falling contours in Dinka

blog.quintoapp.com is a platform for academics to share research papers.