Scientific report of the
Research Institute for Linguistics,
Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
for 2011
I. MAIN DUTIES OF THE RESEARCH UNIT IN 2011

Basic research


Applied research


Innovation and development in language and speech technology

Language technology: Continuing work on cooperative projects (CESAR, AMICUS, CLARIN, iTranslate4.eu, EFNILEX). Designing an expanded version of the Hungarian National Corpus and developing language technology devices for it. Development of new technologies for texts of the cultural heritage. Beginning the digitization and morphological processing of Old Hungarian records. Speech technology: Continuing expansion of the BEA spontaneous speech database. Reference index for the humanities: Continuation of the work on a reference index for the humanities and social sciences.

II. OUTSTANDING RESEARCH AND OTHER RESULTS IN 2011

a) Outstanding research and other results

Basic research

Theoretical linguistics

The Hungarian generative diachronic syntax project has carried out research yielding theoretically and empirically new results about the sentence structure of Proto-Hungarian and Old Hungarian, the structure of the Old Hungarian NP and PP, subordination, and the distribution of personal pronouns and anaphors. In the course of synchronic investigations agreement with
asymmetric coordinate phrases and the syntax of optative and imperative mood in Hungarian were also studied. In the development and testing of models for the grammar of present-day Hungarian, a synthesizing monograph was prepared for an international publisher based on the results of a research project on syntactic locality. The investigation of the interactions of the subsystems of syntax, semantics, pragmatics and prosody in the expression of quantifier scope and focus interpretation, carried out in a co-operation of two research projects, entered its first phase (supported by HAS’s “Lendület” grant, as well as OTKA). New experimental semantic research on the scope of postverbal quantifiers produced results that are incompatible with previous theoretical approaches. The formal pragmatic description of a discourse particle was completed in an SDRT-framework. In the project Hungarian Focus: Predicate or Operator?, a dynamic analysis of functional readings Hungarian focus was proposed, improving and generalizing the analysis. The semantics of focus-marked propositional cataphora (Hungarian az) was analysed. A 4-year project proposal titled Comprehensive grammar resources: Hungarian, comprising 8 teams and 38 researchers, was drafted and submitted to OTKA, where it has gained funding. Several papers and a volume of essays discuss the morphology-phonology interface, hiatus resolution in Hungarian and other languages, the status and behaviour of certain consonants of Hungarian in an Optimality Theoretic framework, as well as vowel-zero alternations in Hungarian. With the help of psycholinguistic tests the phonetic encoding and perception of voicing contrast has been examined, paying special attention to the word-final position. The patterns observable in Hungarian vowel harmony were also examined in an analogy-based, surface-oriented manner, using a large corpus (the Szószablya web corpus). The systematicity of variation in Hungarian morphology and morphophonology (especially vowel harmony) was studied. A detailed examination of vowel harmony phenomena in Hungarian was performed, focusing on the behavior of transparent vowels, anti-harmonic stems and variation. Syncope and syllabic consonant formation in English have been analysed in a CV phonological approach and integrated into an analysis of the patterning of stressed vowels.

**Finno-Ugric linguistics**

The outlines of the program titled Situation report and teaching material for the instruction of historical linguistics and language minority – in public and higher education have been elaborated and investigations have begun on finding the optimal modes of introducing the concepts of comparative historical linguistics, comparative linguistics, language minorities and endangered languages into public education. The continued development of the internet material connected to the online etymological database ‘Uralonet’ that will serve as an aid in teaching the concepts mentioned above in public and higher education has been undertaken. These results will be important in the preparatory phase of the INNET project, involving researchers of four countries. A study was published on the role of Russian loanwords in Komi-Permyak. Analysis of a school-use dictionary yielded results indicating that cca. 25% of the Komi-Permyak word stock is constituted of Russian loans, even though some one-third of these could be replaced by appropriate authentic Komi-Permyak expressions. In collaboration with external colleagues, the faithful transcription, IPA-transcription and Hungarian translation of five original Northern Mansi texts of the Chernetsov-bequest has been completed, comprising 6533 words in all. As a first step in Khanty dialect research, the Kazim dialectal varieties of Khanyt have been described to determine their place in the Northern Khanty dialect continuum. Volume 5 of the Eva Schmidt Library series has been published with the title Medvekultusz [Bear Cult], which contains Eva Schmidt’s studies, scholarly and educational ones alike, discussing the bear cult of Western Siberia. In the project targeting the typological description of the phonology of Uralic languages, the phonological aspects of borrowing were described (Russian loanwords in Samoyedic languages), as well as the syllable types of Samoyedic. The results have been published in foreign languages. A pilot project was launched
launched investigating the differences in ethnolinguistic vitality among the indigenous peoples speaking Samoyedic languages.

**Diachronic linguistics**

On a general theoretical and methodological level, analytic work continued aiming to determine the validity of late 19th c. and early 20th c. transcribed and published sources. Relying on the literature, those currently valid methodological steps concerning linguistic documentation, sociolinguistic and dialectological fieldwork have been isolated which can be meaningfully compared with the methods characteristic of early data collection. In the field of syntax, several Old Hungarian conjunctions and discourse markers have been studied. As part of an investigation into medieval linguistic records, a 100-item volume titled *Magyar nyelvű imádságok a XV–XVI. századból* [Prayers in Hungarian from the 15th and 16th centuries], has been compiled ready for publication, which will make these Old Hungarian texts accessible for the public at large. It has been transcribed into current orthography and is complete with explanatory notes, thereby popularizing this domain of cultural heritage.

**Oriental studies**

A project funded by OTKA exploring and analysing the linguistic politeness system of Chinese in an intercultural framework has been successfully completed, yielding a monograph in English. The research on the history of Chinese linguistics in East and Central Europe has also come to its conclusion, with publications being submitted. Hittite, Oscan, and Etruscan sources have been studied and processed for a handbook on ancient magic and important discoveries have been made in the history of Anatolian and other Indo-European languages, with significant relevance for historical and cultural history studies. An English-language monograph was published on Afro-Asiatic comparative phonology, in which various problem points of reconstruction were analysed. A study of the semantic change of Mongolian Buddhist terminology in everyday language has been prepared for publication.

**Applied research**

**Experimental linguistic research**

In the field of neurolinguistics, the project *An interdisciplinary study of recursion in language* (funded by OTKA) has been concluded. Experiments have revealed that recursive operations which result in theory of mind (inferences can dissociate from either syntactic or arithmetical and lexical recursive operations in aphasia and in Alzheimer’s disease. These argue for a model that posits a module of recursive operations in the human mind that is shared by linguistic, theory-of-mind and arithmetical faculties. A language and short term memory based early mental test to diagnose Mild Cognitive Impairment and preclinical Alzheimer’s disease was developed in cooperation with the Alzheimer’s Disease Research Group of the Psychiatric Clinic, University of Szeged. In psycholinguistics, new empirical investigations tested how Hungarian preschoolers interpret quantified sentences. The research on the Hungarian language profile in Specific Language Impairment (SLI) revealed weaknesses in morphosyntactic aspects such as tense and aspect. School-age children with language impairment lag behind typically developing children, matched on vocabulary size, in the interpretation of both anaphors and pronouns. A study on tense and aspect showed that children with SLI perform normally in comprehension tasks, but are less accurate in producing both imperfective and perfective forms. In another project, *A laboratory phonology approach to Hungarian prosody*, it was found that the perception of prosodic and syntactic boundaries is less strongly connected in spontaneous speech than in read speech. It was also shown that information structure and deaccentuation are less interdependent in Hungarian than in Indo-European languages. Finally, in order to enhance diagnostics in speech/language pathology, a new screening method for kindergarten children has been developed.
Bi- and multilingualism studies
The Research Center for Multilingualism (RCM) has completed the pioneering research project called “Identity”. Besides published volumes and strategic material, a multifunctional Def Identity Database (DID) of 112 interviews has been created. Sign language and spoken language data provide information on socialization and the language use patterns of the target groups, the role of Hungarian Sign Language in identity construction, and real communication needs of the deaf population in Hungary. Results of a comparative investigation on the state of Hungarian minority education in the Carpathian Basin have been published. The volume entitled Nyelv, oktatás kisebbségeben: Kárpát-medencei körkép. [Language, education, minorities: The case of the Carpathian Basin] is a first overview using a common theoretical and methodological framework on the current state of the Hungarian language and bilingualism in education within Hungarian communities of the neighboring countries. The results have made their way into the policies of the Mercator Network, the EU Civil Society Platform, as well as the Disability and Minority Intergroups of the European Parliament. An English-language volume of selected studies has been assembled. Within Mercator Network, the Language Rich Europe (EACEA Lifelong Learning Programme) project has been completed: During the second year of the project they conducted fieldwork in Hungary based on the Hungarian version of the standardized questionnaire with 200 indicators of the Language Rich Europe Index within a comparable and multidisciplinary frame. Besides the finalized Country Profile of Hungary and several additional publications, another important result of the project year is a critical country essay on the controversies of policy and practice concerning the national language, minority and foreign languages. Processing and writing up research data on language ideologies and gender in Roma communities has been completed, yielding papers on ideologies of social and linguistic differentiation in a Transylvanian Romani community. A new book manuscript, Bilingualism: variability and change in Hungarian communities, presents empirical evidence for bilingualism, based on qualitative, quantitative, and longitudinal data collected in bilingual communities in Hungary.

Phonetics
The coarticulational acoustic and phonetic analysis of vowels occurring in spontaneous speech has shown proof of looser articulation in comparison with reading texts out. In the coarticulation of consonants, the dichotomy of simultaneously performed voicing and obstructive formation was investigated. The results show that, based on the voiced part, the different types that display variable behavior depending on their phonetic and utterance-internal position can be acoustically distinguished. The phonetic analysis of the disharmony phenomena (serial falters, reverse ordering errors, fillers) of spontaneous speech has brought evidence for the causal relation between design and implementation. Using some 26 hours of spontaneous speech data, frequency counts have been carried out, determining phoneme and triphone frequency, the length of words, as well as the occurrence frequency of content and function words. The acoustic-phonetic characteristics of the speech sounds and the factors of interrelations between speech planning and pronunciation made it possible to describe spontaneous speech processes and may refer to the current changes of language use. The results can be directly used in artificial speech recognition technology and in forensic phonetic practice. The results of the clinical phonetic investigations can directly be used in the practice of diagnostic and therapeutic work.

Lexicology, lexicography
Volumes 3 (B−bes) and 4 (Besz−by) of Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian were prepared for publication (including pagination and proofreading) and published. Work on Vol. 5. progressed with entries of headwords beginning with d, dz, and dzs written. The written entries have been revised, standardized, and assigned morphological codes. The compilation of
the list of headwords beginning with e-é is in progress and entries of such headwords have also been written. A large part of the etymological literature for the New Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian was collected. The first version of the entry list has been compiled, the entry structure and the database format created. The writing of the etymological sections of the entries is under way.

Sociolinguistics
The spoken dialogue corpus BUSZI-2 has been transcribed and anonymized, which clears privacy issues and allows the release of this corpus for research purposes. This gives access to 25 years’ work for researchers. The full database of BUSZI-2 (including the itemized, numerically coded language tests, as well as the directed conversation modules) can now be accessed for scholarly purposes after a proper registration procedure.

Language cultivation, language consultancy
Lectures have been given, and studies written, in the areas of linguistic normativity qualification, stylistics, text comprehension, language education, rhetorics, onomastics, and spelling. In developing the Language Consultancy Portal, the basic system design has been created, and the various modules are under coding. The already functioning modules and dictionaries have been put to test. Researchers of the institute have participated in the preparatory work conducted by the Hungarian Language Committee of the H.A.S. towards the 12th edition of Rules of Hungarian Spelling.

Innovation and development in language and speech technology
Language technology
Of the two major EU-funded projects, in iTranslate4.eu a machine translation portal was launched that integrates the services of leading European translation agencies in an innovative way (www.iTranslate4.eu). Within the CESAR project the first batch of language resources and tools of the Central and Eastern European countries was prepared and published (www.cesar-project.net). In the frame of the EFNILEX project, a new prototype of Lithuanian–Hungarian, French–Dutch, and Dutch–French dictionaries have been induced by automated means from a corpus, accessible at efnilex.efnil.org. The digitalization of Old Hungarian records has been under way: as of now, the faithful transcription of 31 codices are accessible in a unified database. Within the project titled Morphologically parsed database from the realm of private-life language use, 15 volumes of material have been turned into a digital format, with cca. 2 million characters of text normalized, of which 600 thousand characters of text has been corrected and morphologically preliminarily parsed. An analysis has been undertaken concerning the available NP-recognizers for Hungarian. Researchers of the institute have collaborated with their partners in creating a nationally unique, multilevel-annotated, multimodal database of spontaneous speech at the University of Debrecen.

Reference index for the humanities
Due to the lack of funding, only maintenance work has been done on the database. At the end of the year, the possibility of a promising new cooperation with the College of University Libraries and the MTMT (Hungarian National Scientific Bibliography) Project emerged, to enable this project to continue.

Speech technology
The development of the multi-functional BEA spontaneous speech database (consisting of 222 hours of recorded speech of 245 informants and its descriptions and annotations) is noteworthy both nationally and internationally. It has been expanded by 70 new recordings, according to the established protocol. A new transcription methodology has been worked out, too, taking speech technology factors into account. This database contributes to enlargement
of the national cultural heritage: the preservation of the speech and speaking styles of the Hungarian-speaking adults of Budapest.

b) Relationship between science and society

The institute functions as an independent academic information center, the main instrument of which is its website, receiving a monthly average of 35,000 visits. Its web pages offer several publications of potential interest for the wider public too, for reading or download, while the NyelvészInfo electronic mailing list sends out regular newsletters on academic events, conferences, funding calls, and other current topics, to some 570 external addresses. The institute is also in charge of editing the contents of Nyelvész Portál [Linguist Portal], an independently run website partially associated with the institute.

The library currently owns 41,817 items, which means a 364-item growth in 2011. Their e-catalog has been expanded with 2906 new records. 97 journals are on their subscription list. During the year, they received 49, and issued 46, requests for interlibrary loans. The number of registered visits was 3002 (on-line) and 940 (in person), and their e-catalog was searched 9925 times. The library played its part in publishing the complete electronic collections of two journals of very long tradition: Magyar Nyelv and Magyar Nyelvőr.

In 2011, the institute awarded its József Herman Junior Researcher Prize, established to honor linguists working outside the auspices of the Academy, for the first time, to two university lecturers, one from Debrecen, and another from Szeged.

Research projects run in the institute can be to the benefit of society in various ways. The neuro- and psycholinguistic findings, empirical tests and other methods have diagnostic value for different types of language impairments resulting from brain stroke, and for mild-stage Alzheimer’s disease as well, and can therefore be a useful aid in medical practice. Furthermore, a new screening method for oral and written language disorders has been developed to enhance diagnostics in speech/language pathology. An educational book chapter on language development and disorders has been written, too:

http://www.biztoskezdet.hu/site/article/section/1/id/156

Results and the database of the Identity project provide new insights from several perspectives into the Hungarian Deaf Community, creating a solid scientific basis for the implementation of Hungarian Sign Language law, bimodal-bilingual education, as well as description and analysis of HSL. The results of the conference on Multilingualism in Europe: Prospects and Practices in East-Central Europe and the materials prepared may help shape a well thought-out language strategy for the Carpathian Basin, thereby facilitating the dissolution negative attitudes and prejudices against various minority groups. The collected volumes that have emerged from the conference, in both English and Hungarian, will also benefit the further development of European, regional, and national policies. The research results on the culturally specific aspects of linguistic socialization and gender ideologies can contribute to a more effective inter-cultural communication in the education of Roma children, and in the patient-doctor/nurse communication in public health service.

Numerous publications linked to the institute target the wider, non-academic public, as well. The new, updated and enlarged edition of a unique textbook in linguistics, A nyelv és a nyelvek [Language and languages] has been published, giving a scholarly, well-informed, yet easy-to-understand perspective on the whole of linguistics. Anyone with a keen interest in linguistics, as well as students and teachers, will find it an enjoyable read. The Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian, vols. 3 and 4 of which were published in 2011, is an equally important major handbook, not only for schools and cultural institutions, but also for individuals
interested in their mother-tongue. As a complement to this, a new website of the Dictionary was launched, where the audience can obtain information about the dictionary, the lexicographical work underlying it, and can also reach the Historical Corpus of Hungarian and the list of the original works quoted in the dictionary. The new etymological dictionary, the preparation of which has just begun, will be another important step towards the education of the wide reading public in linguistic history.

The institute keeps contact with significant layers of society in a variety of ways, using a wide spectrum of communication channels. In connection with the publication of the two new volumes of the Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian, two book presentations were organized. One presented the dictionary project to the press, while in the Petőfi Museum of Literature writers were asked to speak about the links between literature and the dictionary, as well as our habits of dictionary use. The work and results of the institute’s researchers appeared in the media, as well: the colleagues took part in organizing a televised lecture in the series Mindentudás Egyeteme [Omniscience University] about language technology, and in preparing a 4-part radio program introducing the scholarship of Alexander Csoma de Körös. Some of the scholars actively participate in the popularizing and educational work of the web portal www.nyest.hu, as well as managing and writing an academic blog. They have organized several public events. Within the framework of Researchers’ Night, they gave an account of the language technology projects applied in Finno-Ugric linguistics, thus contributing to clearing up public misunderstanding and misleading information concerning the Finno-Ugric roots of Hungarian. Colleagues pursuing phonological and morphological research gave a poster presentation of their work in cooperation with the nyest.hu portal. On the Day of Related Peoples (organized by the Reguly Society), lectures were given about the common mistakes and misconceptions of teaching language phylogeny. Likewise, at a special training session hosted by the Deák tér High School of the Evangelic Church for high school teachers, talks discussed the theoretical and methodological errors of teaching about linguistic relatives. Furthermore, as many as 9 public lectures were given about children’s speech comprehension problems and resulting learning difficulties, based on the latest research results.

Public domain databases and web translation

- The linguistic databases developed and collected in the institute draw the attention of the general public, partly because of common interest in the mother tongue (e.g., the Hungarian National Corpus has 7387 registered users, who produced 33,339 queries in 2011). These databases constitute digitally preserved portions of our linguistic heritage, which serve as reference points not only in scientific research, but also in public thinking, among those interested in matters of the mother tongue. Another database, containing the totality of Old Hungarian linguistic records is a uniquely significant resource of preserving our linguistic heritage, even its current state already.

- Uralonetonet is an internet-based etymological database serving the dual purpose of research and education, while being available to the interested wider public, as well. In this respect, it is unique even internationally. It can play a great role in spreading reliable information as part of the educational campaign against unscientific etymologization and unfounded theories of linguistic genealogy, by helping to prove the Uralic origin of Hungarian using the well-established methodology of comparative linguistics.

- Within the frame of the iTranslate4.eu project, a machine translation portal was opened in 2011, providing the best available translation between any pairs of the official languages of the EU. This service targets the widest public audience.
Academic public service, public relations, counseling work
The activities of the Language Cultivation and Linguistic Counseling Group primarily support the dialog between science and society and concern linguistic counseling, education, maintenance of correct spelling and providing expertise on personal names. The general public is commonly interested in changes in language use, new linguistic features and words and changes to linguistic norms (e.g., the -ik inflectional paradigm, new words, slang, language varieties, the language of the media, etc.). In these areas there were good occasions for providing basic scientific information, with the aim of countering the negative effects of linguistic superstitions, stereotypes and stigmatization.

On the service providing side, the language counseling service was in permanent operation, replying to queries on spelling and language use both in e-mails and on the phone and occasionally preparing expert reports and performing proofreading tasks. In particular, meeting an official request from the Office of the Hungarian Parliament, they produced an expert report on the new Basic Law Act and its various proposed amendments, as well as the final unified text of the Law, evaluating these from a linguistic, stylistic, and orthographic perspective. The service staff answered numerous questions concerning personal names, and wrote an expert report on the transcription of names for the issuing of Certificates of Hungarian Nationality. On request from the State Secretariat of Cultural Affairs of the Ministry of National Resources, researchers of the institute participated in preparing a situation paper and action plan on language cultivation movements, as well as the relation between the state and the Hungarian language, in conformity with a resolution of the Parliament.

Corporate social responsibility
• Collaboration with the National Federation of the Deaf and the Hearing-Impaired (SI-NOSZ) on issues of the implementation of the sign language law, the standardization of HSL, and bilingual education, as members of the Bilingual Education Committee.
• Participation in working out the sign language research and education strategy for SI-NOSZ.
• Consultancy and lobbying, participation in working out motions of amendment to the Public Education and Higher Education Acts.
• Participation in the project of Educatio Kht. on The investigation of the language of school textbooks.
• On request from the Ministry of National Resources (NEFMI), participation in designing the requirements of the National Curriculum in Hungarian language (as a school subject), as well as in the expert board of the Curriculum.
• On request from NEFMI, participation in the jury panel of the National Kazinczy Competition of Pronunciation.
• Participation in the Committee of Geographical Names.
• Contacts with cultural organizations, incl. the Budapest Roma Education and Cultural Center, the Country House Association of Hodász, the Kalyi Jag Schools for Roma Children (Kalocsa, Budapest), the Dr Ámbédkar School, and Romaversitas.

III. A PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

National relations
In 2011, in addition to the 8 which already exist, the following new cooperations have been established:
• Special Service for National Security (research cooperation)
• Department of General and Applied Linguistics, University of Debrecen (TÁMOP 4.2.2)
• Computer and Automation Research Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (CE-SAR)
• Institute of Information Technology, University of Szeged (CESAR)
• Department of Hungarian Linguistics, Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church (language technology; research of terminology and normativity of language)
• Department of Hungarian Linguistics, Pézmány Péter Catholic University

**Higher education**

Jointly with Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), the institute has been operating the Theoretical Linguistics B.A., M.A., and doctoral programs for 21 years now, providing courses, tutorials and thesis supervision.

Researchers of the institute have also taught courses in various departments of several universities and colleges in 2011: Eötvös Loránd University Faculty of Humanities, Institute of Hungarian Linguistics and Finno-Ugric Studies, Department of Phonetics, Institute of East Asian Studies, Department of Egyptology, as well as the Linguistics Doctoral School; Eötvös Loránd University Bárczi Gusztáv Faculty of Special Education; Eötvös Loránd University Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Economy; Pézmány Péter Catholic University Faculty of Humanities, Department of Hungarian Linguistics; Institute of English and American Studies, Department of Finno-Ugric Studies, Institute of Communication and Media, as well as Uralistics Doctoral Program; Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church Faculty of Humanities, Department of Hungarian Linguistics; University of Miskolc Faculty of Humanities, Department of Hungarian Linguistics. Four colleagues from the institute are heads of doctoral programs or doctoral schools, and one worked as a head of department.

One researcher of the institute is a consultant of the Hungarian diachronic linguistics and onomastics Students’ Scientific Circle at Eötvös Loránd University, while another one leads the talent tutoring program within the TÁMOP framework at Szeged University.

**Degrees obtained:** 6 researchers of the institute obtained the degree of Ph.D. in 2011, and one colleague received the degree of “Doctor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences” (DSc).

Researchers of the institute have actively participated in the academic life of Hungary: the institute was represented in 35 national conferences or other academic events.

**International relations**

The colleagues of the institute have collaborated with numerous foreign institutions, and establish more and more international contacts each year. In 2011, the following new cooperations have been launched:

- Within the frame of **Mercator Network of Language Diversity Centers EACEA Lifelong Learning Programme – EAC/30/07** (2009–2012) the institute has been in cooperation with the following universities: Fryske Academy (the Netherlands), CIEMEN (Spain), Malerdalen University (Sweden); Aberystwyth University (U.K.)
- Within the frame of **A Language Rich Europe (Lifelong Learning Programme/DG EAC/41/09)** (2010–2013) cooperation has been launched with the British Council and the University of Tilburg.
- A new research collaboration started with the Center for Advanced Study in Theoretical Linguistics, University of Tromsø.
- The institute has started joint research with the Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft (Berlin).
• A close partnership with META-NET has begun through the CESAR-project (the institute became part of the META-NET alliance). The head of the department was elected member of the Directory Board of META-NET. As an official program in the Hungarian EU presidency campaign, the department organized the META-FORUM 2011 conference attended by more than 250 stakeholders, policy makers and leading practitioners in the field of language technology.

• Within the frame of the project HSRF F 68139, cooperation started with the University of Maryland (Center for Advanced Study of Language)

• Within the framework of the INNET project, collaborations have been initiated with Universität zu Köln, Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza (Poznań)

• In connection with the AMICUS project, joint research has been pursued with the University of Boras (Sweden) on the topic of automatic identification of motifs in folk tales

• The researchers collaborated with groups at DFKI (Deutsche Forschungszentrum für Künstliche Intelligenz, Saarbrücken, Germany) and the Institute for Corpus Linguistics and Text Technology at the Austrian Academy of Sciences (Institut für Corpuslinguistik und Texttechnologie, ICLTT) on semantic processing and representation of textual data from the realm of Cultural Heritage.

• Joint work has started with the Amsterdam Center for Language and Communication for researching the typology of essive in Uralic languages.

Organization of academic events
Events organized by the institute:
V. Alkalmazott Nyelvészeti Doktoranduszkonferencia [5th Applied Linguistics PhD Conference] (Budapest, February); MERCATOR Workshop and Expert Seminar (Budapest, March); 5th ACL-HLT Workshop on Language Technology for Cultural Heritage, Social Sciences, and Humanities (LaTeCH-2011) (Portland, Oregon, June); SinFonIJA4 (4th Conference on Syntax, Phonology and Language Analysis) (Budapest, September); 2nd AMICUS Workshop (Nijmegen, October); Beszédkutatás [Speech Research] 2011 (Budapest, October); Magyar Tudomány Ünnepe: Beszédadatbázisok a kutatásban és az alkalmazásban. [Hungarian Science Festival: Speech Databases in Research and Use] (Budapest, November).

Events organized with the participation of the institute:
Multilingualism in Europe: Prospects and Practices in East-Central Europe (Budapest, March, co-organizers: British Council, SINOSZ); CLARA Thematic Training Course on Processing Morphologically Rich Languages (Budapest, April, Co-organizer: University of Helsinki); Jeles Nap [Signing Day] (Budapest, May, co-organizer: SINOSZ [Hungarian Association of the Deaf and Hearing Impaired]); Discursive Pragmatics Symposium (Sheffield, June, co-organizer: Sheffield Hallam University); META-FORUM 2011 – Solutions for Multilingual Europe (Budapest, June, co-organizer: META-NET, Germany); 6th International Conference of the Linguistic Politeness Research Group (Ankara, July, co-organizer: Middle East Technical University); 10th International Conference on the Structure of Hungarian (ICSH10) (Lund, August, co-organizer: University of Lund); First Central European Conference in Linguistics for Graduate Students (Piliscsaba, Hungary, August, co-organizer: Pázmány Péter Catholic University).

Numerous researchers of the institute serve as editors(-in-chief), series editors, or members of editorial boards for the following journals and series:
Guest lecturers at the Institute:
The institute had numerous guest lectures in 2011:
Junichi Toyota (Lund University, SOL Centrum, Centre for Cognitive Semiotics/Linguistics):
Binarism and linguistic complexity: an evolutionary perspective; Liu Danqing (Institute of Linguistics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences):
Ideophonic Reduplication of Content Words in Mandarin Chinese. A category shift and its typological background; Richard S. Kayne (New York University): More on Relative Pronouns; Steven M. Lulich (Department of Psychology, Washington University, Saint Louis, MI, and Department of Speech and Hearing Sciences, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN):
Recent Advances in Understanding Subglottal Acoustics During Phonation; Ferenc Bunta (Department of Communication Sciences and Disorders, University of Houston, TX),
Phonological acquisition from a whole-word perspective.

Researchers of the institute gave several guest lectures at universities abroad. One colleague gave an invited talk at the Institute of Romance, University of Graz, another researcher at the Institute of Language of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. A further lecture was given at the Beijing Foreign Studies University, as well as at Tsuru University (Japan). Two colleagues gave invited talks at the Institute of Finno-Ugristics, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich.

Researchers gave lectures at many international conferences and other academic events:

**February:** Таймырские чтения [Taymyr Talks] (Norilsk, Russia); March: MERCATOR Workshop and Expert Seminar (Budapest), Többnyelvűség Európában: távatok és gyakorlatok Kelet-Közép-Európában [Multilingualism in Europe: Prospects and Practices in East-Central Europe] (Budapest), Ob-Babel CRP Conference (Munich), XVI Международная научно-методическая конференция "Современный русский язык: функционирование и проблемы преподавания [16th International Scientific and Methodological Conference: The Russian Language Today] (Budapest), Nostoi – Indigenous Culture, Migration & Integration in the Aegean Islands & Western Anatolia during the Late Bronze & Early Iron Age (Istanbul);

**April:** Moscow Syntax and Semantics 2 (MOSS2) (Moscow), GLOW 2011 Identity Workshop (Vienna), Journée contrastive (Szeged), Grammar and Context III (Budapest), Theoretical Pragmatics 2011 (Berlin), Workshop on Spatial and Temporal Relations in LFG (Debrecen), Hungarológiai Műhely [Hungarology Workshop] (Poznań);

**May:** 32nd Annual Meeting of the Department of Linguistics, Aristotle University, Greece (Thessaloniki), 4th ISCA Workshop on Experimental Linguistics (Paris), 19th Manchester Phonology Meeting (Manchester), International Symposium on Bilingualism (ISB8) (Oslo), Colocviul Internațional de Științe ale Limbajului «Eugeniu Coșertu» (Chișinău – Suceava – Cernăuți) Ediția a XI-a (Chișinău), Gradualness in change and its relation to synchronic variation and use (Pavia), 8th Government Phonology Round Table (GPRT8) (Vienna), DUCOG III (Dubrovnik), EUCLDIS meeting (Chalkidiki), Advancing RTD through Gender-fair Recruitment and Retention Strategies (Vienna), The Theoretical Fundamentals of Human-Computer Interaction Technologies (Debrecen), 2011 Language Education Conference, Huan-chiu University (Yunlin, Taiwan), History and Archaeology of Ancient Anatolia in the 2nd and 1st Millennium (Istanbul);

**June:** DIGS XIII (Philadelphia), The 13th Annual Conference of the English Department of the University of Bucharest (Bucharest), NooJ Conference 2011 (Dubrovnik), IACL-19 (Tianjin, China), Discursive Pragmatics Symposium, Sheffield Hallam University (Sheffield), 14th Italian Meet-
ing of Afro-Asiatic Linguistics (Turin), 5th International Symposium on Finno-Ugric Languages: The Finno-Ugric contribution to international research on folklore, myth and cultural identity (Groningen); July: 15. LIPI-Symposium „Sprachwandel” (Munich), 20th International Conference on Historical Linguistics (Osaka), International LFG Conference (Hong Kong), 12th Conference of the International Pragmatics Association (Manchester), Symposium “On Face”, University of Huddersfield (Huddersfield, Great Britain), 5th International Symposium of the Linguistic Politeness Research Group (LPRG) (Ankara); August: 10th International Conference on Historical Linguistics (Osaka), International LFG Conference (Hong Kong), 12th Conference of the International Pragmatics Association (Manchester), Symposium “On Face”, University of Huddersfield (Huddersfield, Great Britain), 5th International Symposium of the Linguistic Politeness Research Group (LPRG) (Ankara); September: 4th Conference on Syntax, Phonology and Language Analysis (SinFonIJA4) (Budapest), New Trends in Experimental Psycholinguistics (Madrid), MERCATOR CONFERENCE ON LEGISLATION: The role of legislation in enhancing linguistic diversity: recent developments and trends (Barcelona), CSSP (Paris), International workshop on Constraints in Discourse (Agay les Roches, France), EUROGr@nnm Treffen (Oslo), Societas Linguistica Europaea 2011 (Logrono, Spain), Jazyk a diskurz v kultúrnem a politickom kontexte (Smolenice, Slovakia), „Schnittpunkt Levante”. Interkulturelle Kontakte während der Bronze- und Eisenzeit (Berlin), 8th International Congress of Hittitology (Warsaw), 5th Biennial International Colloquium on the Chadic Languages (Paris), XXIV ICOS International Congress of Onomastic Sciences (Barcelona); October: Individual and Collective Bilingualism (Ljubljana), Konferenz Phonetik und Phonoologie in Deutschland 7 (P&P7) (Osnabrück), INNET kick-out workshop (Poznań), Science for Education – Education for Science (Nitra, Slovakia), 15. Deutscher Finnougristentag. Neue Methoden der Sprach- und Kulturvermittlung (Berlin), Hot and cold ethnicities in post-Soviet space (Tallinn), AMICUS Workshop (Nijmegen), 1st International Symposium on the Interfaces of Grammar (Beijing); November: Jubileumi konferencia az Uralisztikai Tanszék fennállásának 20. évfordulója alkalmából [The 20-year-jubilee conference of the Department of Uralistics] (Szombathely, Hungary), Negation in Uralic Languages (Stockholm), Арктический образовательный форум [Arctic Forum of Education] (Salekhard, Russia), Экология древних и традиционных обществ. 4-й Всероссийская конференция [Ecology of Ancient and Traditional Societies. 4th All-Russian Conference] (Tyumen, Russia), Culture and Cognition (Budapest).

**IV. BRIEF SUMMARY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PROPOSALS WINNING IN 2011**

**National research proposals**

- **Momentum Program of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences:: Experimental investigation of the interaction of the subsystems of syntax, semantics, pragmatics and prosody in the expression of quantifier scope.** Total amount of support: 115.064 million HUF.

- **OTKA NF 84217: Division of Labour in the Grammar of Scope: The interaction of syntax with semantics, information structure and prosody in the generation of scope effects.** In the framework of the project modelling the division of labour in the central linguistic subsystems in the generation of scope effects will be elaborated. Total amount of support: 61.049 million HUF.

- **OTKA PD 101050: A laboratory phonology approach to Hungarian prosody – The project aims to create a natural speech database, as well as a system of tagging referring to prosody and information structure. Linguistic relevance of types of accents will also be analysed.** Total amount of support: 20.966 million HUF.
• OTKA PD 101752: *Anthropological linguistic studies on Romani language.* Expected results of the project received in 2011: studies in Hungarian and English in peer-reviewed periodicals, and a monograph in Hungarian by the 3rd year. Total amount of support: 6,979 million HUF.

• OTKA-MB08B 82438 *Marie Curie Mobility Grant* – In the course of the project morphophonological data of 20 subjects will be processed, three papers are planned to be published, and five conference presentations will be given. Total amount of support: 19 million HUF.

• OTKA PD 83284: “When the feet become heavy…”. *The concept of purity among the Synya Khanty.* – The aim of the project is to research the concepts of female impurity and purity among the Synya Khanty. The concept of female impurity is closely related to behavioral as well as linguistic taboo, which makes its exploring ab ovo problematic. Results will be summarised in a monography. – Total amount of support: 19.213 M HUF.

• OTKA PUB-K 103287: *Related in body and spirit. Relation groups among the Synya Khanty.* – The grant allows publishing a monography. Total amount of support: 915 000 HUF.

• OTKA K 83540: *A New Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian.* The project aims at editing a new 2-volume etymological dictionary of Hungarian containing cca 15,000 headwords. Total amount of support: 9.940 million HUF.

• Bolyai Fellowship BO/00539/11: *The productive verbal morphology of Hungarian in an antilexicalist framework* – Within the framework of the project a monograph on some morpho-syntactic aspects of the productive verbal morphology of Hungarian will be finished. Total amount of support: 4.482 million HUF.

• Bolyai Fellowship BO/00170/11/1: *Taiwanese Linguistic Politeness* – In the course of the project linguistic etiquette of several cultures of Asia will be analysed. Total amount of support: 4.482 million HUF.

• Bolyai Fellowship BO/00623/11: *Developmental patterns of speech planning and execution in childhood (age 6-9)* – Total amount of support: 4.482 million HUF.

• Bolyai Fellowship BO/00639/11: *Lexicographic processing of the total vocabulary of Attila József.* In the course of the present project the headwords A–K will be finished. Total amount of support: 4.482 million HUF.

**International research proposals**

• YGGDRASIL 211286 *Guest research fellowship* (Research Council of Norway). The grant amount allows to finance one invited talk, two conference presentations, as well as one paper to be published, not least will also allow broadening statistical and methodological knowledge. Total amount of support: 78 000 NOK.

• *Innovative Networking in Infrastructure for Endangered Languages (INNET)* – FP7-284415. The project aims at introducing the concept of language minority and endangered language into public as well as higher education; the exploitation of potentials of modern language documentation concerning endangered languages. Research will be carried out in consortium of German, Dutch, Polish and Hungarian partners. Total grant amount: 51 568 EUR.

• RG-125-P-10 *Politeness in Taiwan* (Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation, Taiwan). In the course of the project linguistic politeness will be researched in the complex language situation of Taiwan, in collaboration with Griffith University (Australia). Data collection and processing will be followed by joint publications on the topic. Total amount of support: 19 000 USD.
V. LIST OF IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS IN 2011


of possible scope orders] 374-414; Surányi B: A szintaktikailag jelölletlen fókusz
pragmatikája [The pragmatics of syntactically unmarked focus] 281-313.

6. Declerck T, Scheidel A, Lendvai P: Propppian Content Descriptors in an Integrated Annota-
tion Schema for Fairy Tales. In: Sporleder Caroline, Bosch Antal van den, Zervanou Kal-
lipi (eds.) Language Technology for Cultural Heritage: Selected Papers from the LaTeCH

7. Ú Kiss K, Hegedüš A (eds.) Nyelvelmélet és diakrónia. [Linguistic theory and diachrony]
9789632773049)

containing: Bácskai-Atkári J: A komparatív operátor esete a mondatbevezetővel:
Szinntaktikai változások a magyar hasonlító mellékmondatokban [The case of the
comparative operator with the complementizer: Syntactic changes in Hungarian
comparative clauses] 103-119; É. Kiss K: Az űsmagyar SOV-tól az űsmagyar
(T)(Q)(F) VX-ig [From Proto-Hungarian SOV to Old Hungarian (T)(Q)(F) VX].
85-102; Geröcs M: Aspektus és ígékötő [Aspect and verbal modifier] 153-170;
Hegedüš V: Ősmagyar anaforák, reflexivitás és kötéselmélet [Anaphors, reflexivity,
and binding theory in Old Hungarian] 179-190; Kálmán L–Rebrus P–Törkenczy

8. Gábor B, Lukács Á: Early morphological productivity in Hungarian: evidence from sen-
(2011) IF: 1.447* 

in typical and atypical language development] ALKALMAZOTT NYELVTUDOMÁNY 11:
pp. 65-89. (2011)

10. Ittzés N, Csengery K, Fiers M, Gyenese I, Kiss Cs, Mártonf∀ (eds.) A magyar nyelv


12. Kádár ZD, Mills S (eds.): Politeness in East Asia. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,

containing: Kádár ZD, Mills S: An introduction 1-14; Kádár ZD, Mills S: Culture
and politeness 21-44; Kádár ZD, Pan Y: Politeness in China 125-146.

13. Kádár ZD, Pan Y: Contemporary vs. historical Chinese politeness. JOURNAL OF PRAG-
MATICS 43:(6) pp. 1528-1539. (2011) IF: 0.856* 


16. Kiefer F, Komlósy A: On the order of word-class preserving derivational suffixes in the

17. Laczkó T, Ringen CO, Kenesei I (eds.): Approaches to Hungarian 12: Papers from the

containing: Bartos H: Hungarian external causatives: Monoclausal but bi-eventive
1–38; É Kiss K: On a type of counterfactual construction 85-108; Ishihara S,
Úrógdi B: The syntax-prosody interface and sentential complementation in Hun-
garian 63-84; Rebrus P, Törkenczy M: Paradigmatic Variation in Hungarian 135-
161; Surányi B: An interface account of identificational focus movement 163-208.


20. Simon Zs: When were the fortifications of the Upper City of Hattuša built? *Anatolica* 37: pp. 239-249. (2011)
