Scientific report of the
Research Institute for Linguistics,
Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
for 2012
I. MAIN DUTIES OF THE RESEARCH UNIT IN 2012

Basic research  
**Theoretical linguistics:** Launching the project of Comprehensive Grammar Resources: Hungarian. Research on patterns of quantifier scope: the cooperation of syntax and semantics, the relation between prosody and scope. Investigations into analogy-based linguistic models. Groundwork for a new theory of linguistic politeness and language rituals. **Finno-Ugric linguistics:** Concluding the project titled Ob-Ugric languages: conceptual structures, lexicon, constructions, categories, publication of the results on the internet. Continuation of the INNET-project titled Situation report and teaching material for the instruction of historical linguistics and language minority - secondary- and university education. Concluding the work on the Uralonet database. Analysis of the grammar of Tundra Nenets within an international collaborative project. **Historical linguistics:** Producing an English language volume summarizing the results of the Hungarian Generative Diachronic Syntax project, the development and expansion of historical databases. Studies in Indo-European historical linguistics.

Applied research  
**Experimental linguistics:** Investigations into language development deficits, the execution and processing of linguistic production and processing test batteries to study recursion, the description of how recursion and the theory of mind operate in patients with aphasia and Alzheimer’s disease. **Bi- and multilingual studies:** Expanding the research project titled Dimensions of linguistic otherness: Prospects of maintenance and revitalization of minority languages, analysis of the interrelations of bilingualism, education and language retention, the descriptive analysis of hitherto neglected linguistic levels of Hungarian Sign Language. Linguistic anthropological investigations into Romani. **Phonetics:** The research of the acoustic-phonetic properties of speech sounds and sound sequences, clinical phonetic investigations. **Lexicology, lexicography:** Editing the entries of the Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian in the c–dzs range, preparatory work for oncoming volumes. Continuation of the work on the New Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian. **Sociolinguistics:** Opening the website of BUSZI-2 [2nd Budapest Sociolinguistic Interview]. Initial work on a spoken child language database. **Language cultivation, language consultancy:** Further research on issues in language cultivation, linguistic norms, spelling, style and naming. The technological overhaul of the consultancy service.

Innovation and development in language and speech technology  
**Language technology:** Publication of the new, annotated version of the Hungarian National Corpus. continuation of participation in ongoing international projects (CESAR, AMICUS and INNET). Development of multilingual resources based on NooJ devices and semantic technologies, expansion of the NooJ lexicons. Preparation of the 10,000-sentence corpus OpinBankHu. Starting the implementation of the Forename portal. **Speech technology:** Continuing development of the BEA spontaneous speech database.

II. REMARKABLE RESEARCH AND OTHER RESULTS IN 2012

a) Remarkable research and other results

Basic research  
**Theoretical linguistics**  
*Comprehensive Grammar Resources – Hungarian:* The project, launched in 2012, comprises investigations using the achievements of generative linguistics to produce empirically new results. Researchers have spent the year gathering and classifying data, and exploring hitherto
neglected areas of analysis. The topics covered so far include arguments within NPs, arguments in comparatives within adjectival phrases, word-order variation in postpositional phrases, multiple questions containing coordination, as well as properties of adjunctive subordination.

Division of Labor in the Grammar of Scope: the relation between the prosody and the syntactic locus of focus has been under scrutiny in a complex perspective of syntax, semantics and pragmatics and a series of psycholinguistic experiments have been carried out concerning the semantics of focus.

Research in phonology and morphology: the options of applying paradigm-based theories has been examined, partly in an experimental setting, in the areas of defectivity and morphological/phonological variation. Several papers discuss the phenomena of Hungarian vowel harmony showing vacillation, the explanatory power of analogy, the typology of hiatus resolution strategies, and certain questions concerning the sound system of English. For this, many web and corpus-based statistical analyses have also been carried out.

Semantic and pragmatic research: A new account has been devised of Hungarian quotatives, demonstrating that the inversion of the verb and the preverb signals the presence of a complex predicate. A survey study of the information structure of Hungarian sentences has been published. A new analysis has been proposed for German evidential modals, which paves the way for proving the advantages of Searle’s account of assertive speech-acts. Within the theory of categorial grammar, a detailed new analysis of scope extension in negatives has been presented. The prosody of wh-questions and wh-exclamatives has been described on the basis of experimental results. Two monographs have been written (in English) about language rituals, and about linguistic politeness theory, respectively, to be published with renowned British publishers.

Syntactic theory: A new comprehensive model of generic subjects with a universal reading has been summarized in two studies, presenting surprising new partial results. Furthermore, a paper has been written and submitted for publication analysing the so-called verb copying constructions of Mandarin Chinese.

Finno-Ugric linguistics
Two projects have been completed. The first phase of the Uralonet database has been completed, as well as the research titled Ob-Ugric languages: conceptual structures, lexicon, constructions, categories within the framework of the EuroBabel international co-operation. Both of these make the current system and history of Uralic languages available with the most modern IT equipment and methods not only for Finno-Ugrists but also for the wider public. The study of endangered minority languages and the systematic exploration of their system provide such precious information about human language which would otherwise be lost to science, culture, memory and the knowledge people can gain about themselves.

The digital version and the searchable lexical database of the Wogulisches Wörterbuch as well as the typological description of the Ob-Ugric conditional structures have also been compiled.

Negation in the Uralic Languages: a description of the structures of negation in Tundra Nenets has been worked out which will be published at a renowned publishing house abroad.

The sociolinguistic research exploring the situation of the speakers of Nganasan, the most endangered Uralic language has been continued. Research has also been carried out on the Khanty dialectal continuum and on the linguistic taboos among the Synja Khanties.

Historical linguistics
Hungarian Generative Diachronic Syntax: The diachronic investigation of Hungarian complex conjunctions and embedded clauses continued, pointing out the systematic differences between the systems of the various historical stages of Hungarian. The research of Old Hungarian word order extended to the examination of the structural properties of syntactic foci and verbal modifiers. Further Old Hungarian texts have been digitalized. The database now contains the full set of extant Old Hungarian texts in faithful orthography, normalized to a large extent, and partly also morphologically analysed and disambiguated. The manuscript of a volume on Hungarian diachronic syntax is ready for publication.

Morphologically analysed database of language use in private texts: Two million characters’ worth of texts have been normalized.

Indo-European linguistics: A doctoral dissertation has been completed describing the sound system of Hattic, clarifying several issues in morphology, distinguishing and defining Old and New Hattic. Afro-Asiatic linguistics: It has been established that South Cushitic is the most faithful to the archaic traits of the Proto-Semitic consonant system.

Applied research
Experimental linguistics
The study of syntactic and lexical recursion ability: tests requiring the production of compounds of two, three or four constituents to be administered to aphasic subjects were compiled, and pilot experiments were conducted with healthy control subjects, too. With respect to the role of recursion in Hungarian Sign Language, a new type of test material on syntactic and lexical recursion containing tasks that can be performed in sign language was developed and administered to subjects. Evaluation of results has begun. It was shown that in the medium-stage of Alzheimer’s disease linguistic-syntactic recursion and the recursive logic of theory-of-mind inferences can be dissociated and affected independently of one another. In collaboration with the Clinic of Psychiatry of the University of Szeged, another new test procedure was developed that involves visual stimuli and is based on short-term memory, to diagnose mild cognitive impairment and preclinical Alzheimer’s disease. A Hungarian adaptation of the ADAS-Cog cognitive screening procedure has been completed and made available for testing.

Psycholinguistics: the reliability of linguistic signs of specific language impairment (SLI) that can be observed in children’s acquisition of Hungarian was studied. The interpretation of Hungarian noun phrases was investigated and the interrelationships of linguistic functions and the implementation and working-memory functions of memory were studied in language impaired and typically developing children.

Studies of bi- and multilingualism
As part of the Language Rich Europe project, co-sponsored by the European Committee, a European Index of Multilingualism has been completed. The volume includes a chapter summarizing the Hungarian results and has been published by Cambridge University Press. Dimensions of linguistic otherness – possibilities of the preservation of minority languages: forms of language shift and bilingualism were investigated in six minority communities of Hungary; half of the recordings that had been planned are now complete. Mercator Network of Language Diversity Centers: the research period and the development of a European expert network have been completed. The results were included in the chapters of the published Final Report that has been accepted ‘with distinction’ by EACEA.

Sign language: in the Identity project in cooperation with the National Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (SINOSZ), a Deaf Identity Database has been compiled, containing 112 interviews at present though it is under continuous development. This database explores
patterns of language acquisition, linguistic socialization and language use in the communities concerned; the role of sign language in Deaf identity; as well as actual communicative needs of the Deaf community. The concept of a multimodal sign language lab (that was awarded targeted support by an infrastructural tender of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) has been worked out.

Research on bilingualism: a “stable bilingualism model” has been constructed as a synthesis of the results of a comparative research conducted in six minority communities of Hungary and a sociolinguistic study of Romanians living in Hungary. The manuscript is now ready. Research on Romani: a new project entitled Linguistic anthropological studies of the Romani language was launched; fieldwork has been carried out in Romani-speaking Gabor Roma communities. Language use by the Chinese community in Hungary: socio- and neurolinguistic research has been started on the interrelationships between various types of dementia and linguistic behavior, with special emphasis on bilingualism.

Phonetics
Spontaneous speech processes have been described, with reference to the current changes of language use, based on the acoustic-phonetic characteristics of the speech sounds and various spontaneous speech samples, as well as the factors of interrelations between speech planning and pronunciation. 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. The scientific book entitled Speech, database, research published by the Academic Publishing House contains the current research results.

Lexicology, lexicography
Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian: The entries of headwords beginning with c–dzs have been revised, standardized, and assigned with morphological codes; the chief edition commenced. The compilation of the list of E,E headwords has progressed. Entries of such headwords have been written.

New Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian: An amount of etymological literature has been newly processed, with recording data from entries in the source dictionaries, in accordance with the refined database building aspects. The translation of the etymological parts of source entries from German to Hungarian has commenced, with the help of the MemoQ 6 translation assistant program.

Applied linguistics
The buszi.nytud.hu portal containing the anonymized BUSZI-2 (2nd Budapest Sociolinguistic Interview) corpus has been opened for the research community. The Hungarian Kindergarten Language Corpus, which contains sound recordings of interviews with 63 children aged 4.5–5.5 living in Budapest, has been completed. Research was conducted in the following areas: cultivation of language, language use, orthography, language normativity and onomastics. The language consultancy service has responded to several thousand requests. The group prepared expert opinions, studies and gave lectures. Preparatory work on the 12th edition of Rules of Hungarian Orthography and management of the collection of licensed forenames has been under way.

Innovation and development in language and speech technology
Language technology
An automatic Language Consultancy Portal (helyesiras.hu) has been developed, supported with language technology methods to provide assistance in spelling problems for the general public. It is due to open in early 2013. Within the CESAR/METANET project the national
META-SHARE repository to store Hungarian tools and resources has been set up and put into operation. A new gigaword version of the Hungarian National Corpus has been created. Together with the Joint Research Center of the EC, the European Media Monitor has been extended with a new Hungarian module which automatically explores and summarizes the contents of Hungarian news portals. A new algorithm to build NER annotated corpora automatically, based on Wikipedia sources, as well as the Hungarian local grammar in the Sketch Engine framework, have been prepared.

**Speech technology**

The multi-functional BEA spontaneous speech database (now consisting of 249 hour recorded speech material of 289 informants) has been expanded with 44 new recordings. A table of general overview has been created, which makes it possible to quickly sort out and export recordings requested through the META-SHARE international exchange system.

**b) Dialog 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 36,000 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 nearly 600 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 42,287 items, which means a 470-item growth in 2012. Their e-catalog has been expanded with 1962 new records, reaching a total of 30,643 records. The number of registered visits was 3769 (on-line) and 1523 (in person), and their e-catalog was searched 8614 times. A new database handling system has been introduced, and the conversion of the retrospective catalog has been completed.

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. Some research results can be put to use in early diagnosis of dementia. Exploration of language impairment in small children helps create a curriculum of linguistic development that contributes to its treatment. The publication of the volume *SZÓL-E?: A Screening Procedure in Kindergarten Speech Therapy* (2012) provides direct practical guidance in the recognition, screening and treatment of children’s speech and language disorders.

Important practical tasks follow from the enforcement of Act CXXV/2009 on Hungarian sign language and its use. The fulfilment of those tasks is facilitated by research on Hungarian sign language: standardization, initiation of a bilingual school education program including sign language as a language of education and “sign language as first language” as a school subject. Educational methodologies and materials built on the research results constitute prerequisites for an effective bilingual education and increase the chances of deaf people on the job market.

Researchers of the institute participated in the corpus-driven implementation of the new Hungarian Braille shorthand symbol system. This research will bring direct support for the visually impaired, as soon as the new, more efficient Braille system is officially introduced.

The Institute has been supporting public education by developing teaching materials. A teaching material has been compiled which is available online presenting the relatedness of Uralic languages and is in line with the present knowledge on Finno-Ugristics. The material
comprises the most important definitions and notions of Finno-Ugristics as well as a collection of exercises which fit well with various teaching methods. The exercises are based on the material included in the *Uralonet* database, which is a new tool for teaching the relatedness of Uralic languages. The material will be available following consultations with the co-operating teachers.

The results of language and speech technology developments can directly benefit both the stakeholders of the governmental, public administration and economic spheres, as well as the general public. Deploying the Hungarian version of the *Europe Media Monitor* application will facilitate our country’s international integration. A consistent and realistic picture can be gained about not only Hungarian society and public life but also about international events as they appear in Hungarian public opinion. Thematic querying of the system offers the facility to search the latest news on a topic in several languages at the same time. The *EFNILEX* project aims to develop tools and dictionaries that enable speakers of Hungarian to learn and use lesser-spoken languages, in a cost efficient way. This initiative is in line with the European Union guidelines on promoting second-language acquisition in Europe, and supporting a multilingual Europe.

The Institute is in continuous contact with important strata of the Hungarian society in a variety of ways and via a variety of channels. Researchers of the Institute have participated in organizing several outstanding scientific events directed to the general public:

- A conference was organized at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on *Visible languages, audible languages and the brain: New possibilities and challenges in neurolinguistics and in the neurosciences* (November 7, 2012). This was the first scientific event in this country involving sign languages as a research topic of high priority as well as a working language. It is to be emphasized that a volunteering external research fellow gave her talk at the conference in Hungarian Sign Language.
- A series of programs entitled *Jeles Nap 2012* (a Day of Signs) has been jointly organized with Eötvös Loránd University Budapest and the National Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (SINOSZ) about sign language and Deaf culture (April 26, 2012).
- A series of public talks on *Language Rich Europe – Linguistic diversity in Hungary* was organized with the British Council in the National Library of Foreign Literature (November 15, 2012).
- Two events were organized as part of the *Day of Science* and the *Night of Researchers*, respectively, including talks about children’s delayed speech comprehension development and school performance problems that follow from it.
- As part of the *Hungarian Science Festival*, a presentation of the *Uralonet* database was held at the headquarters of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Also as part of the same Festival and as part of the event called *Open gates*, lectures and consultations entitled *Historical linguistics, linguistic affinity, and etymology* were given for the general public and for school groups, with a great success.

As per §3 of Resolution 66/2011 (09.29.) of the Hungarian Parliament, the Ministry of Human Resources initiated the compilation of a *Situation Report on the Hungarian Language*. In cooperation with experts from other institutions, fellows of the Institute wrote papers and made suggestions on the following topics: the Hungarian language and public education, language technologies, higher education, the Hungarian language and “social groups that fall behind”, linguistic disadvantages, minority Hungarian language use in surrounding countries, the Hungarian language and religious communities, language and economy, as well as literature, theatre, film industry and the Hungarian language. These papers included status
reports and action programs. One fellow of the Institute participated in the work of the Interministerial Committee of Geographical Names.

Within the CESAR project, the white paper book titled *The Hungarian Language in the Digital Age* was published, drawing the attention of policymakers and the general public to the potential in natural language technology. As an event related to the Hungarian Language Day, a press preview and round-table discussion was held in the institute (Nov 15, 2012).

Researchers at the institute actively participate (both individually, and as organized by the institute) in *popularizing science*, as well as in clearing up linguistic misconceptions and prejudices concerning language, which are widely spread in society. Lectures popularizing science and aimed at the general public have been given. 83 educational linguistic articles have been published at the web portal nyest.hu, many of which contain new scientific results, formulated in a way which is understandable for the widest possible public, contributing significantly to providing society with a realistic view of the different areas of linguistics, its accepted methodology, and its results. The academic blog *Clay tablet, papyrus. The ancient East and Egypt – popularly and scientifically* ([http://agyagpap.blogspot.com/](http://agyagpap.blogspot.com/)) has been written and edited for five years now. A memorial web page to György Szépe, an outstanding personality of Hungarian linguistics, has been set up ([http://www.nytud.hu/hirek/szepe/](http://www.nytud.hu/hirek/szepe/)). Ádám Nádasdy’s popular lecture series about linguistics has been recorded at RIL’s initiative and put on its home page with public access. Members of the institute, together with the Wigner Research Center for Physics, have launched the Young Researchers’ Club, where young researchers from all institutes of the Academy give educational, science popularizing lectures.

**Publicly accessible linguistic databases**

Reflecting the intense interest in language use by the general public, several language resources, developed in the department, keep receiving considerable public attention (the Hungarian National Corpus has 8,090 registered users who initiated 20,369 individual queries in 2012). These resources are digital repositories of Hungarian linguistic cultural heritage, serving as reference points not only for scientific research but also for public awareness by all those interested in their native language. Our uniformly encoded historical corpora are unique language resources that preserve Hungarian linguistic heritage. Major publicly accessible databases are the following:

- *The Hungarian National Corpus* ([http://hnc.nytud.hu](http://hnc.nytud.hu)): a representative sample of written present-day Hungarian containing almost 190 million running words.
- *Uralonet* ([http://www.uralonet.nytud.hu](http://www.uralonet.nytud.hu)): an online etymological database of the Uralic languages for educational and research purposes.
- *Hungarian Generative Diachronic Syntax – Old Hungarian Corpus* ([http://ohc.nytud.hu](http://ohc.nytud.hu)): a unified corpus of all old Hungarian texts and codices containing more than 1 800 000 running words.
- *The Hungarian Historical Corpus* ([http://www.nytud.hu/hhc](http://www.nytud.hu/hhc)): a 27 million word corpus of historical text with online query interface.
- *BEA Hungarian Spontaneous Speech Database* ([http://www.nytud.hu/adatb/bea](http://www.nytud.hu/adatb/bea)): a multifunctional spontaneous speech database covering the speech of present-day Hungarian native speakers from Budapest.

**Advisory activities targeting the general public**

The work of the Research Group for Hungarian Usage serves the dialogue between academia and society by giving professional advice on language-related questions, disseminating
linguistic knowledge, supporting language cultivation and offering expert opinion on name-giving. Members of the general public are usually interested in the changes underlying language usage, in new linguistic phenomena, changes and normativity (e.g. in issues of particular conjugation paradigms, vocabulary, stylistics, the language of the media, etc). In these areas, basic scientific knowledge was disseminated with the aim of offsetting the negative influences of linguistic superstitions, prejudices and stigmatization.

The Linguistic Advisory Portal helyesiras.hu is an ambitious attempt to provide automated support on issues of Hungarian orthography. Such a service is in heavy demand by the public but a web-service based on massive language technology resources and algorithms has not been attempted yet. The portal targets not only academic scholars and other language-related professionals, but will appeal to the general public, and all those who generate texts on the internet in Hungarian and are in need of expert opinion, for example, on official writing style and vocabulary.

### III. A PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

#### National relations

In addition to the many ongoing cooperative projects dating back to earlier years, new links were established in 2012 with the following partner institutions within Hungary:

- The new NSRF project *A Comprehensive Grammar of Hungarian* involves cooperation with departments of University of Szeged, University of Debrecen, and University of Pécs.
- The new NSRF project *Variation in Phonology* (hosted by the Department of English Linguistics of Eötvös Loránd University) involves the phonology research team of the Institute’s Department of Theoretical Linguistics. The aim of that research is an empirical and experimental study of linguistic variation, primarily with respect to Hungarian data.
- Cooperation with MorphoLogic Llc. in establishing the portal helyesiras.hu
- Cooperation for further development of the WordNet database with the Language Technology Research Team at the Faculty of Information Technology of Pázmány Péter Catholic University.
- Joint experiments in neurolinguistics were carried out with the Research Institute for Cognitive Neuroscience and Psychology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
- Features of sign language aphasia were explored in cooperation with the National Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (SINOSZ).

#### Higher education

The institute has been operating (jointly with Eötvös Loránd University) the undergraduate and graduate training programs in theoretical linguistics for 22 years now, providing for the courses, tutoring, and thesis supervising both at MA and PhD levels. Apart from this, the institute’s researchers taught courses in 2012 in the following departments and programs: Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Humanities: Department of Present-Day Hungarian, Department of Phonetics, Institute of Hungarian and Finno-Ugric Linguistics, Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Department of Egyptian Studies, and the Linguistics Doctoral School; Eötvös Loránd University, “Bárczi Gusztáv” Faculty of Special Education; Péter Pázmány Catholic University, Faculty of Humanities: Department of Hungarian Linguistics, and the Linguistics Doctoral School; University of Szeged, Faculty of Humanities: Institute of English and American Studies, Department of Finno-Ugric Linguistics, Department of Communication and Media Studies, as well as the Linguistics Doctoral School, and its theoretical linguistics and Uralic studies programs, in particular; Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church, Faculty of Humanities: Department of Hungarian Linguistics; Miskolc University, Faculty of Humanities: Department of Hungarian Linguistics; University of Pécs, Faculty of Humanities:
Romani studies program. Five researchers served as heads of doctoral schools or doctoral programs, and one as head of a department. One researcher worked as a tutor in the Hungarian diachronic and onomastic workshop of the Students’ Scholarly Circle in Hungarian Linguistics at Eötvös Loránd University, and another served as the leader of the TÁMOP talent development program at the University of Szeged.

**Academic degrees:** Two researchers obtained PhD degrees in 2012.

The researchers of the institute actively participate in various academic forums in Hungary: they presented nearly 100 lectures at some 60 national conferences and other events, and worked in the following organizations: the Federation for Language Cultivation, Stylistics Group of Eötvös Loránd University, Erasmus College, the Committee of Geographical Names, HUNRA Hungarian Readers’ Association, the Hungarian Society of Linguistics, the Board of Trustees of the Foundation for Linguistics in Education and Research, the Hungarian National Committee of the International Finno-Ugric Congresses, and the Accreditation Expert Committee of the Accreditation Center of Language Examinations.

**Contacts with cultural organizations:** With 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 Romaversitás.

**International relations**
The colleagues of the institute have collaborated with numerous foreign institutions, and establish more and more international contacts each year. In 2012, the following new cooperations have been launched:

- A new research cooperation agreement was concluded with the Institute of Linguistics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Collaborations have started primarily in the fields of language technology and linguistic theory, the first collaborative project proposals have been submitted for the exchange programs of the two academies.
- The *Lendület* Research Group established new research cooperations with Goethe University of Frankfurt, and Potsdam University. In order to expand the joint projects, the partners have submitted the first new cooperation proposals for researcher exchange to both DAAD and the Hungarian Scholarship Committee (MÖB).
- The *Lendület* Research Group also initiated a new collaboration with the linguistics research group of Tübingen University led by Prof. Susanne Winkler.
- As member of the Hungarian workgroup (along with experts from the University of Szeged, and Eötvös Loránd University), the institute’s researchers joined the *EuroGr@mm* project coordinated by the Institut für Deutsche Sprache in Mannheim. The collaborative project aims to expand a web-based German grammar with contrastive data from French, Polish, Norwegian, Italian and Hungarian.
- There was collaboration with the British Council in the Language Rich Europe project.
- In cooperation with the University of Oradea, the manuscript of a collection of papers was prepared on the language situation of ethnic Romanians in Hungary.
- With active participation of the institute, the support group for Digital Humanities in the Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL SIGHUM) has been set up.

**Organization of academic events**

*Events organized by the institute:*

‘Our monolingual dictionaries and language use’ – joint conference of the Association of Language Cultivation and the Research Institute for Linguistics in the Petőfi Museum of Literature (Budapest, January); Международная научно-практическая конференция «Социально-экономические и этнокультурные проблемы Севера и Сибири как объект
изучения современной науки» [“The socio-economical and ethnocultural problems of the North and Siberia as objects of modern scientific research” – An international scientific-practical conference] (Budapest, April); Speech, database, research workshop (Budapest, September); Session in commemoration of Lajos Kiss’ 90th birthday (Budapest, October); Visible languages, sounding languages, and the brain. New potentials and challenges in neurolinguistics and brain sciences – scientific session of the Hungarian Science Festival (Budapest, November); Diachrony, linguistic genealogy, etymology and The history of experimental speech research in Hungary – public presentations in the frame of the “Open Doors” event series of the Hungarian Science Festival (Budapest, November); Uralonet: A Demonstration (Hungarian Science Festival, Budapest, November).

Events co-organized by the institute:
Workshop on The Romani and Boyash translations of the Basic Law – Challenges in corpus design (Budapest, March); 6th Applied Linguistics Conference for Doctoral Students (Budapest, February); A Day of Signs 2012 (Budapest, April); EACL 2012 workshop on Language Technology for Cultural Heritage, Social Sciences, and Humanities (Avignon, April); Language Rich Europe: Trends in language policies and practices (Budapest, June); Comprehensive Grammar Resources – Hungarian – a miniconference (Szeged, November); 14th National Kossuth Lajos Public Speech Contest and Conference in Rhetorics (Budapest, November).


Guest lecturers in the institute: During the year, several foreign researchers visited the institute, many of whom also gave lectures: March 20: Kensei Sugayama (Kyoto Prefectural University); March 27: Richard Hudson (University College, London); March 29: Dan Sperber (CEU, Budapest; Institut Nicod, Paris; International Cognition and Culture Institute); April 5: Uwe Reichel (Institut für Phonetik und Sprachverarbeitung, München); May 17: Michael Riessler (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg); May 24: Hans Broekhuis (Meertens Institute, Amsterdam); May 29: Michael Haugh (Griffith University, Brisbane); July 19: Aniko Csirmaz (University of Utah); August 2: Julia Horvath (Tel-Aviv University); October 9: Edward Vajda (Western Washington University); October 16: Jóhannes Gíslason (University of Iceland); October 18: Thórhallur Eythórsson (University of Iceland); November 13: Manfred Bierwisch (Humboldt-Universität, Berlin); November 15: Judit Gervain (Laboratoire Psychologie de la Perception, Paris); November 22: Stefan Benus (Constantin the Philosopher University of Nitra); December 13: Felicitas Kleber (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München); December 19-20: Sam Hutton (SR-Research Ltd, Sussex).

Researchers of the institute gave invited lectures at various universities and research centers abroad: in the Institute of Linguistics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the University of Bielefeld, ZAS in Berlin, Lund University, and New York University.
The researchers gave presentations at a large number of international conferences and other events: **January:** 9th Old World Phonology Conference, Berlin; CEU Conference on Cognitive Development (BCCCD 2012), Budapest; CUNY Phonology Forum, Conference on Segment, New York; **February:** 15th International Morphology Meeting, Vienna; March: Synchrony and Diachrony: Variation and Change in Language History, Oxford; 36th Penn Linguistics Colloquium, Philadelphia; DGfS 34. “Workshop on Information Structure in Non-Assertive Speech Acts”, Frankfurt; Workshop on Innovation and Applications in Speech Technology (ISAST Workshop), Dublin; Künftige Standards wissenschaftlicher Lexikographie. Workshop des Akademienvorhabens Deutsches Wörterbuch von Jacob Grimm und Wilhelm Grimm, Berlin; IV. International Conference on Corpus Linguistics, Jaén; **April:** „The left periphery in Scandinavian: a comparative perspective” Workshop at the 11th International Conference of Nordic and General Linguistics, Freiburg; EACL-2012 13th Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics, Avignon; **May:** Information Structure, Frankfurt; 2nd Sound Change Conference, Kloster Seeon; 6th Speech Prosody Conference, Shanghai; The 20th Manchester Phonology Meeting, Manchester; New Developments in Linguistic Pragmatics (NDLP2012), Łódź; Debrecen Workshop on Argument Structure (WAS), Debrecen; 13th International Young Linguists’ Meeting, Olomouc; Finno-Ugric Studies Association of Canada: 18th Conference, Waterloo-Kitchener, Canada; 8th International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC), Istanbul; **June:** Exploring Ancient Languages through Corpora, Oslo; ACED 14: The 14th Annual Conference of the English Department of the University of Bucharest, Bucharest; 1st Conference on the Discourse of Identity, Santiago de Compostella; ICPLA Congress, Cork; 30th Summer School of Applied Language Studies. Insights into applied linguistics: language, agency and ecologies, Jyväskylä; Rozvoj jazykových technológií a zdrojov na Slovensku a v svete. (10 rokov Slovenského národného korpusu), Bratislava; NeuroPsycholinguistic Perspectives on Aphasia, Toulouse; Language Rich Europe: Trends in language policies and practices, Budapest; Fremdsprachenunterricht für hörbehinderte Schüler, Jugendliche und Erwachsene, Budapest; **July:** 14th Diachronic Generative Syntax Conference (DiGS14), Lisbon; A magyar nyelvészeti kutatások újabb eredményei III. Analógia és modern nyelvleírás [The latest results of Hungarian linguistic research III: Analogy and modern description], Cluj; Congrès mondial de la linguistique française, Lyon; Colloquium. Institut für Linguistik, Goethe Universitaet, Frankfurt; Trends in Toponymy 5, Bern; 4th Named Entity Workshop (NEWS), a joint workshop of the 50th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, Jeju (Korea); **August:** EuroBabel Final Conference, Leiden; Universals and Typology in Word-Formation II., Košice; Sociolinguistics Symposium 19, Berlin; XV. EURALEX International Congress, Oslo; **September:** CASTL Decennium, Tromsø; LAGB 2012, Manchester; SinFonIJA-5, Vienna; 10th International Congress of Coptic Studies, Rome; Quotation: Perspectives from Philosophy and Linguistics, Bochum; Workshop Advancing Prosodic Transcription for Spoken Language Science and Technology, Stuttgart; Tone and Intonation in Europe 5 (TIE5), Oxford; Drámákhatárhelyzetben [Dramas in border situations], Nitra; 15th International Conference on Text, Speech and Dialogue, Brno; Cel de-al XV-lea Simpozion Internațional de Dialectologie, Cluj; **October:** EFNIL Conference on Lexical Challenges in a Multilingual Europe, Budapest; 4th International Conference on Samoyedology, Hamburg; Философские проблемы биологии и медицины: свобода и ответственность [Philosophical problems of biology and medical science: freedom and responsibility], Moscow; Partnerschaftstreffen der Universität Graz und Universität Pécs, Pécs; **November:** RALFe 2012. Rencontres d’Automne de Linguistique formelle: Langage, Langues et Cognition, Paris; The Embodied Foundation of Human Communicative Skills, Copenhagen; **December:** Historical Corpora. Workshop: 25 years of TITUS, Frankfurt; 3rd IEEE International Conference on Cognitive Infocommunications
National proposals

- **OTKA NK 100804:** *Comprehensive Grammar Resources – Hungarian.* The goal of the project is a complete descriptive grammar of present-day Hungarian relying on the results of generative grammar. Total sum of support: 89.53 million HUF.

- **OTKA PD 104612:** *A longitudinal study of Finnish-Sami language change in Northern Sami speech communities in Finland (2002–2012).* This comprises a longitudinal sociolinguistic survey in Northern Sami speech communities in Finland, exploring the pace and direction of language change, as a follow-up to a similar survey taken up ten years ago. Total sum of support: 18.192 million HUF.

- **KMR_12_1_0036 ECOINNO project.** The chief aim is to work out a web portal using language technology resources, and dynamically matching eco-innovation services and demands. Total sum of support: 62 million HUF.

- **MTA Infrastructural Development 2011/2012:** *A new experimental linguistics research lab: Applying online research methods in language and speech processing.* The newly purchased eye-tracker system modernizes experimental research and expands its scope, opening up new paths of research, primarily (though not exclusively) in psycholinguistics. The laryngograph, on the other hand, widens the scope of phonetic research possibilities. Total sum of support: 26.661 million HUF.

- **MTA General Institutional Infrastructural Development 2011/2012:** This project serves to develop neurolinguistic and language processing labs, and to improve the technical conditions of the Uralic and spoken Hungarian databases. Total sum of support: 5 million HUF.

- **MTA General Institutional Infrastructural Development 2012/2013:** This project supports the infrastructural development of a Virtual Research Lab, and the CLARIN network distribution center, and improves the technical environment of Finno-Ugric and spoken-language databases, as well as phonetic experiments and analyses. Total sum of support: 13.4 million HUF.

- **MTA Infrastructural Development E-457/3/2012:** *Developing Cutting-edge Multimodal Research Infrastructure for Integrated Linguistic, Sociolinguistic and Neurolinguistic Investigations of Hungarian Sign Language.* Targeted grant for building a professional, partly static, partly mobile sign language laboratory. Total sum of support: 22.31 million HUF.

- **MTA Infrastructural Development E-457/3/2012:** *Development of Hungarian language technology repository and research infrastructure in the META-SHARE distribution network.* This project provides the technical background for the institute joining the MetaShare international language technology network. Total sum of support: 6.3 million HUF.

- **“Bolyai János” Individual Research Grant BO/00254 (2012–2015).** The topic is the early linguistic diagnosis of mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer’s disease. Total sum of support: 4.464 million HUF.

International proposals
V. LIST OF IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS IN 2012


