Scientific report of the
Research Institute for Linguistics,
Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
for 2013
I. MAIN DUTIES OF THE RESEARCH UNIT IN 2013

Basic research
**Theoretical linguistics:** Continuation of 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 of linguistic variation in analogy-based models. Research on the syntax and semantics of non-declarative sentence types. Outlining a new theory of linguistic politeness and language rituals. **Finno-Ugric linguistics:** Khanty and Tundra Nenets syntactic research; Research on language endangeredness and bilingualism in Samoyed, Saami, Ob-Ugric and Komi-Permyak languages; Language technological research promoting language maintenance. **Historical linguistics:** Concluding the project titled Hungarian Generative Historical Syntax. Issuing a summary volume in English. Development of the databases on early linguistic documents and making them available to the public. Indo-European historical research on the ethnic composition of Late Hittite states.

Applied research
**Experimental linguistics:** Experimental investigation of linguistic and other cognitive abilities; preliminary eye movement tracking investigations. Description of dissociations between linguistic recursion and recursive theory-of-mind inferences in Alzheimer’s disease. Description of the Hungarian language profile of children with an impaired linguistic development. Investigation of kindergarten children’s linguistic abilities and numerical cognition. Experimental study of the role of boundary tones in sentence type discrimination. **Bi- and multilingual studies:** extending the research on The dimensions of linguistic otherness: Prospects of minority language maintenance; country-wide fieldwork and corpus building with respect to the process of the standardization of Hungarian Sign Language. Initial studies in linguistic ideology in the areas of bilingualism, the endangered status of Hungarian and the role of English in Hungary. Studies of language shift in minority communities in Hungary. **Phonetics:** Analysis of acoustic-phonetic properties of speech sounds and sound combinations, investigation of speech planning disharmony and disfluency phenomena. **Lexicology, lexicography:** Chief-editorial work and publication of volume 5 (C–dézs) of the Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian in the c–dzs range, writing and editing the entries in the di–dzs and e ranges in preparation for the next volume. Continuation of the work on the New Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian. **Applied linguistics and language consultancy:** Further investigation of questions regarding language cultivation, language norms, spelling, name-giving, continuation of the consultancy technologies' development.

Innovation and development in language and speech technology
**Language technology:** Deployment, actuation, further development and propagation of the Orthographic Consultancy Portal (helyesiras.mta.hu). Creation of the web service presenting registered given names (Forename Portal). The successful completion of the CESAR project coordinated by the Institute and the operation of the Hungarian node of the META-SHARE repository as a result of the project. **Speech technology:** Continuing development of the BEA spontaneous speech database.

II. OUTSTANDING RESEARCH AND OTHER RESULTS IN 2013

a) Outstanding research and other results

Basic research
**Theoretical linguistics**
“Momentum” research group – Division of Labor in the Grammar of Scope: The meaning of the type of focus in Hungarian which is associated with a special inverted word order and an
exclusive-identificational interpretation was investigated in a series of psycholinguistic experiments. According to the results, the exclusive-identificational interpretation is not part of the logico-semantic aspect of sentence meaning. Instead, it derives from the pragmatic, contextual conditions of the use of the special word order. According to the results of experiments carried out with preschoolers, Hungarian children aged 4-6 are already sensitive to the exclusive-identificational pragmatic meaning associated with the special pre-verbal focus position. However, these children interpret noun phrases containing numerals markedly differently to the way adults do. The investigation of the effect of information structure on sentence intonation, carried out jointly with researchers based in Germany, has revealed that despite the fact that Hungarian marks information focus syntactically through word order, it also impacts sentence prosody. It was found that basic sentences containing a logical subject (topic) but no information focus are typically realized as a single intonational unit (intonational phrase). The possible prosodic expression of the contextual contrastiveness of focus was examined in spontaneous speech, on the basis of a spoken language corpus. It was found that the relative height of fundamental frequency and pitch contour jointly distinguish contrastive and non-contrastive uses of focus. The research group’s phonetic research targeting sentence prosody was extended to the role played by prosodic boundary tones in distinguishing sentence types, as well as to the relation between pitch accents and the prosodic structure of the Hungarian sentence.

Formal Phonology Research Group: A volume of papers has been published on assorted problems of Hungarian phonology in an Optimality Theoretic framework. The phenomena of anti-harmony and vacillating stems have been examined in the Standard (Budapest) dialect and a dialect of Hungarian spoken in Slovakia, in addition to degemination, palatals, and the behavior of /aː/ in Hungarian. The sequence /juː/, pre-/t/ vowels, syncope, and syllabic consonants in English have been analysed in the framework of CV phonology.

Experimental and Analogy-Based Phonology and Morphology research group: Research was mainly based on the investigation of variation phenomena and statistical measures that are best suited for predicting them. Variation in voicing in Hungarian and Slovak, furthermore variation in the production and perception of stressed has been investigated, as well as un-stressed short and long Hungarian vowels depending on age and linguistic attitude. It was found that speakers with conservative linguistic attitude tend to produce more back and closed vowels than speakers who are more likely to accept non-standard language usage.

Comprehensive Grammar Resources – Hungarian: The final product of the project, the theory-independent description of the grammar of Hungarian, remarkable both in size and coverage, is due only by the end of the funding period. In the current phase theoretical groundwork has been under way, embodied by articles and dissertations, on postpositions, case, and comparative constructions, among others.

The grammar of quantification and linguistic relativism: This new project, launched in September, has proved in its series of initial experiments that children have the capacity to understand scalar implicatures, but cannot extend the interpretation to sets denoted by numerals. Moreover, while in the case of sentences containing negation and quantification children display a preference for straight scope order, in sentences with two quantifiers the choice of scope order depends on pragmatic and visual factors, rather than linguistic ones.

Semantic and pragmatic research: A study on German root infinitives has been prepared for publication in the Handbook of German Sentence Types, in which their interpretive possibilities have been linked to modal particles occurring in them. Another study has worked out the syntax, semantics and pragmatics of verb–particle inversion in Hungarian quotatives, while a further one has stressed the importance of Leech’s distinction between sociopragmatic and
‘pragmalinguistics’, as well as the usefulness of formal pragmatic theories. A paper has been published in English about the levels of linguistic creativity, proposing a research program based on linguistic theory. Two monographs have been published with renowned British publishers (Cambridge U.P., Palgrave-Macmillan) on topics in linguistic politeness and language rituals.

**Syntactic and morphological theory:** A paper has been prepared, to appear in one of the leading linguistics journals, on the analysis of Hungarian anaphoric possessors. A new comprehensive model of generic subjects with a universal reading has been summarized in two studies, presenting important new results. A joint research program on information structure in language has been launched with the Institute of Language of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and a jointly organized conference was held in Beijing titled *Quantification in Chinese.*

**Finno-Ugric linguistics**

With regard to syntactic research, a monographic description of Khanty aspect and aktionsart as well as the monographic overview analysing Tundra Nenets question words of simple interrogative sentences have been completed. Moreover, consultations have taken place in the international research team of the *Typology of the Uralic Essive* in Tundra Nenets. The same team has investigated the effect of Russian loan elements in Udmurt basic word order. Similarly, focal positions and focus types as well as their relation to one another in Udmurt have been explored. Research on phenomena of bilingualism and language endangeredness has been extended to include Samoyed, Saami, Ob-Ugric and Komi-Permyak languages as well as the language technological studies reinforcing language maintenance. The phonological, morphophonological and morphological features of traditional Khanty dialects spoken along the lower reaches of the Ob river and its tributaries are claimed to have been mixed up both in its spoken varieties and in the language of journalism maintained by a small number of intellectuals as a result of Soviet settlement policies. The analysis of Finnish-Saami language change in North Saami speech communities in Finland realizes a longitudinal sociolinguist research.

**Historical linguistics**

*Hungarian Generative Diachronic Syntax:* The planned monographs have been completed: The Hungarian one is being published by Akadémiai Kiadó, the English one by Oxford University Press. In these volumes the researchers have reconstructed the basic syntax of Old Hungarian, and partly, the basic syntax of Proto-Hungarian and Middle Hungarian, as well – thereby filling in blank spots of Hungarian historical linguistics, which has so far focused on the history of the lexicon and on historical phonology and morphology. The results of these also contribute to the theory of language change; Hungarian being one of the few non-Indo-European languages with a documented history spanning more than 800 years, which thus allows conclusions to be drawn about why and how human languages undergo changes in the course of time. The results have, on the one hand, confirmed theories on the cyclicity of linguistic change and the role of grammaticalization, etc., but, on the other hand, also called attention to the role of the S-curves of linguistic changes and the role of linguistic fossils in syntactic reconstruction. An Old Hungarian electronic database of 2.8 million words has been created, as well, which is accessible to the public through the web server of the institute.

In the *historical linguistic research of Finno-Ugric languages* the effects of the aims of early fieldwork have been demonstrated and also their relationship with linguistic data. In historical linguistic research of the Hungarian language, the database of the morphologically analysed, normalized and digitally unified Middle Hungarian language use patterns in private domains has been increased by one and a half million characters and the scope of historical pragmatic
investigations have further widened. In *Anatolian and Indo-European research*, a number of issues have been clarified concerning grammar and the relationship between languages, especially with regard to the Luwian language. Some of the questions are related to certain features of the Luwian language and to the origins of the Luwian speech community, while another set of questions were concerned with allocating languages with uncertain relations within the Indo-European language family. Furthermore, the monographic description of the Hittic language has also been completed.

**Applied research**

**Experimental linguistics**

The production and comprehension of compounds were studied with anomic aphasic persons. The six subjects showed better performance in comprehension than in speech production. In the latter case, when the task required infrequently occurring or novel compounds, the subjects’ performance deteriorated abruptly, as opposed to their good performance on frequently used compounds. The grammatical structure of the compounds to be constructed also had a strong effect on word production. Recursive construction of three-constituent compounds was only sporadically successful, suggesting the limitations of lexical recursion in the aphasic persons participating in the experiment. The possible recovery of recursive syntactic operations during improvement in aphasics’ condition was studied. In a longitudinal investigation, an anomic aphasic speaker was re-tested. The results showed that recursive syntactic operations may actually be regenerated as part of the overall improvement of the subject’s condition. Further results suggest that the exhaustive interpretation of preverbal focus in the Hungarian sentence structure depends on the preceding textual context; five/six-year-old children are already capable of discrimination between semantic (referential) violations and violations of the exhaustive interpretation of focus; Wernicke’s aphasics, for whom semantic operations in general often pose difficulties, performed at the same level as the control group did in the interpretation of focus. A spontaneous speech analysis based diagnostic procedure has been elaborated and tested for diagnosing mild cognitive impairment and early stages of Alzheimer’s disease. In addition to their limited vocabulary, the Hungarian language profile of children exhibiting specific language impairment is characterized by falling behind their typically developing age-matched peers in verbal agreement, lexical case marking, the processing of simple transitive sentences, and the comprehension of complex sentences involving relative clauses.

**Studies of bi- and multilingualism**

Studies successfully finished and summarised: In 2013, an international project exploring the situation of multilingualism in 24 European countries in a unified and comparable manner (*Language Rich Europe*) was concluded. The OTKA/HSRF-sponsored project entitled *Variability and change: Research on language shift in real and apparent time* was concluded; among other results, a model of the process of language shift and a model of sustainable bilingualism were proposed. In a project called *Identity*, the needs and knowledge of parents raising deaf children in Hungary was investigated; 8 video interviews and transcripts of 7 video interviews have been made for the first Deaf Identity Data Base in Hungary.

*Linguistic-anthropological studies in Romani:* two papers, one in Hungarian and another one in English, were written on the role of Romani conditional curses in signaling interpersonal relationships. Fieldwork was conducted in Gabor Roma communities. Empirical studies were conducted in a Čerhari–Hungarian bilingual community concerning attitudes to the Romani language and education in Romani; nearly 100 hours of interviews were made in Čerhari.

Based on sign language data collection, an investigation of the syntax of Hungarian Sign Language has been started: word order based and/or non-manual means of enhancement (fo-
cus, contrastive topic), negation, and coordination were initially described. Working hypotheses were proposed for further corpus based studies.

*Study of linguistic rights:* the results showed a contrast between Spanish and British vs. French regulations on linguistic rights.

**Phonetics**
The acoustic-phonetic structures (temporal patterns, formant frequency values) of the speech sounds, sound combinations, words, and various types of spontaneous speech were analysed in phonetic investigations. The acoustic-phonetic consequences of various types of coarticulation, phonological processes, and the articulation of phonologically long consonants were examined and described. New achievements were made in speaker recognition research and in automatic solution of speaker detection. The functional and phonetic analysis of the sublexical speech errors and filler words as well as the discussion of the self-monitoring strategies highlighted the processes of the speech planning mechanism.

**Lexicology, lexicography**
*Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian:* The Institute has published volume 5 (C–dézs). The editing, the lexicographic and linguistic reviewing and proofreading, and the morphological encoding of the entries in the di–dzs range is under way, as well as the writing of entries beginning with e. The headword list assembly for the f–g range has continued, and so has the expansion of the working corpus, as a result of the extension of the coverage period.

*New Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian:* A significant new amount of etymological literature has been processed, the correction of the etymological part and the placement of bibliographical data in the entries has continued. The translation of the etymological parts of source entries from German to Hungarian, as well as the supplementation of etymological data has continued, with the help of the MemoQ 6 translation assistant program.

**Applied linguistics**
The morphological annotation schema for the data of the Hungarian Kindergarten Language Corpus (MONYEK) has been completed. Research has been conducted on the fields of language cultivation, language norms, orthography, language normativity and onomastics. The continuously operating language consultancy service answered to 4000 requests in 2013. The group wrote expert reports, research papers and gave lectures.

**Innovation and development in language and speech technology**

**Language technology**
The [Orthographic Consultancy Portal](http://corpus.nytud.hu/utonevportal) was put into operation with continuous development and persistent fixing of bugs. The freely accessible test version of the Forename Portal was started and can be found under [http://corpus.nytud.hu/utonevportal](http://corpus.nytud.hu/utonevportal). Along with the monthly updates of registered given names, from this year, the Institute will publish additional relevant information about forenames on this site. As a result of the successfully finished EU-funded CESAR project coordinated by the Institute, 215 language resources and software tools became available. Under the ECOINNO project, the system design of a web portal for dynamic matching of eco-innovational services and demands was completed. Under the MATRICA project a technological chain was finished which makes the language technological processing of bibliographical information of journals in social sciences possible. A proposal for the reformation of Hungarian Grade-1 Braille script was done. The research group has joined the EU-funded *TrendMiner* project and also the international OTKA project, started in 2013, which is intended to support the language processing of smaller Finno-Ugric languages.
Speech technology
The BEA spontaneous speech database was expanded by 31 new recordings (their total duration is 27 hours and 18 minutes, 50 minutes per speaker, in general) which were anonymized and archived. The database presently consists of the recordings of 320 speakers (178 females and 142 males). In 2013, three recordings’ primary transcription in orthography were performed, and the planning of the speech sound level annotation manual including the annotation criteria began. In addition, speech sound level annotations of two recordings were finalized. The overview table of the database is continuously expanded, which provides an easy search when using the database.

Development of Course Materials:
Considerable measures have been taken to develop teaching materials on the history of linguistics and language minorities. Teacher trainings and consultations were followed by testing the teaching materials at Hungarian secondary schools. The Hungarian version of the online teacher’s book composed of the background knowledge assisting teachers designing their classes on language endangeredness has also been composed.

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 48,500 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 581 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 42,711 items, which means a 424-item growth in 2013. Their e-catalog has been expanded with 989 new records, reaching a total of 31,056 records. The number of registered visits was 8760 (on-line) and 4348 (in person), the total number of loans was 575, and their e-catalog was searched 5249 times. Backlog cataloging work continued in 2013, too.

Research projects run in the institute can be to the benefit of society in various ways:

In the case of both aphasics and children with developmental language disorders uncovering the causes underlying the language difficulties contributes effectively to helping these people through pre-school and school-age language development, and facilitates the content creation and improvement of relevant diagnostics. The description of the grammar of the Hungarian Sign Language gives support to standardizing sign language and introducing bilingual education. Research carried out among the deaf and hard-of-hearing provide society with more accurate information about their communities, thus the results can be utilized in improving their social situation, as well as their opportunities for success both in general, and in the labor market in particular. Results of linguistic anthropological research are useful in supporting communication between Romani speakers and the authorities, thereby facilitating the Roma minority’s de facto practicing of their rights of language use on various public scenes of inter-ethnic communication. Romani linguistic work can furthermore provide practical aid for teachers and educators teaching gypsy children, or who are simply interested in this field. The results of phonetic examinations can be utilized in speech technology development and in forensic phonetic applications. The achievements of clinical phonetic research and language acquisition studies can be directly applied in special education and therapy.
The Institute is in continuous contact with important strata of 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:

- Within the frame of the Week of the Hungarian Language an academic session was held at H.A.S., titled Speech, and whatever underlies it. (April 26, 2013)
- As part of the program series of the Day of Hungarian Science, 8 lectures were given at H.A.S., organized jointly with the Department of Linguistics and Literature of H.A.S., which are due to be published in two journals. (November 11, 2013)
- Also within the framework of the Day of Hungarian Science an open day was held in the institute to introduce the life of a Siberian language minority and the peculiarities of linguistic fieldwork through photo-illustrated lectures on linguistic diversity, language minorities and language endangeredness (November 19, 2013).
- Members of the Phonetics Department attended Researchers’ Night where they presented the results and practical relations of speech research in various forms (September 27, 2013)

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 also been given. Some 100 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 audience. By the means of popularizing essays, printed on-line publications and radio programs, the researchers have greatly contributed to the enrichment of the linguistic knowledge of the interested public. One of the researchers worked as a co-editor and co-host of a linguistic educational radio program, and several of them actively aided the preparation of the Hungarian team for the International Linguistics Olympiad.

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 nearly 9,000 registered users who initiated 21,200 individual queries in 2013). 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://corpus.nyud.hu/mnsz/): a representative sample of written present-day Hungarian whose contents were expanded in 2013 from 190 million to one billion running words.
- Uralonet (http://www.uralonet.nyud.hu): an online etymological database of the Uralic languages for educational and research purposes.
- Hungarian Generative Diachronic Syntax – Old Hungarian Corpus (http://omagyarkorpusz.nyud.hu): a unified corpus of all old Hungarian texts and codices containing more than 2.2 million running words.
- The list of sources and authors cited in The Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian (http://nszt.nyud.hu/forr.php): a list of about 38 000 items.
BEA Hungarian Spontaneous Speech Database (http://www.nytud.hu/adatb/bea/index.html): a multifunctional spontaneous speech database covering the speech of present-day Hungarian native speakers from Budapest.

The data of the Budapest Sociolinguistic Interview (BUSZI): (http://www.nytud.hu/buszi/): the materials of a large-scale tape-recorded survey of the Budapest variety of Hungarian, carried out over a representative sample of Budapest residents. Cca. one-fifth of the 600-hour-long recordings, called BUSZI-2, in fully processed state, can be researched online.

Non-profit services and advisory activities targeting the general public

In 2013 the Orthographic Consultancy Portal was launched with the intention to provide a new opportunity to answer questions frequently raised by the general public regarding Hungarian orthography. The time that has passed since its opening has shown that the initiative lived up to expectations. The portal has attracted considerable media attention and gained very significant number of visitors and good recognition: during the past eight months it gave over a million pieces of advice and the number of returning visitors exceeded two hundred thousand. Additionally, the portal was presented at educational lectures and even at the Hungarian Science Festival among other occasions.

In accordance with the statutory obligations the list of registered forenames (deemed suitable for use) is managed by the Institute. Also the newly approved names are added on a monthly basis to broaden this list. The constant requests from the community and parents is clearly noticeable by the growth of the list: in 2013 the list has broadened with 104 new names.

The language consultancy service previously available by telephone and e-mail has, during 2013, become accompanied on by two new online services: on the one hand, the aforementioned helyesiras.mta.hu and on the other, the already functioning Forename Portal (though only as a test version yet). This portal provides an exhaustive and continuously extended database of registered forenames.

The activity of the Language Cultivation and Language Advisory Research Group serves the discussion between science and the society by linguistic consultancy, dissemination of language, maintenance of orthography, and the process of forename advisement. They have had the opportunity to communicate basic scientific knowledge, to lower the negative effects of linguistic superstitions, stereotypes and linguistic stigmatization. The Institute houses the secretariat of the Grammar Advisory Establishment as well.

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 2013 with the following partner institutions within Hungary:

- Co-operation was established on neuelinguistic and psycholinguistic research with the Department of Cognitive Science of BME Faculty of Natural Sciences, with the HuComTech research group of the University of Debrecen, with the Department of Linguistics at PTE Faculty of Humanities, with the Psychiatric Clinic at SZTE Faculty of Medicine, and with the Aphasia Association (Afázia - Újrabeszélők Egyesülete).

- Co-operation was established with HitesyBartuczHollai Euroconsulting (writing grant proposals, science management, event organization) during the preparation of the research proposal TAMOP-5.4.6/B-13/1-2013-0001 entitled “JelEsély”, and with Grants Europe Consulting (writing grant proposals, science management, event organization) during the writing of the proposal.
• There is strategic co-operation with the Hungarian Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing concerning the research of and education in Hungarian Sign Language and issues related to the sign language bill (on Hungarian sign language and the protection of Hungarian sign language).

• There is co-operation within various projects with the University Library of the University of Pécs, with the Department of Clinical Psychology and Addiction of ELTE Faculty of Education and Psychology, with the Hungarian Federation of the Blind and Partially Sighted, with Infinity LLC, and with GeoX LLC.

• Co-operation was established with the Constitution Protection Office concerning the possibilities of automated recognition of a speaking person based on phonetic characteristics of speech.

Higher education
The institute has been operating (jointly with Eötvös Loránd University) the undergraduate and graduate training programs in theoretical linguistics for 23 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 2013 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, and the Applied 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; Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Cognitive Science; 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.

Academic degrees: Nine researchers obtained PhD degrees in 2013. 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 Council of Research Institutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS); the Federation for Language Cultivation; the Advisory Board of “Bolyai János” Research Grant, department 1; the Hungarian Accreditation Committee, (Plenum) Member and Expert Committee for the Arts; the Hungarian Association of Applied Linguists and Language Teachers; the Society of Hungarian Linguistics; the Hungarian Scholarship Board; the General Assembly of HAS; HAS Committee on Linguistics, Working Committee on Applied Linguistics, Working Committee on Lexicography, Committee on Hungarian Linguistics, Committee on Oriental Studies, Presidential Committee on Public Education, Presidential Committee on Research Infrastructure; the Board of Directors of the National Infrastructure Development Project; Péter Pázmány Catholic University, Habilitation Committee and Doctoral Council; the Hungarian National Committee of the International Finno-Ugric Congresses; the Committee on Geographical Names; the review panel of Linguistics of OTKA/HSRF; and the Doctoral Council, Habilitation Committee and Scientific Council of the University of Szeged. A researcher of the Institute was elected member of the Academia Europaea.
International relations
The colleagues of the institute have collaborated with numerous foreign institutions, and establish more and more international contacts each year. In 2013, the following new cooperations have been launched:

- There is strategic co-operation with the Hungarian Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing about the research and education of Hungarian Sign Language and issues related to the sign language bill (on Hungarian sign language and the protection of Hungarian sign language).
- A DAAD project involved research collaboration with the Department of Psycholinguistics of Humboldt University (Berlin) concerning the examination of correspondences between lexical retrieval and cognitive control processes.
- A DAAD-HSB research co-operation (no. 39933) was established with the Goethe University of Frankfurt and the Linguistics Department of Postdam University on “The prosody of focus, topic and givenness in Hungarian: An integrated approach to the mapping between information structure and sentence prosody”.
- Co-operation was established with the Research Institute for Linguistics of the Slovakian Academy of Sciences for building a parallel corpus of Slovakian and Hungarian.
- There was collaboration with researchers of the Institute for Computer Science and Control of HAS and the University of Helsinki within the framework of a new international HSRF project to provide language technological support for Finno-Ugric speaking communities for the creation of online contents.
- As part of the ENEL program (ISCH COST Action IS1305), collaboration was established with researchers of the Instituut voor Nederlandse Lexicologie, Frysk Akademye and Berlin Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften on the technical co-ordination of writing electronic dictionaries.
- As part of the international co-operation program between the HAS and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, a co-operation began with the Institute of Language of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS IL) on “Information structure in language: the interplay of syntax, semantics, pragmatics, discourse structure and prosody”.
- Collaboration began with the EC Joint Research Centre as part of EMM NewsExplorer.
- Within the TrendMiner project, collaboration began with researchers of the Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Künstliche Intelligenz (DFKI)(EU, Grant no. 287863).
- There was collaboration with the University of Barcelona on the genetic and areal studies of the Luwic dialects of Anatolian languages.
- Upon request of Sociolinguistica, International Yearbook of European Sociolinguistics (Max Niemeyer Verlag), the sociolinguistics bibliography written in Hungary or on Hungarian in 2012 was compiled.
- Upon request of the English Association, the critical bibliography of semantics research in 2011 was compiled for Volume 92 of The Year's Work in English Studies (Oxford University Press).

Organization of academic events
Events organized by the institute:
*Speech and what is behind it – scientific panel as part of the ‘Week of the Hungarian Language’ (Budapest, April); Workshop on Theory and Practice of Linguistic Landscape research on East-Central European Minorities (Budapest, May); Speech Research 2013 – conference (Budapest, November).*

A monthly series of talks was organized entitled *Roundtable of Hungarian Semanticists*, involving international and Hungarian speakers as well as students. Several researchers took part in the organization of the by now traditional scientific excursions (May 31–June 2: Semantics Excursion, Ásotthalom; June 21–23: Phonology Excursion, Balatonszemes).
Events co-organized by the institute:

- The Hungarian Language in the Digital Age (CESAR roadshow) – co-organized with BME–Department of Telecommunications and Media Informatics (Budapest, January);
- 7th Applied Linguistics Conference for Doctoral Students (Budapest, February);
- Possibilities and Limits of Cultural and Linguistic Diversity in the Carpathian Basin – co-organized with the Cultural Division of the Hungarian National Commission for UNESCO, the National Institute for Community Culture and Public Collection, and the Hungarian agency of British Council on the International Mother Language Day (Budapest, February);
- Csango Syntax Workshop (Budapest, March);
- 1st Postgraduate Conference on Linguistic Politeness (Huddersfield, March);
- Workshop on Khanty (Piliscsaba, April);
- 1st and 2nd Budapest INNET Workshop (Budapest, June);
- The Syntax-Information Structure Interface in Finno-Ugric (Tartu, June);
- 3rd Central European Conference in Linguistics for Graduate Students (Piliscsaba, August);
- 11th International Conference on the Structure of Hungarian (Piliscsaba, August);
- 18th Conference on Spoken Language (Nitra, September);
- Quantification in Chinese (Beijing, November).


Guest lecturers in the institute: During the year, several foreign researchers visited the institute, many of whom also gave lectures:
- January 10 Marcel den Dikken (City University of New York);
- February 19 Daniel McIntyre (University of Huddersfield);
- March 28 Pierre Jacob (Institut Jean Nicod/CEU);
- April 11 Laurence White (Plymouth University);
- April 30 Ana Maria Brito (Universidade do Porto);
- October 3 Kensei Sugayama (Ryukoku University, Kyoto/JSPS);
- October 10 Markus Steinbach (Göttingen University);
- October 29 Anikó Lipták (Leiden University);
- December 10 Tang Zhengda (CASS IL, Beijing);
- December 12 Zhang Yongwei (CASS IL, Beijing).

Scientific mobility

Petteri Laihonen (University of Jyväskylä, Finland) Finnish guest researcher spent 3 months at the institute. Kensei Sugayama (Ryokoku University, Japan) spent 1 month here on a research grant provided by the Japan Foundation.

Researchers of the institute gave invited lectures at various universities and research centers abroad: at Hamburg University (Institut für Finno-ugristik/Uralistik, Universität Hamburg), at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, at the University of Vienna, at the Faculty of Philology of Strossmayer University, Eszék/Osijek, and at the Institute of Language of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The researchers gave presentations at a large number of international conferences and other events:
- January: ConSOLE XXI (Conference of the Student Organization of Linguistics in Europe), Potsdam; CUNY Phonology Forum Conference on the Feature in Phonetics and Phonology, New York; 10th Old World Conference in Phonology, Istanbul; The Hungarian Language in the Digital Age (CESAR roadshow), Budapest; 75th Anniversary of the Fryske Akademy and 25th Anniversary of Mercator, Leeuwarden; MERCATOR LEARN ME, Leeuwarden;
- February: Possibilities and limitations of the cultural and linguistic diversity in the
Carpathian Basin, Budapest; West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics, Phoenix, Arizona; **March:** ExAPP 2013, Copenhagen; 1st Postgraduate Conference on Linguistic Politeness, Huddersfield; Language Rich Europe, Brussels; Mini-workshop on quantifier scope, Tübingen; Prosody and Information Status in Typological Perspective Workshop (35th Annual Conference of the German Linguistics Society), Potsdam; SIUSK 2013, Copenhagen; Elektronische Sprachsignal-verarbeitung, Bielefeld; University of Utah Linguistics Colloquium, Salt Lake City; **April:** Linguistic Evidence – Berlin Special, Berlin; Workshop on European languages and diachronic linguistics, Newcastle; Government Phonology Round Table 2013, Budapest; Meaning, Context and Cognition 2013, Łódź; I-Mean Language and Identity, Bristol; Этнокультурное и социально-экономическое развитие коренных малочисленных народов Севера [Ethnocultural and social-economic development of indigenous minority peoples in the North], Khanty-Mansiysk; **May:** Cambridge Comparative Syntax Conference 2, Cambridge (UK); 1st International Conference on Impoliteness in Interaction, Bydgoszcz; 15th Psycholinguistic Summer School, Balatonalmádi; Secondary Predication in Formal Frameworks (SPIFF 2013), Utrecht; 25th Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics, Reykjavik; The 21st Manchester Phonology Meeting, Manchester; The Adjective: Semantic, Pragmatic and Discourse Approaches, Clermont-Ferrand; V. Dubrovnik Conference on Cognitive Science, Dubrovnik; **June:** Grammar and Context. New Approaches to the Uralic Languages, Tartu; Maintaining languages, Developing Multilingualism, ELDIA Closing Conference, Vienna; 7th International Symposium of the Linguistic Politeness Research Group, London; Olomouc Linguistics Colloquium, Olomouc; Pragmatics on the go, Padua; Advancing Prosodic Transcription II, Lisbon; Phonetics and Phonology in Iberia, Lisbon; MORE EU colloquium, Leuven; **July:** Heckler Symposium, Nottingham; 19th International Congress of Linguistics, Geneva; X Конгресс этнографов и антропологов России [10th Congress of Ethnographers and Anthropologists of Russia], Moscow; Models, značilnosti in težave manjšinskega šolstva v Sloveniji in širšem prostoru [Models, characteristics and difficulties of minority education in Slovenia and the surrounding area], Lendava; **August:** 46th Annual Meeting of the Societas Linguistica Europaea: Historical Linguistics and Ideology Workshop, Split; Multilingualism: The Key Debates, Leeuwarden; ICML XIV., Graz; TSD 2013, Pilsen; Prosody–Discourse Interface, Leuven; (Im)politeness and Mixed Messages panel, 13th Conference of the International Pragmatics Association, New Delhi; Historical (Im)politeness panel, 13th Conference of the International Pragmatics Association, New Delhi; 46th Annual Meeting of the Societas Linguistica Europaea, Split; SinFonJaa-6, Niš; Workshop "Satztypen und Konstruktionen im Deutschen", Mainz; 8th Conference of the European Association of Chinese Linguistics, Paris; XPRAG, Utrecht; **October:** Comité Permanent de Liaison des Orthophonistes-Logopèdes de l’UE – Commissions Meeting, Paris; ‘Luwic’ Dialects: Inheritance and Diffusion, Barcelona; Workshop on the Acquisition of Quantification, Amherst; Workshop “The Role of Modal Particles in Diverse Speech Acts”, Venice; Variation in P, Venice; Workshop on Semantic Variation, Chicago; International two day workshop on revisiting, reanalysing and redefining research on linguistic diversity: media, education and policy, Aberystwyth; **November:** Acquisition of Adjectives Across Languages Workshop, Utrecht; Science’s Day 2013, Veszprém; Linguistics Beyond and Within, Lublin; Quantification in Chinese, Beijing; Syntax-Semantics Colloquium, Potsdam; Workshop on Non-overt Subjects in a Cross-linguistic Perspective (40. Österreichische Linguistiktagung), Salzburg; Cel de-al XXIII-lea Simpozion al Românilor din Ungaria, Gyula; Hungarian Scientific Conference of Vojvodinian Students, Novi Sad; SLOVKO 2013; **December:**
IV. BRIEF SUMMARY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PROPOSALS, WINNING IN 2013

National proposals

- OTKA K 108951: *The grammar of quantification and linguistic relativism*. The aim of the project is to examine whether the fact that Hungarian speakers are constantly forced by their native language to perform operations on sets has any cognitive advantages in solving logical and mathematical exercises. Total sum of support: 42.136 million HUF.

- OTKA K 108762: The aim is to record the speech of 120 adult Hungarian speakers (between 20 and 90 years old) according to the protocol of the BEA database, as well as to do sound level annotation with Praat software and double-check the annotations. Total sum of support: 27.48 million HUF.

- TÁMOP-5.4.6/B-13/1-2013-0001: Spreading the skills of physical and informational-communicational accessibility and developing accessible services. *JelEsély* (SignChance) – ‘Theoretical and Practical Advances in the Standardization of Hungarian Sign Language’. Total sum of support: HUF 334 M, support in 2013: 30 million HUF.

- MTA Postdoctoral Research Grant (SZ-036/2013): The research topic is the mental representation of case in natural languages, with particular focus on Hungarian, Saami, Finnish, and Russian. Total sum of support: HUF 6.325 M, support in 2013: 325,200 HUF.

- MTA Postdoctoral Research Grant (SZ-036/2013). The research topic is language use on the internet in Transcarpathian Hungarian communities. Total sum of support: HUF 6.325 M; support in 2013: 1.724 million HUF.

- TÁMOP-4.2.4.B/1-11/1-2012-0001: National Program of Excellence – Campus Hungary Program: short research trip. Research goal: learning the methodology of inverse filtering, and publishing the results of experiments carried out with this methodology during 2014. Total sum of support: 225,000 HUF.

- TÁMOP-4.2.4.B/1-11/1-2012-0001: National Program of Excellence – Campus Hungary Program: field work. Research goal: linguistic fieldwork (data collection) in the Udmurt Republic. Total sum of support: 348,000 HUF.

- TÁMOP 4.2.4.A/2-11-1-2012-0001 National Program of Excellence – “Apáczai Csere János” Doctoral Grant. Total sum of support in 2013: 600,000 HUF.

- Hungarian National Eötvös Research Grant (MÖB101-28/2013); goal: counseling at Hamburg University (Institut für Finnougristik/Uralistik); topic: Research on question words with predicable function in Tundra Nenets. Total sum of support: 1,085,837 HUF.


- INKP 2013: International Conference Support for Young Researchers; supported activity: Attending ISSP 2014: International Seminar on Speech Production Cologne; publication. Support: 264,000 HUF.

- MTA internal grants:
  - SZ-051/2013 – Personal and investment costs of the realization of directorial plan of act: 43.7 million HUF
  - IF-026/2013 – Development of IT infrastructure: 6 million HUF
  - IF-027/2013 – For access to infrastructure elsewhere within Hungary: 3.5 million HUF
International proposals

- OTKA FNN 107885 project, co-funded by OTKA and the Finnish Academy, titled *Finno-Ugric Digital Natives: Linguistic support for Finno-Ugric digital communities in generating online content*, started in 2013. Goals: to help smaller Finno-Ugric languages to represent themselves online, lowering the loss of utilization and prestige of the languages and to help the communities appear on the Internet. The amount of funding for 2013: 3,551 million HUF, the whole Hungarian part of funding: 42,222 million HUF.

- The Institute joined the 3 year international *TrendMiner* project (FP7 ICT-2011.4.2, 287863) funded by the European Union (FP7) which has been running since November 2011. The main goal of the project is the real-time analysis and monitoring of user-generated content in social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.). The department's duty is the sentiment analysis and psychological content analysis of messages (comments) written in Hungarian mainly in the political domain. The amount of funding for 2013: 2,289 million HUF.

- The research Institute for Linguistics has joined the COST action called *European Network of e-Lexicography* (ISCH COST Action IS1305), which is to implement European cooperation in the field of electronic dictionary development. The total funding of the project is 127,000 EUR.

- [www.slovake.eu](http://www.slovake.eu) - Extending the offer of the e-learning platform for the Slovak language, (543135-LLP-1-2013-1-SK-KA2-KA2MP). Goal: helping the acquisition of the Slovakian language for native speakers of Hungarian. Support in 2013: 15,000 EUR.

- DAAD-MÖB 39933 – The prosody of focus, topic and givenness in Hungarian: An integrated approach to the mapping between information structure and sentence prosody. Research goal: experimentally supported description of the relation between information structure and sentence prosody in Hungarian. Support from the Hungarian partner: 796,000 HUF.

- MTA-CASS SNK-33/2013 (co-operation between academies) – Information structure in language. Research goal: Comparative examination of information structure, partially with experiments, in Hungarian and Chinese. Support from the Hungarian partner: 850,000 HUF.


V. LIST OF IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS IN 2013

5. É. Kiss K: From Proto-Hungarian SOV to Old Hungarian Top Foc V X*. DIACHRONICA 30: 202-231. (2013) IF: 0.581*
6. É. Kiss K, M Gerécs, T Zétényi: Preschoolers' interpretation of doubly quantified sentences. ACTA LINGUISTICA HUNGARICA 60: 143-172. (2013) IF: 0.098*


