



ABSTRACTS

Language Contact in Times of Globalization 5

September 9-10, 2021

University of Klagenfurt - Online

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Committee

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Conference website:

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Language Contact in Times of Globalization 5 (LCTG 5) September 9-10, 2021 (online)

Time in Klagenfurt, Austria: UTC +2 hours

DAY 1: Thursday, September 9

9:15-9:30	Welcome: Conference Opening		
9:30-10:30	<p>Keynote Lecture</p> <p>Ana Deumert</p> <p>Of language and revolution –disruptions and ruptures in the (social) histories of language</p> <p>Chair: Theresa Heyd</p>		
10:30-11:00	Break		
11:00-12:30	<p>Session 1</p> <p>Language contact around the world</p> <p>Chair: Carina Rasse</p>	<p>Session 2</p> <p>English as a contact language</p> <p>Chair: Sebastian Knospe</p>	Session 3
	<p>Mira Bergelson and Andrej Kibrik</p> <p>Language contact, not contact language: The case of Alaskan Russian</p>	<p>John Humbley</p> <p>Using online dictionaries to assess the degree of Anglicization of French marketing terminology</p>	

	Joanna Chojnicka, Nicole Dołowy-Rybińska, Michael Hornsby and Jeanne Toutous Language revitalization without native speakers: Breton and Lower Sorbian	Yasmin Crombez, Anne-Sophie Ghyselen, Esme Winter-Froemel and Eline Zenner <i>Babysit or kinderoppas?</i> A socio-pragmatic analysis of lexical choice between English loans and heritage alternatives	
		Isabel Balteiro <i>Appeando</i> : English-Spanish lexical hybrids in mobile apps names	
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break		
13:30-15:00	Session 1 Language contact around the world Chair: Carina Rasse	Session 2 Englises Chair: Alexander Onysko	Session 3 Theme Session – Methods in Anglicism Research Chair: Ulrich Busse and Elizabeth Peterson
	Bhim Lal Gautam Language contact in Kathmandu Valley: A study on language use and attitude	Tamami Shimada Investigating the effects of globalisation on a language: The case of the "perfects" in Hiberno-English	Ulrich Busse and Elizabeth Peterson Introduction
	Jakob Leimgruber, Ahmad Al-Issa, Eliane Lorenz and Peter Siemund Language attitudes in the globalized United Arab Emirates	Marie-Luise Pitzl-Hagin From code-switching to multilingual practices and situational etiquettes: Transient language contact in spoken ELF interactions	Gisle Andersen New explorations into phraseological borrowing

		Ida Syvertsen Syllable structures in the English speech produced by multilingual speakers with histories of mobilities	José Luis Oncins-Martinez Looking for Anglicisms in the last four editions of the <i>Diccionario de la Lengua Española</i>
15:00-15:30	Break		
15:30-17:00	Session 1 Language contact around the world Chair: Guenther Sigott	Session 2 Englishes Chair: Peter Siemund	Session 3 Theme Session – Methods in Anglicism Research Chair: Ulrich Busse and Elizabeth Peterson
	Agurtzane Elordui and Jokin Aiestaran Authentication strategies in Instagram: language mixing in Basque youth's self-presentation online	Christophe Lenoble Is the speed of linguistic change being accelerated by globalisation? The case of extended progressives	Ulrich Busse <i>What you see is what you get?</i> In how far do data(base), inclusion or exclusion of units and other methodological decisions influence the results of empirical Anglicism research?
	Katharina Bergner Dichotic listening in bilingual adults	Christoph Neuenschwander The enregisterment of attitude: How Hawai'i Creole is finding its place in a multilingual society	Henrik Gottlieb With code-switching on the rise, how to identify <i>bona fide</i> Anglicisms?
		Don E. Walicek What do the archives say? Language contact and belonging in Samaná	Elizabeth Peterson The <i>why</i> and <i>how</i> of Anglicisms in recipient languages: tapping into language attitudes and indexicalities
17:00-17:30	Break		

17:30-18:30	<p align="center">Session 1 Language contact around the world Chair: Nikola Dobrić</p>	<p align="center">Session 2 Grammar and lexicon in acquisition and contact Chair: Guenther Sigott</p>	<p align="center">Session 3 Theme Session – Methods in Anglicism Research Chair: Ulrich Busse and Elizabeth Peterson</p>
	<p align="center">Sara Marenčić</p> <p align="center">Language(s) of Chinese Markets in Zagreb and Belgrade</p>	<p align="center">Martina Irsara</p> <p align="center"><i>Climbing</i> is popular: Cross-linguistic observations on the use of the verb <i>climb</i> in learners of English with different language constellations</p>	<p align="center">Valeria Fiasco and Virginia Pulcini</p> <p align="center">‘Overt’ calques from English and their currency in Italian</p>
	<p align="center">Yliana Rodríguez</p> <p align="center">Loanwords as the linguistic manifestation of Spanish-English contact in the Falkland Islands</p>	<p align="center">Olga Steriopolo</p> <p align="center">The interrelation between social gender and grammatical gender across languages</p>	<p align="center">Ulrich Busse and Elizabeth Peterson</p> <p align="center">Concluding discussion (till 19:00)</p>
End of Day 1			

DAY 2: Friday, September 10

9:00-10:00	<p align="center">Keynote Lecture</p> <p align="center">Debra Ziegeler Contact grammaticalisation in Singapore in the 21st century</p> <p align="center">Chair: Alexander Onysko</p>
10:00-10:30	Break

	Session 1 English as a contact language Chair: Sebastian Knospe	Session 2 Grammar and lexicon in acquisition and contact Chair: Marta Degani	Session 3 Theme Session - Language Contact and Late-Modern Publics Chair: Theresa Heyd and Britta Schneider
10:30-12:30	Jaime W. Hunt Snakes, sharks, and the Great Barrier Reef: Selected use of anglicisms to represent Australia in the German-language print media	Jeanette King, Yoonmi Oh, Simon Todd, Jeremy Needle, Clay Beckner and Jen Hay Language exposure and the development of a proto-lexicon	Theresa Heyd and Britta Schneider Introduction
	Sarah Josefine Schaefer Why the medium matters: Modelling influences on language in times of increased mobility	Keisuke Imamura Sociolinguistic predictors of likelihood and outcomes of borrowing: A case study of borrowing from Japanese into Micronesian languages	Eeva Sippola and Simo Määttä Through the monolingual lens – multilingualism in public service encounters
	Sabine Fiedler Mit dem Topping bin ich auch fine – Anglicisms in a German TV cooking show	Ralf Vollmann and Tek Wooi Soon Chinese literacy and the decline of Hakka in Malaysia	Jürgen Spitzmüller row() row() row() this->boat->row() /*gently down the*/ <stream> Language Maintenance and Ideologies of Communication in an OpenSource Community
	Melissa Schuring, Eline Zenner and Laura Rosseel Perceptions of and attitudes towards contact-induced variation: The case of societal roles using English in Dutch	Isabel Espinosa Zaragoza Language contact via viral expressions on Twitter	Theresa Heyd Enregistering Lisa: mediated tropes of linguistic mobility
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break		

	Session 1 English as a contact language Chair: Gisle Andersen	Session 2 Codeswitching Chair: Nikola Dobrić	Session 3 Theme Session - Language Contact and Late-Modern Publics Chair: Theresa Heyd and Britta Schneider
13:30-15:00	Ramon Marti Solano and John Humbley Cognate adjectives as a source of Anglicisms: lexical and collocational calques	Sergey Borisov Code switching in the bilingual speech of Czechs in Croatia	Britta Schneider Liquid languages – Public constructions of language in settings of linguistic multiplicity
	Esme Winter-Froemel Appealing though nebulous? Introducing the concepts of accessibility and usability to loanword research	Joanna Nolan Lingua Franca – evidence of superdiversity 400 years ago?	Rodney Jones Lips Inc.
	Emmanuel Cartier Borrowings characteristics and life-cycles: a corpus-driven study in contemporary French	Irena Kapo Linguistic manifestations of Albanian and English language contact	Theresa Heyd, Britta Schneider, Ana Deumert and all presenters Roundtable – Concluding discussion
15:00-15:30	Break		

	Session 1 English as a contact language Chair: Nikola Dobrić	Session 2 Codeswitching Chair: Eline Zenner	Session 3 Chair:
15:30-17:00	Miguel Ángel Campos-Pardillos When “out of doubt” becomes “beyond a doubt”: the influence of English legal metaphors on European languages	Aicha Rahal Code switching in the output of Tunisian users of English and identity construction	Global Anglicism Database (GLAD) Meeting (open for all)
	Biljana Mišić Ilić Contact with English in close and remote contexts	Dorothee Ayer Attitude of teachers in bilingual classrooms to students’ code-switching	
		Amalia E. Merino Performing a linguistic identity	
17:00-17:30	Break		
17:30-18:30	Keynote Lecture Jeanine Treffers-Daller Code-switching and the “bend-it-like-Beckham-principle”: on creativity in language contact Chair: Alexander Onysko		
18:30	Conference Closing		

Keynote Lectures (alphabetical)

Ana Deumert (University of Cape Town)

Of Language and Revolution – Disruptions and Ruptures in the (Social) Histories of Language

The discipline of sociolinguistics has made important contributions to our understanding of the process of language change as gradual (Weinreich, Labov and Herzog 1868). Linguistic changes – especially phonetic/phonological changes – have been shown to be grounded in relationships of more-or-less, with frequencies shifting incrementally across time (and across social groups). Another important concern of historical linguists has been to understand the limits or constraints of language change; that is, the changes that are not supposed to happen (either because they violate the workings of the system, or because they violate human cognition). Work on language contact has issued challenges to both models: (i) in contact scenarios language change can be abrupt and sudden, and (ii) nothing is impossible (Thomason 2000). Another area of research which has challenged previously held ideas about language change are (socio-)linguistic studies of digital media practices. Indeed, David Crystal (2004) suggests that a ‘language revolution’ has taken place in the late twentieth century, and that we are facing “a linguistic future which is radically different from the past”. Being wary of the type of ‘presentism’ that underpins Crystal’s argument of a radical difference between past and present, I will explore the role played by disruption and rupture in language change across space and time, and ask the question under what conditions language change is indeed revolutionary (i.e. rapid and overturning existing orders/systems).

Jeanine Treffers-Daller (University of Reading)

Code-switching and the “bend-it-like-Beckham-principle”: on creativity in language contact

One of the great puzzles in the field of bilingualism is how bilinguals manage to keep their languages separate in some conversations, whilst they can also freely switch between languages in other conversations. This switching between languages can happen even within one sentence, as in (1), where a Turkish-German bilingual combines grammar rules and words from each language in one sentence.

(1) an dem Tag wo Klassenfahrt'a gid-ecek-ti-m,
on the-Dat. day where school trip-Dat. go-Fut.-Past-1.sg

akşam-a konnt' keine Fete machen
evening-Dat. could no party make (Treffers-Daller, in press)

‘On the day that I was going to the school trip I could not have a party until the evening.’

It is very surprising that bilinguals can create sentences in which grammar rules from two languages meet, particularly when the grammars of two languages are so different from each other as is the case with German and Turkish. While there is an extensive body of research which has tried to formulate where switching is (im)possible in a sentence, there are counter examples to most theories. The most parsimonious theory is offered by Mahootian (1993) and MacSwan (1999), who advocate a constraint-free approach and suggest that nothing constrains code-switching apart from the requirements of the mixed grammars. However, this null theory does not do justice to the creativity of bilinguals, who can be found to “bend the grammar rules” to suit their needs, as is the case in (1), where a Turkish verb form which generally appears in main clauses is used in a relative clause in which German and Turkish words are mixed. In other words, bilinguals make novel combinations which challenge existing patterns and monolingual norms. When these contact patterns spread through a bilingual speech community they can result in contact-induced language change. Thus, in the paper I hope to show that creativity, bending the rules and challenging monolingual norms is, in fact, at the heart of code-switching behaviour. I will illustrate the “bend-it-like-Beckham principle” with code-switching examples from a wide variety of language pairs.

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Debra Ziegeler (Université Sorbonne-Nouvelle Paris 3)

Contact grammaticalisation in Singapore in the 21st century

Grammaticalisation in a contact situation has been described in previous studies in as a form of ‘Replica grammaticalisation’ (Heine and Kuteva 2003, 2005) in which a grammaticalisation pathway in a model language (M) is followed, stage by stage, in a replica language (R), to produce the same functional requirements found in the model language, but using lexical material from the replica language. Other situations refer to the adoption of lexical material from R to reproduce M-language functions almost instantaneously, without the R language following through the diachronic steps that are apparent in the M language (what Heine and Kuteva label ‘Ordinary contact-induced grammaticalisation’). Another main difference between the two processes is that in Ordinary contact-induced grammaticalisation the strategies employed by the M language are found almost ubiquitously across languages and can be considered cross-linguistically universal.

The former process of Replica grammaticalisation has been criticised for its inability to explain how speakers of R may consciously reproduce historical stages known to have taken

place in the history of the M language (Matthews & Yip 2009; Gast & van der Auwera 2012). On the other hand, later studies such as Michaelis & Haspelmath (2020, to appear), dispense with the term ‘Ordinary contact-induced grammaticalisation’ altogether, preferring to describe such processes as ‘constructional re-creation’ or ‘constructional calquing’, and ‘re-creative grammaticalisation’, and discussing the absence of a stage-by-stage pathway as due to the faster time periods in which creoles and other contact languages are created.

In the case of Singapore English, a diglossic variety with a High (standard) sub-variety has been in continuous contact with the Low (Colloquial Singapore English, or Singlish) at least since the introduction of mass English-medium education in the 1960s (see, e.g., Gupta 1991), and it may therefore be questioned exactly how much contact competition now exists between substrate influences and those of the co-existing, standard lexifier. Michaelis (2017) demonstrates that in creoles, tense, aspect and mood categories are modelled on the substrate languages, while only word order appears to be modelled on the lexifier. It cannot be argued that Standard Singapore English exerts no influence whatsoever on Singlish, nor that the substrate languages, which are fast disappearing from everyday use due to local language policy, are as influential as they were in the earlier, post-colonial era. The present paper looks at a number of features of tense, aspect and modality in Singlish, and reconsiders the ways in which the substrate languages and the standard sub-variety both interact to influence present-day Singlish in determining which languages are the Model languages for grammaticalisation. Convergence to the standard is also seen as becoming increasingly conspicuous.

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Theme Sessions

Theme Session 1: Language Contact and Late-Modern Publics

Convenors: Theresa Heyd (Universität Greifswald) and Britta Schneider (Europa-Universität Viadrina)

When we understand language contact as a broad sociocultural phenomenon, it becomes interesting not just to study its linguistic features and effects, but also to pay close attention to the discursive arenas that contact situations are embedded into. Often, these discursive arenas are not private and individual, but they play out in various forms of publicness. As a result, the study of language contact has for a while now been attuned to mass media and digital communication, to public spheres such as educational spaces, political engagement with language, or public forms of consumption such as travel and leisure. However, the notion of publicness has usually been implied and taken for granted, rather than explicitly studied, in explorations of language contact phenomena.

This panel will engage with different aspects of publicness in language contact. In keeping with recent approaches (Heyd and Schneider 2019) it starts from the assumption that linguistic constructions of the public sphere have become increasingly complex and challenging. Whereas sociolinguistic understandings of the public used to be geared towards an equation of public dominance and linguistic authority (Gal and Woolard 2001), public discourse appears to us today as “a multitude of voices, an increasing convergence between online and offline publics, polyphonous, fractured, heterogeneous discourses, and seemingly complex patterns of power hierarchies with the potential to erode old patterns of dominance” (Heyd and Schneider 2019: 436).

These reconfigurations have an effect on language contact scenarios, both in terms of their linguistic structure and effects, and on their discursivization through public discourse. Thus, mobile communication has ushered in unprecedented situations and opportunities for language contact, but not everybody gets to access these new publics in similar ways (Deumert 2014). Globalized patterns of work, travel and consumption lead to new forms of language contact, with highly precarious and exploitative practices (e.g. Piller and Takahashi 2011) coexisting next to, and interacting with, contact situations constructed as elite practices (e.g. Thurlow and Jaworski 2006). Finally, language contact is increasingly becoming automated and algorithmic, in a way that posthuman elements enter processes such as automated translation and the creation of mono/multilingual spaces.

In this panel, we will explore these and related aspects of late-modern publics and their entanglement with language contact, by examining different ‘contact zones’: forms of public mediation and automation of language contact, as well as ‘liquid’, undetermined and contested arenas of linguistic multiplicity. We will approach these issues both through new theory-driven approaches, empirical case studies as well as a roundtable format for discussion and interaction.

Enregistering *Lisa*: mediated tropes of linguistic mobility

Theresa Heyd (Universität Greifswald)

Language contact in late-modern publics involves, amongst other things, heightened metalinguistic scrutiny and intense monitoring of how people do linguistic mobility and interaction. As Androutsopoulos (2007: 207) argues, “linguistic diversity is gaining an unprecedented visibility in the mediascapes of the late twentieth and early twenty-first century”.

At the same time, complications of public space and linguistic authority (Heyd and Schneider 2019) also mean that such regimens of public monitoring become more complex and, at least seemingly, contradictory: who possesses linguistic clout, how does language contact feed into the social imaginary, and whose practices of language contact and linguistic mobility are socially sanctioned? In this paper, I explore one such scenario in the form of mediated representations of elite linguistic mobility, namely stylizations of *work and travel* tourists. In German popular culture, work and travel is an established concept for affluent young people who engage in global mobility after high school or during early university years. Work and travel tourism shares similarities with forms of voluntourism (Calkin 2014; Doerr and Taïeb 2017), but without the overt neocolonial gesture in the guise of charitable activity. Nevertheless, work and travel, though widely popular in German middle class circles, has become the target of parody and derision in recent years. Such parody is in particular targeted toward the imagined *linguistic* practices of work and travel tourists, such as the use of anglicisms, code-mixing, and lexical reference to the target regions. These stylizations have given rise to a social stereotype that gets widely reproduced on student social networks such as Jodel. The social stereotype, #lisaausaustralien (“Lisa from Australia”), is typecast as a shallow young female with a lack of linguistic self-awareness. The repeated association of the *Lisa* persona with specific forms of banal multilingualism conforms to Agha’s (2003) processes of enregisterment.

In this study, I analyze the mediated material that goes into the construction of the social persona of *Lisa*, and I discuss some of the implications of this kind of social commentary on linguistic mobility and contact. In particular, I argue that the fine detail of the parody – including its gendered trope of the shallow girl – enables the voicing of purist and territorial stances which are at odds with contemporary ideals of cosmopolitanism and mobility.

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Lips Inc.

Rodney H. Jones (University of Reading)

There has been increasing interest in the impact of technology on language change, particularly around the role of memes and hashtags in ‘digital enregisterment’ through the formation of virtual ‘speech chains’ (Agha 2003) and the creation of ‘light communities’ (see for example Cutler 2016, Heyd 2014, Varis & Blommaert 2015). This paper considers the implications of practices of *lip-syncing* in the popular video sharing app TikTok on these processes. Whereas much of the previously studied memetic circulation of linguistic innovation online has been text and image based (e.g. image macros, animated gifs), TikTok gives users the ability to easily appropriate the actual voices of others and perform them with their own bodies through practices of lip-syncing. Although most lip-syncing on TikTok involves the appropriation of commercial popular music, the app allows, and in fact, encourages users to re-use the soundtrack from *any* video posted on the platform, leading to the rapid re-appropriation and circulation of different kinds of verbal performances (catch phrases, accents, etc.) by other users. Whether lip syncing videos include commercial content or the verbal performances of amateur users, they inevitably involve the performance of ways of speaking associated with particular groups being performed by the bodies of people who are members of different groups, leading to important questions about stereotyping and cultural appropriation, but also to larger questions about the ways the ‘synthetic’ linguistic performances over social media have the potential to impact the ways our understanding of such notions of indexicality and enregisterment develop. Further complicating this phenomenon are the commercial incentives driving the development of these tools themselves and the behaviors of ‘influencers’ as they seek to create viral verbal performances that can be monetized. Drawing on a range of theoretical traditions, including queer theory, mediated discourse analysis, and critical sociolinguistics, I examine a range of examples of lip-syncing practices on TikTok and the viral verbal performances associated with them in order to explore the theoretical, methodological, political and ethical implications of such synthetic linguistic production on the study of sociolinguistics.

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Liquid languages – Public constructions of language in settings of linguistic multiplicity

Britta Schneider (Europa-Universität Viadrina)

In this talk, I ask how languages, as discursive entities, are constructed in settings in which public space is not and has never been framed in monolingual publics with clear structures of hegemony. As elaborated by Gal and Irvine (2001), we can assume that national standard languages come into being in relation to national public space, where both mutually constitute each other. The spatial metaphor of the nation implies solid boundaries and the nation's sovereignty is "evenly operative over each square centimeter of a legally demarcated territory" (Anderson 1985: 19, quoted in Gal 2009: 36). Similarly, the associated national public space – and with it, the standard language – is imagined as evenly distributed and accessible to all members of the nation. These modernist national imaginations of solidness contrast with today's social complexities as indicated in the call to this panel. As national and transnational discourses collide and as languages and different cultural logics come into contact, we observe a denaturalization of hegemonic socialities.

Discursive and linguistic complexity, where we do not find one and only one center of orientation and one official focal point of prestige, is not new everywhere, and it is particularly established in countries of the global South with histories of transnational invasion and colonialism. Thus, we can ask how languages are discursively constructed in societies with a tradition of social, political and linguistic multiplicity. To this end, I introduce data from an ethnographic research project on language ideologies in postcolonial Belize, Central America. How is language constructed in this highly multilingual space where publicness is not framed in hegemonic political framings of authenticity, sameness and universality?

Based on my data analysis, I argue that in settings of discursive complexity, languages are still constructed as categories, even though these categories are of a more liquid kind and allow for variation, continuous change and flow as they are based on simultaneously existing and situationally adaptable multiple social discourses. Examples from my data set illustrate how the same *language* can have multiple indexical meanings and thus function on different 'axes of differentiation' (Gal 2016) at the same time, and that, where national and transnational public spaces fuse, multiple norm prestige orientations may lead to mixed forms, creating a destabilization of monolingual ideologies of standardness. Overall, I assume that such observations on multiple normativities and simultaneous multiple indexicalities are relevant to understand general trends in globalized public spaces in general.

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Through the monolingual lens – multilingualism in public service encounters

Eeva Sippola & Simo Määttä (University of Helsinki)

This paper discusses how migrant multilingualism is represented in public service encounters in Finland, with special focus on French- and Spanish-speaking migrants. These global *lingua francas* are characterized by a high degree of linguistic variation, including diverse speaker profiles, ranging from L1 to different categories of L2. In the context of migration, this linguistic pluralism is powerfully foregrounded, as linguistic resources accumulated earlier in life are combined with resources acquired in the host country. Although the official discourse by Finnish state agencies constructs integration as a manifold process taking place in everyday interactions, supported by public authorities and various other actors, in practice monolingual ideologies equating one language with one clearly defined group and accompanying speaker categorizations (Gal & Irvine 1995) can still be identified.

In this presentation, we will study how the linguistic resources of migrants are understood and (re-)construed in public services, by examining information portals directed at migrants online and through examples from public service interpreting data. We will inspect these public, yet highly controlled, spaces of language contact, as they are likely to reveal matches and mismatches between the discourses on integration and the sociolinguistic complexity of the migrant's real-life situations. On one hand, the focus will be on examining the traditional discursive public authority (the public administration), while on the other, on the participants in the service encounters, including the migrant, the interpreter, and the service provider. For example, the Finnish Government and major cities provide online information sites in Spanish and French, among other major languages, about selected public services, where the discourse is produced and controlled by the public administration. In addition, for selected cases, interpretation services are provided in presence or via a telephone or video connection. The analysis makes clear that public services are becoming increasingly complex and convergent, combining online and offline forms of communication, with actors and agents from differing positions in regards to linguistic resources, power, and representation. For example, concepts such as "mother tongue" are frequently used in public service encounters in asylum screenings and in the education sector, but it becomes evident from the interpretation data that the term creates confusion among the clients and leads to problems of understanding.

The study will add to the discussion of the complexities and challenges of public spheres with regard to multilingualism (Heyd and Schneider 2019) and to the complex linguistic dynamics and language ideologies in migrant settings in Northern European contexts.

**row() row() row() this->boat->row() /*gently down the*/ <sstream>
Language Maintenance and Ideologies of Communication in an OpenSource
Community**

Jürgen Spitzmüller (University of Vienna)

This talk will investigate how language and language ‘boundaries’ are dealt with in a *post-traditional community* (Hitzler, Honer and Pfadenhauer 2009), i.e., one of those translocal, voluntary, fluid and usually strongly mediatized forms of communitization that have been characterized as being typical of late modern “reflexive” (Beck 1992) societies in contemporary sociology.

Specifically, the talk focuses on an OpenSource community consisting of rather highly computer-literate, and “deeply” (Hepp 2016) mediatized, (predominantly male) volunteer hackers and users as well as on the metapragmatic discourse that unfolds in their fora. It will be discussed how ideologies of translocality, ‘openness’, accessibility, creativity, sharing, communitariness, and anti-monopolism (the will to “democratization of technology, and the public deliberation of technology policy”; Berry 2004: 66) are clashing with rather traditional and conservative concepts of language and social structure, with orders of expertise, as well as with hacker esoteric. In particular, the talk will highlight how language issues are managed and ordered on multiple levels (in-group communication, external presentation, the user interface, and the source code), and how expertise is metapragmatically constructed and maintained in a sociolinguistic environment that seems to be calibrated towards English(es) on all levels (up to the programming language).

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Theme Session 2: Methods in Anglicism Research

Convenors: Ulrich Busse (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg) and Elizabeth Peterson (University of Helsinki)

Nowadays, English functions as the single most important donor language of loanwords to other languages, and also as a global lingua franca. More and more languages are coming into contact with English through these means. This gives rise to the questions in which way and to what extent languages have been influenced by English and how they have reacted to this.

For many European languages there exists a large body of studies dealing with the influence of English on a particular language. (See GLAD publications) So far, research has concentrated mostly on the following topics:

1. corpus-related analysis often based on a certain run of issues of particular newspapers or journals;
2. the compilation of items current in special vocabularies (pop music, the drug scene, sports, advertising, etc.);
3. the stylistic analysis of items taken from studies of types (1) and (2);
4. the compilation of dictionaries of Anglicisms;
5. the analysis of Anglicisms contained in dictionaries;
6. historical studies documenting the growth of English influence on a particular language (or selected areas of its vocabulary);
7. socio-linguistic investigations exploring the correlations between social variables and the number of loanwords known and used, correctness, attitudes, etc.

(See Busse & Görlach 2002: 32 f.)

The *Dictionary of European Anglicisms* (Görlach 2001) and its companion volume *English in Europe* (Görlach 2002) have revealed that the Anglicisation of the European languages shows many parallels and similarities. In all European countries investigated, the borrowings from English manifest themselves in sizable numbers from the 18th century onwards. The numerical differences between the languages are gradual but not categorical (Busse 2011: 305). This result gives rise to the following considerations.

Especially, if figures documenting the Anglicisation of a particular language or special domains and registers of its vocabulary are compared to those of other languages it is important to pay particular attention to methodological issues, in order to decide whether the results are comparable or not.

The basic idea of this panel is to focus on methodological questions involved in Anglicism research. Such as: how does the choice of a particular database or set of data, the definition of Anglicism (either broad or narrow), the counting of items and other issues influence or constrict the results? Can the extraction of data be (semi-)automated? How reliable are “new” methods such as data mining? How do we account for variation of Anglicisms between and within languages? How do attitudes and reception of Anglicisms vary between and within languages?

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Methods in Anglicism Research: Papers (alphabetical by author)

New explorations into phraseological borrowing

Gisle Andersen (NHH Norwegian School of Economics)

Although there is a rich research literature on Anglicisms, relatively few studies go beyond the individual lexeme as their object of study. However, the last few years has seen an increased focus on longer stretches of discourse including phraseological units. It has been established that the ‘phrasicon’ of a language, i.e. its ‘inventory of communicative formulae, catchphrases, slogans and other multi-word items’ (Fiedler 2017: 90) is under the influence of English in similar ways as the individual lexeme.

This paper considers a subset of phraseological borrowing, namely indirect phraseological borrowings (translation loans) that are observed in contemporary Norwegian language, such as the common collocation *gratis lunsj* ‘free lunch’ or the discourse marker *når det kommer til X* ‘when it comes to X’. As these consist solely of recipient language material, it can be difficult to prove that they are the products of language contact.

In my recent work, I have been concerned with research methodology, developing the so-called diachronic-contrastive corpus method (Andersen 2019). Its purpose is to provide empirical support to – or lead to rejections of – hypotheses of borrowing. The method relies on diachronic and contemporary language resources to document usage and frequency of phrasemes in both the source language and the recipient language, thus enabling the investigation of phraseology across time.

In this presentation, I first give an overview of phraseological borrowing by outlining the wide variety of functional categories that are observable in a contemporary newspaper corpus. Next, I demonstrate the diachronic-contrastive corpus method applied to expressions that have been considered the products of language contact between English and Norwegian, among them the phrasemes *føl deg fri til å* ‘feel free to’, *å gå den ekstra milen* ‘to go the extra mile’ and *ikke (akkurat) rakettvitenskap* ‘not (exactly) rocket science’.

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What you see is what you get? In how far do data(base), inclusion or exclusion of units and other methodological decisions influence the results of empirical Anglicism research?

Ulrich Busse (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg)

In 2016 a group of scholars embarked on the project of building a database of anglicisms that are currently used in non-Anglophone speech communities across the world. The ultimate target, expressed in the acronym GLAD [Global Anglicism Database], being to go beyond existing comparative dictionaries and to incorporate as many languages as possible.

As a pilot study, anglicisms whose English etymons begin with the letter O formed the basis of the database. The letter O being a small to medium-size letter of the alphabet was considered as a good starting point in order to test editorial decisions, “enabling us to subsequently modify further entries and thereby aim to optimize the results”. (Gottlieb et al. 2018: 9)

The idea of the present paper is to re-investigate the German contribution to letter O. Currently, the German data is extracted from a range of existing dictionaries, and then adjusted to the set principles of the project. In selecting possible candidates for inclusion in the database eight different dictionaries are being used, ranging from general-purpose dictionaries, dictionaries of neologisms, dictionaries of foreign words and dictionaries of anglicisms.

In a first step, it will be investigated in which way the different dictionaries contribute to the pool of possible candidates for the database; i.e. which items are central and which seem to be more peripheral. In a second step, the overall result of the dictionary approach is compared to a corpus-based approach. To this end two large and publicly available text corpora of present-day German will be analysed. The two corpora are the *DeReKo* [Deutsches Referenzkorpus] hosted at the *Institut für deutsche Sprache* in Mannheim, and, on the other hand, the *DWDS* [Digitales Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache; Berlin-brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften].

Finally, the results of the dictionary approach and those of the corpus study shall be compared to each other in order to answer the question whether these two different research methods come to more or less the same result, or whether they complement each other in providing a reliable picture of anglicism usage in current German.

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‘Overt’ calques from English and their currency in Italian

Valeria Fiasco (Sapienza Università di Roma) and Virginia Pulcini (Università degli Studi di Torino)

This paper analyses a selection of loanwords and calques triggered by the influence of English and used in Italian. We have introduced the term ‘overt’ calques to denote borrowings that are used in Italian both as loanwords and calques, such as *full time* and *tempo pieno*. This particular status of ‘overt’ calques raises interesting questions concerning the existence of near synonyms, the typological profile of the replica with respect to the source word, the semantic features of equivalents and the underlying sociolinguistic and pragmatic components which influence the speakers’ preferences either for the foreign or for the domestic form. The analysis is based on a sample of 22 ‘overt’ calques and their equivalent loanwords. On the basis of lexicographic information, the chronology of borrowing and the development of calques is presented; we also illustrate common typological patterns of Italian calques and compare the usage frequency of the synonymic pairs (loanwords and calques) in three corpora of present-day Italian. As far as usage frequency is concerned, corpus data confirmed that Anglicisms and related calques are low-frequency items; in fact only a few show a frequency above 10/ pmw, namely *e-mail/posta elettronica*, *week-end/fine settimana*, *live/dal vivo*, *password* (but not *parola d’ordine*), and *basket* (but not *pallacanestro*), *supermercato* (but not *supermarket*). Most of the randomly chosen examples are more frequently used in the form of loanword rather than calque, with some exceptions regarding Latin-derived lexical items. Furthermore, a comparison between a smaller-size, sampled corpus of Italian (Coris) reflects a preference for calques with respect to very large web-based corpora (Italian Web 2016 and Timestamped JSI Italian Corpus), which display higher figures in favour of Anglicisms.

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Corpora

CORIS <http://corpora.dslo.unibo.it/TCORIS/>

Italian Web 2016 <https://www.sketchengine.eu/>

Timestamped JSI Italian Corpus <https://www.sketchengine.eu/>

With code-switching on the rise, how to identify *bona fide* Anglicisms?

Henrik Gottlieb (University of Copenhagen)

Until now, studying the impact of English outside the Anglosphere has typically meant focusing on one of two phenomena:

1) the English influence on a national language, investigating the use of English-based words and expressions in natural discourse, whether written or spoken (Furiassi et al. 2012). The key term here is *Anglicism*.

2) the use of English instead of the national language in certain domains. Here, the key term is *domain loss*.

This relevant distinction is easy to understand for language users and fully operational for linguists as well.

However, as English continues to make inroads into a number of European languages, a third phenomenon involving English needs scholarly attention: *code-switching*. Well-described when found in non-European speech communities, including Afrikaans-speaking South Africa (Myers-Scotton 1993) and French-speaking Canada (Poplack et al. 2012), code-switching into and out of English is now increasingly common in, but not limited to, Germanic speech communities in Europe.

With Danish as my point of departure, I will delineate code-switching as opposed to Anglicism usage – a must when determining the influence of English on the lexis and phraseology of other languages, which is exactly the purpose of the GLAD A-Z database (2020). 21st-century Danish is now so profoundly influenced by English that – apart from several ‘lost’ domains – many text types, ranging from news items and ads to spontaneous speech, display instances of code-switching, as entire clauses or sentences are in English. For GLAD contributors (and other observers, whether lay persons or scholars), the distinction between embedded all-English discourse and English-based yet somehow ‘localized’ words or expressions is crucial.

This presentation will, based on authentic Danish oral and written discourse, show how English – as it appears in code-switching – can be separated from *bona fide* Anglicisms (Gottlieb 2020), and it will discuss the possible outcomes, also for future GLAD projects, of the fact that code-switching may redefine the borders between home and second language among Europeans.

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Looking for Anglicisms in the last four editions of the *Diccionario de la Lengua Española* (as a first step for building a core list of Anglicisms in Spanish)

José Luis Oncins-Martinez (Universidad de Extremadura)

Ever since the *Diccionario de la Real Academia Española (DRAE)* was first published in 1780 by the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE), this “official dictionary” has been an indispensable reference tool for speakers of Spanish (not just the general public but also professional writers, journalists and scholars). The vocabulary contained in the dictionary – and, therefore, sanctioned by the RAE – has always been considered “the norm”. As far as anglicisms are concerned, they can be found in almost all the editions of the dictionary, although it is in the ones published in the last three decades that their presence is most noticeable and abundant. The latest edition, published in 2014, contains around 1200 loans from English (approx. 15% of these are direct loans; the rest are mainly adapted forms). These words are marked off from the rest either by presenting them in italics (in the case of direct loans) and/or by accompanying them with different labels that identify them as adaptations, calques or phrases. Thus, words borrowed directly from English are shown in italics, followed by the tag “Voz inglesa” and its definition; e.g. “*blazer*. Voz ingl. 1. m. o f. Chaqueta deportiva, originariamente utilizada en los uniformes de colegios y equipos”. Very often, in cases when the loanword has been around for some time, its meaning is not explained and the word is just accompanied by a Spanish adaptation of it, which is suggested by the Academy as an alternative; and the reader is sent to this adapted anglicism for its meaning. Here is, for instance, the entry for *bulldozer*: Voz ingl. 1. m. **buldócer**. (bold type means that the lemma has its own entry, namely, *buldócer*: “Del ingl. *bulldozer*. 1. m. Máquina automóvil de gran potencia...”).

A few years ago, the RAE made all the editions of the *DRAE* available for consultation on its official website (www.rae.es); together with other dictionaries published by the Academy that are also useful for those interested in tracking the presence of Anglicisms in Spanish, like the *Diccionario Panhispánico de Dudas* (2005). Indeed, this dictionary contains hundreds of loanwords from English, for most of which the Academy recommends Spanish alternatives, which results in the proliferation of an interesting kind of doublet (i.e., En. loanword + Sp. adapted form).

In this presentation I want to show how these labels (*Voz ingl.*, *Del ingl.* and *Loc. ingl.*) can be used to identify, date, and extract a large number of anglicisms, thus providing us with a core list of well-attested anglicisms in Spanish. Moreover, I will try to demonstrate that a comparison of the results extracted from a few consecutive editions yields very interesting information on the dynamics of this global phenomenon. This presentation will show the results extracted from the last four editions: 1989, 1992, 2001 and 2014. (Since the search engine of the Academy’s website can only do lemma searches, I have digitized the text of two of these editions: 1989 and 1992; the other two were already available in EPUB format).

The *why* and *how* of Anglicisms in recipient languages: tapping into language attitudes and indexicalities

Elizabeth Peterson (University of Helsinki)

In this panel, Anglicisms researchers describe their methods for locating, categorizing and cataloguing English-sourced borrowings into various recipient languages. With this presentation, we shift into the social dimensions associated with English-sourced borrowings into a recipient language; that is, how and why such borrowings enter into a language, and what social indexicalities they exhibit as they become situated within a receiving speech community and language. A main premise of this presentation is that as researchers, we cannot and should not assume to know the indexicalities and social meanings of these borrowings, even though they may appear self-evident. Rather, we need to devise means of empirically accessing the attitudes and motivations of the receiving speech community. Conducting meaningful studies in these areas poses certain challenges. For example, there is no reason to assume that individual borrowings from English carry social meanings which are similar to each other. Even among English-sourced swear words, for example, our research on Finnish (Vaattovaara and Peterson 2019) demonstrates that each English swear word has distinct indexicalities and social meanings in Finnish. In addition, we must do adequate preliminary research before conducting any experiments to ensure that we ask the right questions from the right people. This presentation demonstrates some of the methods we have employed in our research on Anglicisms in Finnish (Peterson and Vaattovaara 2014; Peterson and Beers Fägersten 2018; Vaattovaara and Peterson 2019), in an attempt to shed light on the socialization processes associated with the nativization of English-sourced borrowing in everyday Finnish discourse. Namely, our research has involved corpus methods, attitude surveys, grammaticality tests, and modifications of the matched guise technique.

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Regular Papers

Attitude of teachers in bilingual classrooms to students' code-switching

Dorothee Ayer (University of Fribourg)

In Switzerland, a multilingual country, language contact is a daily reality in many situations, especially in regions located on linguistic borders. In education, the privileged place for language contact is bilingual training programmes. In the canton of Fribourg, which is officially bilingual (French-German), high school students have the opportunity to follow their schooling in the bilingual section, in which native teachers teach a non-linguistic subject in their mother tongue. The classes are composed of French and/or German-speaking students.

However, as in many similar contexts (Cammarata et al., 2018; Dooly and Vallejo, 2020), no training in bilingual teaching is included in the teacher education curriculum. This paper is part of a more comprehensive research on teacher practices and needs in order to provide appropriate training. The focus of this paper is more specifically on teachers' attitudes and practices regarding the language chosen by students during student interactions (especially during group work). The concept of bilingual education emphasizes the use of the target language for all classroom interactions (McMillan & Turnbull, 2009). However, in our research field, in the absence of institutionally defined rules, students express themselves in their first language, the target language, or use code-switching. The teacher is free to manage the mode of communication during his or her lessons, largely depending on his or her attitude and beliefs (Bredthauer and Engfer, 2016).

In order to understand teachers' motivations for their practices, individual interviews with teachers involved in bilingual education were conducted, taking into account their own linguistic experience. The analysis of these data focuses on the link between the influence of the teacher's language biography and the reasons that guide his or her choices in managing the languages used in class between students.

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***Appeando*: English-Spanish lexical hybrids in mobile apps names**

Isabel Balteiro (University of Alicante)

One of the most salient features of this new millennium is that the undeniable global influence of English has gained additional strength from the fact that present-day societies tend to be multicultural and multilingual. That is specially the case of European countries in the 21st century, where individuals are becoming increasingly competent in foreign languages and are growingly accustomed to their presence in every walk of life, English being the most frequent foreign language. All this is clearly reflected in the languages used all over Europe, particularly, at their lexical levels. Not only are borrowings (Anglicisms and false Anglicisms) extremely common, but also changes may be perceived in lexical creativity: for example, in Spanish, hybrid formations have been detected and identified (see Balteiro 2018). As with traditional lexical borrowings, topics related to new technologies provide instances of such hybrid formations. Our paper focuses on the analysis of morphologically induced hybrid patterns in Spanish due to the influence and contact with English, focusing on names given to mobile apps: derivations (e.g. *Tallerator*, *Chicísimo*, *iHuerting*), compounds (*Arbolapp*), blends (*AgreStop*, *Soy Cappaz*), phrases (*Gasolina Lowcost*, *Talking Pocoyó*), etc. Despite the limitations of the study for the number of existing examples (which are initially few), we attempt to go beyond mere tendencies and probabilities and reach some tentative conclusions as regards these new emerging patterns. Special attention is paid to the ordering of the source words according to foreign or native origin; the presence of full forms and the distribution of full words and splinters, clipping and overlapping of the source words, as well as the semantic patterns and relations between the source words. Also, a few considerations will be made on the difficulty or transparency of the English element, which is basic for the communicative power of the app name.

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Language contact, not contact language: The case of Alaskan Russian

Mira Bergelson (Higher School of Economics, Moscow) and Andrej Kibrik (Lomonosov Moscow State University)

Alaskan Russian is a language that emerged at the end of the 18th century as a result of Russian colonial presence in Alaska and was used for communication in Russian America until the end of the Russian period in 1867. By that time, Alaskan Russian (AR) became the native language for the people of mixed Russian/Native origin (Creoles) residing in various parts of Alaska. As a result, some varieties of Alaskan Russian kept developing and serving as a means of communication, creating and maintaining cultural identity of local communities long after the “Russian period”. This *lingua franca* was a specific variety of the Russian language of that time. At the beginning of the 21st century, we can only glimpse that variety by the “iceberg

tip” in the form spoken by the last representatives of the Ninilchik community on Kenai Peninsula.

In this paper we provide data from our 2017 and 2019 fieldwork regarding contact phenomena in the periods of *Aleut-Russian*, *Alutiiq-Russian bilingualism* and Russian *monolingualism*. The lexicon and grammar of AR demonstrate properties resulting both from contact with other ethnic groups and languages and from the diachronic processes characteristic of a language functioning in a closed sociocultural environment. With the few speakers in their late eighties and nineties, it is often hard to distinguish early contact phenomena of the end of 18th century from the signs of language attrition. Still, some specific features of this, almost extinct variety of Russian and one of the last living evidence of Russian linguistic heritage in Alaska, can be attributed to contact (Russian-Aleut, or Russian-Alutiiq) phenomena.

In exploring the *Russian monolingual* stage of Alaskan Russian we pay attention to the fact that the so-called “Russian” population of Russian America represented many regional, social, and ethnic groups, which influenced the development of Alaskan Russian, its resulting form, and its significant variation among families and individuals.

Dichotic Listening in bilingual adults

Katharina Bergner (Carinthia University of Applied Sciences)

The Basque language, is a typologically isolated language spoken in the Spanish and French regions of the Basque country. In the Spanish region of the Basque country, Basque is an official language, supported institutionally and thus spoken widely. Consequently, there are many speakers of Basque who in their majority (Gorter et al., 2014) also speak fluent Spanish and switch very often between these two languages. The degree to which bilinguals switch between their two languages is known to relate not only to linguistic competence but also to social and emotional factors (Dewaele & Stavans, 2012). In this present study, the goal was to explore the hypothesis whether more balanced bilingualism (i.e. a more balanced use of languages) is associated with better phonological and reading skills because of better right-to-left interhemispheric connectivity. This question has been already addressed in two groups of Basque-Spanish bilingual children differing in the bilingual use of their languages, using the dichotic listening paradigm (Lallier & Ordin, in prep.). In order to confirm and extend the pattern observed in children, two groups of adult bilinguals were tested using a dichotic listening paradigm. In the dichotic listening paradigm, different speech stimuli are presented simultaneously to both ears, and a right ear advantage for reporting the stimuli reflects a left hemisphere specialization for language. In our group of adults, the results show the link between phonological and reading experience and the dichotic listening paradigm which was associated with a stronger left ear bias on the task with stronger reading and phonological skills. Overall, the results suggest that a more efficient phonological and reading network could be related to better right-to-left interhemispheric connectivity, as previously suggested (Molinaro et al. 2016).

Code switching in the bilingual speech of Czechs in Croatia

Sergey Borisov (Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow)

The paper discusses code switching in the speech of representatives of the Czech minority living compactly in the Bjelovar-Bilogora county in Croatia. Code switching refers to the use of phonetic, lexical, grammatical and syntactic elements of two or more languages by speakers within the framework of a single speech act. This understanding of the term is based on definitions from related works of J. Gumperz (1982), Myers-Scotton (2006), and Auer (1998). The analysis of speech data collected by the author during the field research among the Czech minority in 2019 will be presented. The work was carried out in Daruvar and nearby communities. People from 29 to 80 years old participated in semi-structured interviews and spontaneous conversations. An attempt is made to highlight the reasons and functions of switching to the Croatian language during the conversation in Czech, namely self-repairs and repairs made by other interlocutors, quotation, search for adequate counterparts for unique notions, items and phenomena, and for checking comprehension.

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When “out of doubt” becomes “beyond a doubt”: the influence of English legal metaphors on European languages

Miguel Ángel Campos-Pardillos (University of Alicante)

When discussing language contact, what immediately comes to mind is the lexical borrowing of word units, i.e., the traditional Anglicism that appears, with or without adaptation, in other languages. However, the study of borrowing has lately expanded to other units smaller than the word (e.g. suffixes in other languages) or phraseological or pragmatic units. In the case of legal metaphors, which have been recognized as one of the main tools (but also filters) for the interpretation of the law, the comparison between languages shows cases where the metaphor coincides, usually due to a common origin (e.g. *fruit of the poison(ed) tree*), whereas in other instances a metaphor changes from one language to another (e.g. in English a judge “hears” a case, whereas in Spanish the judge “sees” -*ve*- a case). However, what is interesting from the point of view of language contact is how metaphors are transmitted and even replaced due to influence from other languages. A good example is the expression “beyond a reasonable doubt”, which in traditional Spanish was *fuera de cualquier duda razonable* (*fuera* = “outside”), but is gradually evolving to *más allá* (=“beyond”) due to the influence of English, both in legal contexts, but also due to the presence in the media of the common law legal culture. Our study will compare data from different sources, including corpora, but also surveys

among legal professionals speaking various European languages. The purpose is to find out if there is resistance to the “foreignizing” expression, and if so, if there is a connection between age of user (younger users tend to use the “line” metaphor while older users tend to use the three-dimensional metaphor) or knowledge of other languages. We expect that the study will provide interesting information on a case which may illustrate how language contact becomes an instrument of ideological transmission, and how “imported metaphors” not only replace lexical units, but may become a vehicle for ideological transmission.

Borrowings characteristics and life-cycles: a corpus-driven study in contemporary French

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Among lexical innovation processes, borrowings occupy a special place in contemporary societies: the globalization and generalization of electronic communication strengthen language contacts and English has become a globalization language (Pulcini et al. 2012, among others). In this talk, we will present the results of an experimental corpus-based study of lexical borrowings in contemporary French. Based on a database of about 20,000 lexical innovations identified and validated in monitor corpora of about 150 online newspapers (2014-2019), through the Neoveille platform (Cartier 2017), borrowings will be described and analysed through three perspectives: cognitive, socio-pragmatic and linguistic proper (Schmid 2020). We will present the main characteristics of the 2,000 borrowings and xenisms that emerged in contemporary French during the period. We will first show that the concept of lexical borrowing includes both *xenisms* and *loanwords*, characterized by discriminative features, but tracing a continuum between code-switching and proper importation. We will also detail the life cycle of these innovations, distributed along a continuum between hapax or quasi-hapax and innovations on the path of diffusion and institutionalization. Borrowing does not affect equally all discursive event types. On the contrary, it is possible to identify a number of innovative discursive foci: women’s and fashion press, sport and computer science newspapers. Some semantic fields are also particularly marked by borrowings: emerging socio-cultural practices, electronic social networks, and discourses related to sports, computer science and fashion.

This pilot study makes it possible to specify the notions of *emergence* and *diffusion*: while emergence is characterized by low frequency, specific and homogeneous discursive situations, and glosses, diffusion is marked by an increase in frequency, the disappearance of contexts-glosses, the integration of lexemes into productive morphology (Bauer, 2001) and the appearance of compounds.

One feature of the Anglo-American borrowings, which constitute the overwhelming majority of borrowings in contemporary French, is the current emergence of formants (quasi-affixes and lexemes) either emerging or already fully integrated into the derivational system (*e-*, *cyber-*, *bio-*, *street*, *food*, etc.). A characteristic peculiar to French also concerns the lexemes built on the *-ing* morpheme, which is already functioning as a (quasi-)true suffix. Finally, we present the effects of linguistic policy of replacing anglicisms by French equivalents on a few examples. This study will be accompanied by a website giving access to the borrowing database and its exploration tools.

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Language revitalization without native speakers: Breton and Lower Sorbian

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In this paper, we would like to present a new research project carried out at the Centre for Celtic Studies, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland (2019-2022): “Language revitalization without native speakers: The cases of Breton in Upper Brittany and of Sorbian in Lower Lusatia”. The critically endangered languages, Breton and Lower Sorbian, are sustained in bilingual communities where many speakers are so-called “new speakers”, who have not learned the respective language as their L1/mother tongue. Still, some of them decide to send their children to Breton immersion schools or schools that teach Sorbian and, although to a lesser extent, to raise them as minority language speakers in Breton/Sorbian. In many ways, these families are separated from other Breton- and Sorbian-speaking communities where there is a much stronger tradition of intergenerational transmission (although this has been considerably weakened in the second half of the twentieth century).

Our project therefore aims to investigate how language revitalization works where the members of a particular community are non-native or new speakers. How do families who send their children to immersion schools in Rennes/Nantes view their own educational choices for their children? For those parents who speak Breton/Sorbian to their children at home, how do they make their transmission of the language work effectively? Using a wide range of qualitative and ethnographic sociolinguistic methods (sociolinguistic questionnaires, focus groups with parents and children involved in minority language education/cultural activities, semi-structured interviews with key actors in the communities and participant observation in a number of educational/recreational sites in Brittany/Lower Lusatia), the project ventures out to answer the question whether revitalization efforts without native speakers are renewing the language community or if they are in fact transforming it into a new type of postmodern community, where language plays a much more symbolic role than previously thought.

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Babysit or kinderopas? A socio-pragmatic analysis of lexical choice between English loans and heritage alternatives in Dutch

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Background: Researchers studying language variation and change induced by contact with English initially focused on the linguistic integration of English source language (SL) material in the morpho-phonological structure of the receptor language (RL). Shifting the attention towards the socio-pragmatic localization of English lexical material, researchers now foreground both the social identity work conducted with English material (Divita & Curtis 2019) and the broadening and narrowing of the pragmatic functions of English lexemes and heritage alternatives (Balteiro 2017). So far, most of these studies rely on production data, paying less attention to language users’ perception and evaluation of English lexemes (though see Peterson & Vaattoovaara 2019).

RQ: Integrating insights from language production and evaluation, this study asks the questions (1) which lexical preference speakers express when asked to choose between an English and a heritage form; and (2) which social, semantic, pragmatic and stylistic parameters help explain this preference.

Design: A forced-choice experiment (cp. Arppe & Järvikivi 2007) was conducted in which over 1,500 Dutch-speaking participants from various socio-economic backgrounds, regions and age groups were asked to select their preferred expression when provided with a loanword and a heritage alternative (e.g. *babysit* vs. *kinderopas*). Each participant was offered 12 target trials and 10 filler trials. The target trials, drawn from Zenner et al. (2012), include a balanced set of catachrestic and non-catachrestic loans (Winter-Froemel & Onysko 2011) from three semantic fields with various frequencies in corpus data. Pragmatic variation was included by randomly presenting the trials to participants as part of a conversation between friends or as part of a newspaper article. Manipulation checks were included to verify (1) loanword status of the English words, and (2) synonymy status of the alternation pairs.

Analyses: Mixed-effect logistic regression analyses reveal how the lexical choices made in the experiment largely correlate with the corpus-based success-rates found in Zenner et al. (2012), with relatively homogeneous usage patterns across groups of respondents. These results will be explained against the background of global and local forces in the use of English in the Low Countries.

Authentication strategies in Instagram: language mixing in Basque youth's self-presentation online

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Social media have become a relevant site for young people for negotiating and constructing self-presentation in the digital context. Particularly in youth's social networks like Instagram, being 'ourselves' is a performance option, and it implies the deployment of communicative resources, such as language choice and alternation between linguistic codes. The display of authenticity is a core value in the production of discourse for those personal and public digital presentations (Marwick and Boyd 2011) and, in global networks as Instagram, the negotiation of authenticity moves to a public globalized context.

The research in this paper examines language choice and alternation among Basque young speakers in Instagram, focusing on the construction and negotiation of authenticity. We draw our data from a corpus collected by Gaztesare research group in 2019 which compiles the production in Instagram by 30 university students from whole Basque Country. We used mixed methodological approaches by paying attention to texts and user-based data (Androustopoulos 2008). The written corpus contains around 32.000 written conversations organized in a database that show the multilingual practices of those Basque students aged between 18 and 25. We included 5 focus groups on language practice and stylistic choices as well as 28 interviews that include technobiographies (Barton and Lee 2013).

The analysis of the practices in the corpus of Gaztesare shows that vernacular Basque dialects are primordial resources for stylization and performance of authenticity, rather than simply social indices of 'who we are' in terms of social provenance. Dialects are relevant to the indexing of authenticity related to locality and solidarity. But the authentication practices found in Gaztesare's corpus are far from monolithic. Another evident result of the analysis is that authenticity also draws on multilingual repertoires rather than on single languages: mixing resources from Spanish, French and English is used in the construction of self-authentic identity. The ethnolinguistic materials evidence an ideological shift from a view where language mixing is seen as indicative of lack of competence to a view where it is an added value related to digital authenticity.

Language contact via viral expressions on Twitter

Isabel Espinosa Zaragoza (University of Alicante)

The Internet and social media can be considered one of the major catalysts for language contact in history. We are currently living in a hyperconnected society where physical cooccurrence is not a compulsory requirement for language contact. Social media language, in particular, is characterised by its short messages, emoji, hashtags and multimodality (e.g. memes, GIFs, videos, etc.) (Candale 2017). Nevertheless, 2019 has witnessed the creation of a new Twitter trait: an outburst of words or expressions (e.g. *ontas?*, *sco pa tu manaa*, *bomboclaat*, *o jewa ke eng*) that spread like wildfire regardless of their obscurity in meaning and etymology, but whose meaning is understood pragmatically thanks to the graphic support (e.g. image, GIF or video) that accompanies them and inferences in usage. So in vogue are these language instances

that they have hogged the Internet limelight so as to become the most used expressions on Twitter during 2019 (Twitter data 2019). This study focuses on the aforementioned expressions which are orthographically, semantically, etymologically and pragmatically analysed by means of a corpus study of a sample from Twitter. In specific cases, the word formation processes are also tackled. The analysis so far reveals the following characteristics inherent to these expressions: (1) spontaneity, fast creation and spreading (2) fleeting nature (e.g. oftentimes one expression substitutes another), (3) necessity of a shared background knowledge, (4) etymology wise, although invented in appearance, these words belong to remote exotic languages, (5) conventionality, (6) its jargon-like usage implies a sense of pertinence to a select group (e.g. the Twitter community), (7) its engaging nature (e.g. RT with comment) undoubtedly influences its popularity. Analysis and description of viral vocabulary is felt as necessary before the next trendy expression comes around.

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“Mit dem Topping bin ich auch fine“ – Anglicisms in a German TV cooking show

Sabine Fiedler (University of Leipzig)

Due to its role as a lingua franca, English is a major source of language influence worldwide. This paper addresses the impact of English on German. Contact-induced influences have been widely described for areas like the economy, sport, entertainment, advertising and politics. This paper focuses on a field that has traditionally been associated with the French language – cuisine. It presents the findings of an empirical study on the use of Anglicisms in a TV cooking show. In Germany, this format is enjoying an upsurge in popularity and provides a useful basis for this investigation because it presents an oral type of communication that is perceived to be authentic and comes close to approximating spontaneous and naturally occurring communication. The Anglicisms found in the dataset include direct borrowings, loan translations (calques) and hybrid constructions. While the majority of these (71%) are simple and complex word lexemes, such as *peppern* (‘to pepper’) and *Signature-Gericht* (‘signature dish’), about one third can be classified as phraseological units, which have the structure of word-groups (e.g. *in the making*) and sentences (e.g. *Safety first!*). Anglicisms fulfil various functions in the show. For example, they serve to denominate products and dishes (e.g. *green-zebra Tomaten*, *Surf and Turf*, *No-bake Cheesecake*), are used to bridge gaps in the program where people maybe do not know what to say and how to react (*That’s life*), and they are frequently found in positive and negative judgements (e.g. *ein Masterpiece*, *ein bisschen old school*).

Language contact in Kathmandu Valley: A study on language use and attitude

Bhim Lal Gautam (Tribhuvan University, Nepal)

This paper explores the various impacts of language contact in Kathmandu valley, a multilingual capital city of Nepal. Kathmandu has become the cosmopolitan city due to different migration within last two decades and developed as a micro linguistic area. This research focuses on language contact situations of three language communities viz. Newar (Original), Sherpa and Maithili (Migrated) in different domains viz. social, cultural, personal, and official as well as media related activities where the informants are asked about the languages they use along with the use of their own mother tongue. The data was collected during June 2016 to September 2017 among 135 different informants having different age, sex, profession and educational background from four major areas of the three ethnic communities living in Kathmandu valley i.e. Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur. This socio-ethnographic research aims at providing some clues as to how the discovery of a minority language triggers changes in representations and attitudes. The data is analyzed in quantitative as well as qualitative methodology based on some in depth open informal interviews, FGD (Focus Group Discussions) and informal observations as well. The language attitudes towards Nepali and English along with their mother tongues seems to be influenced by positive affective socialization experiences in the new multilingual society and by the growing perception that knowing the languages make them member of the new community. It is emphasized that “distinctive ethnic identities of minority groups, for example, must be constructed from linguistic symbols and/or communicative practices that contrast with resources available for the construction of other ethnic identities or more generally, available national identities” (Kroskrity 2000: 112). The new language and the new identity may be actively promoted or persuaded. Different ethnic people living in the capital city have been influenced directly and indirectly by the globalization and international linkage and communication. Moreover, they have been involved in various social, cultural and ceremonial activities with the new mixed society, which motivates them to shift into new target languages from the ancestral source language.

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Using online dictionaries to assess the degree of Anglicisation of marketing terminology in French

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It is well known that specialised vocabularies in languages other than English are particularly exposed to the influence of English-language terminology, to the extent that some are abandoned as a consequence of so-called domain loss (Hultgren 2015). Thus, cutting-edge disciplines such as nuclear physics have ceased to be developed in most languages other than

English. Other specialised areas are dominated by English, though still practised and taught in other languages. The field of marketing provides a good example of the effects of globalisation in this ideologically charged sector. It has been largely conceptualised in the United States, both in education and in practice, and it is this conceptualisation which dominates in non-English-speaking countries. Marketing could thus be considered as a field with a high degree of terminological dependency, i.e. where English and English terms serve as references that the specialised community is supposed to share, even when communication is taking place in the native language (cf. Humbley and García Palacios 2012; Sánchez Ibáñez and García Palacios 2014).

The measure of the Anglicisation of specialised vocabularies in languages other than Europe warrants particular attention, these being a major source of lexical dynamism for the language as a whole. In order to assess the degree of this influence, an analysis of a representative specialised dictionary was carried out, using accepted metalexicographical principles (Leroyer and Bergenholtz 2013). The dictionary in question, *Définitions. marketing* (definitions-marketing.com), is a large-scale up-to-date on-line encyclopaedic dictionary, authored by a marketing expert and pedagogue rather than a lexicographer. A sample of just under 500 entries (i.e. all those of the letter D) out of a total of over 7000 in this dictionary were analysed as to their dependency on an English model. As expected, this revealed a large number of direct loans, even more numerous hybrids, calques and semantic loans, to the extent that the proportion of vocabulary borrowed from or inspired by English was comparable to that in which no influence was detected. This supposedly uninfluenced vocabulary was then also analysed with the view to determining in what areas influence from English does not seem to imprint itself on the terms used. A final survey was made of the lexicographical treatment of English influenced terms in the dictionary in the respective prominence given to adaptations rather than direct loans. The absence of any reference in the dictionary to French language policy is symptomatic of the break-up of what was still recently a heightened language consciousness as regards English influence.

Among the questions emerging from this study, which are discussed in the conclusion, are the long-term effects of this Anglicisation. Can it be claimed that the use of loanwords or English-influenced terminology is in fact boosting the use of French in a specialised field, as suggested by van Coetsem (2000), simply because it enables speakers to actually use their language for specialised communication, or is it just one step in the direction of abandoning the native language in favour of English, the reference language?

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Snakes, sharks, and the Great Barrier Reef: Selected use of anglicisms to represent Australia in the German-language print media

Jaime W. Hunt (University of Newcastle)

Much research into language contact, specifically on anglicisms in German, investigates the appearance and use of English terms or phrases in the most widely spoken language of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. The source of this data for analysis is predominately the print media, spoken corpora, or linguistic landscapes within these countries. Such studies, it could be argued, take the viewpoint of an L1 German speaker living in a German-speaking country and viewing English as an external influence on their homeland's language.

However, it remains to be explored what happens when these texts are written by German-speaking journalists living in a majority *English*-speaking country. So instead of being surrounded by German and experiencing English as a “foreign” language, the journalist is instead surrounded by English and their own L1 is the “foreign” one. This raises questions about whether their current local environment, their audiences, both local and global, as well as the Australian issues and events they are writing about influence their use of language. That is, in particular, whether these factors influence their use of anglicisms in their writing, and, if so, whether these anglicisms follow the patterns found in other German-language print media.

The data source for this study is a corpus (200,000 tokens) compiled from the Australian-published German-language newspaper *Die Woche*. The newspaper's target audience are German speakers living in Australia and it includes news articles about local and international events. While much of the content is attributed to the *dpa* (Deutsche Presse-Agentur) ‘German Press Agency’ and can also be found on multiple websites and news outlets globally, the articles in *Die Woche* are curated by a locally based editor-in-chief and presented specifically for an Australian readership.

In this presentation, I will provide a summarised analysis of the use of anglicisms in *Die Woche*, specifically targeting topics local to the Australian context. For example, there is a dominance of the direct borrowing *New South Wales* instead of the German *Neusiidwales*, yet variation exists between the non-adapted *Christmas Island* with the loan translation *Weihnachtsinsel*, as well as *Commonwealth Games* and *Commonwealth-Spiele*. In some instances, locations such as *Whitsunday Island* are accompanied with descriptive elements to assist in understanding, e.g., *die Insel Whitsunday Island* ‘the island Whitsunday Island’, while others, such as the almost mythical location, the *Outback*, along with the greeting, *G'day*, appear as non-adapted loanwords without translation or explanation. Other terms representing Australian-specific concepts and artefacts are presented as loan renditions or loan translations such as *der Oberste Gerichtshof* ‘the High Court’, *rotbäuchige Schwarzotter* ‘red-bellied black snake’, as well as *Buschfeuer* and *Buschbrände* ‘bushfires’.

Additionally, I will investigate the use of these anglicisms and the contexts in which they appear both at the sentence and text levels, to provide an impression of how Australia is represented through the use of anglicisms foremostly for an Australian audience but also with an eye to a global one.

Sociolinguistic predictors of likelihood and outcomes of borrowing: A case study of borrowing from Japanese into Micronesian languages

Keisuke Imamura (Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology)

Through a comparative study of Micronesian languages, this paper explores the sociolinguistic factors that affect differences in qualities and quantities of borrowing. Borrowing is not merely the importing of words but often involves semantic shift, morphological change and the creation of hybrid words employing native morphemes. Several studies have suggested factors that influence differences in the quantity of borrowings between languages but few studies have focused on factors that lead to frequent semantic or morphological changes in borrowed words. This study deals with 8 Micronesian languages (Carolinian, Chamorro, Chuukese, Kosraean, Marshallese, Palauan, Ponapean, Yapese) which each have a similar history of language contact with Spanish, German, Japanese and English dating back centuries.

Loanwords from Spanish, German, Japanese, and English were collected from dictionaries of the eight Micronesian languages. Japanese loanwords were further collected through interviews and analysed phonologically, morphologically and semantically. In most Micronesian languages, the number of Japanese loanwords was substantially greater than loanwords from the other colonial languages despite the fact that the American rule (1945 to present) has lasted longer and is more recent than Japanese rule (1914-1945). This fact suggests that the level of sociocultural influence on these linguistic communities is manifested in these linguistic borrowings. The quantity of loanwords seems to be related to the creation of hybrid words and new phonemes. The comparison also showed that semantic shifts tend to happen more often where there is more use of the donor language as a local lingua franca but in the absence of linguistic norms from native speakers.

***Climbing* is popular: Cross-linguistic observations on the use of the verb *climb* in learners of English with different language constellations**

Martina Irsara (Free University of Bozen-Bolzano)

The English term *climb* has entered a number of languages through the phrase *free climbing*, which occurs with approximately equal frequency as its Italian equivalent in the *Italian Web 2016 (itTenTen16)* corpus. A simple search for *climb**** in the *Italian Web 2016 (itTenTen16)* and in the *German Web 2013 (deTenTen13)* corpora suggests that the English expression is more common in Italian than in German. Given the spread of the English verb *climb* in Italian, the analysis presented in this paper examined the lexical choices made by Italian learners of English in their description of climbing scenes as compared to speakers of German. It was hypothesised that fewer contexts would evoke mental images of climbing for speakers of Italian than for German-speaking learners of English, due to different cross-linguistic influences. Eighty undergraduates at a B2 level of English described twelve drawings depicting an individual climbing in different environments and directions. The Italian group of participants turned out to be less familiar with certain form-meaning connections of *climb* than the German speakers, confirming the difficulties learners encounter when lexicalising motion events in a typologically different target language (Treffers-Daller & Tidball 2015). It remains to be seen whether the results will be corroborated or contradicted by substituting the static stimulus

drawings with video stimuli, which might emphasise the manner component of motion. The reported analysis makes connections to observations made in the fields of typology, cross-linguistic research, language learning, and cognition.

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Linguistic manifestations of Albanian and English language contact

Irena Kapo (University of Tirana)

The paper aims primarily at providing a background for the first contacts between the two languages and a preview of the linguistic phenomena as an outcome of this contact. Being relatively new in the contact with the other European languages, English language included, (since the opening of the borders in the 1990-ies, with the fall of the communist regime) the Albanian language bears not so many differences compared to the linguistic features many European languages demonstrate and share when it comes to language contact, as it has its unique peculiarities from this perspective.

The analyzed linguistic features are based on the study of a considerable number of Anglicisms mainly collected from the written Albanian language (language of the press: newspaper, magazines, literature books, etc.). The author pursues an analysis of the morphological, semantic, phonetic and orthographic features Anglicisms have in their use in the Albanian language. The approach highlights the typology of the Albanian language reaction towards English words ‘conquest’ in many lexical areas of its usage, the adaptation or lack of adaptation of English words in Albanian, new coinages, false or pseudo Anglicisms, clippings, etc.

The comparative analysis extends also to the status the collected Anglicisms have in other European languages. The main sources used in this regard are: Görlach’s *A Dictionary of European Anglicisms* (2001), Rando’s *Dizionario degli Anglicismi nell’italiano postunitario* (1987) and several of Filipović’s and other researchers’ works on Anglicisms in European languages (where studies on ‘Anglicisms in Albanian’ are either minimal or lacking at all).

Language exposure and the development of a proto-lexicon

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While English is the main language of communication in Aotearoa New Zealand the indigenous language, Māori, has formal and iconic status (de Bres, 2015). New Zealanders, even if they don't speak Māori, have a level of ambient exposure to Māori through place names, songs, and so on. While the presence of Māori words in New Zealand English is one of the most noticeable features of this variety of English (Deveson, 1991) it has been estimated that the average non-Māori-speaking New Zealander knows the meaning of less than 100 Māori words (Macalister, 2004).

Native speakers of a language build up a vast amount of statistical knowledge of the phonotactics of their language, and it is assumed this knowledge is drawn from the speaker's vocabulary (e.g. Hay et al., 2004; Richtsmeier, 2011). We conducted experiments to determine how much phonotactic knowledge non-Māori-speaking New Zealanders (NMS) have of the Māori language. Surprisingly, we discovered that even though NMS do not know the meanings of many Māori words their phonotactic knowledge parallels that of Māori speakers. In other words, NMS have built up a proto-lexicon of Māori. Until now proto-lexicons (the knowledge of a word before meaning is attached to it) have only been posited as existing in the language development of infants (e.g. Johnson, 2016).

In this paper we present the results of our analysis and also discuss the implications. The results challenge the idea that you need to have a lexicon in order to build up phonotactic knowledge of a language. There are also implications for learning a language - can adults activate a proto-lexicon when formally learning the target language to learn the meanings of word forms more quickly and accurately than learners who don't have a proto-lexicon?

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Language attitudes in the globalized United Arab Emirates

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As a former British protectorate, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has been in contact with the English language for quite some time. The unprecedented economic and cultural development the UAE underwent since its foundation in 1971 was and still is accompanied by high rates of migration, resulting in a sharp imbalance between the local Arab and the foreign population. A share of no less than 85% of highly transient foreigners strongly impacts the local linguistic texture, with many languages competing in the public sphere, creating a highly multilingual ecology. English occupies a special and highly prominent role in this texture, as it is used as the primary lingua franca between speakers of multiple first languages in virtually any setting. Moreover, English occurs in its standardized varieties (British or American English), but crucially also in several non-standard forms, as foreign labor is recruited from places formerly under British or American influence (India, Pakistan, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Ghana, Kenya, etc.). English co-exists in this ecology with Arabic, used as a home language by many Emiratis as well as Arab immigrants, in addition to its secure position as an official language. However, it has recently come under pressure in the education sector, with many schools putting increasing emphasis on English, as well as in the home, where shifts towards English can also be observed.

It is the interaction and competition between English and Arabic in the UAE that lies at the heart of the ongoing research project *Language Attitudes and Repertoires in the Emirates* (LARES), in which, among other variables, we queried language attitudes among university students. Initial data analysis discloses differences in terms of solidarity and status, though a closer look reveals that while Arabic gets high solidarity ratings for ‘cultural identity’, this is not the case for ‘individual identity’, where English is rated more highly. Status measures tend to align in both languages, suggesting that bilingualism is perceived as an advantage in the local context. Gender and citizenship were found to have little effect, but self-assessed proficiency in the two languages correlates in interesting ways with the attitudes expressed.

The resulting attitudinal picture suggests areas where English and Arabic clearly are in competition, whereas in other areas they fulfil more complementary roles. We conclude with an outlook on how these attitudes might predict future developments such as language shift, also in light of similarly globalized and linguistically diverse metropolitan areas in Asia.

Is the speed of linguistic change being accelerated by globalisation? The case of extended progressives.

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The speed of change in linguistics has been a debatable issue since the early 1980s, when upholders of accelerated developments such as Heine & Reh (1984) considered both contact and pidginization to be its triggers, while Mufwene (2001) advocated gradualness of change in both creolisation and variation. Traugott and Trousdale (2010) also argue that even though the change of a whole construction is gradual, micro-steps of change leading to

conventionalisations can be considered abrupt. Ziegeler & Lee (2020) maintain that gradualness of change is the usual situation, since grammaticalisation processes and reanalysis tend to span several centuries to reach completion. Trudgill (2011) also posits four socio-linguistic parameters that he shows interact more or less quickly. Furthermore, Mufwene (2010) relies on the worldwide history of colonisation to show that the so-called globalisation of the English language today depends on the type of settlements from which New Englishes emerged. The present paper aims to show that the evolution of English towards a so-called globalised variety may be but cautiously contemplated if the universal pathways of grammaticalisation are pitted against the potential influence of mediatisation. Extended progressives in Singapore English, Indian English and Philippine English will be taken as possible illustrations of the diachronic influences that are reflected in the colloquial speech found on websites. COHA and GloWbE will be compared to show that communication on the Internet is more of a mirror than a propulsion of change.

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Language(s) of Chinese Markets in Zagreb and Belgrade

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In 1980 China opened its borders and an unprecedented migration of its citizens occurred to traditionally popular western countries (Benton and Pieke 1998), Africa, East and Southeast Europe: primarily Serbia and Croatia (Ma Mung Kuang 2008, Nyíri 1999, Chang and Rucker-Chang 2012). The Chinese who came to post-Yugoslav states are primarily small business owners of shops and restaurants, by nature of their work put into an intense language contact situation. Hence, in need to bridge the linguistic and cultural gap between them and their customers, they learn the language by various means.

The Croatian/Serbian learned or acquired by different Chinese speakers thus varies between a trade pidgin created on the markets and a Croatian/Serbian spoken at different levels of proficiency. The proposed paper shows differences in patterns of language learning and acquisition, and reveals reasons behind them. It presents preliminary findings of my ongoing

PhD project, based on semi-structured interviews with, and participatory observation among some of the Chinese migrants in Zagreb and Belgrade. Unlike previous research based in ethnology, this one takes a sociolinguistic approach to the varying conditions under which language contacts take place in the two cities, and their resulting linguistic manifestations.

The choice and juxtaposition of Belgrade vs. Zagreb reveals key dimensions which affect the contact and thus, the language structures and the lived multilingualism. Firstly, Serbia and Croatia share a common history in Yugoslavia, but have now different statuses as EU member/non-member. This impacts a range of other factors, like the micro- and macroeconomic setting (international affairs, market size and competition), or the number of migrants (ca. 500 in Croatia vs. 6.000 in Serbia). Secondly, the traders differ in their education and social status, as their migratory pathways do (directly from China vs. after a prolonged stay in a third country). Finally, in each location the traders create linguistic environments with very different multilingualisms (predominantly multilingual in Zagreb with English or Italian as second and third language, vs. Belgrade with predominant Chinese and Serbian).

Cognate adjectives as a source of Anglicisms: lexical and collocational calques

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Research into the effects of borrowing from English into other languages has been increasingly focusing on other parts of speech than nouns and on other modes of influence than direct loans, the hitherto dominant preoccupation of Anglicism studies. This fresh interest into both indirect loans and the borrowing of verbs and adjectives may be interpreted as a response to increasing English-language influence on the one hand and, on the other, to linguists taking advantage of corpora which are becoming more readily available in large quantities and with enhanced search facilities (Oncins Martínez 2009).

One category of English influence which seems to have received relatively little attention is that of semantic influence on adjectives, as studies have usually targeted either verbs such as Fr. *réaliser* and Ger. *realisieren* (Onysko 2007) or compound nouns (Rodríguez González 2005, Rodríguez González & Knospe 2019). Adjectives such as *toxic*, *dramatic*, *exclusive*, *severe*, *academic* and many others have evolved semantically in English, and these changes are sometimes reflected in languages such as Spanish and French. How then can this new English influence be gauged? And should the semantic calques be regarded as lexical or rather collocational? Some of these calques are not at all recent as is the case of the adjective *severo* in Spanish (Lorenzo 1996). Our claim is that, for instance, *severo daño* or even *daño severo* are collocational calques in Spanish of the English ‘severe damage’ (Martí Solano 2019). As a starting point, recurrent collocations in English, such as *dramatic change*, are retrieved in the *British National Corpus* and the *Corpus of Contemporary English* and then benchmarked against the same French and Spanish combinations in order to check their presence, semantics, frequency and evolution in corpora.

The method presented here consists of identifying potential semantically influenced adjectives in both French and Spanish, mainly cognate adjectives that are total or partial false friends, by using the neological detector *Néoveille* (Cartier 2019). This tool proposes neology candidates in seven languages culled from the press, both specialised and non-specialised, presented in concordancer format, so that collocations can be readily identified. The use of phraseology in determining the co-occurrences most often found gives sufficient clues to identify

the semantic change and English influence. Further searches yield other sociolinguistically relevant information, such as the accrued presence of this sort of borrowing in women's magazines. The use of parallel corpora, in both Spanish and French (with reference to other languages when relevant) is an advantage when measuring the comparative influence of English. Complementary use is also made of online newspaper databases such as *Europresse* and other large corpora such as *CORPES XXI* and the Spanish web corpus BYU. The results of the study are to be injected into the French and Spanish sections of the GLAD database, and more generally enhance the detection of English-language influence on other levels than direct borrowing.

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Performing a linguistic identity

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In her article, *Constructing Social Identity: A Language Socialization Perspective*, Elinor Ochs states, “Linguistic constructions at all levels of grammar and discourse are crucial indicators of social identity for members as they regularly interact with one another; complementarily, social identity is a crucial dimension of the social meaning of particular linguistic constructions”

(1993: 288). Grounded on sociocultural linguistic theory, this study aims to illustrate how innovative bilingual constructions, specifically bilingual compound verbs (BCVs) produced by English-Spanish bilinguals in the U.S., are used as a linguistic performance of identity in order to negotiate the ways in which one is perceived by others. While the field of bilingualism has recognized bidirectional influences (Ma & Herasimchuk, 1971), this analysis takes a narrow and unidirectional approach as it focuses on English verbs borrowed into Spanish. Research on the incorporation of English verbs into Spanish discourse has identified three primary patterns: bare verbs, e.g., *push* (Pfaff, 1979), morphological integration, e.g., *pushear* (Sánchez, 1995), and bilingual compound verbs (BCVs), e.g., *hacer push* (Balam et al., 2014; Fuller Medina, 2016). A mixed method approach, including autoethnography, was used to examine linguistic attitudes towards the latter two bilingual constructions. Results indicate that heritage speakers of Spanish prefer the hybridity of BCVs over morphologically integrated borrowings from English since these are viewed as a threat to Spanish as a heritage language. The analysis presented not only provides evidence for the use and perception of specific linguistic constructions as an index of social identity, but it also demonstrates the language ideologies and attitudes towards Spanish-English codeswitching.

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Contact with English in close and remote contexts

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The contact with the English language and Anglophone cultures is a global phenomenon and there is hardly a language or culture not affected by it. Linguistic manifestations of such contacts include linguistic borrowing, interference and code switching. The term 'Anglicization' is sometimes used to describe such phenomena, not only in the sphere of language, but cultural influence as well (Fisher, & Pułaczewska 2008, Furiassi, Pulcini & Gonzales 2012, Fiedler 2017, Mišić Ilić 2017). The phenomenon has been studied mostly in

remote context situations (the influence of English on other languages, where they have the status of the native language). On the other hand, the influence of English on various native languages spoken by immigrants in Anglophone countries received far less attention.

This paper proposes the idea that contact-induced changes may differ, depending on whether the contact is direct (e.g. with English in an Anglophone country) or indirect (e.g. in a country where English is a foreign language). Based on Mišić Ilić 2011, the paper outlines a framework for describing and differentiating such English-influenced varieties of the same language, along several sociolinguistic and linguistic parameters. The former include aspects of the social situation of language use such as the speakers, their motivations, language status, etc., while the latter deal with the elements of language structure at the levels of orthography, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics, and the medium where a particular variety is dominantly used. The paper provides ample illustrations from two varieties of Serbian (Serglish and Angloserbian), and Polish (Ponglish, both in standard and diaspora Polish), based on Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2006, Mišić Ilić 2011, Prčić 2011, Witalisz 2013, and the numerous references cited therein.

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The enregisterment of attitude: How Hawai'i Creole is finding its place in a multilingual society

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Although Hawai'i is often romanticised as a multi-ethnic, multilingual 'melting pot' (Saft 2019), Hawai'i Creole has not been treated well in the islands' metalinguistic discourse. With English as the politically and economically dominant *lingua franca*, and Hawaiian as the medium of traditional culture, HC (or 'Pidgin') is often regarded as a useless, 'broken' form of English. Nevertheless, in recent years, scholars (e.g. Higgins 2015, Siegel 2008) have observed a shift in prestige: Pidgin is becoming "a language that embodies *Local-style* pride" (Higgins 2015: 146). This shift is far from being complete, as the use of HC is still limited to a few domains, very acrolectal and highly strategic (cf. Higgins 2015, Hiramoto 2011). In fact, it mostly manifests through commodification of the language.

In the present paper, I argue that the negative image of Pidgin plays a crucial part in this 'commodified prestige shift'. Two types of identity (that of the lazy surfer and the aggressive islander) have come to be inscribed in 'Pidgin' as a marketable product (e.g. in 'fun dictionaries', on t-shirts and bumper stickers). In this way, the process of 'enregisterment' (Agha 2007), which is one of the contextual factors necessary for a linguistic variety to enter a 'commodity situation' (Johnstone 2013), becomes remarkable: It has gone beyond the selection of mere iconic linguistic features that index ideologically construed personality traits of an imagined speech community. Rather, it includes a type of 'voice' or 'attitude' that defines Pidgin as a variety.

In other words, 'attitude' itself (not towards the speakers, but of the speakers) has become enregistered: Pidgin speakers are often portrayed as either extremely laid-back and easy-going, or aggressive towards outsiders and very protective of their language. Both of these stereotypes help to relieve the tension between commodification and the delicate nature of authenticity (Heller 2003).

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Lingua Franca – evidence of superdiversity 400 years ago?

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This paper challenges the view that super-diversity (Vertovec 2007) is a solely 21st century phenomenon. It highlights how the original and eponymous Lingua Franca, spoken across the Mediterranean and the Barbary Regencies of North Africa in the 17th-19th centuries, embodies many of the features of contemporary metropolitan mixed languages, coined by Pennycook and Otsuji (2015) as *metrolingua francas*. This paper demonstrates how the shared nomenclature is appropriate in terms of the common linguistic characteristics of these languages despite them being separated by centuries.

The paper presents Lingua Franca's characteristics of fluidity, hybridity and creativity through a close textual analysis of the corpus. Descriptions in contemporaneous sources of the language's lexifying combinations, and evidence thereof in the 1830 *Dictionnaire*, demonstrate how language contact from Romance languages, Arabic and Turkish influenced the lexical and phonological features of Lingua Franca.

Through both observations and excerpts of reported Lingua Franca, the paper de suggests its fluid character, as identified by Nerval: 'Lingua Franca, which is essentially just a mix of all kinds of words from southern patois, which you pick at random until you make yourself understood' (Nerval 1927: vol. 1, 131; my translation). The sense of Heraclitus' *panta rei* 'everything is in flux' used by Schuchardt (1909) to describe Lingua Franca's lack of prescribed grammar and lexicon is reinforced in the paper through examples taken from contemporaneous witnesses.

The paper uses previously unanalysed correspondence found in the English consuls of Tunis and Tripoli and held at The National Archives of Kew (UK) to portray the multilingual ecology of the Barbary States, and particularly of their mercantile and diplomatic populations. It conveys the demand for a contact language, Lingua Franca, and its ubiquity, as stated by many source authors, to the extent that Lingua Franca words were even themselves borrowed by its lexifiers.

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From code-switching to multilingual practices and situational etiquettes: Transient language contact in spoken ELF interactions

Marie-Luise Pitzl-Hagin (Austrian Academy of Sciences)

Addressing the key themes of this conference, this presentation is concerned with processes and linguistic manifestations of transient language contact in spoken interactions in which speakers use English as a lingua franca (ELF) alongside and mixed with other *languages. As a context of language use where multilingualism is always relevant (see e.g. Pözl & Seidlhofer 2006, Seidlhofer 2011, Jenkins 2015), ELF research has examined forms and functions of code-switching (see e.g. Klimpfinger 2009, Hynninen, Pietikäinen & Vechinnikova 2017) as well as more extensive multilingual practices (e.g. Cogo 2012) for quite some time. Although ELF interactions involve second-order language contact (Mauranen 2012), the complexities of language contact in ELF contexts goes beyond the contact of simlect *Englishes as proposed by Mauranen (2012). Lingua franca interactions always involve contact of interactants' entire individual multilingual repertoires (IMRs), which lead to the formation of situational multilingual resources pools (MRPs, Pitzl 2016) that participants can draw upon. Crucially, both IMRs and MRPs expand over time in the course of one or more interactions.

This talk presents micro-diachronic analyses of manifestations of transient language contact in three different groups of ELF speakers. Contributing to current work on Transient International Groups (Pitzl 2018) and Transient Multilingual Communities (Mortensen 2017), the paper provides detailed qualitative (and quantitative) descriptive evidence that demonstrates how initial instances of code-switching can trigger the development of group-specific multilingual practices or situational etiquettes concerning the use of other *languages.

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Code switching in the output of Tunisian users of English and identity construction

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There is unquestionably a wealth of literature regarding code-switching (CS). It is known as a linguistic process where speakers alternate between two languages; it is also considered as one aspect of language contact. It is defined as the “juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of [...] speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystems” (Gumperz, 1982, p. 59). Although these studies have been highly pertinent to the development of a CS framework, little credence is given to CS and identity construction. The aims of this presentation are to study CS in the Tunisian context. It is an attempt to show how CS is a powerful instrument used to construct identity. Methodologically, the study will lean on both quantitative and qualitative analyses. The informants of the study are Tunisian speakers of English. I will analyze audio recordings and written compositions of the informants. A questionnaire will be used to collect general information about the participants' and their linguistic background. The results of the study suggest that CS between English, Arabic and French proves a powerful resource of identity construction. The speakers perform multiple aspects of their linguistic identities through the use of CS.

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Loanwords as the linguistic manifestation of Spanish-English contact in the Falkland Islands

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Since the English occupation in 1833, the Falkland Islands have been continuously inhabited by English speakers, making this variety the youngest of the “Inner Circle”. Sudbury (2005) pointed out that the settlement history of the Islands is atypical in comparison to the colonization of much of the English-speaking world since the only language varieties to come into contact were those spoken by the settlers themselves and as most of the settlers originated from the UK “the Falklands' situation provides a rare example of relatively 'pure' dialect contact, without the influence of other languages” (p. 403). However, in spite of the inexistence

of a native population, contact did take place since during the nineteenth century gauchos (South American cowboys) and other labourers went to work in the livestock industry. According to Joan Spruce, the largest group of words characteristic of the Falklands is probably the one borrowed from the Spanish spoken by River Plate gauchos, and specifies that “they brought with them the terminology, and the knowledge of how to make and use gear for horses, which were both transport and pack animals on the huge farms; they gave their names for streams, valleys and camps” (in Blake 2011: 1). Nevertheless, by the end of the nineteenth century, cattle raising was replaced by sheep, making gauchos’ expertise unnecessary. The aim of this contribution is twofold: (1) to present a list of the Spanish toponyms and loanwords resulting from map and corpus analysis, and (2) to introduce the data obtained in the context of two ethnographic field-work trips in the Falklands attempting to provide a picture of Islanders attitudes to Spanish and their historical contacts with its speakers.

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Why the medium matters: Modelling influences on language in times of increased mobility

Sarah Josefine Schaefer (University of Nottingham)

In times of accelerated globalisation, the inclusion of the notion of language mobility and of the effects of cultural flows on language is indispensable for the analysis of language change and language contact. In previous research, various media corpora have been used to investigate the impact of English on other languages including German (amongst others Glahn 2002; Onysko 2007; Andersen 2015). However, rarely has the medium of which the investigated language was analysed been acknowledged as a significant factor which shapes the language communicated through it. In my presentation, I will propose a theoretical model which allows the investigation of linguistic phenomena such as anglicisms in different media corpora, whilst acknowledging the importance of the medialect as well as the cultural, historical and societal dimensions of language developments. The functionality and relevance of the model for future research in linguistics, sociolinguistics and in particular in language contact will be demonstrated by means of applying it in an analysis of a German adult contemporary radio corpus as part of a research project in which reasons and causes for the usage of anglicisms by German radio journalists are investigated.

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Perceptions of and attitudes towards contact-induced variation: The case of societal roles using English in Dutch

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In the past decade, anglicism research has shifted towards a more socio-pragmatic perspective centering on the social meaning and pragmatic aspects of English insertions in receptor languages (Peterson & Beers Fägersten 2018). Particular attention has been given to identifying semantic fields and societal roles more prone to the use of English than others (Winter-Froemel et al. 2012): compare *IT* and *gamer* (more English-prone) to *education* and *teacher* (less English-prone). Research on this topic has mainly taken production perspectives (though see Peterson & Vaattovaara 2014), whereas this paper foregrounds “language regard” (Preston 2010) by adopting a perceptual-attitudinal approach to the matter.

This study’s aim is to investigate whether the indexical link between certain societal roles and the use of English is reflected in the minds of individuals and to what extent this indexical knowledge is shared on the community-level. Furthermore, we are interested in the – potentially shared – evaluation of the use of English by speakers with these societal roles. Focusing on the Dutch-English contact situation in the Low Countries, this paper addresses the following research questions:

- RQ1. What perceptions are held towards the use of English in Dutch in the broader speech community for different societal roles?
- RQ2. What attitudes are adopted towards the use of English in Dutch by speakers with these societal roles: are some roles judged to be more entitled to use English in Dutch than others?
- RQ3. Do we find community shared indexical and attitudinal patterns for RQ1-2?

The research questions are addressed through an online survey containing open questions and 7-point Likert scales, measuring the extent to which a societal role is perceived to be English-prone and assessing how speakers with these societal roles, when drawing on English lexical resources, are evaluated. We included a sample of 19 roles, relying on previously identified English- and Dutch-prone semantic fields for which we selected possible roles based on an inventory of English and Dutch person reference nouns (cf. Zenner et al. 2012). Per semantic field, up to 4 roles were selected. The survey was completed by 407 Dutch-speaking respondents with ages varying from 15 to 79 years old ($M=36.9$, $SD=15.0$).

Our results clearly indicate shared indexical knowledge about roles that are perceived to be English-prone (e.g. gamer, vlogger, film star) and Dutch-prone (e.g. grandparents, farmer, teacher). The overall evaluation of the use of English in these roles turned out to be predominately neutral. However, slightly elevated negative attitudes were found for all public functions (e.g. newsreader, teacher, prime minister). Delving into these individual and shared perceptions and evaluations on the use of English, this paper sets the scene for further research efforts prioritizing perceptual-attitudinal dimensions of contact-induced language variation.

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Investigating the effects of globalization on a language: The case of the ‘perfects’ in Hiberno-English

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Globalisation is an indispensable concept which concisely refers to a cluster of changed and still-changing social arrangements (Coupland 2010). There are sure to be necessary links between globalization and language. The proposed paper is part of my investigation into the change in progress of Hiberno-English/Irish English. The premise of the paper is that properties of Hiberno-English are affected by globalization, and how as the state of change and how as an explanation for change are my major research questions. The paper focuses on “perfects” in Hiberno-English: the *be after* perfect, the *have* perfect, and the *have* NP V-en construction, each of which are exemplified in (1) to (3).

- (1) We are after missing the bus.
‘We have just missed the bus!’
- (2) He has the house bought.
‘He has bought the house. / He has the house in the state of being bought.’
- (3) Computers have replaced them.

‘Computers have replaced them’

(1) is a well-known distinctive feature of Hiberno-English (e.g. Filppula 1999) and is commonly used today, while (2) is considered by native speakers to be archaic or traditional. (3) is the same form and meaning which appears in standard varieties of English. A narrower distribution of the standard pattern among Hiberno-English is seen in corpora (Kirk 2017). Based on my survey and interview sessions with speakers, this paper examines the grammatical intuition of speakers and their sociolinguistic awareness towards the ‘perfect’ forms. They are then analyzed in terms of their relation to the awareness of “Standard” and “Irishness” (Shimada 2016). The paper will conclude with a discussion of the mechanism of updates to knowledge of language.

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The interrelation between social gender and grammatical gender across languages

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Aikhenvald (2012:33) posits that there are three different types of gender across languages: (i) Natural gender (*N-gender*), which corresponds with the biological sex, (ii) Social gender (*S-gender*), which reflects “the social implications of being a man or a woman,” and (iii) Linguistic gender (*L-gender* or *grammatical gender*). L-gender receives its meaning in direct relation to S-gender. In this regard, the following question arises: How is the interrelation between S-gender and L-gender formally established?

The main question investigated in this work is as follows: How does the social gender as established in a given society affect the use of grammatical gender? This research continues along the path laid out in previous studies on relations between language and society, most notably sociolinguistics and sociology of language.

This work presents a novel methodological approach to understanding the interrelation between social gender and grammatical gender across languages. It interrelates two different disciplines: *sociology* (‘sociology of gender’) and *theoretical linguistics* (‘Distributed Morphology’). With respect to sociology, this work conducts a *mezzo sociological* analysis of gender, which means that it takes into account broad cultural norms which shape all kinds of social interaction. With respect to theoretical linguistics, *Distributed Morphology* (Halle and Marantz 1993) distinguishes between word formation from $\sqrt{\text{roots}}$ and from syntactic categories. Thus, it provides us with formal tools necessary to understand the morphosyntactic processes occurring within a word.

The results of this interdisciplinary work are of interest to theoretical linguists, language typologists, linguistic anthropologists, language-area specialists, language educators, sociolinguists, and sociologists, as well as the general public interested in gender. Due to the fact that a number of the languages and dialects analyzed here are on the verge of extinction, the findings are also relevant to the field of endangered language maintenance and revitalization.

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Syllable structures in the English speech produced by multilingual speakers with histories of mobilities

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During the last three years, we have seen several thousand refugees, originally from Congo, being resettled from refugee camps in Uganda to Norway by the UN. These refugees have had highly varied linguistic repertoires since childhood (Kiswahili, Kinyabwasha, French, Luganda etc.). In Uganda, they have learnt English informally through daily use over a period of ten-thirty years. Consequently, their repertoires, including their use of English, are now present in Norway's linguistic ecology. Here we see an example of how "language [is] something intrinsically and perpetually mobile, through space as well as time, and made for mobility" (Blommaert, 2010, p. xiv).

This paper reports findings of a study on the syllable structure in the English speech of seven of these refugees that arrived in Norway during 2019. The data consists of recorded word list readings. To complement the word list findings from the whole group, one participant was chosen as a special case to analyse linguistic behaviour across speaking styles: reading a narrative and answering the informal questions.

The analyses reveal that, compared to other varieties of English around the world, the participants regularly simplify consonant clusters and change word-final closed syllables into open syllables, using consonant deletion and/or epenthesis. Their linguistic practices show clear influences from the dominant languages present in the ecologies in which they have been a part, similar to previous findings of suprasegmental patterns in language contact situations (e.g. Steien & Yakpo, 2020).

Chinese literacy and the decline of Hakka in Malaysia

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Malaysia, with Malaysian as the only ‘national language’, is home to many spoken languages with sometimes important numbers of speakers (e.g. Cantonese, Hakka, Hokkien, Tamil). Moreover, four global/standard languages are available (Malaysian, English, Chinese, Tamil); the standard languages are again opposed by spoken/local varieties, such as ‘Bahasa Pasar’, ‘Malaysian English’, and ‘Malaysian Mandarin’, respectively. Ethnic Chinese citizens (speaking Cantonese, etc.) will often attend private Chinese schools and therefore use Putonghua and English at school, beside learning Malaysian. The linguistic practices of various speakers from a predominantly Hakka-speaking environment in Kuala Lumpur have been observed, and interviews have been made. In a multilingual situation, the usual phenomena such as code-switching, loanwords, loan translations, and structural convergences can be found. Specifically, the standard languages (Malaysian, Mandarin, English) undergo a localisation process and adopt structural characteristics from substratic languages (Hakka) in spoken usage. On the other hand, spoken language (Hakka) adapts lexically to the standard language (Mandarin). Loanwords from standard languages are phonologically integrated and thereby the spoken language (Hakka) approaches the standard language (Mandarin). Language shift from Hakka to Standard Chinese can be observed with the younger generations, due to interethnic marriages of parents, consumption of international media and computer games, and school education. School education and global communication give a strong advantage to the standard languages, which are codified and therefore learnable by everybody. The South Chinese languages experience attrition and may ultimately become assimilated to (Malaysian) Standard Chinese as ‘dialects’ in the European sense of the word, or even disappear in the younger generation; on the other hand, localised variants of the standard languages serve basilectal and mesolectal functions, while higher education and formal situations, especially in written form, require the adaptation to standard forms.

What do the Archives Say? Language Contact and Belonging in Samaná

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According to several linguistic studies, Samaná English (SE) emerged in an isolated linguistic enclave on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola. It is often described as the language spoken by the descendants of a relatively homogenous group of African Americans who migrated there in the 1820s in conjunction with an initiative organized by the government of Haitian President Jean-Pierre Boyer. However, unpublished archival materials and other historical records offer a different picture of the community’s history. These are seldom cited by linguists, but they both raise questions about the representation of the town as an enclave and indicate that language contact involving multiple languages (e.g., African American English, Haitian Kreyòl, Dominican Spanish, Caribbean varieties of English) may have a long history in Samaná. Part of a larger effort to formulate a detailed narrative describing Samaná’s history, this paper considers the extent to which language contact may have impacted processes of language change that are fundamental to understanding the history of SE. The main questions

to be answered are: (i) When did migrants and their descendants begin to intermarry with speakers of other languages?, (ii) What other groups and languages did they interact with?, (iii) When does multilingualism among migrants and their descendants seem to have emerged?, and (iv) Could SE actually be the product of contact rather than isolation? Insights from theoretical scholarship on contact and belonging (e.g., Makihara and Schieffelin 2007) will be used to formulate a narrative that contemplates the significance of the aforementioned archival materials and historical records. Attention will be given to patterns of interaction, code-switching, hybridity, and the ways in which migrants and their descendants positioned themselves with respect to other groups and languages.

Appealing though nebulous? Introducing the concepts of accessibility and usability to loanword research

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Previous research on pragmatic and stylistic effects of anglicisms has pointed out apparently contradicting features of loanwords: they can lead to a greater clarity of the utterance, but also serve to mask certain (e.g. offensive) contents by being less explicit than their native equivalents (see already Galinsky 1967). Standard examples given to illustrate both aspects stem from very different usage contexts, e.g. terminology vs. taboo concepts in everyday usage, and it remains unclear to what extent these aspects are important for loanwords in general, and what is their relative importance compared to each other. Another related issue which is frequently put forward in puristic rejections of anglicisms is their presumed “difficulty” for native speakers, which has been interpreted in terms of formal or semantic aspects.

This paper aims to propose the theoretical concepts of *accessibility* and *usability* as descriptive parameters to assess and compare basic features of loanwords compared to recipient language (RL) equivalents they compete with. Both are understood as gradable and dynamic concepts that include the dimensions of cognition and communication as well as form-related (pronunciation, spelling, morphology) and content-related features (RL and international transparency). While accessibility primarily adopts a semasiological perspective and focuses on perception (how accessible is a certain item for the speakers who are faced with the item?), usability primarily takes an onomasiological perspective and investigates the attractiveness and aptness of the items to be adopted and diffused by the RL speakers. The two concepts will be investigated for recent loanwords in French and Italian, combining fine-grained structural analyses of the items’ conformity with respect to the RL system (Winter-Froemel 2008), and semantic analyses of the items’ transparency following the approach of diachronic cognitive onomasiology (Blank 2003; Koch 2004). The results of these analyses will be confronted with speaker judgments and newspaper data, which contain explicit and implicit indicators for the items’ graded accessibility and usability.

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