

8th Young Linguists' Meeting in Poznań



Book of Abstracts



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“Language and communication in the times of crisis”

Due to standardization processes, formatting of the abstracts contained herein was changed in accordance with the YLMP abstract stylesheet. However, no alternations with regard to language and contents were introduced.

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Author index

Abu Zeitoun 19
Algvere 20
Amoakuh 19
Angouri 8, 11
Antkowiak 58
Bâlc 21
Bazernik 58
Błażejewska 59
Borowska-Dobrowolska 60
Boruta-Żywiczyńska 21
Branowska 22
Cal 22
Chládková 29
Cieśla 11, 15
Dančová 23
Dyrmo 15, 24
Eyssette 24
Falvo 25
Filipiak 61
Garlikowska 61
Gierszał 62
Grausam 26
Gruszecka 26
Hallová 27
Hauser 13
Herda 28
Jankauskaitė 28
Jankowiak 15, 26, 37
Jarůšková 29
Jechna 30
Jehlička 31
Jelec 15
Jończyk 26
Kadavá 19, 31
Kaltenecker 31
Kaukonen 32
Kikořová 29
Klon 53
Kruk 15, 33
Krzysik 33
Kucharska 34
Kuczek 34
Lehečková 31
Lehka-Paul 17, 34
Li 35
Łuszczek 36
Mo 37
Naranowicz 37
O'Brien 8
Özsoy 19
Paluch 38
Paulus 8, 11
Petrak 39
Polidoro 39
Putko 40
Rabęda 41
Refaai 41
Rewerska 42
Risberg 20
Rodić 43
Rogalski 43
Romaniuk-Cholewska 44
Rzaguluzade 45
Săftoiu 49
Samad-Zada 46
Savych 46
Schmeichel 47
Sikorska 62
Skałba 48
Stachura 62
Świdurska 42
Takhtaganova 48
Thierry 9, 12
Tomczak 34
Tudorache 49
Twardowska 50
Twente 19
Vasheghani Farahani 51
Walczak 51
Wasilewski 52
Waszyńska 53
Whyatt 34
Witczak 17, 34
Włosińska 63
Zabielska 15, 30
Zachorska 53
Zajączkowska 54
Zduńczyk 64
Zieleniewska 64
Žukauskaitė 55
Żółty 55

PLENARY TALKS

Jo Angouri (University of Warwick)

From interaction analysis to policy change: Putting sociolinguistic research at the centre of the impact agenda

The translation of sociolinguistic research for policy is certainly not new in the discipline. Over the years sociolinguists have provided abundant evidence on how the systemic asymmetries of power, and systems of oppression work, to a large extent, in and through language. Attempts to intervene and change policy are common; the overall impact of the field however could (and should) be stronger. In this paper, I draw on completed and ongoing work in high risk, complex professional contexts and reflect on the conditions that are necessary for linguistic research to translate to policy and implementation. I offer a processual model while also discussing the socio-political and ideological conditions that enable and/or constrain policy change. In the current poly/crises context, taking stock and reflecting on the conditions that enable the discipline to inform policy and practice is paramount. I close the paper with implications and recommendations for future research.

Sharon O'Brien (Dublin City University)

Translation and interpreting as essential crisis communication tools

When a crisis occurs, timely, accurate and appropriate communication is essential to ensure well-being. In today's globalised, multilingual and multicultural societies that communication must be in many languages in order to be effective. However, the role of translation and interpreting in enabling such communication is often an afterthought. For a few years now, scholars in translation studies have been drawing attention to this blindspot and lobbying for more strategic inclusion of translation and interpreting in the crisis communication toolkit. This talk will cover the progress made to date and the open issue and questions.

Trena Paulus (East Tennessee State University & Adam Mickiewicz
Universtity, Poznań)

How a "crisis" is discursively constructed through social media conversations

Understanding how language functions to construct social realities is especially relevant during times of crisis. In this plenary I will illustrate how the Paulus and Wise (2019) research design framework can be used to illustrate how a recent "crisis" is currently being constructed in social media conversations. I will start by identifying an object of interest, the underlying philosophical assumptions of what language in social media contexts represents, and generate key research questions that are aligned with those assumptions. Ethical considerations for when social media can be treated as a data source will be proposed alongside how to bound and extract an appropriate data corpus. Finally, discourse analysis methods useful for generating findings to the research questions will be illustrated.

References:

Paulus, T. and Wise, A. 2019. *Looking for insight, transformation and learning in online talk*. Routledge.

Guillaume Thierry (Bangor University & Adam Mickiewicz University,
Poznań)

*Risk taking and lying: How bilinguals can perceive or select their languages strategically –
Implications for language use in situations of conflict*

Research into language–emotion interactions has revealed intriguing cognitive inhibition effects by emotionally negative words in bilinguals (e.g., Wu and Thierry, 2012). Here, I will present results obtained in Chinese-English bilinguals engaged in betting games, who either have to take risks or lie strategically to increase their score. In one study (Gao et al., 2015), we engaged late Chinese-English bilinguals with “bet” or “drop” decisions upon presentation of equal-odds bets while manipulating language of feedback and the outcome of their bet (positive or negative). When participants received positive feedback in their native language Chinese, they were 10% more likely to bet (i.e., take more risks) in the next trial than when feedback was negative. Remarkably, however, feedback valence did not differentially affect risk-taking when the same participants received feedback in their second language English. We concluded from this result that the “hot hand effect” (the illusion that one is on a winning streak) is attenuated when an individual operates in a non-native language. In another study (Yang et al., submitted), we engaged participants in a game of bets against an artificially intelligent agent, in which they could choose to announce bets in the native or the second language. We showed that, when given the choice, Chinese-English individuals prefer telling the truth in Chinese. Furthermore, when they tell the truth in a given trial, they tend to use the native language in the next, and when they have lied, they tend to choose their second language English in the next trial. This pattern of response is compatible with a greater readiness to lie in one’s second language. The evidence considered here show that language of operation interacts with decision-making in very subtle and sophisticated ways: The language a bilingual hears can determine her behaviour and, reciprocally, bilinguals may use their languages differentially depending on their current objective. These findings may have important consequences for everyday communication, especially in situations of conflict, where risk-taking and deception are common place, and can even mean the difference between survival and death. I will review of few examples of life scenarios in which language could plays such a critical role.



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WORKSHOPS

Jo Angouri (University of Warwick)
The core ingredients of a good PhD journey

This workshop will unpack the process of designing and carrying out PhD research, while, at the same time, making the most of a PhD programme for personal, professional and academic development. We are going to unpack and discuss core milestones and the different guises and meanings of opportunity and success (and demystify failure). We will workshop “target setting” and strategies for succeeding and coping with the pressures and conflicting priorities and needs which constitute normal part of the journey.

Mathew Cieřła (University of Alabama & Adam Mickiewicz University,
Poznań)

An introduction to PsychoPy experiment builder for linguistics research

PsychoPy is an open-source, experimental design software that provides a cost-free and accessible way to conduct research, both on your computer and online. For many linguists, learning to code can feel like an overwhelming and stressful task, especially when it comes to customizing experiments. However, PsychoPy provides a point-and-click interface that allows anyone to create experiments that fit their exact needs—no coding experience required. This workshop will provide you with a relaxed introduction to PsychoPy software, its uses, individual elements, and you will even build your own experiment. To participate, all you will need is a portable computer (Windows or Mac) with PsychoPy downloaded ([link here](#)). Any other necessary materials will be provided to you.

Trena Paulus (East Tennessee State University & Adam Mickiewicz University,
Poznań)

Using ATLAS.ti software to qualitatively analyze social media data

From social media to virtual support groups to distance learning, online conversations have long been of interest to researchers as a way to understand the social world. In this workshop participants will create a coherent research design framework to examine what is happening in online conversations. Participants will learn strategies for selecting data sources and appropriate qualitative data analysis methods to answer relevant research questions. The workshop will be based on material from *Looking for Learning, Insight and Transformation in Online Talk* (Paulus & Wise, 2019.) Applications of ATLAS.ti 22 software for use as a project management, data management and data analysis platform will be illustrated with opportunities for hands-on practice.



Guillaume Thierry (Bangor University & Adam Mickiewicz University,
Poznań)

My recipe for a robust scientific paper: Just as for cooking, it is not just about the ingredients

This mini-workshop aims to give you some tricks of the trade to write a strong scientific paper, from a seasoned academic writer. Over the past twenty years, I have learned a few things that one must do, and others that one must not when writing a manuscript. After providing general guidance on the key steps for writing a paper, I will review major pitfalls to be avoided when you write a paper and provide you with a few essential tips which should increase your chances of success. I will not only talk about manuscript writing but also provide some guidance of key behaviours to avoid and others to stick to during the critical review process.

YLMP Special Event

Agata Hauser (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)
Democracy in crisis and its effects on the enjoyment of human rights

In 2022 the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights noted that the level of democracy enjoyed globally was down to 1989 levels and almost a third of the global population lived under authoritarian rule. With democracy in crisis, human rights are threatened as well. While connections between authoritarianism and the enjoyment of political rights and freedoms are easier to identify, undemocratic regimes can also undermine social and economic rights: right to education, right to health and many others. In the presentation, the links between human rights, democracy and the rule of law will be explained from the international perspective. Finally, to analyse possible solutions, remedies for victims of human rights violations will be presented and compared from the point of view of their availability and effectiveness in practice.

INVITED THEMATIC SESSIONS

Mathew Cieřła (University of Alabama & Adam Mickiewicz University,
Poznań) and Katarzyna Jankowiak (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)
Behavioral and physiological correlates of foreign language acquisition

Bi- and multilingualism has long been a cornerstone of psycholinguistics research. Indeed, our understanding of how the brain processes two or more languages has dramatically increased over the last 50 years. Yet, the process and transition from being monolingual to bi- or multilingual is not yet fully understood and requires more scholarly attention. Specifically, the early-stage processes involved in integrating a foreign language (LX) with a native language have remained largely unexplored. This is likely due to the unique challenges that second language acquisition (SLA) research faces – age of acquisition, language environment, quantity and quality of LX exposure, and linguistic distance are only a few of the parameters that need to be taken into account. The purpose of this session is to explore various behavioral and psychological factors, as well as potential limitations and challenges in foreign language acquisition research.

Tomasz Dyrmo (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań) and Anna Jelec (Adam
Mickiewicz University, Poznań)
Linguistic dimensions of Gesture Studies

When people speak, they gesture. We shake our heads in disbelief, we shrug, we point towards the exit, demonstrate the size of an idea, wave goodbye, and brush off an imposition. Gesture is so important for communication that if we prevent a speaker from moving their hands, they might start to stutter. From pantomime to spontaneous gesticulation – people across languages and cultures have communicated things with movements of their hands and arms. The field of gesture studies is relatively new, but it has already shown a tremendous potential.

This session invites contributions from young researchers interested in how gesture works in communication and thought; how it can be used in teaching and learning; and how to apply gesture studies in social contexts, theatre, entertainment, gaming and film. We invite theoretical, empirical and applied studies. Topics include, but are not limited to:

- Cognitive linguistic approaches to gesture: metaphorical gesture, metonymic gesture, image-schematic gestures, gesture and frame semantics
 - Alignment between speech and gesture
 - Universality / variability in gesture use
 - Gesture and language acquisition
 - Role of gesture in teaching and learning
 - Gesture research methods and methodologies
-

Bartłomiej Kruk (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań) and Magdalena
Zabielska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)
Discourse analysis in the exploration of health communication

The so-called ‘discursive turn’ (Antaki et al. 2003) in the humanities and social sciences, which recognizes the power of language in use for constructing meaning and performing social actions, has given rise to a proliferation of discourse-based studies in various healthcare settings (e.g., Silverman

1997; Sarangi 2010; Heritage and Robinson 2011; Wicke and Bolognesi 2020; Brooks and Hunt 2021). As an interdisciplinary field encompassing the analysis of offline/online spoken and written texts (Harvey and Koteyko 2013), health communication has been an important research domain in that a micro-analytic qualitative enquiry into the discourse transpiring in hospitals, therapeutic settings, online forum interactions, weblogs or health promotion campaigns yields fine-grained insights into the complexities of healthcare. It is capable of “exposing beliefs and practices that might be taken for granted or overlooked altogether” (Harvey and Koteyko 2013: 2). Research findings produced by discourse analysts thus have a potential to illuminate the patient’s perspective and resonate with a community of healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses, therapists or counsellors etc.) who, after all, extensively perform their professions in and through language (e.g., Sarangi 2002). In this way, the methods and insights of discourse analysis can address the dilemmas and concerns of all participants of communication.

The aim of this thematic session is to contribute to the mounting body of discourse analytic research in health communication, and to discuss its affordances and relevance to the work of healthcare professionals. We invite papers reporting on empirical research, theoretical submissions, research proposals and work-in-progress papers.

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Olga Witczak (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań) and Olha Lehka-Paul
(Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Translation in the times of crisis: Technology and human factors

Although the connection between a crisis setting and translation might seem obvious, until recently it has been scarce in research. According to O'Brien (2022: 89f) as well as Cadwell et al. (2019: 2), studies on communication in crises (e.g., disease outbreaks, mass migrations, military conflicts, natural disasters, etc.) have overlooked written translation, despite interpreting being included more often (in crisis and crisis-adjacent settings, such as health, peacekeeping, police and military contexts, among others). Fortunately, as reported by Maria Stasimioti in Slator (2022): "a considerable body of research investigating translation as a crisis communication tool is currently emerging" (Stasimioti 2022), thus contributing to the constantly-evolving field of crisis translation (O'Brien 2016).

Technology—from the specialised kind like translation memory tools and terminology management software through much more general-purpose solutions like MT in social media or bilingual dictionaries or even teleworking tools like Facebook or Zoom—has been inseparable from the translation process for decades now. In this panel, we would like to focus on technology as well as human factors in written translation in the times of crisis, as seen from two perspectives: that of the practice of crisis translation and translation studies research affected by various crises.

The aim of this thematic session is to contribute to the growing body of research exploring the impact of technology on translation practices and research in the time of crisis. The session will be convened by Dr. Olga Witczak and Dr. Olha Lehka-Paul (Faculty of English, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań). We welcome submissions on empirical research, methodological papers, and research proposals. Studies in progress with preliminary findings are also welcome.

Please submit papers on the following topics:

- Translation memory, terminology management, machine translation, and speech
- technologies in crisis situations;
- Technological and human aspects of crowdsourcing and volunteer translation in
- crisis settings;
- Accessibility and localisation in crisis situations;
- Human-computer interaction and human-information interaction in crisis
- translation;
- Ethical and psychological aspects of technology in crisis translation;
- Methodological challenges in translation studies in the times of crisis (e.g., data
- collection challenges, human participant involvement, online studies, among others).

ORAL AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Hassan Abu Zeitoun (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

The differences in ring gesture between Arabic speakers from Jordan and English speakers from the United States of America

This is a comparative study aimed to present, compare and describe the differences and characteristics of the recurrent ring gestures between Arabic language adult speakers from Jordan and English language adult speakers from America. I focused on collecting similar video materials for this study in certain aspects. They are from YouTube, all speakers are adults. The interactions were face-to-face, the utterances were spontaneous, people were persuasive and this is a polylog. Discussions in both videos were political as well as sociological debates. ELAN software has been used for the analysis of the video materials. It was used for splitting the recurrent ring gestures to write annotations, formal characteristics, and notes for each recurrent ring gesture separately. Microsoft Excel was used in this thesis to collect numerical data for each topic and to make the comparative analysis through graphs. This thesis reveals that Jordanian speakers use either the right or left hand only, while American speakers use both hands, but they mostly use the right hand for the ring gesture. The Jordanian speakers don't use their palms to the left and up, and they direct their palms down less. The Americans direct their palms in all directions with the ring gesture. The ring shape for the ring gesture of Jordanian speakers was mostly circular. Whereas it was oval and circular approximately at the same level for the American speakers. The space of gesture production in relation to the Jordanian speaker's body was within the body a little more than outside the body for the ring gestures. While for the American speakers, there was a very high percentage within the body and very small numbers outside the body. The Jordanian speakers use the ring gesture in relation to their body level mostly at the upper chest and lower part of the head, while the Americans use the ring gesture in relation to their body level at the upper chest level mostly.

Amy Amoakuh (Leibniz-Centre General Linguistics), Šárka Kadavá (Leibniz-Centre General Linguistics), Leonie Twente (University of Cologne) and Onur Özsoy (Leibniz-Centre General Linguistics)

Tackling the replication crisis: Young Linguists at the forefront

After the turn of the millennium, empirical sciences attested themselves with the replication crisis. For example, Ioannidis (2005, p. 1) reported that in the medical sciences, "it is more likely for a research claim to be false than true". Similarly, the Open Science Collaboration found that only half of the findings in psychological studies were replicated. With an increasing use of quantitative methods in linguistics, voices that address the replication crisis in this field too have gotten louder in recent years (Sönnig & Werner, 2021). For example, Kobrock and Roettger (2022) have found that independent direct replications are extremely rare (only 1 in 1600 experimental studies is directly replicated). The lack of replication in linguistics may be attributable to many different reasons such as publication bias, context-sensitivity, and the urge for originality.

But most importantly: How can we overcome the replication crisis? Quintana (2021) among others has proposed a solution: letting university students contribute by way of replication. Student theses offer a particularly useful platform for replication: First, unlike senior researchers who might feel coerced to work in accordance with current publishing practices following publication and funding demands, students may be more inclined to challenge institutionalized practices. Second, since writing a thesis is a common requirement for the completion of one's studies, doing replication provides students with a research design plan in the form of a published study. By the end of their work, a student will have the chance to submit a thesis that adheres to principles of scientific rigor and that contributes to the respective field in a meaningful way, e.g., start a discussion about non-replicated findings.

Following these ideas, we present STReNeL – the Student Theses Replication Network Linguistics. Creating a collaborative network and educating fellow young researchers, we aim to achieve better and more reliable scientific advances by creating solutions to the urgent replication crisis.

Kristel Algvere (University of Tartu) and Lydia Risberg (University of Tartu)
Standard Estonian and the need for correctness: L1 speakers' attitudes

Standardizing language has an impact on language usage (Milroy, 2001: 535). It also influences attitudes towards language use, including L1 users' perception of their own language usage (Garrett, 2010). This can also be linked to the concept of linguistic insecurity (e.g., Labov, 1977), which was the impulse for the survey this poster is based on.

In Estonia, the beginning of the 20th century brought the need for standardizing the Estonian language because most Estonians spoke their local vernacular (Plado, 2022: 1092). However, since the late 1970s Standard Estonian has been in the modernization phase (cf. Ferguson, 1968) and strict standardization is not justified anymore in the 21st century. Contemporary linguists have argued that the closer the standards 'from above' are to actual language use, the less language users need to learn the rules by heart and then language functions more efficiently (Päll, 2019).

However, some Estonian L1 users perceive strict Standard Estonian as 'better' or 'more correct' than actual language use. This poster is based on the data from an online survey regarding L1 users' language attitudes carried out in December 2022. There were 668 participants with an average age of 48 years. The analysis is both qualitative and quantitative. Our poster will shed light on the results analyzed quantitatively. These results can be linked to the phenomenon of linguistic insecurity.

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Denisa-Maria Bâlc (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)
Potentials and limitations in corpus linguistics studies

The present article aims to explore the potentials and the limitations of corpus-linguistics, as derived from two comprehensive corpus-based studies on Romanian literature. Albeit the focus of such a study may seem limiting, it actually reveals general conclusions and applications for all languages. Building on these considerations, the article is divided into three parts: the first part is theory-based and the other two parts present the conclusions, the methodology and the possibilities of a corpus-based study. The first study presented in this article is based on a rather abundant corpus, as shown by the data extracted from the Digital Museum of the Romanian Novel (a nearly comprehensive corpus comprising 1,227 Romanian novels published between 1845 and 1947: <https://revistatransilvania.ro/mdrr/>). Such an abundant corpus reveals its potentials in the various fields of study that can be and has been analyzed, such as the evolution of language in time and the particularities of language based on the origin, education and interaction between the characters. On the other hand, the limitations of such a study are related to the huge amount of time involved in the process of digitalization and annotations and the required human resource. On the contrary, the second study described in this article is based on a relatively restricted, but more specific corpus of texts, comprising all the short stories of the Four Great Romanian Classics. Based on this corpus, we have described the mechanisms of language and the phenomenon of parentheticals/ extra-sentential elements, with the help of computational linguistics. This branch of linguistics proved to be of use in the study of syntax and in times of crisis it is one of the beginning points for all kinds of discourse analysis. The findings of this article highlight the functional pluralism of corpus linguistics, which brings together numerous linguistic, psychological, social, literary, and cultural roles.

Monika Boruta-Żywiczyńska (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń)
When pointing doesn't point anymore – on the transition of sign function in toddlers

Children's semiotic development is marked by the acquisition of sign function – the ability to understand that a particular expression represents a certain object (e.g., Zlatev & McCune 2014). We observe the expansion of this skill in the second year of life: into polysemiotic communication, which consists of fluent combinations of signs from different systems, for example speech and gestures (Louhema et al. 2019). Attention to pointing gestures emerges in children around the 5th month of their life, and continues to develop until they exercise it at around 10th month of age (Camaioni et al. 2004). It is the first prelinguistic communicative sign humans perform, and one of key tools of joint attention (Carpenter et al. 1998). Importantly, pointing is a 'simple' gesture – iconic gestures, for comparison, require the ability to recognize and map an object's features into a gestural form. This kind of gesture use and identification requires communicative practice and refined motor skills.

In my talk, I present the results of a gesture-labelling experiment with 2-, 2.5- and 3-year olds (n=30). I describe the behaviours they present when they see a pointing gesture that is a part of another gesture – a representing one, used in the game. The observations I make lead to a surprising conclusion on how strong pointing gesture is in children at a particular age. Children start to understand iconic gestures when they are around 2, but it seems that pointing prevails.

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Katarzyna Branowska (University of Warsaw)

Individual differences in irony use: The role of need for cognitive closure

Verbal irony is often described as saying the opposite of what is meant (e.g., Averbek, 2013). It is used in around 8% of statements uttered during the conversation with friends (Gibbs, 2000). Many individual differences were linked to irony use and understanding, e.g., personality and humor-related traits (for overview see Kałowski et al., accepted for publication). However, many areas still remain understudied. For example, need for cognitive closure (Webster, Kruglanski, 1994) which is linked to information processing and others' perspective taking.

The main aim of this study is to explore the relation between need for cognitive closure, and irony use and understanding. It is conducted in two parts. First, using questionnaires: Need for Cognitive Closure Scale in Polish adaptation (NFC, Kossowska, Hanusz, Trejtowicz, 2012, Webster, Kruglanski, 1994), and Sarcasm Self-Report Scale (SSS, Ivanko, Pexman, Olineck, 2004). Second, using the NFC Scale, and authors' tool based on short ironic vignettes. Both parts will be conducted on-line, using Qualtrics platform. Participants aged 20-60 will be recruited via social media advertisement. It is hypothesized that need for cognitive closure (especially closed-mindedness subscale) will be negatively related to verbal irony use.

First part of the study was already conducted. 106 participants (66 women, 36 men, 4 non-binary) aged 20-53 ($M = 27.9$) took part in the study. R-Pearson correlation analysis for need for cognitive closure and self-report irony use was conducted. Correlations between predictability preference (NFC subscale) and frustration diffusion irony (SSS subscale) ($R = [.07]; [.44]$) and between closed-mindedness and embarrassment diffusion (SSS subscale) ($R = [-.36]; [-.01]$) were significant. The direction of correlation between predictability and frustration diffusion irony is contrary to expectations – self-reported irony use was higher when preference of predictability was higher.

The results showed the need for further investigation in the area of relation between cognitive functioning and irony use and understanding.

Zuzanna Cal (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Perception and production of stops by multilingual learners

Research on perception and production of stops, although quite popular in L2 literature, still remains rather unexplored from the perspective of third language acquisition, especially regarding the relation between the two modalities. Previous data on stop production show that learners tend to keep their language systems separate (e.g. Geiss et al. 2021), which is particularly visible in the voiceless series, whereas in perception, there is a possibility of progressive and regressive cross-linguistic interactions (e.g. Liu et al. 2019). These results, although quite telling, come from a number of different studies attesting divergent sets of languages, which in turn, might be incomparable. Thus, the current

contribution aims to address this gap while examining both perception and production of stops by trilingual speakers of the same linguistic repertoire. The main objective was to trace the patterns of categorisation of both VOT perception and production and potential correlation between them. Participants included 19 learners of L1 Polish L2 English L3 Norwegian, aged 20, who had been learning their L3 for a month. The experiment consisted of two tasks – word reading and VOT continuum categorisation, that were administered in three separate language blocks. The stimulus included both voiced /bdg/ and voiceless stops /ptk/ in word-initial position in all three languages. A Linear Mixed Model was run to see the effects of language on VOT durations in production and VOT boundary location in perception. Moreover, Pearson's correlation was conducted to investigate whether there is a link between the two modalities. Results from both perceptual and production comparisons revealed a tendency to maintain separate language patterns, mostly prominent in the voiceless series. Moreover, no correlation was found between VOT durations in production and VOT perceptual boundary location, pointing to the possible perception-production mismatch.

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Markéta Dančová (Palacký University)

Speech production in Czech non-fluent aphasia: Developing the stimuli for testing the tree pruning hypothesis

Agrammatism, the main symptom of non-fluent aphasia, can be defined as a breakdown of one's morphological and syntactic linguistic abilities. How can the impairment be explained? Grodzinsky and Friedmann (1997) developed a theory within the formal framework, which explains language deficits in agrammatic speech as a result of the inability to project the higher nodes of the syntactic tree. The inability to project higher nodes stems from a pruning occurring in a syntactic tree. The level of pruning – and resulting underspecification of nodes above the pruning – depends on the severity of aphasia.

Their theory, Tree-Pruning Hypothesis (TPH), was already tested on multiple languages, e.g., in Hebrew (Grodzinsky & Friedmann, 1997), Spanish, Catalan, and Basque (Martínez Ferreiro, 2009), German and Italian (Fyndanis et al., 2022), and even Hagiwara speaks of a breakdown in functional categories in Japanese non-fluent aphasics (1995), and thus expects a problem in syntactic tree-projection. Therefore, this theory provides a highly plausible explanation for the language deficits occurring in agrammatism. In Czech however, there is no existing research which would use (or test) this particular theory to account for the frequently-occurring phenomena in agrammatism, such as the simplification of syntactic structures, or substitution of bound morphemes (Kemmerer, 2015)

The proposed presentation shows part of my ongoing PhD research, in which I would like to test the validity of TPH for speech production in Czech non-fluent mild aphasia. In order to test for this hypothesis, we had to develop visual elicitation material, which is the focus of this presentation, namely its creation and the validation process. The elicitation material focuses on the following structures: present tense agreement, present tense negation, past tense agreement, wh-questions, yes/no questions, and relative clauses. The aforementioned structures are expected to occupy different positions in a Czech syntactic tree, therefore, we expect some of them to be intact, namely those occupying the lower nodes, whereas the higher ones are expected to be impaired.

Tomasz Dyrmo (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Secrets are throwable objects: A qualitative study of outing in metaphorical gestures

From the linguistic studies, we know that coming out is often conceptualised as a JOURNEY (e.g., Chirrey 2020), and people who talk about their experiences as transgender individuals frame the discussion in terms of being torn between two identities, which is expressed gesturally (Lederer 2019). It has been also noticed that some gestures are context-sensitive and speaker-independent, giving rise to metaphorical scenarios of coming out as a gestural level (Dyrmo 2022a). Yet, not much attention has been paid to outing, particularly from a linguistic perspective (but see Dyrmo 2022b and Chirrey 2003). Outing is generally understood as ‘publicizing the fact that a specific person is gay or lesbian when that person has actively tried to stay in the closet’ (Corrigan and Matthews 2003: 244). For this study, the concept of outing has been analysed, as expressed via gesture and speech simultaneously. The analysis of 63 metaphorical gestures accompanying outing stories has revealed that various metaphors underpin the understanding of this concept, e.g., OUTING IS SHOWING AN OBJECT, SECRETS ARE HIDDEN OBJECTS, NEGATION IS A BARRIER, REVEALING A SECRET IS THROWING AN OBJECT. The present study contributes to the discussion on how abstract concepts manifest both in language and in gesture, taking into account the experiences of the often-neglected non-normative populations.

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Sophie Eyssette (La Sapienza University; Silesia University)

Woody Allen, an incest perpetrator? The British and French media coverage on a sexual taboo after #MeToo

The #MeToo movement in 2017, followed by #MeTooInceste in 2021 in France, spurred a wave of testimonies on sexual violence. The number of victims of sexual abuse seems to keep rising, but only because the threshold of tolerance decreases (Bajos et al., 2008). In other words, more victims dare to speak up because society seems more open to listening (Foubert et al., 2022). However, sexual violence, such as incest, which can be defined as an unconsented sexual relationship between an older family member and a younger one, remains a strong taboo (Justice & Justice, 1980; Dussy, 2021).

This paper aims to explore incest as a taboo from a cross-cultural and cross-linguistic perspective by looking at how it is discussed in printed media in France and the United Kingdom from 2017 to 2022, i.e., from #MeToo outburst up to the present. The research question this presentation seeks to address is whether two different cultures develop the same taboo via language. Hence, I will analyse the case of American actor and director Woody Allen, whose adoptive stepdaughter accused him of molesting her. This case study is an interesting point of comparison as it is both foreign and well-known in both countries. Its analysis can reveal the differences and similarities in media coverage in the context post-MeToo.

Therefore, I first offer an overview of incest as a taboo mentioning the main anthropologists who defined it (Lévi-Strauss, 1949; Dussy, 2021). This is followed by an introduction of corpus-assisted discourse analysis that serves to clarify both the qualitative and quantitative approaches used (Baker, 2006; Baker et al., 2008; Partington, 2013). Subsequently, I will present the results of my research. For instance, the French media seems to use the term ‘incest’ more than the British ones to comment on this specific story. The focus is on social actors (Van Leeuwen, 2013) and their voices (Piazza, 2009). Linguistic features such as orthophemisms and euphemisms (Allan & Burrige, 2007) are also used to investigate whether the incest taboo is broken or strengthened in the media.

Sofia Falvo (University of Innsbruck)

Can a simultaneous interpretation be considered successful? An analysis based on empirical research on the language pair English-Italian.

This paper investigates empirically whether and according to which criteria the outcome of simultaneous interpretation can be considered successful. The analysis is based on a speech that was originally delivered in English and simultaneously interpreted into Italian during a plenary session at the European Parliament. The recording and the transcription of both the original speech and its interpretation are taken from the European Parliament Translation and Interpreting Corpus (Bernardini et al., 2016). Methodologically, the analysis is based on a survey that evaluates and compares comprehension levels across listeners of the original speech and listeners of the interpreted speech.

A total of twenty respondents participated in the survey, of which ten were English native speakers and ten were Italian native speakers. The participants listened to either the original speech or its interpretation according to their native language and answered five questions about the speeches. The first four questions focused in detail on the content of the speeches and aimed to assess whether the interpreter had successfully translated everything that had been said by the original speaker. The questions also investigated whether the interpreting strategies (Riccardi 2005) employed by the interpreter to produce the interpretation had an impact on the listener’s comprehension. The last question focused on the impressions that the listeners received after listening to either the original speech or its interpretation; it had the purpose to assess whether the two different discourses had different impacts on their respective target audiences. The results obtained from the questionnaire were compared with one another and analyzed statistically using Fisher’s exact test. The test was used to determine whether the answers given by the respondents of the two groups were linked to the language in which they listened to the speech, and therefore to the fact that they listened to the original speech or its interpretation.

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Leon Grausam (University of Hamburg)

When the crisis never ends – Linguicism, language activism and the fight for linguistic human rights

The world has seen many crises that have heavily influenced not only individuals but the world as a whole over the last couple of years: climate crisis, Covid19-crisis, Russia-Ukraine-War.

Many of these crises have had tremendous effects especially on smaller social or marginalized groups, small language communities or minoritized languages. In our ever-connected world, the linguistic ecologies on the planet have become more interdependent on each other too. Therefore, within the last couple of years and decades, we have seen plenty of languages disappear from the face of the earth. As the threat of extinction is becoming more apparent to many speech communities as the years pass by, language activism has gotten more protuberant. Language activism is visible in the media all around the world and has become a crucial element in political campaigning, like in Brazil, the US, or New Zealand. The UN has proclaimed the decade of indigenous languages and followed the demands of countless indigenous and minoritized speech communities to call for action.

It is only now that these language activist movements are starting to gather interest by linguists from all around the world. Thus, the academic discourse on language activism is starting to augment coming from critical sociolinguistics, feminist linguistics, queer linguistics, and postcolonial language studies. First general attempts to describe language activism have been developed by Combs and Penfield (2012), Florey et al. (2009), and Korne (2021).

This talk highlights the importance of the multi-faceted approaches to decolonizing language and the academic field of linguistics by presenting a combination of activism studies and linguistics where the common goal is not only the advocacy of the established linguistic academic world for a decolonization of language studies but also the turning of imperialist constructs brought to the global south during the colonial, imperial and present times into an equity of Centre and Periphery (Phillipson, 1992). Therefore, a fundamental change of the views on activism needs to be provoked and incorporated into any linguistic field for a humanitarian aspect within linguistics, linguistic research, and linguistic fieldwork.

Justyna Gruszecka (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań), Katarzyna Jankowiak (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań), and Rafał Jończyk (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Electrophysiological correlates of taboo word processing in the context of natural and synthesized speech: A bilingual perspective

Though much attention has been devoted to employing electroencephalography (EEG) in order to examine synthesized (Arndt, 2013; Maki, 2018) and emotional speech processing (Grass, 2016), those two research questions have never been examined in one experimental setting, and have not been addressed in the bilingual context. Here, we investigate electrophysiological correlates of taboo- and neutral word processing in the first (L1) and second (L2) language presented as either natural or synthesized speech. Thirty Polish-English unbalanced bilinguals were auditorily presented with 144 words in Polish (L1) and English (L2): 72 taboo and 72 neutral words, all of which were presented

twice: in the synthesized and in the natural speech. Participants performed a binary decision task, whereby they decided whether the word was presented in the natural or synthesized speech.

Our preliminary data analysis based on 15 participants shows a more pronounced early posterior negativity (EPN) response to natural than synthesized speech ($p = .001$). This may suggest that at the stage of early lexical encoding, participants were more cognitively engaged when listening to natural compared to synthesized speech processing irrespective of the language in which the speech was presented or word status (taboo vs. neutral).

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Jana Hallová (Masaryk University)

Analyzing reception of censorship crisis on Twitter in multimodal posts

The presented project observes a current crisis regarding censorship on the social media micro-blogging platform Twitter, stemming from its purchase by Elon Musk finalized on the 28th of October 2022 (Zahn, 2022). The issues arising on the platform gave rise not only to a lot of outrage, but also to new opportunities to study creative use of multimodal elements and their reception. This project analyzes two posts made by Elon Musk with multimodal elements (namely memes) from the perspective of poster representation and reception. The first post dates to before Musk's ownership of Twitter while the second was made after. The study employs both quantitative and qualitative research methods of multimodal discourse analysis to uncover the findings. The qualitative analysis of the two posts is based on contextual elements, concepts such as humor, multimodality, celebrity identity online and power, or Van Dijk's ideological square (1998). The study uses Wiggins's elaborated model of meme dimensions (2019), based on Limor Shifman's introduced dimensions of form, content and stance (2013), to observe the elements contributing to Musk's representation via memes both before and after the ownership of Twitter. The qualitative analysis, which considers 150 responses from each post, then demonstrates how Musk's representation was received by the wider audience based on lexical and contextual cues, with the employment of a custom classification of the dataset, among other including positive responses, negative ones and ones that refer to Musk's wealth and business ventures. The quantitative study provides a point of comparison for the reception of the personage both before and after the censorship crisis. The study shows whether and how the rise of censorship on the platform affected communication, specifically in regards to the person considered responsible for it.

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Damian Herda (Jagiellonian University, Kraków)

From partitives to degree modifiers: A corpus-based study with reference to Swedish

Partitive nouns tend to develop into vague quantifiers, and then into degree adverbs (Traugott 2008). However, while this grammaticalization path has already received a fair amount of scholarly attention in English (Brems 2011; De Clerck & Brems 2016), the emergence of degree modifier uses of Swedish nominal quantifiers remains an empirically unexplored territory. Based on random samples consisting of up to 250 relevant attestations per item (of which a maximum of 125 include instances representative of the verbal domain, and a maximum of 125 involve instances representative of the adjectival domain) extracted from selected Språkbanken corpora, this paper aims to partially fill in the aforementioned gap by providing a synchronic analysis of the syntactic expansion of nine such quantifiers, namely *droppe* 'drop', *nypa* 'pinch', *smula* 'crumb', *hop* 'heap', *hopar* 'heaps', *hög* 'pile', *högar* 'piles', *massa* 'mass', and *massor* 'masses', whose empirical tokens have been classified into six categories: verbal inherent modification, verbal extent modification, ambiguous, object-pronominal, adjectival modification of positives, and adjectival modification of comparatives. The results demonstrate that in the verbal domain, most of the forms reveal a preference for pronominal uses (e.g., *kosta en massa* 'cost a lot'), whereas in the adjectival domain, a majority of the items exhibit a propensity to combine with the comparative forms of adjectives/adverbs, both of which environments may be seen as bridging contexts in the emergence of full-blown degree modifier uses. Additionally, there exists a strong positive correlation between the items' respective degrees of grammaticalization in the quantifier function and their extents of adverbialization, operationalized as proportionate frequencies of pertinent attestations in corpus samples.

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Eglė Jankauskaitė (Vilnius University)

Conflicts about language: the power dynamics between authors and copy-editors

In sociolinguistic literature, copy-editors are considered as enforcers of a language standard (Riley, 2007, p. 235) or creators of such a standard (Joseph, 1987, p. 115). They are responsible for, among other things, ensuring that language of a text corresponds with a set of language norms. In English and American publishing houses this usually means following a style guide, selected or produced by the publishing house that employs the copy-editor (Cameron, 1995). The situation in Lithuania is different: until recently the publishing houses have been legally obliged to adhere to the norms established by the Lithuanian language commission, which has put additional pressure on copy-editors to enforce the language standard.

This has led to conflicts between copy-editors and authors, as is evident from public discourse, where authors refer to their editing experience as “fighting for my word” or compare it with censorship. Employing Pierre Bourdieu’s theory of symbolic power (1979/1984; 1991; 1996) and Michel Foucault’s theory of power/knowledge (1975/1995; 1976/1978), in this paper I will analyse why these conflicts occur and how they are mitigated or avoided in the Lithuanian field of language standardization, based on qualitative interviews with 16 authors, 21 copy-editor and 4 people who are both authors and copy-editors.

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Lucie Jarůšková (Czech Academy of Sciences), Natálie Kikořová (Czech Academy of Sciences), and Kateřina Chládková (Czech Academy of Sciences)
Language-based biases in the society: The influences of dialect, accent and multilingualism

Besides being an extremely useful tool for communication, language also shapes our social world: it defines our socio-cultural identity and modulates social cognition. Language affects how we perceive others and how we divide them into social categories. Often, the language-driven social biases are due to accent; dozens of studies from a variety of linguistic backgrounds have found that talkers with foreign or non-local accents may be perceived as less competent, less trustworthy, or less friendly, regardless of the talker’s actual competence or characteristics (e.g. Hosoda & Stone Romero, 2010, *JMP*, pp. 113–132), and the bias against talkers with non-native or unfamiliar accents starts to occur early in infancy (Kinzler et al. 2007, *PNAS*, pp. 2577–2580). These language-based biases against non-nativeness in speech cause various socio-cultural stereotypes towards accented talkers that vary across different language communities (resulting in some accents being more acceptable or prestigious than others). In this talk, we will first review how language-based social stereotypes develop in early childhood, and will show how multilingualism and exposure to other languages or language varieties can mitigate or reinforce these attitudes (Paquette-Smith et al., 2019, *DevPsy*, pp. 809–822; Byers-Heinlein et al., 2017, *DevSci*, 10.1111/desc.12392). Then we will present two experimental studies within the Czech-speaking community that examined (1) the relationship between regional accent and friendship preferences in children acquiring two distinct varieties of Czech (Kikořová et al., 2022, under review), (2) the relationship between foreign accent and friendship preferences in monolingual and bilingual children (Jarůšková, 2022, unpublished Masters’ thesis). The talk will conclude with a discussion on

how to possibly address socio-cognitive attitudes towards foreigners in Czech society: to date linguistically and culturally a rather homogenous setting in comparison to the U.S. or Canada where most previous studies were conducted. We will also discuss the possible means that could help counteract negative stereotyping towards talkers with varying language and cultural backgrounds.

Zuzanna Jechna (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań) and Magdalena Zabielska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

“I guess this is not the crown he has dreamt of... xD”: A functionalist discourse analysis of online humorous comments about political figures contracting coronavirus

Due to the role of political leadership in the management of the COVID-19 crisis, citizens have begun to follow news on political figures more attentively. However, little attention has been paid to Internet users' comments on associated reports although it has been demonstrated that such comments reflect public emotionality and may potentially shape readers' evaluations of crisis management (Eisele et al., 2022). In this study, our aim has been to identify and analyse instances of humour so as to describe how it is (co-)constructed and what functions it fulfils in this context, also regarding the dimensions studied by Eisele and colleagues (2022). Our data choice followed from the fact that computer-mediated discourse about the pandemic is replete with jocular posts.

The current data were collected from the Reddit and Wykop news aggregation services. Based on contextualization cues, such as the use of emoticons and lexical items, as well as other users' reactions in meta-comments, we identified jocular posts and analysed them from the functionalist perspective (Schnurr & Plester, 2017). This revealed that they encompass, inter alia, wordplay, punning, and violation of causal reasoning. Regarding political figures, humour appears to be a means of ridiculing them, challenging their decisions, and questioning their private lives. In terms of the situation of crisis, jocular comments serve to create connectedness, to engender a pleasant atmosphere for getting knowledge, and to alleviate fear.

In relation to future studies, a distinct advantage of analysing humour that surrounds news reports on political figures is that it may help crisis managers to evaluate public relations and to observe how public members cope with the threat, which can potentially be useful in designing tools for the protection of mental well-being in society.

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Šárka Kadavá (Charles University), Jakub Jehlička (Charles University), and
Eva Lehečková (Charles University)

Communicative efficiency in pantomime and spoken language

Pantomime has recently gained much attention thanks to its non-symbolic nature, revealing the body's potential to create meaning without pre-established conventions. There are many studies investigating different aspects of pantomime (van Nispen et al., 2017; Beattie & Shovelton, 2002; Motamedi et al., 2019), but they make limited use of its expressive potential. First, they usually focus on simple concepts, second, they rarely support the intersubjective nature of communication.

In this study, we compare pantomime with spoken language, which, unlike pantomime, is said to be convention-based and systematic. We ask whether and when can pantomime be a more effective or successful (i.e., faster) communication tool than spoken language. We investigate communicative effectiveness through an interactive game of charades. Sixteen Czech-speaking dyads were instructed to verbally and pantomimically “describe” various events (represented by deverbative nouns) to each other. These concepts leave a considerable room for individual interpretation and at the same time involve the construction of a specific micro-situation. In the analysis, we compare the success time for each concept and explore the effects of its formal and semantic parameters such as the most frequent frame elements, iconicity, motion aspect, animacy, etc.

While verbal strategy is more successful on average (10.82 s vs. 15.72 s in pantomime), pantomime also proves to be an efficacious strategy, fostering ad hoc conventionality and quasi-systematic elements in an interactive setting. This contribution therefore invites to discuss the aspects commonly attributed to speech versus pantomime, interactivity and the paradigm of “language game” (Christiansen & Chater, 2022).

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Sophia Kaltenecker (University of Vienna)

Facilitating persuasion while emphasizing credibility: An analysis of annual reports of financial institutions across different regions

As annual reports play a crucial role in a company's communication with its clients and shareholders, they have to display optimism while not diminishing the corporation's credibility. This is particularly essential for financial institutions always aiming to project security and dependability – especially in times of crisis – resulting in the question of “How do annual reports of financial institutions attempt to fulfill their persuasive purpose while not jeopardizing their presupposed credibility?”.

After relying on previous research to identify features associated with emphasizing credibility and facilitating persuasion, a mixed-methods approach was applied to the analysis of annual reports from 2021 of financial institutions across four global regions (i.e., the EU, the Asia-Pacific region, Latin America, Southern Africa). Following a quantitative analysis concerned with first-person pronouns, the passive voice, and determining a possible overuse of semantic domains associated with evaluatives, intensifiers, and lexemes denoting strength, the qualitative analysis classified a portion of occurrences of first-person pronouns and passive voice per data set according to process types. Additionally, a multimodal analysis based on Forceville's (2014) adaptation of the Relevance Theory determined common themes and implications of images included at the beginning of annual reports.

The analysis revealed that annual reports of financial institutions across different regions, and, specifically, messages by or in the name of the corporation's leadership, likely rely on a core set of strategies to fulfill their persuasive purpose and emphasize their presupposed credibility. However, the extent to which the different features are used may vary, demonstrating that some institutions prefer a more objective tone compared to others facilitating a more personal tone. This could be influenced by factors such as the linguacultural backgrounds of the different creators of annual reports and the corporate culture in addition to the geographical region of the institution.

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Elisabeth Kaukonen (University of Tartu)

Marking female agents in Estonian occupational titles: the case of esinaine ('chairwoman')

Although leadership positions have traditionally been held by men, nowadays, women are also increasingly taking up such professions. Therefore, vocabulary referring to female leaders is also increasingly used. Estonian language planning has recommended that the word *esinaine* ('chairwoman') should be used when referring to a female person who leads a group consisting only of women. According to this, the chairwoman cannot lead an organization where women and men are mixed, even if women are in the majority. (Mäearu 2008)

This paper analyzes to what extent the usage recommendation described above applies in modern Estonian language and how has the usage of *esinaine* ('chairwoman') changed over the century. As a data, corpus material from different eras was used (1920–1940, 1950–1979, 1990–2008, 2013 and 2021) to find out in which meaning – whether the leader of a women's organization or a mixed-gender organization – the word finds more use over time. The results confirmed that in modern Estonian, *esinaine* appears in the meaning of 'leader of a mixed-gender organization' more frequently. The described usage recommendation has been appropriate in texts representing the years 1920–1949, but no longer in today's language usage.

The recommendation sheds light on bigger questions regarding Estonian, which is a genderless language – how should language users refer to an agent of female (or other) gender when a large proportion of occupational titles contain generic masculine? What kind of difficulties and discussions has the issue of gendered occupational titles brought along? Thus, the paper also highlights gender expression and its criticism (see Kuusik 2015, Pakosta 2021; Kaukonen 2022a; Kaukonen 2022b), which is, in a way, crisis in itself, both in the Estonian language and elsewhere.

Bartłomiej Kruk (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

"I resented the fact that she was there and my mum wasn't": Discursive construction of ambiguous loss by dementia family caregivers

Caregivers for relatives with dementia often experience 'ambiguous loss' (Boss 1999), that is, uncertainty concerning their loved ones' psychological existence as certain types of people, which causes emotional distress and confuses kin relationships. Although well-documented in the professional literature (e.g., Boss et al. 2017; Dupuis 2002), the concept and its actualization in moment-by-moment interaction has not yet been adequately addressed. This paper examines how a sense of ambiguous loss with the concomitant relational ambiguity caused by a relative's dementia is discursively constructed by family caregivers in a research interview.

Conversation analysis (CA) and membership categorization analysis (MCA) have been applied to a 13-hour corpus of 10 audio-taped interviews with US-based female family caregivers to scrutinize their accounting practices. Considering an interview as a co-constructed social interaction and the local embeddedness of the produced data (Rapley 2001), the analysis illuminates the processual trajectory of ambiguous loss and its discursive encoding through an explicit or implicit use of 'disjunctive category sets' (Jayyusi 1984) such as (1) 'stranger' and 'relative', (2) '(mentally) absent' and '(physically) present' or (3) 'dead' and 'alive' in relation to a person with dementia. The configuration of the categories in these sets as exclusively (either/or) or inclusively (both/and) usable may point to caregivers' (in)ability to tolerate ambiguity and integrate two polar categorizations of their loved ones. The analytical framework of MCA helps to qualitatively unpack situated meanings attributed by caregivers to loss situations which destabilize certain taken-for-granted expectations regarding their relationships with ill relatives and cause their emotional turmoil.

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Iga Krzysik (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

The role of psychotypology in the acquisition of rhotic consonants by adolescent emergent multilinguals - a longitudinal study

Psychotypology, the individual perception of distances between languages (Kellerman 1983), has been postulated as one of the factors shaping multilingual acquisition and cross-linguistic influence across various domains of language (De Angelis 2007). Previous studies within the area of phonetics and phonology suggested that psychotypology might have a considerable influence on multilingual speech production and perception (Williams and Hammarberg, Wrembel 2015). Despite its explanatory potential, psychotypology was more frequently assumed rather than quantified and correlated with phonological data.

To investigate the relationship between psychotypology and multilingual acquisition of speech, the current study adopted the latter approach. The participants were 20 adolescent emergent sequential multilinguals, native speakers of Polish, acquiring their L2 (English) and L3 (German) in the context of formal education. Their psychotypology was assessed through ViLDiM (Nelson et al. 2021). Their rhotic realisations were obtained in the delayed repetition tasks in L2 and L3 and rated by a group of trained raters in relation to target-like L2 and L3 production. The participants were tested three times throughout one school year.

The perceived language distances were correlated with the L2 and L3 rhotic production accuracy. In testing session 1, there was no statistically significant relationship between psychotypology and the accuracy of L2 and L3 rhotics, however, some meaningful interactions were observed on the individual basis. The data collected in the remaining testing sessions will be analysed and discussed in relation to testing session 1, with a focus on individual differences.

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Maria Kuczek (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań), Agata Kucharska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań), Bogusława Whyatt (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań), Olga Witczak (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań), Olha Lehka-Paul (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań) and Ewa Tomczak (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

The influence of the readers’ linguistic background on the pleasure of reading translated literature – an eye-tracking study

In this poster we plan to report the results of our project in which we investigate how enjoyable the experience of reading literary texts translated from English into Polish is for readers with different levels of bilingual proficiency. We assume that enjoyable reading experience is fluent, i.e. does not require excessive cognitive effort and allows for narrative engagement with the text. We use a mixed-method approach: combining an eye-tracking study with short, retrospective interviews and several questionnaires — including Language History Questionnaire (Li et al. 2019) and the empathic-sensitiveness scale (Każmierczak et al. 2007). We invited participants who being native speakers of Polish represent three levels of proficiency in English: intermediate, advanced and advanced combined with translation training programme. All participants read 3 translated excerpts from popular literature, and a fragment originally written in Polish (ca. 400 words) on a computer screen with an eye-tracker EyeLink 1000 plus. We collected objective data concerning the fluency of reading, including gaze time, total fixation duration, and refixations (Hyona 2011; Rayner and Liversedge 2011), and inquired about their subjective assessment of the narrative engagement with all texts. We later on compared the eye-

movement data using the original fragment as the baseline to judge whether the differences in reading patterns between the three groups are modulated by their level of proficiency in English – the language from which the texts were translated. The results allow us to test our prediction that participants highly proficient in English and with experience in translation will be disrupted by disfluencies in translated texts more than advanced language students and much more than students with intermediate level of English. This mixed-method approach is innovative and contributes to the under-researched area of translation reception studies.

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Yuting Li (Free University of Berlin)

The effect of newness, definiteness and heaviness on locative inversion in Mandarin Chinese: A rating study

The study shows that locative inversion in Mandarin Chinese is influenced by Newness, Definiteness and Heaviness, each with varying weights of influence.

Locative inversion, characterized by a preposed locative and a postposed NP that functions as the subject in the canonical sentence, has been documented in various languages, including English, Bantu languages, and Chinese. Consider Chinese sentences:

a. 主席团坐在台上。 Locative non-inversed (non-LI): NP+V+LocPs

Zhuxituan zuo zai tai-shang.

Presidium sit at platform-on

‘The presidium was sitting on the platform.’

b. 台上坐着主席团。 Locative inversed (LI): LocPs+V+NP

Tai-shang zuo-ZHE zhuxituan.

Platform-on sit-IMPERF presidium

‘On the platform was sitting the presidium.’

Previous studies on locative inversion rely heavily on a pure syntactic treatment such as the transformational approach and lexicalism analysis (Hoekstra 1988, Zhang 2020, Nakajima 2001). However, they fail to describe the full range of locative inversion by ignoring multiple constraints, including semantics, information structure, definiteness, etc. This study is a preliminary attempt to address this problem with Mandarin Chinese as a case study. To investigate the effect of non-syntactic factors in the choice between LI and non-LI, we design a 2x2x2 experiment with Newness (new/given), Definiteness (indefinite/definite) and Heaviness (longer/shorter) as independent factors. The resulting 8 conditions are placed in a way as to assume that Newness is more important than Definiteness and Heaviness in a sequence. For each condition, texts are presented in which LI and non-LI variant are embedded. Participants are asked to (i) choose the variant that sounds more natural and (ii) rate the naturalness of the two variants on a scale from 0 to 100. 96 native Mandarin Chinese-speaking informants have participated in the experiment, which was run and distributed with the online experiment generator Labvanced.

The statistical analysis shows that the acceptability of LI decreases steadily from conditions that favor more LI construction to conditions that favor more non-LI construction, confirming the relative importance of factors postulated: Newness>Definiteness>Heaviness. This study adds to the growing body of empirical studies showing that central informational factors impact the selection of argument alternation pairs, e.g., dative and genitive alternation.

Tomasz Łuszczek (University of Warsaw)
Final Adjunction in Upper Sorbian

This paper discusses novel phonological generalisations from Upper Sorbian (US; Schuster-Šewc 1996), a minority Slavic language spoken in Eastern Germany. Specifically, it is shown that US obeys the Sonority Sequencing Generalisation (SSG), a constraint on syllable structure that regulates permissible syllable margins. However, there are some complications, which are amended by Final Adjunction that links SSG violators directly under the Prosodic Word.

Consider the data in (1). Dots indicate syllable boundaries.

- (1) a. do.bry ‘good’ b. kar.ta ‘card’
kra.sny ‘red’ kar.tel ‘cartel’

The words in (1a) show that US maximises onsets: sequences of VCCV are syllabified as V.CCV. This is contradicted in (1b), where r is in the coda rather than the onset: kar.ta rather than *ka.rta ‘card’. I conclude that the SSG is active in US because only the SSG can explain the lack of onset maximisation in (1b).

Now consider the data in (2). The grammar has no syllabic consonants.

- (2) bobr ‘beaver’, zubr ‘European bison’, wětr ‘wind’, jasotr ‘sturgeon’

The data in (2) show that the SSG is violated in US, however, only word-finally. Thus, we need to construct a grammar that respects the SSG in principle but allows for its violation word-finally. To this end, I posit the following rule.

- (3) Final Adjunction: adjoin C* to Prosodic Word

The analysis of bobr ‘beaver’ runs as follows. The SSG marks the r of bobr as extrasyllabic. To save this r from deletion, Final Adjunction links it under the Prosodic Word. Thus, informally, adjunction is a way to circumvent the requirements imposed by the SSG.

This paper proposes a formal analysis of the discussed generalisations couched in Optimality Theory.

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Hao Mo (University of East Anglia)

Framing conflict in English to Chinese translation: A narrative analysis of the 2019 Hong Kong protests

In 2019, Hong Kong witnessed the largest protests in its history (Lee et al., 2019). Protesters feared that a bill that allows extradition to mainland China would undermine Hong Kong's freedoms and autonomy (Luqiu & Lu, 2021). Through their press coverage, British and US news organisations evoked public support for the mass movement (Ashcombe & Cheung, 2020; Myers & Mozur, 2019). The BBC and The New York Times (NYT) also disseminated protest stories in Chinese to inform Chinese readers of what was happening. Meanwhile, Chinese state-owned news media such as Xinhua News Agency (XNA) also narrated their versions of the protests, which, however, aroused mainland Chinese people's antagonism toward protesters (Myers & Mozur, 2019).

This paper focuses on the escalating conflict of the 2019 Hong Kong protests, which occurred in November of that year, and examines how the conflict is framed by the BBC, NYT, and XNA. Specifically, it analyses translated Chinese news reports released by the three news organisations to identify the similarities and differences in their construction and translation of the narratives of the conflict. To fulfil this objective, I have developed an integrated approach that complements Baker's (2006) narrative theory, which is developed for translation studies, with protest paradigm theory (McLeod & Hertog, 1999), which is used in communication and journalism studies. This approach offers a possible solution to the lack of explicit methodology in narrative theory (Baker, 2014) by using protest paradigm frames as key starting points for narrative analysis.

I have selected 68 translated Chinese news articles – 15 texts from the BBC, 16 from NYT, and 37 from XNA, all of which either focus on the issues of conflict and violence or evaluate these issues. I will present examples of narrative construction and translation and summarise the similarities and differences in the framing of the November conflict between the BBC, NYT, and XNA. This research project contributes to a more comprehensive analysis of the news translation research on social movements by exploring linguistic, social, cultural, and political factors affecting the news coverage of protests.

Marcin Naranowicz (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań) and Katarzyna
Jankowiak (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

A negative mood differently facilitates shallow and deep levels of semantic processing in the native and non-native language

Recent research has revealed that bilingual speakers may differently process their native (L1) and non-native (L2) languages when being in a positive and a negative mood (see Naranowicz, 2022 for a review). However, little is known about how these mood states influence different levels of semantic processing (i.e., shallow vs. deep processing) in bilinguals' respective languages. Here, we show that a negative compared to a positive mood may differently facilitate bilinguals' behavioural responses resulting from shallow and deep semantic processing, as measured in a lexical decision task (LDT) and a semantic decision task (SDT), respectively. In two behavioural experiments, 70 Polish–English (L1–L2) proficient bilinguals were induced into positive and negative moods with affectively evocative animated films. In Experiment 1, 35 Polish–English bilinguals made lexical judgements on L1 and L2 sentences, ending either with a word ($n = 360$) or a non-word ($n = 360$). The analysis revealed that in the LDT, L1 sentences were responded to with greater accuracy in a negative compared to a positive mood, with no between-mood differences for L2 sentences. In Experiment 2, another group of 35 Polish–English bilinguals made semantic judgements on the L1 and L2 novel metaphoric ($n = 120$), literal ($n = 120$), and anomalous ($n = 120$) sentences. Unlike in Experiment 1, the analysis based on the

SDT results showed differential findings regarding the L2, revealing faster response times in the negative than the positive mood condition, with no between-mood differences for L1 sentences. Altogether, the observed facilitatory effects of a negative compared to a positive mood in both experiments point to the activation of detail-oriented processing (see Forgas, 2018 for a review), which might be dependent on the language of operation as well as the level of semantic processing. Specifically, greater attention to details driven by a negative mood seemed to result in more accurate responses in L1 when performing a shallow semantic processing task (i.e., LDT), and in faster responses in L2 when performing a deep semantic processing task (i.e., SDT).

Magdalena Paluch (University of Zielona Góra)

The use of grammar learning strategies by primary school students with special educational needs

A foreign language is one of the compulsory subjects taught from the first year of primary school and English is chosen as the leading foreign language by almost 97% of students (CKE, 2021). In accordance with the assumptions of inclusive education, students with special educational needs (SEN) attend classes in mainstream schools. Hence, foreign language (L2) classrooms in Poland are usually large and mixed-ability, meaning that students with SEN often participate in lessons attended by students with higher-level language skills. In order to enable pupils with special educational needs to succeed in their education the Ministry of Education and Science provides them with numerous possible adaptations of educational requirements (MEN, 2017). The topic of teaching a foreign language to students with special educational needs is particularly important due to the growing number of students with learning difficulties, and the lack of formal support for language teachers, who are fully responsible for adjusting the teaching procedures to the needs of students with SEN. One of the methods of facilitating SEN students with effective language learning is to introduce them to autonomous work using learning strategies.

The purpose of the presentation is to discuss the results of the study aimed at examining what strategies for learning foreign language grammar are used by students with special educational needs in a public primary school. It was carried out among 63 students of whom 24 were diagnosed with special educational needs. Questionnaire findings demonstrated to which extent the aforementioned students apply grammar learning strategies. The analysis of the gathered data also revealed which strategies are and which are not frequently used by students with special educational needs. The speech will close with pedagogical implications and directions for future research.

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Iva Petrak (Heidelberg University)

Computer-mediated discourse and the (re)negotiation of Croatian linguistic identity

Over the past few decades, and especially in the past years due to the pandemic, there was an upsurge of the use of Internet-based communication in human life. A large portion of human interaction has become computer-based. Online discussion on all sorts of relevant topics have become an important platform for negotiation and renegotiation of attitudes and opinions as well as the vehicle of change. Although there is a long tradition of evaluative language reflection in the Croatian language, little research has been done at the level of online-based discourse about language. Accordingly, the paper explores how computer-mediated communication shapes the discussions on the purity and appropriateness of language within the Croatian context. More precisely, it looks at the effects of the Internet on language and communication, on interpersonal relations, and on group dynamics as well as the formation of social interaction and identities and ideologies in online discussion fora, in this case, particularly linguistic identities and ideologies. The research uses state-of-the-art approach at the intersection between Computer-mediated Discourse Analysis and Framing Analysis to show how the largely under-investigated language of Croatian computer-mediated communication can, through patterns of use and highlighting form identities and function ideologically.

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Sara Polidoro (University of Bologna)

Lay interpreters and interpreting students in support of Ukrainian refugees in Italy: a case study

With the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine triggering a sudden wave of displaced people in Europe, an increased need for interpreters in Russian and Ukrainian has emerged (Štefková, Šveda 2022; NIBR 2022). This study explores public service interpretation (PSI) provided at the refugees' hub of Bologna, Italy in 2022. Given the emotional burden and the potential distress of interpreting in crisis contexts (Tiselius, Hägglund, Pernilla 2020), this study aims at determining to what extent interpreters' wellbeing has been considered, and at exploring the role of the Department of Interpreting and

Translation (DIT), University of Bologna in assisting ASP, the service provider (SP). In-depth interviews have been conducted with 4 lay interpreters, one employee of ASP, and 2 SIPEM (Italian Emergency Psychology Society) psychologists who offered debriefing sessions, while 11 DIT students have taken part to 3 focus group discussions. The questions concerned interpreters' background and experience; how they provided interpretation and/or linguistic mediation; their feelings during and after interpreting; SP's organization of PSI; psychological debriefing sessions. The content of the interviews has been transcribed, and data have been processed by content analysis. The results of this study suggest that this experience can serve as a good practice example: it has demonstrated a good level of mutual support between public institutions, and a particular attention to interpreters' health and wellbeing. It has also shown that it is crucial to raise awareness on vicarious trauma and coping strategies, especially among lay interpreters, and it is of utmost importance to include training modules on interpreting in crisis settings in the curricula of interpreting schools.

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Łukasz Putko (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań) *Exploring the effect of foreign language on moral decision-making*

When confronted with a moral dilemma, people tend to be more likely to make a sacrifice to save more lives when the dilemma is presented in a foreign language, as opposed to a native language (Stankovic et al. 2022). To complement research on this phenomenon, the Moral Foreign Language Effect (MFLE), one (MA) study sought to find if the FLE may occur in participants immersed in a virtual reality, and the other, ongoing (PhD) study will seek to find cognitive and affective correlates of the MFLE in the context of factual moral dilemmas.

In the former study, 85 Polish-English bilinguals were faced with Switch Trolley and Cry Baby moral dilemmas (Christiansen et al. 2012), and asked to make a moral decision either in Polish or in English (two language conditions), and either in a virtual reality or after reading a text-based presentation (two modalities of presentation). The study failed to replicate the MFLE; however, it was found that participants facing dilemmas in the virtual reality endorsed utilitarian decisions more often and with greater certainty.

The ongoing PhD research project aims to find cognitive and physiological correlates of the MFLE in the context of text-based factual moral dilemmas, that is, ones devised to offer higher realism and participant engagement than trolley-type moral dilemmas used most predominantly in previous studies (Körner and Deutsch 2022). More specifically, the project seeks to find if late Polish(L1)-English(L2) bilinguals make different moral decisions when confronted with factual moral dilemmas presented in their L2 as opposed to their L1. Furthermore, since differences in moral decision-making have been frequently attributed to either reduced emotionality or increased cognition in L2, to account for potential language effects, EEG measures will serve to analyse whether L1 vs L2 cognitive and affective differences correlate with moral decision-making.

Joanna Rabęda (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

(Im)politeness in Formula One. A pragmatic research of the world's fastest motorsport series

The aim of the presentation is to familiarize the audience with the topic of an in-progress doctoral study. The research concentrates on approaching Formula One from the perspective of linguistics. It is a highly innovative project – this area has been so far significantly under-researched, with one publication on the subject concerning structures and functions of Formula One radio communication (Tyrkko and Limatius 2019).

Radio messages are data in this study as well and are obtained from the official Formula One streaming platform. The collected material will be subjected to a pragmatic analysis with particular emphasis on theories of politeness (Lakoff 1973; Brown and Levinson 1987; Kadar 2013) and, to a lesser extent, impoliteness (Culpeper, Bousfield and Wichmann 2003).

The focal point of the study are Formula One drivers and their during race conversations with race engineers. The aim of the research is to examine the interlocutors' messages to each other in terms of which politeness and impoliteness strategies have been used. It is assumed that the results will reveal a preference for the chosen communication strategies, which may be related to the specific conditions in which the discussions take place.

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Malek Al Refaai (Leipzig University)

Problems of interpretation service in the context of Syrian refugees in Halle, Germany

According to the UNHCR, more than a million Syrian war refugees have come to Europe since 2011; with around 770,000 living in Germany (as at January 2019). As a result, the importance of interpretation, including by non-professional translators and interpreters, has risen sharply in that country. This also brings with it some problems.

In light of this wider challenge, this work takes a focused view by offering a qualitative examination of the conditions and problems of translation and interpreting in the context of the asylum procedures of Syrian refugees in Halle. It does so on the basis of interviews with refugees and interpreters in order to identify options for solving the existing problems. The researcher conducted interviews with Syrian refugees in the city of Halle, whose ages ranged from 25 to 50 years. They all speak Arabic as their mother tongue and they had some problems because of the interpretation services. The researcher chose the city of Halle to conduct the research for several reasons, including that there

is no previous research on this subject in this city and because of the large number of Syrian refugees in this city and its proximity to Leipzig, where the researcher studies at the University of Leipzig.

In examining these reported experiences in detail, this research is intended to answer the following essential questions: What problems has this group experienced because of allegedly or quantifiably poor interpreting? What are the reasons for mistakes being made when interpreting in the asylum procedure? How do the refugees themselves see the role of interpreters? Which body qualifies a person to work as an interpreter in asylum procedures, and why or in what ways might they be unsuitable for this task? The study is thereby intended to contribute to gaining a better understanding of the phenomenon and wants to offer starting points for further investigation.

Aleksandra Rewerska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań) and Antonina
Świdurska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)
Adaptors in Decision-Making: A Preliminary Study of an RPG Session

The pressure of decision making is one of life's constants, regardless of the circumstances. This research is focused on how it affects the usage of adaptor gestures. In the Role Playing Games (RPGs) conversations happen on two dimensions: the world of the imagination, where the situation is often formal; and the realistic, informal social encounter. Thanks to this dichotomy, it is an interesting, adaptor-rich area that has not yet been explored. By choosing this unique field of study it is possible to examine the issue of social pressure in a safe, controlled environment.

The paper is concerned with several parts of an RPG session played in Dungeons & Dragons 5th Edition system with three participants. Each of them acts both as an imaginary character, created for the long-running game, and as I, a Polish speaking student in their twenties. A total of 50 minutes of video recordings was analysed for the presence of adaptors and their three basic types (Ekman & Friesen, 1969) in relation to their level of personal relevance. Variables which were taken into consideration are: (1) height at which the adaptor occurred, (2) its duration, (3) form of the adaptor and (4) context of appearance. For the latter the important factor was whether it appeared during situations where the person was actively performing as their player character or not. Quantitative analysis is performed on the data to check how significant the variables are, and to check how they may apply for further Role-Playing Games studies.

Most of the decisions were made in the imaginary world, in more or less formal situations. The adaptors in this context were rather longer and showed a tendency towards more closed forms. The height did not prove to be strongly correlated to any other variable.

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Milica Rodić (Ruprecht Karl University of Heidelberg)

Indetermination and Reference as stance markers of knowledge obtained first-hand and second-hand in linguistic research papers written in English, Serbian and German

Across cultures, authors use a variety of linguistic strategies to evaluate the knowledge obtained, either first-hand or second-hand, and express their stance towards it. Based on a corpus of 34 linguistic research articles written in three languages – English, Serbian and German – by native speakers, the aim of this study is to investigate how authors use knowledge-evaluative stance markers across these three academic communities.

The analysis focuses on two distinctive strategies of evaluation of knowledge obtained empirically or interpreted from an existing source: indetermination, i.e. evaluation and mitigation of author's own claims, and reference, i.e. interpretation and judgement of the work and conclusions of other authors. This data-based but category-inspired analysis was conducted through MAXQDA – a software tool for qualitative and quantitative text analysis.

Initially obtained results revealed notable quantitative differences in the use of these markers, as both the strategy of indetermination and of reference are used most frequently in English and least frequently in Serbian, indicating that authors writing in English, as opposed to Serbian, tend to be more tentative in both the evaluations of their obtained results, and to those of other authors. However, these differences are not so syntactically varied, as both in English and German, the authors rely on modal and epistemic expressions in both strategies; in Serbian, modal expressions are dominant in the strategy of indetermination, but qualification and comparison of previous work is at the centre of the strategy of reference. These differences are further elaborated by a qualitative analysis of contextual factors which can impact the use of these strategies to reveal significant cross-cultural implications and enhance mutual understanding in future academic discourse.

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Mateusz Rogalski (University of Rzeszów)

New Haven English: A case study

The variety of English spoken in New Haven, Connecticut, represents a unique accent within the Southwestern New England, henceforth SWNE, dialect region. The city is located along Long Island Sound in the south-central part of the state, approximately eighty miles northeast of New York City. The U.S. Census Bureau (2022) indicates that New Haven has a population of over 135,000 residents, whilst the Greater New Haven area includes communities as far north as Meriden, Connecticut. The city has experienced only limited interest from linguistic researchers and the treatment of New Haven English in previous studies is inconclusive and varied. Kurath (1939) documents variation within SWNE without identifying a New Haven core, Labov et al. (2006) utilize the city as representative of the wider region with few distinguishing characteristics, and Gargano (2011) refers to it as a separate dialect despite very limited research. This case study in sociolinguistics investigates the aforementioned linguistic community as a direct response to the authors of the most significant project conducted in contemporary North American dialect geography, i.e. the Atlas of North American English, who call

for localized studies in order to better document regional variation (Labov et al., 2006). The author conducted fieldwork in New Haven in early 2023 utilizing a specialized dialect questionnaire to interview city natives and record their vernacular speech. The design of the fieldwork interview derives from the results of the author's previous research projects as well as the most important linguistic variables of the Northeast as presented by other authorities (cf. Boberg, 2001; Labov et al., 2006; Stanford, 2019). Analysis derives from both regional American and traditional New England variables, including: rhoticity; the LOT-THOUGHT merger of the low-back vowels [ɒ] and [ɔː]; the FATHER-BOTHER merger of [ɑː] and [ɒ]; the MARY-MERRY-MARRY merger of [eɪ], [ɛ], and [æ] before [ɹ]; remnants of the BATH-TRAP split of [ɑː] and [æ]; as well as phonetic and lexical variables. Results indicate the continued presence of traditional New Haven variables even as the local variety undergoes rapid internal linguistic change and younger generations move towards a SWNE standard form.

Dominika Romaniuk-Cholewska (University of Białystok)

Technological competence of volunteer translators as a tool to mitigate the forced displacement crisis

This study discusses the role of technological literacy of volunteer translators in the process of mitigating the forced displacement crisis. A report by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) indicates that more than one million people fled home due to conflicts, violence, persecution, and human rights violations in 2022. Acting under Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that language shall not be a barrier to rights and freedoms, volunteer translators affiliated with Translators without Borders (TWB) respond to this phenomenon by supporting NGOs worldwide. They create communication channels to help forcibly displaced people obtain relevant information and access emergency resources tailored to their needs and situation. The research shows the importance of technological competency in the work of voluntary translators and the variety of technological tools they use. It also sheds light on volunteer translators' needs in terms of accessibility of knowledge on mentioned tools. The author hypothesises that in order to provide accurate, relevant and timely translation in times of surging forced displacement, volunteer translators need to become fluent in the employment of tools that facilitate the translation process. The present study employs a qualitative and quantitative approach that involves a semi-structured questionnaire. Participants are volunteer translators who took part in projects conducted by TWB. In view of the current increased interest in the phenomenon of translation as a tool for crisis communication, this research can provide a valuable addition to knowledge in the field.

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Sona Rzaguluzade (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)
Code-switching on WhatsApp: The case of Azerbaijani speakers

Many speakers of Azerbaijani are also fluent in another language such as Russian and Turkish, which leads to frequent daily code-switching as well as on social media. However, while being an extensively studied phenomenon, code-switching has received little attention in the context of Azerbaijan, which is the topic of this paper. The following example illustrates how an Azerbaijani speaker can effortlessly produce code-switching in less than three seconds:

Utterance |девички привет (0.5) mənim bir az başım qarışıqdır

Free Translation|Hi, girls! I'm a little preoccupied.

Time |00:00:00.000

Utterance |работая поэтому girişməmişəm (.) не отвечала

Free Translation|I'm working, for this reason I haven't been able to enter. I wasn't answering.

Time |00:00:02.477

The research aims to identify the types of code-switching, as categorised by Shana Poplack (1980), and find out which type is the most frequent. In addition to code-switching, several other language contact phenomena occur in the data such as borrowing, nonce borrowing, language mixing and loan translation. A further aim of this research is to distinguish code-switching from such phenomena. The Matrix Language Frame Model proposed by Carol Myers-Scotton (1992) and the borrowing dimension theory by Yaron Matras (2009) are used to differentiate code-switching from borrowing.

The growing collection of empirical data consists of 93 WhatsApp voice messages gathered from 14 Azerbaijani female participants, code-switching mostly into Russian. The recordings have been transcribed, translated and annotated and the types of code-switching and other phenomena have been identified and labelled using the annotation tool ELAN. Preliminary analysis confirms the research on the matter (e.g., Gardner-Chloros, 2020) that making a distinction between code-switching and loan words is difficult as there is no reliable method.

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Roya Samad-Zada (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Obstacles for intergenerational language transmission. The case of Talysh in Azerbaijan

Talysh is a language of an ethnic group that forms a significant minority in Azerbaijan. The precise number of speakers has still not been established. The transmission of linguistic knowledge and skills between successive generations is an important process for the maintenance and development of a language and culture. Detailed studies of individual families can reveal difficulties and challenges of this process (cf. Chessa, 2010). This paper reports on a multilingual family of Talysh origin in Azerbaijan, where Talysh is used by the elder and middle generation alongside Azerbaijani and/or Russian. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with family members representing four generations (1st - born between 1946 to 1964; 2nd – 1965-1980; 3rd -1981-1996; 4th – 1997-2012). In this family, transmission of Talysh was mainly interrupted after the 1990s. The participants were divided into two groups: those who know or knew the Talysh language to some extent, and those who do not. Questions discussed in the interviews include the importance of Talysh identity and the Talysh language in a person's life, preferences of language use in various situations, and motives behind language choice. Questions for each generation differed slightly. The main obstacles for maintaining Talysh as a language within the family among others were limited opportunities of communicating in the Talysh language (middle generation) and limited exposure to the language (younger generations). The results confirm findings of prior studies (e.g. Clifton 2005; 2008). In addition, the study also revealed the importance of individual factors and psychological reasons, which however were often not pronounced during the interviews but in informal conversations preceding or following the interviews. These findings may provide input for the development of further methods in family policy research as well as for language maintenance.

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Zlatoslava Savych (Vienna University of Economics and Business)

Care migration, language and identity: Narratives of migrant care workers from Ukraine

Due to rapid population aging and major care personnel shortages, care for older people constitutes a significant challenge for many European countries and across the world. As a result, the increased demand for care services is often referred to as 'old-age care crisis' (Horn et al. 2021). Many countries have responded to this challenge by employing care workers from abroad. In the European Union, many of them are women from Eastern European countries employed as live-in caregivers in private households or as nurses and care assistants in institutional care settings. Given the fact that migrant caregivers make a substantial contribution to old-age care systems in the EU, there has been growing research interest in migrant care work. However, there is still relatively little linguistic research on the role of language in the context of care migration, in particular regarding the migration, care work and communication experiences of migrant caregivers working in private households. The present study aims to start filling this gap and explores migrant caregivers' individual experiences and perspectives by focusing not only on the content of their narratives but also on how they recount their experiences and discursively construct their identities.

The study is based on semi-structured in-depth interviews with migrant workers from Ukraine who are employed as live-in care workers in Germany and Italy. The interviews have been conducted in Ukrainian, the participants' L1, to enable the interviewees to recount their experiences more freely and in greater depth. By adopting a discourse analytic approach to narrative, the analysis of the interview data focuses on the recurrent topics and commonalities in care workers' experiences and perspectives, as well as on the linguistic means they used to construct their identities and to position themselves and others in their stories.

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Arkadiusz Schmeichel (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń)

Age and gender differences in the ability to formulate arguments on controversial topics

The increasing ethnic diversity in Western societies has led to growing interest in the study of implicit biases, open-mindedness, and the expression of controversial views both online and offline (Brown & Davis, 2019). However, research on Polish participants in this domain is scarce. The present study is pilot research for a PhD project aimed to examine age and gender differences in the ability to argue for and against controversial positions. A diverse sample of 50 participants (split equally between genders with the age span of 18 to 70) was randomly selected and asked to respond to 12 prompts on controversial topics, such as the legalization of homosexual marriages in Poland. The questionnaire was filled anonymously in order to assure the participants that none of their opinions (or lack thereof) would in any way be used to judge them or that it could be linked to them personally. The intention behind adopting this open-ended model of data collection, as opposed to scale-based models typically applied in similar research (Arguedas et al. 2022), was to preclude the possibility of self-serving bias, whereby an individual would intentionally demarcate themselves as possessing greater openness and tolerance than they actually display in real life. The results showed that neither gender was able to formulate robust arguments for the opposing positions, but the under-30 cohort produced a greater number of arguments for the positions they supported. Most importantly, and contrary to expectations, the obtained results indicate that the capacity to formulate numerous valid arguments decreases with age substantially. These findings lead to important implications for understanding argumentation skills and the effect of age on argument quantity, as well as indirect implications for the study of open-mindedness.

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Anna Skalba (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Can the grammatical tenses be primed across languages? The case of the English present perfect and the French passé composé

Many researchers have recently become interested in the representation of syntactic constructions in the mind of bilingual speakers. Aiming to determine whether formally equivalent structures have separate (e.g., de Bot, 1992) or shared (Hartsuiker et al., 2004) mental representations, they have primarily used the cross-linguistic syntactic priming paradigm. It is based on the tendency to produce a given syntactic construction in language A, having been previously exposed to its formally equivalent version in language B. While the majority of experimental studies have addressed dative constructions (e.g., Loebell and Bock, 2003) and voice (e.g., Hartsuiker et al, 2004), there exists no research on ‘grammatical tenses’.

Therefore, the present study aimed to fill this research gap, by focusing on the English present perfect and the French passé composé, both formed by an auxiliary verb followed by a past participle. Forty French-speaking advanced learners of L2 English participated in the experiment. Having read for comprehension a sentence in French, they were required to produce orally their own sentence in English using two key words (e.g., to watch, movie). It was hypothesised that they would create more present perfect sentences after a passé composé than after a passé simple prime, formally corresponding to past simple.

However, there were no statistically significant differences as a function of the prime sentence. Thus, it appears that syntactically less salient information is immune to priming effects. Alternatively, as the participants produced few present perfect sentences overall, they might have subconsciously avoided them for the benefit of easier options, for fear of making a mistake (e.g., Bartning, 1997).

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Nadia Takhtaganova (University of Toronto)

Language loss and prepositions: A case study in Nahuatl

The colonial presence of Spanish in Mexico has influenced the grammar of Nahuatl (Uto-Aztecan), a polysynthetic Mesoamerican language. Nahuatl today has undergone a major structural shift in expressing abstract and spatial relations, moving from incorporation and affixation to Spanish-like prepositions (Hill & Hill 2004). The use of prepositional structures in lieu of classical polysynthetic constructions is diagnostic of large-scale language change via contact, as well as the shift in dominance of Nahuatl-Spanish bilinguals from their mother tongue to Spanish. This study looks at the Nahuatl preposition *tlen*, whose meaning overlaps that of Spanish *de*. *Tlen* is apt to signal Possession, Material, and Source, relations formerly expressed solely through incorporation or affixation in Nahuatl (Hober 2019, Takhtaganova 2021).

(b) a. Material

nopa saka-kali b. tlen sakatl nopa itsontsajka
this straw-house of straw this roof
'This house of straw' 'This roof is (made) of straw'

(2) a. Source/Origin

San se toneljuayo tlen san se ojtli.
Only one root of only one path
'A single root from a single path.'

b. Possession

inin-chan tlen no-nana i-uikaljuaj
3pl.pos-house of 1sg.pos-mother 3sg.pos-relatives
'The house of the family of my mother.'

I also argue that prefixation, incorporation, and the use of *tlen* are in complementary distribution determined by information structure. *Tlen* is used when its complement expresses new information specifically, while prefixation and incorporation express given information. Stylistic contrasts signalling dependencies offer insight to conscious changes in grammatical structures brought about by colonial language contact.

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Ema Tudorache (Transilvania University of Braşov) and Răzvan Săftoiu
(Transilvania University of Braşov)
"Like thieves in the night". A pragma-linguistic analysis of protests in Romania

We aim to analyse crisis communication (Huang, 2020; Sassen, 2005) in Romania in the beginning of 2017, when the Government approved an Emergency Ordinance amending the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code (OUG 13/2017). The ordinance stated that civil servants who knowingly violate the law and commit abuse of office will no longer be criminally liable for their act if the damage caused is worth less than 200,000 lei (approx. 40,000 EUR). Liviu Dragnea, leader of one of the main political parties, was accused of inciting to abuse of office for the amount of 106,000 lei. The ordinance would have allowed Dragnea to be declared not guilty in the case already pending and he could have run for Prime minister. This situation has outraged the entire country, people organizing protests to stop the inclusion of this amendment in the Criminal Code. The analysis focuses on the linguistic dimension of this crisis, on the basis of the speeches of the politicians involved and the slogans created by the

protesters (e.g., “Like thieves in the night” was the main slogan since the ordinance was adopted at 9 p.m.). The selected corpus also contains press releases and articles from the Romanian press, the mass media offering the population daily updates on what was happening in Bucharest. This study will historically contextualize one of the critical situations in Romania and will highlight the main discursive actions and reactions. The analysis will be carried out from a rhetorical-pragmatic (Gheorghiu, 2018; Adi, Lilleker, 2017) point of view with insights from morpho-syntax and use of vocabulary. Preliminary results show that, at a lexical level, protesters used rhyming words, but also elliptical constructions that are analysed as a particular type of verbal silence. At the same time, we identified metaphors from the area of death or justice that are intertwined with different cultural and political references. The analysis will also highlight the pronominal game as well as the discursive strategies of augmentation or diminution.

Hanna Twardowska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)
What is the driving force behind the sequence of tenses rule in English?

In Romance languages, the sequence of tenses rule applies to subjunctive complements but not to subordinate indicative clauses. Nevertheless, the association between the subjunctive mood and the sequence of tenses appears only to pertain to this language group as there is no temporal agreement between the matrix verb and the subjunctive complement in Bulgarian, Polish or English. However, what seems to unify all these diverse languages are the types of verbs that trigger the subjunctive mood. Therefore, the question is whether the temporal defectiveness of subjunctive clauses could be explained by some inherent properties of the subjunctive mood, or whether it stems from the type of predicate that selects for this mood. Several attempts (e.g., Giorgi and Pianesi, 1997; Quer, 2007) have been made to distinguish between the mood or the matrix verb regarding the temporal restrictions observed in these clauses, but the discussion has been inconclusive. It comes as no surprise, considering that much of the discussion is centered on Romance languages, which in the majority of cases obligatorily select either indicative or subjunctive complements. Consequently, it is not possible to determine whether these moods would behave differently concerning their temporal properties when appearing after the same predicate as only one of them can appear in the given context. However, the English subjunctive may appear interchangeably with the indicative, especially in British English. Therefore, the aim of this ongoing study is to investigate whether there is a correlation between the occurrence of present tense in subordinate clauses and matrix past volitional verbs in this variety of English, which are the most prototypical of subjunctive triggering predicates. This analysis uses the British section of the GloWbe Corpus (Davies, 2013), which includes Internet data from the years 2012-2013.

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Mehrdad Vasheghani Farahani (Leipzig University)

Metadiscourse features in academic written and spoken English: A comparative corpus-based study

Written and spoken academic discourses differ in a number of ways including the distributional pattern of metadiscourse features. This is what can shape and direct the interaction between the writer/ speaker and reader/ listener. This corpus-based study was an attempt to quantitatively and qualitatively unearth the distributional pattern of metadiscourse features in spoken and written academic discourse as well as revealing the interaction between written and spoken language. For the purpose, two corpora of The British Academic Written English Corpus and British Academic Spoken English Corpus were deployed. Then, Hyland's taxonomy of metadiscourse features was used to categorize metadiscourse features. The quantitative analysis explicated that while the written corpus was more interactive oriented, the spoken corpus had inclination towards the interactional category of metadiscourse features. The qualitative analysis of the concordance lines demonstrated that academic conventions and styles differed in spoken and written English and that writer/ speaker and reader/ listener was inherently a dynamic phenomenon not static. The results of this research are hoped to have implications for researchers in discourse studies, genre analysis, academic spoken and written language as well as contrastive analysis.

Agnieszka Walczak (University of Warsaw)

What offends a reader: Irony as a marker of in-group status in discourse-based online communities

Irony poisoning (IP), understood as a style in which the ironic character of an utterance is lost because the surrounding discourse is dominated by detachment and irony, is a linguistic phenomenon accused of exacerbating extremist views (e.g., On Being Diagnosed with Irony Poisoning, 2019). However, despite linguistic research into the IP style in popular culture (Tobin, 2021) and anthropological studies of 4chan culture (e.g., Crawford et al., 2021), no linguistic account of irony has yet been applied to describing the emergence of IP style on 4chan or, broadly, in the so-called alt-right culture. This project provides a rationale for the emergence of the phenomenon by presenting a qualitative analysis couched within the relevance-theoretic framework (Sperber & Wilson, 1986). IP style is hypothesised to be a marker of in-group status and a natural development within the constraints of the social media user interface and the principles of relevance. The analysis is supported by quotes from Twitter, Instagram, and 4chan/pol/ board that constitute a corpus created between 2020-2022. Results show that irony is used to establish in-group status within a community and also serves as a shibboleth outside a community. This effect can be explained by the non-propositional effects of ironic utterances (e.g. Wharton & Strey 2019).

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Michał Wasilewski (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Code choice, emotions, humour and intertextuality in the Linguistic Landscape of the women's protest in Poland

Linguistic landscape is an area of study devoted to the analysis of languages and texts visible in the urban landscape (Landry & Bourhis, 1997; Backhaus, 2007; Ben Rafael & Ben Rafael, 2019). More recently the focus has moved to mobile signs and the language of dissent as expressed in demonstration placards (Rubdy & Ben Said, 2015) This presentation analyses the temporary linguistic landscape of women's protests in Poland against a further tightening of the abortion law. I examine a corpus of 323 monomodal and multimodal signs, both in English and Polish, which were collected from a series of women's protests of October-March 2020-2021. The aim of this paper is to analyse the use of Polish and English with respect to intertextuality, humour, expression of emotions. The data for the study were collected from sources such as internet archives, social media, TV materials, news services and other online media. The analysis was conducted within Discourse Historical Approach (Reisigl & Wodak, 2009). Results show how the younger/digital generation dominated the semiotics of the signs and found their own generation-specific means of expressing political dissent through intertextual and multilingual references to video games, memes, and films, which may have been unintelligible to older participants or audiences. In this way, in a debate where the two opposing sides were conflicted about the fundamental issue of women's right to their own bodies, the protesters went beyond reiterating political arguments and conveyed their creativity and emotions. As a result, they have legitimised the expression of women's anger over the appropriation of their bodies in the public sphere.

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Martyna Zachorska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań), Katarzyna Waszyńska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań), and Weronika Klon (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Are feminativa really as scary as they are painted? Statistical analysis of acceptance levels of Polish female occupational names among students and employees at Adam Mickiewicz University

Female occupational terms (feminativa) invariably seem to be one of the most frequently discussed linguistic topics in the mainstream media. At first glance, one may conclude that there is a notable division among language users: into “supporters” of feminativa and “opponents” of this linguistic practice. But is such a dividing line really the case?

The purpose of this paper was to investigate the level of acceptance of female occupational terms among students and employees at Adam Mickiewicz University. The names were selected from the alphabetical index of occupations and specialties published by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (2014). In the study, 113 names were used. The task was to determine the level of acceptance for particular feminativa on a 0 to 5 scale.

The tool was uploaded to the Qualtrics platform, and a link to fill it out was sent out to the various units at AMU. The research group amounted to 369 people. The results obtained were subjected to statistical analysis using the Jamovi software. The groups compared were: 1) men and women, 2) employees and students.

This is a preliminary study. The next stage of the study is to examine what factors (linguistic and sociopsychological) are related to the level of acceptance.

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Agnieszka Zajączkowska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Tendencies and developments in Old English and Old Welsh/Middle Welsh phonology from the perspective of language contact

The possibility of language contact between the Brythonic people and the Anglo-Saxons during Adventus Saxonum is generally an accepted one. However, the issue which remains is the extend of it and the influence levels. This presentation shows an approach towards language contact in respect to phonology and segment acquisition, noting the importance of adopting the uniformitarian principle in historical linguistics. The trends shown by Old English and Old/Middle Welsh are compared with the expectations on learning trends of L2 acquisition of phonology based on second language acquisition models (Best 1995, Major 2001). The conclusions cannot be defined as final but as a base for further discussion and research.

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Jūratė Žukauskaitė (University of Agder)

Entrenchment as factor in source language interference during simultaneous interpreting: methodology for establishing entrenchment patterns

Although source language interference (SLI) is an omnipresent phenomenon in interpreting, there is a lack of research on the cognitive processes behind it. In my study I aim to test my cognitive linguistic / psycholinguistic account of lexical SLI that is based on the Gravitational pull hypothesis (Halverson 2003). I suggest that the locus of SLI is the semantic network – the entrenched connections between word forms and their senses: having to render a less entrenched sense of a polysemous noun into the target language might enhance the probability of SLI. To test this hypothesis, I intend to conduct a study using the EPIC UdS simultaneous interpreting corpus (Przybyl et al., 2022) in which I will compare English-German interpreters' performance while rendering nouns that have difference entrenchment patterns. Determining the entrenchment patterns of nouns for the corpus study requires considerable preparatory work. I will present my methodological approach, which has been developed with the aim to access this directly unobservable cognitive phenomenon – entrenchment – by combining three different methods to ensure that the resulting description of the crosslinguistic entrenchment patterns is as psychologically realistic as possible. In this approach, entrenchment is operationalized as frequency (following Halverson 2017) and the crosslinguistic relationships for a sample of polysemous verbs are established using an English language corpus, and a word association task and a translation task, both conducted with German native speakers with high proficiency in English. I will present the challenges and the preliminary results of the preparatory methodological study.

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Leon Żółty (University of Warsaw)

Are sign language interpreters trained to work in time of crisis? Overview of academic study programs in the EU and the EFTA

The work of a sign language community interpreter is an extremely difficult job, requiring not only language and interpreting preparation, but also psychosocial skills, coping with stress and what has been experienced during work. During academic studies, the need for language preparation and acquiring the skills needed to present oneself well during conferences, political briefings and on television are emphasized. However, do the study programs for sign language interpreters at European universities prepare students to mediate in communication and enable it during crises: visits to a psychiatrist, psychologist or sexologist, police or court hearings, conversations with a pedagogue, helping people in the crisis of homelessness, warning messages about danger and other situations? In search of an answer to this question, programs of universities in the European Union and the European Free Trade Association countries will be reviewed in terms of e.g., learning the right lexicon, the presence of psychological preparation, learning social skills, learning how to deal with stress, kinds and places of practice. The poster will present a summary of the data obtained. Checking whether the profession of a

sign language community interpreter is appreciated in the countries, duly including it in the training process. And whether it is perceived as interdisciplinary.

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Website links to each study program: www.mayadewit.nl/european-study.

Special Session: Less researched languages and literatures



Klaudia Antkowiak (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Языковая экзemplификация концепта «пандемия коронавируса» в русской прессе /
Linguistic exemplification of the concept of «coronavirus pandemic» in Russian press /
Językowa egzemplifikacja konceptu «pandemia koronawirusa» w prasie rosyjskiej

Niniejsza praca poświęcona jest językowej egzemplifikacji konceptu «pandemia koronawirusa» w prasie rosyjskiej. Celem pracy jest kognitywna analiza konceptu oraz zbadanie, które z jego komponentów są najbardziej reprezentowane w zebranych materiałach badawczych. Praca składa się ze wstępu, dwóch rozdziałów teoretycznych oraz trzeciego – praktycznego (w którym zostaje przeanalizowany zebrany materiał egzemplifikacyjny), podsumowania (zawierającego wnioski z analizy materiału badawczego), streszczeń w językach rosyjskim, polskim i angielskim oraz wykazu bibliograficznego.

Pierwszy z rozdziałów skupia się na zagadnieniu językoznawstwa kognitywnego. Przytoczone są kierunki badań wydzielone w obrębie tego nurtu w językoznawstwie, celem tej części pracy jest również przedstawienie pojęć z zakresu lingwistyki kognitywnej, takich jak *antropocentryzm*, *definicja kognitywna*, *koncept*, *językowy obraz świata*, *konotacja*, *językowa kategoryzacja świata*, *prototyp*, *metafora*. W tym rozdziale zostaje także przybliżona historia powstania językoznawstwa kognitywnego w Rosji oraz na świecie, z uwzględnieniem różnic dzielących ten nurt w lingwistyce na gruncie rosyjskim i anglosaskim.

Celem drugiego rozdziału jest scharakteryzowanie stylu publicystycznego oraz języka prasy, a także krótkie omówienie pandemii i epidemii znanych nam z historii, ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem etymologii nadanych im nazw. Wstępnie zostaje również przytoczona charakterystyka pandemii COVID-19, zwłaszcza przez pryzmat aspektów, które nie zostały uwzględnione w zebranych materiałach egzemplifikacyjnych.

W rozdziale praktycznym zostają omówione poszczególne przykłady egzemplifikacji konceptu «pandemia koronawirusa» w prasie rosyjskiej, z podziałem na wydzielone na ich podstawie komponenty konceptu, m.in. objawy choroby, sposób zarażenia, pochodzenie koronawirusa COVID-19, program szczepień czy wprowadzane obostrzenia.

Ewa Bazernik (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Life and life writing of autistic women in Poland and in the Netherlands

W dzisiejszych czasach tematyka neuro różnorodności staje się coraz głośniejszym tematem, nie tylko w krajach zachodnich. Sposób, w jaki osoby ze spektrum autyzmu postrzegają świat, jest bardzo zróżnicowany i często odbiega od standardowej percepcji otoczenia osoby neurotypowej. Środowisko, w którym osoba z niepełnosprawnością się znajduje, ma dla niej bardzo duże znaczenie. Łatwy dostęp do diagnozy, a następnie uzyskanie odpowiedniej pomocy są niezwykle ważne, lecz osoby w potrzebie – a zwłaszcza kobiety ze spektrum autyzmu – wciąż borykają się w tych kwestiach z trudnościami. Tworzona przez nie literatura umożliwia nie tylko poznanie ich wewnętrznego świata, ale i ich codzienności, uwrażliwia czytelnika na ich problemy oraz pomaga je zrozumieć. Ze względów kulturowych i społecznych, przedstawienie siebie przez takie osoby może wyglądać odmiennie w Polsce i w Holandii.

Celem mojej pracy licencjackiej jest analiza porównawcza sposobu pisania o swoich przeżyciach dwóch cisplciowych autorek w spektrum autyzmu, z których jedna jest Polką, a druga Holenderką. Materiał badawczy stanowią dwie książki: Cukry (2021) Doroty Kotas oraz Zondagkind (2018) Judith Visser.

Ramy teoretyczne dla analizy wybranych tekstów stanowią opracowania na temat literatury osób z niepełnosprawnościami (w tym i kobiet), a także rozważania nad problematyką autobiografii, autofikcji i life writing. Poruszam również kwestię etyki przy pisaniu o osobach z niepełnosprawnościami. Przede wszystkim jednak przyglądam się, w jaki sposób autorki radzą sobie z określeniem swojej tożsamości, przy pomocy jakich środków stylistycznych wyrażają swoje trudności oraz zadają pytanie, czy kultura kraju pochodzenia wpływa na sposób, w jaki zaburzenia się uwidaczniają oraz na sam styl pisania.

Inga Błażejewska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Metafikcyjne sobąpisanie. Relacja narracji i tożsamości w dwóch powieściach katalońskich pisarek: „Połowa duszy (La meitat de l'ànima)” Carme Riery (2004) i „Na szczęście ja jestem kobietą (Feliçment jo sóc una dona)” Marii Aurelii Capmany (1969)

Celem pracy jest analiza elementów metafikcyjnych, dzięki którym uwidacznia się proces kształtowania zarówno fabuły powieści jak i tożsamości samych narratorek. Nierozzerwalne splecenie się treści, która pretenduje do bycia uznaną za autobiograficzną, oraz twórczości pisarskiej staje się elementem pozwalającym na przekroczenie granic między tym, co uznaje się powszechnie jako „realne” lub „wymagowane”, problematyzując zarazem koncepcje pamięci i prawdy. Czytelnik, rozumiany jako funkcja narracyjna, staje się wówczas istotnym elementem w procesie odczytywania i współtworzenia znaczeń tekstu; w powieści Carme Riery jest bezpośrednio interpelowany przez narratorkę, która zwraca się z prośbą o pomoc w odnalezieniu informacji rodzinnych, lub, jak w powieści Marii Aurelii Capmany, jest angażowany pośrednio, rekonstruując porządek opowieści, która zmienia focalizację z pierwszoosobowej na trzecioosobową. Połączenie dwóch porządków narracyjnych – ekstradiegetycznego oraz intradiegetycznego – implikuje zarazem zróżnicowane podejście metodologiczne. Na poziomie fabularnym, punktem wyjścia do przedstawianych rozważań jest idea tożsamości narracyjnej Paula Ricoeura, która czerpiąc zarówno z hermeneutyki jak i psychoanalizy, wskazuje na nadrzędną rolę narracji, „drogi okrężnej”, która prowadzi do ukonstytuowania obrazu własnej osoby, znajdując się pomiędzy dwoma polami tożsamości: idem i ipse. To właśnie tożsamość ipse, odróżniająca się od niezmiennego idem, poprzez swój charakter etyczny, skierowany na dochowanie wierności danemu słowu oraz drugiemu człowiekowi, staje się najistotniejszym elementem, poświadczającym o zachowaniu własnej tożsamości. Relacja oparta na dialektyce sobości i inności, staje się niezbędna do osiągnięcia samopoznania, dlatego obie narratorki dążą także do zrekonstruowania relacji z innymi, zdawałoby się najbliższymi osobami – z własnymi rodzicami. Podstawą rozpoczęcia (auto)narracji jest zatem indagacja rodzinnej historii, która jednakże wykracza poza swój indywidualny charakter, stając się elementem historii zbiorowej, sięgającej Hiszpańskiej Wojny Domowej i dyktatury frankistowskiej. Dzięki przeprowadzonej analizie, została potwierdzona nie tylko kreacyjna, ale także terapeutyczna funkcja narracji, a także, za pomocą ujęcia pragmatycznego, została zbadana aktywna rola czytelnika modelowego, jako mediatora między płaszczyznami fikcyjnymi i rzeczywistościami.

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Dominika Borowska-Dobrowolska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)
*Prawopisy języka białoruskiego w alfabecie łacińskim – analiza porównawcza zapisu w „Jak
prawilna pisać pa biełarusku” i „Biełaruskim prawapisie”*

W wystąpieniu zostanie przedstawiona analiza porównawcza dwóch mniej znanych historycznych prawopisów autorstwa Antona Łuckiewicza (1884-1942) – białoruskiego działacza politycznego i premiera Białoruskiej Republiki Ludowej w latach 1918-1920. Zestawione zostaną jego publikacje „Jak prawidłna pisać pa biełarusku” z 1917 roku oraz „Biełaruski prawapis”, napisany we współpracy z Janem Stankiewiczem i wydany rok później. Oba te prawopisy zostały napisane alfabetem łacińskim, jednak zawierają liczne różnice w zapisie tych samych słów. Ilość różnic w zapisie świadczy o dynamiczności kształtowania się zasad białoruskiego języka literackiego – nie tylko pod względem ortograficznym, ale także w kwestii ujednoczenia fonetyki, gramatyki i leksyki, z których każda ma swoje odzwierciedlenie w poszczególnych prawopisach, co umożliwia odtworzenie przedmiotów badań ówczesnej białoruskiej debaty językoznawczej. Przykłady różnic w prawopisach zostaną sklasyfikowane i zostanie podjęta próba odpowiedzi na pytanie, z czego wynikają. Szczególna uwaga zostanie przywiązana do kwestii, w których debata (dotycząca zapisu cyrylicznego – w ortografii klasycznej i akademickiej) trwa do dziś. Są to takie różnice jak zapis asymilacji miękkości spółgłosek oraz zapis jakania. Zostaną omówione kwestie fonetyczne (redukcja samogłoski „je” do „i”) oraz ortograficzne (konsekwentny zapis akania). Analiza różnic gramatycznych obejmie między innymi zakres końcówek w deklinacji i koniugacji, a także zmian w strukturze zdania. Analiza leksykalna będzie dotyczyła zapożyczeń z języka polskiego i rosyjskiego i ewentualnych zmian słów na rodzime dla języka białoruskiego. Przyjrzenie się tym różnicom pozwoli na zobrazowanie wysiłku, jaki został włożony w skodyfikowanie języka białoruskiego, który zyskał dzięki temu status samodzielny języka, a nie gwary polskiej czy rosyjskiej.

Aleksandra Filipiak (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

City poets in the Low Countries. The heteronomous interweaving of their poetry

City poetry has been present in the Low Countries since the 14th century, and subsequently in the 15th century the rederijkerskamers, which are the cradle of city poets, emerged. City poets continue to have an official function today, as they are appointed by the municipal authorities and often receive financial gratification for their work, which treat on the subject of the city and thus play the role of promoting it.

This thesis examines city poets' relationship with the authorities of the cities for which they create poetry. The aim of my work is to determine whether city poetry can be autonomous, regardless of the city poets' relationship with the city authorities. Before conducting a case study of contemporary city poetry, I provide a brief historical overview of the relationship between city poets and municipal officials from the 14th century.

Using Pierre Bourdieu's field theory and his student Gisèle Sapiro, I investigate the heteronomous pole of the literary field of contemporary city poets, exploring the influence of municipal and economic factors, as well as their autonomous pole, researching the ways in which city poets resist domination by municipal authorities. Although they often receive financial gratification from the city authorities, they are inclined to create poetry free from the influence of the political preferences of city councillors, especially when they don't feel supported by officials.

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Aneta Garlikowska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Obraz Laponii w powieści Juhaniego Karili „Polowanie na małego szczupaka”

Juhani Karila należy do fińskich autorów młodego pokolenia. Jego pierwsza powieść "Polowanie na małego szczupaka" ukazała się w 2019 roku, zdobywając liczne nagrody – między innymi Lapońską Nagrodę Literacką. Pisarz przedstawia barwne postacie zamieszkujące bagna wschodniej Laponii. W powieści tę krainę na równi z ludźmi zamieszkują magiczne stwory, zaczerpnięte z folkloru – nie tylko lapońskiego. Chyłki, wödnik, czy wyrwasy to tylko niektóre z nich. Ponadto wszyscy mieszkańcy Laponii podlegają prawom surowej przyrody, która nie pozostaje bez wpływu na ich życie. Natura w powieści Karili odgrywa rolę nie mniej ważną niż same postacie, zamieszkujące bagnistą krainę. Oprócz elementów realnych przyroda składa się również z pierwiastków magicznych, takich jak przejście do innego wymiaru ukryte w stawie, czy szczupak, od którego zależy życie głównej bohaterki. Niniejsza praca ma na celu analizę obrazu Laponii w powieści Juhaniego Karili „Polowanie na małego szczupaka” z uwzględnieniem podziału na trzy kategorie: ludzie, magiczne stwory i przyroda oraz ukazanie wzajemnych relacji pomiędzy poszczególnymi elementami i konwencja ich przedstawienia. Analiza zostanie przeprowadzona na podstawie oryginalnego tekstu fińskiego oraz tłumaczenia Sebastiana Musielaka (2021).

Jakub Gierszal (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Nazwy chorwackich klubów piłkarskich a tożsamość regionalna. Dalmacja

Celem wystąpienia jest przedstawienie wyników badań zawartych w pracy licencjackiej „Nazwy klubów piłkarskich w Dalmacji w sezonie 2021/2022” (Poznań, 2022). Analizie poddanych zostało 120 nazw określających 113 klubów piłkarskich, występujących na różnych poziomach ligowych w rozgrywkach męskich i kobiecych. Badanie wykazało, że nazwy chorwackich klubów z Dalmacji są w swojej tematyce różnorodne i stanowią ważny element tożsamości regionalnej. Pozwala to zauważyć, z czym się identyfikuje dana społeczność i jakie wartości są dla niej ważne, a dzięki badaniom współczesnego materiału można dostrzec aktualne tendencje nazewnicze. Praca licencjacka porusza również temat wcześniejszych opracowań z pola onomastyki i nazewnictwa sportowego, co może stanowić inspirację i podstawy dla kolejnych badań nazw klubów sportowych prowadzonych w przeszłości.

Estera Sikorska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Postrzeganie hidżabu przez arabskie feministki

Celem pracy jest przedstawienie zróżnicowanych poglądów arabskich feministek na temat noszenia hidżabu. Czytelnik zostaje wprowadzony w problem poprzez ukazanie podstawowych zagadnień islamu i jego wpływu na życie kobiet. Kluczowym czynnikiem okazuje się uczynienie z żeńskiego ciała tematu tabu, dostępnego tylko dla męża, co prowadzi do zakrywania się przez kobiety. W pracy zostaje wytłumaczone, czym jest hidżab oraz jego zastosowanie. Ważnym elementem są dokonywane przez islamskie feministki reinterpretacje Koranu, niejednoznacznie określające powinność wiernych do noszenia chust. Następnie zostają przedstawione feministki świeckie, dostrzegające w hidżabie siłę – możliwość uwłasnowolnienia kobiet poprzez przejęcie kontroli nad seksualizacją swojego ciała. W opozycji do nich stoją inne, także świeckie feministki, uznające chusty za zagrożenie dla pozycji socjopolitycznej kobiet.

Praca ukazuje, jak skomplikowany jest problem zakrywania ciała wśród muzułmanek. Tekst również przedstawia wachlarz opinii dot. noszenia hidżabu, a także zwraca uwagę na poszanowanie decyzji kobiety, bez względu na jej wybór.

Michał Stachura (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Boskość a nieśmiertelność – charakterystyka wybranych pojęć

Tematyka niniejszej prezentacji skupia się na omówieniu najważniejszych pojęć dotyczących konceptu „boskości” i „nieśmiertelności” występujących w klasycznej literaturze chińskiej.

Jej pierwsza część poświęcona jest przybliżeniu słuchaczom terminu Shen (神) wraz z jego złożoną interpretacją oraz szerokim zakresem znaczeniowym. Bazując na najwcześniejszych mitach chińskich streszcza dwa możliwe źródła pochodzenia opowieści o bogach (personifikacja sił natury i kult przodków), oraz stara się wykazać różnice jakie dzielą to pojęcie od „boga” znanego przedstawicielom kultury zachodniej chociażby z mitów grecko-rzymskich.

Drugi fragment dotyczy słowa Di (帝), przedstawia cechy jakie odróżniają je od Shen, jednocześnie odpowiadając na pytania takie jak: Czy w przypadku mitologii chińskiej możemy mówić o czymś takim jak hierarchia ważności bądź panteon bóstw? Czy mitologia chińska wykształciła koncept zbliżony do judeo-chrześcijańskiego Boga?

Ostatnia część prezentacji poświęcona jest terminowi Xian (仙), przedstawia słuchaczom koncept „nieśmiertelnego” występujący obficie zarówno w klasycznej jak i współczesnej literaturze chińskiej, przeciwstawia go pojęciu bóstwa i próbuje odpowiedzieć na kontrowersyjne pytanie czym oba terminy potencjalnie różnią się od siebie. Celem prezentacji jest przynajmniej podstawowe wprowadzenie słuchacza w bogaty i niestety ciągle szerzej nieznan w Polsce świat mitologii chińskiej. Prezentacja bazuje na I rozdziale wciąż powstającej pracy magisterskiej „Obraz istot boskich i nieśmiertelnych w literaturze chińskiej od Epoki Trzech Królestw do czasów dynastii Tang”.

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Karina Włosińska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Louis Couperus (1863-1923) and the world literature – a reconstruction. A comparative analysis of “Noodlot” [“Footsteps of fate”] (1890) (L. Couperus) and “The picture of Dorian Gray” (1891) (O. Wilde)

The aim of the study is to characterise Louis Couperus (1863-1923) and his literary preferences in order to reconstruct his literary inspirations on the basis of his travel experiences and network of international contacts. Particularly important is the contact between Couperus' novel *Noodlot* and Oscar Wilde (1854-1900), who was very impressed by this work. Due to the numerous comparisons to *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, which was created at that time, I've decided to subject both novels to a comparative analysis.

To identify the sources of Couperus's literary inspirations, it's essential to look at his biographical sketch and delve into the books he read, based on Bastet (1987). Since Couperus was a

citizen of the world and a conscious consumer of literature, the notion of world literature (*Weltliteratur*) (1827) according to Goethe (1749-1832) should also be introduced.

Couperus' wife, Elisabeth Baud, plays a special role here, as she is very involved in the development of her husband's career. After the English translation of *Noodlot* is published, Couperus receives a letter from Oscar Wilde praising the novel and encloses a copy of *The picture of Dorian Gray*, which Baud later translates into Dutch.

Both novels have been compared to each other. They strongly manifest the climate of fin de siècle, and the plot elements contained in them are quite similar. The reader is faced with such motifs as crime, love triangle, jealousy, debauchery, and suicide.

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Nikola Zduńczyk (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Welsh language fanfiction in the light of Welsh cultural and national identity and language revitalization

While the field of fan studies is constantly growing, it has been scarcely researched in relation to minority languages and language revitalisation. In our research, we have undertaken to look at Welsh-language fanfiction, and we focused on the motivations to read and write it. Our aim was to explore the possible role of fanfiction in language revitalisation and a relationship between these motivations and both the attitude to the Welsh language, and cultural and national identity of the authors and readers. Our study describes the results of a study conducted in 2022 through the use of online surveys on a sample of readers of Welsh-language fanfiction and semi-structured interviews with authors of fanfiction. The study revealed that the decision to participate in the fandom was strongly connected to the cultural, and in particular linguistic identity of authors and readers, and to a much lesser extent to their national identity. Two out of three major motivations emerging from the study were a wish to broaden the use of language online and the wish to learn; both of which can be connected with language revitalization. Engagement with fanfiction was perceived as an accessible form of leisure available in Welsh and as a safe space for both learners and native speakers to creatively use the language without fear of criticism. These findings suggest the importance and possible use of fandom in language revitalisation. However, the study also points to some difficulties in developing a fan community around Welsh fanfiction, mostly due to technical limitations and the small amount of popular media created originally in Welsh.

Hanna Zieleniewska (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

Obraz migranta w języku macedońskim na podstawie danych medialnych

Sposób postrzegania rzeczywistości jest głęboko zakorzeniony w języku danej społeczności, w tym także w danych tekstowych, których znaczącą część stanowią dane medialne. W swoim wystąpieniu podejmę próbę rekonstrukcji macedońskiego językowego obrazu „migranta” na podstawie danych

medialnych. Badany materiał pochodzi z macedońskich portali i serwisów informacyjnych (Во центар, TV 21, MakPress, Денешен весник, Alsat, Фактор, Нет Прес, Вечер, Skorje info, Независен i in.). Pod uwagę został wzięty leksem „migrant”, jak i jego gniazdo słowotwórcze oraz wyrazy synonimiczne i bliskoznaczne. Analiza materiału językowego pozwoli na wyodrębnienie najczęściej występujących konotacji i odtworzenie językowego obrazu „migranta” na płaszczyźnie macedońskiego standardu językowego oraz na wychwycenie różnic semantycznych między „migrantem”, a wyrazami wskazywanymi jako wyrazy synonimiczne lub bliskoznaczne. Dodatkowo baza materiałowa wyodrębniona z materiałów medialnych powstałych w ostatnich latach pozwoli mi na odtworzenie najbardziej aktualnego obrazu językowego, z uwzględnieniem zmian w postrzeganiu, do których mogło dojść ze względu na kwestie takie jak kryzys migracyjny w Europie. Skupię się na wyszczególnieniu głównych cech deskryptorowych konceptu oraz na pogrupowaniu ich w aspekty (fizyczny, bytowy, polityczny, psychospołeczny i in.).
