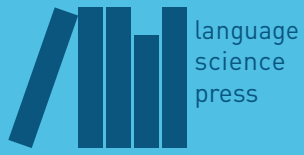

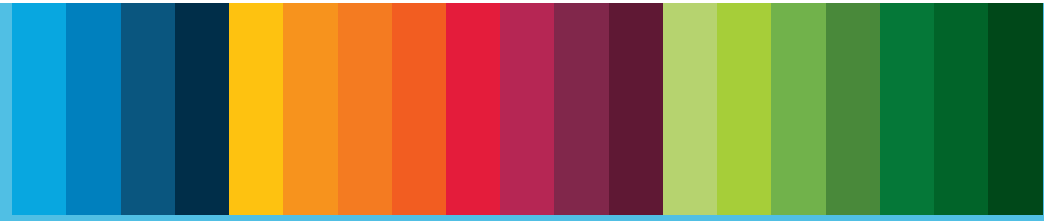

Production

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November 10, 2020

language science press

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- use our class `langscibook`, available from CTAN
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Sanity checker

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114 possible errors

@118 `\noindent The language pairs her e---T urkish-Dutch in (\ref{ex4.7}), Croatian-English in (\ref{ex4.8}) and German-Hungarian in (\ref{ex4.9`
Use -- with spaces rather than ---

@127 `\glt `O n the main news, it was on the news'`
All translated sentences should end with punctuation

@146 `nged marriage} \parencite[80, passim]{sankoff-et-al-1990}. This analysis is criticised by \textcite[ 78-81 ]{muysken-bilingual-2000} for several reasons; his central argument against the nonce-borrowing anal`
Please use -- for ranges instead of -

@179 `an be borrowed because they comprise ``frozen or idiomatic expressions''. This point recalls Backus (1996 , 1999, 2003), who elaborates the idea that idiomatic expressions are one type of multi-morphemic le`
Please check whether this should be part of a bibliographic reference

@198 `\section{Adjective-noun combinations in German and Russian}`
Only capitalize this if it is a proper noun

@292 `\gll P ojd-u prines-u stul'\v{c}ik sebe malen'k-ij`
All vernacular sentences should end with punctuation

@487 `\hline`
Use \midrule rather than \hline in tables

@489 `\multicolumn{5}{p{\textwidth}}{ \footnotesize {Note: The morphosyntactic glosses lack the information about the grammatical case marked on German`
Please consider whether changing font sizes manually is really a good idea here

@510 `(LS- 110714-1 )`
Please use -- for ranges instead of -

@528 `{-e}\} marks either the plural or the feminine gender (cf. examples \ref{ex4.29a}, \ref{ex4.29} and Table \ref {tab4.1}). If we consider the neuter gender of the noun and the feminine gender of the attributive a`
It is often advisable to use the more specialized commands \tabref, \figref, \sectref, and \REF for examples

@618 `{\begin{tabu} to \linewidth {X[1.5,p]X[1,c,p]X[1,c,p]} \hline`
Use \midrule rather than \hline in tables

@620 `& German word order & deviant word order \\ \addlinespace[3mm] \hline`
Use \midrule rather than \hline in tables

@626 `\hline`
Use \midrule rather than \hline in tables

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     - will have to touch each chapter twice: once for content, once for postprocessing
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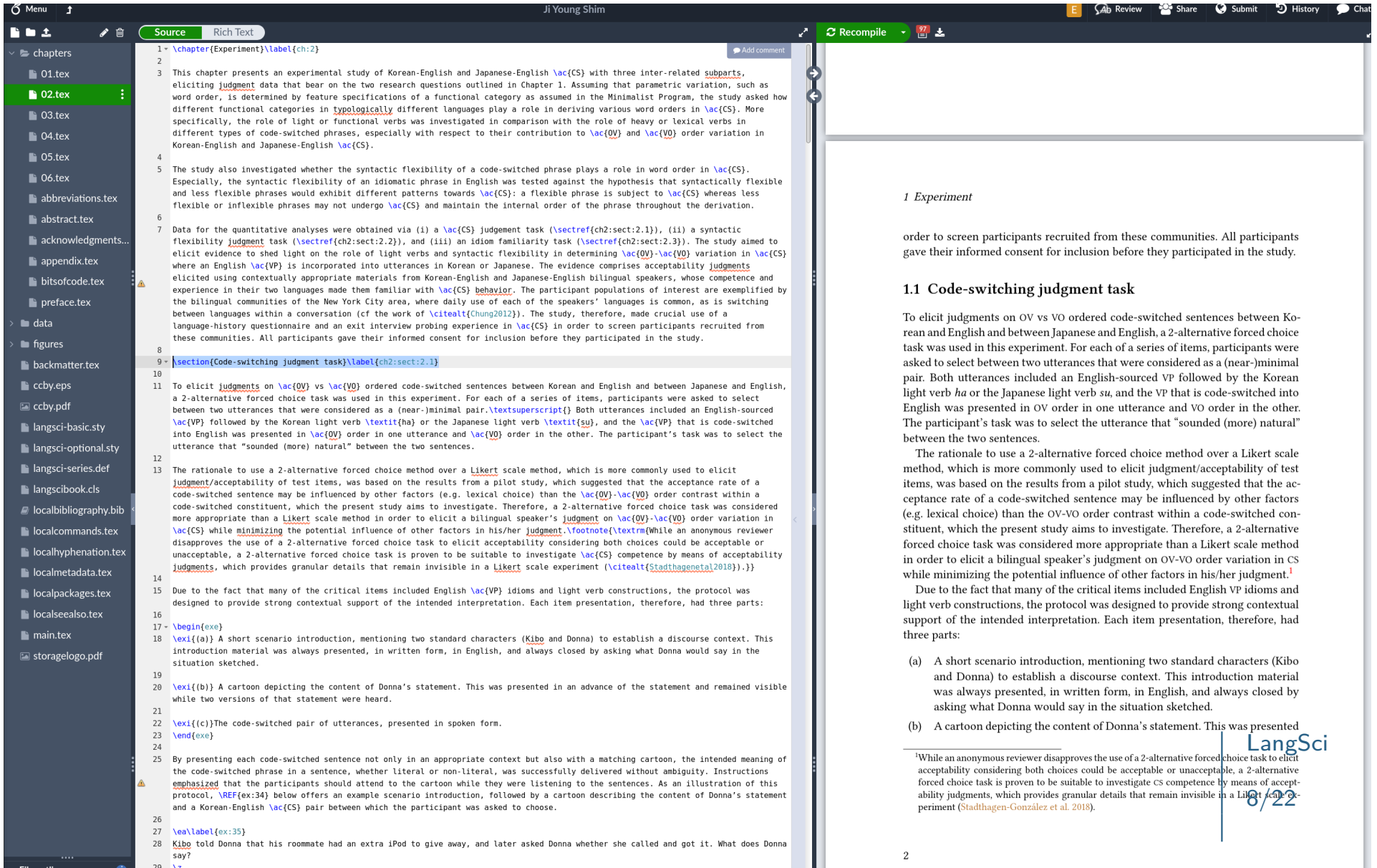

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```
296 The overall pattern of results found in the task supports the hypothesis that syntactically flexible and inflexible phras
    differently with respect to word order variation in \ac{CS}, leading to \ac{OV} and \ac{VO}, respectively. This can be further
    corroborated by the argument that while the internal argument of a syntactically flexible phrase is subject to \ac{CS}, a
    syntactically inflexible phrase is frozen and undergoes \ac{CS} as a unit. Hence, the internal order of the phrase is maintained
    throughout the derivation.
297
298   However, the correlation between the preferred word order and the syntactic flexibility of a code-switched phrase was found to be
      rather weak in both groups (\textit{r} = -.033 for Korean-English bilinguals and \textit{r} = -.0.38 for Japanese-English
      bilinguals), revealing that there are variation among idiomatic phrases.\footnote{\textrm{An item-based analysis is provided in
      Chapter 5.} } The weak correlation between the syntactic flexibility of the code-switched phrase and word order variation found in
      Korean-English and Japanese-English \ac{CS} may be accounted for by the fact that the three syntactic operations that were
      experimented in the present task, passivization, relative clause formation, and \textit{wh}{}-question formation, may not be
      directly related to the syntactic phenomenon that derives \ac{OV}-\ac{VO} variation under the assumption that \ac{OV} is derived
      from \ac{VO} via object shift. Although it is true that the results from passivization, relative clause formation, and
      \textit{wh}{}-question formation revealed different degrees of syntactic flexibility of the code-switched phrases, the nature of
      these three syntactic operations is different from that of object shift leading to \ac{OV}-\ac{VO} variation in \ac{CS}, summarized
      in (\ref{bkm:Ref6073332}).
299
300 \begin{itemize}
301 \item \begin{styleListParagraph}
302 a.  Object shift is object movement caused by the EPP property on \textit{v}\label{bkm:Ref6073332}\footnote{ \textrm{In Chapter 3, it
    will be argued that the object moves to Spec, A}\textrm{\textsc{sp}}\textrm{P, not Spec,} \textrm{\textit{v}}\textrm{P, which does not
    concern us here. The assumption that the EPP property on} \textrm{\textit{v}} \textrm{derives object movement, resulting in \ac{OV},
    will remain constant regardless of the object landing site.}}
303 \end{styleListParagraph}
304 \end{itemize}
305
306 [\textit{\textsubscript{v}}\textsubscript{P} OBJ\textit{\textsubscript{i} } \textit{v} [\textsubscript{VP} V
    t\textit{\textsubscript{i}}]]
307
308 b.  Passivization is due to Case: the underlying object is assigned the nominative Case from T, which is specified for EPP
309
310 [\textsubscript{TP} OBJ\textit{\textsubscript{i} } T [\textit{\textsubscript{v}}\textsubscript{P} \textit{v} [\textsubscript{VP} V
    t\textit{\textsubscript{i}}]]]]
311
312 c.  (Object) Relativization is a syntactic dependency between the head noun in the matrix clause and the gap in the embedded clause
    (no movement involved)
313
314 … head noun\textit{\textsubscript{i}} … [\textsubscript{CP} C [\textsubscript{TP} T [\textit{\textsubscript{v}}\textsubscript{P}
    \textit{v} [\textsubscript{VP} V gap\textit{\textsubscript{i}}]]]]
315
316 d.  (Object) \textit{Wh}{}-question is movement caused by \textit{Wh}{}-feature on C, which is specified for EPP
317
318 [\textsubscript{CP} OBJ\textit{\textsubscript{i} } C [\textsubscript{TP} T [\textit{\textsubscript{v}}\textsubscript{P} \textit{v}
    [\textsubscript{VP} V t\textit{\textsubscript{i}}]]]]
319
320 We see in (\ref{bkm:Ref6073332}) that neither relativization nor \textit{wh}{}-movement have the same driving force as object shift,
    whereas syntactic procedures for object shift and passivization appear to be similar; the object raises to a specifier of a functional
    head, such as \textit{v} and T respectively, due to the EPP specification on the functional head.\footnote{ \textrm{As will be
    discussed in Chapter 3, the EPP property T is not intrinsic to T but is inherited from C via feature inheritance.}} Yet, there are
    additional properties present in passive constructions cross-linguistically, which is distinguished from object shift. In an active
    sentence, the external argument of the verb serves as the grammatical subject of the sentence and gets the nominative Case, whereas
    the internal argument appears in the object position of the verb and gets the accusative Case. In a passive sentence, on the other
    hand, the internal argument of the verb becomes the grammatical subject of the sentence, which is assigned the nominative Case, and
    the external argument of the verb is not projected as an argument but may be realized as an adjunct phrase, such as the
    \textit{by}{}-phrase in English and the dative phrase in Korean and Japanese. Most importantly, the demotion of the external argument,
    coupled with the accusative case absorption, brings about valency decrease, which is reflected in a morphological change in the verb.
    Examples are provided in (\ref{bkm:Ref2784041}).\footnote{\textrm{Both Korean and passive constructions are analyzed as a causative
    construction with an experiencer-reading in \citet{Shim2008} and \citet{ShimNakajima2012}.}}
321
322 \begin{itemize}
323 \item \begin{styleListParagraph}
324 \label{bkm:Ref2784041}a.  Bibi kicked the dog
325 \end{styleListParagraph}
326 \end{itemize}
327
328   a'.  The dog was kicked by Bibi
329
```

1 Experiment

question formation, may not be directly related to the syntactic phenomenon that derives OV-VO variation under the assumption that OV is derived from VO via object shift. Although it is true that the results from passivization, relative clause formation, and *wh*-question formation revealed different degrees of syntactic flexibility of the code-switched phrases, the nature of these three syntactic operations is different from that of object shift leading to OV-VO variation in CS, summarized in (1.2.1).

- a. Object shift is object movement caused by the EPP property on v[7]

$[_{vP}$ OBJ$_i$ v $[_{VP}$ V t$_i]$

b. Passivization is due to Case: the underlying object is assigned the nominative Case from T, which is specified for EPP

$[_{TP}$ OBJ$_i$ T $[_{vP}$ v $[_{VP}$ V t$_i]]]$

c. (Object) Relativization is a syntactic dependency between the head noun in the matrix clause and the gap in the embedded clause (no movement involved)

… head noun$_i$ … $[_{CP}$ C $[_{TP}$ T $[_{vP}$ v $[_{VP}$ V gap$_i]]]]$

d. (Object) *Wh*-question is movement caused by *Wh*-feature on C, which is specified for EPP

$[_{CP}$ OBJ$_i$ C $[_{TP}$ T $[_{vP}$ v $[_{VP}$ V t$_i]]]]$

We see in (1.2.1) that neither relativization nor *wh*-movement have the same driving force as object shift, whereas syntactic procedures for object shift and passivization appear to be similar; the object raises to a specifier of a functional head, such as v and T respectively, due to the EPP specification on the functional head.[8] Yet, there are additional properties present in passive constructions cross-linguistically, which is distinguished from object shift. In an active sentence, the external argument of the verb serves as the grammatical subject of the sentence and gets the nominative Case, whereas the internal argument appears in the object position of the verb and gets the accusative Case. In a passive sentence, on the other hand, the internal argument of the verb becomes the grammatical subject of the sentence, which is assigned the nominative Case, and the external argument of the verb is not projected as an argument but may be realized as an adjunct phrase, such as the *by*-phrase in English and the dative phrase in Korean and Japanese. Most importantly, the demotion of the external argument, coupled

[7] In Chapter 3, it will be argued that the object moves to Spec, AspP, not Spec, *v*P, which does not concern us here. The assumption that the EPP property on v derives object movement, resulting in OV, will remain constant regardless of the object landing site.

[8] As will be discussed in Chapter 3, the EPP property T is not intrinsic to T but is inherited from C via feature inheritance.

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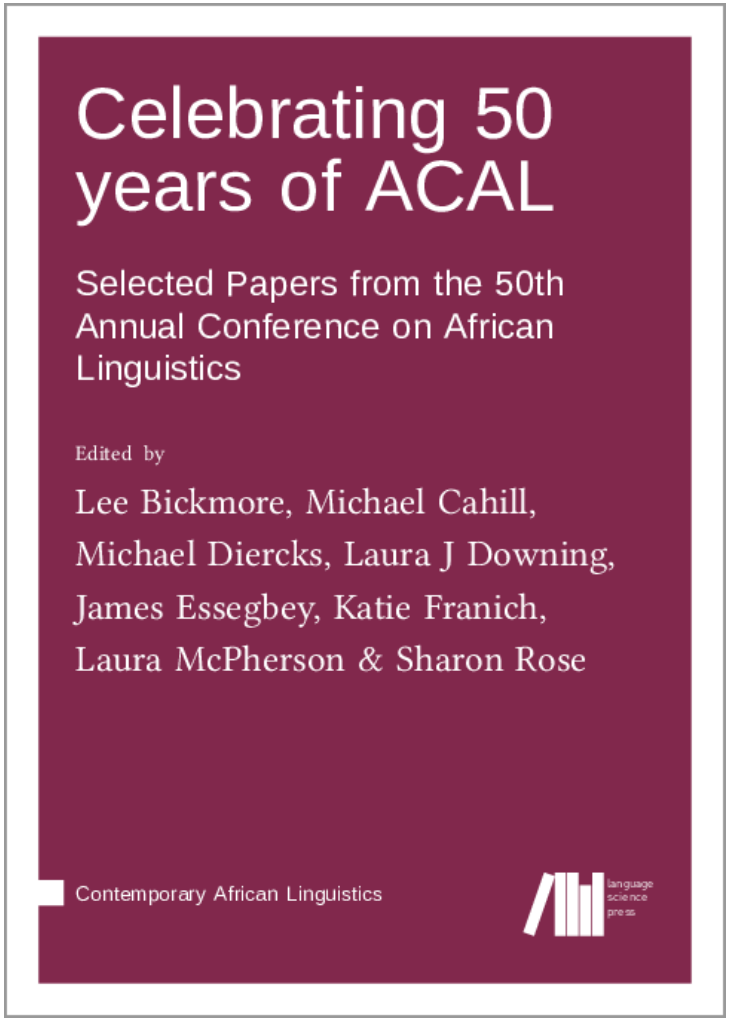

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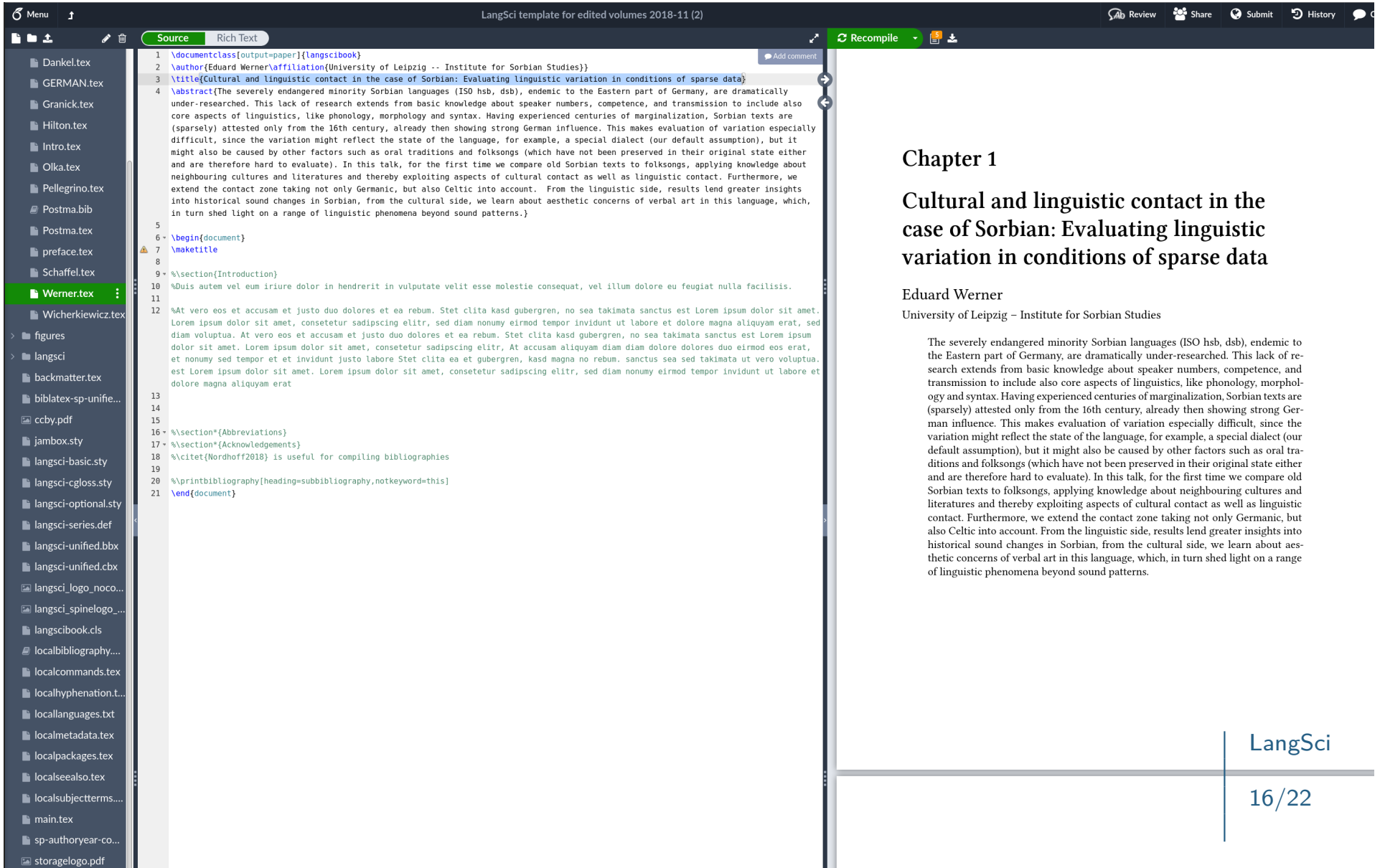

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2  \author{Gertjan Postma\affiliation{Meertens Institute Amsterdam}}
3  \title{Modeling Accommodation and Dialect Convergence Formally -- Loss of the infinitival prefix \textit{tau} `to' in
   Brazilian Pomeranian}
4
5
6  \abstract{When various dialects enter in intense and prolonged mutual contact in a new sociological setting, they may
   converge in a process of koineisation. This situation occurs with enhanced intensity in newly-colonized areas, i.e.
   in so-called language islands, where a conglomerate of mutually intelligible dialects converges towards this new
   koinè. Various pathways with their respective outcomes of this multi-dialect interaction have been described:
   leveling in the sense of loss of the more marked variants, interdialect formation with compromise forms or fudging,
   and reallocation of doubles to distinct functions. In this paper we re-evalutae a well-known, but often ignored
   mechanism and out come: retreat to default settings, the rise of the unmarked, i.e. whenever the result of the change
   is not a sum or subset of the input forms, but an innovative pattern. Two related models are developed, one for
   koineization and one for accommodation, that can serve as an evaluation scheme for a language change. The case study
   pursued is the loss of the infinitival prefix tau `to' in Pomeranian, a West Germanic language, extinct in Europe,
   but still spoken in isolated communities in Brazil. While the original Pomeranian dialects in Europe had a
   considerable variation in this particular domain, Pomeranian in Brazil has converged to a remarkably uniform new
   construction, which was not present in Pomerania in the days of emigration. We show that underlying structures remain
   constant in all Pomeranian dialects, European as well as Brazilian Pomeranian, but the spellout pattern in Brazil is
   the cross-linguistic default.}
7  \IfFileExists{../localcommands.tex}{
8   %   \bibliography{../localbibliography}
9   \bibliography{Postma.bib}
10   \input{../localpackages}
11   \input{../localcommands}
12   \input{../localhyphenation}
13   \togglepaper[1]%%chapternumber
14 }{}
15
16 \begin{document}
17
18 \maketitle
19
20 \section{Introduction}
21
22
23 Dialectology and sociolinguistics do not only have a value in themselves, they also offer a window to the formal
   aspects of language and may function as a methodology to reveal underlying structures of natural language. Especially
   language contact in which the result transcends the input variants and where the final state is no obvious function
   (addition, selection, split, superposition, etc.) of the initial state, is a valuable tool for formal research. In
   this study we report on dialect convergence of a set of mutually intelligible dialects and its outcome. We discuss a
   grammatical change in a language island in Brazil: the loss of the infinitival prefix \textit{tau} `to' in
   Pomeranian, a West Germanic language. We will argue that the dialectology and sociolinguistics of this minority
   language provide evidence for the T-to-C movement in infinitival constructions, as was argued for in
   \citet{Pesetsky2004}. First we give a brief overview of the various mechanisms of convergence that have been
   discussed in the literature, as well as other mechanisms of language change, especially convergence and
   accommodation. Then, as a background, we give a description of the nature of the complementizer and the infinitival
   prefix in Pomeranian. In section 3 we discuss a possible source of the change: the original Pomeranian dialects in
   Europe had considerable variation in this particular domain. The pattern of this variation is investigated as well as
   the underlying syntactic pattern. We list two mechanisms of resolving this variation: convergence of the various
   dialects to a new koine and accommodation to Portuguese and repeat the arguments, developed in our 2016 study. The
   arguments that lead in our previous publication to the conclusion that accommodation to Portuguese is not likely to
   have given direction and impetus to the change, but rather dialect-internal convergence within the Pomeranian
   diasystem, still hold. But these must be balanced by new considerations of occurrence frequency.
24
25
26 \section{Contact-induced language change}
27
28
29 While traditional diachronic linguistic has focused on language change by inherent processes, such as (phonological)
   erosion and inherent instabilities of linguistic cycles (e.g. Jespersen's cycle), modern sociolinguistics has made
   contact-induced language change a major object of investigation. For instance, the arrival of considerable numbers of
   immigrants usually changes the dynamics of a community thoroughly and its language with it. Colonization, e.g. the
   settlement of various dialect speakers in a foreign country, usually gives rise to new social dynamics, a new
   society, and a language with new properties. Two extreme cases are noteworthy: the circumstance of huge immigration
   of mutually unintelligible speakers, outside the immediate realm of a roof language, may initiate a creolisation
   process: the emergence of a completely new structure, albeit with words of various source languages
```

Add comment

Chapter 1

Modeling Accommodation and Dialect Convergence Formally – Loss of the infinitival prefix *tau* 'to' in Brazilian Pomeranian

Gertjan Postma
Meertens Institute Amsterdam

When various dialects enter in intense and prolonged mutual contact in a new sociological setting, they may converge in a process of koineisation. This situation occurs with enhanced intensity in newly-colonized areas, i.e. in so-called language islands, where a conglomerate of mutually intelligible dialects converges towards this new koinè. Various pathways with their respective outcomes of this multi-dialect interaction have been described: leveling in the sense of loss of the more marked variants, interdialect formation with compromise forms or fudging, and reallocation of doubles to distinct functions. In this paper we re-evalutae a well-known, but often ignored mechanism and out come: retreat to default settings, the rise of the unmarked, i.e. whenever the result of the change is not a sum or subset of the input forms, but an innovative pattern. Two related models are developed, one for koineization and one for accommodation, that can serve as an evaluation scheme for a language change. The case study pursued is the loss of the infinitival prefix tau 'to' in Pomeranian, a West Germanic language, extinct in Europe, but still spoken in isolated communities in Brazil. While the original Pomeranian dialects in Europe had a considerable variation in this particular domain, Pomeranian in Brazil has converged to a remarkably uniform new construction, which was not present in Pomerania in the days of emigration. We show that underlying structures remain constant in all Pomeranian dialects, European as well as Brazilian Pomeranian, but the spellout pattern in Brazil is the cross-linguistic default.

Gertjan Postma. 2020. Modeling Accommodation and Dialect Convergence Formally – Loss of the infinitival prefix *tau* 'to' in Brazilian Pomeranian. In Matt Coler & Andrew Nevins (eds.), *Contemporary research in minority and diaspora languages of Europe*, 1–27. Berlin: Language Science Press. DOI: ??

1 Introduction

Dialectology and sociolinguistics do not only have a value in themselves, they also offer a window to the formal aspects of language and may function as a methodology to reveal underlying structures of natural language. Especially language contact in which the result transcends the input variants and where the final state is no obvious function (addition, selection, split, superposition, etc.) of the initial state, is a valuable tool for formal research. In this study we report on dialect convergence of a set of mutually intelligible dialects and its outcome. We discuss a grammatical change in a language island in Brazil: the loss of the infinitival prefix *tau* 'to' in Pomeranian, a West Germanic language. We will argue that the dialectology and sociolinguistics of this minority language provide evidence for the T-to-C movement in infinitival constructions, as was argued for in **Pesetsky2004**. First we give a brief overview of the various mechanisms of

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- use sanity checker
- use GitHub
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3 rules for production

1. **Early Bird Rule**
2. **Body Positivity Rule**
3. **Five Minute Rule**

Early Bird Rule

- The answer to “is it too early to show my manuscript to LangSci?”’is always “No”.

Body Positivity Rule

Body Positivity Rule

Body Positivity Rule

- Don't believe that people in magazines have perfect bodies. They don't.
- Don't believe that other people's manuscripts are perfect. They aren't.
- Do show us your code with all its imperfections.

Five Minute Rule

- Authors should not spend more than 5 minutes trying to understand a LaTeX problem
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- This will be faster for everybody.

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- As a rule of thumb, we will recreate all images which are
  - bar plots
  - line plots
  - classifications
  - flow charts, semantic maps and the like
  - maps
- there are cases where this is not necessary, but they are rare
- R export is fine, preferably in pdf format.
- For screenshots, author should use the monitor with the most gigantic resolution they can find and maximize the relevant part.