



# Production

Language Science Press  
November 12, 2020

## Routes to the book

---

1. native LaTeX route
2. Word/LibreOffice route

- › use our class `langscibook`, available from CTAN
- › use our templates
- › get in touch early
- › use sanity checker
- › we will eventually see your code anyway. There is no reason to hide it, so you might as well show it to us early on (even before submission)

# Sanity checker

<http://www.glottotopia.org/doc2tex/doc2tex>

local-4NP.tex

114 possible errors

g118	Incident The language pairs her e---T turkish-Dutch in (\ref{ex4.7}), Croatian-English in (\ref{ex4.8}) and German-Hungarian in (\ref{ex4.9}) Use -- with spaces rather than ---	X X
g127	'yelt 'o n the main news, it was on the news' All translated sentences should end with punctuation	X X
g146	nged marriage) \parencite[80, <i>passim</i> ]{sankoff-et-al-1990}. This analysis is criticised by \textcite[ 78–81 ]{muyserk-bilingual-2000} for several reasons; its central argument against the nonce-borrowing anal Please use – for ranges instead of -	X X
g179	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	X X
g198	\section{Adjective-noun combinations in German and Russian} Only capitalize this if it is a proper noun	X X
g292	\gllt P ojd-u prines-u stul'v(c)ik seba malen'k-iј All vernacular sentences should end with punctuation	X X
g487	\hline Use \midrule rather than \hline in tables	X X
g489	\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}	X X
g510	(ILS- 110714-1 ) Please use -- for ranges instead of -	X X
g528	(-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	X X
g618	\begin{tabu} to \linewidth {X[1.5,p]X[1,c,p]X[1,c,p]} \hline Use \midrule rather than \hline in tables	X X
g620	& German word order & deviant word order \\ \addlinespace[3mm] \hline Use \midrule rather than \hline in tables	X X
g626	\hline Use \midrule rather than \hline in tables	X X

- › use a citation manager (eg Zotero)

- › use a citation manager (eg Zotero)
- › use a citation manager

- › use a citation manager (eg Zotero)
- › use a citation manager
- › use a citation manager

- › use a citation manager (eg Zotero)
- › use a citation manager
- › use a citation manager
- › use a citation manager

- › use a citation manager (eg Zotero)
- › use a citation manager
- › use a citation manager
- › use a citation manager
- › **!!use a citation manager!!**

- › use a citation manager (eg Zotero)
- › use a citation manager
- › use a citation manager
- › use a citation manager
- › **!!use a citation manager!!**
- › about half of the time we spend on volume chapters is spent on chasing down missing references.

- › use our templates
- › use a citation manager
- › do not put examples in tables
- › use a citation manager

- › rough conversion done by LangSci
  - 1. **Option 1:** conversion before revisions
    - › might cause delays, but only need to touch every chapter once
  - 2. **Option 2:** after revisions
    - › will have to touch each chapter twice: once for content, once for postprocessing
- › Overleaf link provided to author for postprocessing

# Overleaf: postprocessing

Ji Young Shim

Source Rich Text

1- \vchapter{Experiment}\label{ch:exp}

2 This chapter presents an experimental study of Korean-English and Japanese-English *Vac*(CS) with three utter-related supports, eliciting judgment data that bear on the two research questions outlined in Chapter 1. Assuming that parametric variation, such as word order, is determined by feature specifications of a functional category as assumed in the Minimalist Program, the study asked how different functional categories in typologically different languages play a role in deriving various word orders in *Vac*(CS). More specifically, the role of light ar functional verbs was investigated in comparison with the role of heavy ar lexical verbs in different types of code-switched phrases, especially with respect to their contribution to *Vac*(W) and *Vac*(V) order variation in Korean-English and Japanese-English *Vac*(CS).

3 The study also investigated whether the syntactic flexibility of a code-switched phrase plays a role in word order in *Vac*(CS). Especially, the syntactic flexibility of an idiomatic phrase in English was tested against the hypothesis that syntactically flexible and less flexible phrases would exhibit different patterns towards *Vac*(CS): a flexible phrase is subject to *Vac*(CS) whereas less flexible or inflexible phrases may not undergo *Vac*(CS) and maintain the internal order of the phrase throughout the derivation.

4 Data for the quantitative analyses were obtained via (i) a *Vac*(CS) judgment task (\textsf{vacscript}(ch2:sect1:1)), (ii) a syntactic flexibility judgment task (\textsf{vacscript}(ch2:sect2:2)), and (iii) an idiom familiarity task (\textsf{vacscript}(ch2:sect2:3)). The study aimed to elicit evidence to shed light on the role of light verbs and syntactic flexibility in determining *Vac*(W)-*Vac*(V) variation in *Vac*(CS) where an English *Vac*(WP) is incorporated into utterances in Korean or Japanese. The evidence comprises acceptability judgments elicited using contextually appropriate materials from Korean-English and Japanese-English bilingual speakers, whose competence and expertise in the two languages and familiarity with the target languages were assessed. The study also sought to investigate the bilinear communities of the New York City area, where use of each of the speakers' languages is common, as is switching between languages within a conversation (if the work of \textsf{Vilantit}(2002)). The study, therefore, made explicit use of a language-history interview and an exit interview probing experience in *Vac*(CS) in order to screen participants recruited from these communities. All participants gave their informed consent for inclusion before they participated in the study.

5 \section{Experiment}

order to screen participants recruited from these communities. All participants gave their informed consent for inclusion before they participated in the study.

### 1.1 Code-switching judgment task

To elicit judgments on OV vs VO ordered code-switched sentences between Korean and English and between Japanese and English, a 2-alternative forced choice task was used in this experiment. For each of a series of items, participants were asked to select between two utterances that were considered as (a) near-minal pair. \textsf{vacscript}(ch2:sect1:1) Both utterances included an English-sourced *Vac*(W) followed by the Korean light verb *vactext1*(ha) or the Japanese light verb *vactext1*(su), and the *Vac*(V) that is code-switched into English was presented in *Vac*(V) order in one utterance and *Vac*(W) order in the other. The participant's task was to select the utterance that "sounded (more) natural" over the two sentences.

The rationale to use a 2-alternative forced choice method over a Likert scale method, which is more commonly used to elicit judgment/acceptability of test items, was based on the results from a pilot study, which suggested that the acceptance rate of a code-switched sentence may be influenced by other factors (e.g., lexical choice) than the OV-VO order contrast when using a Likert scale method. Therefore, a 2-alternative forced choice task was considered more appropriate than a Likert scale method in order to elicit a bilingual speaker's judgment on *Vac*(W)-*Vac*(V) order variation in *Vac*(CS) while minimizing the potential influence of other factors in his/her judgment.<sup>1</sup>

Due to the fact that many of the critical items included English *Vac*(W) idioms and light verb constructions, the protocol was designed to provide strong contextual support of the intended interpretation. Each item presentation, therefore, had three parts:

- A short scenario introduction, mentioning two standard characters (Kibo and Dorna) to establish a discourse context. This introduction material was always presented, in written form, in English, and always closed by asking what Dorna would say in the situation sketched.
- Vac*(W) A cartoon depicting the content of Dorna's statement. This was presented in an advance of the statement and remained visible while two versions of that statement were heard.
- Vac*(V) The code-switched pair of utterances, presented in spoken form.

By presenting each code-switched sentence not only in an inappropriate context but also with a matching cartoon, the intended meaning of the code-switched phrase in a sentence, whether literal or non-literal, was successfully delivered without ambiguity. Instructions emphasized that the participants should attend to the cartoon while they were listening to the sentences. As an illustration of this protocol, \textsf{vacscript}(ch2:sect1:1) below offers an example scenario introduction, followed by a cartoon describing the content of Dorna's statement and a Korean-English *Vac*(CS) pair between which the participant was asked to choose.

\textsf{vacscript}(ch2:sect1:1)

Kibo told Dorna that his roommate had an extra iPod to give away, and later asked Dorna whether she called and got it. What does Dorna say?

1

While an anonymous reviewer disapproves the use of a 2-alternative forced choice task to elicit acceptability considering both choices could be acceptable or unacceptable, a 2-alternative forced choice task is proven to be suitable to investigate CS competence by means of acceptability judgments, which provides granular details that remain invisible in a Likert scale experiment (Stadthagen-Gonzalez et al. 2010).

LangSci

8/23

# Overleaf: rough edges

Source Rich Text

286 The overall pattern of results found in the task supports the hypothesis that syntactically flexible and inflexible phrases differ with respect to word order variation in *Vac(CS)*, leading to *Vac(OV)* and *Vac(VO)*, respectively. This can be further corroborated by the argument that while the internal argument of a syntactically flexible phrase is subject to *Vac(CS)*, a syntactically inflexible phrase is frozen and undergoes *Vac(CS)* as a unit. Hence, the internal order of the phrase is maintained throughout the derivation.

287

288 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 ( $\text{Textit}(r) = -.033$  for Korean-English bilinguals and  $\text{Textit}(r) = -.38$  for Japanese-English bilinguals), revealing that there are variation among idiomatic phrases. A footnote<sup>1</sup> in 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 bilinguals suggests that English *Vac(CS)* may be more relative than the fact that the internal arguments that were experimentally tested in the present task undergo *Vac(CS)*. As will be shown below, the fact that the *Vac(CS)*-question formation does not directly relate to the syntactic phenomenon that derives *Vac(OV)*-*Vac(VO)* variation under the assumption that *Vac(OV)* is derived from *Vac(CS)* 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 *Vac(OV)*-*Vac(VO)* variation in *Vac(CS)*, summarized in (Textit[ban0673332]).

289

290 a. *Vac(OV)* [Itemno]  
 291 *Vac(VO)* [styleListParagraph]

292 a. Object shift is an argument caused by the EPP property on *\textit{Textit}(v)\textit{label}(j)\textit{vo}(fuz0073332)\textit{Footnote}*[In Chapter 3, it will be argued that the object moves to Spec, A] *\textit{Textit}(textit{subj}(P))\textit{Textit}(P, not Spec, C) \textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(V))\textit{Textit}(P)*, which does not concern us here. The assumption that the EPP property on *\textit{Textit}(v)\textit{Textit}(whit)(V)\textit{Textit}(P)* derives object movement, resulting in *Vac(OV)*, will remain constant regardless of the object landing site.]

293 *\textit{Textit}(styleListParagraph)*  
*\textit{Textit}(Itemno)*

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

295

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

297

298 a. *\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)\textit{OO}\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)))* T [*\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(textit{whit}(P)))\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P))\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P))* V

299

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

301

302 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).

303

304 d. *head noun**(Textit(textit{whit}(P)))* = *(Textit{textit{whit}(P)) C [Textit{textit{whit}(P)) T \textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(textit{whit}(P)))\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)) \textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P))]*

305

306 d. (Object) *\textit{Textit}(whit)(H)-question* is movement caused by *\textit{Textit}(whit)(H)-feature* on C, which is specified for EPP

307

308 d. (Object) *\textit{Textit}(whit)(H)-question* is movement caused by *\textit{Textit}(whit)(H)-feature* on C, which is specified for EPP

309

310 e. *\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)\textit{OO}\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)))* C *\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)) T \textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P))\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)) \textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P))*

311

312 f. *\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)\textit{OO}\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)))* C *\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)) T \textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P))\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)) \textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P))*

313

314 g. *\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)\textit{OO}\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)))* C *\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)) T \textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P))\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)) \textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P))*

315

316 h. *\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)\textit{OO}\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)))* C *\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)) T \textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P))\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)) \textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P))*

317

318 i. *\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)\textit{OO}\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)))* C *\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)) T \textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P))\textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P)) \textit{Textit}(textit{whit}(P))*

319

320 We see in (Textit[ban0673332]) that neither relativization nor *\textit{Textit}(whit)(H)*-movement have the same driving force as object shift, whereas syntactic procedures for object shift and relativization appear to be similar: the object raises to a specifier of a functional head, such as *\textit{Textit}(P)* and T respectively, due to the EPP specification on the Functional Head. *\textit{Textit}(whit)(A)\textit{Textit}(whit)(B)* will be discussed in Chapter 3. The EPP property 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 is the subject of the verb, and gets the nominative Case, whereas the internal argument in the verb position 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 object phrase, such as the *\textit{Textit}(whit)(P)*-phrase in English and the dative phrase in Korean and Japanese. Most importantly, the denotation 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 (Textit[ban0673332]). *\textit{Footnote}**\textit{Textit}(A)* [Both Korean and passive constructions are analyzed as a cursive construction with an experiential reading in *\textit{Textit}(shin000)* and *\textit{Textit}(shin001)*].

321

322 a. *\textit{Textit}(Itemno)*  
 323 *\textit{Textit}(Vaspin)[styleListParagraph]*  
 324 *\textit{Textit}(ban0673332)\textit{Footnote}* [Bibi kicked the dog

325 *\textit{Textit}(styleListParagraph)*  
 326 *\textit{Textit}(Itemno)*

327

328 b. '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 (1.2.3).

a. Object shift is object movement caused by the EPP property on *v*

[*\textit{Textit}(OBj, v[\textit{vp} V t])*]

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

[*\textit{Textit}(OBj, T [v, v[\textit{vp} V t]])*]

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...[*\textit{Textit}(C [T \textit{Textit}(T [v, v[\textit{vp} V t]])])*]

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

[*\textit{Textit}(OBj, C [T \textit{Textit}(T [v, v[\textit{vp} V t]])])*]

We see in (1.2.3) that 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.<sup>4</sup> 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 in the verb position 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 object phrase, such as the *\textit{Textit}(whit)(P)*-phrase in English and the dative phrase in Korean and Japanese. Most importantly, the denotation 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 (Textit[ban0673332]). *\textit{Footnote}**\textit{Textit}(A)* [Both Korean and passive constructions are analyzed as a cursive construction with an experiential reading in *\textit{Textit}(shin000)* and *\textit{Textit}(shin001)*].

In Chapter 3, it will be argued that the object moves to Spec, A<sub>DP</sub>, not Spec, v, 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.

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

- › we give one instance of a gold standard implementation for every given element type
- › replication is task for the author
- › we can possibly automatize some changes
- › interns etc can help as available

# Celebrating 50 years of ACAL

Selected Papers from the 50th  
Annual Conference on African  
Linguistics

Edited by

Lee Bickmore, Michael Cahill,  
Michael Diercks, Laura J Downing,  
James Essegbe, Katie Franich,  
Laura McPherson & Sharon Rose

Contemporary African Linguistics



### ⟩ How to collect chapters?

1. email route
2. online converter route
3. expert route

- › you send us the chapters as they are ready
  - › the more homogeneous the input, the more homogeneous the output
- › we convert them and make the output available on Overleaf
  - › file will compile
  - › postprocessing will remain necessary
    - › bibliographic references
    - › example alignments
    - › cross-references
- › chapter conversion times to "look like an article with rough edges":
  - › uninitiated: hours to days
  - › LangSci: 15–45 minutes

- › editor collects chapters
- › editor uses online converter
  - › [glottotopia.org/doc2tex/doc2tex](http://glottotopia.org/doc2tex/doc2tex)
- › chapters collected on Overleaf master project
- › support available for tricky questions or dead ends

# Overleaf: online converter

LangSci template for edited volumes 2018-11 (2)

Source Rich Text

File Edit View Insert Document References Bibliography Tools View Help

Add new document

Recompile

Review Share Submit History

Dankel.tex

GERMAN.tex

Graeck.tex

Hilton.tex

Intro.tex

OlkA.tex

Pellegrino.tex

Postma.bib

Postma.tex

preface.tex

Schaffel.tex

**Werner.tex**

Wicherkiewicz.tex

figures

langsci

bookmatter.tex

bibliatex-sp-unfiled...

ccby.pdf

jembox.sty

langsci-basic.sty

langsci-cflossy.sty

langsci-optional.sty

langsci-series.def

langsci-unified.bbx

langsci-unified.cbx

langsci\_logo\_reco...

langsci\_spiritlego...

langsbook.cls

localbibliography...

localcommands.tex

localhyphenation.l...

locallanguages.txt

localmetadata.tex

localpackages.tex

localsealos.tex

localsubjectterms...

main.tex

sp-authoryear.co...

storageLogo.pot

Abstract[Language][Journal][LangSci.tex]

2 Author [Shared Werner affiliation] (University of Leipzig -- Institute for Sorbian Studies)

3 Title[Editorial and linguistic contact in the case of Sorbian: Evaluating linguistic variation in conditions of sparse data]

4 Abstract[The severely endangered minority Sorbian languages (ISO 9ab, dsh), endemic to the Eastern part of Germany, are dramatically under-researched. This lack of research extends from basic knowledge about speaker numbers, competence, and transmission to include also core aspects of linguistics like phonology, morphology, syntax. Having experienced centuries of marginalization, Sorbian texts are (sparsely) attested only from the 16th century, already then showing strong German influence. This makes evaluation of variation especially difficult, since the variation might reflect the state of the language, for example, a special dialect (our default assumption), but it might also be caused by other factors such as oral traditions and folksongs (which have not been preserved in their original state either and are therefore hard to evaluate). In this talk, for the first time we compare old Sorbian texts to folksongs, applying knowledge about neighbouring cultures and literatures and thereby exploiting aspects of cultural contact as well as linguistic contact. Furthermore, we extend the contact zone taking not only Germanic, but also Celtic into account. From the linguistic side, results lend greater insights into historical sound changes in Sorbian. From the cultural side, we learn about aesthetic concerns of verbal art in this language, which, in turn shed light on a range of linguistic phenomena beyond sound patterns.]

5 \begin{document}

6 \begin{titlepage}

7 \maketitle

8

9 \Section{Introduction}

10 \textit{Abus noster vel cum fratre dolor in henderit in vulnere velit esse molestie consequent, vel illum dolore eu fugiat nulla facilis.

11

12 \NAT{vero}{eos}{et accusam}{et justo}{dolo}{doloris}{et en rebus}. Stet clita kand guberpen, ne sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet. Lorum ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur adipiscing elitr, sed diam nonummy wimod tempor incident ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, sed diam voluptua. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et en rebus. Stet clita kand guberpen, ne sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet. Lorum ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur adipiscing elitr, sed diam nonummy wimod tempor incident ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, et iusto labore Stet clita kand guberpen, kand napsa, ne sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, et vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et en rebus. Stet clita kand guberpen, kand napsa, ne sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur adipiscing elitr, sed diam nonummy wimod tempor incident ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat

13

14

15

16

17

18 \Section{Abbreviations}

19 \Section{Acknowledgments}

20 \Section{WordNet2018} is useful for compiling bibliographies

21

22 \Varinbibliography{heading=esubfilebibliography,nottheywre=this}

23 \end{document}

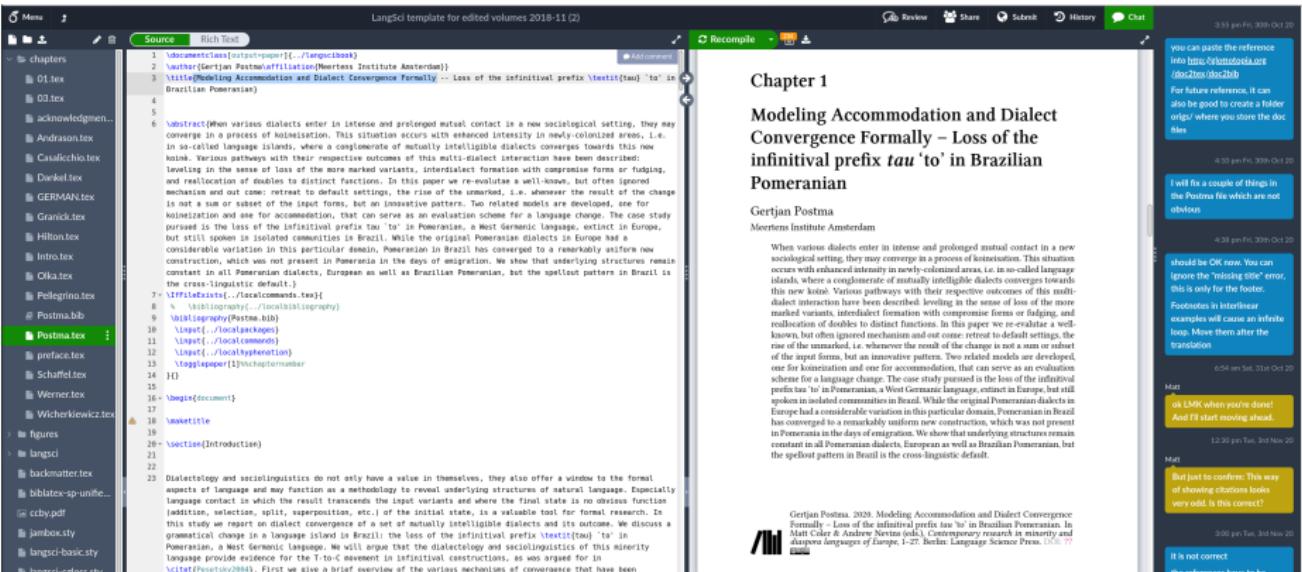
**Chapter 1**

**Cultural and linguistic contact in the case of Sorbian: Evaluating linguistic variation in conditions of sparse data**

Eduard Werner  
University of Leipzig – Institute for Sorbian Studies

The severely endangered minority Sorbian languages (ISO 9ab, dsh), endemic to the Eastern part of Germany, are dramatically under-researched. This lack of research extends from basic knowledge about speaker numbers, competence, and transmission to include also core aspects of linguistics like phonology, morphology, syntax. Having experienced centuries of marginalization, Sorbian texts are (sparsely) attested only from the 16th century, already then showing strong German influence. This makes evaluation of variation especially difficult, since the variation might reflect the state of the language, for example, a special dialect (our default assumption), but it might also be caused by other factors such as oral traditions and folksongs (which have not been preserved in their original state either and are therefore hard to evaluate). In this talk, for the first time we compare old Sorbian texts to folksongs, applying knowledge about neighbouring cultures and literatures and thereby exploiting aspects of cultural contact as well as linguistic contact. Furthermore, we extend the contact zone taking not only Germanic, but also Celtic into account. From the linguistic side, results lend greater insights into historical sound changes in Sorbian. From the cultural side, we learn about aesthetic concerns of verbal art in this language, which, in turn shed light on a range of linguistic phenomena beyond sound patterns.

# Overleaf: online converter



```

\documentclass[utf8]{overleaf}
\begin{document}
    \textbf{Author: Gertjan Postma} \textbf{Affiliation:} (Moerens Institute Amsterdam)
    \textbf{Title: Modeling Accommodation and Dialect Convergence Formally -- Loss of the infinitival prefix \textit{tau} 'to' in Brazilian Pomeranian}
    \textbf{Abstract:} When various dialects enter in intense and prolonged mutual contact in a new sociolinguistic setting, they may converge in a process of contact-induced language change. 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 koine. 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, interdialectal formation with compromise forms or fudging, and realizations of a single, newly-constructed form. In this paper we report on research on a related mechanism, namely accommodation and not convergence, in rural settings, i.e. areas where the contact of two 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 pursued is the loss of the infinitival prefix tau 'to' in Pomeranian, a West Germanic language, extinct in Europe, but still spoken in isolated settlements in the days of its emigration, i.e. when 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 pursued is the loss of the infinitival prefix tau 'to' in Pomeranian, a West Germanic language, extinct in Europe, but still spoken in isolated settlements in the days of its emigration, i.e. when the result of the change is not a sum or subset of the input forms, but an innovative pattern. We show that underlying structures remain constant in all Pomeranian dialects, European as well as Brazilian Pomeranian, but the speech act patterns in Brazil as the cross-linguistic default.
    \begin{filecontents}{\localcommands.tex}
        \usepackage{linguography}
        \usepackage{overleafbib}
        \usepackage{localcommands}
        \usepackage{localcommands}
        \usepackage{localhyperref}
        \usepackage{tugolipsgerman}[1]\usechapternumber
        \Huge
        \begin{document}
            \maketitle
            \begin{abstract}
                \textbf{Keywords:} 
                \textbf{Subjects:} 
                \textbf{Introduction}
            \end{abstract}
        \end{document}
    \end{filecontents}
    \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 varieties and where the final state is no obvious function of the initial state, needs a formal model of language change to make progress in our 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 \textit{Postma}(Pestesky2004). First we give a brief overview of the various mechanisms of convergence that have been discussed in the literature, as well as some theoretical approaches to the question of how dialects converge and accommodate. Then we as brieftly as we give a description of the nature of the complemptizer 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 value and accommodation to Portuguese. We repeat the arguments developed in our 2018 study. The arguments were taken from a previous publication to the convenience of the reader. The argument to Portuguese is not likely to have given directions and impulse to the change, but rather dialectal internal convergence within the Pomeranian dysystem, still hole. But these must be balanced by new considerations of occurrence frequency.
    \end{document}

```

## Chapter 1

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

Gertjan Postma  
Moerens Institute Amsterdam

When various dialects enter in intense and prolonged mutual contact in a new sociolinguistic setting, they may converge in a process of contact-induced language change. 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 koine. 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, interdialectal formation with compromise forms or fudging, and realizations of a single, newly-constructed form. In this paper we report on research on a related mechanism, namely accommodation and not convergence, in rural settings, i.e. areas where the contact of two 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 pursued is the loss of the infinitival prefix tau 'to' in Pomeranian, a West Germanic language, extinct in Europe, but still spoken in isolated settlements in the days of its emigration, i.e. when the result of the change is not a sum or subset of the input forms, but an innovative pattern. We show that underlying structures remain constant in all Pomeranian dialects, European as well as Brazilian Pomeranian, but the speech act patterns in Brazil as 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 Cole & Andrew Nevins (eds.), *Contemporary research in minority and diaspora languages of Europe*, 1–27. Berlin: Language Science Press. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-11-066262-2\_1

Gertjan Postma

#### 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 varieties and where the final state is no obvious function of the initial state, needs a formal model of language change to make progress in our 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 Pestesky2004. First we give a brief overview of the various mechanisms of convergence that have been discussed in the literature, as well as some theoretical approaches to the question of how dialects converge and accommodate. Then we as brieftly as we give a description of the nature of the complemptizer 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 value and accommodation to Portuguese. We repeat the arguments developed in our 2018 study. The arguments were taken from a previous publication to the convenience of the reader. The argument to Portuguese is not likely to have given directions and impulse to the change, but rather dialectal internal convergence within the Pomeranian dysystem, still hole. But these must be balanced by new considerations of occurrence frequency.

you can paste the reference into <https://reference.tools.org/>

or future reference, it can also be good to create a folder `orig/` where you store the doc files

I will fix a couple of things in the Postma file which are not obvious

4:58 pm Fri, 30th Oct 20

should be OK now. You can ignore the "missing file" error, this is only for the footer.

Footnotes in interlinear examples will cause an infinite loop. Move them after the translation

6:54 pm Sat, 31st Oct 20

Mat

oh LMK when you're done!  
And I'll start moving ahead:

12:30 pm Sun, 3rd Nov 20

Mat

But just to confirm: this way of showing citations looks very odd. Is this correct?

3:00 pm Sun, 3rd Nov 20

It is not correct  
the references have to be transformed into the proper bbl-format  
the link I gave above will help you

The references then all have to go into  
the references.bib

Let's have our own work on the Twitter file - I'll wait to

3:48 pm Wed, 4th Nov 20

We're 16/23 - your intern work is on -- also would facilitate my conversion of future files

Just let me know when he is

- › use offline conversion with `langsci` python package
- › use sanity checker
- › use GitHub
- › even if the editors are experts they should allow LangSci to peek so we can see quickly when the project goes into the wrong direction

## 3 rules for production

---

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

## Early Bird Rule

---

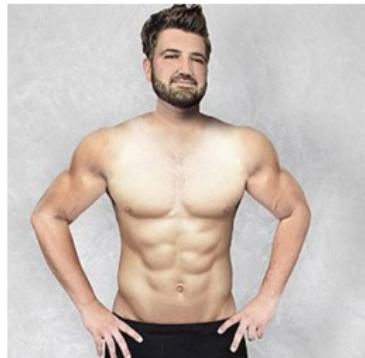
- › The answer to “is it too early to show my manuscript to LangSci?” is always “No”.

## 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
- › Upon thinking/researching 5 minutes without finding the cause, please contact support@langsci-press.org.
- › This will be faster for everybody.

## Over to proofreading

---

- › Once all chapters are in a reasonable shape (need not be perfect), the book can go into proofreading
- › Depending on how full the proofreading queue is, we take care of finer details during production (when the queue is full) or not (when the queue is empty and waiting for the next book).

## Production: images

- 
- › 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, authors should use the monitor with the most gigantic resolution they can find and maximize the relevant part.
  - › <https://userblogs.fu-berlin.de/langsci-press/2016/12/12/graphics-and-images>