

CogLing Days 2022 – Programma

8 december

16:15-17:45
from 18:30

keynote Robert Hartsuiker: Structural priming and linguistic representations (CubeZ 216)
conference dinner (Focus Foodbar, Heuvelstraat 122 5038 AH Tilburg)

9 december

9.00 – 10.20	Cross-linguistische vergelijking (DZ004) Franco, Heylen & Montes <i>Diachronic destruction: A computational analysis of two near-synonyms in historical Dutch</i> Galac <i>The Great Chain of Being and the conceptualization of sensory experiences in English and Hungarian</i> Allmanns <i>The meaning(s) of diminutive constructions in English, Dutch and German. A corpus-based study of the crosslinguistic differences</i>	Cognitieve processen (DZ005) Prinzie <i>Variation in a multiple translation corpus as evidence for cognitive processes</i> Miller & Kissine <i>Common Ground updates do not depend on how information is conveyed: a Recognition memory study</i> Baltais & Hartsuiker <i>Productivity of the Spanish inchoative construction: Does semantic distance influence eye-tracking reading times?</i> Fairoz Sapti & Nazir <i>Cognate facilitation effect in Norwegian-English bilinguals</i>
10.20 – 10.40	koffiepauze	
10.40 – 12.00	Constructies (DZ004) Van Den Driessche, Engiels & Jansegers <i>On multifunctionality and hybridity: the functional classification of the Spanish particle 'es que'</i>	Sociale & culturele factoren (DZ005) Vancauwenbergh & Franco <i>Women, Blood and Dangerous Things: Socio-cultural variation in the conceptualization of menstruation</i>

	Staps & Rooryck <i>On the demonstrative nature of finite complementizers</i>	Pécher <i>The conceptualization of agents in human rights abuses</i>
	Fleischhauer <i>The non-synonymy of German light verbs – A case study on <i>stehen</i> and <i>sein</i></i>	Spruijt, de Vos & de Wit <i>The cognitive foundation of time: Evidence from the sign language Kata Kolok</i>
	Detaye, Van Goethem, Hendrikx <i>Een pracht van een constructie vs een prachtconstructie? An exploratory corpus study of Dutch expressive binominal constructions in syntax and morphology</i>	Pijpops & Zehentner <i>Is language efficient or redundant? How language users distinguish the agent from the recipient in English and Dutch</i>
12.00 – 13.20	lunchpauze postersessie	
13.20 – 14.40	Taalverwerving/ taalleren en varia (DZ004) Schoonjans <i>I AW phrases in German: unity in diversity?</i> Romero Muñoz, Decorte & Dacht <i>Investigating preservice teachers' acceptance of Cognitive Grammar as a viable innovation: A case study</i> Rivera-Vera, Andringa, Kronmüller, Monaghan & Rispens <i>The effect of speaker informativity on word learning</i> <i>Muhammad Alsayed</i> Translanguaging Practices of second-generation Syrian immigrant children: Voices from New Delhi	Discourse (DZ005) Gras <i>Discourse structure in Construction Grammar: On in subordinate conditionals in Spanish</i> Hu & Degand <i>Discourse alignment in English dialogue: Converging on same discourse segment in instructive sequence</i> Levant & Celle <i>What is this, sarcasm? Or is it just me? A study of sarcastic questions</i> Bhaumik <i>Pragmatic inference is as immediate as literal interpretation: Importance of context and communicative intent</i>
14.40 – 15.00	koffiepauze	
15.00 – 16.30	paneldiscussie (CubeZ 218)	

Structural priming and linguistic representations

Robert Hartsuiker

Donderdag 8 december, CubeZ 216, 16:30-18:00

Structural priming is the phenomenon by which the choice for a particular sentence structure is influenced by recent processing of the same or a similar structure. For instance, in Bock's (1986) experiments participants were more likely to describe a scene with a passive sentence (e.g., the farmer is being stabbed with a pitch fork) when they had just heard and repeated another, unrelated passive (e.g., the banker is being robbed by a gang of teenagers). Structural priming has been put forward as an implicit, experimental method for investigating linguistic representations that should replace explicit acceptability judgments as the paradigm of choice (Branigan & Pickering, 2017). In this talk I will examine this claim. I will review more than three decades of research on structural priming, focusing especially on the questions of (a) what representations this method taps into; and (b) how similar structures need to be in order for priming to arise between them. Much of the latter work involves priming across languages in multilinguals. I will then turn to recent examples of studies using priming to address linguistic puzzles and I will end with a discussion of whether structural priming belongs in the linguist's toolbox.

Panel Session Narratives

Vrijdag 9 december, CubeZ 218, 15:00-16:30

How are narratives told, shared, and processed? And how can cognitive linguistics contribute to research on these questions? This year's edition of the CogLingDays will be closed off with a discussion panel on narratives. Three panel members will present their research and share their insights on the potential and challenges of studying narratives within the field of cognitive linguistics. We will have a look at three practical examples and discuss what interesting narrative phenomena warrant more research, and which expertises, perspectives, and methodologies are needed to advance the study of narratives.

Panel members

Max van Duijn is an assistant professor at Leiden University's Institute of Advanced Computer Science (LIACS). Having recently collected a large corpus of stories told by young children, Max will discuss the challenges that come with analyzing the narratives of developing story tellers. His work relies on a combination of computational methods and manual narratological analyses. What can we learn from integrating these different approaches? Where do they converge, and where do they show unique potential?

Renske van Enschot is an assistant professor at Tilburg University and has an interest in interactive storytelling. Her work revolves around the tension between traditional and new ways of understanding narratives. What do cognitive linguists have to say about storytelling in the 21st century? And what can we learn from approaches to narratives from other fields?

Lynn Eekhof is a PhD student at Radboud University and works on the relationship between social cognition and narratives. Her research shows that individual differences play a role in both the lexical processing (e.g., viewpoint) and psychological processing (e.g., character engagement) of narratives, but also underlines the complexity of studying these processes. What different disciplines and methodologies are needed to further research on the processing of narratives?