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HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**

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**Annual Report 2009  
Research Institute for Linguistics  
Hungarian Academy of Sciences**

# **I. MAIN TASKS OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR LINGUISTICS IN 2009**

## **1. Research in theoretical linguistics and grammar**

### Syntax

Launching the project *Hungarian generative diachronic syntax*, defining its theoretical background, and starting the establishment of a database. Prosodic analyses; exploring syntactic and semantic properties of negation and aspect in several languages; modelling focus movement. Elaborating a model of syntactic head movement. Developing the syntax of verbal particles and that of locative adverbials. Exploring the interdependence of syntactic structures and the information structure of sentences, studying nominal sentences. Investigating locality.

### Semantics

Formal semantics: the use of type-free logical calculus in artificial intelligence for modelling analogical reasoning. Experimental research: testing scope relations of quantificational expressions in international cooperation. Discourse particles. Representing the meaning contribution of Hungarian Focus in a dynamic setting. Studying the structure of discourse.

### Phonology and morphology

Defectivity, the role of analogy, accounting for exceptions and subregularities, studying their occurrence in local dialects. Analogy-based formal approaches to phonology and morphology. Research on Hungarian vowel harmony, describing the behaviour of the infinitive suffix.

## **2. Research in experimental linguistics**

### Neurolinguistics

Studying impairments of recursive linguistic operations. Testing aphasics' performance with respect to spatial and temporal relations.

### Psycholinguistics

Research on the acquisition of relative clauses and the comprehension and production of focus and aspect in various groups of speakers. Further exploration of language impairment.

## **3. Research in Finno-Ugristics and historical linguistics**

### Computer databases and programs

Extending *The historical phonology database of Hungarian* with further historical documents. Elaboration of the conception of a *Database of Hungarian historical linguistics*. Development of the Udmurt, Komi-Permyak, and Ob-Ugric morphological analysers, corpus extension. Completion of the Nganasan morphological analyser.

### Finno-Ugristics

Continuation of the *Atlas of Udmurt Dialects*; Khanty morphosyntactic studies. Publication of the repertoire of a Khanty informant in cooperation with the Institute of Musicology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Fieldwork in the Northern Khanty region. Finalization of the manuscript of *The Ostyak Hero Princes*. The situation of Khanty literacy, sociolinguistic description of present-day norms. Work on Samoyedic phonology.

### Historical linguistics

Completion of a study on *The datum in historical linguistics*. Investigations in Middle Hungarian syntax. The study of the history of Hungarian syllables. Research on disfluency in written documents. Research on the sociolinguistics of Latin. Completion of a monograph entitled *The phonotactics of Latin consonants*.

### Language typology

Continuation of research concerning conditional sentences in the Uralic languages; starting a typological study of phonological phenomena in the Uralic languages.

## **4. Research on bilingualism and multilingualism**

Dimensions of linguistic otherness, research on language variability

Analysis of the situation of minority languages in Eastern Central Europe in the EU project *Diversity of Linguistic Otherness*. Continuation of the project *Langage shift and language maintenance in minority communities*. Study of sign languages and the situation of the Deaf in Hungary. Analyses in linguistic rights and language policies.

#### Research Centre for Multilingualism

Participation in the EU project *The Mercator Network of Language Diversity Centers*. Operation of the centre in the Institute, directing and organizing the research and counselling network as part of the DILING (FP6 SSA) project.

#### Descriptions of minority languages

Publication of *A Grammar of Baiash*. Study on language ideologies, theories of anthropological linguistics. Fieldwork in Gipsy communities in Hungary and Slovakia.

### **5. Research in phonetics**

Research in phonetic patterns and processes of spontaneous Hungarian speech; continuation of the development of the Hungarian spontaneous speech database (*BEA*): coarticulation, self-monitoring and disfluency. Research on children's speech perception mechanism.

### **6. Language technology and sociolinguistics**

#### Language technology

The preparation of a corpus-based dictionary of verbal argument structure based on the *Hungarian National Corpus*. Participation in the projects *CLARIN* and *CACAO*, in the Jedlik Grant project *TUDORKA*, and in a Hungarian–Slovenian Intergovernmental (*TÉT*) Cooperation; coordination of the *Language and Speech Technology Platform*. Preparations for a *Reference Data Base for Social Sciences and Humanities*.

#### Sociolinguistics

Constructing a database version of the *Budapest Sociolinguistics Interview* (*BUSZI*). Analysis of variability, speaking styles, words of variable suffixation. Continuation of *A longitudinal examination of language shift*. Study of language planning, and language attitudes. Coordination of the publication of information leaflets concerning choice of language of schooling for parents of native Hungarian schoolchildren living in neighbouring countries.

#### Corpus linguistics, computational linguistics

Computational lexicographic research for the automatic production of intelligent dictionaries. The development of databases containing semantic information and analytic technologies; the combination of statistical modelling of language with a thorough linguistic analysis.

#### Language cultivation and counselling

### **7. Research on Oriental languages and cultures**

Investigation of the Old Osmanlı language: analysing a corpus of chronologically, publishing the current international bibliography of Turkology. Examination of the jurisdictional defters of the *Vikelaia Municipal Library*. Research on Chinese historical pragmatics and on Modern Mandarin syntax. The historical phonology, onomastics and sociolinguistics of Anatolian languages. Historical study of Egyptian and Afro-Asiatic languages, the comparative lexicon of Mubi-Toram (East Chadic). Research on historical sources in Tibetan, and on Tibetan–Mongol linguistic contacts.

### **8. Lexicology and lexicography**

Revision of the entries *B–byte* of Volume 3, and the compilation of the letter-*D* entries of Volume 4, of the *Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian*; the revision and standardization of the *Sz–Zs* entries of Volume 5 of the *New Hungarian Dialect Dictionary*. Preparation of a Hungarian edition of *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Ungarischen* for publication.

**9. Higher education:** Running the Theoretical Linguistics Department and PhD Programme at ELTE-HAS.

**10. Development of native language education:** materials for teacher training.

## II. OUTSTANDING RESEARCH AND OTHER RESULTS, AND THEIR SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT IN 2009

### 1. Research in theoretical linguistics and grammar

#### Syntax

A new analysis and understanding of exhaustive listing type focus structures characteristic of Hungarian and universal grammar was provided in the mirror symmetric framework of the question-answer relation. The syntactic and semantic behaviour of adverbial modifiers was described in terms of principles and constraints that provide an opportunity for the automatic production and interpretation of a wide range of sentences.

The study of *Hungarian generative diachronic syntax* represents basic research; it contributes to the understanding of the causes of linguistic change. The preliminary results of the project suggest that changes documented in the past 800 years of Hungarian are often parallel with changes in various Indo-European languages, a fact that points toward areal influence.

The main results of the project *A minimalist approach to syntactic locality* include a refined model of the opacity of some subject or object nominal expressions to subextraction, a detailed cartography of the layered syntactic domains of causative verbal predicates, and the mapping of the division of labour between syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and prosodic factors in regulating the syntactic displacement of identificational focus expressions and verbal particles, as well as subextraction from clausal complements of factive verbs.

A special issue of *Lingua* (Elsevier) was published from the articles of a Dutch-Hungarian research group on *New perspectives on the Hungarian left periphery*, including papers on the relationship between focus and negation in Hungarian.

A special issue on Noam Chomsky was published in the journal *Magyar Tudomány* (2009/9) containing papers based on a conference held at the Institute in December 2008.

#### Phonology and morphology

On the basis of experimental testing and computational modelling of “unnatural” (arbitrary) patterns within the system of Hungarian vowel harmony it was established that although the principles of Universal Grammar do determine language acquisition, making the acquisition of “unnatural” patterns more difficult, they do not preclude it entirely. An *ontology editor* program has been created and used for the morphology database under preparation. An *associative memory model* has been set up that is capable of modelling analogical reasoning.

#### Semantics

A monograph was published on the semantic-pragmatic properties of contrastive topics in Hungarian, and the conditions under which quantificational expressions can appear in this role. From among discourse particles, the semantic-pragmatic properties of stressed *csak*, as well as those of *ugye* and *vajon* were described. A formal semantic analysis of resultative constructions yielded an explanation of semantic differences among Hungarian nominal and preverb-based resultative constructions.

#### ***The socio-economic impact of research in theoretical linguistics and grammar***

The results of these basic research projects are indispensable in general, but they are also useful in concrete applications in language technology (machine translation, computerized contents analysis, computational dialogue systems, speech analysis and synthesis, knowledge representation), and in language teaching, leading to various economic and social advantages.

## **2. Research in experimental linguistics**

### Neurolinguistics

In the project *An interdisciplinary study of recursion in language*, the results of tests showed that formal structural recursion may be impaired in agrammatic aphasia while semantic recursivity remains intact. A test on the use of linguistic expressions referring to spatial and temporal relations was administered to non-fluent aphasics.

Temporal parameters of speech (articulation rate, speech tempo, pauses) were measured in Alzheimer's disease; the results reveal cognitive processes of speech planning and production.

### Psycholinguistics

The research on acquisition of relative clauses has concentrated on sentence comprehension patterns in typical language development. The structural properties causing difficulties in comprehension were subject-headedness, interrupted main clauses, accusative case of relative pronouns and object–subject word order in main clauses. School-age children with language disorder were unable to grasp the semantics of focus. Children with language impairment did not have problems with the comprehension of perfectivity, while encoding aspect in production showed significant delays. Language impairment was often accompanied by deficits in the organization of hand- and (primarily speech-related) oral movements.

In the adaptation of *MacArthur-Bates Communicative Development Inventories* the Hungarian version of the questionnaire that measures early language development through parent report has been shaped.

Idiom comprehension in children aged 8 and 10: according to the results, context has a significant effect on idiom comprehension in both age groups. Children showed significantly better results in the comprehension of idioms having a single abstract meaning.

### ***The socio-economic impact of research in experimental linguistics***

The results are directly applicable in the clinical diagnostics and therapy of acquired language disorders like aphasia or Alzheimer's disease, as well as in the rehabilitation of aphasics and in the understanding and therapy of linguistic problems in Alzheimer's disease, respectively. Results having to do with language development deficits, on the other hand, are directly applicable in the practice of language development work in kindergarten and school.

## **3. Research on bilingualism and multilingualism**

A unique *Grammar of Baiash* describing the language of a Gipsy minority living in Hungary has been published. This is an important contribution to the maintenance of this language.

In the framework of the Institute's *Research Centre for Multilingualism*, studies describing the language use of certain minorities in Hungary were continued, analyses of language shift and of models of minority education were conducted, the mother tongue/bilingual education of Gipsy children and the role of attitudes and ideologies were studied. As the only Eastern European member of *The Mercator Network of Language Diversity Centers*, the *Research Centre for Multilingualism* participates in the *EACEA Lifelong Learning Programme*, an international project involving five countries. A researcher of the Institute participated in drafting a Sign Language Act that is unique in the region and indeed in the whole of Europe; she has also worked out a Sign Language BA and a Sign Language Teacher MA program.

Pragmatic and social functions of two frequently used Romani discursive forms (i.e., curse and conditional curse) were examined.

### ***The socio-economic impact of research on bilingualism and multilingualism***

The description of minority languages and language use is an important contribution to the maintenance of the communities speaking those languages, the social mobility of the members of those communities, the protection of their human and linguistic rights, and the alleviation of social tension.

#### **4. Research in Finno-Ugristics and historical linguistics**

##### Computerized data bases and programs

Continuation of the development of the Komi and Udmurt morphological analysers, as well as that of the Mansi and Khanty analysers: the stem inventories (with Hungarian meanings) of Synja and Kazym Khanty dialects are now complete, the latter also with English glosses. The Nganasan morphological analyser has been finished. In the area of Hungarian historical phonology, the collection of materials was continued with the material of a manuscript from the 16th century and with selected materials from correspondence. Syllable analyses explored Old Hungarian word final consonant clusters, and the relevant syllable-building rules.

##### Research in Finno-Ugristics

The operations of a project on Ob-Ugric languages were launched, supported by ESF and involving an innovative approach. A paper has been written on the situation of literacy in Khanty. The management of the Éva Schmidt Archives is continuous. The material of an Éva Schmidt Memorial Meeting, together with further essays on historical linguistics and Finno-Ugristics, has been published in a CD format. Two researchers did fieldwork in the Northern Khanty region: they recorded a considerable amount of audio and video material and conducted a sociolinguistic survey of twenty Khanty settlements.

##### Research in historical linguistics

The Hungarian version of a study entitled *The datum in historical linguistics* has been written; its English version is underway. The results of historical research on Latin were published in a university textbook. Five chapters have been written for the *Historical grammar of the Middle Hungarian period*. The concept of a database of the history of Hungarian was formulated, and a morphologically annotated sample corpus representing the language of codices was built. Historical psycholinguistic investigations yielded a better understanding of certain phenomena that are specific to the scribe herself, and phenomena that are specific to the Old Hungarian period and are also sociolinguistically relevant. The operations of the web publication of *Biblia Mediaevalis Hungariae* were continued; the material was presented to the general public at the exhibition *Látjátok feleim [Ye see, my brethren]* (National Széchényi Library).

##### ***The socio-economic impact of research in Finno-Ugristics and historical linguistics***

Up-to-date computerized work leads to the description and documentation of several severely endangered languages. With the help of historical corpora, sociolinguistic examinations also become possible. It contributes to the presentation of the values of Hungarian language and culture, to the dispelling of false beliefs. Via a preservation of endangered “small” Uralic languages, it also involves supporting the relevant speech communities themselves.

#### **5. Language technology and sociolinguistics**

##### Language technology

The *Frequency Dictionary of Verbal Constructions*, a pioneering corpus-based dictionary is now completed. It is based on an automatic search in all the sentences in the *Hungarian National Corpus*, and contains all verbal constructions with frequency data and examples taken from the corpus. The first stage of the project *Language and Speech Technology Platform*, coordinated by the Institute has come to a close. The Platform's *Strategic Research Agenda* determines the directions of the project for the next decade.

Psychological content analysis is backed up by language technology research and development in the framework of the *CLARIN*. In the *CACAO* project, the Hungarian component of the multi-language search engine is now complete: it provides computational linguistic analysis and translation support for the central infrastructure of information search.

##### Sociolinguistics

Within the *Budapest Spoken Language Investigations*, the final and accessible version of the databases of the *Budapest Sociolinguistics Interview (BUSZI-2)* is now ready. A number of

analyses have been written concerning the spoken language of Budapest, involving the *e ~ ö* alternation, the presence of mid *ë*, sociolinguistic approaches to style, lexical and syntactic characteristics of *BUSZI*, the birth of a new Hungarian word. The first encoding of the tests of 142 interviews of *BUSZI-3* and *BUSZI-4* have also been completed.

#### Phonetic research

Extension of the spontaneous speech database BEA by 45 new speakers and archive storage of their recordings. The phonetic characteristics of spontaneous speech were investigated. Pathological speech production and perception were analyzed. In the field of clinical phonetics, an analysis of the speech comprehension and spontaneous speech production of secondary school students diagnosed as dyslexics has proved that dyslexia also concerns the processes of speech planning and execution. A phonetic analysis of the speech of dysphonia patients was a new direction of research with the aim of establishing its diagnostics. With the help of multi-layer neural networks and classificatory algorithms, speech samples of dysphoniacs can be told apart from those of normal speakers. The correlations of speech hearing and sound discrimination performance of kindergarten children have been studied. The data reveal that an impairment of speech hearing influences sound discrimination ability; the children's discrimination ability did not reach the expected level even by age 10.

#### ***The socio-economic impact of research in language technology, sociolinguistics, and phonetics***

Results are directly utilizable in machine translation, computerized contents analysis, computational dialogue systems, speech analysis, and language teaching. The yields of sociolinguistic research are important for language education; the results of the study of linguistic characteristics of individual professional groups can be used in criminal investigation. Results of clinical phonetic research are applicable in diagnostics and therapy.

### **7. Lexicology and lexicography**

The entries of the letter *B* for the *Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian* were revised, and the compilation of the entries of the letter *D* and the selection of the headwords of the letters *E* and *É* proceeded. The bibliographical database was revised and completed with the corrected publication dates of the sources of the archival dictionary notes. The entries of Vol. 5 of the *New Hungarian Dialect Dictionary* were completed. Preparations for a new Hungarian etymological dictionary have started.

#### ***The socio-economic impact of research in lexicology and lexicography***

The *Comprehensive Dictionary* and the *Dialect Dictionary* are unique documentations of the history and present status of Hungarian; their value-preserving role is very important.

### **8. Research on Oriental languages**

A precise model of the process of disappearance of the historical Chinese system of linguistic politeness has been completed; the results will be published in a monograph. Studies were written on the history of Chinese linguistics in Eastern Europe, as well as on the syntax of secondary predicates in Mandarin Chinese.

Some problems of Hittite–Luwian bilingualism, esp. its origins and chronology, were discussed in an important paper; the first Hungarian translation of one of the best-known Hittite treaties, with appropriate commentaries. Epigraphic research on a Luwian inscription revealed a hitherto unknown Hittite king. The first tentative version of a comparative lexicon of the Mubi-Toram languages has been prepared. The publication of new Common Afro-Asiatic lexical roots with initial *\*m-* (*Lexica Afroasiatica VIII*), and the investigation of the etymological background of a number of Afro-Asiatic language groups has continued.

In examining the Old Osmanlı language, progress has been made in the publication of Ebubekir Dimişki's historical-geographical work. The required bibliographic records for a double volume of the *Turkologischer Anzeiger/Turcology Annual* are now ready. Volume 4 of

the jurisdictional defters of the Vikelaia Municipal Library has been completed. The new volume of *Archivum Ottomanicum* (2008) has been published.

***The socio-economic impact of research on Oriental languages***

Some of the results can be used in language technology. In addition, they teach us the appreciation of, and respect for, the diversity of human language and culture.

### **III. PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

#### **National relations**

##### University courses

Researchers of the Institute run the Theoretical Linguistics Department of Loránd Eötvös University and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Seven researchers of the Institute have given more than one course in the BA, MA and PhD programmes of the Department. In the present academic year, 46 undergraduate and 14 postgraduate students carried on with their studies. Two PhD students have successfully defended their dissertations in 2009.

In addition, researchers of the Institute have given courses in the following institutions of higher education: Budapest University of Technology and Economics: Department of Cognitive Science; Loránd Eötvös University Budapest: Institute of Hungarian Linguistics and Finno-Ugristics, Institute of East Asian Studies, Department of Comparative Indo-European Linguistics, Department of Assyriology and Hebrew, Department of Phonetics, Centre for Intercultural Psychology and Education, Department of Speech Therapy; University of Miskolc: Department of Hungarian Linguistics; Péter Pázmány Catholic University: Department of Theoretical Linguistics, Department of Hungarian Linguistics, Department of English; University of Pécs: Department of Romology and Educational Sociology; University of Szeged: Institute of English and American Studies, Department of General Linguistics, Department of Finno-Ugric Linguistics, Department of Communication and Media Studies. – PhD courses are taught by researchers of the Institute at Loránd Eötvös University, University of Miskolc, Péter Pázmány Catholic University, University of Pécs, and University of Szeged. Two researchers are directors of Doctoral Schools.

Degrees: Two researchers defended their PhD dissertations in 2009.

Textbooks: A university textbook entitled *Introduction to Uralistics* is being written; a university textbook on *The history of Latin* has been published.

##### Cooperation with Hungarian institutions

Cooperation with the following institutions, mainly in the framework of various grants: Research Institute for Psychology, HAS, and Department of General and Applied Linguistics, University of Debrecen (*An interdisciplinary study of recursion in language*); Zölderdő Kindergarten and ELTE Special Kindergarten, Dr. László Nagy Special Education Institute (Kőszeg) (*research on impaired language development*); Department of Early Hungarian Literature, Eötvös Loránd University (*Sermones compilati – publication of early Hungarian texts*); Department of Finno-Ugristics, Eötvös Loránd University (*Uralic Typological Database; research on Khanty*); Department of Phonetics, Eötvös Loránd University (*research in phonetics*); Department of Finno-Ugristics, University of Szeged (*Ob-Ugric corpus building projects*); Clinic of Psychiatry & Artificial Intelligence Research Group, University of Szeged (*diagnostics and therapy of Alzheimer's disease*); Morphologic Kft (*development of morphological analyzers*); Research Center for Linguistics and Philosophy, University of Debrecen (*Theoretical bases of the technology of man-machine communication*); Manuscripts Archive, National Széchényi Library (*digitalization and web access of Hungarian historical documents*); Antal Reguly Museum and Folk Lore Retreat, Zirc (*study package for an exhibition on Antal Reguly's life*).

A researcher of the Institute directs a research network for the study of minority languages in Hungary, with the participation of the Research Institute of Slovaks in Hungary,



Department of Hungarian Linguistics, Loránd Eötvös University, Department of German Minorities, Loránd Eötvös University, Department of Romology, Pécs University. As a coordinator of the *Language and Speech Technology Platform*, the Institute maintains active professional contacts with Hungarian firms, organizations, educational institutions, and political decision makers.

Conferences and camps organized by researchers of the Institute in 2009, in a chronological order: *Third Conference of Doctoral Students in Applied Linguistics* (February, Budapest); *Phonology Camp* (March, Balatonszemes); *The typology of Estonian and Finnish and databases*, video course in cooperation with University of Szeged, Eötvös Loránd University, University of Florence and University of Vienna (April, Budapest); *One-day colloquium on polite practices of the past: Historical perspectives on linguistic (im)politeness* (May, Budapest); *Cloister culture in Hungary* (June, Pécs); *Second Budapest Generative Syntax Workshop* (June, Budapest); *Semantics Camp* (July, Ásotthalom); *Language use and legal regulation in a scientific perspective – conference on the Slovakian Language Act* (August, Budapest); *Workshop on Head Movement and Locality* (August, Budapest); *Tenth Symposium on Logic and Language* (August, Balatonszemes); *Minimalist Approaches to Syntactic Locality* (August, Budapest); *Ninth International Conference on the Structure of Hungarian* (August–September, Debrecen), *Nothing's that way 2.*, Erasmus College workshop (September, Budapest); *Managing linguistic diversity in the EU – Practices and Regulations – Co-organizer: Mercator European Research Centre on Multilingualism and Language Learning, Fryske Akademy* (September, Leeuwarden); *Gedenk-symposium Károly Rédei – Co-organizer: Universität Wien, Abteilung Finno-Ugristik* (September, Vienna); *Speech Research 2009* (October, Budapest); *Budapest Sociolinguistics Interview – 2nd Symposium* (October, Budapest); *Linguistics: value added. Conference on the 60th anniversary of the Research Institute for Linguistics* (November, Budapest); *13th National Conference of Doctoral Students in Linguistics* (November, Szeged), *Linguistic Breakthrough – Language and Speech Technology as a Propulsive Industry* (December, Budapest); *Round Table Discussions in the Year of the Hungarian Language in the Petőfi Literary Museum*, on the 225th anniversary of Sándor Kőrösi Csoma's birth (December, Budapest).

#### Public activities

The Institute celebrated Noam Chomsky's 80th birthday by a conference followed by a public debate on 4 December 2008. The material of ten talks discussing a variety of aspects of the work of this renowned reformer of twentieth-century linguistics was published in *Magyar Tudomány* (2009/9), the transcript of the debate appeared in the online version of that journal.

The State Language Act of the Slovak Republic and its scientific repercussions in Hungary were something that could not be foreseen or planned. The Institute issued a brief statement that was signed by hundreds of leading figures in linguistics worldwide. (The *Statement* can be found in the Institute homepage.) At the request of the President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Institute organized two conferences on this issue. On 19 August, a forum on the legal regulation of the minority language situation in Hungary, in neighbouring countries, and in general was held in the main building of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, in the presence of the President of the Hungarian Republic and with his opening address. The material of the public debate and of the eight talks given by legal experts, linguists, and experts on minority issues was subsequently published in *Magyar Tudomány* (2009/11). In the *Mercator Centre* in Leeuwarden, The Netherlands, an international conference on linguistic rights was jointly organized by the hosts and the Institute with the participation of scholars from eight EU countries. The participants at this conference on *Managing Linguistic Diversity in the EU* issued a statement and recommendations (also to be found at the Institute homepage). At the conference of *EFNIL* in Dublin, the Slovakian language law was also discussed as one of the negative examples in this context.

Researchers of the Institute have played an active role in the preparation of the Sign Language Act coming into effect this year. This Act declares, second in the whole world, that the Deaf community is a linguistic minority. Researchers of the Institute have also undertaken major participation in the elaboration of higher education courses in sign language.

At the request and with the support of the *Hungarian Scholars Abroad Presidential Committee of HAS*, and with the professional direction of a researcher of the Institute, information leaflets were prepared for parents of Hungarian schoolchildren in neighbouring countries.

Researchers of the Institute have participated in a number of academic committees: *Linguistics Committee (HAS)*, *Hungarian Language Committee (HAS)*, *Presidential Committee on Education (HAS)*, *Social Sciences Advisory Board (HAS)*, *Acoustics Complex Committee (HAS)*, *Applied Linguistics Working Committee (HAS)*, *Hungarian Scholars Abroad Presidential Committee (HAS)*, *Uralic Linguistics working committee of the Linguistics Committee of HAS*, *Linguistics Special Committee (Hungarian Accreditation Committee)*, *Linguistics Jury (National Scientific Research Fund)*, *Social Sciences Advisory Board (National Scientific Research Fund)*, *Lexicography working committee of the Linguistics Committee of HAS*; *Literature and Informatics Working Committee (HAS)*; *Doctoral Council of Pázmány Péter Catholic University*, *Habilitation Committee of Pázmány Péter Catholic University*, *Orthography Workgroup of the Research Institute for Linguistics*, *College Council of the Erasmus College*, *Hungarian national Committee of International Congresses of Finno-Ugristics*, *Spiritual Cultural Heritage Hungarian National Committee (Ministry of Culture and Education)*, *Social Sciences College of Szeged University*, *Doctoral Council of Szeged University*, *Scientific Council of Szeged University*, *Society of Hungarian Linguists*, *International Society of Onomastics*, *Foundation for Linguistics in Education and Research*, *Hungarian Cognitive Science Foundation*, *Hungarian Association of Applied Linguists and Language Teachers*, *Language Committee of Hungarian Radio*, *Termini Research Network*, *Stylistics Research Group of Loránd Eötvös University*, *Tibet Society*, *Kőrösi Csoma Society*, *Domus Hungarica Advisory Board*, *Reguly Society*.

#### Popular science

A number of popularizing talks and teacher's further training courses were held. Researchers reviewed papers for students' conferences, including the *Kazinczy Fair Speech Competition*, the *National Conference of Students' Scientific Circles*, and the student conference *Plaustrum saeculi VII.* (commemorating Ildikó Bárczi). Papers were published in *Magyar Nemzet*, *Élet és Irodalom*, *Népszabadság*, and *Népszava*; a researcher of the Institute has a regular column in the online journal *nyest.hu*. Popular homepages run by researchers of the Institute: *Fonetikainetnet*, *Rénhírek*, *Rokonszenv*. Materials were prepared for the catalogue of the exhibition *Látjátok feleim [Ye see, my brethren]* of the National Széchényi Library (*Fragments of portraits of Old Hungarian scribes*). A rough translation was made of the Pitlor Khanty texts video-recorded by Zoltán Szalkai (*Khantys-villagers*, 150 min.).

#### **International relations**

##### Cooperation with international organizations, institutes and individuals working abroad

The institute furnishes the web page of EFNIL (*European Federation of National Institutions of Languages*), serves as the secretary's office for the organization, and the deputy director of the Institute has been elected general secretary of EFNIL. – A researcher of the Institute is a member of *ESFRI SSH Thematic Working Group*, and of the *NEKIFUT Board of Directors*, as well as the president of the *Thematic Working Group for Social Sciences and Humanities*.

Cooperation with a number of institutions abroad; the most important ones are as follows: University of Maryland, USA (*The influence of syntactic position and prosody on the scope of Hungarian quantifiers*), Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft Berlin, Germany (on the formal and interpretational properties of Hungarian interrogatives, on the interpretation of the

particle *vajon*), Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany (*on the prosodic characterisation of information structural categories*); University of Stuttgart, Germany (*indefinite descriptions and the meaning of focus in Hungarian*), Potsdam University and Tübingen University, Germany (*A Minimalist Approach to Syntactic Locality*), Department of Phonetics, University of Zagreb (*Disfluency phenomena in spontaneous speech*).

Joint research in phonology with the University of California, Los Angeles, Department of Linguistics (USA): *Natural and unnatural constraints in Hungarian vowel harmony*; joint research in phonology and Erasmus-sponsored exchange of teachers and students with Center for Advanced Study in Theoretical Linguistics (Tromsø, Norway). The *Hungarian generative diachronic syntax* project has established connections with DIGS (*Diachronic Generative Syntax*), the international network of similar projects. Joint research in psycholinguistics with Purdue University, Indianapolis, USA (*impaired language development*).

In studying Uralic languages, co-operation with two research units of the Russian Academy of Sciences: Institute for Linguistics (Moscow); Institute for Linguistics, Literary Scholarship and History (Izhevsk); and with the Department of General Linguistics and Uralistics, Yugra State University (Khanty-Mansiysk). Further contacts with the Institute for Studying and Preserving the Languages of the Ob-Ugric Peoples; with the General Assembly of the Representatives of the Indigenous Peoples of the North, Parliament of Yugra, and the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Territory, Department of Indigenous Peoples of the North (Russia). The online version of the *Uralic Etymological Database* is prepared in cooperation with the University of Koblenz. In the framework of the *EuroBabel* project called *Ob-Ugric languages: conceptual structures, lexicon, constructions, categories*, there is continuous cooperation with consortium members: Abteilung Finno-Ugristik, Universität Wien (Austria), Institut für Finnougristik/Uralistik, Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität, München (Germany), Suomalais-ugrilaitosten laitos, Helsingin Yliopisto (Finland).

A fellow of the Institute directs the international research network *DILING (Dimensions of linguistic otherness)*. Its members are: Research Institute for Linguistics, HAS (Budapest); Faculty of Law of Pécs University (Pécs); Charles University (Prague); Gramma Language Office (Slovakia); Ferenc Rákóczi II. Subcarpathian Hungarian College (Beregovo), National Taras Shevchenko University (Kiev); Novi Sad University (Serbia); Babeş-Bolyai University (Romania); Ljubljana University; State University of Moldova; Trinity College (Dublin); University of Chicago; Fryske Akademy (The Netherlands).

The *Research Centre for Multilingualism* cooperates with the following institutions: European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages (Dublin), Mercator European Research Centre on Multilingualism and Language Learning, (Ljouwert/Leeuwarden, Fryslân, The Netherlands), Institutt for lingvistiske og nordiske studier, Universitetet i Oslo (Norway), Baltic Language and Integration Network, British Academy, University of the Basque Country (Spain), San Sebastian (Spain), Institut für Sprachwissenschaft, Graz (Austria).

Participation, on the 11th occasion, in the preparation of the narrative bibliography *Year's Work in English Studies*, published in a journal of Oxford University Press.

Within the *EFNILEX* project, cooperation with the following institutions: Oxford English Dictionary (UK), Lithuanian Institute of Linguistics (Lithuania), Nederlandse Taalunie (Belgium-The Netherlands), Charles University (Czech Republic). In the framework of the Hungarian–Slovenian *TÉT* Cooperation, guest researchers have come from the University of Ljubljana to discuss the possibilities of a Hungarian–Slovenian WordNet.

Researchers of the Institute have actively participated in the work of the language technology development community *INTEX/NooJ*. In cooperation with the Institut für Maschinelle Sprachverarbeitung (Stuttgart), the application of the morphological analyser of *Stuttgart Finite State Transducer Tools* in the NooJ system. Participation in the COST A31 project *Stability and Adaptation of Classification Systems in a Cross-Cultural Perspective*, an

initiative for establishing and maintaining interdisciplinary scientific contacts with fifteen European countries, whose aim is to make computationally modelled classification comparable with classification systems of natural languages and to develop the modules of the NooJ corpus management system.

In the field of research on Indo-European languages and Antique studies, participation in the international cooperation called *Eternal Capitals* with partner institutions like *Regional Seminar for Excellence in Teaching*, University of Oxford, UK, Tbilisi State University, Georgia, and Open Society Institute/Soros Foundations, USA.

In an exchange program between the HAS and the Romanian Academy of Sciences, two guest scholars visited the Institute.

Refereeing for international organizations: *Ministry of Development, General Secretariat for Research and Technology* (Greece), *Academic Committee of the 18th Sociolinguistics Symposium* (University of Southampton); *European Commission Culture, Multilingualism and Communication Multilingualism Policy Civil Society Platform to Promote Multilingualism*. Joint conference on linguistic rights with the *Mercator Research Center* (September, Leeuwarden, The Netherlands, see section III).

From among outstanding personalities of international linguistics, ‘supercourses’ were held by Mark Newson (Loránd Eötvös University, Budapest), David W. Lightfoot and Betty Tuller (Georgetown University, USA). Invited talks in the Institute: Douglas Biber (Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff), Patrick Geary (UCLA, Los Angeles, USA), Gabriela Haja (Romanian Academy, “A. Philippide” Institute of Romanian Philology, Iași, Romania), Arnfinn Vonen (University of Oslo, Norway), Anna Bondaruk (University of Lublin, Poland), Zeljko Boskovic (University of Connecticut, USA), Tove Skutnabb-Kangas (Roskilde University, Denmark), J. K. Chambers (University of Toronto, Canada), and Martin Krämer (University of Tromsø, CASTL, Norway),

#### Participation at international conferences, chronologically listed

Researchers of the institute have presented talks at the following important international conferences: *6th Old World Conference in Phonology, Workshop on Privativity* (Edinburgh, January), *Phonology Colloquium* (Potsdam, January), *Incontro di Grammatica Generativa 35*. (Siena, February), *Linguistics Colloquium* (PLC 33) (Philadelphia, March), *Crossroads IV. Fourth International Conference on Egyptian Grammar* (Basel, March), *10th Szklarska Poręba Workshop* (Sernica, March), *Identiteetin etninen ja kielellinen konteksti: suomalais-ugrilaiset vähemmistöt* [Ethnic and linguistic context of identity: Finno-Ugric minorities] (Helsinki, March), *32th GLOW Symposium* (Nantes, April), *The Sound of Indo-European. Phonetics, phonemics and morphophonemics* (Copenhagen, April), *Association for Educational Needs Congress* (Budapest, April), *19th Colloquium on Generative Grammar (CGG19)* (Vitoria-Gasteiz, April), *China and Eastern-Europe Symposium* (Budapest, May), *Polite Practices of the Past: Historical Perspectives of Linguistics (Im)Politeness, International Research Symposium* (Budapest, May), *International Conference on Minority Languages XII, Language contact and change in multiply and multimodally bilingual minority situations* (Tartu, May), *17th Nordic Conference of Computational Linguistics (NoDaLiDa)* (Odense, May), *17th Manchester Phonology Meeting* (Manchester, May), *Workshop on Spatial Expressions* (Tromsø, May), *2nd Budapest Generative Syntax Workshop* (Budapest, June), *Workshop “Syntactic Constructions Focus and Meaning”* (Tübingen, July), *International Symposium of the Linguistic Politeness Research Group* (Brisbane, July), *Third International Conference on the Linguistics of Contemporary English (ICLCE3)* (London, July), *11th Conference of the International Pragmatics Association (IPrA 11)*, (Melbourne, July), *Conference of the International Society for Research on Emotion* (Leuven, August), *6th Conference of the European Association of Chinese Linguistics (EACL-6)* (Poznań, August), *Universals and Typology in Word Formation* (Kosice, August), *Workshop on Root*

*Phenomena*. (Berlin, September), *EuroBABEL Launch Conference* (Berlin, September), *6. Arbeitstreffen deutschsprachiger Akademiewörterbücher* (Berlin, September), *Chronos 9*. (Paris, September), *Sarajevo Linguistic Gathering 4 & SinFonJA 2* (Sarajevo, September), *New Trends in Uralistics* (Szeged, September), *Interspeech Brighton*, (Brighton, September), *Recent Advances in Natural Language Processing Conference* (Borovets, September), *LAGB Fiftieth Anniversary Golden Jubilee Meeting*, (Edinburgh, September), *9th International Conference on the Structure of Hungarian* (Debrecen, September), *Wohin steuert die historische Sprachwissenschaft? Internationale Fachtagung* (Debrecen, September), *Social and Religious Development of Egypt in the First Millenium BCE*. (Prague, September), *6. Arbeitstreffen deutschsprachiger Akademiewörterbücher. Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften* (Berlin, September), *Conference on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Department of Hungarian Linguistics of Novi Sad University* (Novi Sad, October), *Academy of Aphasia 47th Meeting* (Boston, October), *III. Международнѳий симпозиум по полевой лингвистике* [Third International Conference on Field Linguistics] (Moscow, October), *Pre-Modern Climate Change – Causes and Human Responses. Stine Rossel Memorial Conference* (Copenhagen, October), *2nd International Conference on Clinical Linguistics* (Madrid, November), *The Uralic Typology Days* (Tallinn, November).

Researchers of the Institute worked as visiting scholars at various institutions abroad; gave presentations on *Language-based educational discrimination in the Carpathian Basin*, as well as a workshop on *Szilágyi's Bill: The Viability of Universal Language Rights* at the University of Essex (June); on *Historical Chinese Impoliteness* at the National University of Singapore (January); and on Semitic–Egyptian comparative linguistics in Oranim College (Tiv'on, Israel, December).

### **Editing and reviewing books and periodicals**

Editorial Board memberships: *Acta Linguistica Hungarica*, *Alkalmazott Nyelvtudomány*, *Beszédkutatás*, *e-Uralic*, *Édes Anyanyelvünk*, *Glottology*, *Govor*, *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*, *Language and Computation*, *Language Policy*, *Lexikográfiai Füzetek*, *Magyar Nyelvőr*, *Magyar Nyelv*, *Mind and Language*, *Modern Nyelvtudomány*, *Névtani Értesítő*, *Nyelvtudomány*, *Nyelvtudományi Közlemények*, *Sociolinguistic Studies*, *Studia Uralo-Altaica*, *Távol-Keleti Tanulmányok*, *The Linguistic Review*, *The Phonetician*. Series editorships: *Approaches to Hungarian* (John Benjamins, Amsterdam), *Általános Nyelvtudományi Tanulmányok* (Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest), *Comprehensive Grammar Resources* (Mouton de Gruyter, Berlin), *LingDok* (Szeged University), *Linguistic Diversity and Language Rights* (Multilingual Matters, Bristol).

Reviewing for De Gruyter, Blackwell Publishers, and Mouton; and for the journals *Comparative Education*, *Journal of Philology*, *Language and Speech*, *Linguistic Inquiry*, *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*, *Phonology*, *Syntax*, *The Linguistic Review*, *The Phonetician*, *Ural-Altai Studies*.

Participation in a number of international scientific organizations: *International Union of Oriental and Asian Studies* (president), *Chinese Discourse Research Group* (president), *European Federation of National Institutions of Languages* (secretary general), *European Association of Chinese Linguistics* (board member), *International Society of the Phonetic Sciences (ISPhS)* (secretary general), *CLARIN (Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure)* (project executive committee member), *International Committee of Finno-Ugric Congresses*, *Finno-Ugric Society of Canada*, *European Strategy Forum for Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) Thematic Working Group for Social Sciences and Humanities*, *Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura*, *Societas Uralo-Altaica*.

## Public services

Successful tender for a *Reference Data Base for Social Sciences and Humanities*, the project starts in 2010, sponsored by OTKA. The electronic mail system of the Institute, *NyelvészInfo*, forwards information to 565 external addresses concerning scientific programmes, grants, and other timely topics. The library of the Institute bought 358 books in 2009. With the help of an EACEA grant, free access is provided to the following databases: *de Gruyter Linguistics Reference*, *Oxford Scholarship Linguistics Online*. 100 volumes of *Nyelvtudományi Közlemények* have been digitalized. The electronic catalogue of the Library has been extended by 1507 records. There were 1800 online and 2432 personal visits to the Library, and 9062 searches in the catalogue. The Institute homepage includes publications by researchers of the Institute, as well as written and spoken databases, software, popular readings, and other information of public interest. The homepages called *Phonetics* and *Neurinfo* (the latter rendering services in neurolinguistic matters) are regularly updated. The homepage of the Department of Finno-Ugric and Historical Linguistics presents a paper entitled *Why Hungarian is a Uralic (Finno-Ugric) Language*. The Institute has (and regularly updates) a permanent exhibition on *The history of speech research in Hungary*.

## IV. BRIEF EVALUATION OF SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL GRANTS

Grant projects have achieved significant advances. The most important projects are as follows: OTKA NK-78074 *Hungarian generative diachronic syntax*: the structure and internal division of labour of the project has been established, the historical database has been set up, and the first investigations in the theory of grammar and the theory of historical linguistics have taken place. Research is carried on in cooperation with the Language technology research team; its aim is the establishment of a full-fledged diachronic electronical database

OTKA NF-73537 *A Minimalist Approach to Syntactic Locality*: the major results are a refined model of the opacity of some subject or object nominal expressions to subextraction, a detailed cartography of the layered syntactic domains of causative verbal predicates, and the mapping of the division of labour between syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and prosodic factors in regulating the syntactic displacement of identificational focus expressions, verbal particles and particle-like elements, as well as subextraction from clausal complements of factive verbs. OTKA F-68139 *Interpretation, discourse structure and intonation*: papers on the semantic interpretation of occurrences of the discourse particle *csak*, and the particles *vajon* and *ugye* in interrogative and declarative sentences. An experimental study started in order to describe the prosodic properties of Hungarian topic and contrastive topic constituents.

OTKA PD-77674, *Hungarian Focus: Predicate or Operator?* The main aim of the project is a formal semantic analysis of Hungarian sentences involving a focus constituent; extending the definition of focus and studying the recursivity of the information structure of sentences.

OTKA K-78315, *Hungarian Spontaneous Speech Database*: a unique multifunctional database of types of spontaneous speech, reading, and repetition, recorded under identical technical circumstances (22 speakers' material has been recorded so far).

DAAD and MÖB, P-MÖB-851 projects: pilot experiments were conducted for the prosody experiments organized in an international cooperation, and the first round of the experiments have been completed. The aim is to explore the prosody of Hungarian embedded sentences.

OTKA NK-72461 *An interdisciplinary study of recursion in language: neurolinguistic bases*: the use of recursive structures was explored with aphasics and control subjects. The results showed that formal structural recursion may be impaired in agrammatic Broca's aphasia while semantic recursivity remains intact.

OTKA 71707, *Ob-Ugric morphological analyzers and corpora*: Hungarian stem inventories for several Khanty dialects; a significant amount of Mansi material has also been processed.

OTKA K-60807, *A morphological analyzer of Nganasan*: the web plane of the analyzer has been designed and installed to the homepages; the analyzer was tested; disambiguation of analysed forms; preparation of texts for translation; finalizing the manuscript of a monograph discussing this topic; and publication of the partial results of the fieldwork.

NKA 2513/0136, *Internet educational database to present the ancestry of Hungarian by the help of Uralic etymologies*: the grant was awarded in 2009; preparatory work is going on in cooperation with the Language Technology team.

ESF 08-EuroBABEL-OP-015 – OTKA NN-62777, *Ob-Ugric languages: conceptual structures, lexicon, constructions, categories*: Munkácsi & Kálmán's *Wogulisches Wörterbuch* has been made ready for digitalization. The archival Chernetsov material has been explored, the transcription of some texts has started; the first workshop has taken place (Vienna, 23–24 September 2009), preparations have been made for the second, to be held in 2010 in Budapest.

OTKA K-60403, *Budapest Spoken Language Investigations*: the final and accessible version of the databases of the *Budapest Sociolinguistics Interview (BUSZI-2)* is now ready, and a number of analyses have been written on the spoken language of Budapest. The results were presented in conferences, several publications have appeared or are forthcoming.

BO/00259/07 János Bolyai Research Grant: *Bilingualism and language shift: possibilities of the maintenance of minority languages*: analyzing models of language shift on the basis of data coming from minorities in Hungary and the Carpathian Basin. Large-scale empirical data collection whose preliminary results have been published in the journal *Sociolinguistica*.

RG003-U-07 Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation (Taiwan) – OTKA project PD 71628; *The Collapse and Birth of Linguistics Politeness Systems: Research of the Late 19th and Early 20th Century Chinese Politeness*: the disappearance of traditional Chinese politeness has been modeled; two presentations at international conferences; the manuscript of a monograph is now ready.

/07/74532, DAAD Forschungsstipendium für Nachwuchswissenschaftler, *Die phonetischen Werte der sog. Laryngale des Hethitischen und des Luwischen*: three papers in international journals and two in Hungarian journals; several conference papers presented.

EACEA 134518 2008-LLP-NL-KA2NW *The Mercator Network of Language Diversity Centres* – in consortium with Fryske Akademy, The Netherlands; as the Eastern European centre of this research network, the *Research Centre for Multilingualism* presents the results of minority research in the region also to Western European partners, in order to help effective research methods spread within the region and also in the whole of EU.

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)-sponsored project: *Modalpartikeln und Satztypen im Sprachvergleich Deutsch-Ungarisch*: the contrastive investigation of modal particles and sentence types on the basis of Hungarian and German data.

FP7-PEOPLE-ITN-2008-238405 *CLARA: Common Language Resources and their Applications*: the team won an FP7 grant entitled *Marie Curie Initial Training Networks*, the project involves the foundation of a European network of researcher training. The project starts in March 2010.

ICT-PSP-2009-3; Grant no: 250405, *ITranslate4: Internet Translators for all European Languages*: the project is coordinated by the Institute and includes all major participants of the European market of machine translation. The two-year project starts in April 2010.

## V. THE MOST IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS IN 2009

Adamik B: *A latin nyelv története az indoeurópai alapnyelvtől a klasszikus latinig [The History of the Latin Language from Proto-Indo-European to Classical Latin]*. Argumentum Kiadó, Budapest, 2009, p. 281

Bánréti Z: Recursion in aphasia In: *Clinical Linguistics: Clinical Grammar*. Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Clinical Linguistics (Ed. Marrero V), Madrid, 2009, pp 89-93

Den Dikken, M, Vago R M (eds.) *Approaches to Hungarian*, Vol. 11: Papers from the 2007 New York Conference. John Benjamins, Amsterdam, 2009, p. 280 (series ed.: Kenesei I) – papers written by fellows of the institute in this volume:

Bárkányi Zs, Kiss Z: Hungarian v: is it voiced?, pp 1-28

É. Kiss K: Negative quantifiers in Hungarian, pp 65-94

Siptár P: Morphology or phonology? The case of Hungarian -ni, pp 197-215

Surányi B: Preverbs, Chain Reduction, and phases, pp 217-250

Ürögdi B, Cuba C: Eliminating factivity from syntax, pp 29-64

É. Kiss K (ed.): *Adverbs and Adverbial Adjuncts at the Interfaces*, Mouton de Gruyter, Berlin, 2009, p. 377 – papers written by fellows of the institute in this volume:

Bartos H: The syntax of Hungarian -vA adverbial participles, pp 75-101

Egedi B: Adverbial (dis)ambiguities, pp 103-132

É. Kiss K: Introduction, pp 1-20

É. Kiss K: Syntactic, semantic, and prosodic factors determining the position of adverbial adjuncts, pp 21-38

É. Kiss K: Scalar adverbs in and out of focus, pp 297-316

Peredy M: Obligatory adjuncts licensing Definiteness Effect constructions, pp 197-230

Surányi B: “Incorporated” locative adverbials in Hungarian, pp 39-74

Ürögdi B: Temporal adverbial clauses with or without operator movement, pp 133-168

É. Kiss K: Focus and exhaustivity In: *Information Structure. Theoretical, Typological and Experimental Perspectives* (Ed. Zimmermann M, Féry C), Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2009, pp 64-89

É. Kiss K: A 80 éves Noam Chomsky és a chomskyánus nyelvészeti forradalom [Noam Chomsky, 80, and the Chomskyan linguistic revolution], *Magyar Nyelv* 105: 1-8 (2009)

Gósy M: Ungarisch In: *Deutsches Aussprachewörterbuch* (Ed. Krech EM, Stock E, Hirschfeld U et al.), Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, 2009, pp 157-161

Gósy M (ed.): *The Phonetician, International Society of Phonetic Sciences*, 2009, p. 98

Gyuris B: *The Semantics and Pragmatics of the Contrastive Topic in Hungarian*, Lexica, Budapest, 2009, p. 155

Gyuris B: Sentence-types, discourse particles and intonation in Hungarian In: *SinSpeC* Volume 5 (June 2009) -- *Proceedings of Sinn und Bedeutung* 13. (Ed. Solstad T, Riester A), Stuttgart University, Stuttgart, 2009, pp 157-170

Kádár DZ: *Historical Chinese Letter Writing*, Continuum. London, 2009, p. 288

Kálmán L, Orsós A: *Beás nyelvtan [Grammar of the Baiash Language]*, Tinta Könyvkiadó, Budapest, 2009, p. 126



Kas B, Lukács Á, Leonard LB et al.: The use of tense and agreement by Hungarian-speaking children with language impairment, *Journal of Speech, Language and Hearing Research* 52(1): 98-117 (2009)

Kas B, Lukács Á, Leonard LB: Use of noun morphology by children with language impairment, *International Journal of Language and Communication Disorders*, 1-26 (2009)

Kenesei I (ed.): *Magyar Tudomány* 170/9. *Noam Chomsky 80 éves*, [Noam Chomsky:80] 2009, pp 1026-1086 – papers written by fellows of the institute in this volume:

Bánréti Z: Chomsky hatása a neurolingvisztikai kutatásokra, a mentálisan reális nyelvten kérdése [Chomsky's influence on research in neurolinguistics, the issue of the mental reality of grammar], pp 1064-1074

Kálmán L: Chomsky hatása a mesterséges intelligenciához kapcsolódó nyelvészetben [Chomsky's influence on artificial intelligence related linguistics] 1062-1063

Kenesei I: Chomsky Magyarországon [Chomsky in Hungary], pp 1026-1030

Kenesei I: A 80 éves Chomsky jelentőségéről [About the importance of Chomsky, 80], pp 1031-1036

Siptár P: Chomsky, a fonológus? [Chomsky the phonologist?], pp 1059-1061

Surányi B: Probléma-eltolódások a chomskyánus nyelvelméletben. Generatív nyelvészet ma [Problem shifts in Chomskyan linguistics. Generative linguistics today], pp 1052-1058

Kenesei I (ed.): *Magyar Tudomány* 170/11. *Nyelvhasználat és jogi szabályozás a tudomány tükrében* [Language use and legal regulation: a scientific perspective], 2009, pp 1290-1360

Kenesei I, Lipták A (ed.): *Lingua* 119. *New perspectives on the Hungarian left periphery*. Elsevier, Amsterdam, 2009, pp 527-707 – papers written by fellows of the institute:

Hegedűs V, Broekhuis H: Predicate movement, pp 531-563

Kenesei I: Multiple focus and multiple negation in Hungarian, pp 564-591

Sass B: „Mazsola” – eszköz a magyar igék bővítményszerkezetének vizsgálatára In: *Válogatás az I. Alkalmazott Nyelvészeti Doktorandusz Konferencia előadásaiból* [“Mazsola” – A tool for Hungarian verbal argument structure In: *Selection of the papers of the I. Conference on Applied Linguistics for PhD Students*] (Ed. Váradí T), RIL HAS, Budapest, 2009, pp 117-129

Simon Zs: Some critical remarks on the recent PIE homeland and ethnogenesis theories, *Indogermanische Forschungen* 114: 60-72 (2009)

Simon Zs: Die ANKARA-Silberschale und das Ende des hethitischen Reiches, *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und Vorderasiatische Archäologie* 99: 245-269 (2009)

Siptár P, et al.: Natural and unnatural constraints in Hungarian vowel harmony, *Language* 85(4): 822-863 (2009)