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**Scientific report of the
Research Institute for Linguistics,
Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
for 2017**

I. Main duties of the research unit in 2017

Basic research

Theoretical linguistics: Publication of the first two volumes of *Comprehensive Grammar Resources: Hungarian*. Investigation of the modules of language in expressing information structure and logical scope. Investigation of the role of analogy at the various levels of language. Theoretical investigations in formal phonology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics, and the study of language rituals. Empirical research and the examination of theoretical models of discourse in the domain of sentence types and speech acts. Historical linguistics: Building a corpus of Old and Middle Hungarian, normalizing the texts, expanding the morphological analyser. Developing the parallel historical text database. Research on Hungarian historical grammar. Database-building, devising a system of sociolinguistics variables. Research in Anatolian and Coptic linguistics. Developing the diachronic computer database of imperial era Latin inscriptions. Latin historical and dialectal investigations. Research in Hungarian diachronic grammar; corpus building, devising sociolinguistic variables. Research in Anatolian languages, and the grammar of Coptic, developing the *Database of Latin Inscriptions of the Imperial Age*, as well as investigations in the historical dialectology of Latin. Uralic linguistics: Preparation of an annotated database of old and contemporary texts from three Uralic languages. Research on the syntax of Tundra Nenets, Khanty, and Udmurt. Exploring the contact effects of Russian on the syntax of certain Uralic languages. Research on the linguistic and cultural identities in arctic towns. Investigations of Khanty–Russian language contacts. Mansi anthropological linguistic studies.

Applied research

Experimental linguistics: Study of the neuro-cognitive predictors of early language development. Development and pilot study of a complex test of spoken language ability. Data collection on the role of recursion in children’s acquisition of language. Experimental study of pragmatic development. Investigation of the interpretation of Hungarian pre-verbal focus with the use of the visual-world eye-tracking paradigm. Development of a diagnostic software for the early recognition of Alzheimer’s disease and mild cognitive impairment. Developing the database and corpus containing speech samples by children of different ages, the project is called: Zita Réger’s legacy. Sociolinguistics: Launching the new Momentum project on interactional rites, establishing interview contacts. Bi- and multilingual studies: Research on the grammar and sign thesaurus of Hungarian Sign Language (HSL), sign language socialization, sign language variations. Development of the annotation system of the HSL corpus. HSL terminology research and development. Development of the HSL-Hungarian dictionary. Qualitative, quantitative and longitudinal research among minorities in Hungary. Education methodological research of the *Languag-E-Chance* project. Phonetics: Acoustic-phonetic analysis of the specific patterns of spontaneous speech, including the properties of the speech sounds and sound combinations, various phoneme realizations, inherent temporal structures of words, phrase-final lengthening, and speech planning dysharmony. Lexicology, lexicography: Revising and standardising the entries beginning with el- for the Vol. 7. of the *Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian*. Writing and revising the entries beginning with *em–ez* and *fa–fek*. Working on the *New Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian* project. Applied linguistics and language consultancy: Operation and development of the linguistic and orthographic consultancy service. Investigation of questions regarding language cultivation, language norms, spelling and name-giving.

Innovation and development in language and speech technology

Language technology: A two-year GINOP project aimed at creating an innovative tourism service. Researching deep learning methods. Language technology support of Finno-Ugric

speech communities. *Speech technology*: Continuing development of the BEA and TiniBEA spontaneous speech databases.

II. Outstanding research and other results in 2017

a) Outstanding research results

Basic research

Theoretical linguistics

“Momentum” research group – Quantifier Scopepe: It was revealed in a series of experiments carried out by the group that the collective and distributive interpretations of sentences containing quantified phrases of different semantic types are affected differentially by sentential information structure, which in turn can be explained by the interpretive properties associated with topic and focus roles. Another series of experiments provide empirical evidence that differences in logical scope can give rise to differences in prosodic production if only if the different scope interpretations correspond to distinct information structures.

Comprehensive Grammar of Hungarian: In the series titled Comprehensive Grammar of Hungarian, the first two volumes, containing a detailed description of the noun phrase, were completed and published. The green open access version of these publications makes available the results of the relevant area of Hungarian linguistics to the widest possible readership.

Analogy-based, laboratory and formal phonology and morphology: They started to investigate Romani varieties spoken in Hungary and laid the foundations of an archive. It can be claimed that despite the decrease of language transmission, all dialects that have been present historically in the territory of Hungary are still alive. This part of the research greatly contributes to answering the question of the integration of Romani people, and, by way of that, the reduction of prejudice. The investigation of disharmonic words in the Károli Bible showed that suffixation tendencies that were mostly uniform in that period have become rather lax by our days, and these stems, especially recent loan words, show considerable variation. Recent findings indicate that contrary to previous assumptions, entrainment is not only an automatic but at least partly an actively controlled process. Acoustic measurements confirmed that the characteristics of Hungarian speech rhythm are similar to languages traditionally classified as syllable-timed. Research on the typology of vowel harmony involved the survey and description of existing descriptive literature and available electronic corpora. Contrary to previous literature, they demonstrated that the harmonic class of Nganasan stems is mostly predictable based on the vowels in the stem, and that stems with unpredictable harmonic class are also separable.

The grammar and pragmatics of interrogatives: Semantico-pragmatic principles for classifying “bias profiles” for polar interrogatives were proposed. Experimental and corpus data and formal semantic-pragmatic analyses were published on form types of root polar interrogatives, the particle *ugye*, and ‘rise-fall declaratives’ in Hungarian. German rising root infinitives were studied, and the principles of modelling illocutionary phenomena in three theoretical approaches.

Research on formal grammar, semantics and pragmatics: A new international research collaboration started on the deep analogies between the structural representation of phonology and syntax. The first results of this research are under publication in the form of a book chapter about “recursion in phonology”. Based on analogy with the verbal phrase, this research has set up a completely new and integrated model for the representation of segments, syllables and phonological feet. An article about the structural position of the possessive agreement morpheme has been published in one of the most prestigious international journals. The manuscript of an English language monograph analyzing the functional structure of Hungarian nominal phrases has been prepared and submitted to a leading international publisher. In an article about a simplified version of one-dimensional syntax, it was shown that this non-antisymmetric framework can help us understand several generalizations formulated in Greenberg’s Universal 20. A study has been

completed and submitted to an international journal proposing a uniform syntactic treatment of certain preverbal and postverbal adverbials of Mandarin Chinese. Two other papers in syntactic theory have been submitted to appear in volumes of collected papers.

Historical linguistics

“Momentum” Research Group – Computational Latin Dialectology: The Computerized Historical Linguistic Database of Latin Inscriptions of the Imperial Age was enriched by more than 7,000 digital dataforms. The database software was improved by new elements. It became possible to display the geographical distribution of the search hits got by the extended search module on a digital map. Certain aspects of the changes in the Vulgar Latin consonant system were studied, namely, the phono-syntactic background of deletion of word-final *-s*. The linguistic analysis of curse tablets was continued by providing a new reading and interpretation of a Pannonian curse tablet. The data forms recorded from magical texts were checked and supplemented with new items. About the alleged Celtic influence on Pannonian Latin it was demonstrated that such an influence can be justified only in the case of one single sound change at best. Hungarian diachronic generative syntax: The texts of Middle Hungarian Bible translations have been added to the searchable Old Hungarian Corpus. A Parallel Bible Reader application containing the texts of all Old and Middle Hungarian Bible translations has been developed. It has been shown that similarly to many Uralic languages, the possessive suffix has developed into a determining or partitive suffix in Hungarian as well. Hungarian historical linguistics: The development of the *Corpus of Hungarian Historical Informal Texts* (<http://tmk.nytud.hu>) continued: the amount of normalized texts and the amount of automatically disambiguated texts both increased by 1 million characters, while the amount of manually disambiguated texts increased by approx. 700,000 characters. The investigation of the competing patterns of negation focussed on the functional load of the variables, claiming that one of them encoded neutral, and the other emphatic negation. This leads to the hypothesis that the 19th century change is a special instantiation of Jespersen’s cycle. The variation of different types of contrastive coordinations (semantic opposition, counterexpectational and corrective use) in the Middle Hungarian Period, based on Hungarian translations of the Bible, exploring different tendencies (the translation of the Vizsoly Bible and Jordánszky’s Codex vs. the translations by János Sylvester and György Káldi) of the interpretation of contrast was studied. Research on ancient linguistic records: A corpus consisting of the short records from the earliest time was built, introduced some unpublished records and also characterized that group of language documents. Anatolian linguistics: The Anatolian etymologies of some Greek words was explored. A new interpretation of three, until now poorly understood Hieroglyphic Luwian inscriptions was also proposed. The semantic interpretations of a Hieroglyphic Luwian and a Hittite word of unknown meaning were published. An argumentation was also proposed that the stop system of the 2nd millennium Anatolian languages were based on the opposition of voice and not that of length as recently propagated. A chapter on the formation of the Neo-Hittite states from the point of view of political history for a foreign handbook was also finished.

Uralic linguistics

Syntax: The accelerated syntactic changes happening under the influence of Russian were analyzed in Uralic languages, such as the word order change from SOV to SVO, and the emergence of finite subordination. Non-possessive, i.e. determining and partitive use of possessive suffixes was also investigated. Several hypotheses, e.g. the “Final-over-Final” constraint, were proved and analyzed on the basis of evidence coming from Uralic languages. An annotated database was developed from written and colloquial texts of Udmurt, Tundra Nenets, Synja and Surgut Khanty, which provides an empirical basis for the research of

Russian-Uralic contact phenomena. Udmurt subordinate clauses of preference were described and analyzed from a diachronic perspective as well. Semantics: the grammaticalization of the Synya Khanty word meaning ‘place’ has parallels in the West-Siberian area. Phonology: a new description of the Kazym Khanty vowel system was proposed. Sociolinguistics: In the context of researching language identity, several methodological and terminological problems in the investigation of urban minorities were defined. For the purpose of Sami investigations, further interviews were processed and analyzed. Furthermore, they designed online questionnaires to reveal the relationship among constituents of today’s identity of the members of minorities in question. Linguistic contact studies: The variation of Hungarian spoken in Croatia, as a pluricentric language, was presented. The speech communities of Finn-Ugric languages involved in the examination are in the situation of language shift (Permic languages–Russian, Hungarian–Croatian) and, according to the findings, language shift seems to be more advanced in the case of Hungarian spoken in Croatia.

Applied research

Experimental linguistics

The grammar of quantifiers and linguistic relativism: A part of the research carried out in the areas of quantification, exhaustive identification and temporal relations was concluded. Experimental results on the acquisition of quantification and on the interface between the linguistic and cognitive roots of multiplication were complemented. A successful international workshop, titled ‘Implicatures and domain restriction/widening?’ was organized, the proceedings of which will be published as a special issue of *Acta Linguistica Academica*. Neurolinguistics: Using Artificial Grammar Learning Paradigm, they tested the implicit acquisition of abstract structural-sequential patterns underlying Hungarian endocentric compound words in the absence of lexical-semantic information. The participants identified the grammatical compounds, as well as the salient violations. Eye-movements were tracked simultaneously. Eye-movements on the three conditions differed on the critical areas of interest. The results show: eye-movements are more sensitive measures of learning than behavioural responses. The S-GAP Test, the spontaneous speech analysis-based differential-diagnostic procedure testing has been extended to mild cognitive impairment. As a result of the development of computer software, the S-GAP test patent process has started. International measurements and evaluations have begun on the basis of Spanish language voice samples. Psycholinguistics: In the study of the *Neuro-cognitive predictors of early language development* behavioral paradigms have been set up and pilot tested. The main subtests of the Complex Test of Spoken Language Abilities has been prepared and pilot testing has been accomplished with 150 children between 4-10 years. An experimental design was developed to study the role of recursion in children’s acquisition of language. Eye-tracking experiments were carried out on the effect of contextual factors on the exhaustive interpretation of the Hungarian pre-verbal focus. Data have been analyzed, and results have been published. A series of experiments investigating the correlates of children’s ability to distinguish irony from deception were carried out. Anthropological linguistics: The first phase of the processing of the 1500 cassettes in Zita Réger’s legacy has been completed. Some of the recordings have been transcribed in CHILDES, and the transcripts will contribute to the CHILDES child language corpus.

Sociopragmatics and sociolinguistics

“Momentum” Research Group – *Interactional Rituals*: This project was started during the second half of the year, and as an opening task it has focussed on the establishment of interview contacts. The researchers have elaborated the main questions of the ethnographic interviews, which in turn will help them to explore the interrelation between interactional

ritual and moral order in situated interaction (e.g. in Roma socio-cultural contexts). They have also recorded naturally-occurring interactions in the context of ritual offer and invitation. Research on bi- and multilingualism: The research titled *New forms of multilingualism in a settlement in Hungary* on linguistic and social changes in Geresdlak, Baranya county, ended, resulting in a PhD dissertation and several publications. Research was carried out on bimodal bilingualism, multilingualism, multimodality and translanguaging. Legal recognition and language rights were examined, for example, legal provision of sign languages all around the world, the new Finnish sign language act, as well as legal awareness and equality in Deaf and Gypsy communities. The labour market and personal success of Deaf and hard of hearing people and its determining factors were examined with the help of questionnaire surveys. Pragmatic, discourse analytical and cognitive linguistic examinations were carried out based on theoretical and empirical research on acquisition of spoken language text types (discourse types), development of pragmatic knowledge of children, with special focus on humour, attention direction and language socialization. Gypsy/Romani bilingualism: Research was carried out on Romani language use in family, kindergarten and school, and on the appearance and functions of the Romani language on public sites (Facebook, YouTube), based on a digital corpus. Longitudinal research was carried out on sustainable bilingualism in bilingual communities in Hungary combining qualitative and quantitative methods. The applicability of cluster analysis for our previous research results was demonstrated by new classification methods.

Sign language research

Based on the sign language corpus, an annotation system was developed related to lemmatization, visual phonology and HSL hand shape inventory. Development of an HSL terminology and HSL-Hungarian dictionary was undertaken, 331 signs of everyday concepts were shot by two cameras, as well as sign language version of biological and Deaf culture basic concepts was recorded and tested for educational purposes. The labour market and personal success of Deaf and hard of hearing people and its determining factors were examined with the help of questionnaire surveys. Educational research: the *Languag-E-Chance* Educational Research Group established in the frame of the Methodological Research Program of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences examined the educational aspects of language related knowledge within the context of the 21st century new communication, technological and social processes. Besides regular school visits, questionnaire surveys were carried out all around the country in monolingual and bilingual primary schools and kindergartens. Educational materials were created for mono- and bilingual, Deaf, Gypsy and minority children, for example Gypsy Digital Tale Thesaurus and HSL Poem and Tale Thesaurus. During the “Literature in sign language” subproject, Hungarian poems were made accessible in Hungarian Sign Language. Assessment tools were created and tested to measure language competencies of Deaf children. An online knowledge platform was created in which, besides academic material, methodological side materials and videos can be viewed. Interactive knowledge sharing is also possible.

Phonetics

Phonetic research focused on diverse phenomena and their interrelations occurring in spontaneous speech. All of these were carried out using a great many speakers’ recognitions of the large annotated spontaneous speech database (BEA). Findings showed a number of new results, such as the language-specific characteristics of the irregular voicing, confirmation of the acoustic-phonetic features that are responsible to differentiate short and long geminates, specific temporal patterns of the morphological structures of words produced by speakers aged between 3 and 90 years, the age-specific pronunciation of fricatives, as well as the

lengthening of the syllable preceding a pause. Proper description of the phonetic structures of certain speech sounds and co-articulation processes was made. Temporal properties of filled and unfilled pauses and their functions were linguistically interpreted in various spontaneous speech samples. Diverse phenomena of speech production and global speech perception during first language acquisition were investigated between the ages of 4 and 9 years.

Lexicology-lexicography

Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian: In 2017, approximately 1250 new entries were written and 600 entries were finished (including revision, standardization and morphological coding). The lists of headwords beginning with *f*, *h*, and *k* were completed. The web version of the volumes published so far has been made available at <http://nagyszotar.nytud.hu/index.html>. The digitalization of the photocopied sources of the *Hungarian Historical Corpus* commenced. New Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian: With the help of the new, successful NKFIH application, the second phase of the project commenced with the revision of the DTD and, based on this, of the entries.

Language consultancy

Colleagues have held several lectures and published articles in the fields related to orthography, language consultancy and name giving. The language consultancy service received around 6000 enquiries and gave advice related to orthography, language usage and name-giving in 2017.

Innovation and development in linguistics

Language technology

The bulk of the work within the GINOP project took part in 2017 aimed to create an innovative tourism service. The natural language processing research team advised the developers of the new tourism website. The main task lies in the automatic understanding of the natural language input. A new morphological analyser along with an automatic normalization tool for Old and Middle Hungarian text has been developed. The <http://parallelbible.nytud.hu> web site was also launched which can be used for the parallel display of Bible translations from different time periods or in different languages. The manual validation, correction and evaluation of proto-dictionaries earlier developed for Finno-Ugric minority languages was completed.. Around 4000 new entries were created and uploaded to the Hungarian and Finnish editions of Wiktionary, so supporting the digital revitalization of several Finno-Ugric minority languages. The *Verb Argument Browser* tool which is suitable for investigating argument structure of verbs became freely available (<https://github.com/sassbalint/mazsola>). A study was published, which, on the one hand, presents the new search interface of the *Hungarian Historical Corpus* and, on the other hand, describes essential corpus search methods applicable for any corpus.

Speech technology

The large and annotated BEA spontaneous speech database that consists of the recordings of 461 speakers including 90 annotated and controlled speech samples is decisive also from international aspects.

b) Science and society

The institute functions as an independent **academic information center**, the main instrument of which is its website, receiving a monthly average of 77,000 visits. Its web pages offer several publications of potential interest for the wider public too, for reading or download, while the *NyelvészInfo* electronic mailing list sends out regular newsletters on academic

events, conferences, funding calls, and other current topics, to over 560 external addresses. The institute is also in charge of editing the contents of *Nyelvész Portál* [Linguist Portal] (<http://www.nytud.hu/portal/index.html>), an independently run website partially associated with the institute, too.

The **library**, because of the temporary placement of the institute due to a wholesale renovation of its office building, provided service only to the researchers of the institute, in the absence of a reading room, acquiring the most important new handbooks (both domestic and foreign) in either printed or electronic format. They were coordinating tasks related to the EISZ services and the MTMT database and repository, assembling bibliographies and reference lists on demand, and posting information on so-called ‘parasitic journals’. In 2017, retrospective cataloging and digitization was going on, as well. The online catalog registered 5889 cases of search.

Publicly accessible linguistic databases

Reflecting the intense interest in language use by the general public, several language resources, developed in the department, continue to receive considerable public attention (the *Hungarian National Corpus*, for instance, has more than 11,000 registered users, who fielded about 593,000 queries in 2017, which is an almost tenfold increase compared to the previous year). These resources are digital repositories of Hungarian linguistic cultural heritage, serving as reference points not only for scientific research but also for public awareness by all those interested in their native language. Our uniformly encoded historical corpora are unique language resources that preserve Hungarian linguistic heritage. The major publicly accessible databases are the following:

- *The Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian* (<http://nagyszotar.nytud.hu/index.html>): the entries of the volumes of the dictionary published to date (vols. I–VI.), with a state-of-the-art query interface and auxiliary functions. From early 2017 on, a total of 15,567 entries with some 50,000 meanings, and about 170,000 example sentences will become available.
- *The Hungarian National Corpus* (<http://clara.nytud.hu/mnsz2-dev/>): a representative sample of written present-day Hungarian. In the fall of 2016, after incorporating a large amount of texts from the media, its size is in excess of one billion words.
- *Uralonet* (<http://www.uralonet.nytud.hu>): an online etymological database of the Uralic languages for educational and research purposes.
- *Old Hungarian Concordance Corpus* (<http://omagyarkorpusz.nytud.hu>): a unified corpus of all extant old Hungarian texts and codices containing more than 3 million running words. It is complemented by a new query device which is able to display, in a parallel format, Bible translations into various languages, dating from different eras. Its database currently contains four translations to Old Hungarian, three to Middle Hungarian, three to Modern Hungarian and one to English.
- *The Hungarian Historical Corpus* (<http://clara.nytud.hu/mtsz>): a 30-million-word corpus of historical texts (1772–2010) with a modern handling system and a sophisticated online query interface.
- *The Historical Corpus of Writings from the Private Sphere* (<http://tmk.nytud.hu/>): This contains items of private correspondence, and court records dating from before 1772. It primarily offers material for diachronic morphology and sociolinguistics, but may also be used in diachronic syntactic, pragmatic and lexicological research. Its current size is 6 million characters (which means 850,000 analysed running words), and is under further development.
- *The list of sources and authors cited in The Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian* (<http://nszt.nytud.hu/forr.php>): a list of about 40,000 items.

- *BEA Hungarian Spontaneous Speech Database* (<http://www.nytud.hu/adatb/bea/>): a multifunctional spontaneous speech database covering the speech of present-day Hungarian native speakers from Budapest, with over 367 hours of recordings, from 461 informants.
- The *Budapest Sociolinguistic Interview (BUSZI)*: (<http://buszi.nytud.hu/>): the materials of a large-scale tape-recorded survey of the Budapest variety of Hungarian, carried out on a representative sample of 251 Budapest residents, originally yielding 600 hours of recordings, of which almost 100 hours of annotated material is available for research.

Non-profit services and advisory activities targeting the general public

Complementing the already existing telephone and e-mail public services, there are two additional online interfaces, in accordance with current requirements. The Spelling Advisory Portal (helyesiras.mta.hu), which has been in operation for more than four years has become the central source for acquiring orthographical information in Hungarian. In 2017, it gave more than 3 million pieces of advice and the number of returning visitors exceeded 1.5 million. The language processing service given by the website *e-magyar* [e-Hungarian], which opened last year, is useful for professional linguists and laymen alike. The number of enquiries from abroad to the language consultancy service has significantly increased. In 2017 the language consultancy service received several enquiries related to orthography, language usage from new clients, in particular questions related to spelling practice of settlement names, street names and other toponyms. The clients include state and EU agencies, ministries, firms, publishers, other organizations, teachers, journalists, editors, individuals. The service created 6 expert's reports and carried out language reviews of 23 memorial tablets at the request of authorities and individuals. The database of registered forenames, which is updated and published regularly on the Institute's website. The web service presenting registered given names (*Forename Portal*) gave more than 110,000 answers and the number of visitors exceeded 40,000.

Popularizing science

Researchers at the institute actively participate (both individually, and as organized by the institute) in popularizing science, as well as in clearing up linguistic misconceptions and prejudices concerning language, which are widely spread in society. Numerous educational linguistic articles have been published at the web portal *Language and Science* (<http://www.nyest.hu>), while one researcher has his own column in the science and technology journal *Qubit* (<http://qubit.hu>). The articles published there discuss basic, and previously unanswered, questions in theoretical linguistics in a way which is understandable for the widest possible audience. One researcher served as consulting expert and anchorman of the popularizing series *Szósztár* 'Verbose' of Klubradio. Another researcher appeared as a regular weekly guest in the programs of Radio Lánchíd popularizing linguistics, yet another researcher participates in the editorial work of the educational journal *Édes Anyanyelvünk*, and serves as a steering-committee member of the Association of Hungarian Language Preservation, thus furthering cooperation between the Institute and the Association. The institute's Research Center of Multilingualism maintains its own Facebook-profile, actively publishing news and various kinds of information (they are liked by 469 people, and the contents they share are regularly seen by an audience in excess of 1000).

The institute was active in organizing important academic programs targeting the wide public in 2017, too:

- As part of the program of the Academy for the *Hungarian Science Festival*, a special session was organized titled "Linguistics in the service of mankind: Chances and results"

(Main Building of HAS, 11/28, 2017; http://mta.hu/mtu_esemenynaptar/2017-11-28-nyelvtudomany-az-ember-szolgalataban-eselyek-eredmenyek-1481). In another program of the *Festival*, under the auspices of the Szeged Committee of HAS, a lecture was given titled “Changes of speech production in old age: The ageing brain and dementia” (11/06, 2017).

- Within the framework of *Researchers’ night* (09/29, 2017) a fellow of the Momentum Research Group for Computational Latin Dialectology gave a lecture in the Aquincum Museum on the curse tablets of Aquincum under the title “What is the message of the magician?”.
- A talk was delivered at the event *Az agy kutatás napjai* (Brain Awareness Week) in Budapest (03/18, 2017) on the method of eye-tracking.

Further popularizing and educational lectures delivered by the Institute’s researchers:

- “Automatic recognition of facts of world knowledge in written texts”, within a program under the umbrella of the *Hungarian Science Festival*;
- “First language acquisition from the aspect of speech therapy” on the occasion of the European Day of Speech and Language Therapy;
- A presentation was given on the book “Hungarian in Croatia”, in Pélmonostor, Croatia;
- On comparative linguistics at the Gödöllő Town Library and Information Center under the title “A truly Hungarian conspiracy theory, and what’s behind it: or why linguists think that Hungarian is a Finno-Ugric language”;
- “Sign languages and sign language using communities – Facts, misconceptions, and challenges for research”, and “From the greatest Hungarian to the greatest dictionary of Hungarian”, in the Young Researchers’ Club;
- “The *Language-E-Chance* methodology project: tales in sign language and Romani” and “Comparing the Hungarian Sign Language with spoken Hungarian”, delivered at the Faculty of Kindergarten and Elementary School Teacher Training of the Károli University of the Reformed Church;
- At the request of the *Association of Hungarian Language Preservation* at the *Beszélni nehéz! körvezetők 31. anyanyelvi tábora* with the title “How many words are there in the Hungarian language?” and at the *XXIV. Országos Ifjúsági Anyanyelvi Tábort* with the title “In the forest of words”.

Furthermore, two colleagues presented historical linguistic problems in a series of informative articles, and colleagues of the Research Centre for Multilingualism held a sensitizing program at the *Diversity Day* of AVIS company titled “Facts and misbeliefs about the Deaf.” And several researchers of the institute contributed to the volume titled *A Concise Dictionary of Linguistics*, which explains, in an easily accessible way, the basic vocabulary of linguistics, set in alphabetic order, to people with no prior linguistic knowledge, but showing interest in this subject.

Appearing in the media

The new Momentum Interactional Ritual Research Group has received strong media attention, owing to the social impact of the project. The Group has been featured in the media, including news (e.g., *Magyar Hírlap*, July 2017), the head of the group received invitation for a television interview (M5, recorded in January 2018), and his research has been featured in the Danish weekly *Weekendsaven*, one of the most reputed and oldest weekly newspapers in Europe (July 2017).

The relatedness of Hungarian and the Uralic languages was expounded in several radio and television interviews, and it was also illustrated with various parallel syntactic phenomena

seen in both Old Hungarian and the Uralic languages. An interview was given on bilingualism, language loss, language shift in the “Jaffás and Kofolás” series of Pátria Radio, and on the psycholinguistic relations of the film titled “Arrival” in the cultural journal *Fidelio*. Information on spelling and language use was provided in two radio reports.

They participated in a radio broadcast in Radio Kossuth titled “Vendég a háznál” (“Guest in the house”) focusing on childhood language impairments: <https://www.mediaklikk.hu/2017/05/25/vendeg-a-haznal-92/> (06/23, 2017).

The EFOP project to be implemented by the consortium of the Hungarian Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and the Research Center for Multilingualism of Institute was in the evening news of MTVA broadcasted nationally, introducing part of the work of the Research Center. (11/17, 2017)

It is an important indicator of the acknowledgment of achievement on behalf of the society that a leading researcher of the institute was awarded the Bolyai Prize in 2017, which is the most prestigious award in Hungarian scientific scholarship.

Further aspects of contact with society

2017 marked the 500th anniversary of the Reformation, therefore Gáspár Károli’s Bible translation has taken center-stage in research. A celebratory conference was dedicated to the importance of Károli’s translation in the Hungarian language and to the analysis of the text. The talks were informative not only to linguists, but also to a wider audience. The results presented at the conference are under publication in an edited volume.

Researchers of the institute took part in assembling and preparing the Hungarian team for the International Student Olympics in Linguistics. One researcher served on the board, as vice-chairman, of the Hungarian Student Olympics in Linguistics, and published a summary of this work in the journal *Anyanyelvpedagógia*.

A researcher participated in various revitalizing activities of the Soroksár Local Council of the Ethnic German Minority, resulting in a published collection of interviews. Within the frame of the *Kalevala (Hungarian–Finnish) Friendship Society*, as a member of the board, another researcher took part in the organizing activities, promoting the Finnish language and culture. Several research fellows took part in the activities of Reguly Society, which aims to popularize the languages and cultures of the Uralic peoples, as well as the methods of comparative linguistics.

III. A presentation of national and international R&D relations in 2017

National relations

In addition to the many ongoing cooperative projects dating back to earlier years, new links were established in 2017 with the following partner institutions within Hungary:

- A collaboration started between the Latin department of the Faculty of Humanities of the Eötvös Loránd University and the Momentum Research Group for Computational Latin Dialectology for the organization of the 13th International Colloquium on Late and Vulgar Latin (cf. <http://lvlt13.elte.hu/>)
- The project titled “The role of social, cognitive and genetic factors in language development” takes place in cooperation with the HAS Institute Of Cognitive Neuroscience And Psychology Sound and Speech Perception Group.
- In the Artificial Grammar Learning study a joint research project with Department of Cognitive Science of BME and the MTA-BME NAP-B “Neurocognitive Dysfunctions of the Frontostriatal System” Research Group was conducted on the eye movement markers.

- Research cooperation between HAS, MTA-SZTE Research Group on Artificial Intelligence, Szeged, Hungary and Department of Psychiatry, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary (a preclinical diagnosis of mild cognitive dysfunction and Alzheimer's disease with the help of linguistic parameters).
- A joint research project with BME Faculty of Cognitive Sciences: investigation of the processing of a special syntactic structure using event related potentials.
- Cooperation with the Research Institute of Slovaks in Hungary, the Research and Teacher Training Center of Ethnic Germans in Hungary, and the Scientific Research Institute of Croats in Hungary, with the aim of organizing a workshop in 2018 titled “Multilingual and multimodal repertoire: Ethnicities in Hungary and linguistic landscape.”
- Cooperation with the Department of Contemporary Hungarian Language of ELTE in operating the Cognitive Stylistics Research Group. This group explores various questions of the variation in language use and style(s) using a cognitive linguistic approach, with an eye on aspects of sociolinguistics, literary theory, and corpus linguistics, as well.
- With the participation of the Language Technology Research Group of the institute, a new thematic group on Computational Social Science was initiated at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Its goal is to provide language technology support for researchers in the social sciences and in the humanities.
- Cooperation has been established with the ELTE Digital Humanities Research Group, whose aim is to provide language technology support for researchers in literature, philology, stylometrics, and digital humanities.
- Cooperation with the Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church, Faculty of Humanities, Department of Hungarian Linguistics, whose aim is to support the professional practices of the MA students.
- Cooperation has been started with the PeLi educational linguistics research group (Eszterházy Károly University, Department of Hungarian Linguistics), which aims to carry out research on the first-language teaching, textbook analysis.
- The *Language-E-Chance* Methodology Research Group has established cooperation and strategic partnership with 15 educational institutions within Hungary.

Higher education

The institute has been operating (jointly with Eötvös Loránd University) the undergraduate and graduate training programs in theoretical linguistics for 27 years now, providing for the courses, tutoring, and thesis supervising both at MA and PhD levels.

Apart from this, the Institute's researchers taught courses in 2016 in the following departments and programs: Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Humanities: Department of Chinese Studies, Department of Hungarian Historical Linguistics, Sociolinguistics and Dialectology, Department of Present-Day Hungarian, Department of Phonetics, Latin Department, and the Doctoral School of Linguistics; Eötvös Loránd University, Bárczi Gusztáv Faculty of Special Education: Speech Therapy Expert Group; Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BME): Department of Cognitive Science; Péter Pázmány Catholic University, Faculty of Humanities: Department of Hungarian Linguistics, and the Linguistics Doctoral School; Péter Pázmány Catholic University, Faculty of Information Technology; University of Szeged, Faculty of Humanities: Institute of English and American Studies, Department of Finno-Ugric Linguistics, Department of Communication and Media Studies, as well as the Theoretical Linguistics and Uralic Studies programs of the Linguistics Doctoral School; Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church, Faculty of Humanities: Department of Hungarian Linguistics; Semmelweis University, Center for Language Communication; Hungarian Workshop of Eötvös Collegium; Eszterházy Károly University:

Department of Hungarian Linguistics; and the Strossmayer University of Osijek. One researcher served as head of a doctoral school.

The researchers of the institute actively participate in various academic forums in Hungary: they presented 127 lectures at national conferences and other events, and worked in 32 academic and scholarly committees and organizations.

International relations

The institute has collaborated with numerous foreign institutions, and establishes more and more international contacts each year. In 2017, the following new cooperations have been launched:

- The Language Technology Research Group has collaborated with the ACL Special Interest Group on Uralic Languages in co-editing a special issue of *Acta Linguistica Academica* devoted to the question of computational linguistic support to Uralic languages, and co-authoring various publications.
- In the implementation of the Artificial Grammar Learning paradigm a joint research project with Institute of Psychology, University of Graz was conducted.
- Research cooperation in the topic “Alzheimer-prodroma and language”: 1. University of Salamanca; 2. Ludwig Maximilian University; 3. Memory Clinic and Research Centre University Hospital, Institute of Claude Pompidou (Nizza).
- Cooperation with Leibniz ZAS (Berlin) research institute: experimental study of the development of plurality in kindergarten children in languages with and without plural markers.
- Under the auspices of a research mobility grant between HAS and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Chinese and Hungarian researchers have started a joint research program on argument structure and event structure.
- In relation to the new Momentum “Interactional Ritual” Research Group, cooperation agreements have been signed with Shanxi University (China) and Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University (Agra, India), targeting joint research project proposals, joint publications, co-organized events, and mutual researcher mobility.
- They signed a confirmation and initiation of cooperation with the umbrella organisation called Network of Academic Institutions in Romani Studies that aims at fostering European cooperation among academic institutions in all aspects of Romani Studies. Main cooperation partners are the Södertörn University, Graz University, Charles University in Prague, University of Helsinki, University of Iceland, and several institutes of the Academies of Sciences in various countries.
- Cooperation has been established with the University of Wrocław with a view to enable their stylometrics system WEBSty to be applied to Hungarian.
- The *Languag-E-Chance* Methodology Research Group has established cooperation with 14 educational and research institutions worldwide.

Organization of academic events

Events organized by the institute:

Current Research on Lycian. International Workshop of the Digital Philological-Etymological Dictionary of the Minor Ancient Anatolian Corpus Languages (Munich, February); *Sixth ENeL Action Meeting* (Budapest, February); *XI. Alkalmazott Nyelvészeti Doktoranduszkonferencia* [11th Applied Linguistics Conference for Doctoral Students] (Budapest, February); *Second International Workshop on Computational Latin Dialectology* (Budapest, March); *Challenges of Analysis and Processing of Spontaneous Speech* (Budapest,

May); *Pragmatika Kerekasztal* [Pragmatics Roundtable] (Budapest, May); *13th International Conference on the Structure of Hungarian, ICSH13* (Budapest, June); *Conference on the Syntax of Uralic Languages, SOUL 2017* (Budapest, June); *Simphon – Simulation studies in phonetics* (Mátraháza, July); *2nd workshop on Uralic prosody* (Budapest, September); *Nyelvek Európai Napja* (Budapest, September); *Az MTA Tantárgy-pedagógiai Kutatási Program Bölcsészeti és társadalomtudományi munkacsoportja konferenciája és vitája* [Conference and Discussion of the Humanities and Social Sciences Workgroup of the HAS Pedagogical Methodology Research Program] (Budapest, October); *Nyelvtudomány az ember szolgálatában: esélyek, eredmények* [Linguistics in the service of mankind: Cahnces and results] (Budapest, November); *Workshop Dedicated to László Kálmán and András Kornai on the occasion of their 60th birthdays* (Budapest, December).

Events co-organized by the institute:

XIII. Magyar Számítógépes Nyelvészeti Konferencia [13th Hungarian Conference of Computational Linguistics] (Szeged, January); *CiCLing 2017* (Budapest, April); *The 25th Annual Meeting of the International Association of Chinese Linguistics (IACL-25)* (Budapest, June); *Sign Languages East and West (SLEW) Workshop* (Budapest, June); *Budapest Linguistics Conference 2* (Budapest, June); *Implicatures or domain restriction/domain widening? Theoretical and experimental approaches* (Budapest, June); *Workshop on the Hattian Language: Problems, Trends and Perspectives for Future Research* (Marburg, July); *CLARIN Annual Conference* (Budapest, September); *A Károli-Biblia nyelve* [The language of the Károli Bible] (Budapest, October); *CPLOL Commissions Meeting* (Budapest, October); *Uralic Syntax Day* (Tartu, November).

Researchers of the institute are (**chief or series**) **editors, or editorial board members**, for the following journals and series: *Acta Linguistica Academica*, *Alkalmazott Nyelvtudomány*, *Általános Nyelvészeti Tanulmányok*, *Antik Tanulmányok*, *Beszédkutató*, *Chinese as a Second Language Research*, *East Asian Pragmatics*, *Digitális Bölcsészet*, *Édes Anyanyelvünk*, *e-Uralic*, *Equinox: Pragmatic Interfaces*, *Finno-Ugric Languages and Linguistics*, *Frontiers in Language Sciences*, *Glossa*, *Govor*; *International Journal of Chinese Linguistics*, *International Journal of Learner Corpus Research*, *Jelentés és Nyelvhasználat*, *Journal of Chinese Language and Discourse*, *Journal of Language Aggression and Conflict*, *Journal of Politeness Research*, *International Journal of Language Studies*, *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*, *Lexikográfiai Füzetek*, *Linguistic Inquiry*, *Linguistic Variation*, *Linguistics Applied – International Journal of Linguistics and Applied Linguistics*, *Linguistische Berichte*, *Logopédia*, *Magyar Nyelv*, *Magyar Nyelvőr*, *Magyar Orvosi Nyelv*, *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*, *Névtani Értesítő*, *Nyelvtudományi Közlemények*, *Pragmatic Interfaces: Studies on Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*, *Studia Grammatica*, *Studies in Generative Grammar*, *Syntax*, *The Linguistic Review*, *Theoretical Linguistics*, *The Phonetician*, *Zeitschrift für Sprachwissenschaft*.

Researchers of the institute are members of the following **eminent international scholarly bodies**: Academia Europaea, ACL Special Interest Group on Uralic Languages, Comité international pour l'étude du latin vulgaire et tardif, European Academic Network on Romani Studies, International Council of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS), International Phonetic Association (IPA) History Committee, International Society of English Phonetics (ISEP), Société Internationale pour l'Étude du Latin Vulgaire et Tardif, Standing Liaison Committee of E.U. Speech and Language Therapists and Logopedists (CPLOL). One researcher serves as the vice-president and general secretary of the International Society of Phonetic Sciences (ISPhS).

Guest lecturers in the institute: During the year, several foreign researchers visited the institute, many of whom also gave lectures: Jon Anthony (Boston College), Ruth Huntley Bahr (University of South-Florida, Tampa), Manfred Bierwisch (Leibniz ZAS, Berlin), Jonathan Bobaljik (University of Connecticut), Sarah Brandstetter (Universität Wien), Ana Maria Brito (Universidade do Porto), Michael Bukatin (HERE Technologies), Nick Campbell (Trinity College, Dublin), Francesca Cotugno, (Università di Pisa – Universiteit Gent), Paul Dekker (Universiteit van Amsterdam), Fredrik Haraldsen (Slovak Academy of Sciences), Catarina Gaspar (Universidade de Lisboa), Maik Gibson (SIL International), Jutta M. Hartmann (IDS, Mannheim), Valerie Hazan (University College London), Miloš Jakubiček (Masarykova Univerzita, Brno), Marcus Kracht (Universität Bielefeld), Petteri Laihonon (University of Jyväskylä), Vesna Mildner (University of Zagreb), Kuniya Nasukawa (Tōhoku Gakuin, Sendai, Japan), Alessandro Papini (Università degli Studi di Roma “La Sapienza”), Maria Polinsky (University of Maryland), Gillian Ramchand (Universitetet i Tromsø – Norges arktiske universitet), Silvia Tantimonaco (Universidad de Barcelona), Adam Singerman (University of Chicago), Markus Steinbach (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen), Daniela Urbanová (Masarykova Univerzita, Brno), Anssi Yli-Jyrä (University of Helsinki), Petra Wagner (Universität Bielefeld), Rebecca Woods (University of Huddersfield).

Researchers of the institute gave **invited lectures** at various universities and research centers abroad, and taught **courses** to international audiences:

- Course held in the department for Classical Philology of the Masaryk University Brno: Connected to the works on the Computerized Historical Linguistic Database of Latin Inscriptions of the Imperial Age lectures were held on theoretical problems of interpretation and categorization of diverse types of faults (of technical, linguistic, or metrical origin) to be found on inscriptions; in the frames of the related seminars, practical problems of interpretation and categorization of controversial linguistic phenomena of selected inscriptions were discussed.
- Institute for Assyriology and Hittitology, Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich: 2-semester courses “Introduction to the Hatti language” and “Hieroglyphic Luwian: grammar and text reading”.
- Summer Woprkshop Samoyed, University of Hamburg: courses on the phoneme inventories, characteristic syllable types, phonotactic constraints of the Samoyedic languages, with an outlook on proto-Uralic and proto-Samoyed.
- A course on Hungarian diachronic lexicology at the Department of Finno-Ugric Studies of Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich, within the Erasmus framework of Lecturer Mobility.
- Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, J. J. Strossmayer University of Osyck: 2-semester course on Hungarian (practical Hungarian, present-day Hungarian, Hungarian morphology, language usage)
- Guest lecture at Lund University, titled ‘The interpretational characteristics of the Hungarian pre-verbal focus – Empirical findings’.

Researchers of the institute participated in **international conferences** and other academic events with **204 talks and posters**.

IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals, winning in 2017

National proposals

- NKFIH 124477: The role of social, cognitive and genetic factors in language development. Dec 2017–Nov 2021. Financial support: 47.682 M HUF. In cooperation with HAS RCNS. Goal: Study of social, cognitive and genetic factors related to language development.

- NKFIH K124127: New Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian – Phase 2. Sept 2017 – Aug 2021. Total funding: 32.594 M HUF. Goal: Preparing a modern, database-grounded etymological dictionary including the results of recent research.
- NKFIH 124170: Computerized Historical Linguistic Database of Latin Inscriptions of the Imperial Age: Phase 4. Dec 2017–Nov 2021. Total funding: 17.984 M HUF. Aim: to develop and digitally publish a comprehensive, computerized historical linguistic database which contains and manages the Vulgar Latin material of all Latin inscriptions found in the provinces of the Roman Empire.
- NKFIH 125206: Nominal structures in Uralic languages. Research project running between Sept 2017 – Aug 2021. Grant budget: 34.448 M HUF. The project integrates data analysis, descriptive tasks and theoretical research regarding nominal constructions in Uralic languages.
- NKFIH 125070: Postdoctoral Fellowship, A concise historical grammar of the Hungarian noun phrases. Sept 2017 – Aug 2020. Grant budget: 15.219 M HUF. The project aims to compile a monograph about the historical changes in the grammatical encoding of referentiality and in the internal syntax of Hungarian noun phrase.
- NKFIH 125596: Recording the varieties of Romani spoken in Hungary, and describing the morphological variations in them. Sept 2017 – Aug 2019. Total funding: 14.849 M HUF. Goal: Recording the varieties of Romani still actively used in Hungary, and making a thorough description of particular morphological phenomena in these varieties.
- EMMI EFOP-1.1.5-17-2017-00006: Developing an info-communicational service platform with access for people with hearing or visual impairment, Jan 2018 – Dec 2019. Total funding: 472.5 M HUF. Goal: sign language dictionary development, research, and sign language vocabulary expansion.
- EMMI UNKP-17-3. Knowledge support for real chances – The cochlear implanted and higher education. Sept 2017 – June 2018. Grant: 2.5 M HUF. Partner: ELTE Faculty of Humanities. Goal: research on what kind of (missing) supporting, accessible knowledge is needed for parents, teachers, special teachers, doctors etc. of implanted children so that the cochlear implanted children would be really successful.
- MTA Momentum Research Project LP2017-5: Intercultural Communication and Ritual. July 2017–June 2022. Grant sum: 120 M HUF. The main research theme of the project is to examine the relationship between intercultural communication and ritual theory.
- MTA Premium Postdoctoral Fellowship PPD-011/2017: (Non-)finite subordination and clause structure. Sept 2017 – Aug 2020. Grant budget: 23.51 M HUF. The research focuses on the structural representation of Old Hungarian, Khanty and Udmurt subordinate clauses.
- MTA Bolyai Fellowship, BO/00284/17/1: The history of Hungarian negative sentences. Sept 2017–Aug 2020. Total funding: 4.5 M HUF. Aim: The investigation focusses on the change that affected negative constructions during the Early Modern Hungarian period, and on the previous periods when the variants co-existed displaying stable variation. Its aim is to unravel the factors that governed the choice between the variants on the basis of corpus studies.
- MTA Bolyai Fellowship BO/00064/17:: The algebraic structure of verbal expressions. Sept 2017 – Aug 2020. Total funding: 4.5 M HUF. Goal: working out a general model of verbal expressions.

International proposal

- H-2020, 731015: European Lexicographic Infrastructure (ELEXIS). Feb 2018–Jan 2021. Total funding: 130,895 EUR. Cooperating partner: A consortium of 17 partners led by the

Jozef Stefan Institute (Slovenia) Goal: creating a uniform infrastructure for European lexicography.

V. List of important publications in 2017

- Adamik, Béla: On the Vulgar Latin merger of /b/ and /w/ and its correlation with the loss of intervocalic /w/: Dialectological evidence from inscriptions. *PALLAS* 103: 25–36.
- Bartha, Csilla, Pachné Heltai, Borbála: Ideologies and practices in a kindergarten offering early education in Northern Sámi outside the Sámi homeland. *APPLES: JOURNAL OF APPLIED LANGUAGE STUDIES* 11:(3) 7–28.
- Dékány, Éva: Anti-agreeing infinitives in Old Hungarian. In: Lukasz Jedrzejowski, Ulrike Demske (szerk.) *Infinitives at the syntax–semantics interface: A diachronic perspective*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton. pp. 193–221.
- Den Dikken, Marcel, Surányi Balázs: Contrasting Contrastive Left-Dislocation Explications. *LINGUISTIC INQUIRY* 48:(7) 543–584.
- Egedi, Barbara: Two kinds of definiteness in Coptic. *LINGUA AEGYPTIA* 25: pp. 1–20
- É. Kiss, Katalin: The Person–Case Constraint and the Inverse Agreement Constraint are manifestations of the same Inverse Topicality Constraint. *LINGUISTIC REVIEW* 34:(2) 365–395.
- É. Kiss, Katalin, Zétényi, Tamás: Why is children’s interpretation of doubly quantified sentences non-isomorphic? *LINGUISTICS* 55:(6) pp. 1337–1381.
- Gärtner, Hans-Martin: Root Infinitivals and Modal Particles. In: Bayer Josef, Volker Struckmeier (szerk.) *Discourse Particles: Formal Approaches to their Syntax and Semantics*. Berlin: de Gruyter Mouton, 115–143. ISBN: 978-3-11-049715-1
- Gósy, Mária, Gyarmathy, Dorottya, Beke, András: Phonetic analysis of filled pauses based on a Hungarian-English learner corpus. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEARNER CORPUS RESEARCH* 3:(2) 151–176.
- Gyuris, Beáta: New Perspectives on Bias in Polar Questions: A Study of Hungarian -e. *INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF PRAGMATICS* 9:(1) 1–55.
- Kádár, Dániel Z.: *Politeness, Impoliteness, and Ritual: Managing the Moral Order in Interpersonal Interaction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, ISBN: 978-1-107-05218-5
- Kádár, Dániel Z.: The role of ideology in evaluations of (in)appropriate behaviour in student-teacher relationships in China. *PRAGMATICS* 27:(1) 33–56.
- Kenesei, István (ed.-in-chief), Bánréti, Zoltán (ed.): *Általános Nyelvészeti Tanulmányok 29. Kísérletes nyelvészet*. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó. ISBN: 978-963-45-4072-4,
- containing:** Surányi, Balázs, Madarász, Levente: Az információszerkezet hatása a disztributív–kollektív többértelműség feloldására [The effect of information structure on the resolution of the distributive-collective ambiguity] 23–51; Gyuris, Beáta, Molnár, Cecília Sarolta, Mády, Katalin: A magyar eldöntendő kérdő mondatok használatának tanulmányozása kísérletes módszerekkel [A study of the usage of Hungarian yes/no questions using experimental methods] 53–75; Mády, Katalin, Uwe D. Reichel, Szalontai, Ádám: A prozódiai prominencia (nem-)jelölése a németben és a magyarban [The (non-)marking of prosodic prominence in German and Hungarian] 77–98; Káldi, Tamás, Babarczy, Anna: A kontextus hatása a magyar preverbális fókusz értelmezésére: egy szemmozgás-követéses vizsgálat [The influence of context on the interpretation of preverbal focus in Hungarian: An eye-tracking experiment] 99–125; Pintér, Lilla: A fókusz nélküli mondatok kimerítő értelmezése magyar anyanyelvű gyermekeknél és felnőtteknél [The exhaustive interpretation of focusless sentences by native Hungarian children and adults] 287–301; Bánréti, Zoltán, Pajkossy, Péter, Kemény, Ferenc,

- Zimmer, Márta: Mesterséges nyelvtan elsajátítása – viselkedéses és szemmozgáskövetéses vizsgálatok eredményei [Acquiring artificial grammars – the results of behavioral and eye-tracking experiment] 305–337; Kas, Bence, Józsa, Fruzsina: Birtokos morfológia használata a magyarban specifikus nyelvi zavart mutató és tipikusan fejlődő gyerekeknél [The use of possessive morphology in Hungarian by children with SLI and with normal development] 359–384; Hoffmann, Ildikó, Tóth, László, Gosztolya, Gábor, Szatlóczki, Gréta, Vincze, Veronika, Kárpáti, Eszter, Pákáski, Magdolna, Kálmán, János: Beszédfelismerés alapú eljárás az enyhe kognitív zavar automatikus felismerésére spontán beszéd alapján [A speech recognition based procedure for automatic detection of mild cognitive impairment on the basis of spontaneous speech] 385–405.
- Kenesei, István (ed.-in-chief.), Lipták Anikó, Harry van der Hulst (eds.) *Approaches to Hungarian 15: Papers from the 2015 Leiden Conference*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company ISBN: 978-90-272-0485-1,
containing: Hegedűs, Veronika, Dékány, Éva: Two positions for verbal modifiers 65–94; Rebrus, Péter, Törkenczy, Miklós: Co-patterns, subpatterns and conflicting generalizations in Hungarian vowel harmony 135–156; Surányi, Balázs, Turi, Gergő: Focus and quantifier scope 209–238.
- Kisler, Thomas, Reichel, Uwe D, Schiel, Florian: Multilingual processing of speech via web services. *COMPUTER SPEECH AND LANGUAGE* 45:(326) 326–347.
- Ladányi, Enikő, Kas, Bence, Lukács, Ágnes: The role of cognitive control in anaphor resolution in children with specific language impairment. *APPLIED PSYCHOLINGUISTICS* 38:(5) 1173-1199.
- Novák, Attila, Gugán, Katalin, Varga, Mónika, Dömötör, Adrienne: Creation of an annotated corpus of Old and Middle Hungarian court records and private correspondence. *LANGUAGE RESOURCES AND EVALUATION* 51: 1–28.
- Rebrus, Péter, Szigetvári, Péter, Törkenczy, Miklós: Asymmetric variation. In: Geoff Lindsey, Andrew Nevins (eds.) *Sonic Signatures*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 163–187. ISBN: 978-90-272-0831-6
- Vargha, András, Borbély, Anna: Application of modern classification methods in the study of bilingualism. *GLOTTOTHEORY* 8:(2) 203–216.