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**Scientific report of the  
Research Institute for Linguistics,  
Hungarian Academy of Sciences,  
for 2018**

## I. Main duties of the research unit in 2018

### Basic research

Theoretical linguistics: Editing the next volume of *Comprehensive Grammar Resources: Hungarian* for publication. 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. 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. Research in Hungarian diachronic grammar. Developing the *Database of Latin Inscriptions of the Imperial Age*, as well as investigations in the historical dialectology of Latin. Uralic linguistics: Research in the syntax of Udmurt and Khanty, publishing the dialect corpus. Explorations of contact influence of Russian on the syntax and lexicon of some Uralic languages. The comparative investigation of multilingualism in town communities of Northern Sámi, Mansi, Nganasan and Nenets speakers. Launching a new project exploring the nominal constructions of Uralic languages, preparatory work towards a database. Preparing an annotated database of old and contemporary texts from three Uralic languages.

### Applied research

Experimental linguistics: Investigation of the interpretation of quantifier scope. and the processing of sentences containing quantifiers. Laboratory phonology research on prosody. Study of the neuro-cognitive predictors of early language development. Development and pilot study of a complex test of spoken language ability. Initial neurolinguistic examination of so-called ‘inner speech’ in healthy speakers and aphasics. Research into the pragmatic difficulties of children with social communication disorder, and highly functioning autism spectrum disorders. Experimental study of pragmatic development. Investigation of the interpretation of Hungarian pre-verbal focus with the use of the visual-world eye-tracking paradigm. Submitting the patent application of a diagnostic software for the early recognition of Alzheimer’s disease and mild cognitive impairment. Launching a new research group to explore linguistic and speech impairment in sclerosis multiplex. Work on Zita Réger’s legacy. Sociolinguistics: Theoretical groundwork and fieldwork in the study of interactional rituals. The analysis of Romani interactional rituals, the investigation of playful linguistic aggression. Bi- and multilingual studies: Research on the grammar and sign thesaurus of Hungarian Sign Language (HSL), sign language socialization, sign language variations. 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 *Language-E-Chance* project, groundwork for early developmental aiding in sign language. Phonetics: Acoustic-phonetic analysis of spontaneous speech in terms of voice quality, acoustic-phonetic structures, temporal patterns, individual factors, relative phoneme frequency. Phonetic analysis of conversations; properties of silences and silent pauses. Phonetic characteristic of speech development. Lexicology, lexicography: Writing and editing the entries for Vol. 7: *El-elz* of the *Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian*, publishing the new volume. Preparation of the new online version and query interface of the source database. Work on the *New Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian*. 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: The inclusion of the existing resources of HunCLARIN in the CLARIN network. Development of the *e-magyar* analytic tool system. Research on the

connection between semantic nets and word embedding, as well as the algebraic model of verbal structures. Language technology support to Finno-Ugric speech communities: closing of the project, dissemination. *Speech technology*: Continuing development of the BEA and TiniBEA spontaneous speech databases.

## II. Outstanding research and other results in 2018

### a) Outstanding research results

#### Basic research

##### *Theoretical linguistics*

“Momentum” research group – Quantifier Scope: During their study of the interactions between linguistic modules, they verified, using an innovative experiment, that the meaning of exclusion associated with logical disjunction is not derived automatically in the course of sentence processing in human language, but is activated by contextual relevance. In another study they showed that semantic exhaustivity represented by the focus operator, which plays a central role in constituent order in Hungarian, is in fact independent of existential inference, often associated with it. Analogy-based, laboratory and formal phonology and morphology: They examined vowel harmony in Uralic languages, using corpus data. They discovered that palatovelar harmony among high vowels is also quite regular inside stems in Nganasan, although the literature mentions palatovelar harmony in suffixation. They further showed that Hungarian infant-directed speech is characterized by the exaggeration of certain parameters only, unlike previous results for other languages. The study of clutterers’ speech helped provide suggestions for the improvement of their therapy. Hungarian /E/ vowels were found to be produced more open by young speakers in certain environments than by older ones. They compared the acoustic realization of word- and sentence-level prominence in four languages with different prosodic typologies (German, Hungarian, Polish, Syrian Arabic). It was shown that the degree of prominence marking is associated with the functional load of word-level stress. They investigated the special (vowel-like) behavior of [s] in different languages within a CV phonological approach, and demonstrated that it is a clear consequence of its diachronic emergence. The grammar and pragmatics of interrogatives: A dissertation was written on the formal and interpretational properties of *ugye*, based on corpus studies and experiments. A paper models the two interpretations of *ugye*, observed in sentences encoding assertions and questions, in a unified formal framework. A second one provides an overview of the interpretational possibilities of polar interrogatives containing the particle *nem* ‘not’. A third one shows, based on perception experiments, that the wide/narrow scopes of postverbal quantifiers do not depend on their stressed/unstressed pronunciation. Research on formal grammar, semantics and pragmatics: One researcher published a monograph with, titled *Dependency and Directionality*, offering a new perspective on how syntactic structures are built, and how non-local dependencies arise in sentences. Another researcher published a pair of articles in leading international journals (*Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* and *Glossa*), and one more in co-authorship with another colleague (*Syntax*). A book-chapter was written on the active/passive voice alternation. Within the theory of “one-dimensional syntax” a major breakthrough was achieved: it was shown that the fundamental properties of syntactic movement operations directly follow from the theory. Further research papers treated the occurrence of free-choice items in imperatives, the syntax of radically truncated clauses (pointing out that the Hungarian VP is head-final), and the semantics and etymology of the word *vaegy* used in Transylvanian varieties of Hungarian.

### ***Historical linguistics***

**“Momentum” Research Group – Computational Latin Dialectology:** More than 8,000 digital data forms were added to the online database (“Computerized Historical Database of the Imperial Age”; (<http://lldb.elte.hu>) Furthermore, significant software developments were carried out. It has been proved that in African Latin the transformation and reduction of nominal case system was much slower than it had been supposed earlier. On the basis of the typology of transformation, from dialectal aspects, instead of Hispanian Latin, African Latin seems to be connected to Sardinian Latin. It has also been defined which cases of the losses of final *-m* can be explained as results of phonological change, and which losses can be considered as consequences of morphosyntactical changes. The first, full reading of a curse tablet, which was discovered at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Carthage) but remained unpublished, has been given. The interpretation of both language and content was based on autopsy and an analysis carried out in France. By examining the province Noricum, the geographical and temporal patterns of changes in the vowel and consonant systems were revealed, furthermore, the position of Noricum has also been defined compared to the rest of the provinces. The origin of several Germanic and Celtic borrowings appearing in inscriptions dating back to the Imperial Age has been precisely defined. **Hungarian diachronic generative syntax:** The searchable Old Hungarian corpus and the Parallel Bible Reader containing the texts of all Old and Middle Hungarian Bible translations was further enlarged. The syntactic parallels between Old Hungarian and the conservative Uralic languages, as well as several Old and Middle Hungarian diachronic syntactic changes received analyses which provided important consequences for the general theory, as regards grammaticalization, case theory, or the semantics of indefinite and generic pronouns. **Hungarian historical linguistics:** In the project focusing on the spoken Middle Hungarian language, the normalized text in the database amounts to 7 million characters. It is to the only database of Hungarian historical language data whose full content is morphologically analyzed, to which free access (no registration) was also provided. Although the typical vehicle of language change is spoken language, in the spreading of the conjunction of relative clauses other registers have proved to dominate. On the basis of *A morphologically annotated database of informal language use in Old and Middle Hungarian* (<http://tmk.nytud.hu>), the first investigation of negative sentences has been carried out. The negative word order was analysed in sentences whose finite verb is stress-avoiding in present-day Hungarian, and it was found that the great number of word order patterns can be traced back to the change of three factors, namely, the verb modifiers, auxiliary-like elements, and features of negation. The scribal and communicational contexts of witch trials have been unfolded, as well as the historical material was contrasted to the present day discourse creation of records. Furthermore, the interplay of involved and informative types of recording has been analysed, which may have been influenced by the interrogation protocol of the examination. It has been explored whether the linguistic behavior of the defendant played an important role in the formation of judgment, and it was revealed that, contrary to other criminal matters, consistent and determined pleading not guilty was more effective than confession. The possibility and the actual modes of scribal intervention were investigated on the basis of errors and corrections in the manuscripts of testimonies. A part of the modifications indicate an aim to do accurate recording of details that would not be considered relevant these days. **Old Hungarian documents:** The philological validation of the collection with the title *Könyörüljön tenagyságtok rajtunk ... – 50 irat a XVI. századi jobbágylevelezésből* [“Have mercy on us, Your Honor ...” – 50 documents from 16<sup>th</sup> century correspondence by serfs] has been finished.

### ***Uralic linguistics***

**Syntax:** The syntactic investigation of question types in Tundra Nenets established that the interrogative verb exclusively functions as a predicate (of the matrix or the embedded clause), having incorporated its wh-object, thus its morphosyntactic properties are identical with those of the interrogative transitive verbs used in questions, and it cannot freely cooccur with any of the wh-items in multiple questions. It was further shown that in each of the Northern Samoyedic languages the interrogative verb incorporated its wh-object, so all observations about Tundra Nenets equally hold of these languages, too. The usage of a nominalizer was explored in the Northern dialects of Khanty. In the new project about the nominal structures of Uralic languages the fundamentals of the future database have been laid down. **Semantics:** The etymological background of the quasi-copulas used in North Khanty locative sentences has been analysed, including the extralinguistic, culture specific motivations of the metaphorization. **Sociolinguistics:** In the project investigating urban multilingualism in arctic communities, the processing of Saami interviews revealed the place of the Saami language in defining a modern Saami, with respect to other elements of Saaminess. The introductory chapters for the volume summarizing the results have been finished, giving quantified data of the researched areas. In a methodological chapter, the outside (climatic, political), the inside (e.g., the personality of the fieldworker) as well as the interpersonal factors have been presented. The online questionnaire serving as the base of the research in the vitality of the Mansi language in Khanty-Mansijsk has been finalized. Concerning the relation between indigenous identity and language, in the case of the Nganasan it has been found that, given the loss of language does not imply the loss of culture, it is the roots in culture that serve as a preserving factor for the community. Komi-Permyak areas were also included in the investigations of linguistic landscape. It has been surveyed what visual elements are typically used beyond linguistic ones, the region-specific elements have been listed, and these phenomena were correlated with economic factors. **Linguistic contact studies:** The material of the 2017 fieldwork concerning Komi-Permyak–Russian contact phenomena was arranged in a database. On the basis of the results of the fieldwork concerning Hungarian–Croatian contact situation, the analysis of both borrowed elements and interference phenomena points toward a Croatian influence that can be detected even in intentionally monolingual utterances. Furthermore, case studies displaying the conflict situation when using the Hungarian variant spoken in Croatia were presented.

### **Applied research**

#### ***Experimental linguistics***

**The grammar of quantifiers and linguistic relativism:** They found out what causes difficulties for children in interpreting the quantifier *néhány* ‘some’. A volume of papers were published by Springer in their *Studies in Theoretical Psycholinguistics* series: *Linguistic and Cognitive Aspects of Quantification*. Also, a special issue of *Acta Linguistica Academica* collected several papers by the researchers of the group. **Neurolinguistics:** After upgrading the S-GAP test (a spontaneous speech-based differential diagnosis procedure) a patent application was drawn up. The investigations were extended to additional neurodegenerative disorders, as well as to additional languages. A research group has been set up to explore the characteristics of speech and language abilities of persons with sclerosis multiplex. Preliminary results on the study of inner speech in healthy adults shows that memory performance on a silent visual test as measured in accuracy and reaction time is worse for objects of similarly sounding names than for objects whose names are not phonologically similar. In a silent arithmetic test accuracy and reaction times showed significant correlation with the number of syllables in the names of numbers and arithmetic operations. **Psycholinguistics:** Pilot measurements of the subtests of KOBAC (Complex Test of Oral Language Abilities) were extended to younger (3

years) and older (11-12 years) age groups. According to eye-tracking experiments the encoding, retention and retrieval processes of linguistically focused items is different from those elements which are not in a focal position: the encoding of a focused element incurs greater cognitive effort, its activation in working memory is higher, and its retrieval is enhanced. The interpretation of linguistically encoded pragmatic meaning is impaired in children with social communication disorder relative to those with highly functioning autism or to typically developing children. The interpretation of speech acts at the age of 4 is affected by inferential complexity, whereas it is affected by inferential and syntactic complexity at the age of 5. Age related patterns in the acquisition of recursive structures with postpositions have been discovered.

### ***Sociopragmatics and sociolinguistics***

**“Momentum” Research Group – *Interactional Rituals***: They have successfully elaborated various key aspects of the research model. Amongst the various aspects of the framework, a particularly important one has been the notion of ‘ritual frame’. They have elaborated a twofold (top-down and bottom-up) model of ritual frames, which can be deployed to the examination of various data types. They moreover analysed acts of ritual apologies in Chinese interactions, rituals of political discourse, Chinese interactional rituals in cross-cultural situations, as well as the sociopragmatic role of Romani curse acts, and aggressive rituals in the languages under scrutiny. 29 hours of Romani interviews have been recorded, and a case study has been written on the acquisition of interactional rituals. **Research on bi- and multilingualism**: Various ongoing changes in ethnic minority communities in Hungary, including those of the linguistic landscape, have been examined. A new bilateral project aiming to compile a dictionary of local varieties of Romanian in Hungary was launched, and the first batch of fieldwork has been completed (a total of 18 hours of audio and video recording of the speech of 14 informants). **Sociopragmatics**: Investigations have been made into the questions of children’s linguistic, cognitive, and psychosocial development, and pragmatic, metapragmatic and metalinguistic knowledge. Discourse analytic studies targeted child-language, sign language, classroom, and doctor-patient interactions, as well as real verbal interactions involving phonetic, pragmatic and cognitive psychological factors.

### ***Sign language research***

The sign language corpus has been further developed. Within the EFOP-1.1.5-17-2017-00006 grant project, sign language terminology research and dictionary development has been going on: for the digital dictionary under development, another 3000 lexical units have been recorded on video. In 2018, the corpus has been expanded by 1.3 TB of new video and audio data, the primary editing, classification, and archivation of which has been completed, as well.

### ***Educational methodology 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 21<sup>st</sup> century new communication, technological and social processes. Several individual grant projects under the New National Excellence Program of the Hungarian government have joined into the work. Data collection has been done among higher education students, schoolteachers, in mono- and bilingual educational institutions. The content analysis of educational texts and technical literature has been carried out, sign language corpus building has been going on to the future benefit of public education, and pilot versions of teaching and auxiliary materials have been created. Key competence areas, metalinguistic competence, and linguistic consciousness have been targeted by their research work. A Romani–Hungarian teachers’ dictionary has been put to test. The group’s online Knowledge Base has been expanded – its

eventual goal is to provide popularizing and auxiliary materials on language and multilingualism for researchers, educators, parents, as well as the wide public.

### ***Phonetics***

Phonetic investigations showed a number of new results like the language-specific patterns of phrase-final lengthening, age-specific descriptions of temporal characteristics of speech, relative phoneme frequency of spontaneous speech samples, and specific phonetic parameters of narratives and conversations. The acoustic structures of fricatives, and the co-articulatory characteristics of filled pauses both in Hebrew and Hungarian speech samples were analyzed. Phrase-final lengthening, pausing, speech tempi, vowel durations and the phenomenon of hiatus were examined during first language acquisition. The age-specific characteristics of word recognition were studied in children (aged between 3 and 10 years) using a dichotic research method. The effects of late speech onset on speech perception and comprehension of six-year-olds were investigated. Results show that the speech comprehension of these children must be tested on entering schooling, and if necessary, special training must start immediately to prevent or at least decrease problems in learning to write. In view of the significant number of children affected, this research has pointed out a rather neglected problem, while at the same time suggesting a proper solution.

### ***Lexicology-lexicography***

Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian: The general editorial work on the entries beginning with *el-él* was completed, and volume 7 of the dictionary (*El-elz*) has been published. In the *em-fel* range, 1200 new entries have been written, and 800 entries have undergone editing, proofing, and morphological coding. The list of headwords for the *m-q* entry range has been finalized, as well as cca. 90% of the *l-ly* range. The new version of the source records has been made publicly available on the website of the online version of the dictionary. Digitalization of the xerox copies of *Magyar történeti szövegtár* (Hungarian historical corpus) has been completed. New Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian: The entries in the *a-gy* range have been reviewed, revised, and edited.

### ***Language consultancy***

Colleagues have held several lectures and published articles in the fields related to orthography, language consultancy and name giving. The group has issued expert opinion on newly requested forenames in about 500 cases, and revised the list of forms recommended for registration accordingly.

### **Innovation and development in linguistics**

#### ***Language technology***

The EU-financed international project MARCELL, coordinated by the Language Technology Department, started its work aimed at delivering linguistically annotated legal documents from the seven member states of the consortium with the view of enhancing the quality and coverage of the *eTranslation* system developed by the European Commission. As a result of a major overhaul, the digital language processing toolchain, *e-magyar*, has become easier and more flexible to use due to a new standard data interface format. Normalized versions of four Bible translations from the middle Hungarian period have been prepared using language technology preprocessing. The achievements of the recently completed project giving language technology support to endangered Finno-Ugric communities were disseminated in a series of public events and in an edited volume. The second Hungarian ELRC Workshop organized by the institute was aimed to identify and make available translated texts as vital training data for the *eTranslation* machine translation system. Hungarian language resources

have become integrated in the search system of the CLARIN ERIC European language technology infrastructure. A new method identifying hypernyms through word embeddings have won first prize in one of the shared tasks of the most prestigious computational linguistic competition. A major study was published on a new mathematical model of verb structures and a book chapter was published in English on topic modeling.

### *Speech technology*

The large and annotated BEA spontaneous speech database that consists of the recordings of 461 speakers, yielding over 367 hours of material. The annotation of 120 new recordings have been completed.

### **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 72,000 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 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** has adopted the use of MTMT2 after thorough testing. They have participated in the revision of the query and search interface of the electronic catalog. Collaborating with the Central Library of MTA, they deleted duplicate copies of incoming journal issues, in order to save space, and worked together with Arcanum Kiadó to determine which of these copies should undergo digital archiving. In sum, they have been steering the library towards a service-oriented profile.

### *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 12,000 registered users, who fielded about 154,000 queries in 2018). 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–VII.), with a state-of-the-art query interface and auxiliary functions. As of the end of 2018, a total of 15,567 entries with some 50,000 meanings, and about 170,000 example sentences are available.
- *The Hungarian National Corpus* (<http://clara.nytud.hu/mnsz2-dev/>): a representative sample of written present-day Hungarian. 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://omagvarkorpusz.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, five to Middle Hungarian, four to Modern Hungarian and one to English, and three to Finnish.

- *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](http://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 2018, it gave more than 4.4 million pieces of advice to some 1.5 million users. The language processing service given by the website *e-magyar* [e-Hungarian], in operation since 2016, is useful for professional linguists and laymen alike. In 2018 the language consultancy service answered about 2000 enquiries received via e-mail, and few hundred ones via the telephone service. The clients include state and EU agencies, ministries, firms, publishers, other organizations, teachers, journalists, editors, individuals. The service created 6 expert reports and carried out language reviews of 26 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 95,000 answers and the number of visitors exceeded 50,000.

#### ***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. 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 533 people, and they posted more than 40 new contributions in 2018).

The institute was active in organizing important academic programs targeting the wide public in 2018, too:

- As part of the program of the Academy for the *Hungarian Science Festival*, a special session was organized titled “Speech research in everyday life” (Main Building of HAS, 11/08, 2018). Also within the frame of the *Festival*, a conference was organized titled “Changing language in minority Finno-Ugric speaking communities”, informing the audience and the public in general about the language use of speaker communities of endangered Finno-Ugric languages in the digital space, and to call attention to the importance of digital revitalization of languages.
- In collaboration with the Department of Hungarian and Applied Linguistics of the Gyula Juhász Pedagogic Faculty of Szeged University, and the Association of Hungarian Applied Linguists and Language Teachers, the Hun-CLARIN consortium coordinated by the institute organized a joint workshop entitled *Language and Speech Technology for Competitiveness and Social Inclusion -- Hun-CLARIN corpora and language technology tools to support the Humanities and Social Sciences* in Szeged (Oct. 2018). The workshop aimed to make computational methods more popular with students, teachers and scholars in the field of linguistics and other disciplines within the humanities and social sciences.
- Researchers of the institute participated in the organization and execution of the program of ELTE Mother Tongue Days, hosted by the Humanities Faculty of ELTE (02/28 – 03/03, 2018). The primary goal of the event was to make known and popularize the significance of mother tongue, and the usefulness of linguistic research, among university students.
- A round-table discussion was organized (05/08, 2018) about cochlear implantation (CI), purporting to provide information about CI for the audience, and give an insight into the opportunities (and the limitations thereof) provided by this device, and inform people about the everyday effects of bearing such an implant. People living with such implants, their families, and experts shared their thoughts and views with the audience.
- The Multilingualism Research Center of the institute organized an independent panel within the conference “Pelikon – The perspective of language in education”, hosted by Eszterházy Károly University (11/15–11/16, 2018), publicizing the first results of the *Language-E-Chance* project, and highlighting some current tendencies in the challenges provided by Gypsy communities and ethnic minority schools.

In the journal *Édes Anyanyelvünk*, one researcher published an article about the peculiarities and functions of infant-directed speech in language acquisition, while another one wrote about the speech of children in kindergarten and early schooling. A report was published in the November 2018 issue of CLARIN Newsflash about the symposium titled “Speech and language analysing software supporting competitiveness and equal opportunities”: <https://www.clarin.eu/CLARIN-Newsflash-November-2018>. The news portal of Fejér County (FEOL) published a report on the symptoms of delayed language development and possible intervention procedures: <https://www.feol.hu/kozelet/helyi-kozelet/kas-bence-logopedus-nyelvesz-tartott-eloadast-enyingen-2686624/>.

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

- “What may eye-tracking reveal about processes in our brains?” Talk at *Researchers’ Night* (Sept. 2018)

- “Why do we think it is Finno-Ugric? – On the origin of the Hungarian language.” *Tomori Open University*, Budapest (12/05, 2018)
- A popularizing talk in the cultural anthropology lecture series titled *Határ-Mente*, Pécs.
- “The history of the research of human voice.” Faculty of Music and Visual Arts, University of Pécs, organized by *Művészek a Művészetért Szakkollégium* (11/15, 2018)
- A presentation titled “Speech production and comprehension: Processes and difficulties” was delivered for special needs educators and speech therapists at the *Comprehend each other* conference. (4/07/2018. Budapest)
- “Native language acquisition and learning processes: Questions, facts, opportunities.” A lecture to teachers and educators at the PMSZ Profession Program Day (04/16, 2018, Érd).
- “How does it work? About voice production in simple terms.” Talk delivered on two occasions: at the event of the *International Day of Voice* (04/27, 2018) and *Researchers’ Night* at the Phonetic Department of ELTE (09/29, 2018).
- “The current state of language technology” – public lecture at the HVG Headquarters (12/17, 2018).
- “Traditions and Faith” – talk about the importance of language retention, on the faith day of the Hodász Greek Catholic Gypsy Congregation (August 2018, Levelek).
- Talk at the event of the popular science blog Qubit about human cognitive processes that artificial intelligence cannot even come close to. (December 2018).
- “The computer understanding our language. Old problems, new results.” Talk on the A38 Boat, organized by Qubit (12/04, 2018).
- Popularizing and sensitizing lectures in Szekszárd at the events organized by the Vocational School of the local Vocational Training Center, on the Day of Hungarian Passport (02/22, 2018).
- Popularizing and sensitizing lectures on linguistic disadvantages in education at the Teacher Training Faculty of Károli Gáspár University for kindergarten teachers.
- Popularizing program with lectures within the frame of the *Finnish week* organized by Leövey Klára High School, Budapest (10/15, 2018). The lecture and interactive program for high-schoolers dealt with the effects of minority languages in Hungary, and seasonal migration targeting our country, using a local community in Baranya county as an example.
- “Changes in our language.” Invited opening talk at Katona József High School, Kecskemét, on the 650<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the City of Kecskemét (March 2018).
- Lecture on the nature of research profession, and the object and methods of psycholinguistics, with special emphasis on eye-tracking, at the First German Language Nationality Primary School of Óbuda, as part of the *SzakMázz* event series.
- „The structure of the representation of language in the brain”: further education in the 9<sup>th</sup> district institution of the Budapest Educational Service Center. The audience consisted of mainly special needs educators and school psychologists. The presentation addressed questions regarding the interpretation and potential treatment of delayed language development related symptoms and dysphasia in children. (11/12, 2018, Budapest).

The researchers of the institute took part in the creation of three exhibitions:

- The exhibition in Iseum (Szombathely) <http://www.tvszombathely.hu/hirek/astro-kiallitas-nyilt-az-iseumban-20180824>) *Sorcery and astrology of the Ancient Romans* (organizing, description of artifacts);
- The exhibition *Past in our days* organized on the occasion of the Day of Uralic Peoples by the Reguly Association (photos, setting up the exhibition, description of photos);

- The photo exhibition *Roads. By rail, on ice, and along paths in Russia* (Muzeul Județean, Szatmárnémeti) (photos, assistance).

On a festival on the occasion of the Independence Day of Finland (6 December) organized by the Hungarian–Finnish Friendship Society, in Békéscsaba, the topics of minority languages in Finland, as well as language endangerment in general were also discussed

### *Media appearances*

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 (until the radio station ceased to exist). Some other researchers gave 8 talks in the Hungarian Catholic Radio, about various intriguing questions of linguistics, and lexicography in particular.

There is constant demand from the media for information about forenames and name-giving, so in 2018, as usual, a number of radio, television, online and newspaper interviews appeared with our experts (M1, RTL, TV2, Echo tv, RádióBézs, FM rádió, Szülők Lapja, Magyar Idők, regional papers, etc.).

Within the popularizing series *Everyone’s Academy* of the TV channel M5, two lectures were held by researchers of the institute:

- On the work of the *Interactional ritual* MTA Momentum research group (05/16, 2018; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9rrAS6gc5bs>);
- On endangered languages (the language of the Mansi, and sign languages of the deaf) on web 2.0 sites (07/12, 2018; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m1HWuBwLR7U>).

One researcher gave an interview to Pannon TV (Pécs) about the *térZENEtér* conference held in the Music Institute of the University of Pécs, and about phonetic research (12/07, 2018)

Researchers of the institute were interviewees and guests at various further radio programs:

- Inforadio broadcast an interview with the director of the *Interactional ritual* MTA Momentum research group (06/12, 2018; <https://infostart.hu/tudomany/2018/06/12/angliaban-elo-magyarokat-tanitanak-a-helyes-kommunikaciora>).
- An interview was broadcast by Civil Radio in its program *117 minutes*, about artificial intelligence and machine translation.
- Conversation in the program *Színpadkép* of Civil Radio titled ‘*Three Christian girls* – the first play in the Hungarian language’ (06/16, 2018).
- Two further conversations about the play *Three Christian girls* in Magyar Katolikus Rádió [Hungarian Catholic Radio], in the programs *Nyelvédesanyánk* (10/07, 2018) and *Magyar téka* (11/30, 2018).
- Radio Kossuth broadcast a report on native language acquisition in its series *Vendég a háznál* (02/17, 2018).
- A popularizing lecture series by two of the institute’s researchers was broadcast by Radio ELTE about the importance of speech, the usefulness of research, and about native language acquisition.

*Éva Magazin* (supplement to issue 3/2019: “The story of 25 talented people”) published an interview with a researcher of the Multilingualism Research Center about their work, and sign language.

### ***Social responsibility***

The research on the varieties of Romani makes great contributions to answering one of the most salient questions of contemporary Hungarian society: the integration of the Roma. Such data may shed light on the independence and diversity of the Romani language and by exposing these to the public may facilitate the decrease of prejudice in the society towards the Roma. By fieldwork done in Hungary we can gather Romani linguistic data hitherto unknown to the scientific community, thus language contact phenomena and the language repertoire of multilingual communities can be explored further, and language loss or language shift will be easier to prevent. It is a pioneering approach to involve the speaker community itself in the documentation of the (state of their) language. In addition, one of the researchers participates in producing the test sheets for general high school graduation examinations in Lovari (a key variety of Romani in Hungary).

Researchers of the Multilingualism Research Center are in constant cooperation with the education office the National Association of the Deaf and the Hard-of-hearing in planning and teaching courses in sign language interpreter training, as well as in teaching adult deaf people. Within the framework of the *Language-E-Chance* teaching methodology research project, there is ongoing collaboration with schools and kindergartens teaching deaf or ethnic minority children. Such collaboration facilitates the general methodological reforms in public education in Hungary, whereby it contributes to the improvement of achievement indicators in schools, as well as the students' success in higher education and later in the workplaces, in the long run.

### ***Further societal relations***

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*. Several of the researchers have a share in operating societies popularizing the culture of Uralic peoples (*Reguly Society, Kalevala Friendship Society*), while one researcher participates in various revitalizing activities of the Soroksár Local Council of the Ethnic German Minority.

## **III. A presentation of national and international R&D relations in 2018**

### **National relations**

In addition to the many ongoing cooperative projects dating back to earlier years, new links were established in 2018 with the following partner institutions within Hungary:

- A cooperation was started with the MTA Momentum *Language Acquisition* Research Group at the Department of Cognitive Science of BME with the aim of further developing KOBAK (Complex Test of Oral Language Abilities).
- Collaboration with the MTA Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience and Psychology focused on environmental adaptation, in particular cognitive narrowing within members of groups isolated in Arctic winter. Research involved sentence clustering, which currently is the most hotly sought after commercial application through industrial chatbots.
- Cooperation was started with members of the Digital Humanities Center at the Faculty of Humanities of ELTE in order to enhance the *e-magyar* toolchain system.
- In collaboration with the MTA PPKE Hungarian Language Technology Research Group, a special web crawler program was developed for the purposes of the MARCELL project.
- Cooperation was launched with the Department of Hungarian Linguistics of KRE to familiarize university students, particularly those enrolled in terminology studies, with the

research pursued at the institute and occasionally to engage them as trainees or employ them on an *ad hoc* basis.

- Cooperation agreement was concluded with Hermész-Soft Plc. to provide language technology consultancy and support work to develop an integrated text-mining and search system.

### **Higher education**

The institute has been operating (jointly with Eötvös Loránd University) the undergraduate and graduate training programs in theoretical linguistics for 28 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 2018 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, Department of Latin, and the Doctoral School of Linguistics; Eötvös Loránd University, Bárczi Gusztáv Faculty of Special Education: Speech Therapy Expert Group; Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology: Doctoral School in Pedagogy; Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BME): Department of Cognitive Science and Doctoral School in Psychology; Budapest University of Economics; Pázmány Péter 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 and Department of Japanese Studies; 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 170 lectures at national conferences and other events, and worked in 50 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 2018, the following new cooperations have been launched:

- In cooperation with colleagues from Göttingen University (Georg-August-Universität), researchers won a one-year mobility grant from the German national research fund (DFG), for joint work on the cognitive linguistic approaches to sentence types and speech acts. The grant supports mutual exchange visits between Budapest and Göttingen, as well as the organization of two workshops (one at each site). The program is due to begin late 2019.
- An international consortium was formed under the leadership of Prof. Kimmo Granqvist, Södertörn University, with funding from Riksbankens Jubileumsfond (Sweden; 43.8 million SEK) to launch a project titled *Romani language repertoires in an open world*. The cooperation partners are the University of Manchester (U.K.), Graz University (Karl-Franzens-Universität), CNRS (Paris), Charles University (Prague), and the MTA Institute. They will examine the complexity of linguistic repertoires in Gypsy communities

undergoing changes due to increased mobility and transnational network-building, by approaching the language practices in a holistic way, observing, recording, and analysing face-to-face interactions, life story narratives, interactions during travel, institutional discourses, community media, and the emerging literacy, paying attention to multilingual and multidialectal practices.

- The Hungarian Diachronic Generative Syntax research group has established contacts with the Department of Hungarian Linguistics of Babeş-Bolyai University, and the Archives of the Reformed Church in Cluj-Napoca, to gain and create access to Middle Hungarian manuscripts and prints.
- A research cooperation started with the Department of Psychology of the Genova University (Section de Psychologie) on the investigation of inner speech.
- A new cooperation agreement was signed with the leader of the European Language Resource Coordination, the DFKI research center (Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Künstliche Intelligenz). The institute will contribute to the development of *eTranslation* system of the European Commission by assembling bilingual text databases, and translated bilingual texts found in document deposits of the public administration.
- The institute organized a summer school in linguistics jointly with Fujian Normal University (China), receiving over 40 students.
- New cooperation agreements have been signed with two Chinese universities (Northwestern University, Shaanxi University), to co-organize summer schools, and increase mutual researcher mobility.
- In the framework of MTA's Distinguished Guest Researcher Grant program, Prof. Juliane House (Hamburg University / Hellenic American University, Athens) spent three months here, joining into the work of the *Interactional ritual* Momentum research group. Also on invitation from this group, shorter research visits were made by Profs. Chen Xinren (Nanking University) and Ren Wei (Beihang University, Peking). And with funding from China Scholarship Council, two Chinese postdoctoral researchers arrived for 12 and 6 months, respectively, from Guangdong Foreign Studies University, and Nanking University. Yet another guest researcher, Dr Tamineh Tayebi (University of Reading), visited them from the U.K.
- Groundwork has been laid for a new researcher exchange program with Japanese colleagues, and (jointly with researchers of ELTE, and Leuven University), a CELSA grant application has been submitted.
- Silvia Tantimonaco, having obtained her PhD at Barcelona University in 2017, won a Postdoctoral Marie Skłodowska Curie grant of European Commission (Research Executive Agency, Horizon 2020) in 2018, whereby she will spend two years with the Computational Latin Dialectology Momentum Research Group of the institute as a research fellow.
- Dr Krisztina Bartha (University of Oradea, Romania) spent a month in the institute on a Domus scholarship, to do acoustic-phonetic research on Hungarian–Romanian bilingual schoolchildren's spontaneous speech.
- Jenna Conklin (Purdue University, USA) spent two weeks in the institute as a guest researcher. Her research topic was: coarticulation in languages with and without vowel harmony.
- Heini Kallio (Helsinki University) spent one week here, working on the topic of the speech of Czech, Slovak, Polish and Hungarian learners of English, and the measurability of its fluency.
- The *Language-E-Chance* teaching methodology project group signed six new cooperative and methodological agreements with foreign research and educational institutions.

## Organization of academic events

### Events organized by the institute:

*12th Applied Linguistics Conference for Doctoral Students* (Budapest, February); *Applied Linguistic Research in Support of Minority Finno-Ugric Languages* (Budapest, February); *Third International Workshop on Computational Latin Dialectology* (Budapest, March); *GLOW 41 Workshop „The Grammar and Pragmatics of Interrogatives and Their (Special) Uses”* (Budapest, April); *Sign Language Syntax and Linguistic Theory* (Budapest, April); *Vago 70. On Robert Vago’s Birthday* (Budapest, April); *18th International Morphology Meeting* (Budapest, May); *Módszerek, mintázatok, nyelvtudomány. Előadások az Új Nemzeti Kiválósági Program keretében* [Methods, patterns, linguistics. Lectures within the frame of the New National Excellence Program] (Budapest, May); *Commemorating Session on Éva Schmidt’s 70th Birthday* (Budapest, June); *Beijing Argument Structure and Event Structure (BASES) workshop at the 17th China International Conference on Contemporary Linguistics* (Peking, October); *Beszéd kutatás [Speech Research] 2018* (Budapest, November); *Beszédtudomány a mindennapokban [Everyday speech science]* (Budapest, November); *The Changing Language in Finno-Ugric minority communities* (Budapest, November), *Nyelvcsere, változó diverzitás, fenntartható kétnyelvűség* [Language shift, changing diversity, sustainable bilingualism] (Budapest, December).

### Events co-organized by the institute:

*XIV. Magyar Számítógépes Nyelvészeti Konferencia* [14th Hungarian Conference of Computational Linguistics] (Szeged, January); *41st Generative Linguistics in the Old World (GLOW41)* (Budapest, April); *Predication workshop of the 41st GLOW conference* (Budapest, April); *GLOW41 – Phonology Workshop „Long-distance segmental phenomena”* (Budapest, April); *Az irónia nyelvészeti kutatása Magyarországon* [The linguistic research of irony] (Budapest, May); *20. Élőnyelvi Konferencia* [20th Conference on Spoken Language] (Budapest, August); *13th International Colloquium on Late and Vulgar Latin, Latin vulgaire – latin tardif XIII* (Budapest, September); *16th Annual conference of EFNIL* (Amsterdam, October); *Beszéd- és nyelvelemző szoftverek a versenyképességért és az esélyegyenlőségért workshop* [Speech and language analysing software for competitiveness and equal opportunities] (Szeged, October); *Magyar nyelvű orvosi tudományírás* [Academic writing in medical science in Hungarian] (Budapest, October); *Dinamikus logopédia: új kihívások, szemléletváltás és eredmények a beszéd-nyelv-kommunikáció fejlesztésének területeiről* [Dynamic speech therapy: new challenges, new perspectives, and results in the domain of speech, language and communication training] (Budapest, November); *ELRC workshop* (Budapest, November), *Nyelvelmélet és diakronia 4.* [4th Conference on Linguistic theory and Diachrony] (Budapest, 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*, *Beszéd kutatás*, *Chinese as a Second Language Research*, *Digitális Bölcsészet*, *Doktoranduszok tanulmányai az alkalmazott nyelvészet köréből*; *East Asian Pragmatics*; *Édes Anyanyelvünk*, *Edinburgh Series in Sociopragmatics*, *Equinox: Pragmatic Interfaces*, *Finno-Ugric Languages and Linguistics*, *Frontiers in Language Sciences*, *Glossa*, *Govor*; *International Journal of Chinese Linguistics*, *International Journal of Language Studies*, *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, Practice and Theory in Systems of Education, Pragmatic Interfaces, Sinologia Hispanica, 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, British Association of Teachers of the Deaf (BATOD), Comité international pour l'étude du latin vulgaire et tardif, European Academic Network on Romani Studies, the Board of the European Association of Chinese Linguistics, European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST); European Federation of National Institutions for Language (EFNIL); International Council of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS), International Phonetic Association (IPA) History Committee, International Pragmatic Association, 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 is the vice-chairman 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: Svitlana Antonyuk-Yudina (Vienna University); Reili Argus (Tallinn University); Dan Everett (Bentley University, USA); Anke Holler (Göttingen University); Hu Jianhua, Tang Zhengda, Yang Mengmeng (Institute of Language of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences); Heini Kallio (Helsinki University); Heete Sahkai (Estonian Institute of Language, Tallinn); Piia Taremaa (Tartu University).

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

- Within the frame of the bilateral researcher mobility scheme between the institute and the Institute of Language of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), three researchers of the institute made a visit to CASS in October-November, and organized a workshop there, under the umbrella of the *17th China International Conference of Contemporary Linguistics* on argument and event structure, and gave a plenary talk at the conference itself. They gave further guest lectures at CASS and Tsinghua University.
- One researcher spent a week, as visiting scholar, at Institute of German and Dutch Languages and Literatures of Freie Universität Berlin, to work on the grammar and pragmatics of special questions, and another week at Wuppertal University to continue joint work on a proposal for a Germany-based international research network on Verb Second Constructions. Funding will be sought with the German Science Foundation (DFG).
- One researcher gave a course on Hungarian phoneme and morpheme diachrony as a guest lecturer at the Finno-Ugric Department of Ludwig Maximilian University (Munich), within the framework of the Erasmus Teaching Staff Mobility scheme.
- Short courses were taught by the institute's researchers at Conservatorio Superior de Música "Manuel Massotti Littel", Murcia (Spain) titled "Let's Measure Our Speech!" and at the Humanities Faculty of J. J. Strossmayer University, Osijek (Croatia), teaching Hungarian language, morphology, and language cultivation.
- A three-day crash-course was taught at the Department of Hungarian of Warsaw University, on the use of Hungarian corpora.

- A one-week course was given at the Kölcsey Ferenc Academy of Pedagogy, Beregovo (Ukraine), about language ideologies, organized by the Hungarian Teachers' Association of Transcarpathia.
- One researcher gave guest lectures at Tsinghua University and Nanking University (China), Maribor University (Slovenia), and Anglia Ruskin University (U.K.).

Researchers of the institute participated in **international conferences** and other academic events with **132 talks and posters**.

#### IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals, winning in 2018

##### National proposals

- **NKFIH Élvonal 129921:** Implications of the endangered Uralic languages for the theory of syntax and the history of Hungarian. 01/01, 2019–12/31, 2023. Total funding: 208.296 million HUF. Goal: Documentation of particular syntactic phenomena in endangered Uralic languages, and the investigation of their consequences for linguistic theory, and for the diachrony of Hungarian.
- **NKFIH FK 129235:** Theoretical and experimental approaches to dialectal variation and contact-induced change: a case study of Tundra Nenets. 09/01, 2018–08/31, 2022. Total funding: 33.828 million HUF. Goal: Besides corpus building, the project aims to investigate and describe syntactic and prosodic aspects of interrogative sentences in Nenets, focusing on the difference in patterns of dialectal variations, as well as its possible causes (e.g. language contact).
- **NKFIH KH 130558:** The role of focus in sentence processing: the experimental investigation of focus identification and focus interpretation by children and adults. 12/01, 2019–11/30, 2021. Total funding: 19.996 million HUF. Goal: The exploration of syntactic and prosodic focus identification, and the acquisition of the extra meaning contribution attributed to foci by 3-through-6-year-old children with Hungarian as the native language.
- **NKFIH K 128810:** The interrelations of phonetic properties in speech units. 09/01, 2018–08/31, 2022. Total funding: 44.430 million HUF. Goal: The phonetic and pragmatic analysis of speech units in spontaneous discourses.
- **NKFIH FK 128814:** Interspeaker and intraspeaker variability of phonetic parameters in Hungarian. 09/01, 2018–08/31, 2022. Total funding: 39.243 million HUF. Goal: Analysis of interspeaker & intraspeaker variability and longitudinal changes of phonetic parameters in Hungarian.
- **NKFIH K 129378:** (Im)politeness, Relational Rituals and Stance in Romani and Boyash Interaction. 09/01, 2018–08/30, 2022. Total funding: 43.819 million HUF. Goal: The investigation of interactional rituals and linguistic (im)politeness in the language use of the Roma and the Boyash.
- **MTA Distinguished Guest Researcher Program 2677/42018/KP.** 09/01, 2018–06/30, 2019. Total funding: 6.498 million HUF. Goal: Funding Juliane House's stay in Hungary as a visiting scholar.
- **MTA Bolyai Scholarship, BO/00412:** Phonetic, functional and perceptual analysis of silent pauses in speech. 09/01, 2018–08/30, 2021. Grant sum: 4.482 million HUF. Goal: Systematic, acoustic phonetic and perceptual analysis of.
- **MTA 2017-55 NKM 115/2018:** Dictionary of Regional Romanian Spoken in Hungary. 01/01, 2018–12/31, 2020. Grant sum: 1.449 million HUF. Goal: Creating a corpus-based dictionary comprising the lexicon of ethnic Romanians in Hungary.
- **MTA EU-09/2018.** 07/01, 2018–06/30, 2019. Grant: 5.048 million HUF. Goal: Preparations for H2020 and EACEA proposals.

- **MTA book publishing support KP2017-52.** 01/01 – 12/31, 2018. Grant sum: 422,000 HUF. Goal: To publish a volume containing the results of research on timing properties characterizing Hungarian speech.
- **Új Nemzedék Alapítvány:** Intercultural Training in London. 09/01, 2018–06/30, 2019. Grant sum: 2 million HUF. Goal: To organize intercultural communication training for Hungarian expats in London.
- **MTA INFRA-2018/484, 485, 486, 489, 499.** 02/28, 2018–06/30, 2019. Total funding: 13,482 M FT. Goal: Enhancement of the institute’s research infrastructure.

### International proposals

- **CEF Telecom 2017-EU-IA-0136:** Multilingual Resources for CEF.AT in the Legal Domain (MARCELL). 10/01, 2018–09/30, 2020. Total funding: 1,412,786 EUR. Goal: To process the texts of laws and legal regulations in the seven member countries of the consortium, thereby facilitating the improvement the *eTranslation* system developed for the European Commission.
- **CLARIN ERIC.** Seminar on speech and language technology tools. 10/19, 2018. Grant sum: 466,580 HUF. Goal: To publicize the language technology resources and capabilities of HunCLARIN.
- **Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant No. 793808:** Value to Linguistic Differences: Misspelled Inscriptions from Ancient Spain. 10/01, 2018–09/30, 2020. Grant sum: 146,239 EUR. Goal: The dialectological and sociolinguistic examination of errors, deviations from the standard usage (so-called Vulgar Latin usage) found in inscriptions from Antique Hispania.

### V. List of important publications in 2018

Alberti, Gábor; Laczkó, Tibor (eds.); Kenesei, István (ed.-in-chief) *Syntax of Hungarian: Nouns and noun phrases*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press (2018), 1258 p.

Open Access: [Vol. 1](#) [Vol. 2](#)

Bartos, Huba; Dikken, Marcel den; Bánréti, Zoltán; Váradi, Tamás (eds.): *Boundaries Crossed: Studies at the crossroads of morphosyntax, phonology, pragmatics, and semantics*. Cham (Switzerland): Springer (2018). [REAL](#)

Containing (a.o.):

Bakró-Nagy, Marianne: Mansi Loanword Phonology: A Historical Approach to the Typology of Repair Strategies of Russian Loanwords in Mansi, pp. 51–66 // Bánréti, Zoltán: Lexical Recursion in Aphasia: Case Studies, pp. 3–19 // Brody, Michael: Two Advantages of Precedence Syntax, pp. 319–326 // Den Dikken, Marcel: An Integrated Perspective on Hungarian Nominal and Verbal Inflection pp. 147–162 // É. Kiss, Katalin: Possessive Agreement Turned into a Derivational Suffix, pp. 87–105 // Gyuris, Beáta: *Ugye* in Hungarian: towards a unified analysis, pp. 199–212 // Hegedűs, Veronika: The Rise of the Modifier Suffix *-i* with PPs, pp. 107–122 // Surányi, Balázs: Focus in Focus, pp. 243–262.

Dékány, Éva: The position of case markers relative to possessive agreement: Variation within Hungarian. *NATURAL LANGUAGE & LINGUISTIC THEORY* 36: (2) pp. 365–400, 36 p. (2018) [REAL](#)

Dékány, Éva: Approaches to head movement: A critical assessment. *GLOSSA: A JOURNAL OF GENERAL LINGUISTICS* 3: (1) (2018) Open Access: [DOI](#)

Den Dikken, Marcel: *Dependency and directionality*. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press (2018), 388 p. [REAL](#)

Den Dikken, Marcel; Dékány, Éva: A restriction on recursion. SYNTAX 21:(1) pp. 37–71., 34 p. (2018) [REAL](#)

Egedi, Barbara: Word order change at the left periphery of the Hungarian noun phrase. In: Ana, Maria Martins; Adriana, Cardoso (eds.): *Word Order Change*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, (2018) pp. 88–103, 16 p. [REAL](#)

É. Kiss, Katalin; Tánczos, Orsolya: From possessor agreement to object marking in the evolution of the Udmurt *-jez* suffix: A grammaticalization approach to morpheme syncretism. LANGUAGE 94: (4) pp. 733–757, 25 p. (2018) [REAL](#)

É. Kiss Katalin; Zétényi, Tamás (eds.): *Linguistic and Cognitive Aspects of Quantification*. Cham (Switzerland): Springer (2018), 219 p. [REAL](#)

Containing (a.o.):

É. Kiss Katalin; Zétényi, Tamás: Scalar Implicature or Domain Restriction: How Children Determine the Domain of Numerical Quantifiers, pp. 83–114 // Surányi, Balázs; Madarász, Levente: The Distributive–Collective Ambiguity and Information Structure, pp. 141–169.

Gósy, Mária; Bahr, Ruth; Gyarmathy, Dorottya; Beke, András: Dichotic listening and sentence repetition performance in children with reading difficulties. CLINICAL LINGUISTICS & PHONETICS 32 : (9) pp. 787–803, 17 p. (2018) [REAL](#)

Gyuris, Beáta; Jackson, Scott R.: Scope marking and prosody in Hungarian. GLOSSA: A JOURNAL OF GENERAL LINGUISTICS 3 : (1) (2018) Open Access: [DOI](#)

Halm, Tamás András: From possessive suffix to affective demonstrative suffix in Hungarian: a grammaticalization analysis. MORPHOLOGY 28: (4) pp. 359–396, 37 p. (2018) [REAL](#)

Ittész, Nóra (ed.-in-chief): *A magyar nyelv nagyszótára: 7. El-elz*. [The Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian, vol.7: *El-elz*] Budapest: MTA Nyelvtudományi Intézet (2018) , 1206 p. [Online access](#)

Kádár, Zoltán Dániel; Fukushima, Saeko: The meta-conventionalisation and moral order of e-practices: A Japanese case study. INTERNET PRAGMATICS 1:(2) pp. 353–379, 27 p. (2018) [REAL](#)

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