

MTA Research Institute for Linguistics

1068 Budapest, Benczúr u. 33.

1394 Budapest, P.O. Box 360.

Tel.: +36-1-3429372

E-mail: linginst@nytud.hu

Homepage: www.nytud.hu

**Scientific report of the
MTA Research Institute for Linguistics
for the period January 1 – August 31, 2019**

I. Main duties of the research unit between January 31 – August 31, 2019

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, and normalizing the texts. Developing the *Database of Latin Inscriptions of the Imperial Age*, as well as investigations in the historical dialectology of Latin. Research in Hungarian diachronic grammar. **Uralic linguistics:** Research in the syntax of Uralic languages, building databases. Explorations of contact influence of Russian on the syntax of some Uralic languages. The comparative investigation of multilingualism in town communities of Northern Sámi, Mansi, Nganasan and Nenets speakers. Research on linguistic contacts between Finno-Ugric and Slavic, particularly between Permic languages and Russian, as well as between Hungarian and Croatian. Preparing an annotated database of old and contemporary texts from three Uralic languages.

Applied research

Neuro- and psycholinguistics: Investigation of the interpretation of quantifier scope, and the processing of sentences containing quantifiers. Multiple Sclerosis (MS) research aiming to describe the connection of limited cognitive functions and speech and language disorders. Investigation of the neurocognitive predictors of early language development. The study of individual variation in the interpretation of sentences with pre-verbal focus. The study of comprehension and production of recursive possessive constructions. Investigation of pragmatic impairments of children with social-communication disorder, and comparison with other developmental disorders. **Sociopragmatics:** Theoretical groundwork and fieldwork in the study of interactional rituals. The analysis of Romani interactional rituals, the investigation of 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. Researching childhood mono- and multilingualism, cognitive and psychosocial development, metapragmatic and metalinguistic knowledge. Teaching methodology research in the framework of the *Languag-E-Chance* project, foundational research on early development in sign language. **Phonetics:** Research of spontaneous speech, voicing, spectral characteristics of speech sounds, timing, individual speech features; relative frequency of phonemes. Phonetic analysis of discourse; characteristics of silent phases and pauses. Acoustic and perceptual analysis of the interrelationship between speaker-specific features and speech. **Lexicology, lexicography:** Writing and editing the entries for Vol. 8: *Em–ez* of the *Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian*. Continuing 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:

Development of a new version of the *e-magyar* language analysis system in the MARCELL project. Investigation of verb ambiguity by tensor decomposition. **Speech technology:** Continuing development of the four speech databases of the institute.

II. Outstanding research and other results between January 31 – August 31, 2019

a) Outstanding research results

Basic research

Theoretical linguistics

MTA Momentum Research Group – Quantifier Scope: In joint work with international research partners, they have shown that in the language development of Dutch, French, Italian and Hungarian pre-schoolers the interpretation of disjunction in the scope of logical negation depends both on the polarity-sensitivity of disjunction and on the presence of Negative Concord in the given language. In another experiment they demonstrated that within the post-verbal domain of the Hungarian sentence, commonly thought to exhibit free constituent order, the Given (“discourse-old”) status of elements has a significant effect on word order preferences, which they argue to be explained by principles of sentence prosody. Analogy-based, laboratory and formal phonology and morphology: A comprehensive monograph-length analysis has been given of the harmony patterns of Hungarian; experiments and corpus studies about harmonic variation in Hungarian have been carried out. A wide range of harmonic phenomena in Uralic languages have been extensively surveyed. A hitherto undescribed Sinti Romani dialect has been discovered and explored in Hungary. The project No. NKFIH 125596 on “The documentation of and the description of the morphological variation patterns in the Romani dialects spoken in Hungary” has been successfully completed. Grammar and pragmatics: A doctoral dissertation on the properties of the Hungarian particle *ugye* regarding its form and interpretation, finished last year, was successfully defended. A paper in print analyses and criticizes the attempt by Croft (1994) to account for the pattern of major sentence and illocution types in terms of belief-desire-intention (BDI) psychology. A paper discusses the relevance of dependent V2 for diachronic research on the ‘rich agreement hypothesis’ with particular reference to Early Modern Danish. Research on formal grammar and semantics: A new study treating the syntactic aspects of the active-passive alternation is under review for appearing in the volume titled *Smuggling in Syntax* (Oxford University Press). An article has been published in the journal *Frontiers in Psychology* arguing for the separation of person and number agreement in syntax, using theoretical arguments in the context of the most recent psycholinguistic and neurolinguistic findings. So-called ‘radically truncated clauses’ of Hungarian have been given a first-ever detailed linguistic account, analysing them as minimal verb phrases. This paper has been accepted for publication in *Syntax*. A book manuscript has been completed on the syntax and semantics of free-choice items, to appear at Mouton de Gruyter.

Diachronic linguistics

MTA 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 database developments were carried out, with new software modules added. The dialectological analyses revealed that African Latin, as opposed to former claims, regarding the transformation of the vowel system, was not homogeneous dialectally. A method was elaborated for detecting the Latinization / Romanization in the regions of the Roman Empire; it helped unravel and understand the processes leading to the loss of groups of speakers of Latin, as well as to deromanization of the given territory in the Late Antiquity. The Greek parallels of Latin curse tablets from the provinces other than Pannonia were investigated. Preparations for the first publishing of a medical amulet that had been found in a private collection were carried out, including reading and deciphering the text, as well as physical analyses. They contributed to the solution of the methodological problems concerning the validation of inscriptions as linguistic data. Several kinds of calibration methods have been elaborated for improving evaluability of data structure

from dialectal point of view. It has been revealed that the consonant degeminations in the Early Imperial Age are probably independent of the similar degeminations documented in some Romance languages, since the material of inscriptions certify rare degeminations in the Late Imperial Age while in the Early Imperial Age this phenomenon proved to be frequent.

Hungarian diachronic generative syntax: In the final year of the project, the Old Hungarian corpus and the Parallel Bible Reader containing Middle Hungarian Bible translations were further expanded. The translations of the New Testament by Káldi and by Gábor Pesti were brought to a normalized form. The number of texts included in the Parallel Bible Reader increased: 4 Old Hungarian, 6 Middle Hungarian, 1 English and 3 Old Finnish Bible translations are currently searchable. Syntactic studies proved that the use of classifiers in Hungarian emerged under the influence of a Western Turkic language. Ob-Ugric languages were argued to have fused grammatical functions and discourse functions so that the subject is also necessarily the topic of the sentence. The encoding of Hungarian middle voice was shown to have undergone a cyclic change. A detailed analysis was given of the origins of the indefinite form *vaegy* ‘some or other’ used in Transylvanian Hungarian, arguing that it is an internal development from the fusion of *vagy* ‘or’ and *egy* ‘one’. It was shown that the semantic difference between the adverbials *szinte* ‘almost’ and *majdnem* ‘nearly’ can be derived from the diachronic process of their development. Hungarian historical linguistics: In the NKFIH project *Competing structures in Middle Hungarian vernacular: a variationist approach* the building of the database continued. It is the only database of Hungarian historical language data whose full content is morphologically analyzed, to which free access (no registration) was also provided. The normalized text in the database that also went through semi-automatic disambiguation amounts to about 7.3 million characters. The variation of innovative and conservative forms was investigated from a point of view of historical syntax. It was revealed that concerning the spread of innovative structures, the language of printed books had its influence while spoken language tended to preserve conservative forms. An investigation of the non-contrast use of the conjunction *hanem*, which was also employed as a marker of change in the topic, revealed that the typical position in the word order can influence both the changes in meaning as well as in discourse function. The syntactic ways of expressing causal relations were investigated. The functional correspondence between the finite and infinite structures can be traced back to the Middle Hungarian period, however, it became prominent in the 20th century. Research on medieval Hungarian documents: Court records of witch trials were investigated, comparing the results to further court documents of other cases from the 17th and 18th centuries. Comparative analyses revealed that, at many points of recording the statement of eyewitnesses, there was latitude for the clerks regarding structure, formulae, as well as the narrative. The forms of requests have been analysed in the Middle Hungarian letters from the *Morphologically annotated database of informal language use in Old and Middle Hungarian*. The research revealed that it was the direct imperative forms that dominated in them, while requests expressed with conditional also had significance.

Uralic linguistics

Syntax: Within the newly launched *Uralic syntax* project, a study has established that in present-day Ob-Ugric languages grammatical and discourse functions have merged, thus subjects are necessarily topics, at the same time. The encoding of middle voice has also been shown to have gone through stages of cyclic change. By analyzing Synja Khanty spontaneous speech production, unanimously with former results of research into the discourse particles borrowed by minority languages, they confirmed the preponderance of certain groups of discourse markers in this process. Of the mnemotechnic tools of ‘composition-in-performance’, formulas and phrase patterns were investigated in a Sygva Khanty folklore material. It was proved that in the course of composing epic poems, it is not only the formulas

that have a special importance but syntactic schemes also play an important role in building the texts. It was proved that there is no “syntax within syntax”, i.e. in the text of epic poems there are no specific grammatical rules different from the spoken language. Instead, the special style is due to lexical and morphological factors. Sociolinguistics: In the project investigating urban multilingualism in arctic communities, with the method of participant observation they were analysing the work of institutes that have significant role in the formation of urban Mansi identity. Semi-structured interviews were made with professionals of language teaching, as well as experts of planning of language teaching. The ways in which certain elements of minority identity, especially language, appear in online community discourse, have been given a thorough analysis. Research on bilingualism: research into the Hungarian—Croatian language contacts concerning the linguistic repertoire of speakers of Hungarian found that, as a source, besides Hungarian, Croatian is also present in the speech production. This phenomenon can be observed in every age group, even in the case of the oldest generation, which is virtually monolingual.

Applied research

Neuro- and psycholinguistics

Neurolinguistics: Manual and computerized speech analysis of patients with progressive MS. Cognitive load associated with different types of speech tasks induces greater changes in the temporal characteristics of speech in the MS group than in the healthy control group. In the internal speech research a software-driven visual test has confirmed the activation of internal speech in tasks that require silent processing of visual information. The evidence showed the internalization of Hungarian external speech and the silent, problem-management communication of individuals with themselves. Psycholinguistics: The pragmatic abilities of 3 to 6 year-old children show a strong correlation with working memory, executive functioning and intention attribution ability and therefore with the cognitive load of the task involving pragmatic competence. Online measures revealed that patterns of word order in Hungarian sentences influences processes of coding, retention and retrieval in working memory. Electrophysiological measures showed interindividual variation in the exhaustive interpretation of Hungarian sentences with pre-verbal focus, moreover, persons with different interpretational tendencies showed different neural patterns even in cases of similar interpretation. Children with social pragmatic communication disorder (SCPD), autism spectrum disorder, and ADHD show different types of errors in different types of pragmatic tasks. ASD and ADHD are not necessarily but often associated with pragmatic impairment. In the longitudinal study of the neurocognitive predictors of early language development, data collection with 18 month old infants has begun along with pilot studies in 24, 30 and 36-month-olds with the newly developed experimental paradigms.

Sociopragmatics and sociolinguistics

MTA Momentum Research Group – Interactional Ritual:

A replicable ritual framework – Ritual Frame Indicating Expression (RFIE) Theory – has been created, which represents a major contribution to the field. The new framework has been disseminated in the form of papers published in SSCI-indexed journals. The RFIE Theory is a bottom-up, corpus-based pragmalinguistic model, by means of which one can approach relational rituals from an innovative angle. This model can be neatly combined with previous sociopragmatic/interactional models of relational rituals. A monograph manuscript has also been completed, to be published by Cambridge University Press. This monograph offers a framework combining linguistic politeness research and intercultural communication. The research group has launched (as part of an international team) a new journal titled *Contrastive Pragmatics – A Cross-Disciplinary Journal*, published by Brill, Leiden.

Research on bi- and multilingualism

Sign language research: Within the framework of the EFOP-1.1.5-17-2017-00006 project sign language terminology research and dictionary development took place; 6000 dictionary items were recorded. In 2019 the sign language corpus was expanded with 3.3 TB of new video and audio recordings that have been systematically organized, edited, and archived. A new description of the handshapes of Hungarian Sign Language was created in a cognitive phonological framework. Research indicated that the handshapes are schematic, the categories are not discretely separable units, but are organized around prototypes. It also shed light on a different parameter, the strong schematization of the place of articulation, which means the sections of the signing space cannot be divided as distinctly as previously thought, instead, the relations come into spotlight, and the articulation of the signs are determined by the physical boundaries of the body, the effectiveness of signing, and related to the latter, co-articulation as well. **Education Methodology Research:** To provide evidence-based support on visually oriented multimodal learning and indispensable early sign language input, research was conducted in schools for the deaf, as well as with children learning in integration in mainstream schools. To that end, a sign language based test package that measures sign language and Hungarian language development in a multimodal way was created, alongside a niche-filling Task and methodology storage that aims to support the development and learning of Deaf and Gypsy children in a differentiated yet complex way (tale storage, task bank, e-learning, methodology). The concept, framework and beta version of a learner's dictionary was created that works on three levels and incorporates research results and innovative features linked to an e-learning site. Measuring the bilingual (Hungarian Sign Language and Hungarian) competence of children learning at the school for the deaf indicated that delayed access of early sign language input causes significant delays in the cognitive and linguistic development of children. **Bilingualism research in communities in Hungary:** Continuation of theoretical and empirical research that actively involves families in a special immersion linguistic and cultural program, to introduce the language nest program in Gypsy communities. The implementation of the research on culturally and linguistically sustainable bilingualism has commenced with a model program, the first Romani Tale and Music Training. Continuation of the work on the dictionary of Romanian regional varieties in Hungary, further research and database building commenced regarding the linguistic landscape of nationalities in Hungary utilizing a common theoretical and methodological framework. Last year the finalized version of a Romani–Hungarian dictionary for teachers was tested in schools that includes greeting formulas, general instructions and instructions related to tasks, and a short description of the Romani language. An expanded version of the Hungarian fingerspelling system was created to support the development of phonological awareness of visual learners that is indispensable to the acquisition of spoken/or written version of Hungarian and aids the learning process of reading.

Phonetics

It has been shown that the duration of filled pauses is correlated with age and it becomes shorter along with growing experience in speaking. In discourse, backchannel signals, pausing and articulatory tempo were analysed in various studies. Results provided evidence for the presence of extensive prediction, for dynamic changes in speech rate depending on structure and for discourse units being dynamically changing and functionally dependent. Various voice quality parameters of 150 speakers aged between 20 and 79 years were investigated. It was shown that with growing age, fundamental frequency (f_0) decreased in females, while it increased with males. Higher jitter values were found for elderly women, but not for men. A

comparison between twin and non-twin children showed that non-twins were significantly better in comprehension tasks in all age groups than twins, with exception of the 5-year-olds. Evidence has been provided that phrasing silent pauses and structuring phrases were clearly distinct in duration and that different functions in pauses define the duration of pauses. The first investigation of motherese showed that its speech rate is lower, and it is characterized by more and longer pauses. As opposed to other languages, results do not underpin the strengthening of linguistic contrasts so far. They found that clutterers could decrease speech rate if asked for, but their speech rhythm did not differ significantly from that produced in normal communication. Both tempo and rhythm differed significantly from the speech of non-clutterers.

Lexicology and lexicography

The Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian: The writing and editing of the entries of the *em–ez* domain, and part of the entries with *f*, has been underway. Some 700 entries have been written, and 550 have been through the editing process. Furthermore, the entry list for the *l–ly*, *r*, *s* letters, as well as some 60% of those with *sz* has been set up. The preparation of the new query software for the online version of the Dictionary has continued with checking and correcting the Hungarian National Corpus. Work on the New Hungarian Etymological Dictionary has continued with improving and editing the entries in the *h–k* range. Bilingual dictionaries: Under the co-chief-editorship of a researcher of the institute, a new *Chinese–Hungarian Dictionary* has been completed and published (by Akadémiai Kiadó and the Confucius Institute of ELTE) in two volumes, containing about 80,000 entries.

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 on demand, and revised the list of forms recommended for registration accordingly. An independent volume of papers has been published under the title *Szabályok, normák, nyelv szokás. Tanulmányok a köznyelvi és szaknyelvi helyesírás és nyelvalakítás köréből* [Rules, norms, linguistic habits. Studies in vernacular and terminological orthography].

Innovation and development in linguistics

Language technology

The development of a new version of the *e-magyar* language processing system continued within the framework of the MARCELL project. The xtsv framework and the corresponding Hungarian language modules were separated. New modules have been added to the system. Within the framework of the project, the collected Hungarian legal corpus has been subjected to linguistic analysis through *e-magyar* and extended with metadata. Digitization and linguistic annotation of several Bible translations from the Old and Middle Hungarian period has been conducted within the Hungarian Diachronic Generative Syntax project. A newly developed automatic pre-normalization tool helped the manual work. Research on verb sense induction with tensor decomposition continued; a new algorithm has been created with the aim of discovering proper verb centered constructions in corpus lattices; the feature-based classification of verbal particles has been completed (a classification based on the cluster analysis of the particles' feature-value matrices); the construction of a new, manually annotated corpus including coreference relations has begun. In the *Uralonet* database, Hungarian translations of the etymologies containing Hungarian elements became available. In addition, the user interface has been improved and other maintenance steps were carried out. Several headword lists have been created which make it easier to connect the appropriate

etymological entries between the electronic version of the *New Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian* and the *Uralonet* database.

Speech technology

Connected to the large-scale speech data base *BEA*, two corpora are being developed. In the *Discourse corpus*, discourses of 60 speakers with three participants containing phrase- and word-level annotation received further labels with respect to turns and backchannel signals. The *Longi corpus* aims at repeated recordings with the speakers of *BEA*. So far, 17 speakers were re-recorded after 10 or 11 years. The goal is to create the first automatically annotated longitudinal corpus with adult speakers.

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 76,000 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 554 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 collection of the library has grown with 380 new volumes, as well as the manuscript bequest of György Szépe (1931–2002). The electronic catalog registered 1450 searches in the report period. The librarians were coordinating and organizing tasks related to EISZ databases and MTMT2, and continued with retrospective cataloging and digitalization.

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 some 13,000 registered users, who fielded about 216,000 queries in the 8-month-period between January 1 and August 31, 2019). 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 August 2019, a total of 17,338 entries with some 58,000 meanings, and about 205,000 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://omagyarkorpusz.nytud.hu>): a unified corpus of all extant old Hungarian texts and codices containing more than 3 million running words. It contains 47 Old Hungarian codices, 24 shorter Old Hungarian records, 244 letters, as well as 5 Middle Hungarian Bible-translations. 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: <http://parallelbible.nytud.hu/>. Its database currently contains four translations to Old Hungarian, six 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 40,300 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 five years now, has become the central source for acquiring orthographical information in Hungarian. In the first 9 months of 2019, it gave more than 3.6 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 the first 8 months of 2019, the language consultancy service answered about 750 enquiries received via e-mail, and several hundred ones via the telephone service. The service wrote 5 major expert reports and carried out language reviews of 20 memorial tablets at the request of local authorities. The database of registered forenames (*Utónévportál*), which is updated and published regularly on the Institute's website, served cca. 65,000 queries by nearly 41,000 visitors in these 8 months. Meanwhile the forename consultancy service handled cca. 400 queries sent by email, and some 200 ones via phone calls. Furthermore, they produced 3 expert reports on forenames and 10 reports on family names, and gave official opinion in about 40 cases to the Immigration and Citizenship Office in naturalization procedures.

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. The *Language and Science* portal posted a series on linguistic experiments under the title *Kísérletes* [Experimental], and reported on summer camps organized by the institute's researchers for high-schoolers, and the fieldwork carried out there. Some research groups of the institute maintain their own Facebook-profile, actively publishing news and various kinds of information. For example, the Multilingualism Research Center are followed by 533 people, and they posted 18 new contributions in the six months between January and August, 2019.

The institute was active in participating in important academic and popularizing programs targeting the wide public in 2019, too:

- Several Budapest-based centers for child development research presented their work at the event titled *Afternoon of small researchers* (MTA RCNS, March 30, 2019). Talks and demonstrations focused on research connected to the cognitive and speech development of babies and infants. Researchers of the institute presented an interactive demonstration of differences in infant- and adult-directed speech.
- Members of the Department of Phonetics participated at the popular scientific event *World Voice Day*, Organized by the Hungarian Society of Linguistics and the Hungarian Society of Phonetics, Phoniatics and Speech and Language Therapy. They gave talks and presented their research (Eötvös Loránd University, April 16, 2019).
- In January, the newly published Volume 7 of the *Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian* was presented to the press and the public, with the participation of the President of MTA, as well as a renowned writer. Later, at the Book Festival, four lectures introduced the dictionary to the audience.
- The HunCLARIN roadshow series, which started in 2018, continued in 2019, too. The first workshop (Seminar on Speech and Language Technology Tools) took place at Szeged University in October 2018. The second one (Use of Corpora, Language Technology Tools and Data Driven Methods in Human Sciences) was staged at Debrecen University in February, and the third event (New ways and methods of computational and experimental linguistics) was organized in Pécs, in May. The workshop series aims to bring language technology to students and teachers working in the field of Humanities and Social Sciences at Hungarian universities. Researchers of the Language Technology Department presented language processing tools and resources, such as the *e-magyar* language processing pipeline.
- Language Technology Research Group had a presentation at an event of the Artificial Intelligence Coalition in May. The *e-magyar* language processing toolchain and Hungarian word embeddings were presented, among others. (<https://digitalisjoletprogram.hu/hu/hirek/europa-elso-interaktiv-mestersegesintelligencia-kiallitasa-budapesten>)

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

- “Intelligent Text Analysis: Innovative Application of Language Technology” – Presentation at the *SMART X – Innovation of Celebration* Conference (Aquarium Club, Budapest, April 2, 2019)
- “Creativity Today, in the World of Machine Translation” – Presentation at the Translator Education Career Day, Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church (February 7, 2019)
- “Language and Computer in the Age of Artificial Intelligence” – Presentation at the Conference on the Language Teachers of the Future – The Future of Language Teachers (ELTE, Budapest, April 27, 2019)

- “The Changing Role of Creativity in the Evolution of Machine Translation” – Opening Lecture at the Gödöllő Special Translation Conference (May 16, 2019)
- “Artificial Intelligence: Ahead or Behind?” Sándor Circle, Sapientia College, Budapest (May 23, 2019)
- “Abraxas in Savaria. Curse tablets from the ancient Szombathely.” Lecture in the series *Magic and astronomy of the ancient Romans*, Iseum Savariense (February 21, 2019)
- “On the metaphorization of the verbs *ül* ‘sit’, *áll* ‘stand’ and *fekszik* ‘lie’ in various languages” – a lecture on typology on invitation by the Hungarian and Applied Linguistic Institute, and the Students’ Scientific Circle, of Pannon University (Veszprém, March 28, 2019)
- Lecture on Uralic and other endangered minority languages at the event organized on the occasion of the bicentenary of the birth of Antal Reguly, as well as of the International Year of Indigenous Languages proclaimed by the United Nations. (Zirc, Hungary, July 12, 2019)
- Popular science presentation on developmental language disorder at the *Budapest Science Meetup* (video recording: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uBxZIJd0M_A&t=181s, written version at *Qubit*: <https://qubit.hu/2019/05/16/a-gyermek-7-szazalekat-erintik-az-anyanyelv-elsajaitas-zavarai>) (February 14, 2019)

Researchers of the institute gave several popularizing lectures at various events organized by the Association for the Cultivation of our Mother Tongue, as well as at different schools. Workshops were organized in two summer camps (for Hungarian secondary school students from Transylvania in Cernat, Romania, and for secondary school students from Budapest in Ósükösd) on methods of gathering linguistic data and on experimental pragmatics. They further participated in the assembly of an online course in first language acquisition.

The researchers have, for many years now, kept publishing educational writings in the column titled “From the workshop of the Research Institute for Linguistics” of the journal *Édes Anyanyelvünk*, five times a year.

The publication of a new book, *Nyelv, biológia, szabadság* [Language, biology, freedom], edited and partly written by researchers of the institute, also serves the aim of popularizing science. The book was officially presented in the Main Building of MTA, on May 20, 2019.

Media appearances

One researcher served as consulting expert and anchorman of the popularizing series *Szószátyár* [‘Verbose’] of Klubradio. Other researchers gave six 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 the first 8 month of 2019, 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.).

A detailed scientific report titled “Practice and theory of the linguistic landscape – Panorama of nationalities in Hungary” was published as an annex to the journal *Barátság* (http://nemzetisegek.hu/repertorium/2019/04/beliv_15-47.pdf), reporting on the first day of the *Linguistic and cultural connections in acquiring knowledge in the 21st century* conference, in which the Research Center of Multilingualism had a leading role.

The Center for Pragmatics Research disseminates its research on ritual to the public in the form of popular articles and reports. In 2019, *Polio Network* – a well-known international research news network – featured its latest research results (<https://www.comminit.com/polio/content/alignment-politeness-and-implicitness-chinese-political-discourse-case-study-2018-vaccin>).

Researchers of the Historical and Uralic Linguistics Department participated in the episode on the Mansi people within the series *Юзопука* on the regional television channel of Khanty–Mansi Autonomous District (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q1CAYDlpLhc>)

Societal responsibility

The research on the languages of the ethnic Gypsy (Romani, Boyash) makes great contributions to answering one of the most salient questions of contemporary Hungarian society: the integration of the Gypsy people. Such data may shed light on the independence and diversity of their languages 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 linguistic data hitherto unknown to the scientific community, thus language contact phenomena and the language repertoire of multilingual communities can be explored further.

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 *Languag-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 social relations

Several researchers of the institute take part, year by year, in assembling and preparing the Hungarian team for the International Student Olympics in Linguistics. In 2019, The Hungarian teams have achieved their best ever results in this year's Olympics held in Yongin, South Korea (<http://www.nytud.hu/archiv/ioling2019.html>). Several of the researchers have their 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.

The Centre for Pragmatics Research has organized research-based trainings to various social groups:

- The ritual theory they have developed can aid L2 learners in increasing their pragmatic competence without being exposed to intercultural stereotypes. They have deployed our framework in L2 education as the Hungarian New Generation Foundation invited them to hold developmental trainings for Hungarians living in London. The trainings have received very positive feedback and are expected to resume next year.
- Working on utilizing ritual theory in children's education, they held trainings for elementary school pupils in a mostly Hungarian-populated village of Slovakia, Csicsó, to further the social success of Hungarian-speaking children living in diaspora.
-

These trainings made use of ritual theory to help the participants develop their intercultural communication competence.

A workshop was held at Hodász with the attendance of colleagues from the Research Center for Multilingualism, and local kindergarten teachers and educators (Eszterlanc kindergarten-nursery of Hodász, Angyalok Kertje [Angels' Garden] Greek Catholic Kindergarten) at the Typical Regional Roma House of the village. The workshop included lectures and conversations and exchange of ideas with teachers and educators from the local kindergartens. Their involvement in the Languag-*E*-Chance project was based on prior study visits and visits to the local kindergartens.

The Research Center for Multilingualism organized a sensitizing scientific educational program at the Faculty of Humanities of ELTE, called *Nyelvi Kalandozások* [Language Adventures], on which reports were published on the website of *ELTE Online* and the website of the Department of Phonology of the Faculty of Humanities (<http://fonetikaitanszek.elte.hu/index.php/2019/03/13/egyetemi-anyanyelvi-napok-2019-nyelvi-kalandozasok-verseny/> and <http://elteonline.hu/kultura/2019/04/04/vagyok-mint-minden-ean-egyetemi-anyanyelvi-napok-3-nap/>).

III. A presentation of national and international R&D relations between January 1 and August 31, 2019

National relations

In addition to the many ongoing cooperative projects dating back to earlier years, new links were established in 2019 with the following partner institutions within Hungary:

- Professional cooperation has been established with the DIAGram Functional Linguistic Research Group.
- Common workshops were organized with the Linguistics Committee of the Regional Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Debrecen and the Linguistics Department of the University of Pécs, within the boundaries of HunCLARIN.
- As a member of the Artificial Intelligence Coalition, strong cooperation with the members of the Coalition (universities, national and multinational companies and SMEs) has been established.
- A connection has been established with the Hungarian Association of the Blind and Partially Sighted due to the *Development of an accessible infocommunication service platform for persons with hearing and visual disabilities* project.
- The Research Center for Multilingualism has made new cooperation agreements in the framework of the Languag-*E*-Chance educational research program with the following institutions: Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary Faculty of teacher training, Economic Education Centre and Secondary School of Economics of Downtown Budapest, Vass Lajos Primary School of Kispest, “Eszterlanc” Kindergarten and Mini Nursery of Hodász, “Hold my Hand” Roma Association.

Higher education

The institute has been operating (jointly with Eötvös Loránd University) the undergraduate and graduate training programs in theoretical linguistics for 29 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 the first half of 2019 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; 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 125 lectures at national conferences and other events, and worked in 55 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 the first eight months of 2019, the following new cooperations have been launched:

- Research cooperation started with the University of Göttingen (Georg-August-Universität) in the framework of the project „Satztyp, Satzmodus, Illokution: Sichtung und (Weiter)Entwicklung kognitiver Ansätze” (08/2019-07/2020), financed by the DFG (German Science Foundation) to work on cognitivist approaches to sentence types and speech acts.
- A new research collaboration has been established with scholars at the University of Padova, the University of Milano-Bicocca, the University of Groningen, Marquarie University and the University of Nantes in order to study the acquisition of the comprehension of disjunction by pre-schoolers. The adult-like interpretation of disjunction as a logical operator is a relatively late development in first language acquisition, especially in negated sentences. This research addresses an under-studied issue in this domain, namely, how the trajectory of the acquisition of disjunction is affected by points of divergence in the grammatical systems of target languages
- The Department for Psycholinguistics & Neurolinguistics participates in the Open Science Framework (OSF) project titled „The language network is recruited but not required for non-verbal semantic processing”. Participant institutes: MIT, Boston; Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburg; University College of London. The research focuses on the relation of linguistic and visual processing in neurotypical and aphasic persons.
- Within the framework of the bilateral cooperation relations between the Estonian and the Hungarian academies of science, the groundwork has been laid for a new research to investigate the prosody of questions. The focus of syntactic studies has been issues of word order (in particular, V2 in Estonian, and the reassessment of SOV in Hungarian).
- The Research Center for Multilingualism has initiated a cooperation agreement with the Institut für Behinderung und Partizipation of the Interkantonale Hochschule für Heilpädagogik, and created a sign language research cooperation with the Linguistics

Department of the University of Graz, and the Centre of Sign Language and Deaf Communication of Klagenfurt.

- The Research Center for Multilingualism has, furthermore, established a new cooperative relationship with the School of Early Childhood Studies at Ryerson University of Toronto.
- The Center for Pragmatics Research has established collaboration with the Russian RUDN University. The Director of the Centre was invited to participate at the RUDN Project “Linguicultural Identity and Communicative Styles in Various Sociocultural Contexts”, hence creating active collaboration between the Institute and RUDN.

Organization of academic events

Events organized by the institute:

Media presentation of Vol. 7. of the Comprehensive Dictionary of Hungarian (January, Budapest); *13th Applied Linguistics Conference for Doctoral Students* (January, Budapest); *Linguistic and Cultural Meetings in 21st Century Knowledge Acquisition* (April, Budapest); *Fourth International Workshop on Computational Latin Dialectology* (March, Budapest); *Conference on Methods, Patterns, Historicity* (May, Budapest); *Discourse in Celebratory Configuration: A Workshop in Honor of Katalin É Kiss* (May, Budapest); “... I don't have my own grammar, just some thoughts on grammar”. *Conference in Commemoration of László Elekfi* (May, Budapest).

Events co-organized by the institute:

15th Hungarian Computational Linguistics Conference (January, Szeged); ‘*Chinese Impoliteness Panel*’, ‘*Historical Politeness in Europe Panel*’, and ‘*Marginalizing Discourses in Lesser Studied Languages Panel*’ at the 14th Conference of the International Association of Pragmatics (IPrA) (June, Hong Kong).

Researchers of the institute are (**chief or series**) **editors, or editorial board members**, for the following journals and series: *Acta Linguistica Academica*, *Acta Universitatis Sapientiae Philologica*, *Alkalmazott Nyelvtudomány*, *Általános Nyelvészeti Tanulmányok*, *Antik Tanulmányok*, *Beszéd Kutatás*, *Chinese as a Second Language Research*, *Contrastive Pragmatics: A Cross-Disciplinary Journal*, *Digitális Bölcsészlet*, *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*, *Journal of Pragmatics*, *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*, *Russian Journal of Linguistics*, *Sinologia Hispanica*, *Studies on Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*, *Studia Grammatica*, *Studia Slavica Savariensia*, *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), China Pragmatics Association, 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); European Network for Intercultural Education Activities, International Council of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS), International Phonetic Association (IPA) History Committee, International Pragmatic Association, International Society of English Phonetics (ISEP), Linguistic Politeness Research Group, UK, 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 vice-chairman and secretary general of the International Society of Phonetic Sciences (ISPhS). Another one served on the panel of the European Research Council Advanced Grant, while a third one was a member of the International Prize Committee for Awarding the Lotze Medal. One researcher serves as an expert on minority languages and language policy to MERCATOR Education (Frisian Academy, Ljouwert / Leeuwarden).

Guest lecturers in the institute: During the first eight months of the year, several foreign researchers visited the institute, many of whom also gave lectures: Juliane House (University of Hamburg and Hellenic American University), Catarina Gaspar (University of Lisbon), Lucia Tamponi (University of Pisa), Daniela Urbanová (Masaryk University, Brno); Eugenia Beu-Dachin (Transylvanian National History Museum, Cluj-Napoca); Dragana Kunčer (Institute of History, Belgrade); Francesca Cotugno (University of Nottingham – University of Oxford); Alessandro Papini (Ghent University); Vladimir Žegarac (University of Madeira); Javier Velaza (University of Barcelona); Simona Marchesini (Alteritas, Verona); Galia Hatav (University of Florida); Sabine Armani (Université Paris 13); Henk Zeevat (University of Düsseldorf); Markus Steinbach (Göttingen University).

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

- A researcher was invited for a week in May to Trento University (Centro di Alti Studi Umanistici/CeASUm), giving a talk in the series “Conversazioni Linguistiche”. He was invited for a week in June to Department of Linguistics, Frankfurt/M, where he gave a talk at the *Logik und Semantik Kolloquium (LoSe)*, and to Paris Diderot University (Paris 7), where he took part of the work of the Scientific Board of the “Colloque de Syntaxe et Sémantique à Paris”. He gave an invited talk at the Institute of Linguistics of the University of Vienna.
- A researcher gave an invited plenary talk at the workshop “Particles in German, English and beyond” at Saarland University, and an invited talk at the Institute of Linguistics of the University of Vienna.
- Another researcher gave six lectures at the Doctoral School of Dalian University of Foreign Languages, China. He held various guest lectures in institutions such as the Guangdong University of Foreign Languages and the Lüshun Museum.
- A researcher gave a lecture with the title “Romanization and Latinization of the Roman Empire in the light of data in the Computerized Historical Linguistic Database of the Latin Inscriptions of the Imperial Age” in Munich (Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, February 6, 2019)

Researchers of the institute participated in **international conferences** and other academic events with **128 talks and posters**.

IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals, won between January 1 and August 31, 2019

National proposals

- NKFIH KH 130558: The role of focus in sentence processing: An experimental investigation of focus identification and focus interpretation by Hungarian preschoolers and adults. 12/01, 2019 – 11/30, 2021. Total funding: 149.996 million HUF. Goal: To investigate the syntactic and prosodic identification of focus, and the acquisition of the interpretation of the extra semantic contribution of focus, by 3 to 6-year-old Hungarian children.
- ÚNKP Bolyai+ Grant, ÚNKP-19-4-ELTE-840. 09/01, 2019 – 06/30, 2020. Grant sum: 2 million HUF. Subject: Corpus search methods, and the introduction of the *e-magyar* processing pipeline.
- MTA, EU-24/2019, Support for EU and domestic applications. 09/01, 2019 – 06/30, 2020. Total funding: 17.563 million HUF.
- MTA NKM-66/2019: The morphosyntactic and phonological investigation of Finno-Ugric languages. 01/01, 2019 – 12/31, 2021. Goal: Collaborative research with colleagues from the University of Tartu (Estonia) on the prosody of questions. Funding for 2019: 780,000 HUF.
- MTA NKM-37/2019. Mobility support: Participation at the discussions related to the work on the dictionary of Romanian varieties spoken in Hungary, in Bucharest. 01/01, 2019–12/31, 2019. Funding: 570.000 HUF.
- MTA, NKSZ-36/2019, 07/01, 2019 – 06/30, 2020. Grant sum: 700,000 HUF. Goal: Organizing an international conference titled *What can Sign Language and Deaf research add to science?*
- MTA, NKSZ-11/2019, 01/01, 2019 – 06/30, 2020. Grant sum: 300,000 HUF. Goal: Organizing the *Fourth International Workshop on Computational Latin Dialectology*.
- MTA Book and Journal Publication Committee, KFB-64/2019. 01/01, 2019 – 12/31, 2019. Grant sum: 300,000 HUF. Goal: Publishing vol. 16 of *Approaches to Hungarian* with John Benjamins Publishing (Amsterdam).
- INKP-26/2019. Junior International Conference Grant: participation with a talk at the *Workshop on Infant Language Development (WILD)*. 2019. Grant sum: 173,000 HUF.
- INKP-33/2019. Junior International Conference Grant: participation with a talk at the *Generative Approaches to Language Acquisition (GALA)* conference in Milan. Grant sum: 100,000 HUF.

V. List of important publications between January 1 and August 31, 2019

Bartos, Huba: The V-copy construction in Mandarin – A case temporarily reopened In: Jianhua, Hu; Haihua, Pan (eds.) *Interfaces in Grammar*. Amsterdam, Holland: John Benjamins, (2019) pp. 167–205. <http://real.mtak.hu/102603/>

Bartos, Huba; Hamar, Imre (eds.-in-chief.) *Kínai–magyar szótár I–II*. [Chinese–Hungarian Dictionary, vols. 1–2] Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, ELTE Konfuciusz Intézet (2019) 2096 p. ISBN 978963489044. Online access: <https://szotar.net>

Brody, Michael: Some biolinguistic remarks. ACTA LINGUISTICA HUNGARICA / ACTA LINGUISTICA ACADEMICA 66:(3) pp. 335–347., 13 p. (2019) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1556/2062.2019.66.3.2>

Bunta, Ferenc; Bóna, Judit; Gósy, Mária: Linguistic profiles In: Damico, Jack S.; Ball, Martin J. *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Human Communication Sciences and Disorders*. Thousand

Oaks (CA), U.S.A.: SAGE Publications, Inc., (2019) pp. 1100–1105.
<https://doi.org/10.4135/9781483380810.n361>

Den Dikken, Marcel: The Attractions of Agreement: Why Person Is Different. FRONTIERS IN PSYCHOLOGY 10: 978 (2019). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.00978>

É. Kiss, Katalin; Hegedűs, Attila; Pintér, Lilla (eds.) *Nyelvelmélet és kontaktológia 4.* [Linguistic theory and language contact] Budapest – Piliscsaba: Pázmány Péter Katolikus Egyetem (2019) ISBN: 9789633083611

– containing (a.o.):

Agyagási, Klára; Dékány, Éva: Ótörök hatás a magyar osztályozószók kialakulásában [Old Turkic traits in the formation of Hungarian classifiers] (41–75) <http://real.mtak.hu/95394> // Sipos, Mária: Belső fejlemény vagy orosz hatás? A kazimi hanti *sit* névmás újabb funkciójáról [Internal development or Russian influence? On a novel function of the Kazim Khanty pronoun *sit*] (103–126) <http://real.mtak.hu/102213> // Speshilova, Yulia: Egy feltételezett morfológiai változó a mai udmurt nyelvben [A supposed morphological variable in Hungarian] 147–165 <http://real.mtak.hu/102129> // Fejes, László: Mari hatás a krasznoufimszki udmurt nyelvjárás magánhangzó-harmóniájában? [Mari influence in the vowel harmony of the Krasnoufimsk dialect of Udmurt?] (167–187) <http://real.mtak.hu/102119> // Halm, Tamás; Bende-Farkas, Ágnes: A *vaegy* az erdélyi magyarban: kontaktusjelenség és/vagy belső fejlemény? [*Vaegy* in Transylvanian Hungarian: Contact-induced and/or internally developed?] (201–216) <http://real.mtak.hu/98780/>

Kádár, Zoltán Dániel; Zhang, Sen: Alignment, ‘politeness’ and implicitness in Chinese political discourse: A case study of the 2018 vaccine scandal. JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE & POLITICS <https://doi.org/10.1075/jlp.18053.kad>

Kádár, Z. Dániel; Parvaresh, Vahid; Ning, Puyu: Morality, Moral Order, and Language Aggression and Conflict: A Position Paper. JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE AGGRESSION AND CONFLICT 7 : (1) pp. 6–30., 25 p. (2019) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/jlac.00017.kad>

Kamp, Hans; Bende-Farkas, Ágnes: Epistemic Specificity from a Communication-Theoretic Perspective. JOURNAL OF SEMANTICS 36: 1 pp. 1–51. (2019) <https://doi.org/10.1093/jos/ffy005>

Kenesei István (ed.-in-chief.); Bakró-Nagy Marianne (ed.) *Általános Nyelvészeti Tanulmányok XXX.: Uralisztikai tanulmányok.* [Studies in General Linguistics vol. XXX: Studies in Uralic linguistics] Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó (2019), 248 p. ISBN: 9789630599511 <http://real.mtak.hu/94071>

– containing (a.o.):

Fejes, László: A rejtőzködő harmónia [Harmony in disguise] (37–70) // Georgieva, Ekaterina: Az udmurt habituális múlt időről [On the habitual past in Udmurt] (97–131) // Gugán, Katalin; Csepregi, Márta; Hegedűs, Veronika: Nem igei állítmányú mondatok a szurguti hantiban [Clauses with non-verbal predicates in Surgut Khanty] (133–155) // Mus, Nikolett: A tundrai nyenyec ’mit mond’ jelentésű kérdő ige [The interrogative verb meaning ‘what does (s)he say’ in Tundra Nenets] (191–205).

Kenesei, István (ed.) *Nyelv, biológia, szabadság: A 90 éves Chomsky jelentősége a tudományban és azon túl* [Language, biology, freedom: The significance of Chomsky, 90, in science and beyond]. Budapest: Gondolat Kiadó (2019) ISBN: 9789636939243

– containing (a.o.):

Dékány, Éva: Chomsky nyelvészeti radikalizmusa [Chomsky's linguistic radicalism] (27–53) <http://real.mtak.hu/93554> // Bródy, Mihály: Néhány bionyelvészeti megjegyzés [Some biolinguistic remarks] (113–126).

Svindt, Veronika; Bóna, Judit; Hoffmann, Ildikó: Changes in temporal features of speech in secondary progressive multiple sclerosis (SPMS) – case studies. CLINICAL LINGUISTICS & PHONETICS. pp. 1–18. (2019) <http://real.mtak.hu/102023/>