

Expanding Diasystematic Construction Grammar

Modeling multilingual innovations from a CxG perspective

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- 1 Introduction
- 2 An updated view on results of language contact
- 3 Diasystematic Construction Grammar
- 4 Spontaneous innovations in DCxG
- 5 Concluding remarks and outlook

Introduction

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- What advantages could such a framework offer?
- How can CxG contribute to the development of an appropriate model?

Multilingual practices and innovations

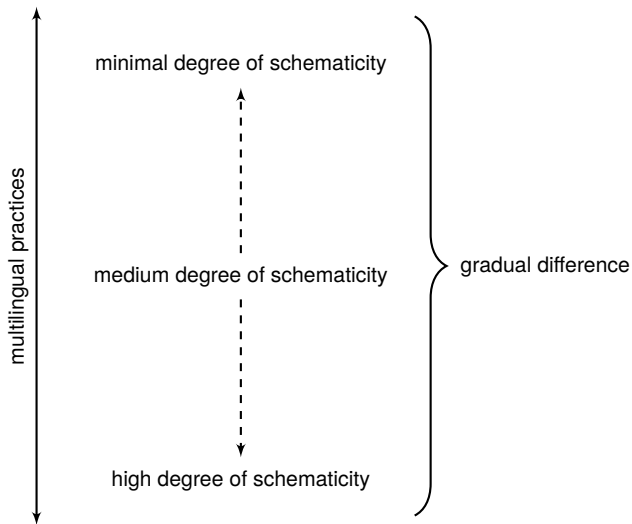
[...] *multilingual practices* is offered as a term which allows researchers to consider a range of topics under the same umbrella, from multilingual societal practice and individual identities and linguistic repertoires to the use of different languages in structuring texts and the syntax of intrasentential code-switching. (Pahta, Skaffari & Wright 2018: 4)

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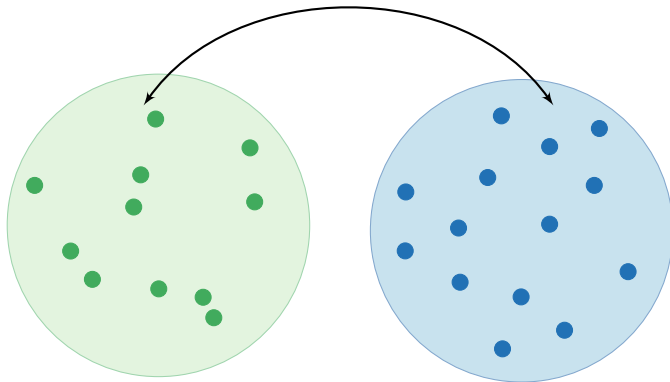
→ innovations as results of multilingual practices

Schematicity scale of multilingual practices



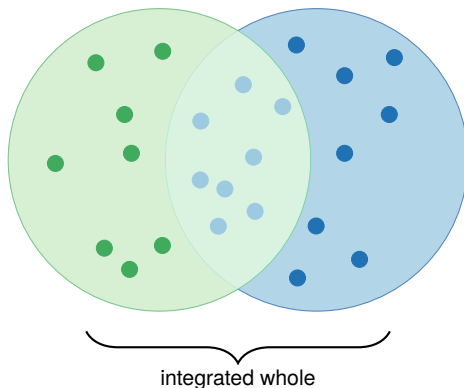
The fractional view on multilingualism

(accidental) interference



Grosjean 1989: 4–5

The holistic view on multilingualism



Diasystematic Construction Grammar (DCxG)

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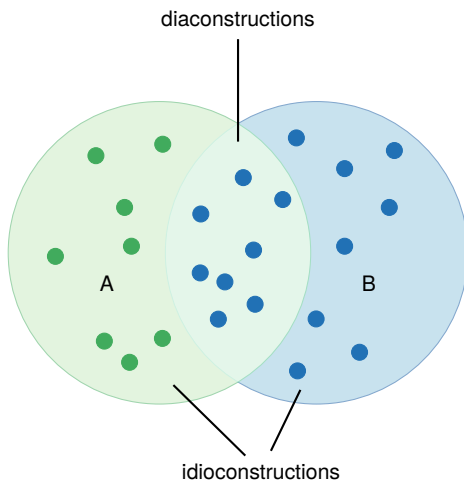
- approach adopts a holistic view of multilingualism (multilingual construction)
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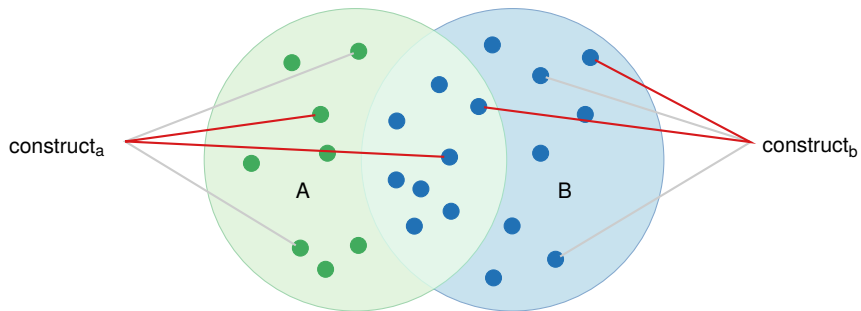
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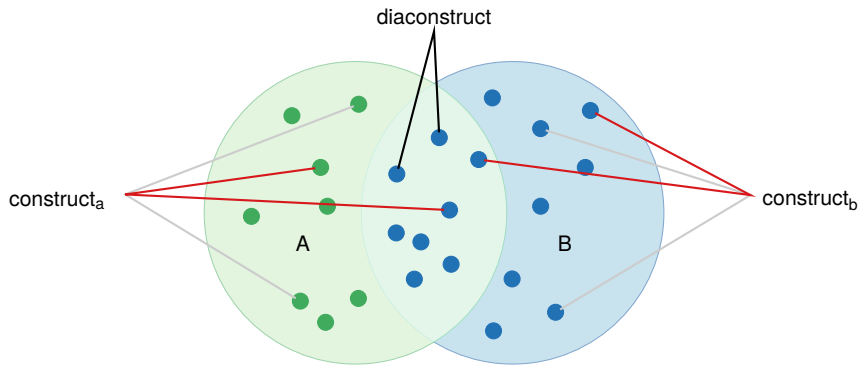
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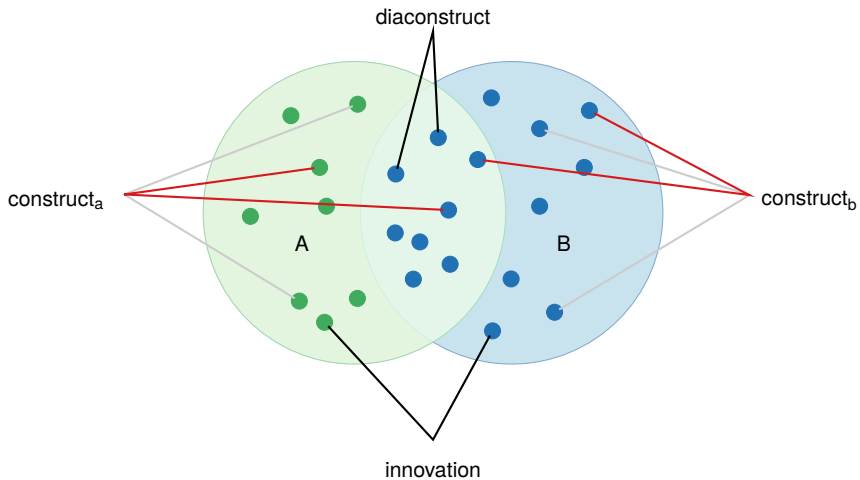
Diasystematic Construction Grammar (DCxG)

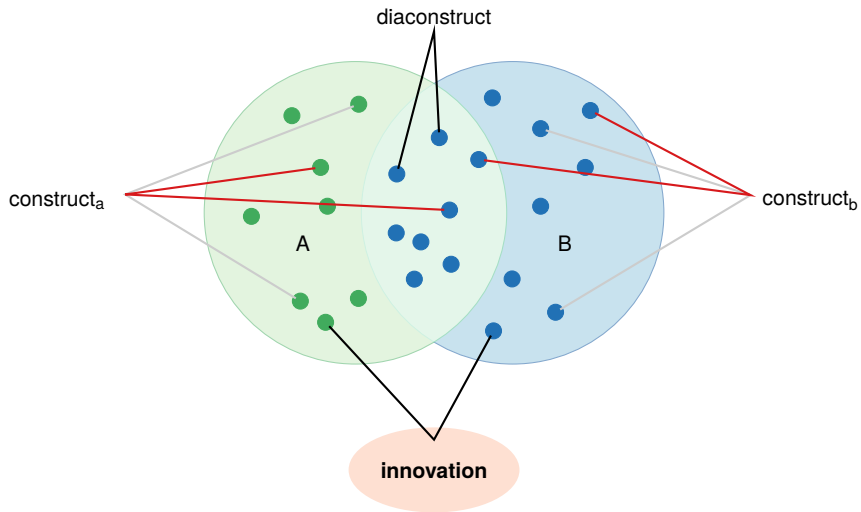
- approach adopts a holistic view of multilingualism (multilingual constructicon)
- focus mainly on contact-induced language change
- focus on the speaker's perspective
- language specificity is a part of the pragmatic function
- multilingual constructicon consists of common structures (diaconstructions) and idiosyncratic structures (idioconstructions)











(1) SSDa

Pia åbner ham.

name open-PRS 3SG.MALE.OBL

‘Pia opens the door for him.’

(1) SSDa

Pia åbner ham.

name open-PRS 3SG.MALE.OBL

‘Pia opens the door for him.’

(2) a. Da

Pia åbner for ham.

name open-PRS for 3SG.MALE.OBL

b. Ge

Pia åbner ihm.

name open-IND.PRS.3SG 3SG.M.DAT

‘Pia opens the door for him.’

NP_{nom}, VERB, NP_{dat}

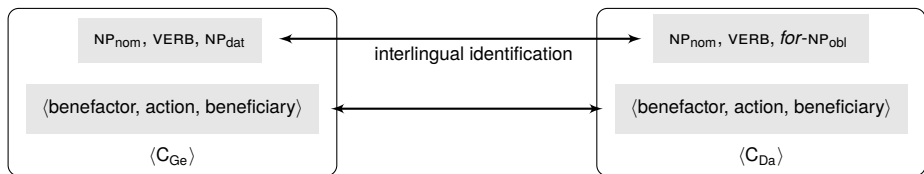
⟨benefactor, action, beneficiary⟩

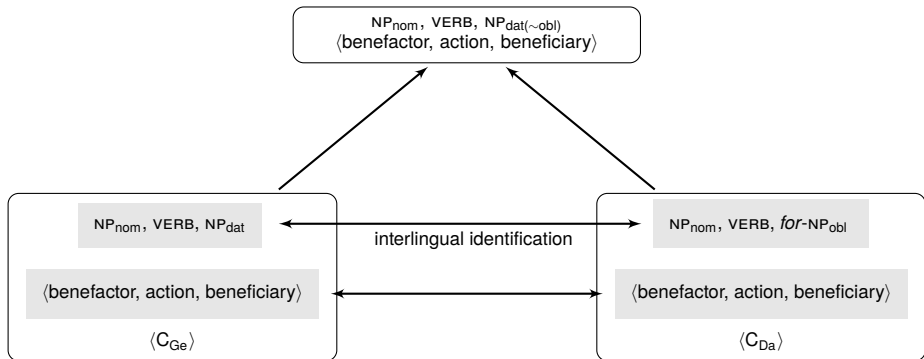
⟨C_{Ge}⟩

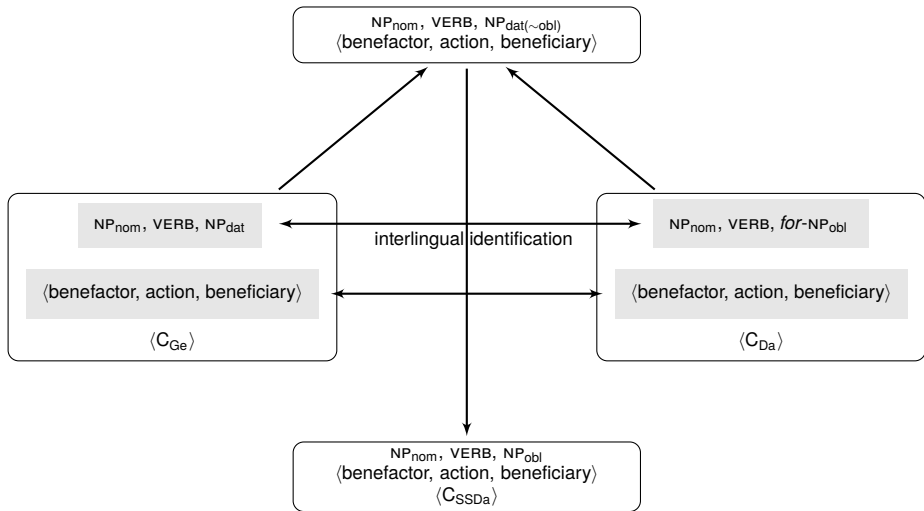
NP_{nom}, VERB, *for*-NP_{obl}

⟨benefactor, action, beneficiary⟩

⟨C_{Da}⟩



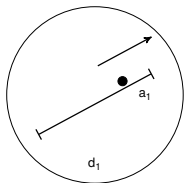




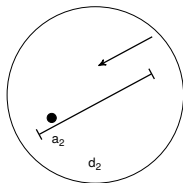
A Buddhist Monk begins at dawn one day walking up a mountain, reaches the top at sunset, meditates at the top for several days until one dawn when he begins to walk back to the foot of the mountain, which he reaches at sunset. Make no assumptions about his starting or stopping or about his pace during the trips.

Riddle: Is there a place on the path that the monk occupies at the same hour of the day on the two separate journeys?

■ (input) mental spaces

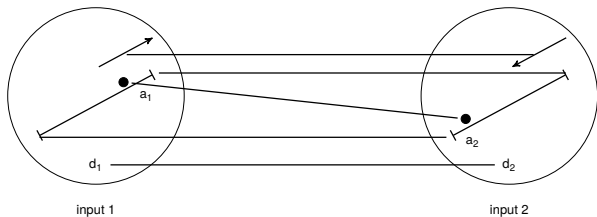


input 1

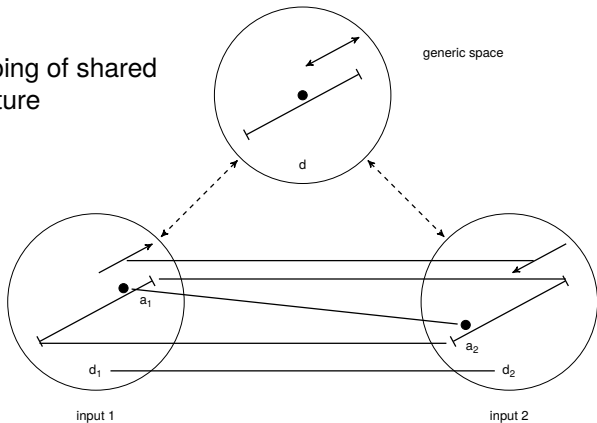


input 2

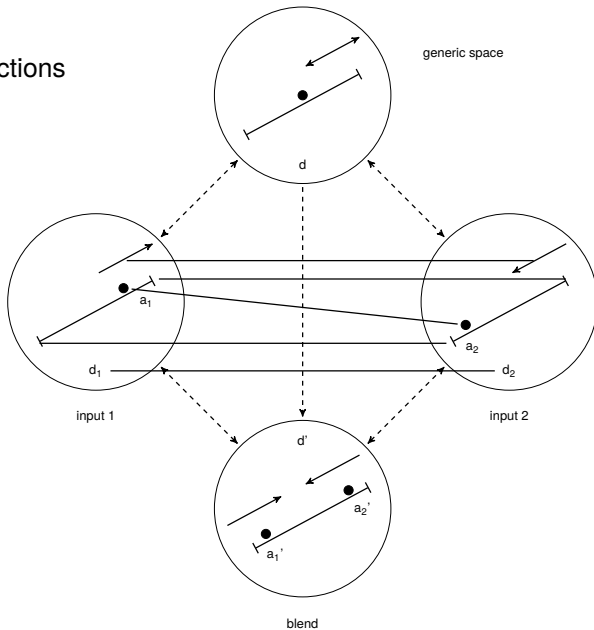
■ cross-space mapping



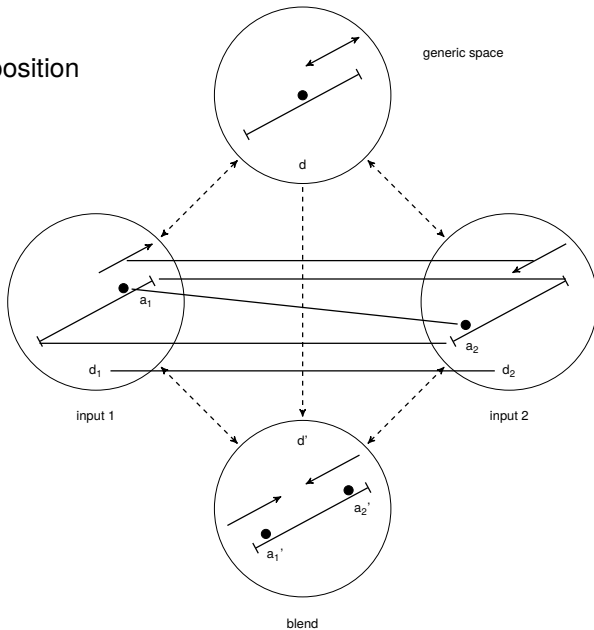
■ mapping of shared structure



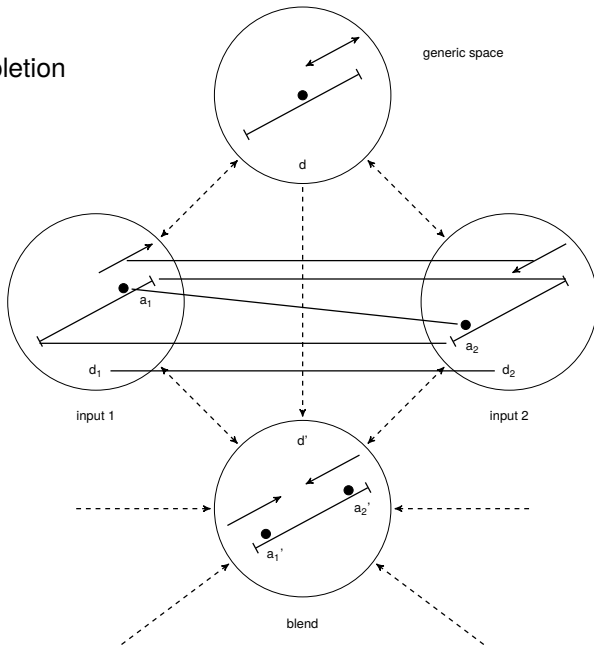
■ projections



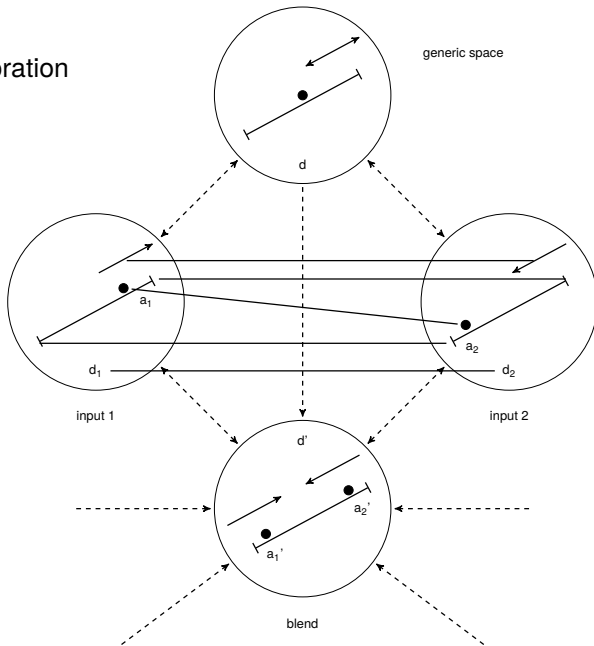
■ composition



■ completion



■ elaboration



Supplementary aspects

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- spontaneous cognitive processes (diachrony in synchrony)

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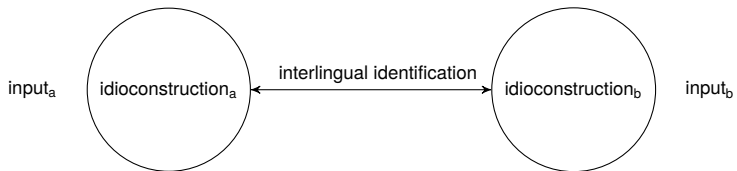
- spontaneous cognitive processes (diachrony in synchrony)
 - creating new knowledge in combining existing knowledge creatively

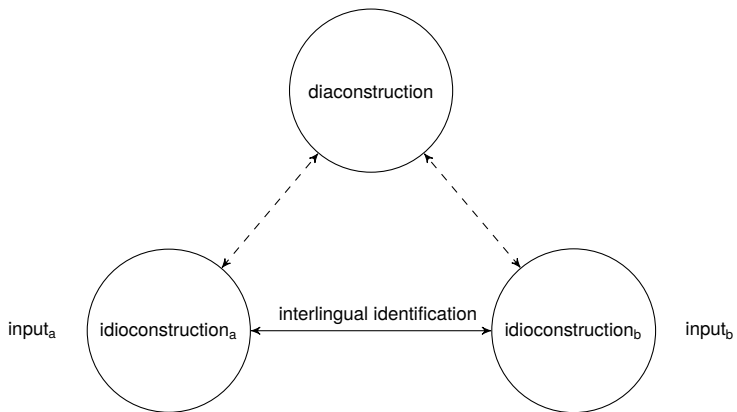
Supplementary aspects

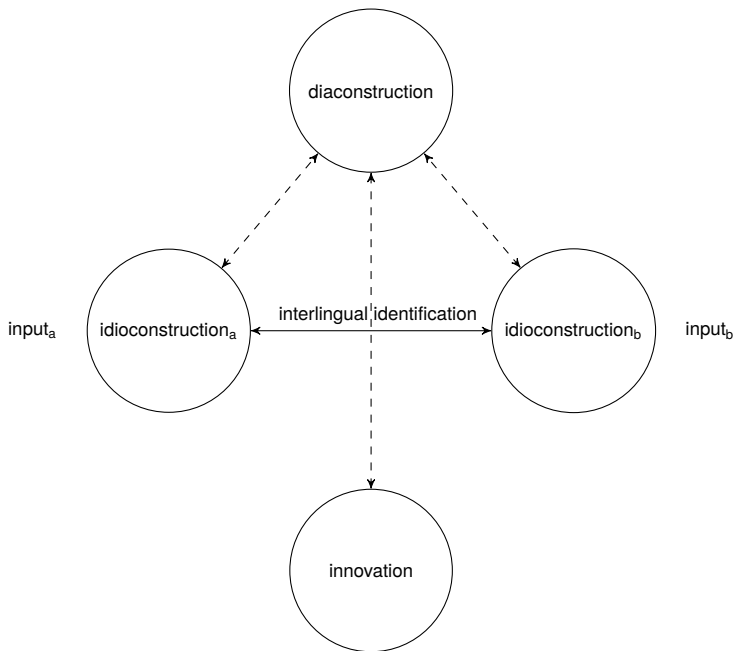
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- dynamic (ad hoc) variation of knowledge

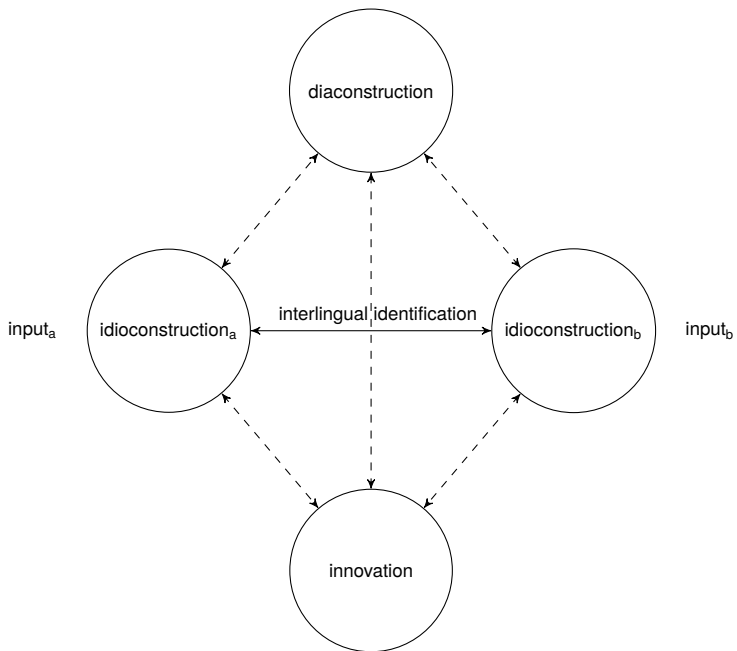
Supplementary aspects

- spontaneous cognitive processes (diachrony in synchrony)
 - creating new knowledge in combining existing knowledge creatively
- dynamic (ad hoc) variation of knowledge
- spontaneous emergence of (schematic) shared structure

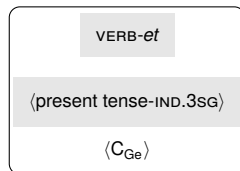
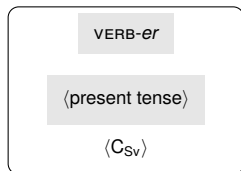


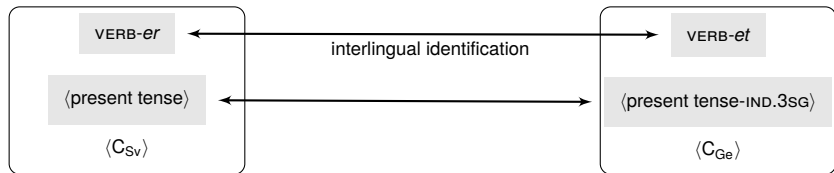


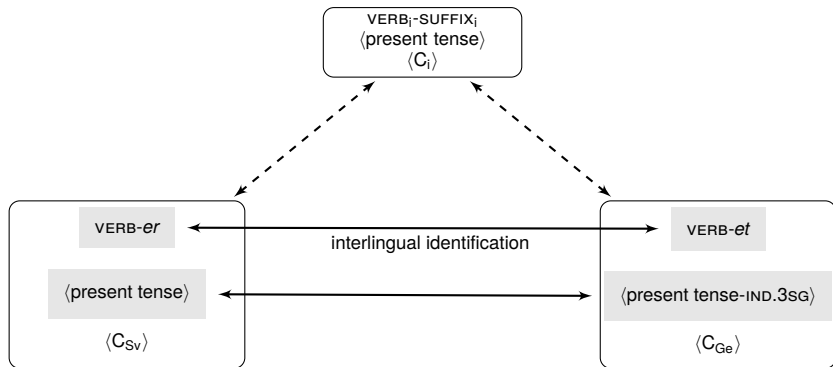


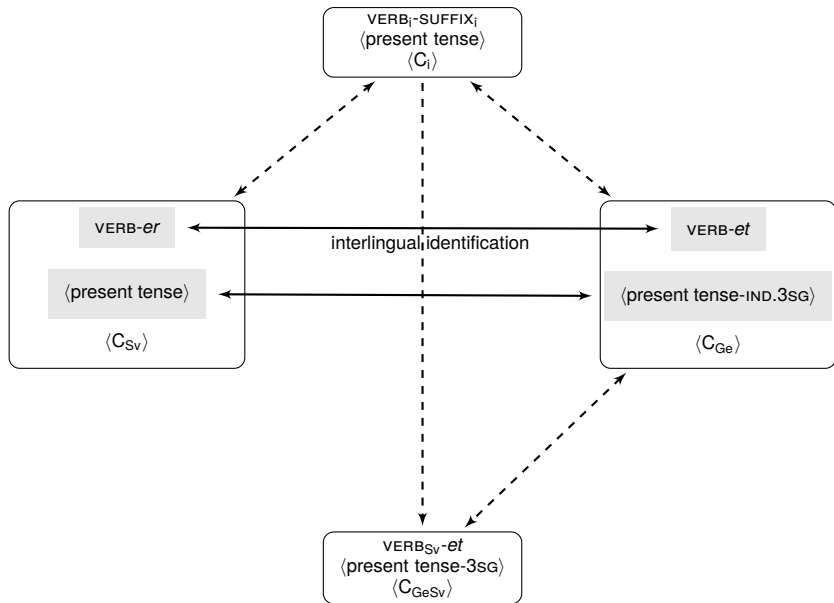


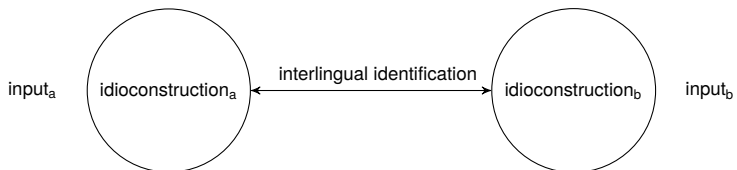
- (3) Ad: also äh salient *betyde= be=ä betyd-et* <lacht>
 well eh salient *mean-PRS me-eh mean-IND.PRS.3SG* <laughs>
 bedeutet eigentlich (-)äh (-) hervorspringend.
 mean-IND.PRS.3SG actually salient
 ‘Well, eh, salient actually *mean- me- eh means* [laughs] means
salient.’

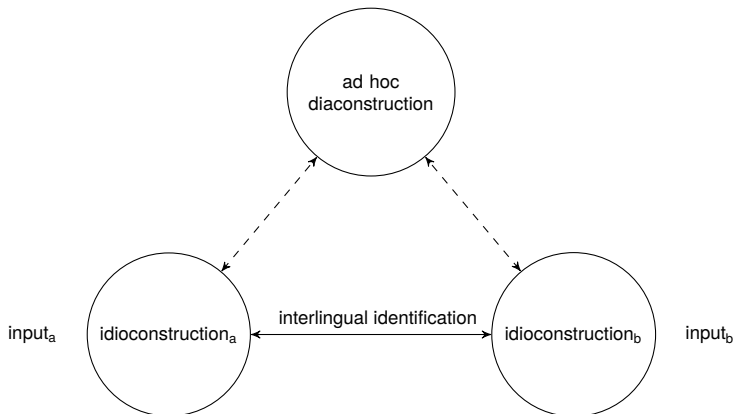


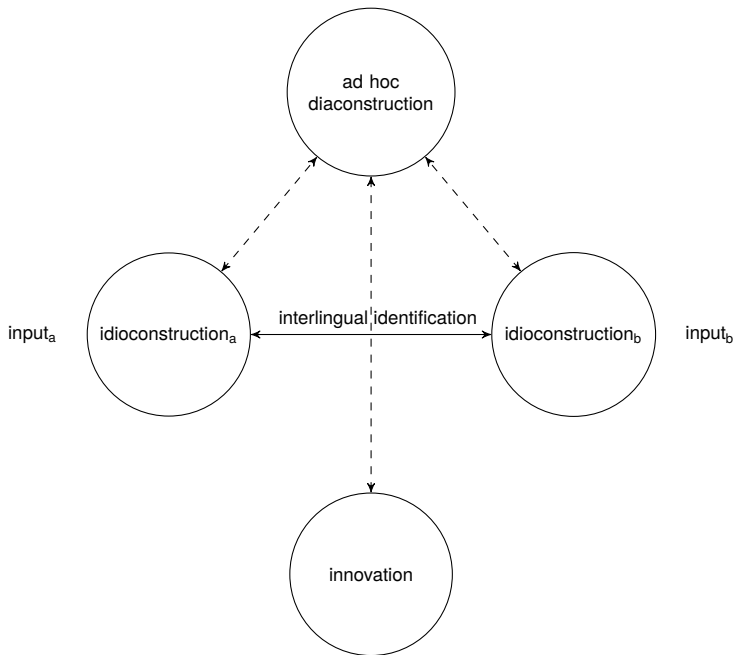


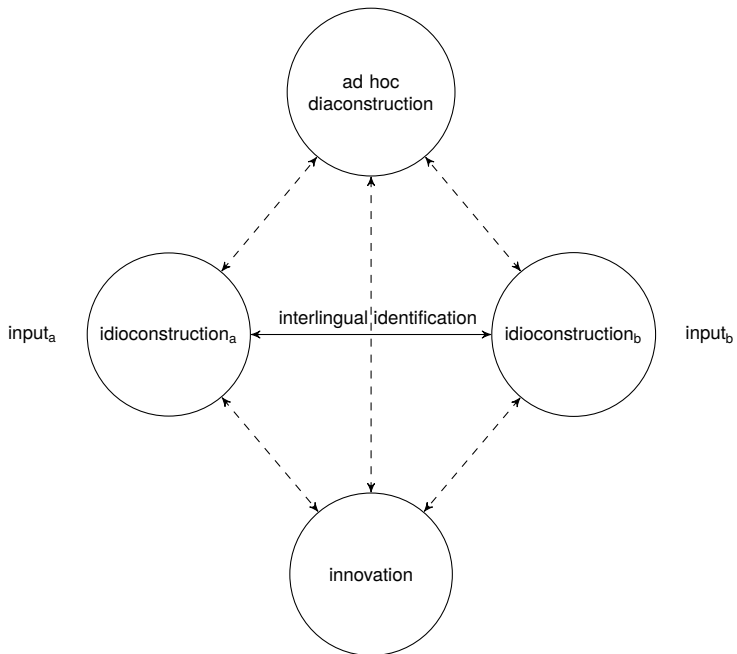




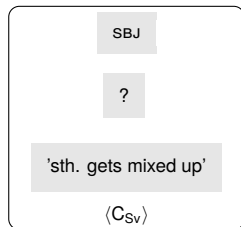
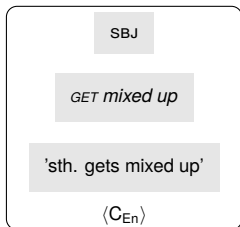


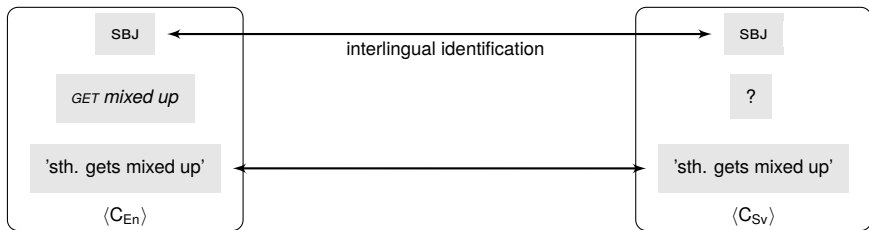


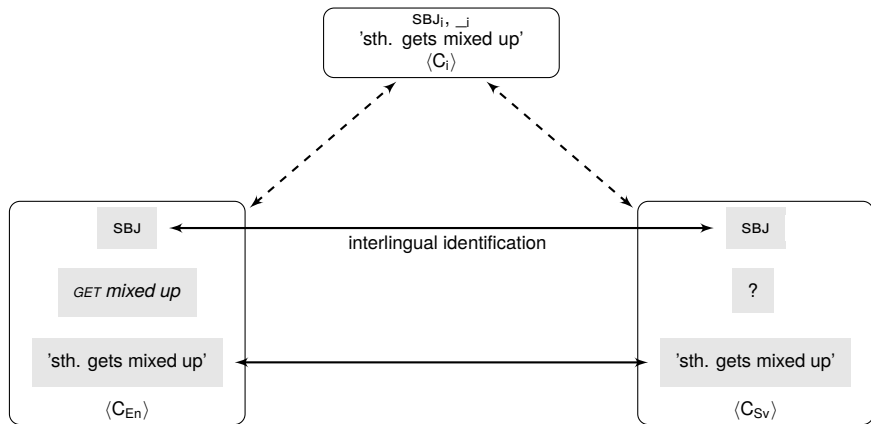


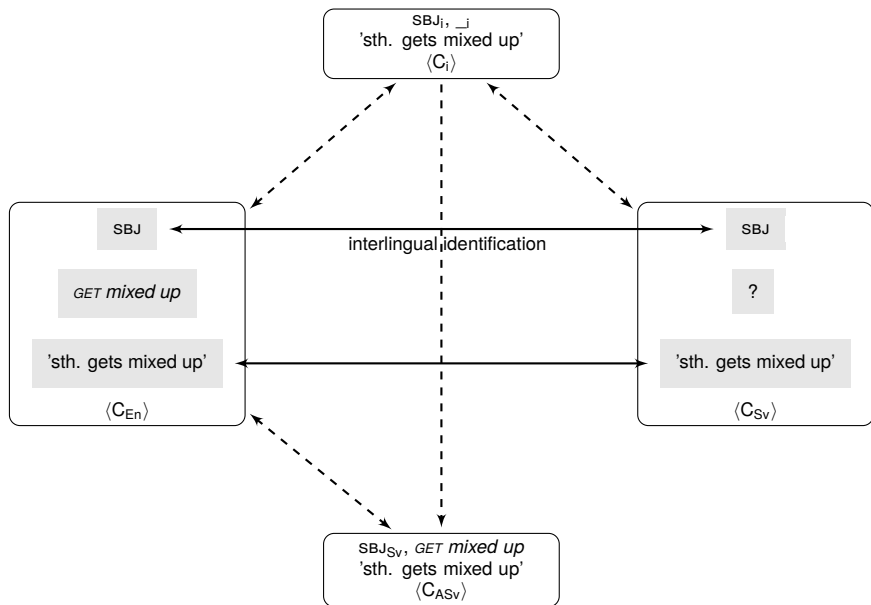


- (4) mn11_f010: och *and det got mixed up and* han var # ee sint över
and and it got mixed up and he was mad about
det
it
'And *and it got mixed up* and he got mad about it.'









- Focusing on the cognitive processes at work in multilingual speech processing can help to develop an integrative approach to synchronic and diachronic results of language contact.

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- This perspective makes it possible to describe a wider variety of results.
- Usage-based approaches in CxG contribute to a great extent to (a flexible) formalization of the results of language contact.

- More empirical research (especially with regard to typologically unrelated languages).

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- Do highly schematic constructions even exist?

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- Do highly schematic constructions even exist?
- What about gaps in linguistic knowledge, frequency effects and (second) language acquisition in general?

Thank you!

References

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Corpus

CANS = Corpus of American Nordic Speech. Oslo University.
<http://tekstlab.uio.no/norskiamerika/korpus.html>
(last access: 20.10.2019).

- (5) il11_m008: ja ja var # kanske # tredje år i # på
yes yes was probably third year in in
min *degree program*
1SG.UTRUM.POSS degree program
,Yes, I was probably in the third year of *my degree program.*'

POSS + SUBST

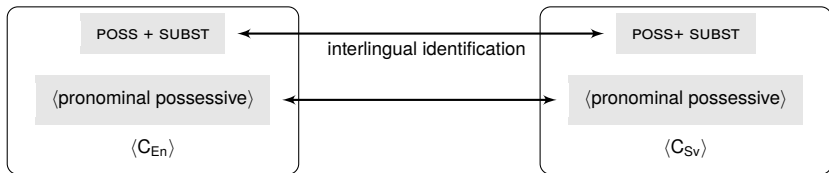
⟨pronominal possessive⟩

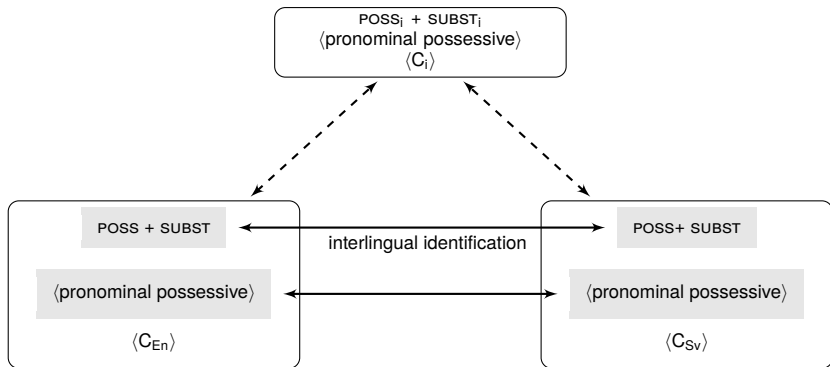
⟨C_{En}⟩

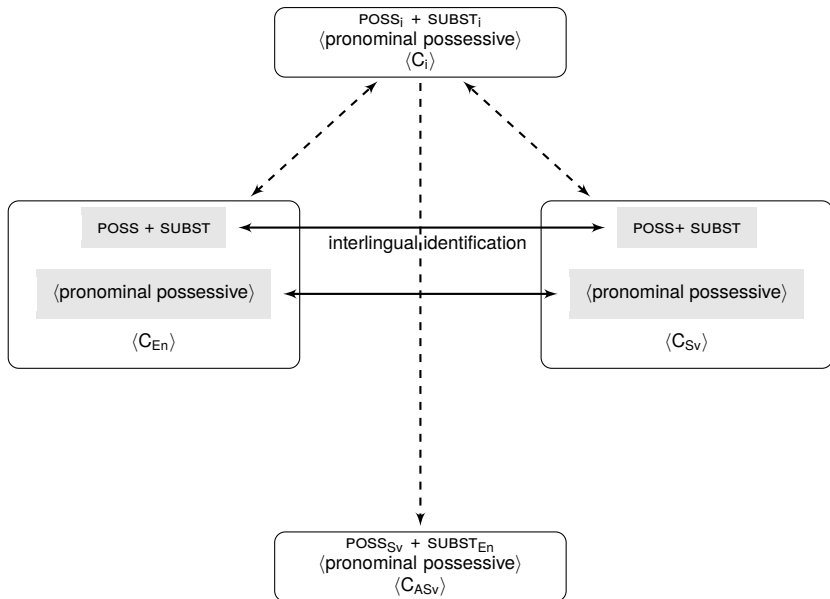
POSS+ SUBST

⟨pronominal possessive⟩

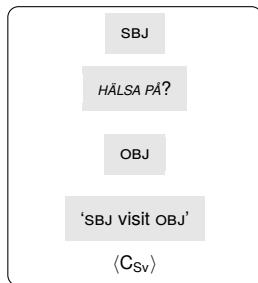
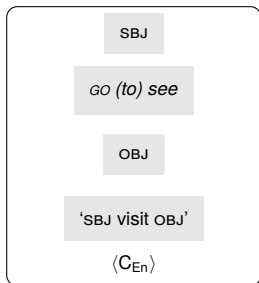
⟨C_{Sv}⟩

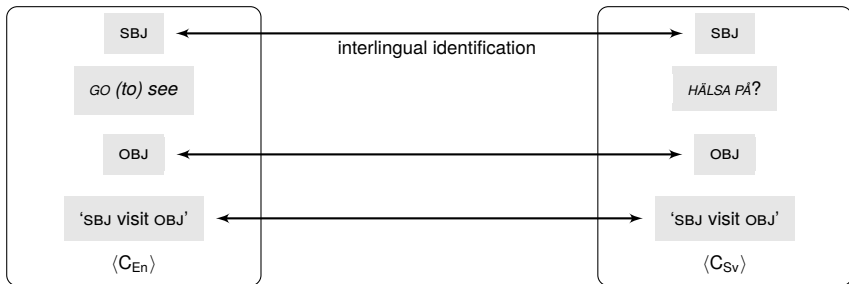


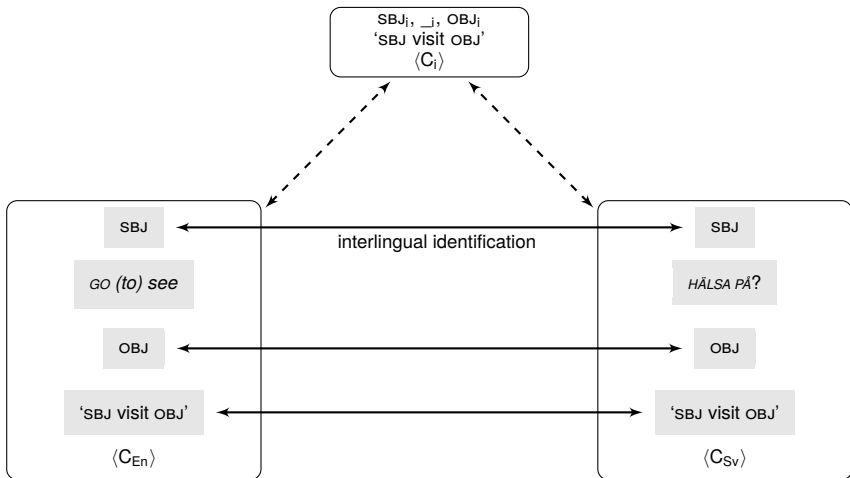


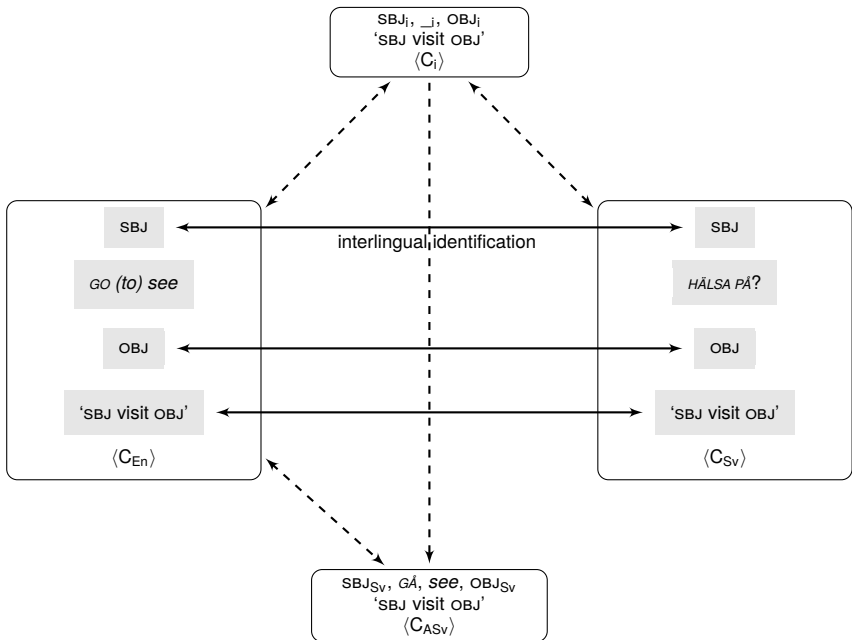


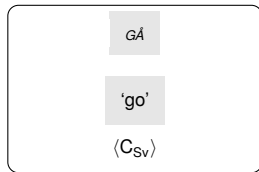
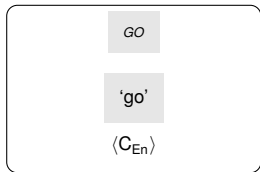
- (6) mn11_f010: ee andra %u # jag *går* see min ee ## dotter lever
eh other I go-PRS see my daughter lives
i Santa Fe
in Santa Fe
'Other ... I go see my daughter. She lives in Santa Fe.'

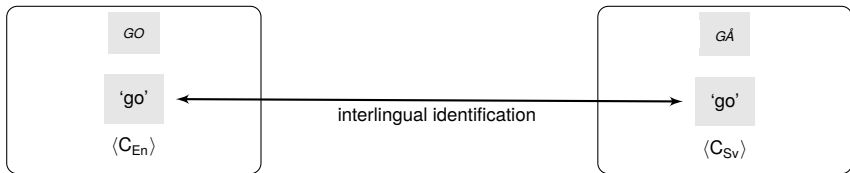


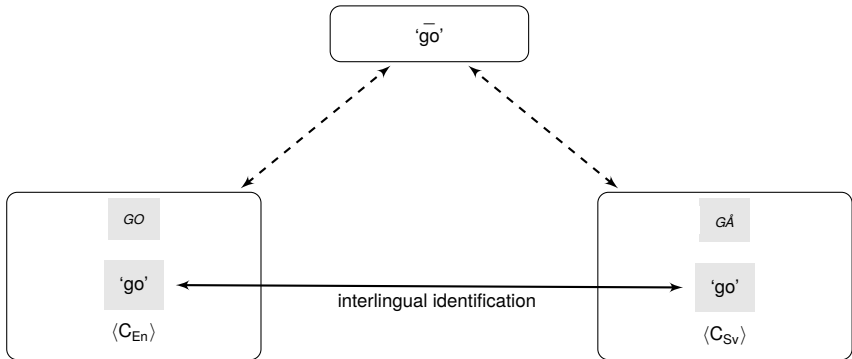


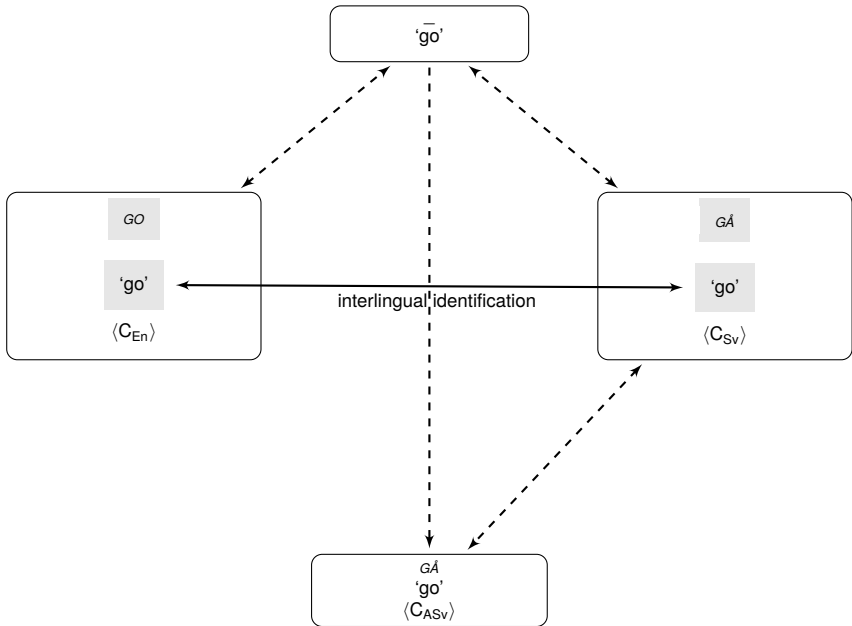












- (7) Kd: *och sen eben= den här komplikationen här*
and then indeed this here complication-DEF here
'And then indeed this complication here.'

?

⟨focus⟩

⟨C_{Sv}⟩

X, *eben*

⟨focus⟩

⟨C_{Ge}⟩

