

Programme OAP 2017

Friday 15 December 2017: BG 2: 0.08

15.00: Room open, tea and coffee

15.10 – 15.40: Kees Hengeveld

Twelve ways of being negative

Functional Discourse Grammar (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008) is a framework for the description of language structure that makes use of a hierarchical, layered system of representation that accounts, among other things, for the scope relations between grammatical categories. In earlier work Tense, Mood, Aspect, and Evidentiality categories have been assigned a place in this hierarchical structure. In this presentation, based on Hengeveld & Mackenzie (subm.), negation will be added to the picture. It will be shown that at no less than twelve different layers negation and/or negative expressions play a role. Distinguishing these many types of negativity helps to understand the many ways in which different negative elements can be combined in a single clause.

Hengeveld, Kees & Mackenzie, J. Lachlan (2008), *Functional Discourse Grammar: A typologically-based theory of language structure*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Hengeveld, Kees & Mackenzie, J. Lachlan (subm.), Negation in Functional Discourse Grammar.

15.45 – 16.15: Ineke Vedder

Assessing functional adequacy of L2 performance in speaking and writing tasks

The paper discusses the assessment of functional adequacy of oral and written learner production, in three different tasks (argumentation, narration, instruction). The underlying assumption is that assessing L2 performance is not possible without taking into account the functional dimension. Functional adequacy was measured by means of a rating scale, inspired by the conversational maxims of Grice (1975), distinguishing four dimensions: relevance of content, task requirements, comprehensibility, coherence and cohesion. I will discuss the applicability of the rating scale in relation to (i) task modality; (ii) task type; (iii) L2 proficiency; (iv) different languages.

16.20 – 16.50: Liesbeth Zack

Language change in 19th-century Cairo: some morphological features

The research project "The making of a capital dialect: Language change in 19th-century Cairo" describes the dialect of Cairo as it was recorded in grammars, dictionaries, textbooks and dialect literature in the second half of the nineteenth century and the changes that the dialect underwent subsequently, resulting in the dialect as we know it today. In this paper, I will focus on some morphological features such as the pronominal suffixes, the demonstratives, the future marker and the present tense marker. These case studies will also highlight some problems encountered when working with (written) historical linguistic data.

16.50 – 18.00: Drinks