# The First Theoretical and Experimental Linguistics Workshop

25-26 October 2023, Budapest

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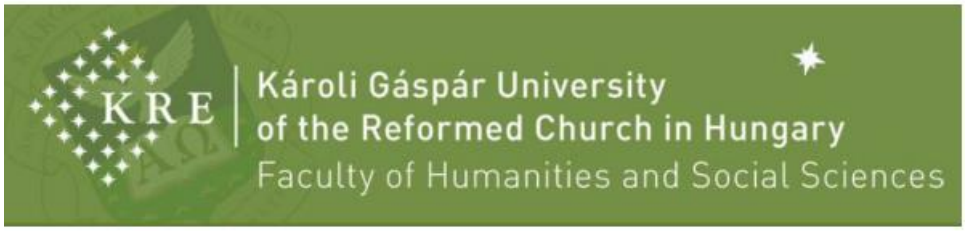


*Abstracts of the poster session of the*
*First Theoretical and Experimental Linguistics Workshop*

**The First Theoretical and Experimental Linguistics Workshop Conference: Abstracts of the poster session**

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**Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary**

**25-26 October, 2023, Budapest, Hungary**

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## Introduction

In the following booklet, the abstracts of the poster presenters at the First Theoretical and Experimental Linguistics Workshop can be found (see the website of the workshop https://btk.kre.hu/konf/eknyek/2023/Home for more information). The workshop was organised by the Theoretical and Experimental Linguistics Research Group (EKNYEK, TELIR) of Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary on 25-26th October 2023 (see more on the goals of the research group, Theoretical and Experimental Linguistics Research Group [TELIR], at https://tinyurl.com/eknyek). The workshop launches a new series of events aiming to promote interaction and collaboration among researchers working in these two fields of linguistics. Other modern empirical methods are also targeted.

The workshop conference provides an opportunity for researchers of any level (BA, MA, PhD, postdoc, alumni, etc) to get insight into the world of academia by presenting their findings and receive feedback. Please note that most of the research presented in this booklet is currently ongoing, and the findings presented here are preliminary. Only as the studies advance, additional data and analysis may lead to further insights and refinements in the conclusions.

This is also a form of integrating student work in progress with educational goals combined with the internationalization goals of student research. The research of the poster session has arrived from various international and Hungarian institutions and international study programmes in Hungary.

**Semantic-typological, phonological and syntactic theories are discussed by various international authors:**

- **Semantic Reduplication of Compound Words in Khmer Language by Sizet Ven,** affiliated with Eötvös Loránd University as a 1st year PhD student, explores semantic reduplication in Khmer compound words, emphasizing the historical and linguistic connections between Khmer and other languages.
- **Naeimeh Afshar & Vincent J. van Heuven (University of Pannonia, Veszprém):** In their research titled "Perception and production of American English vowels by monolingual Persian and bilingual Azerbaijani-Persian learners of English as a foreign language," the authors investigate the mental representation and production of American English vowels among different language groups. They focus on monolingual Persian speakers, early bilingual Azerbaijani-Persian learners of English, and native American English controls. Their study aims to explore the distinctions in vowel perception and production while examining the impact of linguistic backgrounds on the mental representation of American English vowels.

- **Daria Belova (Lomonosov Moscow State University & HSE University, Moscow):** In the paper titled "Coordinated and quantified subjects as agreement controllers in Russian: An experimental approach," Daria Belova focuses on Russian syntax. She examines multiple controller agreement configurations in Russian, specifically how subjects function as controllers of predicate agreement and employ various agreement strategies, such as resolution, closest conjunct agreement, and default. The research explores linguistic features like coordinated phrases and quantified phrases and investigates the impact of word order on agreement strategies.
- **Patrick Brandt (Leibniz-Institut für Deutsche Sprache, Mannheim):** The aim of the research paper titled “Verboten reflexivization and hidden meaning in German particle verb, reflexive and zu-excessive structures“ is to explore the surprising meanings that can emerge from specific linguistic structures, challenging established notions of compositionality. The study sheds light on instances where conventional markers and interpretive mechanisms fail to account for changes in interpretation.

**Pragmatics is discussed in various contributions.**

- **Hanae Ezzaouya & Iori Ohashi (Pázmány Péter Catholic University & Hungarian Research Centre for Linguistics).** Hanae Ezzaouya and Iori Ohashi's research delves into "Language attrition’s impact on politeness, formality, and academic relationships." This study investigates how language attrition influences international doctoral students' perception of politeness and lexical choices in academic settings. It aims to shed light on how language attrition impacts intercultural academic relationships, addressing questions about politeness perception, lexical choice, and immersion in a foreign academic setting.
- **Artificial Intelligence in Omani and Hungarian Common Ground (Iman Al Siyabi):** Iman Al Siyabi, from Eötvös Loránd University (2nd year PhD student), explores AI's role in establishing common ground and perspective-taking in intercultural conversations, highlighting the challenges and potential shortcomings in intercultural communication.
- **Satyam Kumar presents from the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India.** In the research titled "Addressee Agreement as a Politeness Strategy: A Case Study of Select Eastern Indo-Aryan Languages," Satyam Kumar explores the phenomenon of addressee agreement (AAP) as a politeness strategy in Eastern Indo-Aryan languages. The study demonstrates how addressee agreement contributes to interpersonal communication and honorificity, particularly in contexts with hierarchical societal structures. It delves into how AAP affects relationships between speakers and hearers.

**Code switching and bilingual issues are a prominent topic of several studies.**

- **Aicha Rahal (Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Budapest):** In the study titled "Compliance and divergence in informal interactions code switching," Aicha Rahal investigates the use of code-switching in informal interactions among Tunisian students. The study looks into the motivations behind shifts in speech styles during social interactions and how compliance and divergence influence code choices. The

research uses the Communication Accommodation Theory (CAT) to analyze the students' communication strategies in various settings.

**Regional universities and interdisciplinary topics are also represented at the poster session:**

- **Tünde Olexó (SZE University of Győr):** Tünde Olexó's research focuses on "New standards for vector-based language models: Reporting distance measurement problems in IT workplaces in the aspect of regional spaces." The study explores the creation of language standards that are clear and independent of cultural contexts. It emphasizes the importance of vector-based language testing in the IT industry, enhancing translation software scalability and stability, and understanding regional grammatical variations.

The host university, Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary, is represented by nine students. They belong to the EMLEX international MA programme, MA students from the English and Dutch Departments, teacher training studies, and Benda College.

- **Analyzing Kazakh-Russian Code-Switching in Oral Communication by Aidana Koshkin (EMLEX)** investigates code-switching among Kazakh native speakers. The research highlights code-switching patterns and their sociolinguistic aspects in Kazakh-Russian communication.
- **Loanwords From Dutch in Indonesian Culinary Field by Griselda Febrina Talitha (EMLEX)** analyzes Dutch loanwords in Indonesian cuisine. The study categorizes loanwords based on phonological adaptations and their impact on Indonesian language.
- **Emmanuel Chinonso Nwachi (English 1MA):** Emmanuel Chinonso Nwachi's research focuses on "Code-mixing & Code-switching among Igbo-English Bilinguals in Nigeria." It examines the complex linguistic dynamics in Nigeria, where over 500 indigenous languages coexist with English as a lingua franca. The study analyzes the characteristics, reasons, and implications of code-mixing and code-switching in interactions involving the Igbo and English languages, emphasizing the importance of preserving indigenous languages.
- **Estonian-Hungarian Bilingual Portraits in the 21st Century by Szilárd Gerlei, Benda College**, presents the bilingual portraits and explores the multilingualism, language usage, and life situations of Estonian-Hungarian bilinguals via interviews.
- **Linguistic Representation of Space in English, Dutch, and Hungarian by Szabolcs Csorba (English, 2MA):** Szabolcs Csorba investigates spatial perception across English, Dutch, and Hungarian, focusing on posture verbal constructions and language-specific cognitive strategies.
- **Tímea Kovács & Anett Vernyik (English, 1MA; MA TEFL, respectively):** Tímea Kovács and Anett Vernyik's research, "Hunglish in Modern Spoken Hungarian," investigates the influence of the English language on the Hungarian lexicon. The study focuses on the adoption of English words by native Hungarian speakers in everyday speech. It

explores how these borrowings manifest in pronunciation, spelling, vocabulary, grammar, and communication patterns.

- **Márton Biró (Dutch, 2MA):** Márton Biró delves into "Describing time: The influence of time and aspect on the acquisition of Dutch as a second language." This study explores how linguistic typology and language acquisition relate to each other, particularly in the context of Italian and Hungarian speakers acquiring Dutch as a second language. The research examines the role of aspectual expressions and their influence on language acquisition, focusing on languages with distinct temporal and aspectual structures.

**Acknowledgements**

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October 23rd, 2023, Budapest

Mária Adorján, Ivo Boers, Csaba Csides, Réka Hajner, Tibor Laczkó, Katalin P. Márkus, Tibor M. Pintér, Dóra Pődör, Edit Rácz, Anne Tamm, Gabriella Tóth

## Naeimeh Afshar & Vincent J. van Heuven: Perception and production of American English vowels by monolingual Persian and bilingual Azerbaijani-Persian learners of English as a foreign language

University of Pannonia (Veszprém)

**Keywords:** American English, Azerbaijani, Persian, L2 sound acquisition, Perceptual Assimilation Model.

**Introduction:** In this research, we investigate the distinctions in the mental representation and production of American English (AE) vowels among monolingual Persian speakers, early bilingual Azerbaijani/Persian learners of English, and native AE controls. The phonetic systems of Persian and Azerbaijani pose challenges, with the former having six peripheral vowels and the latter adding three central vowels that do not align directly with the eleven-vowel system of AE, characterized by tense vs. lax subsystems (Van Heuven et al., 2020). The study involves perceptual identification and measurement of synthesized vowels by 20 monolingual (English as L2) learners, 20 bilingual learners (English as L3), and 20 AE controls, aiming to map out their mental representation of AE vowels. Additionally, the study measures formants and durations of AE vowels produced by the same groups.

**Objectives:** The primary objectives of the research are to examine how the mental representation and production of AE vowels differ among monolingual Persian speakers, early bilingual Azerbaijani/Persian learners, and native AE controls. The study aims to perceptually identify and measure synthesized vowels, analyze the formant structure and duration of AE vowels produced by different groups, and explore the isomorphic relationship between perceptual organization and acoustic vowel space at the aggregate group level.

**Methods:** The research involves 60 participants divided into three groups: 20 monolingual learners (English as L2), 20 bilingual learners (English as L3), and 20 AE controls (English as L1). Systematically differing synthesized vowels in formant structure and duration are perceptually identified by participants to map out their mental representation of AE vowels. Additionally, the formants and durations of AE vowels produced by the three groups are measured. The study adopts a comparative approach to assess differences and similarities in perceptual organization and acoustic vowel space.

**Results:** The presentation of results highlights the perceptual organization and production of AE vowels by the three participant groups. At the aggregate group level, the perceptual organization and acoustic vowel space are highly isomorphic, with similar locations of vowel centroids and degrees of perceptual confusion or acoustic overlap. Both nonnative listener/speaker groups exhibit high similarity in their AE vowel systems but differ significantly from the native control group. However, individual-level analysis reveals a lack of clear correlations between perception and production data, making it challenging to determine whether perception leads production or vice versa.

The research concludes that the additional vowels in Azerbaijani do not confer an advantage in third-language acquisition over second-language acquisition. Furthermore, nonnative learners tend to overestimate the perceptual importance of vowel length in AE, while native English speakers prioritize subtle differences in vowel quality (formant structure). These findings have implications for English language teaching in Iran, particularly in the development of pronunciation teaching materials.

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## Iman Al Siyabi:
## Artificial intelligence in Omani and Hungarian common ground

Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

**Keywords:** common ground, CG, artificial intelligence, AI, perspective-taking.

**Introduction:** Conversations with AI is becoming increasingly a trending practice in current century. AI conversational agents such as chatbots and virtual assistants rely mainly on so-called natural language processing (NLP) to generate human-like responses as stated by Chowdhary (2020). However, whether these agents will be successful in intercultural communication ultimately depends on their ability to establish and maintain common ground (CG) with human users. The shared knowledge, beliefs, and presumptions that enable a speaker and a hearer to comprehend one another's utterances are known as common ground (Allan, 2013). Conversation with AI is always a bare dialogue since using only the speech as the focal point of the conversation. There is a lack of full dialogue features such as, eye contact, body language and face expressions that appears in human-human conversations as argued by Clark (2014). Human beings creating CG is culturally specific because they are biologically social. On the other hand, AI has vast linguistic input, but it doesn't have the social biology.

**Objectives:** The purpose of this research paper is to investigate how AI tools (i.e., ChatGPT) present common ground and perspective-taking from an intercultural perspective. Additionally, it aims to find out any potential areas that artificial intelligence (i.e., ChatGPT) might fall short in, within this research scope.

**Methods:** Using both discourse analysis and computer-mediated communication (CMC), this study analyzed the common ground in the Omani and Hungarian cultures in eight narratives generated by ChatGPT. An experiment has been conducted using OpenAI, i.e., ChatGPT4 as the AI tool. Eight prompts have been sent to ChatGPT4 which asked to generate a narrative based on the given prompt. In all eight queries, the prompts were the same except for the *nationality*, *gender,* and *country.* The intercultural contrastive settings were mainly between the Omani culture and the Hungarian culture. The generated text-based data has been analysed qualitatively.

**Results:**

Table A Intercultural Differences

| | **OmM** | **OmF** |
|---|---|---|
| **HuM** | Communication styles, greetings, dress code, right hand preference | Religious practices, attire, communication styles, eye contact, greetings, customs, and traditions. |
| **HuF** | Personal space, communication styles (directness vs. indirectness), role of women in society, language barriers, art and craftsmanship. | Greetings, communication styles, addressing others, women's rights, the role of religion. |

| | **OmM** | **OmF** |
|---|---|---|
| **HuM** | Love for art and history, Interest in learning about each other's cultures, open-mindedness, communication barriers. | Professional interests in the same topic (i.e., renewable energy, environmental conservation), shared goals, openness to learning, respecting and understanding cultural differences. |
| **HuF** | Openness to understanding and adapting to new cultures, friendship, Shared passion for art, appreciation for creativity, openness to learning from each other. | Love for family, trying new foods, passion for traveling, adventure, and experiencing new things. |

Table B Common Ground and Perspective-Taking

Abbreviations: Omani Male (OmM), Omani Female (OmF), Hungarian Male (HuM), Hungarian Female (HuF).

**Discussion:** Based on the results we got from ChatGPT it is very clear that the picture of common ground is presented in different angels between the Omani and the Hungarian perspectives. The common ground in the results is more of a perspective-taking in both settings. Here is one example from story one Lamya and Gábor: *"Lamya found that Gábor tended to maintain more direct eye contact than she was accustomed to. In Omani culture, it is common for people to avoid prolonged eye contact to demonstrate respect, whereas, in Hungarian culture, direct eye contact is seen as a sign of trust and engagement."* We can see two different perspectives towards "eye contact" between the Hungarian and the Omani insights. As in Eastern cultures persistent eye contact is seen as insulting to the other party. Whereas in Western cultures it has the opposite perspective-taking. In pragmatics, context can show how we interpret the language, and it has a direct effect on the intended meaning of an utterance. Non-verbal cues like body language can impact the verbal message in communication as well including general knowledge context, social context, linguistic context, and physical context (Huang, 2015).

**Conclusive remarks**: Results showed that AI tools like ChatGPT still have certain limitations when it comes to linguistics research like pragmatics. Further studies are required to explore cross-cultural common ground in other cultures and newly developed AI tools (e.g., google Bard).

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## Daria Belova:
## Coordinated and quantified subjects as agreement controllers in Russian: An experimental approach

Lomonosov Moscow State University & HSE University, Moscow

**Keywords**: predicate agreement, multiple controller agreement, closest conjunct agreement, experimental syntax, agreement in Slavic

**Introduction**: Multiple controller configurations are constructions consisting of, in one way or another, several potential agreement controllers. In Russian, subjects are controllers of predicate agreement, so if there are more than one possible controller whose phi-features a verb can take, some kind of strategy is needed. Coordinated phrases (&P) and quantified phrases (QP) are such configurations that are rarely investigated from the point of view of agreement by person and number and even more rarely compared within one research project (Crockett 1976; Corbett 1983). &Ps can provide three agreement strategies: resolution, closest conjunct agreement, and default (Nevins & Weisser 2019). For QPs, these are quantifier agreement, restrictor agreement, and default as well. There is no mention of linear-based agreement with QP subjects, but it was never tested experimentally.

**Objectives**: This paper aims to answer the following research questions: (i) do &Ps and QPs containing pronouns behave like multiple controllers for predicate agreement; (ii) is the agreement strategy based on linear closeness acceptable with &Ps and QPs; and (iii) how does the word order (SV or VS) influence the acceptability of different agreement strategies with each construction?

**Methods**: We conducted four AJT experiments with the Likert scale 1–7. Subject configurations featured in two experiments each: one with SV word order and the other with VS. &P-experiments had two independent variables: conjunct order (ja i ty' me and you' / ty i ja 'you and I') and verb form (1pl / 1sg / 2sg / 3pl). QP-experiments had four: quantifier (dvoje 'two of' / vse 'all of'), pronoun in the resctrictor (my 'we' / oni 'they'), quantifier type (elective «two of us» / nominative «we two»), and verb form (1pl / 3pl / 3sg). Experimental lists also contained grammatical and ungrammatical fillers. Each experiment was completed by around 100 native Russian speakers. Examples of test sentences with the SV word order for &P-constructions (1), elective QP-constructions (2), and nominative QP-constructions (3) are listed below.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | [***Ja*** | ***i*** | ***ty*** | / | ***ty*** | ***i*** | ***ja***] | [*stroim* / | *stroju* / |
| | I | and | you | | you | and | I | build.1PL | build.1SG |
| | *stroiš* / | | *strojat*] | | *krepost'* | | *iz* | *snega.* | |
| | build.2SG | | build.3PL | | fortres | | from | snow | |
| | 'You and I are buiding a snow fort.' | | | | | | | | |

(2) **[*Dvoje / vse*] *iz nas*** [*zapišemsja / zapišutsja /*
two all from us enroll.1PL enroll.3PL
*zapišetsja*] *v sportivnyje sekcii.*
enroll.3SG in sports sections
'Two / all of us are going to sign up for sports clubs'.

(3) ***My*** **[*dvoje / vse*]** [*zapišemsja / zapišutsja / zapišetsja*]
we two all enroll.1PL enroll.3PL enroll.3SG
*v sportivnyje sekcii.*
in sports sections
'We two / all are going to sign up for sports clubs'.

**Results**: The ratings were normalized and then statistically processed with the use of linear mixed models. The main observation is that in both configurations, the acceptability of the agreement strategies differs drastically depending on the word order. In SV, only the «basic» strategies get high ratings (resolution for &P, quantifier agreement for elective QPs, pronoun agreement for nominative QPs). In turn, in both VS experiments, all possible verb forms are rated higher than the ungrammatical fillers. The linear position appears to be significant only to &Ps, as the postverbal subject position opens the way for the closest conjunct agreement. QP-subjects, even the nominative ones, do not exhibit any signs of linear-based strategy choice.

**Acknowledgments**: This research is supported by Russian Science Foundation, RSF project 22-18-00037 realized at Lomonosov Moscow State University, https://rscf.ru/en/project/22-18-00037/

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Nevins A., Weisser P. (2019). Closest conjunct agreement. *Annual Review of Linguistics (5)*. P. 219–241.

## Márton Bíró:
## Describing time - The influence of time and aspect on the acquisition of Dutch as a second language

Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary

**Keywords**: Second language acquisition, aspect, tenses, Uralic languages, language assessment

**Introduction**: This study delves into the intricate relationship between linguistic typology and language acquisition, focusing on the proficiency of speakers from diverse language backgrounds in acquiring languages with distinct temporal and aspectual structures. As noted by Haeseryn et al. (1997), the aspect of a sentence pertains to how the speaker positions themselves within the temporal structure of the described situation. The investigation centers on Italian (an Indo-European) and Hungarian (a non-Indo-European) speakers acquiring Dutch (another Indo-European language), aiming to discern how linguistic similarities or disparities influence proficiency levels.

**Objectives:** The theoretical framework considers the role of aspectual expressions in language acquisition. Notably, Italian and Dutch employ separate past tenses for perfective and imperfective aspects, while Hungarian lacks this distinction. This study builds upon the premise that individuals proficient in languages featuring similar aspectual nuances will face fewer challenges in acquiring another language with analogous structures.
**Methods**: The research employs a comparative approach, involving proficiency assessments for Italian and Hungarian speakers acquiring Dutch. Participants include university-level language learners proficient in both their native language and Dutch. Assessments encompass a range of tasks, including grammar tests and scenario-based evaluations designed to emphasize aspectual sensibility.
**Hypothesis:** It is hypothesized that individuals with linguistic backgrounds that share similar aspectual expressions will demonstrate higher proficiency levels in acquiring languages with congruent structures. Specifically, speakers of Hungarian, due to its dissimilar aspectual system, are expected to face greater challenges in acquiring Dutch.

*Please note that this research is currently ongoing, and the findings presented here are preliminary. As the study advances, additional data and analysis may lead to further insights and refinements in our conclusions.*

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## Patrick Brandt:
## Verboten reflexivization and hidden meaning in German particle verb, reflexive and zu-excessive structures

Leibniz-Institut für Deutsche Sprache, Mannheim

**Keywords**: Difference, Reflexivization, Logical Form, Banking off, Recycling

Meanings standardly arising with particular form constellations can still be quite surprising given established assumptions about compositionality. For example, no familiar marker or interpretive mechanism seems to justify the robust change of state interpretations of particle verbs (1), the modal or comparative interpretation of inchoative or middle constructions as often characterized by reflexive morphology (2) or the modal interpretation of *zu*-excessive constructions (3).

(1) Hugo fuhr in [die Grube]$_{ACC}$ ein. (Rhein-Zeitung, 13. May 2000 (edited))
Hugo pulled into the mine PRT.
'Hugo is not in the mine at t0 and he is in the mine at t1'

(2) Gedanken ordnen sich (mühsam). (Hamburger Morgenpost, 13.03.2008)
thoughts order SICH (painfully).
'thoughts are not ordered at t0 and they are (more) ordered at t1' (inchoative)
'it is (more) painful to order thoughts (than other comparable stuff)' (middle)

(3) Das Ding war zu schwer um abzuheben. (SZ, 15 July 2003 (edited))
the thing was too heavy in.order.to take.off.'
'the thing was so heavy in w0 that it couldn't take off in w0.'

We argue that these systematically recurring hidden meanings are the effect of an interface repair automatism that redresses a logicosemantic clash. In the constructions under discussion, a DIFFERENCE feature (in essence: P(x) & not:P(y)) is introduced at the ordinary individual (Verb Phrase) level but cannot be fully interpreted locally as representing the logical form not:P(y) in terms of ordinary individuals would lead to a contradiction. Semantic representation is delayed to the next cycle in the interpretive-productive chain where not:P(y) is interpreted in the terms customary there; these are indexical elements that give the coordinates of propositional meanings such as times (cf. 1, 2), standards of comparison (2, 3), or possible worlds (3). Recycling of the locally uninterpretable logical form thus provides an economic shortcut to attractive meanings the transparent coding of which would be much more effortful. Specifically, verboten reflexivization brings about the hidden meaning in the following fashion:

I. a more prominent thematic role is reflexively bound to a less prominent thematic role (1, 2) or the referents of an asymmetric relation are illegally identified (3)
II. that part of the logical form of DIFFERENCE that codes the instantiation of a negative property not:P(y) banks off the interface and
III. recycles into a function of a new time, world or threshold argument as customarily negotiated further down in the interpretive-productive chain.

Regarding particle verbs, the GOAL argument (the mine in (1)) spatiotemporally includes (= semantically binds) the THEME argument (Hugo in (1)) in what gets to be interpreted as the post state of the eventuality (Givón 1972). This contradicts the requirement that the higher argument in a transitive structure must be positively distinguished from the lower argument (cf. Gehrke 2008 on the transitive quality of particle verb constructions assigning accusative case and Kemmer 1993 among many others on the requirement that arguments of transitive structures must be semantically properly distinct *modulo* reflexivization). Violation of the DIFFERENCE requirement leads not:P(y) to bank off the interface and recycle such that an overall change of state interpretation is derived.

Similarly in the reflexive structures, the more prominent CAUSE argument is bound to the less prominent THEME argument (cf. Chierchia 2004 [1989]) in violation of the requirement that the higher binding argument be positively distinct from the lower bound one. Again, this leads not:P(x) to bank off the interface and recycle into times where states of affairs do or do not hold or into standards (really: thresholds) against which the structural subject is compared.

*zu*-excessives finally identify argument places in asymmetric relations (e.g., *heavier than*), leading to immediate contradiction against the background of the A-not:A analysis of comparatives (Klein 1980). In *zu*-excessives, not:P(y)is pushed to the purpose clause occupying the slot of the standard of comparison, which leads to an interpretation according to which the relevant property (taking off) is not instantiated in the actual world (but possibly in a different world where the subject is appropriately heavy for the purpose of taking off).

Regarding particle verbs and reflexive structures, we empirically substantiate our claims on the basis of corpus-based collections of several hundred relevant verb types and the statistic evaluation of their thematic and case properties as well as the distribution of overt inherent reflexivization. Regarding *zu*-excessive structures, ERP studies show that their processing gives rise to a positivity similar to the positivity found with animal-for-statue alternations (e.g., *stone lion*) or privative predications (*fake professor*) which quite intuitively involve redressing contradictory meaning representations (Brandt and Schumacher 2021).

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## Szabolcs Csorba:
## Linguistic representation of space in English, Dutch, and Hungarian


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**Keywords**: cognition, experiment, language acquisition, psycholinguistics, space


**Introduction:** This preliminary research aims to devise a research instrument to investigate universal spatial perception across English, Dutch, and Hungarian, particularly focusing on posture verbal constructions. The research investigates conflicting views on the relationship between spatial systems and language, from independence (Spelke, 2003; Mandler, 1998) to strong interconnection (Hickmann, 1987; Wertsch, 1991; Gentner, 2003), with some researchers suggesting that language structures cognition (Gumperz & Levinson, 1991).

**Objectives:** The goal is to design an experiment that measures reaction time and accuracy in a forced choice (FC) task in two sets of participants: Hungarian university students majoring in English, and university students from the same linguistic background majoring in Dutch. The research sets out to answer the following research question: What universal tendencies are there in the cognitive perception of objects in physical space among Hungarian students majoring in English, and Hungarian students majoring in Dutch, in terms of language-specific articulations?

**Methods:** The experiment is devised and presented online using the PsyToolkit platform. The designed instrument is a FC task based on picture stimuli representing different everyday objects in space. The

participants of the research project are asked to describe the spatial relations presented in the images with the use of a posture verb (*lie*, *sit*, *stand*). This helps gain insight into the question of a universal ability to perceive space, as the participants are Hungarian speakers but exposed to different linguistic inputs through their first, Hungarian language, and their second learned languages, Dutch and English, respectively and will be required to tap into a different system to describe the visual input.

**Expected results:** The research explores whether the participants have a universal cognitive ability to perceive spatial relations, regardless of their first language. It may reinforce or defy the existence of a fundamental cognitive framework that transcends language differences. Identifying cognitive disparities among language speakers could provide insights into the challenges of cross-linguistic understanding and reveal language-specific cognitive strategies that impact the interrelationship of language and cognition.

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## Hanae Ezzaouya & Iori Ohashi: Language attrition's impact on politeness, formality, and academic relationships


Pázmány Péter Catholic University; Pázmány Péter Catholic University & Hungarian Research Centre for Linguistics



**Keywords**: second language attrition, perception of politeness, lexical choice, English as a Lingua Franca (ELF), English as a Lingua Franca in Academic Settings (ELFA).


**Introduction:** This poster presentation is based on an experimental study which focused on international doctoral students' perception of politeness, lexical choice, and language attrition and how these factors influence intercultural academic relationships. The study was motivated by a research gap in language attrition, which is: "to date, there is little to no research that we are aware of investigating language attrition with respect to pragmatic conventions of politeness and formality" (Schmid and de Leeuw 2019, p. 187). This is due to the trend in language attrition studies which has focused its attention on a single linguistic domain (e.g., phonology, lexicon, morpho-syntax) and has neglected to investigate the process of language attrition from a holistic point of view (Schmid and de Leeuw 2019).

**Objectives:** The objective of the study is to look at how perception of politeness affects one's lexical choice and how it influences doctoral students' intercultural academic relationships in the same host country. The following research questions were addressed in the study:

RQ1: How does the perception of politeness affect the participants' lexical choice in their intercultural academic context?

RQ2. How does the perception of politeness facilitate or inhibit the participants' relationships with their peers and professors in their academic setting?

RQ3. How does the perception of politeness change in light of the participants' immersion in their foreign intercultural academic setting?

**Methods:** The study incorporated a survey which consisted of demographic information and the participants' lexical choice preference in various scenarios, followed by a semi-structured interview. The survey and semi-structured interview questions were generated specifically for this case study with the assistance of the AI software, Chat GPT. This new approach of using AI software for data collection was experimental. However, the usage of such software is deemed appropriate if they are followed by reviews of researchers who are equipped with necessary knowledge and skills, as well as strict criteria. The survey questions were designed with attention to politeness in pragmatic concepts, namely: Speech Act Theory (Austin, 1962); face and Face Threatening Acts (Brown & Levinson, 1987); situational background and co-textual context (Cutting, 2008; Widdowson, 1990); Cooperative Principle and the four maxims (Grice, 1975). The semi-structured interview questions followed Patton's (1990) typology of open-ended interview questions.

A total of 12 doctoral students of linguistics in Budapest, Hungary participated in the survey. Nine participants continued to the interview part. Results of interview were coded individually by respective researcher and later cross-referenced for trustworthiness. The codes were divided into three categories which are perception of politeness, academic relationships, and politeness attrition. The perception of politeness category encompasses themes related to international students' knowledge of politeness strategy, perception, belief, and action which they took. The academic relationships category includes strategies they use to convey politeness which benefited or hindered them when developing relationships. The politeness attrition category includes themes instances of language attrition where individuals reported a shift in their politeness in either their native language or English, as well as (dis)connection to the host country after their academic breaks.

**Results:** The findings of this study provide an insight into the interaction between the perception of politeness and lexical choice, which can determine the rate of successful academic establishment. Doctoral students used their native country's politeness norms for communication and made lexical choice based on numerous factors such as relationship between the interlocutor. Whether or not perception of politeness facilitates / inhibits academic relationships, participants reported that adhering to the host country's politeness norm is important; although there were limited attempts of learning them or the politeness norms of ELFA. Regarding instances of language attrition, people who had longer breaks in their home country did experience difficulty in adjusting back to the politeness norm they acquired in the host country. In short, the data from this case study indicate that assimilation to the host country's culture and the length of the academic breaks in the home country influence the lexical choices of doctoral students, which are signs of second and first language attrition taking place. Apart from the small number of participants, a limitation to this study was that the data were collected on one occasion and not by using a longitudinal study design. Due to the nature of

language attrition, which occurs over time, future research should incorporate a longitudinal approach to this research question. One participant who spent more than 4 years in the host country, implied that her response might have been different if she had been asked these questions in her first or second year of study. Thus, a longitudinal study may depict a clearer picture on the processes involved in language attrition.

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## Griselda Febrina Talitha:
## Estonian-Hungarian bilingual portraits in the 21st century


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**Keywords**: history, multilingualism, interview, portrait, Hungary, Estonia


**Introduction**: The aim of the study is to present six Estonian-Hungarian bilingual portraits. Three of the bilingual speakers were born in Hungary and three in Estonia. I conducted narrative interviews with the people and recorded the audio material. I conducted the interviews in two directions. One was the historical line. How do you relate to history, including Hungarian history? What do you think about certain identity-shaping historical issues, such as the Battle of Mohács or the 1956 revolution? The other line was the language line. How were you introduced to the Hungarian and Estonian languages? When did they start learning a second or third language? How did they use, what did they use their second or third language for? What was their life like, what did they do in Hungary, and what did they do in Estonia? These are the questions I was looking for answers to when making the portraits (modelled according to Aalberse, Backus, Muysken 2019).

**Objectives**: The goal is to get to know how multilinguals use their languages in the 21st century and what their life situation is. The research sets out to answer the following research question: What are the common tendencies in the life of multilingual people from Hungary and Estonia?

**Methods**: One of the most important tools for collecting data on language in its social setting is the sociolinguistic interview. The composing of the linguistic portraits was preceded by the interviews. I collected data from conversational interviews ($n$ = 6). From a relaxed, conversational interview, we

might yield information on stigmatized language features that are resistant to elicitation via grammaticality judgment tasks; conversely, sociolinguists can use grammaticality judgment tasks to distinguish accidental gaps from genuine ungrammaticality. (Podesva, Sharma 2013) Similarly, sociolinguists who are primarily interested in conversational interview data, may additionally collect word list data to expand the stylistic range of data collected for each speaker.

**Expected results:** The research explores how Hungarian-Estonian multilingual people with at least three languages are using their language in 2023.

**Acknowledgments**: Estophilus scholarship in Tartu (August 2, 2023-October 2, 2023.).

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## Aidana Koshkin:
## Analyzing Kazakh-Russian code-switching in oral communication

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**Keywords:** code-switching, bilingualism, sociolinguistics, bicultural identity, language influence

**Introduction:** This research aims to investigate code-switching pattern similarities among Kazakh native speakers, employing interviews as the primary data collection method. The previous research by Nurtazina, Alefirenko, Kesner, & Shakhputova (2019, 577-583) identifies code-switching tendencies encompassing words, phrases, or entire sentences and found that the most prevalent form is "borrowings", where a single word in the second language (L2) is integrated into speech, adhering to the grammatical rules of the first language (L1).

**Objectives:** According to the Zharkynbekova and Chernyavskaya (2022, 468-482) research, in the sociocultural landscape of modern Kazakhstan, code-switching and mixing emerge as dynamic resources that foster mutual understanding and harmonize communication in ethnic bilingualism. This study aims to analyze natural Kazakh speech and writing to understand how code-switching occurs. We expect to find common grammatical patterns and unique lexicon choices used by code-switchers, which will give us insights into how code-switching works among Kazakh speakers and its sociolinguistic aspects in bilingualism.

**Methods:** According to Schütze, Sprouse, Podesva & Sharma (2013, 107-109), sociolinguistic interviews aim to reduce observer effects in surveys; interviewees are encouraged to talk freely using natural speech. This method allows for the collection of a large quantity of naturalistic speech data in a short time. The study will involve Kazakh native-speaking students studying abroad. The method will include sociolinguistic interviews, which are held online using phone calls, audio messages and video calls by Kazakh native-speaker interviewer. During the research, the participants answered questions in Kazakh using spoken and natural language, which will be analyzed. Questions: How often do you eat out? Can you advise places to eat out in Almaty? How do you usually study for exams? Do you feel anxious before exams? In order to show the results, the transliteration of the Russian and Kazakh texts is also provided. According to Schütze, Sprouse, Podesva & Sharma (2013, 251-251), transcription

accuracy enhancement, documenting the transcription protocol, especially in selective transcription with data coding, is crucial for replication and consistency across linguistic research.

**Results:** The results of using the interview method is that the usage of L2 lexicon is more dominant than grammar in terms of natural speech. During the investigation the codes for switching showed that the most frequent usage of L2 nouns are blended with L1 endings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Пара-да | отыр-ған-да | конспект-іл-еу-ге | тырыс-а-мын. |
| *Para*-**da** | **otır-ğan-da** | *konspekt*-**il-ew-ge** | **tırıs-a-mın** |
| lesson-PREP | seat-PAST-3SG | note-PV-VERB.SUFF-DAT | try-FUT-1SG |

'I try to take notes during the lesson.' (Source: C) (Russian in italics, Kazakh in bold)

In this case the Russian noun 'конспект' has Kazakh verbalizing ending 'тілеу'.

The Table 2 represents the groupings of common patterns of L1 endings that were added to L2 nouns during the participants' natural speech. There is an interesting construction, where the participant used verbalization suffixes with the Russian noun "конспект" and Russian verb "экономить", where the ending "ить" was replaced by Kazakh suffix "дау".

Using the examples from the data file, I conclude that sentences illuminate a linguistic phenomenon in which nouns appear to be of Russian origin but undergo morphological changes to align with the Kazakh language's grammar rules. Similarly, verbs can have Russian origins and maintain their Russian grammatical structure, but not always. There are instances where a Russian verb can be transformed into a Russian noun and subsequently become a Kazakh verb. What is particularly noteworthy is that, despite these influences, the sentences adhere to the distinctive Kazakh syntactic structure, characterized by a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) word order, in contrast to the typical Russian Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order. This observation underscores the presence of a unique linguistic pattern within the Kazakh language, even when incorporating elements from Russian.

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# Tímea Kovács & Anett Vernyik:
# Hunglish in Modern Spoken Hungarian

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**Keywords**: Hunglish, bilingual, code-switch, borrowing, Embedded Language, Matrix Language, verbalizer, nativization, origin, loanwords, influence

**Introduction:** In modern languages we can find borrowed words which are more and more common due to our globalizing world. This research focuses on the Hungarian language and the effect of English language has on its lexis. English had its first influence in Hungarian in the 19th century in the topics of sport, technology, politics and computer science (Gerstner, 1999)

**Objectives**: The objective of this literature review is to list the ways native speakers of Hungarian adopt English words and how does it appear in everyday speech in Hungarian.

**Methods:** A literature review provides an insight into verb integration in Hungarian-English language contact. This method is expected to highlight the typical mistakes of bilingual speakers of Hungarian and English as well as providing valuable information about different researche in this topic.

**Results:** The variety of the published research provide an insight into relevant issues. As Nádasdy (2002) has shown, English is the intermediary language, and other languages are increasingly adopting new words from it ("Mi az angol"). It is argued that many new borrowings from English are mainly Latin words like *sponsor* and *integration* and some borrowings are from other languages: *plaza* (Spanish), *macho* (Spanish), *hamburger* (German), ("Mi az angol"). The influence of the English language has manifested itself in several areas: pronunciation, spelling, vocabulary, grammar, translation and communication patterns. ("Az angol nyelv hatása a magyarra"). There is a remarkably high proportion of Greek, Latin and French roots, the vocabulary of banking, finance, film, entertainment, sport, diplomacy, and politics has brought a lot of Latinisms and Anglicisms into Hungarian ("Idegen hatások, idegenszerűségek a magyar nyelvhasználatban").

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## Satyam Kumar:
## Addressee agreement as a politeness strategy: A case study of select Eastern Indo-Aryan languages

Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

**Introduction and objectives:** The primary objective of this research is to examine the unusual phenomenon of allocutivity or addressee agreement (henceforth AAP) as one of the numerous politeness strategies in three languages from Eastern Indo-Aryan (henceforth EIA) family, i.e., Thethi, a Maithili dialect, Magahi, and Angika. I demonstrate that the utilisation of the addressee agreement system in these languages contributes to the fundamental and significant role it performs in daily interpersonal contact and honorificity between a speaker and a hearer.

The prominence of honorifics, especially through AAP, in these EIA languages can mostly be attributed to the hierarchical nature of their respective communities. In these social settings, individuals are required to exhibit reverence for those who are older, regardless of the slight age disparity. Moreover, it is crucial for individuals to exhibit respect towards younger individuals as well, especially when they are from in-laws. Examples (1) - (2) are some noble representative data of addressee agreement from Thethi and Angika:

1. ma:sʈər sa:heb kʰa:na: kʰa:b kərai he-**kʰin/kʰ-un/kʰ-en** [Thethi]
   teacher tilte.H food eat.NMLZ PROG be.PRS-3H/2NH/2H
   'The teacher is eating food' (When uttered neutrally vs to a 2NH or 2H)

2. wẽ cinema: dekʰ-əl(ə)-**kai/kʰ-o/ʰõ** [Angika]
   3NH.SG movie see-PST-3NH/3H-2NH/H
   'He/She(H/NH) saw me.' (When uttered neutrally vs to a 2NH or 2H)

Based on the studies of Japanese, Basque, and Korean (Oyharçabal 1993; Miyagawa 2012, 2017 and others), AAP has been looked at as a root clause phenomenon. It has been studied in a number of other languages from across the world as well: Verma (1991) and Alok (2021) for Magahi; Haddican (2018, 2020) for Galician and some Southern Basque varieties.

**Results:** In this study, I provide evidence that the aforementioned languages exhibit addressee agreement in both matrix and subordinate finite clauses. Consequently, I also argue that it is not accurate to categorise this phenomenon solely as occurring in root clause and that there is a possible involvement of the 'Left Periphery' coordinates (Rizzi 1997) in its representation.

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## Emmanuel Chinonso Nwachi:
## Code-mixing & Code-switching among Igbo-English Bilinguals in Nigeria

Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary

**Keywords**: Code-mixing, Code-switching, Bilinguals, Interference, lingua-franca

**Introduction:** Nigeria, with its division into six distinct geo-political zones and a multitude of over 500 indigenous languages, is unquestionably a diverse nation. However, the role of English, a foreign language, as the country's lingua franca raises important questions about the impact of colonial history on language dynamics and national unity. Consequently, one inevitable outcome of this linguistic interplay is code-switching, a phenomenon aptly articulated by Weinreich (1953:120) as the alternating use of two languages. This paper undertakes a comprehensive analysis of the characteristics, utilization, and repercussions of code-mixing and code-switching phenomena within the context of linguistic interactions involving the Igbo Language and the English Language in Nigeria.

**Objectives:** This study sets to investigate how and why code-mixing and code-switching occur among Igbo-English bilinguals in Nigeria, identify the factors contributing to code-mixing and code-switching, provide a comprehensive understanding of code-mixing and code-switching in the context of Igbo-English bilingualism in Nigeria and advocate for measures that support the preservation and growth of indigenous languages while recognizing their importance and equal standing in the linguistic landscape.

**Methods:** This research employs a mixed-method approach to investigate code-mixing and code-switching among Igbo-English bilinguals in Nigeria. The primary data collection method involves engaging in verbal interactions with selected bilingual participants. This is achieved through semi-structured interviews and informal conversations designed to capture spontaneous language usage. The selection of participants is purposeful, with careful consideration given to factors such as age, gender, educational background, and language proficiency to ensure diversity within the sample.

**Results:** This study finds that code-mixing and code-switching are common linguistic phenomena among Igbo-English bilinguals in Nigeria and highlights the substantial role of these linguistic behaviors within the bilingual community. It demonstrates a substantial negative impact on the proficiency of the target language due to the influence of acquired language knowledge by identifying various factors that contribute to code-mixing and code-switching. Limited vocabulary, interference from the native language (Igbo), and overgeneralization are among the primary reasons for the occurrence of these linguistic behaviours. This suggests that these phenomena are not merely occasional deviations but rather habitual and complex aspects of language usage in this context.

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## Tünde Olexó:
## New standards for vector-based language models: Reporting distance measurement problems in IT workplaces in the aspect of regional spaces

Széchenyi István University of Győr

This study explores the creation of language standards that are clear and independent of cultural contexts. It emphasizes the importance of vector-based language testing in the IT industry, enhancing translation software scalability and stability, and understanding regional grammatical variations.

## Aicha Rahal:
## Compliance and divergence in informal interactions code-switching

Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Budapest

**Keywords**: Code-switching, observation, the Communication Accommodation Theory, compliance and divergence.

**Introduction:** Although different aspects of Code-switching (CS) have received attention, researchers have mostly analyzed the switch from one language to another from the structural and sociolinguistic theories and only few studies explained the social approval or disapproval of linguistic patterns.

**Objectives:** The two primary objectives of this poster are: to investigate the use of CS in interactions of Tunisian students in informal settings, namely university corridors, eateries and libraries and to examine the conflict and accommodation in the use of code choices. The study attempts to show the motivations underlying certain shifts in students' speech styles during social interactions.

**Methodology:** This study leans on the researcher's observation at the time of speaking. The results were analyzed using the Communication Accommodation Theory (CAT) (Giles and Ogay, 2007). This theory claims that interlocutors can engage in convergent or divergent patterns of communicative behavior to show similarities or differences between themselves and their communicative partners (Giles and Ogay, 2007).

**Results:** Based on the findings, two different patterns of CS emerged, single-word and phrase insertions and alternation between structures. The students also used two communication strategies, namely compliance and divergence. They comply with the interlocutor's code choice in conversations with their teachers, but they diverge their code choice in conversations with librarians and people at eateries. The study concludes with the reasons that account for these contrastive behaviours, including power relationship, prestige, dissimilarity, etc.

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**Írisz Rudolf:**

# The use of verb tenses in indirect speech in Dutch and Hungarian among bilinguals and native speakers, second-language speakers

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**Introduction**: The Netherlands and Hungary. At first glance, they may not seem to have much in common. However, from 2018 to 2022, 2655 Dutch people emigrated to Hungary, and the number of Hungarians emigrating to the Netherlands in those years was 3473.[1, 2] As a result, 19,084 people born in Hungary were living in the Netherlands in 2022.[3] The number of people speaking Hungarian and Dutch in the two countries is probably higher, as many children of migrants are also proficient in the two languages.

Dutch and Hungarian are not very similar. They come from different language families, they are geographically distant from each other and neither language counts as a typical second language. The difference between Dutch and Hungarian is noticeable in the use of verb tenses in indirect speech. It is common to observe that while Hungarian often uses different verb tenses in the main clause and in the subordinate clause, Dutch often uses *consecutio temporum*, sequence of tenses. A good example is the following situation:

1. Hij heeft het uitgemaakt met mij. Hij *zei* gisteren nog dat hij van mij *hield*.
   "He broke up with me. Yesterday he still said [IMPF] that he loved [IMPF] me."
2. Szakított velem. Tegnap még azt *mondta*, hogy *szeret*.
   "He broke up with me. Yesterday he still said [PAST] that he loved [PRES] me."

Dutch uses the imperfect tense in both parts of the sentence in indirect speech. On the other hand, Hungarian uses past tense and present tense.

**Objective**: This study seeks to explore the use of verb tenses by L2-speakers and native bilinguals. The object of this study will be three groups:

1. Dutch people who learn Hungarian as a second language
2. Hungarians who learn Dutch as a second language
3. Bilinguals (Dutch-Hungarian) in Hungary and in the Netherlands/Flanders

Besides that, Dutch speakers who do not speak Hungarian and Hungarian speakers who do not speak Dutch will be included as monolingual control groups.

**Methods**: The study will use a multi-method approach: a sentence completion test eliciting production data, and an acceptability judgment task in order to map grammatical intuition.

**Expected results:** The results will show how the same situations are expressed grammatically in indirect speech by different bilingual groups and whether knowledge of the other language influences production. This could lead to the assumption that the teaching of indirect speech in both languages could be more nuanced and therefore more effective.

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## Sizet Ven:
## Semantic Reduplication of Compound Words in Khmer Language

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**Keywords:** Semantic reduplication, Khmer language, compound words, phonological change, morphological change, semantic change

**Introduction:** Khmer is primarily spoken by people in Cambodia, in Northeastern of Thailand and in the Southwestern of Vietnam. According to Thong (1985), Khmer is one of the languages in the Mon-Khmer group of the Austroasiatic language family. Khmer is characterized by a rich system of compounding, where two or more words are combined to form new lexical units. Another characteristic of the Khmer language is the extensive usage of reduplication (Jacob, 1979). Semantic reduplication is found in Khmer compound words, a process where two words, a semantic transparent and a semantic opaque word combined, based on diachronic semantic similarity to emphasize or to upgrade the level of meaning or to alter its meaning. In Khmer, we found semantic-reduplicated compounds, where one component has opaque meaning in modern Khmer language, since the original meaning has disappeared from the language or may be found in other languages rather than Khmer.

**Objectives:** The present research aims to explore the semantic reduplication of Khmer compound words that have its reduplicated parts that can be traced back to other languages of the Mon-Khmer family, old Khmer, Pali, Sanskrit, and other languages in the region. The research aims at providing a classification of semantically reduplicated words.

**Previous sources:** Rubino (2013) stated that reduplication refers to the duplication of phonological elements within a word, which serves either semantic or grammatical functions, and that is divided into full and partial reduplication. The grammatical function of full reduplication is the encode plurality of nouns, as in Lampung (Lampungic, Austronesian; Sumatra) uses reduplication in the whole word to express the degree of intensity: balak-balak ‘very large’. Additionally, reduplication can have expressive functions as in Malay, where the reduplication express plurality like anak ‘child’ and anak-anak ‘children’ (Brdar et al, 2023).

**Methods and materials:** The research is conducted by using qualitative methods to offer a deeper understanding of the semantic reduplication by collecting secondary data of semantic-reduplicated compound words from the Khmer dictionary (Nat, 1967), glossary of family words in Khmer language (Porakhasi, 1972), and authentic texts, of more than 500 words as the first step. The second step that is not elaborated in this presentation, the data will be organized into categories and prepare interview questions to verify the origin of each opaque word with indigenous people in the northeastern and northwestern parts of Cambodia, and people of neighboring countries. Those reduplicated words will be analyzed by using typological methods to identify patterns and commonalities across those languages.

**Results:** The study investigates various aspects of semantic reduplication in Khmer. Our research includes its typology, the motivations behind its usage, and their semantic variations. We show how semantic reduplication serves as the tool to express intensification, plurality, diminution, and other nuanced semantic distinctions in the compound words. For instance, the word *krahamteng* (ក្រហមខែង), which means 'very red', combines two different words, *kraham* (red) and *teng,* which is opaque in its meaning in the modern Khmer language. However, we found *teng* in Thai. The pronunciation of the word is *deng* and it means 'red', just the same as the first word of the compound, *kraham*. The word *panlaepangkaa* (បន្លែបង្កា), which means 'many kinds of vegetable', combines two words with the same meaning: *panlae*, which means 'vegetable' and *pankaa.* The word *pankaa* is found in old Khmer and also means 'vegetable' (Pou, 1992). The word *preipreksaa* (ព្រៃព្រឹក្សា), which means 'big forest', combines two words with the same meaning, where *prei* in Khmer language means 'forest' and *preksaa*, which is from Sanskrit or Pali, means 'forest', too.

**Conclusions:** In summary, many cases are found in Khmer compound words where their reduplicated parts are opaque in meaning in modern Khmer. However, those opaque parts can be traced back to other languages of the Mon-Khmer family, old Khmer, Pali, Sanskrit, and other languages in the region.

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