

PA11.2 – Functions of iconicity: A cross-modal and cross-linguistic perspective








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I. The form-meaning mismatch

- Iconicity describes the resemblance based mapping of form and meaning and is cross-linguistically evident. [1]
- Ideophones – marked words depicting sensory imagery [2] – constitute a 1:many mismatch due to their additional depictive meaning contribution [3]. Although attested in many languages [4], the cross-linguistic transparency of ideophones and other iconic forms remain understudied.
- To gain a comprehensive understanding of the scope and robustness of iconic functions, two main questions are examined in various sub projects:
 - RQ1: How language specific are iconic mappings?** interpreting and transferring elements from ideophonic to non-ideophonic grammars (→ Projects A & B)
 - RQ2: Does iconicity facilitate lexical processing?** Contrasting processing of iconic/autological structures and iconic/deictic signs (→ Projects C & D)

Cross-linguistic	Cross-modal
Project A   integration of Xitsonga ideophones in Mozambican Portuguese (MP)	Project C   iconic potential of autological structures in the written and spoken domain
Project B   L1 effects in the perception of Cantonese ideophones	Project D  facilitating effects of iconic gestures in language acquisition

Project-specific research questions

Robustness of iconic functions in Xitsonga ideophones

- Are there differences in the expressivity of Xitsonga ideophones based on the language background?
- How does Mozambican Portuguese (MP) influence the syntactic integration of Xitsonga ideophones in multilingual speakers?

Cross-linguistic perception of Cantonese ideophones

- Are Cantonese ideophones understood by non-native (German & Gã) participants?
- How does ideophonic language (IL) experience affect the interpretation of Cantonese ideophones?

Iconicity in autological structures

- Is the iconic potential of autological structures perceivable?
- Are there cognitive effects of autological iconicity?

Processing of iconic cues in gestures

- Do iconic gestures aid in disambiguating between potential referents?

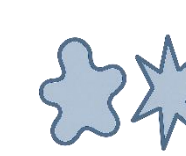
II. Methodology



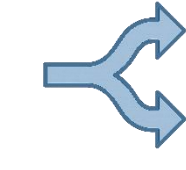
Elicitation



Acceptability Rating



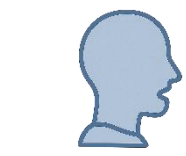
Iconicity Rating



Forced Choice



Stroop Task



Picture Naming

III. Expected results and discussion

Project A

- Expectation:** fewer variation in the elicitation task and lower acceptability ratings for some constructions of Xitsonga/MP speakers
- Implication:** more syntactic constraints for ideophones in MP due to restricting language influence

Project B

- Expectation:** higher accuracy scores in Gã speakers compared to German speakers
- Implication:** language specific, iconic meaning of ideophones is more transparent to speakers of an IL

Project C

- Expectation:** Autological structures yield significantly higher iconicity ratings than non-iconic words and facilitate the recognition of matching concepts
- Implication :** autological iconicity has a cognitive function

Project D

- Expectation:** Generally higher accuracy scores in the deictic condition, but especially for novel words
- Implication:** no efficient exploitation of iconic cues

IV. Consequences and follow-up questions

Result: rich agenda of methods for the study of 1:many form-meaning mismatches, especially empirical designs for cross-linguistic comparisons.

Based on this background, Cohort 3 will extend the findings of Cohort 1 on the syntax of presentation particles to a cross-linguistic study:

Presentational particles in the languages of the world: Variation and change

- Where do presentational particles come from?
- Are presentational particles *and/or* presentational constructions borrowed in language contact?
- Do presentational particles show the same syntactic behaviour across languages?