

Managing Transition: opportunities for post-docs — mobility, autonomy, team experiences

Is there life after the PhD? For many PhD students, reaching the final stage of their dissertation also means worrying about how to continue their academic career. While funding opportunities for PhD students are comparatively numerous, the number and types of positions for post-docs are fewer and more competitive. But still, there are plenty of opportunities to pursue a career after the PhD!

Over the last decade, significant efforts have been made by institutions in Switzerland, Germany, and Europe to improve the conditions of PhD students and to provide them with different funding options while writing a dissertation. Various forms of grants have been developed to encourage the integration of PhD students into research projects, their participation in doctoral schools and research training groups (*Graduiertenkollegs*), and their mobility across universities and national boundaries. These contexts have tremendous effects on the socialization of PhD students into scientific research: it is by sharing the everyday life of advanced researchers in their labs, research centres and institutes, and

by engaging in the diversity of scientific, academic and practical tasks that characterizes life in research, that PhD students are trained in a successful and competitive way.

The situation of post-docs is different. Post-doc positions are more expensive for funding agencies, institutions and projects. The number of opportunities is more restricted. Consequently, positions and grants are more competitive.

But still, there is a number of different opportunities – which also depend on the imagination, curiosity and independence of the candidates. Classical opportunities are offered by the national funding agencies, such as the *Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF)* in Switzerland and the *German Research Foundation (DFG)* in Germany. Over the years, the range of funding instruments has been greatly diversified. There are specific programs for mobility (within the SNSF: *Early and Advanced Postdoc.Mobility*; within the DFG: *Forschungsstipendien im Ausland*), which generally cover 1 to 2 years. Mobility is a fundamental need of doctoral and post-doctoral candi-



Transition Management (cont.)

dates: nowadays internationality is crucial even at early stages of the career. Other programs support individual projects, such as the SNSF *Ambizione* program, which allows post-docs to develop their own research. This addresses another important prerequisite for more advanced researchers: the need of demonstrating autonomous scientific activity. At a more advanced level, there are even more prestigious programs, such as the *Förderungsprofessuren* of the SNSF or the DFG *Emmy Noether-Programm*, which allow post-docs to lead their own research teams, to supervise PhD candidates and collaborators, and to develop research at a professorial level.

National funding agencies such as the SNSF and the DFG, however, are not the only sources for funding: independent foundations are important players in the field as well, such as the *Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung*, the *Fritz Thyssen Stiftung* or the *VolkswagenStiftung*, among others. European grants open up attractive funding opportunities as well: *Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions* research fellowship programmes and *ERC Starting Grants*, for example, are very prestigious and competitive and allow post-docs to build their own research teams and to choose the academic context they want to work in. International calls and job opportunities provide another alternative: more and more universities, excellence centers and funding institutions issue open calls – like for example the *Center for Excellence in Intersubjectivity* in Helsinki or the *Centre for Multilingualism in Society across the Lifespan* in Oslo. These calls are often thematically constrained and imply residency in the university that issues them, but if they fit within the research topic of the candidate they provide great international experiences in prestigious academic environments.

All of these instruments and opportunities implement different criteria – national vs. international, local vs. mobile, short vs. long projects, individual vs. team projects, autonomous vs. constrained topics of research, etc. However, all of them represent important opportunities to be confronted with and positioned within international competition. A scientific career only based on one and the same type of national research funding is not the ideal solution and runs the risk of being assessed critically within the scientific community.

In this respect, the integration of both scientific research and academic teaching is another important point to consider. University positions of different kinds are another interesting alternative to grants, allowing the candidate to develop experience in teaching at different levels – an important prerequisite for future jobs too.

So, yes, there is life after the PhD — it is mobile, exciting, and challenging!

*Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Lorenza Mondada
Chair of general linguistics and French linguistics,
University of Basel, current HPSL spokesperson in Basel*

Life after the PhD: four former HPSL PhD students venture into post-doc life

Out into the world with an *SNSF Postdoc.Mobility* fellowship



Andreas Bürki
shares his rewarding experience as an SNSF Postdoc.Mobility fellow in different academic cultures all across Europe where he has been working on his own research project

After completing my PhD in General Linguistics at the University of Basel in June 2013 I am currently based at the *Centre for Language and Communication Research* at Cardiff University, Wales, on a *Postdoc.Mobility* fellowship funded by the *Swiss National Science Foundation* (SNSF).

As I approached the completion of my thesis, I realized it was going to be difficult to take the next step in academic life: a very limited number of post-doc openings for linguistic research were advertised, many of them asking for very specific skills and/or experience. In Switzerland in particular, most positions did not appear to be advertised publicly and many involved predominantly administrative duties, whereas I was looking for a research or research and teaching position. Another difficulty was that I needed a position to start very soon after handing in my thesis because my funding arrangements had run out. I learned that there is little point in ap-

plying before the thesis is handed in and in some cases even before the thesis defence. I was lucky I was offered some teaching in Berlin, where I spent the final year of my PhD to bridge the time during which I applied for post-doc positions and other funding opportunities. In the end, I was able to secure an 18-month *Postdoc.Mobility* fellowship with the SNSF. This is very advantageous: I can pursue my own research project, and in the process hopefully gather sufficient experience, publications and contacts to be able to take the next step towards a permanent position. My project is on the universality of formulaic sequences (<http://p3.snf.ch/Project-148623>) and involves three months of research in Berlin and the remaining 15 months in Cardiff.

In retrospect, I think the transition probably was very smooth and I am very pleased with where I am now, but at the beginning and during the process it looked very daunting. What helped me a great deal was the advice and help of staff within the HPSL and contacts further afield in Germany and the UK who went out of their way to help me in various crucial ways. It also helped that I had a fairly good idea of what I would like to do (in terms of a project) so that I could apply for funding at the earliest opportunity. Having worked in academic contexts in various countries, I have found the experience exceptionally enriching and enlightening and would certainly and emphatically recommend it if circumstances allow it.

Life after the PhD (continuation)

Off to Princeton with the DAAD post-doc program (*Forschungsstipendien für promovierte Nachwuchswissenschaftler*)



Florent Perek designed a follow-up project to his PhD that allowed him to realize a research stay in the United States with a DAAD post-doc scholarship

I completed my PhD in Freiburg in the fall of 2012. As I was completing my PhD, my contract was also about to end, and no immediate transition plan (such as an assistantship and/or teaching assignments) seemed to be available to me in Freiburg. As a French citizen, and since I had done my PhD under a “co-tutelle” contract with the University of Lille, another option for me was to apply for a permanent position in France (which is possible even right after the PhD). However, the recruitment is nation-wide and on a yearly basis, and most positions only start in September. My first concern was thus to minimize gaps in my CV as much as possible. My other concern was to use the post-doc phase in a way that would significantly increase my chances of securing a good job in the near future. Thus, while keeping an eye open for any available positions at neighboring universities, I started to make arrangements for a solution that

would address both concerns: a research stay abroad.

For a long time, I had been entertaining the idea of a research visit to the United States. It soon became obvious to me that the post-doc period was the perfect time to do this, not to mention the usual benefits of international experience both at the personal and at the professional level. In the beginning I was considering a variety of options, as I had several scholars in mind with whom I shared research interests and had more or less direct connections. Finally, the choice of Princeton came naturally, as the post-doc project I conceptualized as a follow-up to my dissertation is very much in line with the research conducted by Adele Goldberg and her team at the *Department of Psychology* in Princeton. She had been invited by my supervisor to join my PhD committee as an external member, which obviously made the connection easier.

I collected information about possible sources of funding, and I realized that there is quite a wide range of post-doctoral fellowships in Germany for research stays abroad: the *German Academic Exchange Service* (DAAD), the *German Research Foundation* (DFG), the *Fritz Thyssen Stiftung*, and the *Fulbright Program*, among others. Since the DAAD accepts applications submitted before the thesis defense, I decided to submit my application there first. I drew up a detailed proposal that duly justified why this research should be conducted in Princeton. The decision process took quite a while but I was finally accepted. Meanwhile, I also secured a position as a lecturer at the English department in Basel. In August 2013, I took an unpaid 12-month leave from Basel and left for Princeton. In this very stimulating environment I was learning a lot and expanding my network. The research

Life after the PhD (continuation)

I was conducting there, which is most likely to result in several publications, is concerned with input-driven language learning and consists of a series of experiments in the artificial language learning paradigm. I am confident that this experience will have far-reaching consequences for my future career, and I am immensely grateful to the many people who made it possible.

Ambizione... have your own, independent project



*Florence Oloff
is now off on her own and is independently leading a project to investigate co-constructions between speakers cross-linguistically*

During my time as a post-doctoral research assistant at the *Department of Linguistics and Literature / French Studies* at the University of Basel I successfully applied for an SNSF *Ambizione* grant. Since January 2014 I have been conducting a three-year research project at the *German Department* of the University of Zurich (2014-2016). When I decided to apply for the *Ambizione* grant, I felt ready to do my own thing, to conduct, manage and lead my own independent project. The research topic I developed seemed to be a perfect choice for this. Probably everyone knows the “tip of the tongue”

phenomenon – while you speak one word is missing for you to complete what you are saying. In this case, a co-speaker may utter the word you are looking for. But why exactly do we sometimes finish another speaker’s utterance, and is this really always meant to help the other? Do speakers in different languages actually have similar ways of co-constructing utterances? These are the questions I will be investigating.

My project *The epistemics of grammar: a comparative study of co-constructions in Czech, French, and German* (project number PZ00P1_148146) aims to investigate co-construction as a recurrent phenomenon in spoken interaction from a cross-linguistic perspective. In a co-construction one speaker’s utterance is completed by a second speaker, with both speakers contributing to a single syntactic or utterance unit. Within the framework of Conversation Analysis (Sacks, Schegloff & Jefferson 1974; Schegloff 2007) and the closely related domain of Interactional Linguistics (Ochs, Schegloff & Thompson 1996; Selting & Couper-Kuhlen 2000), the study will provide a systematic description of co-construction in three different languages: Czech, French, and German. Based on video recorded naturally occurring interactions in ordinary settings and detailed transcriptions of these data, the research will not only contribute to a thorough, cross-linguistic description of a phenomenon specific to spoken language, but also tackle a practice that can throw light on diverse aspects of the relationship between language specific grammatical resources and interactional conduct.

The first aim of the project is to describe the diversity of co-construction types in the three languages under investigation. A second aim is to investigate language-specific forms of co-construction, i.e., forms linked to syntactic, morpho-

Life after the PhD (continuation)

logical, or other grammatical specificities of each language.

The study also aspires to investigate co-construction as a social practice: as shown by initial descriptions of this phenomenon in English, co-construction is not simply or exclusively linked to grammatical schemes, but also to local interactional features. This explains why co-construction frequently occurs during word search activities, in joint storytelling or during explanation sequences. Although co-construction is often described as being “collaborative”, this does not imply that every co-participant completion is formatted or treated as such. Therefore the project will also investigate how to precisely distinguish between cooperative and competitive forms of co-construction. This will be done by taking into account the epistemic dimension of co-constructional sequences, i.e., how speakers negotiate and display their respective knowledge about a topic in conversation during interaction.

With the *Ambizione* program the SNSF is looking for post-doctoral researchers who have already gathered experience abroad and can strengthen the Swiss scientific community with their project and expertise. To up-and-coming young scientists, this funding possibility therefore offers ideal conditions for conducting research, and I am sure that the realization of my project represents an important step forward in my career.

Build your own luck: tips for the search for post-doc positions



Péter Rácz knows from his own eight-month “journey” how hard it can be to secure post-doc funding or a post-doc position. He soon succeeded and has some hints and tips for a successful search and application

Finding your first job after getting a PhD is a long, horrid, and arduous task. It is a battle against a series of rejections, with no end in sight, amid mounting thoughts of self-doubt, set in front of the looming background of existential threat (that is, running out of funding). But, just like a lottery millionaire, you only need to be lucky once. I have a lot of friends who have just recently defended their theses. One was immediately awarded a lectureship – but those people are rare, like white elephants. Some were re-hired as post-docs by their home departments/universities – a stroke of luck they might regret when later on competing for jobs with applicants who have more diverse backgrounds. But, ultimately, most of them either had to carve out funding for themselves, typically by applying for an early-career researcher grant (or all of them), or they just had to wait until they got lucky. I applied successfully for a position in a research project run jointly by Jen Hay in New Zealand and Janet Pierrehumbert in Illinois, basically the best place to be for a person with my

Life after the PhD (continuation)

career perspectives. I learned that the position existed from my friend M., who I did my PhD with in Freiburg; he just sent me a link he stumbled upon because he knows my background and thought I'd find it interesting. So, after all, I did get lucky, but only after eight months of application writing, rejections, temporary assignments, starting long before my defence. For many, looking for your first real job is being thrown into the cold, cruel world of academia after a cushy PhD program. It is possible to dampen the blow, charmingly euphemized as the 'transition phase' by bearing in mind a few key tips.

- Start early. The PhD program you are in will try to make sure you finish on time, but thinking about your future is your responsibility alone. Think about what you want to do after getting your degree early on. Talk to people who are slightly ahead in their careers. Look at funding options. Think about how far you are willing to go. (Would you consider going to another European country? To the U.S.? To Australia?)
- Know people. Whenever I applied for a position, it never seemed to matter whether the people hiring had known me beforehand. It was, however, always vital that I knew what they were doing. If you are aware of the institutions that are doing research you are interested in, you have better chances to keep track of the opportunities that might open up in your field. The best way to get a vague idea of the state of the art is to go to conferences that are relevant to you and present your research.
- Publish. I am sure your dissertation will be lovely and quite a few people might even read all four hundred exciting pages of it, but publishing a paper in a peer-reviewed journal will boost both your visibility and your hireability (if that's even a word) to a tremendous degree. Publishing in a peer-reviewed journal is a con-

siderable amount of work that will take time and energy off writing your dissertation, but its importance cannot be overstated.

- Nag your advisor. Your advisor is a great person and they would surely want to help you. But they have five thousand other people to worry about and, besides, it is your career, not theirs. So, talk to them. Ask them about funding opportunities, ask them about people who might help you write grant applications, ask them about conferences to go to, ask them about journals to publish in. Don't be shy.
- If you find a job, take it. Unless it is a very lowly little college, having a position somewhere looks much better in your CV when you are applying for another one. So, if you find a job at an okay place, just take it, even if you are not super excited about the town. It will be way easier to find a better job in a few years. And, admittedly, job search in academia always requires long-term planning.

Every time someone talks to you about the transition phase it just seems more and more like a horrible hassle, doesn't it? One would be tempted to give it all up and become a "Bäcker" or a "Velokurier". As much as these are also great and self-satisfying jobs, being an academic has its great perks. You get to work with brilliant people, you get to do what you really love to do, you get to have a sense of being part of a large, exciting adventure of discovery, and you don't even need to get up that early, either.

Life after the PhD (continuation)

**The best of both worlds:
exploring several options does have its perks**



*Rebekka Studler-Pfister
is enjoying the liberty of an SNSF post-doc
visiting scholarship in the United States, but
also makes a strong case for the advantages of
having a regular job at a university*

To continue or not to continue - this is a question that quite often creeps up on academics right after the defense of their thesis. At least for me there was a need to consider other options - give research a break, maybe earn some money, or try something altogether different outside of academia. After a stint at a “Fachhochschule” I realized that the university context is the right place to be for me after all - and all the better for those who know that right away.

When you have made your decision to stay in academia two fundamentally different ways of spending your post-doc time make for a difficult choice: post-doc grants or a regular “Assistenz” at a university. Needless to say, the choice between the two does not always present itself and there is a certain amount of luck involved in securing either the one or the other. However, my advice with respect to these two options is to try and combine them. Both of them provide you with a unique set of qualifications and skills, which are most effective when combined.

A regular “Assistenz” will provide you with the full skill set you need to work at a university, rang-

ing from teaching and supervising students over committee work to being an integral part of a self-administrated academic institution. These skills are complemented, as it were, by the opportunities provided by an (international) scholarship, which enables you to focus on your research, expand your network, get to know other (academic) cultures, and maybe even learn a language.

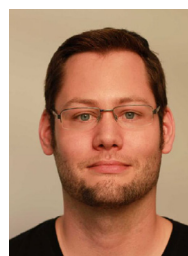
I want to close with a side note on the often cited work-life-balance: the difficulties of having both a career and a family are - finally - being recognized and discussed within the university context. Like in any other professional context there is no “right” or “good” time to have a child, and there is no denying that it will always be a challenge. If you really want to accept the challenge of having both a career and children though, and if you are willing to battle it out with the ins and outs of the work-life-balance that comes with combining the two, then there is also no “wrong” time for doing so either.

New HPSL scholarship holders



Adianys Collazo Allen

Adianys Collazo Allen (Hispanic Studies, Prof. Dr. Beatrice Schmid) has been a PhD researcher at the HPSL Basel since November 2013. Her project *Odonimic designation modalities in Havana municipalities* studies the history of street and place names and naming in Havana, Cuba, throughout time since its foundation in 1519. She hypothesizes that different modalities of naming can be identified for different time periods since 1519 and develops a systematic toponomastic classification of Havana street names.



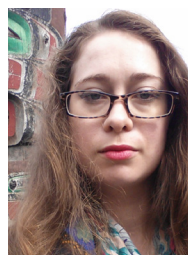
Dario Coviello

Dario Coviello (Italian Studies, Prof. Dr. Angela Ferrari) has been a PhD researcher at the HPSL Basel since September 2013. His project *La testualità nella scrittura di apprendenti L1* studies the acquisition of written language skills of Italian L1 students in the Canton Ticino (CH). Focusing on the interface between linguistic levels (syntax, punctuation, lexis) and textual dimensions, his working hypothesis is that students struggle mainly with the application of grammatical structures to organize a coherent and cohesive text.



Diana Ernst

Diana Ernst (German Studies, Prof. Dr. Helga Kotthoff) has been a PhD researcher at the HPSL Freiburg since August 2013. Her project *Mündliche Erklärfähigkeiten in der Sekundarstufe I* studies the use and development of explanatory skills of high school students in oral discourse. Oral, videotaped data from three different German secondary school types (Hauptschule, Realschule, Gymnasium) are compared with the help of conversation analytic methods.



Sonya Kinsey

Sonya Kinsey (English Studies, Prof. Dr. Bernd Kortmann) has been a PhD researcher at the HPSL Freiburg since October 2013. Her project *The effect of sociolinguistic variables on Canadian Aboriginal English* studies the Aboriginal Englishes spoken by the Wet'suwet'en people from the Moricetown Band in the Bulkley Valley, British Columbia, in the context of Aboriginal identity and the linguistic market place.



Lisann Künkel

Lisann Künkel (Romance Linguistics, Prof. Dr. Rolf Kailuweit) has been a PhD researcher at the HPSL Freiburg since July 2013. Her project *Niederschlagsverben in GG, RRG und CxG* investigates Spanish and French verbs of precipitation and compares their treatment and conceptualization within three different linguistics theories: The Minimalist Program (Chomsky 1993), Role and Reference Grammar (Van Valin / LaPolla 1998), and Construction Grammar (Goldberg 1995, Croft 2001).



Stefanie Meier

Stefanie Meier (English Studies, Prof. Dr. Miriam Locher) has been a PhD researcher at the HPSL Basel since March 2013. Her project *Bilingual language policy in multilingual Philippines* studies the communicative practices within emancipatory movements in the economic and cultural sphere of the Philippines as a post-colonial country. She investigates the role of the English language and the consequences of Philippine language policy for different ethnicities.

New HPSL scholarship holders (cont.)



David Tomás Monteiro

David Monteiro (Romance Linguistics, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Lorenza Mondada) has been a PhD researcher at the HPSL Basel since March 2013. His project *Reporting problems* studies the interactional organization of social work service encounters. He focuses on the analysis of reported speech as narrative action with verbal and embodied means of representation and presentation in interaction.



Silvia Rodrigues Parrinha

Silvia Rodrigues Parrinha (Hispanic Studies, Prof. Dr. Daniel Jacob) has been a PhD researcher at the HPSL Freiburg since February 2013. Her project *Variación pragmático-discursiva en el uso del Pretérito Perfecto Compuesto y el Pretérito Perfecto Simple en el español de América* studies the divergent use of the Spanish present perfect and preterite tense opposition in different Latin American varieties and its relation to the peninsular standard.



Uliana Schöller

Uliana Schöller (Slavic Studies, Prof. Dr. Juliane Besters-Dilger) has been a PhD researcher at the HPSL Freiburg since July 2014. Her project *Frequenz der Nuklearkonturen im Russischen und Perzeption ihrer kommunikativen Funktionen* studies nuclear contours in Russian intonation phrases, their communicative function, and the interplay between their frequency and perception, using experimental as well as corpus-linguistic methods.



Carolina Spiegel

Carolina Spiegel (Hispanic Studies, Prof. Dr. Beatrice Schmid) has been a PhD researcher at the HPSL Basel since October 2014. Her project *Das Judenspanische in der Türkei* studies reromanization and recastilianization processes in the Judaeo-Spanish varieties in Turkey. Her work is based on morphosyntactic and lexical analyses of oral and written corpora taken from Sephardic newspapers as well as narrative interviews of speakers in Istanbul and Izmir.



Burak Sunguralp Tekin

Burak Tekin (General Linguistics, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Lorenza Mondada) has been a PhD researcher at the HPSL Basel since October 2014. His project *Multimodality, material world, and multiple identities in game-based interactions* studies the relationships among different multimodal resources and their contributions to the process of meaning making in the discourses and social practices of participants in multiplayer computer games.



Hanna Thiele

Hanna Thiele (General Linguistics, Dr. Michael Rießler and Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Raible) has been a PhD researcher at the HPSL Freiburg since March 2014. Her project *A corpus-based microtypology of word order in varieties of Saami and Kurdish* studies word order variation in a number of Saami and Kurdish varieties. Drawing on language documentation corpora, she investigates different factors that condition the positioning of direct objects and goal arguments with respect to the predicate. The project is affiliated with the Freiburg Research Group in Saami Studies.

4.5 more years on Frequency Effects in Language

The Special Research Training Group (RTG) *GRK 1624* at the University of Freiburg was granted another 4.5 years of funding after an evaluation by the *German Research Foundation* (DFG) in September 2013. The group of experts evaluating the program emphasized two points in particular. Firstly, they pointed out the far above average level of professionalism and self-organization among both generations of PhD students at the RTG. Secondly, they were impressed with the results achieved by the first generation of PhD students. All of them finished their theses within four years or less, and most of them secured academic positions right or shortly after the end of their scholarships. A second period of funding will provide a third generation of PhD students with state-of-the-art training in frequency effects in language at the University of Freiburg. Five new PhD students started working in the RTG during summer 2014. The projects of Luke Bradley, Ana Estrada, Laura Terassa, Emiel van den Hoven and Helena Levy will be introduced in the next newsletter.

New professors: HPSL members around the world

Jun.-Prof. Dr. Thiemo Breyer (Freiburg, Philosophy), now Junior Professor for Transformation of Knowledge, University of Cologne, and Research Fellow at the Mahindra Humanities Center, Harvard University

Prof. Dr. Achim Rabus (Freiburg, Slavic Studies), now holds the Aleksander Brückner professorship at the Institute of Slavic Studies, University of Jena

New positions: HPSL young academics

Andreas Bürki (Basel, General Linguistics), now visiting post-doc-scholar at the Centre for Language and Communication Research at Cardiff University, Wales

Catherine Diederich (Basel, English Studies), now lecturer at the English Department of the University of Basel

Imke Franzmeier (Freiburg, Cognitive Science), now scientific researcher at the Center for Cognitive Science, Freiburg

Nicole Höhn (Basel, English Studies), now lecturer for English Linguistics at the University of Münster

Nikolay Khakimov (Freiburg, GRK 1624), now lecturer at the German Department of the University of Freiburg

David Lorenz (Freiburg, GRK 1624), now lecturer at the English Department of the University of Freiburg

Vera Mundwiler (Basel, German Studies), now lecturer at the Institute for German Language and Literature of the University of Neuchâtel

Rosa Sánchez (Basel, Hispanic Studies), now visiting scholar at the Graduate Center of the City University New York

Mario Soto Rodríguez (Freiburg, Hispanic Studies), now scientific researcher in the DFG-project RomWeb at the University of Freiburg

Thilo Weber (Freiburg, German Studies), now lecturer at the Institute for German Philology of the LMU Munich

Sascha Wolfer (Freiburg, Cognitive Science), now lecturer at the Institute for the German Language (IDS), Mannheim

Christoph Wolk (Freiburg, GRK 1624), now lecturer at the English Department of the University of Giessen

Degrees completed at the HPSL: PhD theses

A total of 19 PhD candidates have defended their theses in 2013 and 2014. Congratulations!

Jana Brenning (Freiburg, German Studies), *Syntaktische Ko-Konstruktionen im gesprochenen Deutsch* (HPSL)

Andreas Bürki (Basel, German Studies), *Formulaic language and its cultural context: a diachronic perspective* (HPSL)

Valeria Buttini (Basel, Italian Studies), *La norma e l'uso nelle grammatiche di italiano per apprendenti stranieri. Il caso delle dislocazioni sintattiche e delle frasi scisse* (HPSL, Co-tutelle University of Basel/Università degli Studi di Torino)

Philipp Dankel (Freiburg, Romance Studies), *Which experience counts? Categories and/or frequencies in Spanish-Quechua language contact* (GRK 1624, Frequency Effects in Language)

Degrees completed: PhD theses (continuation)

Catherine Diederich (Basel, English Studies), *The semantics of taste perception* (HPSL)

Imke Franzmaier (Freiburg, Cognitive Science), *Neurowissenschaftliche Studien zur semantischen Verarbeitung im Satzkontext* (HPSL)

Christian Lang (Freiburg, Cognitive Science), *Unsichere Zeiten: eine empirische Untersuchung der Semantik der Periphrase werden + Infinitiv des Deutschen unter Berücksichtigung von Präsens, Perfekt und Präsens pro Futuro* (HPSL)

Glenda Alicia Leung (Freiburg, English Studies), *A synchronic sociophonetic study of monophthongs in Trinidadian English* (HPSL)

Karin Madlener (Freiburg, German Studies), *Frequenzeffekte im gesteuerten Fremdsprachenerwerb* (GRK 1624, Frequency Effects in Language)

Olaf Matuschek (Freiburg, Humangeographie), *Software- und IT-basierte Methoden zur effizienten Arbeit in der Historischen Klimatologie am Beispiel der Reisetagebücher James Silk Buckingham* (HPSL)

Jürgen Mischke (Basel, General Linguistics), *Familiennamen im mittelalterlichen Basel. Kulturhistorische Studien zu ihrer Entstehung und zeitgenössischen Bedeutung* (HPSL)

Daniel Müller-Feldmeth (Freiburg, Cognitive Science), *Modeling frequency effects in local syntactic coherence processing* (GRK 1624, Frequency Effects in Language)

Martin Pfeiffer (Freiburg, German Studies), *Die syntaktische Struktur von Selbstreparaturen im Deutschen* (HPSL)

Malte Rosemeyer (Freiburg, Romanice Studies), *Auxiliary selection in Spanish - Gradience, gradualness, and conservation* (GRK 1624, Frequency Effects in Language)

Michael Schäfer (Freiburg, German Studies/ General Linguistics), *Phonetic reduction of adverbs in Icelandic* (GRK 1624, Frequency Effects in Language)

Ulrike Schneider (Freiburg, English Studies), *Frequency, hesitations and chunks - What does the placement of hesitations tell us about the nature of chunks?* (GRK 1624, Frequency Effects in Language)

Mario Soto Rodríguez (Freiburg, Romance Studies), *Gramática bilingüe en interacción: expresar la causa en el quechua y español bolivianos* (HPSL)

Luminița Trașcă (Freiburg, English Studies), *Information densification in contemporary Romanian written styles: a corpus-based study of transfer, frequency and change* (GRK 1624, Frequency Effects in Language)

Christoph Wolk (Freiburg, English Studies), *Integrating aggregational and probabilistic approaches to dialectology and language variation* (HPSL)

Changes in the boards of directors:

Our warmest thanks go to former HPSL spokesperson Prof. Dr. Juliane Besters-Dilger, who retired from the board in September 2014. She is succeeded as a board member by Prof. Dr. Helga Kotthoff.

Imprint



Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.
Christian Mair
University of Freiburg
Spokesperson



Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c.
Lorenza Mondada
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