

## HPSL Day 2022 Book of abstracts

**Kebrina Bailey (Freiburg, English Linguistics):**

**Creole and English in a British Overseas Territory: Language Variation and Language Attitudes in 21st Century Anguilla**

Globalization and a need for social mobility are tied to the ways in which we use language and the ways we view others who use a certain variety of a language. English has become the Lingua Franca of the world and the Caribbean is a rich environment for studies on English and attitudes towards different varieties of Englishes. Therefore, my aim is to perform an in-depth sociolinguistic analysis of Anguillians' use of and attitudes towards their native language: the Anguillian Creole (AngC). I also seek to investigate their perceptions about accents of different varieties of World Englishes. Due to several factors historical and current, the influence of other external Creole varieties on Anguilla is complex and needs to be studied systematically in order to understand the sociolinguistic situation of Anguilla's contemporary languagescape. The empirical core of the study will be a corpus-based sociolinguistic analysis of key phonological and morphosyntactic features in the spoken dialect of Anguillians. The data will be compared to the speech of neighbouring British territories (British Virgin Islands (BVI), Turks and Caicos Islands (TC)). The study will use four key data collection tools, and throughout the study, quantitative and qualitative methods will be used for data analysis. In connection with previous sociolinguistic studies of small-island communities, the projected findings on Anguilla will contribute to an understanding of the sociolinguistic dynamics of the contemporary Caribbean and thus make an important contribution to areas of World Englishes.

**Judith Beck, Lars Konieczny (Freiburg, Psycholinguistics):**

**What a difference a syllable makes – rhythmic reading of poetry**

In oral reading conventional poems, the rhythmic experience is coupled with the projection of meter, enabling the prediction of subsequent input. However, it is unclear how top-down- and bottom-up-processes interact. To investigate this, poems were manipulated by substituting single syllables with the nonsensical syllable "tack". Tacks occurred at random positions and in random number within a line. Readers were instructed to read the poems aloud and reading was recorded. If top-down processes such as projecting a beat and meter govern rhythmic reading of successive syllables, neither the occurrence nor the amount of tacks should affect reading times. However, if bottom-up input such as the phonetic quality of consecutive syllables plays a functional role in establishing a structured rhythm, the occurrence of tacks should affect reading and the number of tacks should modulate this effect. We calculated the articulation duration for tacks compared to non-tack-syllables, using syllable onset interval (SOI), which includes speech pauses after individual syllables. Results show that the average articulation duration for tack-syllables was longer than for non-tack-syllables. In a second

step, we calculated the normalized pairwise variability index (nPVI) for each line, as an indicator for rhythmic contrast, i.e. the alternation between long and short sounds, to estimate the effect of tacks on the reading rhythm. For SOI the nPVI revealed a clear negative effect: When tacks occurred, lines appear to be read less alternating, and this effect was proportional to the number of tacks per line. Results suggests that top down predictions of rhythmic patterns do not always suffice to maintain a rhythmic gestalt across a series of syllables that carry no bottom up (e.g. lexical) information about their prosodic distribution, i.e., stress, accent and pitch. Instead, the constant integration of sufficiently differing bottom-up information appears necessary to maintain a stable metrical prediction pattern.

**Isolde Bonnet (Freiburg, English Linguistics):**

**The spread of Bislama: post-colonial identity construction and multilingualism in Vanuatu**

This study will investigate the transformation of the Ni-Vanuatu linguistic ecology and identity in relation to the increasing spread of Bislama and the modernization of the country. The geographical situation of Vanuatu, an archipelago of islands physically and virtually connected to the nation's urban centers in unequal ways, and the two main roles of Bislama in the country – mother tongue vs. lingua franca – have brought about a dynamic situation in which the language extends its geographical and functional range at very different rates across different islands. Thus, the present thesis will focus on the different functions of Bislama in the nation's and its inhabitants' identity construction in correlation with geography, urbanization, and language spread, as well as the consequences of the fast expansion of the language on the linguistic ecology of a whole nation.

These principal research axes will also be connected to the general question of what the functions of creoles are in sociolinguistic modernity, thus making a more general contribution to pidgin and creole linguistics, typologically and sociolinguistically. In such a wider analysis, the project will make clear which of the observed developments are exclusive to Vanuatu and which can be considered more generally applicable to pidgins and creoles in sociolinguistic modernity. Data will be obtained through sociolinguistic fieldwork, using qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis, and additional collection of textual data from archives, the media, and the Internet. Data will ideally be gathered in Port Vila, as well as in different communities on different islands, connected (physically and virtually) to the epicenter of Bislama Port Vila, to different extents. Currently, I am working to establish a network of contacts and collaborators, with a view to identify promising field sites.

**Daria Evangelista, Giovanni Piantanida, Giulia Tonani (University of Basel, Italian Linguistics):**

**Communicating the pandemic in Italian: on clarity in informative texts, modality in press conferences and metaphors in newspapers**

The pandemic has raised a number of linguistic issues: from the need for clarity in communication between authorities and citizens to the need to describe as truthfully as possible an event that is completely foreign to the habits of society. Our poster focuses on these two aspects and provides a summary of the linguistic characteristics of (i) highly used texts such as FAQs of the Swiss Federal Office of Public Health, (ii) press conferences of the government of Ticino to citizens, and (iii) Ticino online newspapers.

Regarding the first part, our analysis (which also exploits NLP tools) allowed us to certify the quality of the Italian of the federal FAQs: while not perfect, they are readable, simple, clear, and therefore suitable for the wide audience they address.

Regarding the second part, we focused on the use of modality employed by the Ticino government when communicating with citizens; namely, we investigated mitigation devices used by authorities to convey difficult or uncertain news regarding the pandemic (e.g. information about the pandemic trend, the safety measures to adopt, the vaccines...). Regarding the third part, quantitative and qualitative research into figurative language in three Ticino newspapers enabled us to show that metaphors used to describe the pandemic occurred less frequently as the pandemic phases progressed, that the war metaphor was present in newspapers because it was used by political figures and that there were few alternatives to its use.

Bazzi, M. / Leoni, A. (2020), *Pandemia. Il virus che ha fermato il Ticino*, Locarno, Armando Dadò Editore.

Brunato, D. / Venturi, G. (2014), *Le tecnologie linguistico-computazionali nella misura della leggibilità di testi giuridici*, in Tiscornia D., Romano F., Sagri M.T. (eds), *Diritto, Linguaggio e tecnologie dell'informazione, Informatica e Diritto*, 2014/1, 111-142.

Carlevaro, A./Egger, J-L./Evangelista, D./Ferrari, A./Lala, L./Marengo, T./Pecorari, F./Piantanida, G./Tonani, G. (2022, forthcoming), *Il Covid e la comunicazione con i cittadini*, Bellinzona, Edizioni Casagrande.

Caffi, C. (2005), *Mitigation*, Amsterdam, Elsevier.

Cortelazzo, M. (2021), *Il linguaggio amministrativo. Principi e pratiche di modernizzazione*, Roma, Carocci.

Flusberg, S. J. / Matlock, T. / Thibodeau, P. H. (2018), *War Metaphors in Public Discourse*, *Metaphor and Symbol* 33(1): 1–18.

Lakoff, G./Johnson, M. (1980), *Metaphors We Live By*, Chicago – London, The University of Chicago Press [trad. it. *Metafora e vita quotidiana*, Milano, Bompiani, 2012].

Prandi, M. (2021), *La metafora tra le figure: una mappa ragionata*, Torino, UTET.

Semino, E. (2021), *Not Soldiers but Fire-fighters—Metaphors and Covid-19*, *Health Communication* 2021, Vol. 36, No 1, 50-58, London, Routledge.

**Sarah Faidt (Basel, German Linguistics):**

**Unterwegs auf komplexen PFADen – Pleonastische Konstruktionen im Erwerb räumlicher Sprache im Deutschen**

A less common lexicalization pattern for PATH marking has not been topic to research in greater detail, namely pleonastic constructions which are characterized by two semantically congruent adpositional slots with PATH/GROUND information (e.g., *in das Haus rein* 'in the house into'). This project connects to research suggesting pleonastic constructions as supporting structures in children's development of prepositional phrases (Bryant, 2012). Yet, figures on the use and function of pleonastic constructions in spontaneous speech are missing up to now. This study aims at filling this gap by addressing two main aspects: i) the frequency and development of pleonastic constructions in natural child-adult interaction, and ii) the question of pleonastic constructions as supporters. First results reveal that children use pleonastic constructions from early on in a comparable way as adults do. Hints to a

supporting function were found in terms of correlated usage frequencies of pleonastic and prepositional constructions which speaks in favor of their status as precursor structures. The study's results may contribute to effective teaching strategies in order to facilitate children's development of spatial language and cognition. This is relevant considering that early competence in spatial language impacts mathematical understanding (Möhring et al., 2021) – and thereby later academic success.

Bryant, D. (2012). Lokalisierungsausdrücke im Erst- und Zweitspracherwerb. Baltmannsweiler: Schneider.

Lieven, E. & Stoll, S. (2013). Early communicative development in two cultures. *Human Development*, 56, pp. 178–206.

Möhring, W.; Ribner, A.; Segerer, R.; Libertus, M.; Kahl, T.; Troesch, L.M. & Grob, A. (2021). Developmental trajectories of children's spatial skills: Influencing variables and associations with later mathematical thinking. *Learning and Instructions*, 75, 101515.

**Dr. Mirka Honkanen (Freiburg, English Linguistics):**

**Who creates the most new words? Affixational productivity in World Englishes**

Most studies dealing with word formation in the context of World Englishes tend to qualitatively describe lexica of individual varieties, while there is a dearth of large-scale, quantitative, comparative studies. My post-doctoral project contributes to filling this research gap by comparing the productivity of affixation in first- and second-language varieties of English. The study relies on ca. 500 million words from web blogs from 20 English-speaking countries that stem from the *Corpus of Global Web-based English* (Davies 2013). Productivity can be defined as the “property of an affix to be used to coin new complex words” (Plag 2003: 44). I approach productivity through rare words (cf. Baayen 1993), specifically the concept of text hapaxes – words that occur only in one text. The aim is to discover whether it is the first-language speakers who most confidently and creatively expand the lexicon of English, or rather the second-language speakers who “go beyond the conventions of the L1” (Anesa 2019: 130) and coin the most new words. The latter could be due to, for example, the principle of “blocking” (Aronoff 1976) being less effective in these non-native speaker communities, or the larger number of hybrid lexemes combining English affixes with bases from indigenous languages to fulfil specific local communicative needs. After examining quantitative differences in the number of hapaxes, I will qualitatively describe the kinds of neologisms that English speakers in different regions create.

**Paul Meuleneers (Freiburg, German Linguistics):**

**Der Phänomenbereich Gendern im Deutschen: Registerbildungen und Argumentationen**

Wenige sprachliche Themen sind derzeit so aufgeladen wie die Debatte um genderbewussten Sprachgebrauch. Die im Teilprojekt „Registerbildung, Haltungskommunikation und textstilistische Vielfalt“ des DFG-Projekts „Genderbezogene Praktiken bei Personenreferenzen: Diskurs, Grammatik, Kognition“ verortete Dissertation soll prototypische Zuordnungen verschiedener Genderstile zu Institutionen, Argumente und Phänomenbereiche, die in Debatten zu genderbewusstem Sprachgebrauch (gbS) thematisiert und genutzt werden sowie die Frage nach der Formung,

Begründung und sozialen Zuordnung sowie der Rolle von Registern und Sprachideologien in der Debatte untersuchen. Es soll der Frage nachgegangen werden, inwiefern von verschiedenen Genderstilen die Rede sein kann und ob diese mit Agha (2007) als in diskursiv umkämpften Enregistrierungsprozessen verortet werden können und u. a. für politische Zuschreibungen und Positionierungen (vgl. Spitzmüller 2013) genutzt werden. Diskursanalytisch sollen dazu die Argumentationsgefüge und Zuschreibungen rund um verschiedene Praktiken von gbS rekonstruiert werden. Die Datengrundlage bildet ein Korpus, das sich aus Presstexten, medialen Debatten (Rundfunk, Fernsehen) sowie Internetdokumenten und Leitfäden zu genderbewusstem Sprachgebrauch zusammensetzt. Ergänzt werden sollen diese Daten durch qualitative Leitfadeninterviews mit Personen verschiedener soziodemographischer Hintergründe zu ihrer Wahrnehmung und Bewertung der Debatte rund um genderbewussten Sprachgebrauch sowie Fragen nach ihrer eigenen Praxis und Beweggründe für diese.

Agha, Asif (2007): *Language and Social Relations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Spitzmüller, Jürgen (2013): *Metapragmatik, Indexikalität, soziale Registrierung. Zur diskursiven Konstruktion sprachideologischer Positionen*. In: *Zeitschrift für Diskursforschung* 2013 (3), 263-287.

**Nancy Boahemaa Nkansah (Freiburg, English Linguistics):**

**Preliminary title: Identity Construction in the Ghanaian Courtroom**

Identity construction for both experts and lay participants within the courtroom is central to the activities of the courts since the parties in the interaction always desire to construct a sense of self that is persuasive and acceptable. Studies on identity construction have focused on names as markers of identity, gender and identity, and the discursive process of identity construction. These studies have focused on contexts such as American, and Israeli courts with none in the Ghanaian contexts. Considering the importance of identity construction in the various genres in the courtroom, this study proposes to investigate the identities that are constructed by defendants and prosecutors in criminal cases in Ghanaian courts and to what extent identities of crime differ across crime types.

The research design for this study is a qualitative research design. The study intends to investigate how identity is discursively constructed in the courtroom. The research site is the Law court Complex in Accra which comprises High Courts in Ghana. The data will be written texts specifically, witness statements of some criminal cases collected from selected high courts in Ghana.

It is expected that there will be similarities in the linguistic and discursive strategies that are employed in constructing the identities of key participants, specifically the prosecutors and defendants and in the construction of different crimes in criminal cases in Ghanaian High Courts.

**Samira Ochs (Leibniz-Institut für Deutsche Sprache Mannheim, German Linguistics):  
Genderlinguistische Perspektiven auf Wortbildung**

Die Genderlinguistik behandelt bisher selten linguistische Kernbereiche wie die Wortbildung, und gerade empirische Studien sind rar. In meiner kumulativen Promotion beschäftige ich mich deshalb mit genderlinguistischen Perspektiven auf Wortbildung. Im ersten Paper präsentiere ich eine Korpusstudie zu Komposita, die aus zwei Personenbezeichnungen bestehen und selbst als Personenbezeichnung fungieren. Als Fallbeispiel dienen die relationalen Zweitglieder Gatte und Gattin (z.B. Präsidentengattin, Ministergatte). Ich zeige, dass Genus und Sexus eine wichtige Rolle bei der Interpretation dieser Art Komposita spielen. Geschlechterstereotype und -hierarchien werden in diesen Wortbildungsprodukten evoziert und repliziert. Dies lässt sich anhand unterschiedlicher Lesarten demonstrieren, die durch Genusgleichheit bzw. -divergenz der Kompositumsglieder entstehen. Ich argumentiere, dass bei Komposita mit Zweitglied Gattin eine possessive Lesart dominiert, während bei Komposita mit Zweitglied Gatte eine qualifizierende Lesart vorherrscht (vgl. hierzu die Klassifizierung bei Ortner & Müller-Bollhagen, 1991). Geschlechterasymmetrien lassen sich demnach auch in der Wortbildung erkennen. Darüber hinaus beschreibe ich neue Tendenzen hin zur Movierung des Erstgliedes, was in der bisherigen Kompositaliteratur bestenfalls als Randerscheinung, eher jedoch als inexistent oder gar utopisch diskutiert wird (Breindl & Thurmair, 2014; Haß-Zumkehr, 2003). In meinem Korpus sind Komposita wie Kanzlerinnengatte und Präsidentin-Gattin jedoch in robuster Menge belegt, was sich v.a. auf die konkrete Referenz der Erstglieder (Nübling & Kotthoff, 2018, S. 93) und auf neue gesellschaftliche Entwicklungen zurückführen lässt. Auch neue Fugenelemente müssen in diesem Zusammenhang thematisiert werden.

Für das zweite Paper plane ich eine Analyse von Komposita mit genderspezifizierenden Erstgliedern (Frauen-X, Männer-Y) und die daraus resultierende Genderisierung von Nicht-Menschlichem. Die Studie soll Rückschlüsse auf die Vorstellung von male as norm zulassen (Hornscheidt, 2008).

Breindl, E., & Thurmair, M. (2014). Der Fürstbischof im Hosenrock: Eine Studie zu den nominalen Kopulativkomposita des Deutschen. *Deutsche Sprache: Zeitschrift für Theorie, Praxis, Dokumentation*, 20, 32–61.

Haß-Zumkehr, U. (2003). Hat die Frauenbewegung Wortschatzgeschichte geschrieben? *Deutsche Sprachgeschichte nach 1945. Diskurs- und kulturgeschichtliche Perspektiven. Beiträge zu einer Tagung anlässlich der Emeritierung Georg Stötzels*, 161–179.

Hornscheidt, A. (2008). Die Konzeptualisierung von Gender in Komposita mit genderspezifizierenden Appellationsformen als erstem Glied. In *Gender resignifiziert. Schwedische (Aus)Handlungen in und um Sprache* (Bd. 14, S. 207–270).

Nübling, D., & Kotthoff, H. (2018). *Genderlinguistik: Eine Einführung in Sprache, Gespräch und Geschlecht* (1. Aufl.). Narr Francke Attempto.

Ortner, L., & Müller-Bollhagen, E. (1991). Hauptteil 4 Substantivkomposita (Komposita und kompositionsähnliche Strukturen 1). De Gruyter.

**Naomi Peck (Freiburg, General Linguistics):**

**Title: Is there a "One Intonation Unit" constraint for serial verb constructions?**

Serial verb constructions (SVCs) are commonly described as occurring within a single intonation unit (IU) following Givón 1991, leading to Himmelmann (2022) to assert that they are "IU-bounded constructions". However, as of yet, there is no empirical study exploring the prosodic realisation of SVCs. In this poster, I show results from a first study into the prosody of serial verb constructions, based on a sample of grammatical descriptions from 200 languages with verb serialisation, accompanied with examples from spoken corpora. I find that serial verb constructions do not necessarily need to obey a "One Intonation Unit" constraint.

Initial evidence suggests that we cannot claim that all SVCs are IU-bounded. Himmelmann's claim presupposes that a) serial verb constructions are not grammatically robust, and that b) a serial verb construction will not be recognised as such when realised over multiple IUs. In fact, we find a mix of prosodically-dependent and prosodically-robust types across languages: while the majority of constructions appear to be IU-bounded, a number of constructions can be realised as prosodic groupings (prosodically-dependent constructions consisting of multiple IUs), and elsewhere SVCs can fulfil constituent tests typical of prosodically-robust, i.e. grammaticalised, constructions in other languages.

It has been recognised for a while that the label of serial verb construction is used as an umbrella term for many different constructional subtypes (Foley 2010). My empirical investigation of the prosody of serial verb constructions shows similarly that the "single IU constraint" is not one-size-fits-all.

Foley, William A. 2010. Events and serial verb constructions. In Mengistu Amberber, Brett Baker & Mark Harvey (eds.), *Complex Predicates*, 79–109. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511712234.005>.

Givón, Talmy. 1991. Some substantive issues concerning verb serialization: grammatical vs. cognitive packaging. In Claire Lefebvre (ed.), *Serial Verbs: Grammatical, Comparative and Cognitive Approaches*, 137–184. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Himmelmann, Nikolaus P. 2022. Prosodic phrasing and the emergence of phrase structure. *Linguistics*. <https://doi.org/10.1515/ling-2020-0135>.

**Marta Rodriguez Garcia (Basel, Spanish Linguistics):**

**Yanito among young adults in Gibraltar: bilingualism and identity**

Gibraltar is a British territory located at the southern edge of the Iberian Peninsula in which a unique cultural and linguistic situation has evolved. Previous studies have shown interest in generational analysis, focusing special attention on linguistic changes and evolution. Those analyses register an almost-exclusive use of Spanish among the oldest generation and a drastic switch to English (official language) among the youngest generation. The use of English, not only in official and formal situations, but also in a familiar context, seems to be accompanied by the loss of Spanish among the young (Kellerman 2001; Moyer 1992; Weston 2013). However, not much research has been done on either a comprehensive analysis of bilingualism in young adults or its connection to the rising of a national

identity. This project focuses on getting an understanding of the linguistic situation among the young population in Gibraltar. The aim is to determine if bilingualism and the vernacular language of the community: *yanito*/*llanito* continue to be part of the linguistic and cultural identity of the new generations aged between 18 and 35. For this purpose, the project conducts an analysis of two different objects using an online methodology: first, focus groups and daily conversations in search of speech patterns and pragmatic elements; secondly, ethnographic and language use questionnaires to account for differences among speakers' *yanito*.

**Dana Serditova (Freiburg, English Linguistics):**

### **Creoles in New Orleans**

The definition of "creole" language-wise is well-known to any linguist. In terms of ethnic background, we are also familiar with Creoles being of European descent and born in the West Indies or French/Spanish America. As a city in one of the U.S. Gulf states, New Orleans has Creole population as well, but its composition is complex and has been a matter of discussion for more than a century. In this presentation, I will explain why there is a variety of definitions of "Creole" (and "creole") in New Orleans and what stages the term has gone through since the beginning of the 20th century. I will discuss the racial tensions that exist between the black population, the so-called white Creoles and Creoles of color, as well as racism among the latter group, including within individual families. Moreover, I will share excerpts from my interviews with Creoles in New Orleans and their definitions of the concept, as well as the opinions of non-Creole white New Orleanians. The attendants of the HPSL Day 2022 will also have an opportunity to listen to audio recordings of New Orleanians participating in my project representing such features as COIL/CURL reversal (oil as [ɛɪ]), l-deletion or vocalization (feel as [fiə]), Canadian raising (out as [ʌʊʔ]), and pre-nasal MOUTH vowel fronting (down as [dæʊn]), among others.

**Maj-Brit Strobel (Freiburg, German Linguistics):**

### **Dialect change and variation in the upper Rhine area in the 20<sup>th</sup> century: Sociolinguistic analysis using a corpus of questionnaire data from 1941**

In written (indirect) data collection, homogeneity of the sample group is usually (methodologically) assumed and its heterogeneity is not made an object of scientific interest. This is also due to the typically low control over selection of respondents and lack of information on them. However, the rediscovered "Maurer questionnaires", which were sent to schools in Alsace (France) and Baden (Germany) in 1941, provide an indirectly collected data set that contains considerable social data on the respondents. The "Maurer data" can thus be used to test sociolinguistic hypotheses on language change and variation in the first half of the 20th century.

In contrast to most sociolinguistic surveys, the "indirect method" does not provide a spatially uniform distribution of clearly definable groups of people; in most cases, there is only one questionnaire per location. Therefore, the influence of the sociolinguistic parameters must be examined separately from the spatial variation, even though the data is not distributed equally in space. For this purpose, a



quadrat count method is applied. This way, statistically comparable maps for the different groups, e.g. older vs. younger respondents, are created.

**Lisa Zacharski (Freiburg, Psycholinguistics):**

**Using pair forms but avoiding the asterisk? – Developing a tool to measure diverging attitudes amongst proponents of gender-fair language**

The debate on gender-fair language (GFL) in Germany is highly emotionally charged. However, dissent not only emerges between opponents and proponents of GFL – but also amongst its proponents. While opponents reject it altogether in favor of the generic use of masculine forms, proponents disagree about the proper form of GFL: On the one hand, there are proponents of binary gender-fair forms (GFs) such as, for example, pair forms (Lehrerinnen und Lehrer – *teacher [pl. masc.] and teacher [pl. fem.]*), which have been shown to heighten the visibility of women (e.g., Gygax et al. 2021). However, the increasing awareness of the need of a language also addressing people identifying beyond a male-female dichotomy has led to criticism of binary GFs and alternative nonbinary GFs such as, for example, the gender asterisk (e.g. Lehrer\*in – *teacher*), have been suggested. Interestingly, proponents of binary GFs do not necessarily support the use alternative forms, but, in contrast, often criticise their use (e.g., Zifonun 2018, Kotthoff 2020, Gesellschaft für deutsche Sprache e. V. 2020). As attitudes towards binary GFs have been shown to have an impact on participants' preferences for and processing of GFs (cf. Steiger-Loerbroks and Stockhausen 2014; Steiger and Irmen 2007), we argue that attitudes towards specific forms of GFL should be considered when conducting future (psycho)linguistic research. We have thus developed a questionnaire which assesses attitudes towards both binary and non-binary GFL. Methods and first results from a sample of 218 participants varying in age, gender identity, and educational background will be presented.

Gesellschaft für deutsche Sprache e.V. (2020). Leitlinien der GfdS zu den Möglichkeiten des Genderings. <https://gfds.de/standpunkt-der-gfds-zu-einer-geschlechtergerechten-sprache/>

Gygax, P., Sato, S., Öttl, A., & Gabriel, U. (2021). The masculine form in grammatically gendered languages and its multiple interpretations: a challenge for our cognitive system. *Language Sciences*, 83, Article 101328. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2020.101328>

Kotthoff, H. (2020). Gender-Sternchen, Binnen-I oder generisches Maskulinum, ... (Akademische) Textstile der Personenreferenz als Registrierungen? *Linguistik Online*, 103(3), 105–127. <https://doi.org/10.13092/lo.103.7181>

Steiger, V., & Irmen, L. (2007). Zur Akzeptanz und psychologischen Wirkung generisch maskuliner Personenbezeichnungen und deren Alternativen in juristischen Texten. *Psychologische Rundschau*, 58(3), 190–200. <https://doi.org/10.1026/0033-3042.58.3.190>

Steiger-Loerbroks, V., & Stockhausen, L. von (2014). Mental representations of gender-fair nouns in German legal language: An eye-movement and questionnaire-based study. *Linguistische Berichte*, 237, 57–80.

Zifonun, G. (2018). Die demokratische Pflicht und das Sprachsystem: Erneute Diskussion um einen geschlechtergerechten Sprachgebrauch. *Sprachreport*, 34(34), 44–56.