30 November 2015

The interdisciplinary research group on diachrony and formal semantics:
Universal meaning categories in recurrent patterns of semantic change

1. שנות המשילוח

תשנ”ח-תש”ט (אוקטובר 2017-ספטמבר 2020)

2. החוקריה והראשות

עורכת: המחלקה לבלשנות, האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים.
אליזבט בר-אשר סיגל, המחלקה לבלשנות העברית, בית הספר למディע בלשון.
اهرة ברוסמן, האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים.
איית רובינשטיין, מרכז מדלי בלשנות, בית הספר למדעי הלשון, האוניברסיטה העברית.

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3.

הっこות המתקדמת הקטנת מספר הקדומים והלזרובים את הבנין על ערכם Прозрачный ציפה של רימונים.

הっこות הבולטות בשון הנראה: בל賽נום הסטרוורמה, הפסודות הברונזה, הנקודות מתמשכות ולהם: השפה הילגנית המקבילה. הילגנות הם חסרונות של הפולשנים, ולא חסרי זה לה נוספת.

לしまい מקורותיו מעבר בבלשנות הילגנית המקבילה. סיפורם של זה埃尔 נא לא להביאו זה חולא. במעמיד השתייה והלאה המחקר.

אף על פי שהמאמרים מספר מרחב של רימונים, יש שיתוף פעולה של רימוניםologia ורימוניםולוגיה (הילגנית המובכל.

האוסטרים והחוקר בתורת המ合わוש בבלשנות הילגנית המקבילה במקצת ניסיונות המחקרים בין השתיים, גם בלשנות.

יתרונות Lanka וvoina של השילוח של סופים ובתחום: 1) קשת ההכרה equipo משכורתLETTE. 

ה_embedding של השילוח של סופים ובתחום: 1) קשת ההכרה equipo המשכורת LETTER. 

ב롬יה העוסקת בבלשנות הילגנית המקבילה במקצת ניסיונות המחקרים בין השתיים, גם בלשנות.

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Abstract

The proposed research group sets out to better our understanding of natural language by combining two areas of linguistic research that have not been integrated so far: historical linguistics, the study of how and why languages change over time, and formal semantics, the study of linguistic meaning. These two subfields have developed from remote intellectual disciplines, the former from the philological world, and the latter from mathematical logic. Rooted in such different backgrounds, these two subfields of linguistics do not naturally converge in terms of their goals, methodologies, and research questions. These subfields of linguistics have drawn closer in the second half of the 20th century in the study of semantic change in grammaticalization, i.e., the complex process through which grammatical meanings develop from lexical meanings. Despite these endeavors semantic change is still poorly understood, primarily due to three factors: (1) a lack of in depth case studies from a wide range of languages; (2) a lack of an explicit theory of semantics underlying claims about semantic change; and (3) a poor understanding of the relationship between semantics, pragmatics, and syntax in language change.

Our proposed research group sets out to create a research paradigm that will fill this gap. The group will jointly explore in a systematic manner how studies in historical linguistics and in semantics can contribute to one another, in an attempt to draw conclusions about the properties of a variety of semantic categories (e.g. negation, temporality, modality), their universality, and the mechanisms underlying recurring shifts in meanings over time, or paths of semantic change, within these categories.

Therefore, the goal of the proposed group is twofold: first, to formulate and test hypotheses about the motivations for and constraints on semantic change; and second, to investigate the extent to which language change sheds light on the nature of synchronic semantic categories.

The research group will be a forum for collaboration between semanticists, historical linguists, typologists, theoreticians, and philologists. The languages under investigation will include both modern and ancient languages, from a number of distinct language families: Semitic (in particular, Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic, and Akkadian), Ancient Egyptian-Coptic, Romance (e.g., French, Spanish, Romanian), Germanic (e.g., English, Yiddish), Austronesian (e.g., Indonesian, Minangkabau). The group members have research expertise in these languages, which, importantly, have a documented historical record that allows study of language change. In particular, Semitic and Egyptian give us a historical perspective of 4500 years of documented texts. Other languages may be added, depending on the research students that will take part in the group’s work.

In terms of methodology, the group will employ (i) the toolbox of theoretical linguistics, i.e., the analytical methods provided by contemporary semantics, pragmatics, and syntax, and in addition updated methodologies in historical linguistics (ii) diachronic corpora in order to collect data from historically documented languages; (iii) cross-linguistic comparison (i.e., linguistic typology), which provides inductively valid statements about the distribution of synchronic structures in the world's languages, and thereby, by inference, hypotheses about the distribution of the processes of change that gave rise to the structures; (iv) experimental semantics and pragmatics, which are nascent fields that allow linguists to model, to an extent, the kinds of situations we think are implicated in language change.

The proposed research aims at shaping a new methodology of linguistic investigation. We are confident that this kind of research can find a natural home at Scholion.
4. Detailed description

4.1. Definition of the topic

The current project sets out to improve our understanding of natural language by combining the subfields of historical linguistics and formal semantics.

Concretely, we propose to jointly explore how studies in historical linguistics and in semantics can contribute to one another, in an attempt to draw conclusions about the properties of a variety of semantic categories, their universality, and the mechanisms underlying recurring shifts in meanings, or paths of semantic change, within these categories.

Historical linguistics is the branch of linguistics that studies how languages change over time. Its main goal is to describe documented changes in particular languages and to provide explanatory accounts of regularities of change across languages. Semantics, in contrast, focuses on the meaning of linguistic expressions. Formal semantics, more specifically, seeks to provide representations for every linguistic expression and to capture its logical relations to other expressions, explaining – step by step – how the meanings of complex expressions are derived from the meanings of their component parts.

As will become clear below, scholars from the two subfields have different approaches to how languages should be studied and therefore rarely communicate in their scientific work. The purpose of the proposed research group is to bridge this divide. We believe that semantics and historical studies of language can greatly benefit from each other and wish to establish communication between scholars working in these seemingly distant domains. Concretely, it is our goal to first understand:

(i) How historical evidence may shed light on understanding universal semantic properties of language;

(ii) How universal semantic properties of language may stand behind specific developments in the history of individual languages.

Our interdisciplinary perspective will in turn, we hope, shed light on central questions in each of the two subfields:

(i) In semantics: what are the cross-linguistic universals of semantic primitives?

(ii) In historical linguistics: can we identify universal paths of change, or are changes simply accidents of a particular constellation of place, time, and interlocutors?

Our main focus of research will be what motivates – or constrains – semantic change. Is it something about the inherent semantics of linguistic expressions, or does meaning change because of the ways in which linguistic expressions are used in discourse? In this investigation it will also be crucial to understand the nature of the interaction between semantics and other aspects of language and communication, in particular, syntax (the structure, or form, of linguistic elements) and pragmatics (language use).

Coming from different backgrounds, as some of us work in formal (i.e., generative) linguistics and others work mainly in historical linguistics, it is our hope
that our small community of relatively young scholars will set an example of collaboration between the study of language change and formal semantics of natural language. In the three years of joint work at Scholion, we wish to set the foundations for joint studies that may last for many years, with the potential of distinguishing the linguistic community of the Hebrew University in the international linguistic arena. We believe that the particular research profiles of the scholars involved place us in a unique position to put our mark on this emerging domain of inquiry.

4.2. Scientific background

Historically, formal semantics and historical linguistics, nowadays two sub-disciplines within linguistics, developed from remote intellectual fields.

Historical linguistics developed out of the philological world. Scholars of ancient texts in the early decades of the 19th century sought to map the genealogical relationships between ancient languages. They had, therefore, to develop a methodology to account for how languages evolve over time. The Neo-grammarians, who pioneered the methods of historical linguistics, moreover held a positivist approach according to which the object of linguistic inquiry should be the forms of linguistic expressions and not their (semantic) content. As a consequence, research in this tradition tends to explore sound change, change in grammatical forms, and syntactic changes. In the domain of meaning, relatively little has been done. Studies focused primarily on lexical change: changes in the meanings of words, parts of words, and larger expressions. Historical linguistics in the Neo-grammian tradition, accordingly, focused on properties of individual languages and did not seek to attain generalizations pertaining to general mechanisms of change (see, for example, Hock 1991) or universal categories that hold across languages.

In contrast, formal semantics began at the end of the 19th century, with the enterprise of the German mathematician Gottlob Frege, to set the foundations of mathematics on logic. For this purpose, he proposed a new formal way to represent the meaning of propositions. Logic, by its nature, is universal. Accordingly, formal semanticists, in their examination of meaning, aim at understanding the universal logical representation of linguistic expressions in different languages. After the Chomskyan turn that brought formal methods into syntax, the logician Richard Montague proposed a formal approach to semantics that assumes a systematic relation between syntax and semantics. In this approach, natural language is a formal language in the same sense that predicate logic is a formal language. The important feature of the theory is its adherence to the principle of compositionality—that is, the meaning of the whole (e.g., the sentence) is a function of the meanings of its parts (e.g., noun and verb phrases) and their mode of syntactic combination. Naturally, semanticists who hold similar assumptions consider only synchronic data and do not look into the diachrony of the languages they study.

Coming from such different backgrounds, these two subfields of linguistics do not naturally converge in terms of their goals, methodologies, and research questions. However, it is possible to see various ways in which they can draw closer; and indeed, they have. The study of semantic change has evolved, since the second half of the 20th century, as an important subfield of historical linguistics, with works that deal explicitly with semantic change in grammaticalization, i.e., the complex process through which grammatical meanings develop from lexical meanings (Bybee et al.
1994, Hopper & Traugott 2003, Narrog & Heine 2011). This research tradition has turned up a large body of data regarding cross-linguistically recurrent patterns of language change. Concomitantly, an interest in recurring patterns of semantic generalizations across languages – semantic universals – has emerged from cross-linguistic research in formal semantics. In the domain of grammaticalization, numerous regularities of change have been identified, and several hard-won insights have been gained: first, there are cross-linguistically recurrent “pathways” of change; second, semantic change often goes hand in hand with phonological and morphosyntactic change.

However, in order to get at the nitty-gritty of what is actually changing semantically and how this change can plausibly be explained, theories of semantic change can only be developed on the basis of a firm theory of semantics and the semantics-pragmatics division of labor (Eckardt 2009, Grossman & Polis 2014, Traugott & Dasher 2002). Existing theories most often rely on a naive semantic analysis, and it is therefore only natural to examine whether tools from formal semantics can play a role in grounding the intuitions of historical linguists that ‘meaning’ is what has undergone change.

The genuine contribution that our research group proposes to make lies here: If the broader question at stake is what constrains or shapes change (i.e. how meaning changes), then it is first of all crucial to determine what changes, or in other words, what are universal properties of semantic categories that stand the course of time. In order to do so, we examine whether considerations of development that took place in specific languages affect the semantic analysis of a given semantic phenomenon. In so doing, we will explore whether the history of a language can be relevant to the study of its semantics. For example, if we discover that a certain development affected certain grammatical categories in a language and was blocked in others, it may tell us something about these categories; if we know the historical origin of a certain form that functions at present in a peculiar semantic way, it is worth examining whether its origin reveals something about its current function.

4.3. Research plan and interactive activity

The research group will be a forum for collaboration between semanticists, historical linguists, typologists, theoreticians, and philologists. The project concerns several subfields of linguistic inquiry in that historical linguists and philologists as well as, potentially, corpus linguists and experimentalists interact to understand the possible range of motivations of and constraints on language change. The languages under investigation will include both modern and ancient languages, from a number of distinct language families: Semitic (in particular, Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic, and Akkadian), Ancient Egyptian-Coptic, Romance (e.g., French, Spanish, Romanian), Germanic (e.g., English, Yiddish), Austronesian (e.g., Indonesian, Minangkabau). These are languages in which the group members have research expertise and which, importantly, have a documented historical record that allows study of language change. In particular, Semitic and Egyptian give us a historical perspective of 4500 years of documented texts, with Semitic branching into many dialects that may be explored for the purposes of the group. Other languages may be added, depending on the research students that will take part in the group’s work.

Over the course of three years we intend (I) to create a 'baseline' of shared knowledge of contemporary semantic and historical linguistic theories, (II) to conduct
a number of case studies investigating the role of formal semantics in historical change, and on the basis of these case studies (III) to formulate and test hypotheses regarding recurrent patterns of change and the ways in which syntactic and pragmatic factors are implicated in shaping them.

One or two PIs will lead the investigation of each case study, as detailed below. They will be responsible for introducing all members of the group to the state of the art in research on the topic, from both the formal and the historical literature. In line with the goals of our project, cases will be examined to uncover where a semantic analysis can help provide a better understanding of the historical change, and where the history of given languages can provide a better understanding of the relevant semantic phenomenon. The case studies range over a variety of central conceptual categories that are encoded in the grammar of natural language, including, but not limited to: Negation (Elitzur Bar-Asher Siegal & Aynat Rubinstein); Temporality (Nora Boneh & Eitan Grossman); Modality (Eitan Grossman & Aynat Rubinstein); Reciprocals (Elitzur Bar-Asher Siegal & Aynat Rubinstein); Possession (Elitzur Bar-Asher Siegal & Nora Boneh).

Three representative cases are presented in what follows.\(^1\)

\(a\) Reciprocals


Despite an abundance of information, few studies have focused on the diachronic aspects of how reciprocal constructions develop. Some exceptions are Heine and Miyashita (2008), Maslova (2008), Plank (2008), Vezzosi (2010) and Haas (2010). Bar-Asher Siegal (2011, 2012 and 2014a 2014b) has studied the evolution of some pronominal constructions from nominal expressions in the Semitic languages.

In this project we focus on a specific puzzle regarding these constructions: It has been repeatedly noted that cross-linguistically the same expressions that encode symmetric relations (e.g., *each other*) express other relations where strong reciprocity is impossible (Fiengo & Lasnik 1973, Dougherty 1974, Lichtenberk 1985, Dalrymple et al. 1998, Williams 1991, Beck 2001, Haas 2010, Evans et al. 2011). For example, the sentence *They were hiding behind each other* does not express a symmetric relation (if person A is behind B, B cannot be behind A). Typological discussions begin with prototypical symmetric relations and examine which constructions denote them (Lichtenberk 1985, Kemmer 1993) and consequently consider their usage in asymmetric relations as an "extended use of a

\(^1\) Contributions by members of the proposed research group are marked in bold face.
reciprocal marker” (Nedjalkov 2007a: 9). Based on an examination of the entire range of functions that these constructions fulfill across languages, we would like to pursue the opposite position: that symmetric meanings of reciprocals are an “extended use” of a construction that does not encode symmetry. It is a matter of fact that most of the constructions that denote reciprocal constructions do not contain quantifiers (like each) or anything that leads directly to a symmetric reading. Therefore, we believe it will be revealing to examine what exactly grammaticalized in these constructions. This may shed light on the diachrony of these constructions and would help us to better understand their semantics.

b) Modality: Possibility, necessity, and everything in between

Modal expressions constitute the vocabulary of a language that is used to entertain potentially non-actual states of affairs (e.g., what may happen tomorrow, or who must be the winner). They have been the focus of much formal (Kripke 1959, Lewis 1973, 1981, 1986, Kratzer 1981, 1991, 2012, Veltman 1996, Frank 1996, Condoravdi 2002, Portner 2009, and many others), typological (e.g., Bybee et al. 1994, Narrog 2012), and historical (e.g., Traugott 1989, van der Auwera & Plungian 1998, Warner 1993, Traugott and Dasher 2002) research in recent years, but the results of this research have not yet been integrated into a uniform theory of how modal words are represented semantically across languages and how they change over time. Two specific topics that are ripe for investigation from a more integrative perspective concern modality types and modal strength.

Recent work on the expression of different modality types (such as deontic, epistemic, or teleological modalities; see Palmer 2001, Portner 2009 for an overview) has suggested that certain types (in particular, epistemic modality) are somehow reflective of properties of speech events, while others (in particular, teleological modality) are anchored to events described in a sentence. As has been pointed out (Rubinstein 2013), this idea has been proposed in different garb in both the formal semantic literature (most recently in Hacquard’s event-relativity model; Hacquard 2006, 2010) and the typological-historical literature (Narrog’s 2012 orientation dimension of modal meaning). The first goal of this case study is to investigate to what extent these two perspectives converge, specifically by testing the application of the formal model, with its proposed set of universal semantic ingredients, to a wide range of cross-linguistic and historical data on the expression of epistemic and non-epistemic modalities. Taking the analysis a step forward, a second goal is to extend the (unified, formal) model to two domains that remain understudied: (i) the so-called “low” modalities (e.g., ability and circumstantial modalities), and (ii) the volitive modalities (deontic, teleological, and bouletic modalities). Each group seems to form a natural class, as evidenced, for example, in the results of modality annotation tasks (Hacquard & Wellwood 2012, Ruppenhofer & Rehbein 2012, Hendrickx et al. 2012, Rubinstein et al. 2013, Cui & Chi 2013), yet both would be classified formally as anchored to events described in a sentence. Based on an examination of recurring pathways of change between the different categories, we hope to arrive at an extended formal model that will account for the grammatical properties of this wider range of modality types.

A second topic of investigation will be the apparent ability of modal expressions to change their strength, e.g., from expressing possibility to expressing necessity, through history. A well-known example is Old English *motan, the predecessor of
English *must*. This modal seems to have originally been capable of expressing both possibility and necessity, becoming the necessity modal it is today only at a later stage of development (Van Herreweghe 2002, Narrog 2012: 187ff., Yanovich 2013). Hebrew presents הָרִיך *carix* ‘need’ as another interesting test case: a modal that some claim was ambiguous between strong and weak necessity patterns today with strong necessity modals on many tests (Novick 2009, Rubinstein 2014). This project will investigate the hypothesis that Hebrew *carix* is a variable-force necessity modal, exploring various theories of variation in force that have recently been developed for modals in other languages (Rullmann et al. 2008, Peterson 2010, Deal 2011, Kratzer 2012, Matthewson 2013, Yanovich 2013). On a broader theoretical level, it will address the question of how – through what mechanisms: syntactic, semantic, or pragmatic – variable-force modals change their strength over time.

c) **Temporality: the Perfect**

Another point of convergence between researchers in this project has to do with the complex temporal category ‘Perfect,’ (e.g., English *I have loved*, Latin *amāvī*, Spanish *he amado/acabo de amar*, Coptic *aiouô eisôtm*). This phenomenon is of particular interesting in the framework of the proposed project, since it clearly exemplifies how the two subfields of linguistics under discussion can contribute to resolving standing issues.


Semantically speaking, views diverge as to whether the Perfect is a type of stative, denoting a resultant state or a post-state following an eventuality that occurred prior to it (Perfect as a state, e.g., Kamp & Ryle 1993), or whether, in line with the neo-Reichenbachian view, it introduces an additional temporal interval that is ordered with respect to the eventuality time and the reference time (Extended Now theory, e.g. Dowty 1979, Mittwoch 1988, Iatridou et al. 2001). Each of these analyses has a different take on the empirical data regarding the Perfect, e.g., the different readings associated with the Perfect (e.g., the experiential reading *I have lost my glasses before*, the resultative reading *I have lost my glasses (and they are still lost)*; the universal reading *For the past week, I have been losing my glasses*, and whether these readings are grammatically encoded, i.e., semantic, or whether they are rather due to pragmatic inferences. Neither of these views fully account for the context-dependence of the perfect (Portner 2003, 2012).

Historically speaking, Bybee & Dahl (1989) enumerate four typical diachronic sources of the perfect in the languages of the world: (i) copula + past participle; (ii) possessive constructions, involving a past participle (iii) main verb + particle meaning ‘already’; and (iv) constructions involving verbs like ‘finish.’ The first two diachronic sources are, at first glance, compatible with the analysis of the Perfect as a state, and lend support to it. However, this approach to the meaning of the Perfect is unable to account for the entire range of readings related to the Perfect.

Considering the different diachronic sources for the evolution of Perfect forms will highlight the merits and shortcomings of the extant accounts of the semantics of
the Perfect. This has been done, e.g., by Boneh (2004, 2010) for Syrian Arabic, in Bar-Asher Siegal (forthcoming) for Eastern Aramaic dialects and Grossman (2009) for Coptic-Egyptian and (Grossman in preparation) for Spanish, both of which explore the pragmatic and semantic mechanisms implicated in the evolution of perfects from source constructions meaning ‘finish’ (item iv above). The findings of this research will be considered in light of the hypothesis proposed as the Universal Perfect Cycle (Dahl 2000, Lindstedt 2000), according to which the first perfect reading that emerges is the resultative one, and only later do the experiential and the universal Perfect readings develop, before becoming a general past tense form compatible with narrative uses. Comparing actual documented pathways of change from a variety of unrelated languages, and involving different types of source constructions, will allow us to evaluate both proposed diachronic universals and to settle open questions about the universality of synchronic semantic structures. For recent work on semantic change involving the Perfect, see also Condoravdi & Deo (2014).

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As these sample cases attest, individual research has already been started by members of the group; however, the convergence of the fields of expertise of the members will significantly broaden and systematize the results. In many cases, each one of us focuses on specific subfields of linguistics, as is usually the case in this field, thus some of the group’s members are expert semanticists, while others have knowledge in syntax, and others in historical linguistics. All of these bodies of expertise are crucial for any attempt to provide a comprehensive answer to the question posed by this research group.

4.4. Defining goals

An investigation of the type proposed here will have two significant outcomes: (i) a better understanding of the universal properties of semantic categories, (ii) hypotheses regarding recurrent pathways of change, which hopefully, will get us closer to an explanatory theory thereof.

Here is a list of the specific goals emerging from the suggested work plan:

- Empirical/historical coverage of central semantic categories: temporality, modality, negation, possession, reciprocity, definiteness, and more.
- Formulating and testing hypotheses about general mechanisms of semantic change and constraints thereon.
- Gaining insight into the interplay between semantics and pragmatics in historical change, on the one hand, and semantics and syntax, on the other.

4.5. Methodologies

The methodologies to be employed are first and foremost the toolbox of theoretical linguistics, i.e., the analytical methods provided by contemporary semantics, pragmatics, and syntax.

In addition, we propose to make use of diachronic corpora in order to collect data from historically documented languages. For example, corpus studies are planned
to study the evolution of the Perfect construction in Spanish (on the basis of a 100 million word corpus of Spanish from the 13th-20th centuries) and modality in Hebrew (utilizing the Ben-Yehuda Project and the annotated corpora available from the Hebrew Language Academy). Computational models of language change that rely on historical corpora will be applied once the relevant data has been acquired (see Yang 2000, Deo 2015, Dubossarsky et al. 2014?).

A third methodology is that of cross-linguistic comparison (i.e., linguistic typology). Linguistic typology provides inductively valid statements about the distribution of synchronic structures in the world's languages, and thereby, by inference, hypotheses about the distribution of the processes of change that gave rise to the structures.

A final methodology is that of experimental linguistics. Experimental semantics and pragmatics are nascent fields that allow linguists to model, to an extent, the kinds of situations we think are implicated in language change (Grossman & Noveck 2014+).

4.6. Description of expected research achievements

As discussed above, semantic change is still poorly understood, primarily due to three factors: (i) a lack of in depth case studies from a wide range of languages; (ii) a lack of an explicit theory of semantics underlying claims about semantic change; and (iii) a poor understanding of the relationship between semantics, pragmatics, and syntax in language change.

As such, the expected research achievements will essentially involve making progress on the above three fronts:

- Our proposed project will significantly expand the body of theoretically-informed case studies of semantic change, by widening the scope of investigation to new phenomena in a relatively broad range of languages.
- Furthermore, the application of an explicit theory of semantics to the phenomena of semantic change will allow us to propose and test explicit hypotheses about the mechanisms of semantic change.
- By basing our work on an explicit theory of the division of labor between semantics and pragmatics, on the one hand, and semantics and syntax, on the other, our project will allow us to deepen our understanding of the interplay of these aspects of language in historical change.
- Finally, the proposed project will provide a better understanding of a largely neglected set of questions – what semantic categories are cross-linguistically recurrent ('universal') and time-stable? What semantic categories are prone to change? What does the relative (in)stability of semantic categories tell us about the universality of semantic structure?

The research results produced by the proposed research group will be useful for linguists of various stripes, ranging from theoretical to descriptive linguists, as well as historical and comparative linguists, and philologists. The theoretical research will be of major international import: there is currently heightened interest in how language evolves, and the time is ripe for formal semantics to 'get in on the game,' joining this
joint intellectual enterprise by contributing the powerful tools of semantic formalization.

We believe that our group will contribute to enhancing the interdisciplinary study of language at the Hebrew University and eliminating its historical compartmentalization in multiple departments (Linguistics, Arabic Language and Literature, Classical Studies, Hebrew Language, English, Philosophy, and others). Writing this proposal has taught us that it is a considerable challenge to create a unified “language of investigation” among ourselves, but that this is also a challenge worth taking up. We believe that only a long-term dedicated intellectual effort, such as the one we are applying for here, can produce the desired result.
5. Detailed work plan

Year 1: Presentation of previous work from a cross-disciplinary perspective.
- Learning the distinct research methodologies employed in formal semantics and in historical linguistics by focusing on specific case studies.

Year 2: Focus on universal categories in semantics.
- Examination of semantic categories involved in the pathways of change attested in each case study.
- Forming hypotheses about the process of change (with consideration of pragmatic source of change as well as any resulting syntactic change).

Year 3: Constraints on semantic change.
- Putting the new hypotheses to the test.
- Publication of results.

6. Conferences and joint and routine activity

- During the three years of the project, weekly meetings that include: a discussion group, a reading group, and talks by invited speakers. The reading group will be devoted to reading central literature on semantics and historical linguistics, while the discussion group will deal with the presentation and discussion of our ongoing research.
- International Graduate workshop on semantic change during the second half of the 2nd year, spring 2019. The workshop will be organized by the group’s PhD students.
- International workshop on semantic change towards the end of the 3rd year, summer 2020.
- Publication of a volume summarizing the results of the project, end of 2020.

7. Milestones indicative of success

The first milestone is moving from interdisciplinary dialogue to the articulation of a common language, indicating that we have succeeded in learning from each other. If successful, the results should be tangible in the ongoing individual research projects.

The second milestone is to present in-depth case studies detailing patterns of semantic change across time. These case studies should integrate careful descriptive work with theoretical considerations. This work will start to be published as of the 2nd year of activity and will culminate in the planned conference.

Third, we intend to produce a volume integrating the results of the work of the group, in parallel to publications in leading journals.
8. References


Grossman, Eitan and Ira Noveck. 2014+. "What historical linguistics and experimental pragmatics can learn from each other." Linguistics Vanguard (under consideration).


CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Elitzur A. Bar-Asher Siegal

Updated: November, 2015

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

Date of Birth: 19.05.1977
Country of Birth: Israel
ID no.: 03369530-5
Nationality: Israel

Permanent address: 33 Harlap st. Jerusalem 92341
Tel.: 054-722-9632
E-mail address: ebas@mscc.huji.ac.il

2. HIGHER EDUCATION

(in chronological order)
1999-2002  BA summa cum laude, in the Philosophy department and Hebrew Language department at Hebrew University, Jerusalem
2002-2003  Masters Studies in the Hebrew Language department at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem
Summer 2004  Greek Studies, Latin-Greek Institute, The Graduate School, The City University of New-York
2003- 2009  Ph.D in Semitic Philology at Harvard University, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations
Completed an AM in Semitic Philology on June 2007

Dissertation:
Advisor: John Huehnergard (Harvard University)
Advising Committee: Wolfhart Heinrichs (Harvard University), Laurence Horn (Yale University) and Malka Rappaport Hovav (Hebrew University).

3. APPOINTMENTS AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

2010-2014  Lecturer, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, School of Language Sciences, Department of Hebrew Language
2014- Present  Senior lecturer (with tenure), Sidney and Betty Sarah Berg Senior Lectureship in Hebrew Language. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, School of Linguistics, Department of Hebrew Language

4. ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS/TASKS AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

2010- Advisor for the BA program, Department of Hebrew Language

Page 1 of 43
present Fellow at the “Language, Logic and Cognition Center”, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

2013-present Member of the academic committee of the “Language, Logic and Cognition Center”, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
2013-present Advisor for the graduate students, “Logic and Cognition Center”, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
2013-present Member of the academic committee of the "Ben-Yehuda Center for the Study of Hebrew Language", Hebrew University of Jerusalem

2013-present Coordinator of the departmental seminar, Department of Hebrew Language
2013-present Member at the appeals committee for student disciplinary cases.

2014-Present Member of the steering committee of "Amirim - The Honors Program for Outstanding Students at the Hebrew University"
2014-Present Member of the committee of the post-doc Rothschild Fellowship (Yad Hanadiv), the faculty of Humanities
2015-Present Member of the committee on the teaching of languages at the faculty of Humanities (in charge of the topic of the study of second foreign language)
2015-Present Member of the committee on the prevention of sexual harassments at HU
2015-Present Member of the acceptance committee for the MA studies, The Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School for Advanced Studies in the Humanities
2015-Present Chairman of the department of the Hebrew language and Jewish languages

Member in dissertation committees:
Ilona Spector (Department of Linguistics)
Nadine Pavie (Department of Hebrew Language)
Miri Bar-Ziv Levi (Department of Hebrew Language)
Avigail Tsirkin-Sadan (Department of Linguistics)
Einaet Keren (Department of Linguistics)

5. SERVICE IN OTHER ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

2005-2008 Teaching Fellow and Teaching Assistant, Harvard University
2006-2008 Lecturer, Me’ah - Adult Jewish Learning Program of Hebrew College, Newton MA
2005-2008 Lecturer, Yale University, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations
2008-2010 Lector in Semitics, Yale University, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations
2012 Spring Lecturer in Semitic Philology, Harvard University, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations
Honorary Harry Starr Fellow, Center of Jewish Studies, Harvard
University  
2013 Summer Visiting scholar, Harvard University, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations

2015-2016 Member in the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities' Young Scholars Forum in the Humanities and Social Sciences 2015-2016 (Functional and typological linguistics and language acquisition)

2015, summer Visiting scholar, Harvard University, Center for Jewish Studies

2015- Secretary of the Israeli Association for Theoretical Linguistics

Member in a dissertation committee of the PhD candidate Adam Strich, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, Harvard University

6. OTHER ACTIVITY

2002-2003 Member of the committee of Advanced Students, Institute of Jewish Studies, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 2002-2003 [organized interdisciplinary seminars and a conference for advanced students]

2006-2007 Coordinator of the Semitic Philology Workshop, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilization, Harvard University

2008 Member of the programming committee, Dorushe Annual Graduate Student Conference on Syriac Studies, Notre Dame University, April 2008

2009 Faculty Advisor and host of the Dorushe Annual Graduate Student Conference on Syriac Studies, Yale University, April 2009

(http://www.yale.edu/judaicstudies/syriac_conference.html)

2013 Convener (together with Anne Carlier [University Lille 3 ; CNRS UMR STL] and Laure Sarda [CNRS-Lattice ; ENS, Paris] the thematic workshop "Space, Time and Existence: Typological, cognitive and philosophical viewpoints", 46th Annual Meeting of the Societas Linguistica Europaea, Split, (expected, 18-21 September 2013)

Abstract reviewer for the following conferences:

1) The Annual meeting of the Israel Association for Theoretical Linguistics  
2) The Annual Meeting of the Societas Linguistica Europaea  
3) Dorushe Annual Graduate Student Conference on Syriac Studies  
4) IGDAL. International Graduate Student conference on Diverse Approaches to Linguistics
Reviewer for the following journals:
Shnaton – An Annual for Biblical and Ancient Near Eastern Studies
Lašoněnu
Journal of Language Contact
Lingua
Karmilim

Reader of two books: The Academy of the Hebrew Language Press.

7. MEMBERSHIP IN A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION
The Societas Linguistica Europaea
The World Union of Jewish Studies
Linguistic Society of America
American Oriental Society
Association of Biblical Literature
Association for Jewish Studies
The Israel Association for Theoretical Linguistics
(I am not a member of all these societies every year; it usually depends on participation in annual meetings)

8. RESEARCH GRANTS
2011-2014 Allon Fellowships for Outstanding Young Researchers, Israel Council for Higher Education
2012 Scholarship for Publication support in the fields of Humanities, The Israel Science Foundation (For the book Introduction to the Grammar of Jewish Babylonian Aramaic) (11,600 NS)
2011-2014 Marie Curie Reintegration Grants, European Commission: Linguistics as a Science - a Historical Philosophical Study (100,000 Euro)

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

DOCTORAL DISSERTATION
(cross-referenced)
Advisor: John Huehnergard (Harvard University)
Advising Committee: Wolfhart Heinrichs (Harvard University), Laurence Horn (Yale University) and Malka Rappaport Hovav (Hebrew University).
[Chapter Four was published as an article, nоЛ5].

BOOKS


**CHAPTERS IN COLLECTIONS:**


5. **Bar-Asher, Elitzur A.** "How an Empiricist Founds a New Science: An Epistemological Inquiry in Ferdinand de Saussure’s Linguistic Theory" in Arrivé Michel (ed.), *Du côté de chez Saussure, A l’occasion de ses anniversaires (1857: naissance, 1907: premier Cours de linguistique générale)*, Limoges: Lambert-Lucas, 2008: 23-38; [this is a revision of no.3]


**Proceedings of conferences**


12. **Bar-Asher Siegal, Elitzur A.** (PI) and Nora Boneh (PI) "Non-core datives in Modern Hebrew", *Proceedings of the 30th Annual Conference of the Israel Association for Theoretical Linguistics*, (2015), 22 pages

**ARTICLES:**

(in chronological order; cross-referenced)

14. **Bar-Asher, Elitzur A.** (PI) and Yair Furstenberg (PI) "A Reexamination of a Talmudical Discussion 'teqafa kohen'," *Sinay* 125 (2000), 48-80 [in Hebrew]


33. Bar-Asher Siegal, Elitzur A. (PI) and Nora Boneh (PI) "Modern Hebrew non-core dative in their context", *Lašonēnu* 76 (2014): 461-495

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS:**
(in chronological order)

**Book Reviews**

**Entries in Dictionaries and Encyclopedias**

**CONFERENCES:**
(in chronological order)
1. “How Should We Conduct a Philosophical Research in Medieval Halachic Texts?” Conference for Advanced Students, Hebrew University 2003
13. “The particle den – a diachronic and a synchronic analysis”, Dorushe Annual Graduate Student Conference on Syriac Studies, Yale University, March 2009
15. “Can the Grammar of Babylonian Aramaic Be Used in Evaluating the Language of the Zohar, and if so, How?” Conference: Late Aramaic - The Literary and Linguistic Context of the Zohar, University College London, November 9-11 2009 (invited paper)
18. “The participants of the events as the arguments of their simple predicates”, Representation of Events, a conference organized by The SESYLIA-LILT linguistic research team at Institut du Monde Anglophone, Paris 3 Sorbonne Nouvelle, October 2010
22. “The role of agreement in the diachronic changes of reciprocal constructions”, Workshop on: Agreement from a diachronic perspective, Philips Universität Marburg, Germany (October 4th-5th, 2012)
23. “Jewish Literary Aramaic in the High Middle Ages”, The 5th International Conference of the Center for the Study of Jewish Languages and Literatures, Hebrew University (April 29-May 2 2013)
25. “Applying Saussure’s dichotomy between langue and parole to a theory of argument realization”, in the session: Saussure and his legacy. In the 19th International Congress of Linguist, Geneva (July 21-27 2013)
28. ”Datives in context“, with Nora Boneh, Workshop on Morphology and Interpretation, July 2014, Universidade de São Paulo (invited paper), the paper was presented by Nora Boneh.
29. "Non-core datives in Modern Hebrew", with Nora Boneh, Rencontres d’Automne de Linguistique formelle: Langage, Langues et Cognition (RALFe 2014), CNRS/ Paris 8 (October 2014), the paper was presented by Nora Boneh.
30. "Non-core datives in Modern Hebrew", with Nora Boneh, Israel Association for Theoretical Linguistics: 30th Annual Meeting (October 2014)
31. "On reconstructing the original language", in the session Methodological issues concerning the transmission of the Jewish Rabbinic Literature, European Society for Textual Scholarship's 2014 conference TEXTUAL TRAILS, Transmissions of Oral and Written Texts, Helsinki (30 October – 1 November)
32. The case for external negation and Bochvar’s thesis revisited, New Directions in Negation and Polarity, Language, Logic and Cognition Center, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, (February 2015)

33. "On ethical datives in Modern Hebrew", with Nora Boneh, Catalonia-Israel Symposium on Lexical Semantics and Grammatical Structure in Event Conceptualization, The Linguistics department at The Hebrew University (February 2015)

34. "Reciprocal verbs in Hebrew", Workshop on Verbs, verb phrases, and verbal categories, Hebrew University of Jerusalem (March 2015)

35. "From Historical Linguistics to logic: The Case for External Negation," Usage Based Linguistics, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, (June 2015)


37. "Arguments in favor of an ambiguist approach to negation," Göttingen workshop on negation and polarity (September, 2015)

38. "The Semitic templates from the perspective of reciprocal predicates," The 10th Mediterranean Morphology Meeting, University of Haifa (September 2015)


Other Professional Presentations


44. “Reconsideration of the Use of Hebrew in Speaking and Writing in the First Centuries CE,” The Ancient Judaism workshop at Yale: Recent Trends in the Study of Ancient Judaism, Yale University, April 2008


46. "Non-anaphoric uses of the demonstrative pronouns in Jewish Babylonian Aramaic and their relevancy to questions of textual criticism of the Babylonian Talmud", Starr Seminar, Center of Jewish Studies, Harvard University, February 2012.

47. “A diachronic typology of pronominal reciprocal constructions in the Semitic languages”, Semitic Workshop, Harvard University, February 2012

48. "Linguistics and Textual Criticism: The Case of the Babylonian Talmud”, University of Notre-Dame, Department of Theology, April 2012
49. “Reexamination of the borderline between semantics and pragmatics: A study case from Modern Hebrew,” Emory Program in Linguistics, April 2012
50. “Pronominal reciprocal constructions in Modern Hebrew in the light of parallel Semitic constructions”, The colloquium of the Department of Hebrew and Semitic Languages, Bar-Ilan University, (April 9, 2013)
52. “Negation in Jewish Babylonian Aramaic: internal vs. External negation”, the Department of Hebrew Languages, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, (December 2013)
54. “The formal expressions of the subjects of infinitival clauses in Jewish Babylonian Aramaic,” Conference dedicated to 80th anniversary of the department of the Hebrew Language at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Mars 2014)
55. "Modern Hebrew non-core dative in their context", with Nora Boneh, Departmental Seminar, Department of Hebrew Language, University of Haifa (June 2014)
56. "Linguistics and Textual Criticism: The Case of the Babylonian Talmud", Department of World Cultures (Middle Eastern Studies), University of Helsinki (October, 2014)
57. "Modern Hebrew non-core dative in their context", with Nora Boneh, Departmental Seminar, Department of Hebrew Language, Hebrew University of Jerusalem (November 2014)
58. "NP-strategies for expressing reciprocity: history and syntax", Research Colloquium, Linguistics Department, Tel-Aviv University (expected January 2015)
59. The NP-Strategy for Expressing Reciprocity: History and Semantics" Language Logic Cognition Center Seminar, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, (June 2015)
60. An ambiguous approach for negation, Departmental Seminar, Bar-Ilan University (November 2015).
CURRICULUM VITAE: Nora Boneh

Updated: 17/11/2015

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

Date of Birth: 9 June 1973
Country of Birth: Romania
ID no.: 017673799
Nationality: Israeli
No. of children: 2
Permanent address: Vitkin 37, Haifa 34754
Tel.: 077-5008498, 054-4819888
E-mail address: nora.boneh@mail.huji.ac.il

2. HIGHER EDUCATION

1994-1997 B.A. in Linguistics and Communication & Journalism (summa cum laude), The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

1997-1998 B.A. in Linguistics (specialisation: French as Foreign Language), Université Paris 3, Sorbonne Nouvelle, France

1998-1999 M.A. (Maîtrise) in Linguistics (magna cum laude), Université Paris 3, Sorbonne Nouvelle, France; Supervisors: Prof. Georges Rébuschi and Dr. Jean-Léo Léonard

Title: «La tête fonctionnelle M° en albanais standard d’aujourd’hui : les conséquences de sa présence sur l’organisation des catégories flexionnelles»

1999-2000 D.E.A. (Diplôme d’Etudes Approfondies) in Linguistics (magna cum laude), Université Paris 3, Sorbonne Nouvelle, France; Supervisor: Prof. Georges Rébuschi [#2, 3, 17]

Title: «Les propriétés du sujet: les constructions possessives en hébreu moderne»

2000-2003 Doctorate in Linguistics (summa cum laude), Université Paris 8, Saint Denis, France; Supervisor: Prof. Alain Rouveret [#1]

Title: «La représentation syntaxique du temps : le cas de l’hébreu moderne de l’arabe standard et dialectal»

2004-2006 Post-doctoral Fellowship, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Department of English. Sponsor: Dr. Ivy Sichel [#4, 5, 6, 11]
3. APPOINTMENTS AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

2006-2007  External Teacher, Department of English
2007-2015  Lecturer, Humanities, Linguistics
2015-      Senior Lecturer, Humanities, Linguistics

4. ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS/TASKS AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

2006-2008  Coordinator of the Linguistics Departmental Seminar at the English Department
2008-2012  Coordinator of the Linguistics Departmental Seminar at the Linguistics Department
           Talk series coordinator the Forum for the Study of Language, The School of Language Sciences
2008-2014  Responsible for library book orders
2011-      B.A. Advisor
2012-2014  Member of the student-teacher board at the Linguistics Department
2014-      Head of the generative section in the Linguistics Department

5. SERVICE IN OTHER ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

6. OTHER ACTIVITY

2005-2010  Treasurer of the Israeli Association for Theoretical Linguistics (IATL)
2010-2013  Secretary of the Israeli Association for Theoretical Linguistics (IATL)
2015      Co-organizer with Łukasz Jędrzejowski (U. of Potsdam) of the Workshop “Habituality and Genericity in Flux” which is part of the 22nd International Conference on Historical Linguistics, Naples, Italy, 27-31 July 2015

Occasional reviewer for the journals: Syntax, Lingua, Brill’s Annual of Afroasiatic Languages and Linguistics, Journal of Jewish Languages; Israeli Science Foundation, The Open University; Conferences: GLOW, RALFe, IATL
7. MEMBERSHIP IN A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

- Member of the Israeli Association for Theoretical Linguistics
- 2015-2016 Member of the Forum for Young Researchers in the Humanities and Social Sciences, The Israeli Academy of Sciences and Humanities

8. RESEARCH GRANTS / AWARDS

2008 Golda Meir Award
2010-2014 ISF Grant 1057/10, with Prof. Edit Doron
   “Modal and temporal aspects of habituality”
   129,000/258,000NIS
2012-2014 Huji-FAPEST cooperation grant, with Prof. Edit Doron
   “Cross-linguistic Reflections of Cognitive Distinctions”
   25,000/50,000$  
2014 Excellence in teaching (cf. letter from the rector)
2014-2017 ISF Grant 1366/14
   “Dative selection between the syntax and the lexicon”
   110,000NIS
2015 Excellence in teaching (cf. letter from the rector)

9. TEACHING AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

A. Supervision of master and doctoral degree students in the last five years

- Master's degree students:
  Moshe E. Bar-Lev (2013-2014)
  Pnina Moldovano (2013-)
  Dikla Abarbanel (2015-)
  Liliana Ochoa (2015-)

- Doctoral degree students:
  Avigail Tsirkin-Sadan (co-supervision with Prof. Edit Doron), (2012-)

B. Post-doctoral Visitors

C. Courses taught in the last 5 years

- Bachelor's degree courses
  *Linguistics department:*
  Introduction to linguistics (gateway course)
  Syntactic theory

  *Romance studies:*

Page 14 of 43
Exercises in translation from French to Hebrew
Topics in comparative linguistics of the Romance languages (gateway course)
Topics in Romanian linguistics
Topics in French linguistics

- Master's degree courses

Seminars:
Issues in Tense, aspect and modality
Aspect and modality
Issues in the syntax and semantics of temporality
The Perfect
The syntax and semantics of ditransitivty
Selected and non-selected arguments
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Candidate’s name: Nora Boneh

Last updated: 17/11/2015

DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

Supervisor: Prof. Alain Rouveret

BOOKS

- 

BOOKS EDITED

- 

CHAPTERS IN COLLECTIONS

Prior to last promotion


[a complete and detailed version of the outlined analysis in publication #20]


Subsequent to last promotion

Boneh, Nora (PI) and Lea Nash (PI). 2011. “When the benefit is on the fringe”. In Janine Berns, Haike Jacobs and Tobias Scheer (eds.) Romance Languages and Linguistic Theory XX. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company. pp. 19-38. [elaboration of sections in publication #22]


ARTICLES

Prior to last promotion

Boneh, Nora (PI) and Edit Doron (PI) 2008. “Deux concepts d’habitualité”. Recherches Linguistiques de Vincennes 37: 113-138. Presses Universitaires de Vincennes, Saint-Denis. [the analysis proposed in publication #4 is refined and applied also to French]

Subsequent to last promotion


OTHER PUBLICATIONS:

Prior to last promotion


Subsequent to last promotion


CONFERENCES

Invited


8. “On non-core datives in Hebrew” ['al dativim bilti mucraxim be-ivrit] talk given at the Hebrew department colloquium, Haifa University, Mai 2011


12. (with Lea Nash) “C-command patterns and the syntax of ditransitives”, Linguistics department colloquium, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, April 2013.


15. “The expression of habituality in language”, talk given at the Linguistics Department of the University of São Paulo, August 2013.


24. “Core and non-core datives” Workshop on verbs, verb phrases & verbal categories, The Hebrew University, March 2015


Upon selection


33. (with Nisrine Al-Zahre) “Mood and aspect in Arabic“. Chronos 5, University of Groningen, the Netherlands, June 2002.


47. (with Edit Doron) “Imperfectivity and habituality”. Imperfective Form and Imperfective Meaning Workshop, Yale, New Haven, April 2009.


56. (with Elitzur Bar-Asher Siegal) “Non-core datives in Modern Hebrew”. RALFe3, Université Paris 8, Saint Denis, October 2014.

57. (with Elitzur Bar-Asher Siegal) “Non-core datives in Modern Hebrew”. IATL30, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, October 2014.


CURRICULUM VITAE

Candidate’s name: Eitan Grossman

Updated: 11 November 2015

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

Date of Birth: 18.4.1975
Country of Birth: USA
ID no.: 31698329-5
Nationality: Israel, USA
Marital status: Married
No. of children: 2

Permanent address: 59 Borochov Street, Apt. 8, Kiryat Hayovel, Jerusalem
Tel.: 02-6427451

E-mail address: eitan.grossman@mail.huji.ac.il

2. HIGHER EDUCATION

1999-2003 Hebrew University of Jerusalem
B.A. (summa cum laude) in Linguistics
2003-2005 M.A. (summa cum laude) in Linguistics
2005-2009 PhD (summa cum laude) in Linguistics
2009-2010 Post-doctoral Fellowship, University of Liège, Ramses Project
Host: Prof. Jean Winand, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities.
2009-2010 Kreitman Post-doctoral Fellowship, Ben-Gurion University
Host: Prof. Roni Henkin, Department of Hebrew Language
2010-2012 Martin Buber Society of Fellows, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

3. APPOINTMENTS AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

2012 Lecturer (tenure-track), Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Joint appointment in the Department of Linguistics (2/3) and
the School of Language Sciences (1/3)
2014 Appointed member of the Language, Logic and Cognition
Center, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

4. ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS/TASKS AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

2012-present BA/MA advisor, Department of Linguistics
2012-present Library acquisitions liaison, Department of Linguistics
2012-present Departmental seminar co-coordinator, Department of Linguistics
2012-present  Student-teacher committee, Department of Linguistics
2014-present  Curriculum reform committee, Department of Linguistics
2014-present  Martin Buber Society of Fellows in the Humanities and Social Sciences, academic advisor to Ruth Hacohen
2014-present  Forum Hadashim (a forum for new faculty members), co-coordinator (with Elisheva Baumgarten).
2015-present  Faculty PhD committee, Linguistics
2015-present  Steering committee, Yad Hanadiv-funded program for curriculum development in the language sciences
2015-present  Head of the structural linguistics track, Department of Linguistics
2015-present  Hebrew-Arabic language exchange program, co-coordinator (with Ori Shachmon and Tawfiq Da’adli)

5. SERVICE IN OTHER ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS
2011   Visiting Professor, University of Liège (Spring semester)
2011   Senior Research Fellow, TOPOI Excellence Cluster, Humboldt University (Berlin)
2012   Visiting Professor, University of Liège (Spring semester)
2014-present  Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities group member and member of steering committee, ‘Functionalist linguistics, linguistic typology, and language acquisition’

6. OTHER ACTIVITY
2012-present  Advisory board of the *Database and Dictionary of Greek Loanwords in Coptic (DDGLC)*, a long-term project funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)
2014-present  Scientific committee of the *Coptic Scriptorium* project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities
2015-present  Scientific committee of the *Association for Linguistic Typology*
2015-present  Scientific Committee of the *Societas Linguistica Europaea*
2015  Submitted application for position of Associate Editor of the journal *Linguistic Typology*. Results expected in December 2015.

7. MEMBERSHIP IN A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION
1. Société de Linguistique de Paris
2. Linguistic Society of America
3. Societas Linguistica Europaea
4. Association for Linguistic Typology
5. Historical Sociolinguistics Network
8. RESEARCH GRANTS

2012-2013 Short-term research grant for scientific cooperation with Dr. Giorgio Iemmolo (UZurich) from the Swiss National Science Foundation, 2012-2013, ca. €4500.

2013-2016 Alon Fellowship for Outstanding Young Researchers

2013-2016 The typology of adposition borrowing, Israel Science Foundation Grant 248/13, ₪115,000 per annum/3 years.


9. TEACHING AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

A. Supervision of master and doctoral degree students in the last five years

Master’s degree students:

Current
1. Noa Goldblatt – The polysemy of duh (‘do’) in Pennsylvania German (Mandel Scholarship)
3. Minjeung Ko (MA) - Linguistic innovation connected to the honorific affix in Korean.
   Co-supervisor: Anton Antonov (INALCO, Paris).
   Co-supervisor: Michal Marmorstein (Ben-Gurion University).
5. Eliana Kessler (MA) - Valency and transitivity in contact: Arabic loan verbs in early modern Persian (tentative title).

Completed under my supervision

Doctoral degree students:

1. Rammie Cahlon – An areal typology of Quechuan languages
   Accepted for joint PhD program with Leiden University; President’s Scholarship.
   Co-supervisor: Willem Adelaar (Leiden University).
2. Haim Dubossarsky—*Computational studies of semantic change of words in historical corpora* (Edmond and Lily Safra Center for Brain Sciences).
   Co-supervisor: Daphna Weinshall (HUJI, Computer Science).

**Member of the PhD committee (non-supervisor)**
1. Gili Diamant (Linguistics)
2. Assaf Bar-Moshe (Linguistics)

**B. Post-doctoral Visitors (short-term)**
- **2012-2013** Giorgio Iemmolo (University of Zurich, Department of General & Comparative Linguistics)
- **2014** Malte Rosemeyer (University of Freiburg, Department of Romance Philology)
  Ilja Seržants (Zukunftskolleg, University of Konstanz)

In 2015-2016, two post-doctoral researchers have come to work with me for the current academic year:

- **2015-2016** Pavel Ozerov (Linguistics, PhD from La Trobe University, Australia)
  Ezequiel Koile (Theoretical Physics, PhD from Universidad Nacional de la Plata, Argentina)

**C. Courses taught in the last 5 years**

**Bachelor's degree courses**

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<th>Number</th>
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<td>Introduction to Historical Linguistics</td>
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<td>2013-2014, 2015-2016</td>
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<td>Historical Syntax</td>
<td>10807</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
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<td>Speakers and Listeners: Theories of Sound Change</td>
<td>10812</td>
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<td>Typological Syntax</td>
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<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>Eran Cohen</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Structure of Coptic</td>
<td>41652</td>
<td>2012-2013, 2014-2015</td>
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<td>Topics in Coptic Grammar</td>
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<td>2013-2014, 2015-2016</td>
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<td>The Structure of Middle Egyptian</td>
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<td>Historical Grammar of Egyptian-Coptic</td>
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**Master's degree courses**
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<td>Languages in Contact: A Typological Perspective</td>
<td>41812</td>
<td>2014-2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Topics in Contemporary Linguistics: Inter-track Seminar</td>
<td>41833+36864</td>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>Malka Rappaport Hovav</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mini-courses developed and coordinated**

2014-2015 Language contact: theory and case studies (41050)
Taught by Yaron Matras (UManchester), funded by Alon fellowship

2015-2016 Language Documentation and Linguistic Fieldwork: Theory Meets Practice (10904+10905)
Taught by teachers from abroad, co-coordinated with other linguists from the faculty and from Scholion
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Candidate’s name: Eitan Grossman

Last updated: 11 November 2015

DOCTORAL DISSERTATION
(cross-referenced)

BOOKS
(in chronological order; cross-referenced)

BOOKS EDITED:
(in chronological order; cross-referenced; year+ indicates work that has not yet been published)

Since beginning position


CHAPTERS IN COLLECTIONS:
(in chronological order; cross-referenced)
Before beginning position


Since beginning position


ARTICLES:
(in chronological order; cross-referenced)

Before beginning position


Since beginning position

34. Grossman, Eitan. 2015+d. Did Greek influence the Coptic prefixing preference? accepted by the *Journal of Language Contact*.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:
(in chronological order)

Reviews


Blog posts

CONFERENCES:
Conferences and workshops organized

Before beginning position

Since beginning position
11. The typology of adposition borrowing, workshop at the Societas Linguistica Europaea 46. Split, 2013. Organized with Giorgio Iemmolo (UZurich), Stéphane Polis (ULiège), and Petros Karatsareas (UWestminster).
17. Verbs, verb phrases, and verbal categories. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, February 2015. Organized with Lea Sawicki (HUJI), in cooperation with Vladimir Plungian (Moscow) and Ekaterina Rakhilina (Moscow).

Conferences and workshops attended
Before beginning position
8. ‘Navigating polyfunctionality in the lexicon with a semantic map,’ *Lexical Semantics in Ancient Egyptian*, Liège, December 2009 (with Stéphane Polis).
10. ‘Functional and non-functional motivations for the emergence of proleptic constructions,’ *Linguistic approaches to prolepsis*, Liège 2010 (with Stéphane Polis).
14. ‘On the pragmatics of subjectification: the emergence and modalization of an Allative Future in Ancient Egyptian,’ *Grammaticalization and (Inter)subjectification, GRAMIS*, Brussels, November 2010 (with Stéphane Polis).
15. ‘Scribes as agents of destandardization,’ *Scribes as Agents of Language Change*, Cambridge (UK), April 2011. Keynote address.

**Since beginning position**

AYNAT RUBINSTEIN
CURRICULUM VITAE
Updated: 14 November 2015

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

Address: Mandel Scholion Interdisciplinary Research Center in the Humanities and Jewish Studies, Mandel Building 245, Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem 91905, Israel
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       +972-2-5719243 (home)
       +972-528-729093 (cell)
Fax: +972-2-5881196 (office)

E-mail address: aynat.rubinstein@mail.huji.ac.il
Website: http://pluto.huji.ac.il/~aynatr

2. HIGHER EDUCATION

10/1998-08/2003 Tel Aviv University, The Adi Lautman Interdisciplinary Program for Outstanding Students
       B.Sc. in Computer Science (magna cum laude) and Linguistics (summa cum laude)

02/2002-05/2006 Tel Aviv University
       M.A. in Linguistics (summa cum laude)

09/2005-09/2012 University of Massachusetts Amherst
       Ph.D. in Linguistics
       Advisor: Prof. Angelika Kratzer

3. ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

09/2011-08/2013 Georgetown University
       Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Linguistics
       The Semantics of Gradable Modal Expressions, NSF project BCS-1053038 (PIs: Katz, Portner, Herbruger)

10/2013-present The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
       Mandel Postdoctoral Fellow, The Mandel Scholion Interdisciplinary Research Center in the Humanities and Jewish Studies
4. ACTIVITY

Awards and Honors

1998 University scholarship, The Adi Lautman Interdisciplinary Program for Outstanding Students, Tel Aviv University
2000 Scholarships to attend Princeton In Beijing Chinese language program, Princeton and Tel Aviv Universities
2001 Excellent students of Chinese prize, Tel Aviv University Department of East Asian Studies and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Tel Aviv
2002 Minerva Foundation stipend, German Israeli Minerva Summer School on Computational Linguistics
2004 Faculty of Humanities achievement award, Tel Aviv University
2009 Department dissertation fellowship, Department of Linguistics, University of Massachusetts Amherst
2013 Mandel postdoctoral fellowship, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Service

Refereeing

Natural Language and Linguistic Theory
Linguistic Inquiry
Linguistics and Philosophy
Journal of Pragmatics
Australian Journal of Linguistics
Journal of Jewish Languages
Synthese
Journal of Semantics
Semantics & Pragmatics
Cambridge University Press (book manuscript)

Editorial Board

Semantics & Pragmatics

Conference abstract reviewing

SALT (Semantics and Linguistic Theory) 23 UCSC, 25 Stanford
IATL (Israel Association for Theoretical Linguistics) 30, 31
NASSLLI Student Session 2014

Book reviewing


Conference organization

Annotation of Modal Meaning in Natural Language, held in conjunction with the 10th International Conference on Computational Semantics (IWCS) 2013, workshop co-organizer, Potsdam, Germany; New Directions in Negation and Polarity, workshop co-organizer, February 2015, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel; Language Documentation and Linguistic Fieldwork: Theory Meets Practice, winter school co-organizer, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel [February 2016]
Other service  Graduate student representative to the faculty, UMass Amherst (2007); Conference Committee, SALT 18, UMass Amherst (2008); Organizer of the UMass Semantics Reading Group (2008-2009); Organizer of the LLCC Negation Raising Reading Group (2013-2014)

Outreach

- Prototype design and presentation at the Ben-Yehuda Hackathon, University of Haifa, 17-18 February 2014
- “Ads Awakening”: Digital transcription marathon of pre-statehood Hebrew posters (task design, organization, ongoing cooperation). In cooperation with the National Library of Israel, 29 May 2015

Industry Work Experience

2002-2005  Software engineer in Natural Language Processing, ClearForest Corporation, Or Yehuda, Israel

5. ACADEMIC TEACHING AND ADVISING

Instructor
Introduction to Linguistic Theory (UMass, 2008)
Structure of Semitic Languages (Georgetown, 2012)
Corpora and Statistics for Language Research (HUJI, 2014)
Modality and Scalarity (HUJI, 2015)
[Topics in Computational and Corpus Linguistics] [HUJI, 2015-2016]

Teaching Assistant
People and Their Language (UMass, 2007)
Introduction to Semantics (UMass, 2010)

Advising

Dissertation Committee Member:
- Yanyan Cui, Georgetown University (in progress; defended May 2015)

Masters Research Paper Reader:
- Laura Ryals, Georgetown University (April 2013)

6. RESEARCH GRANTS

2009  Summer fieldwork support, Department of Linguistics, University of Massachusetts Amherst, “Decoupling Tense and Aspect in Chinese” [with Masashi Hashimoto] $500
7. MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Linguistic Society of America
Israel Association for Theoretical Linguistics
Digital Humanities Israel
האגודה הישראלית לנדפס בעלא פא

8. LANGUAGES

Hebrew (native)
English (near native)
Modern Standard Arabic (fully proficient)
Mandarin Chinese (intermediate)
Yiddish (basic)
American Sign Language (basic)

R, Perl, CQP, C++, LaTeX
AYNAT RUBINSTEIN

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Updated: 14 November 2015

DOCTORAL DISSERTATION


CHAPTERS IN COLLECTIONS


ARTICLES


OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of Peer-Reviewed Conferences


Workshop Proceedings


CONFERENCES

Peer-Reviewed Conferences


Invited Talks and Lectures


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רלס לי (6 בפברואר 1732 - 2 באוקטובר 1782) היה חייל בריטי ששירת במלחמה הצרפתית והים, והצטרף למסדר הטמפלרי במקביל. בערור שהפך לטמפלר מן הימים, לי הפך בפיקוד לי של המסדר תחת היית'לי של המסדר תחת היית'לי. הוא התיישב לצבא במהלך שירותו בצבאות Dominic pollution, ובשנותיו האחרונות של חייו התייחס לי כיריב פוליטי של גרג'טון, והיה לי לתabilir הפטריוטי לムフランス הטמפלרי.