

Ausgabe 37, 2002: Abstracts**Karin Aguado****Formelhafte Sequenzen und ihre Funktionen für den L2-Erwerb**

Even though the important role of formulaic language for an idiomatic and fluent use of language has been widely recognized, surprisingly little empirical research has been carried out so far to investigate its functions in L2 acquisition. This may be due to the fact that both formulaic language and language acquisition are highly complex phenomena which can be approached from a number of different perspectives. The aim of the present paper is provide an overview of the relevant research and its most important empirical findings. First of all, a number of criteria to identify formulaic sequences will be discussed. After sketching out the various functions of formulaic language in native language use, we will turn to its role in the L2 acquisition process. It seems that while adult L2-learners use formulaic language predominantly for communicative purposes, children also extract grammatical knowledge, which is assumed to contribute to the creative rule system. What follows is a number of suggestions as to how formulaic language can be accounted for in an L2-acquisition theory based on interaction and cognition. Finally, a few questions for future empirical research on the role of formulaic language will be presented.

Dagmar Barth-Weingarten**Weil die Hälfte eben erst die Hälfte ist – zur prosodischen Gestaltung als Projektionsmittel bei konzessiven Konstruktionen im Englischen**

One of the questions of conversation analysis is how speakers organise their turns in such a way that conversation continues smoothly, e.g. with regard to turn taking. It has been observed that turn endings are not only signalled by syntactic completeness of the turn construction units, but by entire bundles of features from various language levels, among them prosodic and pragmatic markings (cf. e.g. *Ford/ Thompson 1996*). This contribution presents the results of a qualitative-quantitative study of prosodic signals

projecting complex turns with Concessive constructions in English. The latter are understood as a three-part phenomenon consisting of claiming, conceding and countering. The paper covers selected prosodic phenomena, such as contrastive accent, final pitch movement and latching, and investigates their projective force at the boundary between conceding and countering. It, thus, focusses on the question of how speakers maintain the floor in order to combine agreement with disagreement in a single turn.

Manfred Pienemann

Unanalysierte Einheiten und Sprachverarbeitung im Zweitspracherwerb

The objective of this paper is to describe the status of unanalysed (morphological) forms in L2 production. To achieve this objective, I will give an overview of the development of the L2 production process which is characterised by a progression from unanalysed forms stored holistically in the mental lexicon to forms requiring grammatical information exchange between constituents. I will carry out a distributional analysis of one morphological system, subject-verb agreement marking, in a longitudinal corpus of a formal learner of German as L2 in order to identify the system that underlies L2 production at the various developmental points in the corpus. On the basis of this analysis I will demonstrate that formal learners may develop strategies of using unanalysed chunks to successfully mimic the use of morphological systems and that the process of grammatical information transfer required for a fully productive use of the morphological system develops at the point predicted by the processability hierarchy – in formal as well as in informal learners.

Christa M. Heilmann

Neutrale Interventionen in sequentieller Abfolge - ein „Dringlichkeitsantrag“

This paper investigates the particular role of neutral interventions in discourse. In doing so they are defined as reactions that do not violate having the floor of the current speaker. It will be discussed how neutral interventions – such as objections, back channel behavior, interjections and other figure – prepare attempts to interrupt the speaker.

The study to be presented here is based on an extensive corpus of transcribed discourses. The analysis will focus on subsequent series of various interventions. It will be shown that the neutral interventions follow a two-folded purpose: they either announce, i.e. precede an attempt to interrupt or they indicate, i.e. follow an unsuccessful

intervention. The interpretation of these results shows furthermore that neutral interventions prepare attempts to interrupt as well as assist to prevent the loss of face after an unsuccessful intervention. It is also important to note that the findings are supported not only by the results of intervention types but also by the analysis of accompanying voice features and change of body movements as parameter of speech expression.

Moreover, the two-folded purpose of neutral interventions can be perceived easily by the speaker who will be interrupted, namely by voice features and change of body movements.

The paper aims to describe and analyse these discourse processes in order that the sensitivity for these discourse strategies may be increased.