Contents of

Glottometrics 16, 2008 (including abstracts)

Abstract. Complexity of several types of runes is investigated using the composition method introduced by Altmann (2004). First models for distributions of components and connections are suggested. Letter distinctivity is studied.

Abstract. The article deals with the study of lexical semantic peculiarities of writer's voice in the novels of modern English and American literature. The statistical approach adopted in the present study is combined with the componential analysis of the word-stock in the novels and set in a linguistic framework that prioritizes lexis and semantics. The study investigates semantic verb classes that are very frequent in the analyzed novels. The lexical statistical approach to the data involves a comparative analysis of the usage of semantic verb classes in the novels of war versus peace theme.

Abstract. The aim of this paper is to show that word lengths in some Persian texts follow the 1-displaced Hyperpoisson distribution. The findings lend support to the theory of word length distributions (Wimmer et alii 1994, Wimmer & Altmann 1996) once more

Abstract. Zipf´s law is not only an expression of the rank-frequency relationship of words but it also enables us to make statements about some morphological features of language, too. In the present study, several indicators are proposed and their mutual relations are studied. The data are taken from 20 languages

Abstract. Earlier studies examining regularities in texts of modern French came to the result that the frequency with which words of different lengths are used in texts can be described by the Hirata-Poisson distribution. This study aims to clarify whether this rule also applies to letters written by the French author Charles Baudelaire in the 19th century. Furthermore this paper analyses whether the letters are homogeneous regarding the distribution of their word lengths.

Emmerich Kelih

Abstract. This paper investigates the frequency of polysemy in six genetically unrelated languages. It can be shown that these distributions can be described by a power model, developed by the Estonian linguist Juhan Tuldava. Furthermore, interrelations between descriptive parameters of the analyzed empirical distributions have been obtained. Special attention has been paid to the behaviour of the parameters of the theoretical models, taking into account different influence factors (language analyzed, sample size, parts of speech).

Marina Knaus

Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to present some further evidence for the validity of the well-known law concerning the distribution of language entities of different lengths in texts. To this end it is shown that in 20 Russian texts of Tolstoj the length of rhythmic units abides by the 1-displaced binomial distribution.

Solomija Buk, Ján Mačutek, Andrij Rovenchak

Abstract. We investigate the grapheme–phoneme relation in Ukrainian and some properties of the Ukrainian version of the Cyrillic alphabet.

Zuzana Martináková, Ioan-Iovitz Popescu, Ján Mačutek, Gabriel Altmann

Abstract. The aim of this article is to find fixed points and regularities in musical texts, set up statistical tests for their comparison and observe their development. The analysis is based on rank-frequency distributions of pitches. The following indicators are described: the h-point and its angle, the a-indicator, the H-point and the H-coverage having an affinity to the golden section, and the A-ratio. Different

curves capturing the trends are proposed. The analysis has been performed on 266 compositions of 12 European composers from Palestrina to Ligeti.

Peter Grzybek, Emmerich Kelih, Ernst Stadlober

The relation between word length and sentence length: an intra-systematic perspective in the core data structure

Abstract. Word length and sentence length are systematically organized in texts and corpora. In recent attempts at the synergetic modeling of the relation between sentence length and word length, the importance of distinguishing intra-textual from inter-textual approaches has been emphasized. The present study focuses on the intra-textual level: with a particular emphasis on different text types, it is shown, under which conditions processes of inter-level self-regulation are operative, and when they fail to be efficient.

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