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Shengyu Liao, Lei Lei

What We Talk about When We Talk about Corpus: A Bibliometric Analysis of Corpus-related Research in Linguistics (2000-2015)

Abstract. The study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of corpus-related studies in linguistics between 2000 and 2015. Results show that the output of corpus-related publications have significantly increased in the past 15 years. In addition, traditional scientific powers such as the United States play leading roles in the area, while developing countries such as China also exert their impact in the area. More importantly, findings reveal that corpora have permeated a wide range of research areas in linguistics and have changed, at least in terms of methodology, these areas.

Fabienne Petrack, Hanna Gnatchuk

Lexicographic Problems of Collocations in Quantitative Linguistics

Abstract: The present article deals with an overview of the problem of collocations in quantitative linguistics. The aim of the article is to highlight problematic aspects of collocations which can be solved with the help of statistical methods. The main focus is on the overview of the research on collations carried out by Levitskij and under his supervision as well as his remarks on the analyzed problem.

Ioan-Iovitz Popescu, Tayebeh Mosavi Miangah, Hanna Gnatchuk, Raděk Čech, Alice Bodoc, Gabriel Altmann

On Rank-Frequency Distributions in Poetry

Abstract: Some properties of poetic texts are investigated in English, German, Russian, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Ukrainian, Romanian, Persian and Maori. Some well known properties of texts (e.g. h-point, repeat rate) are computed and various hypotheses are tested. The results are presented in tables and figures hence there is a good possibility to compare the results both with other languages and other text types. Both the rank-frequency relations and the spectrum of frequencies are investigated and fitted by well known functions or distribution. The translations of a Hungarian poem into six languages are investigated and
Jacques Savoy

Analysis of the Style and the Rhetoric of the American Presidents Over Two Centuries

Abstract. To study the evolution of the rhetoric and language style of the American presidents from 1789 to 2017, we have analyzed all the annual State of the Union (SOTU) and inaugural addresses. Those speeches present the intentions and indicate the legislative priorities of the Chief of the Executive. Based on this relatively fixed form, this analysis corroborates several studies and emphasizes new trends and methods. With the years, the mean sentence length becomes shorter to facilitate comprehension by a larger audience. To further improve this goal, the vocabulary becomes less complex, and the percentage of big words decreases, indicating a preference for common words or expressions. The rhetoric evolves towards a more assertive and intimate tone with an increase in the occurrence of pronouns, particularly with the lemma we. Based on automatic classification techniques, we also observe that every president after 1961 generally has a clean and distinct style. When inspecting all presidents, some figures show a distinct break with their predecessors such as Lincoln, T. Roosevelt, Wilson, F.D. Roosevelt, or Kennedy. A closer analysis of presidencies since 1961 reveals that, with time, governmental speeches include more words related to humans and emotional terms, as well as references to God and symbolic expressions (America, country, freedom).

Sergej Andreev, Ioan-Iovitz Popescu, Gabriel Altmann

Some Properties of Adnominals in Russian Texts

Abstract. In the present article the Russian adnominals are described, their distribution is studied and motifs that can be constructed are examined. It is shown that there are some regularities behind their use even if the writers of texts write spontaneously. The authors hope to have found the way to a kind of a new law.

Ramon Ferrer-i-Cancho