

HET INTERESSEERT ME GEEN ENE JE-WEET-WEL

THE PRODUCTIVITY OF MINIMIZING CONSTRUCTIONS IN PRESENT-DAY DUTCH

Margot Van den Heede & Peter Lauwers

OVERVIEW

1. The minimizing construction
2. Productivity
3. Methodology
4. Productivity at the macro-level
5. Productivity of the micro-cx
6. Relations between the two slots
7. Conclusion

1. THE MINIMIZING CONSTRUCTION

*Ik wil **geen seconde missen** van de Olympische Spelen.*

‘I don’t want to miss a second of the Olympics’



*Nina Derwael en Sunisa Lee **geven elkaar geen duimbreed toe.***

‘Nina Derwael and Sunisa Lee don’t budge an inch’

*Het **kan** hem **geen bal schelen.***

‘He doesn’t give a damn’

1. THE MINIMIZING CONSTRUCTION

A construction with different slots:

[geen]

[MINIMIZING NOUN]

[PREDICATE]



the element of negation (quantifier)

1. THE MINIMIZING CONSTRUCTION

A construction with different slots:

[geen]

[MINIMIZING NOUN]

[PREDICATE]



a noun that denotes a small quantity
and that is used to reinforce sentential negation

1. THE MINIMIZING CONSTRUCTION

A construction with different slots:

[geen]

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[PREDICATE]

1. THE MINIMIZING CONSTRUCTION

A construction with different slots:

[geen]

[MINIMIZING NOUN]

[PREDICATE]

NOT included (if the minimizer has a lower-level scope)

*U betaalt geen cent **extra*** 'You don't pay a penny extra'

*Hij heeft geen greintje **geduld*** 'He doesn't have a grain (of) patience'

2. PRODUCTIVITY IN GENERAL

Productivity: a multi-faceted concept

- **Lexical scope:** “Productivity refers to the range of lexical items that may fill the slots of constructions” (Perek 2016: 66) **TYPE FREQUENCY**
- **Extensibility:** “the extensibility of a pattern to new types” (Barðdal 2008: 29) **HAPAX FREQUENCY**

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- **Extensibility:** “the extensibility of a pattern to new types” (Barðdal 2008: 29) **HAPAX FREQUENCY**
- “Syntactic productivity is multidimensional – different aspects of productivity are not necessarily correlated (though they often are)” (Zeldes 2012: 135)

2. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MINIMIZING CONSTRUCTION

At different levels of schematicity

The productivity of the **macro-construction**: the range of items that fill the minimizer-slot, the range of predicates and the interaction between the two slots

The productivity of the **micro-constructions** (= the slot of the minimizer is filled): the range of items that fill the predicate-slot

geen [MINIMIZER] [PRED]

{ bal
moer
snars
zier
... }

{ aan vinden
doen
geven om
weten
... }

geen *snars* [PRED]

{ aan hebben
begrijpen
geloven
snappen
... }

3. METHODOLOGY

Synchronic corpus research: Dutch Web 2014 (nlTenTen14),
available on Sketch Engine



Netherlandic Dutch subcorpus: 1.9 billion tokens

```
[lemma="geen|gene|genen|geene|geenen"] [] {0,2}
```

```
[word="bal"] within <s/>
```

3. METHODOLOGY

Synchronic corpus research: Dutch Web 2014 (nlTenTen14), available on Sketch Engine

Selection based on literature, exploratory searches in the corpus (“*geen* N”) and searches based on frequent predicates

→ List of 244 minimizers

→ Annotation: 100 tokens per minimizer

 (possible for 46 minimizers)

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8. Next steps

4. PRODUCTIVITY AT THE MACRO-LEVEL

Dataset: 6224 tokens

Focus: slot of the minimizer

[MINIMIZER]

Type frequency	244
Hapax frequency	83
Dis legomena	23
Tris legomena	12

4. PRODUCTIVITY AT THE MACRO-LEVEL

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Focus: slot of the minimizer

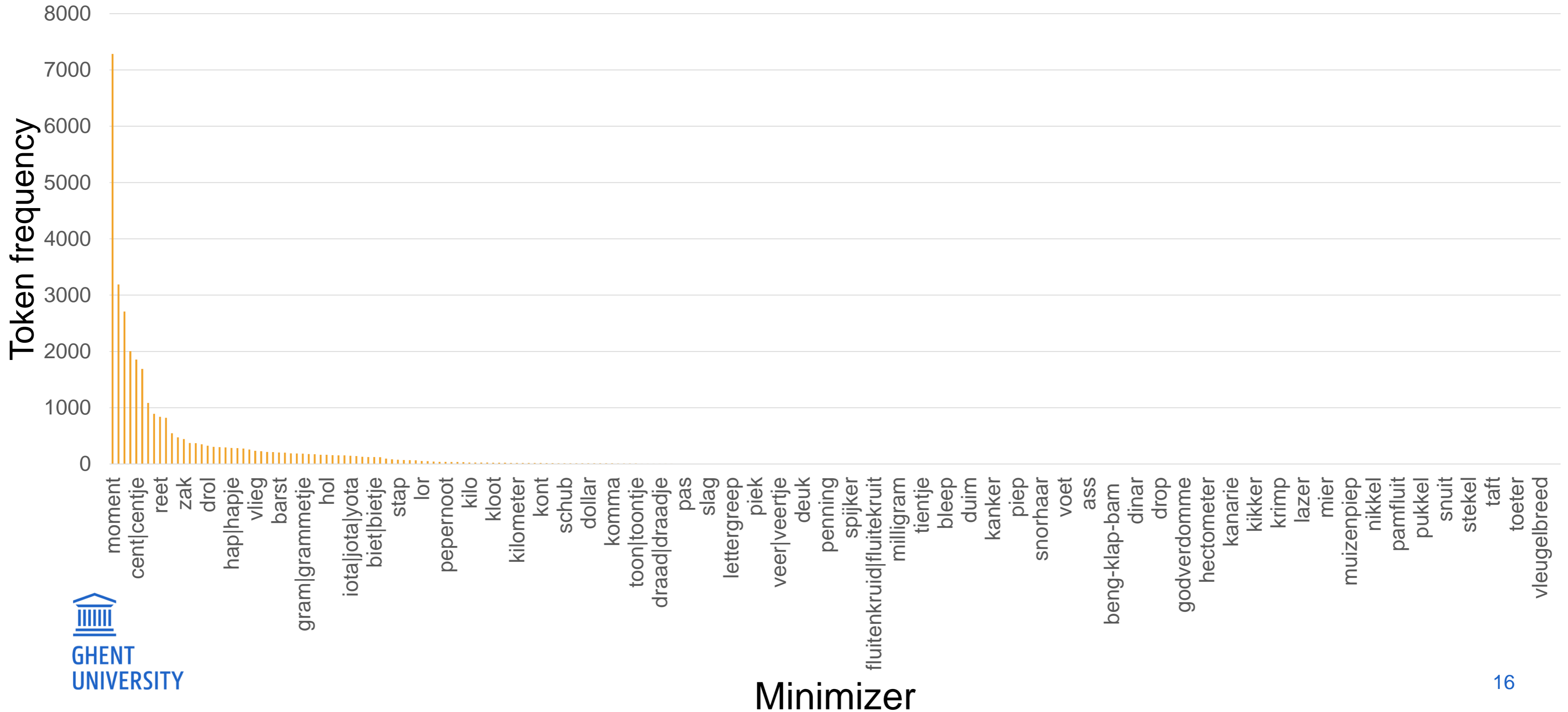
[MINIMIZER]

Type frequency	244
Hapax frequency	83
Dis legomena	23
Tris legomena	12

Combined with
641
different
predicates

4. PRODUCTIVITY AT THE MACRO-LEVEL

Token frequency - extrapolated for $n > 100$



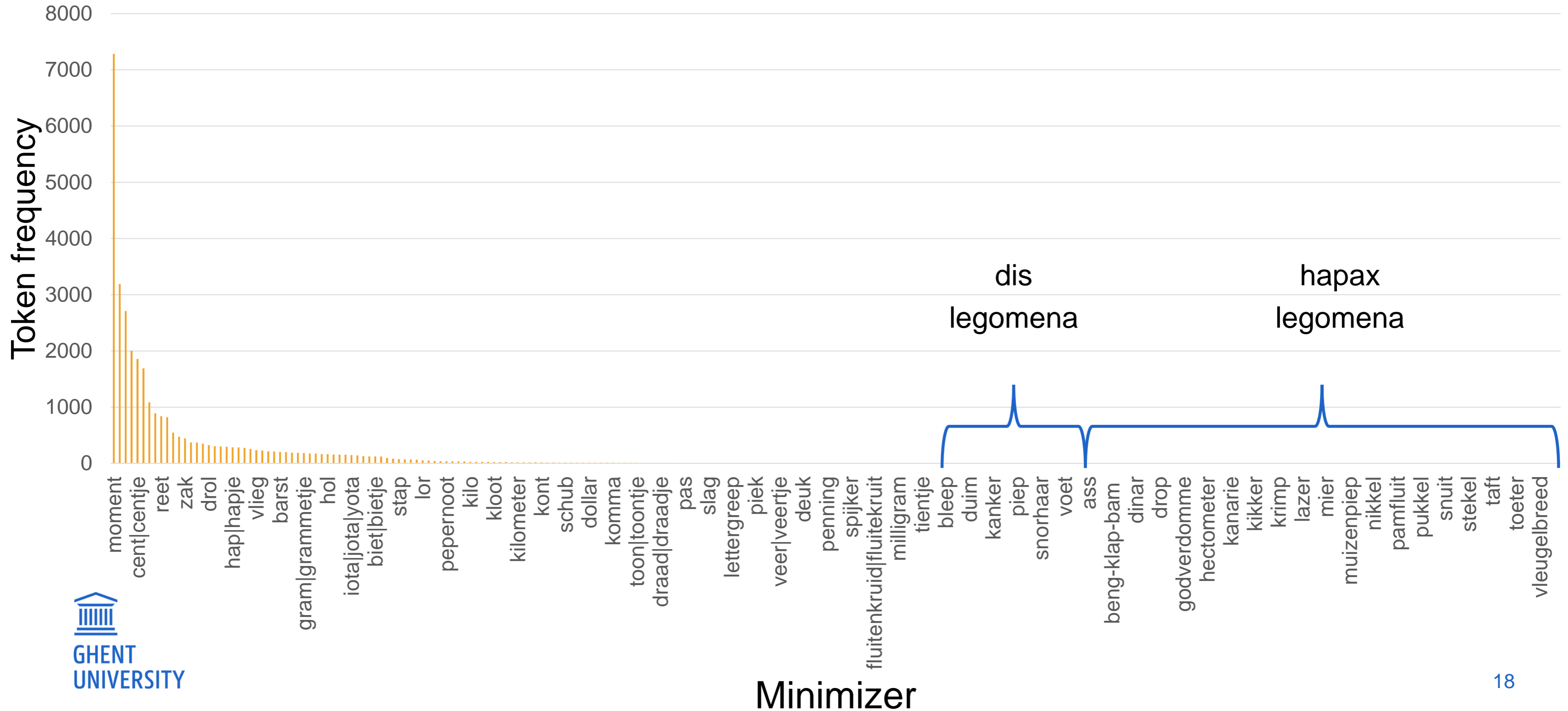
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Productive?

→ high type frequency of the minimizing slot

→ extensibility of the slot: large number of hapax legomena

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Key notions: analogy, context

*Sommige dierenartsen snappen er **geen hondendrol** van*

'Some veterinarians don't understand a dog turd about it'

*Hij lijkt **geen graspol** te geven om het amateurvoetbal*

'He doesn't seem to give a clump of grass about amateur soccer'

*De kamerleden interesseert het **geen ene je-weet-wel***

'It didn't interest the members of the Parliament a single you-know-what'

4. PRODUCTIVITY AT THE MACRO-LEVEL

Cluster analysis based on the co-occurring predicates in the dataset

Method: pam (Partitioning Around Medoids), for $N = 100$ (46 minimizers)

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Method: pam (Partitioning Around Medoids), for $N = 100$ (46 minimizers)

	Number of minimizers	Average silhouette width	Minimizers (from high to low silhouette width)
1	5	0,69	<i>moment, seconde, minuut, dag, ogenblik</i>
2	3	0,65	<i>centimeter, millimeter, duimbreed</i>
3	17	0,51	<i>fuck, moer, fluit, zak, bal, hol, reet, biet, donder, ruk, barst, klap, flikker, snars, zier, jota, hout</i>
4	5	0,49	<i>sterveling, mens, ziel, kip, hond</i>
5	5	0,34	<i>stuiver, euro, cent, brood, drol</i>
6	11	0,10	<i>druppel, vlieg, gram, hap, woord, spaan, letter, spat, strobreed, steek, meter</i>



4. PRODUCTIVITY AT THE MACRO-LEVEL

“The silhouette value measures the degree of confidence in the clustering assignment of a particular observation” (Divjak & Fieller 2014: 432)



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TIME

DISTANCE

TABOO...

PEOPLE

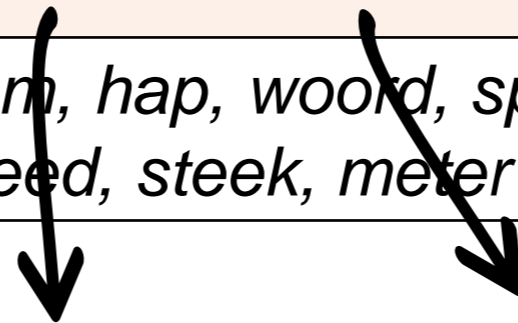
MONEY

LANGUAGE, WEIGHT...

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MONEY



*geen (droog) brood **verdiene**n*
 'to earn not a (dry) bread'

*geen drol **kosten***
 'to cost not a turd'

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PEOPLE

↓
geen vlieg kwaad doen
'to hurt not a fly'

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DISTANCE

geen strobreed in de weg leggen
'to put not a straw in the way'

? type frequency = 37

4. PRODUCTIVITY AT THE MACRO-LEVEL

geen centimeter / geen millimeter

De man wijkt geen centimeter 'The man doesn't budge a centimetre'

VS.

geen meter

Het was de eerste taxichauffeur in Azië die een TomTom had. En dat werkte dus voor geen meter. Hij wist gewoon niet waar ons hotel lag.

'It was the first taxi driver in Asia to have a TomTom. And that didn't work for a metre. He just didn't know where our hotel was.'

4. PRODUCTIVITY AT THE MACRO-LEVEL

<i>geen centimeter</i>	7/100 tokens	[voor] + [geen] + [centimeter]
<i>geen millimeter</i>	13/100 tokens	[in/met/op/voor] + [geen] + [millimeter]

VS.

<i>geen meter</i>	91/100 tokens	[voor/van] + [geen] + [meter]
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5. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MICRO-CX

SNARS	
begrijpen	28
snappen	20
geloven	17
interesseren	5
uitmaken	5
weten	5
geven om	2
kloppen	2
te maken hebben	2
terechtkomen	2
veranderen	2
bakken van	1
deugen	1
hebben aan	1
helpen	1
opschieten	1
terugzien	1
uitvoeren	1
vertrouwen	1
vinden aan	1
zien	1

5. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MICRO-CX

Token frequency: **100**

Extrapolated token frequency: **371**

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Frequency of top 1 predicate: **28**

Frequency of top 3 predicates: $(28+20+17)/3 = 21,6$

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Type frequency (and type token ratio): **21**

Hapax frequency (and hapax token ratio): **10**

Hapax type ratio: **0,48**

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5. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MICRO-CX

Correlations between the productivity measures (Pearson correlation)
(based on the minimizers with 100 tokens)

	Extrapol. token freq	Freq top 1	Mean freq top 3	Type freq	Hapax freq	Hapax type ratio
Extrapol. token freq	1	-0,1	-0,1	0,11	0,12	0,11
Freq top 1	-0,1	1	0,94	-0,77	-0,53	-0,02
Mean freq top 3	-0,1	0,94	1	-0,83	-0,6	-0,06
Type freq	0,11	-0,77	-0,83	1	0,93	0,46
Hapax freq	0,12	-0,53	-0,6	0,93	1	0,73
Hapax type ratio	0,11	-0,02	-0,06	0,46	0,73	1



5. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MICRO-CX

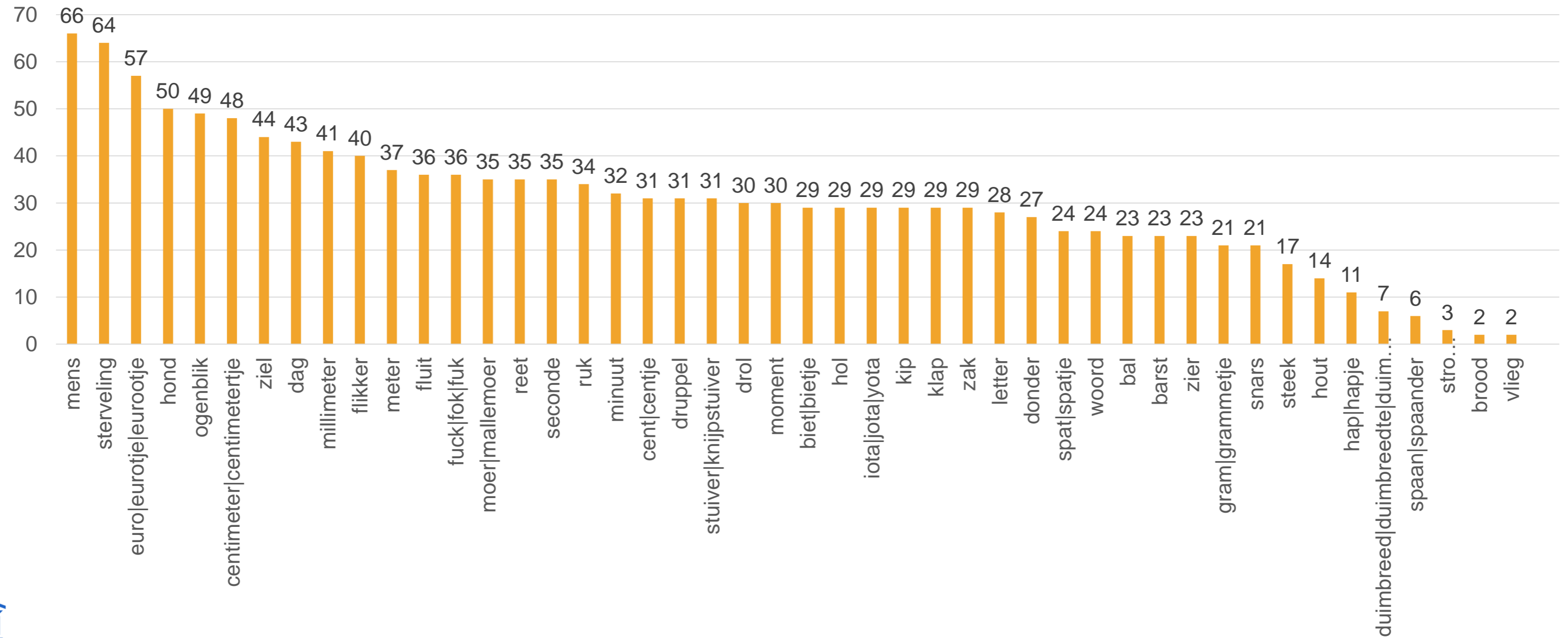
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5. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MICRO-CX

Type frequency (minimizers with 100 tokens)



5. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MICRO-CX

Top 10 - Type frequency

Type frequency	
<i>mens</i> 'human being'	66
<i>sterveling</i> 'mortal'	64
<i>euro</i> 'euro'	57
<i>hond</i> 'dog'	50
<i>ogenblik</i> 'instant'	49
<i>centimeter</i> 'centimetre'	48
<i>ziel</i> 'soul'	44
<i>dag</i> 'day'	43
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5. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MICRO-CX

Top 10 - Type and hapax frequency

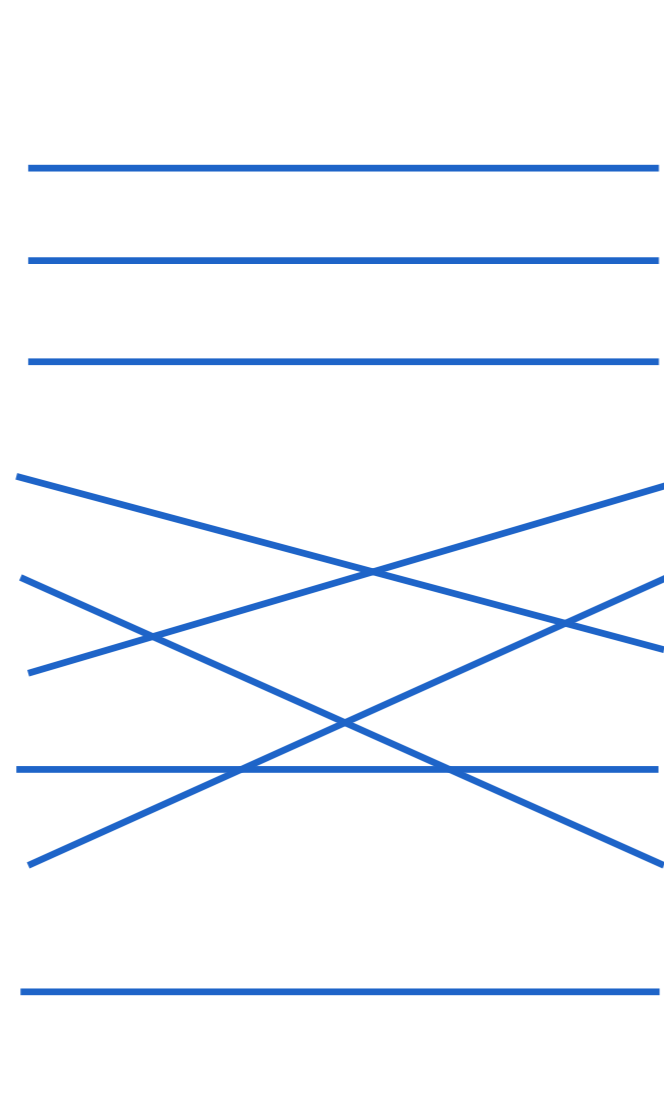
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Hapax frequency	
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<i>dag</i> 'day'	33
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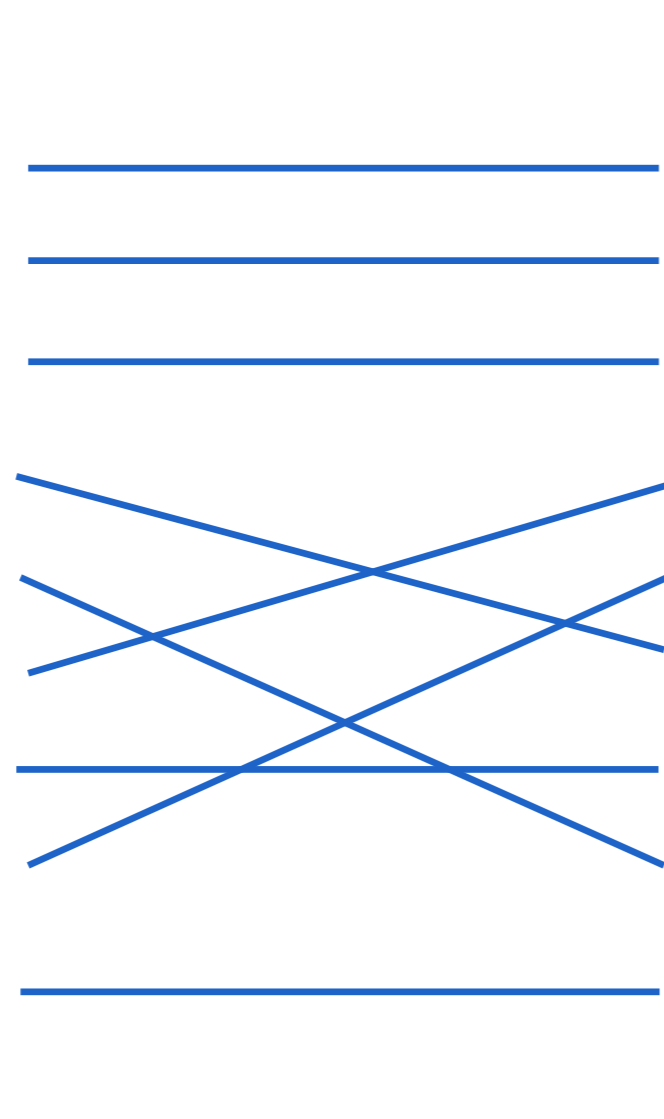


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Next:
semantic
structuring
of the
predicates

5. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MICRO-CX

Top 10 - Type and hapax frequency + cluster analysis

Type frequency		
<i>mens</i> 'human being'	4_PEOPLE	66
<i>sterveling</i> 'mortal'	4_PEOPLE	64
<i>euro</i> 'euro'	5_MONEY	57
<i>hond</i> 'dog'	4_PEOPLE	50
<i>ogenblik</i> 'instant'	1_TIME	49
<i>centimeter</i> 'centimetre'	2_DISTANCE	48
<i>ziel</i> 'soul'	4_PEOPLE	44
<i>dag</i> 'day'	1_TIME	43
<i>millimeter</i> 'millimetre'	2_DISTANCE	41
<i>flikker</i> 'fag'	3_TABOO	40

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<i>millimeter</i> 'millimetre'	2_DISTANCE	28
<i>druppel</i> 'drop'	6_OTHER	22

4_PEOPLE: These minimizers have different syntactic functions (object, subject)

→ one of the next steps in my research

5. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MICRO-CX

Correlations between the productivity measures
(based on the minimizers with 100 tokens)

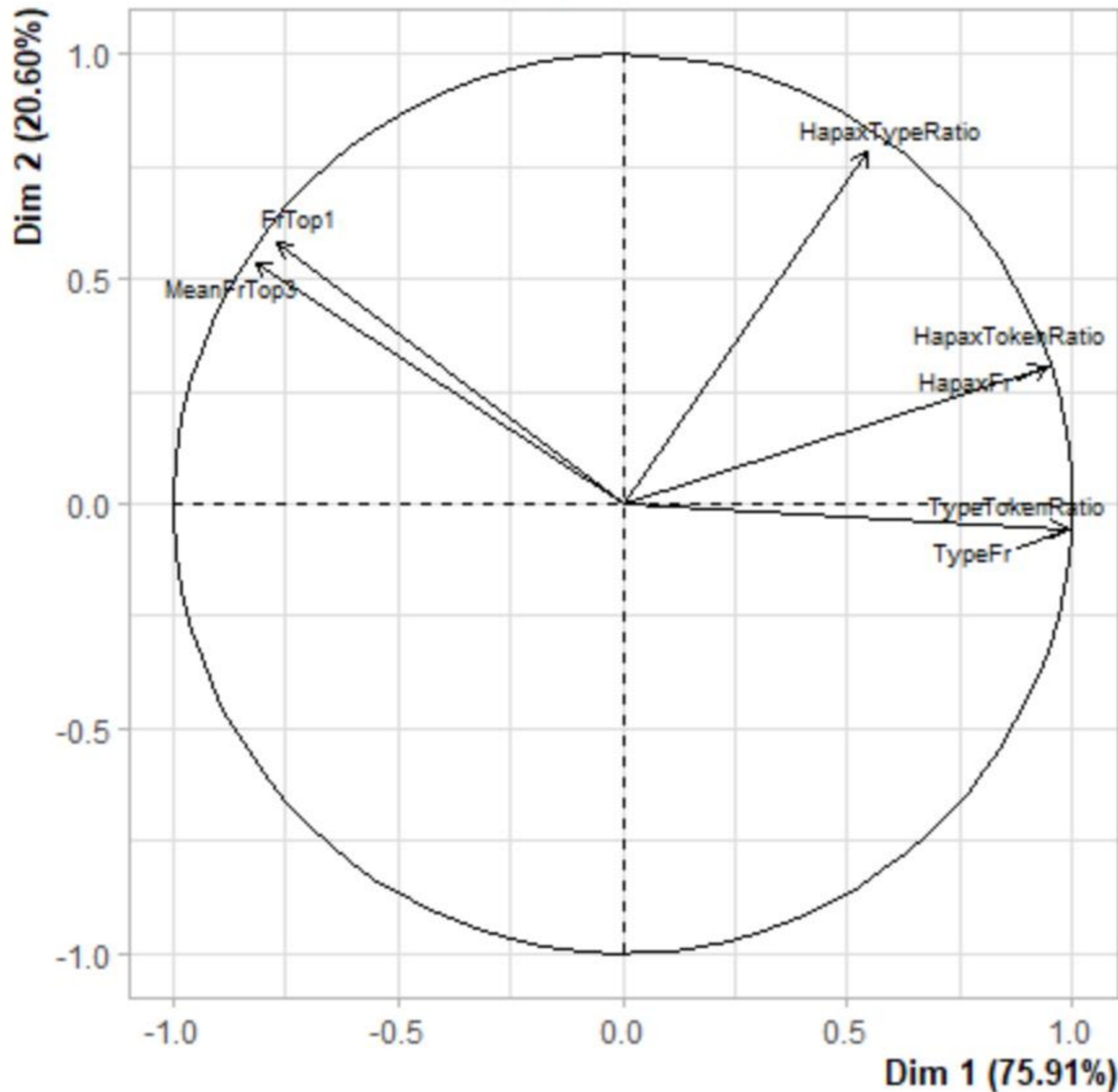
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Correlations between the productivity measures
(based on the minimizers with 100 tokens)

	Extrapol. token freq	Freq top 1	Mean freq top 3	Type freq	Hapax freq	Hapax type ratio
Extrapol. token freq	1	-0,1	-0,1	0,11	0,12	0,11
Freq top 1	-0,1	1	0,94	-0,77	-0,53	-0,02
Mean freq top 3	-0,1	0,94	1	-0,83	-0,6	-0,06
Type freq	0,11	-0,77	-0,83	1	0,93	0,46
Hapax freq	0,12	-0,53	-0,6	0,93	1	0,73
Hapax type ratio	0,11	-0,02	-0,06	0,46	0,73	1

PCA graph of variables



Principal Component Analysis

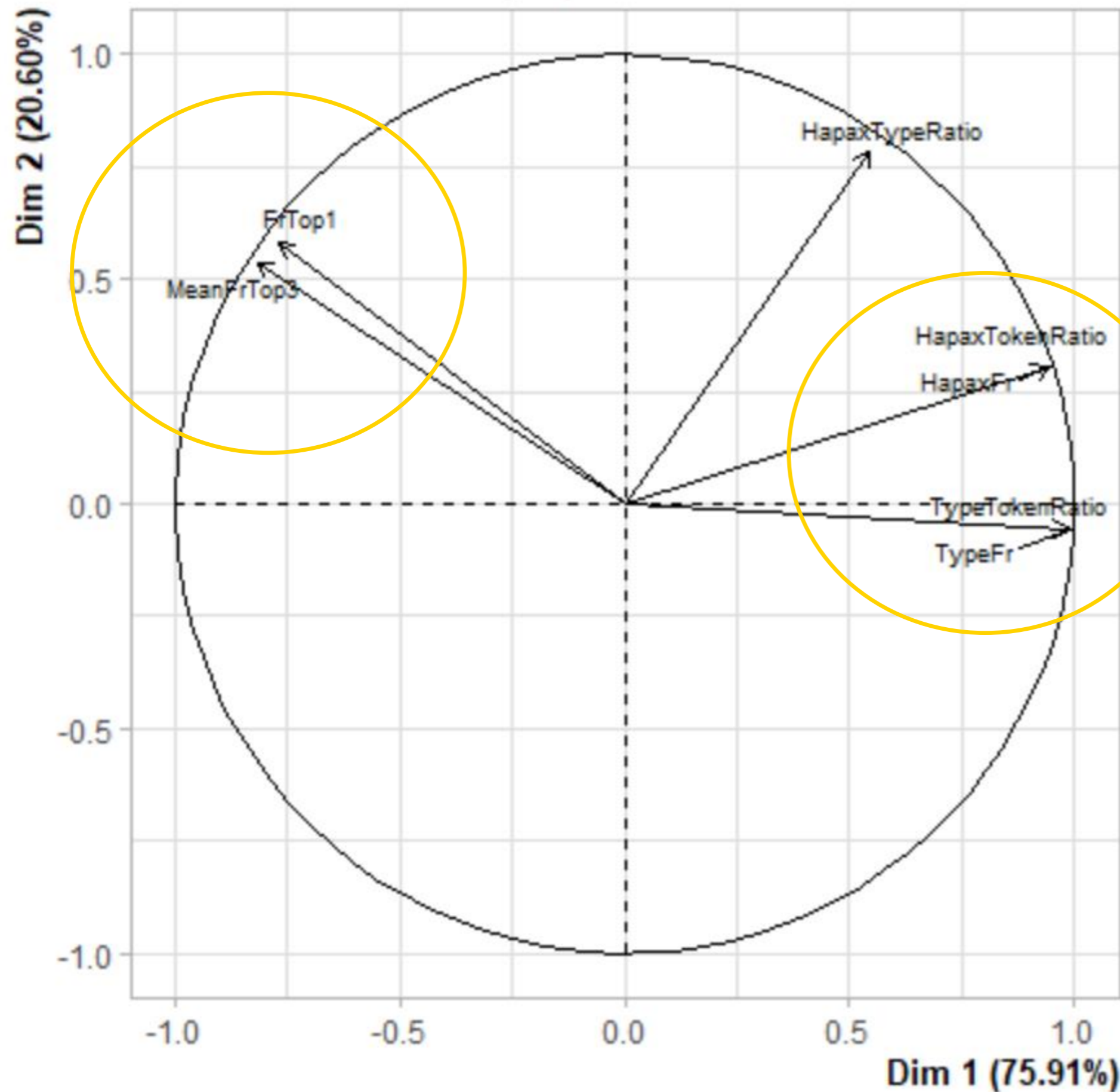
Allows to reorient the data so that the first few dimensions or principal components account for as much of the available information as possible

Based on the minimizers with 100 tokens

(Zeldes 2012; Van Wetteere 2018)



PCA graph of variables



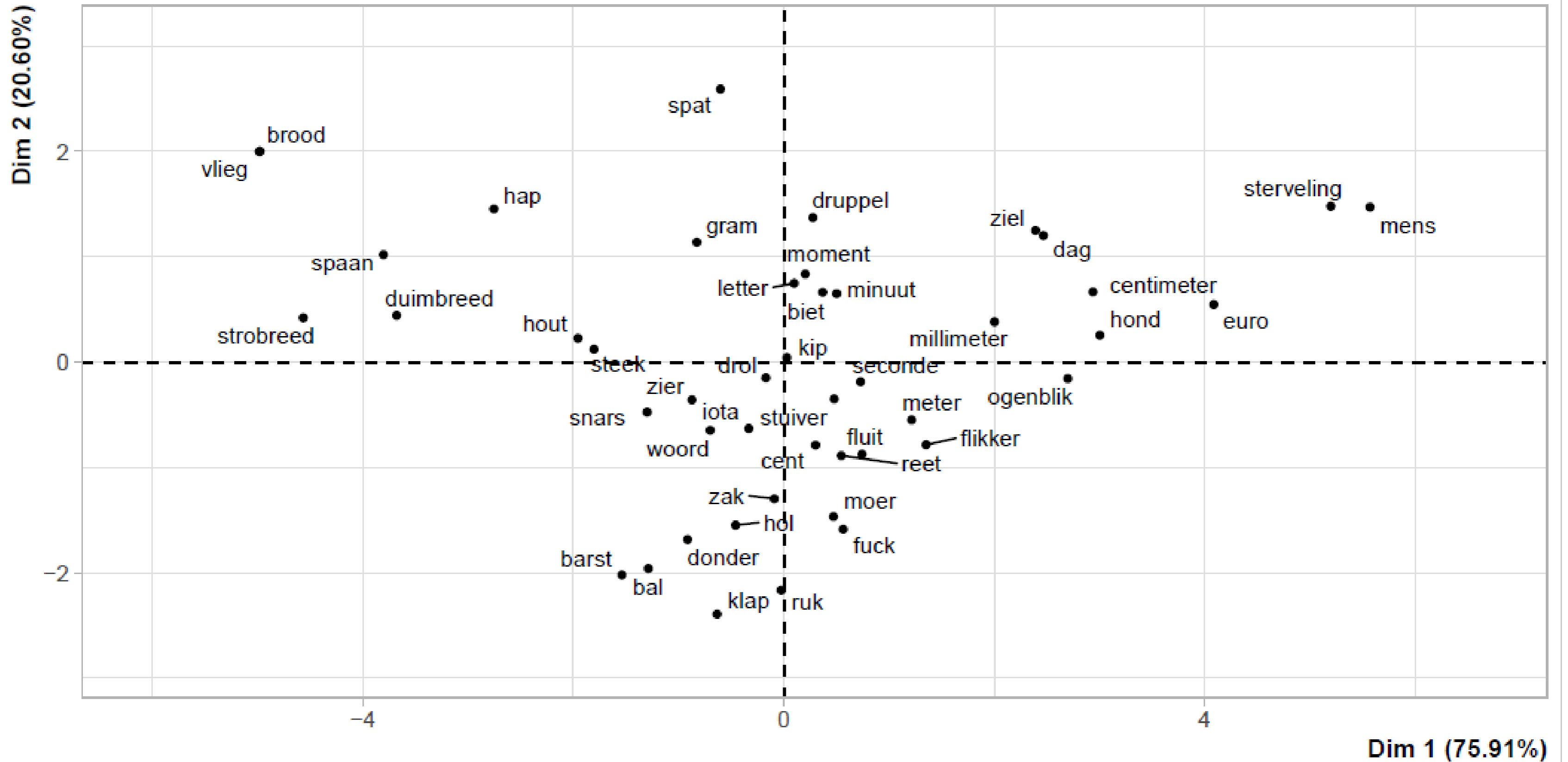
Principal Component Analysis

Allows to reorient the data so that the first few dimensions or principal components account for as much of the available information as possible

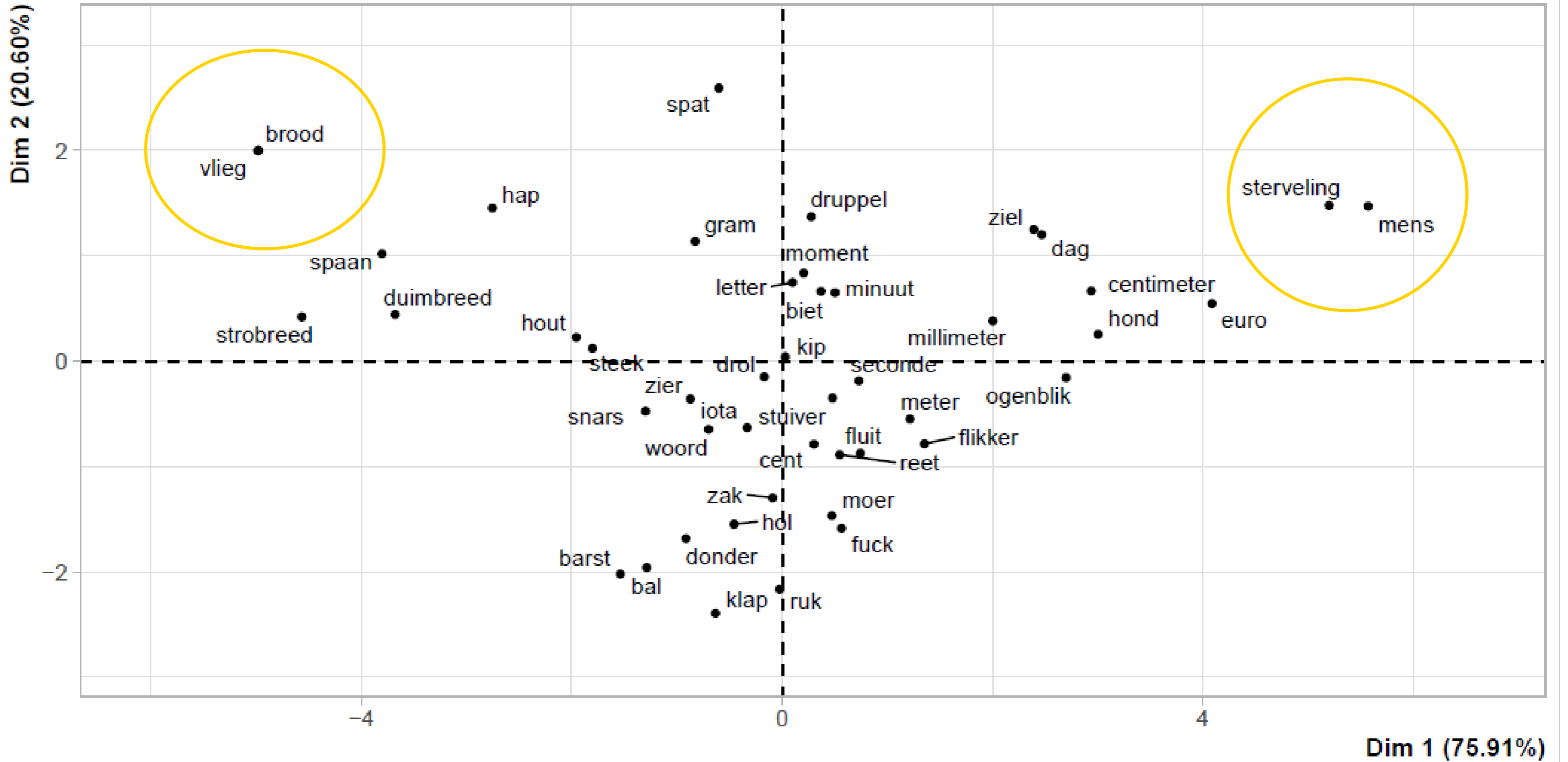
Based on the minimizers with 100 tokens

(Zeldes 2012; Van Wetteere 2018)

PCA graph of individuals



PCA graph of individuals



5. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MICRO-CX

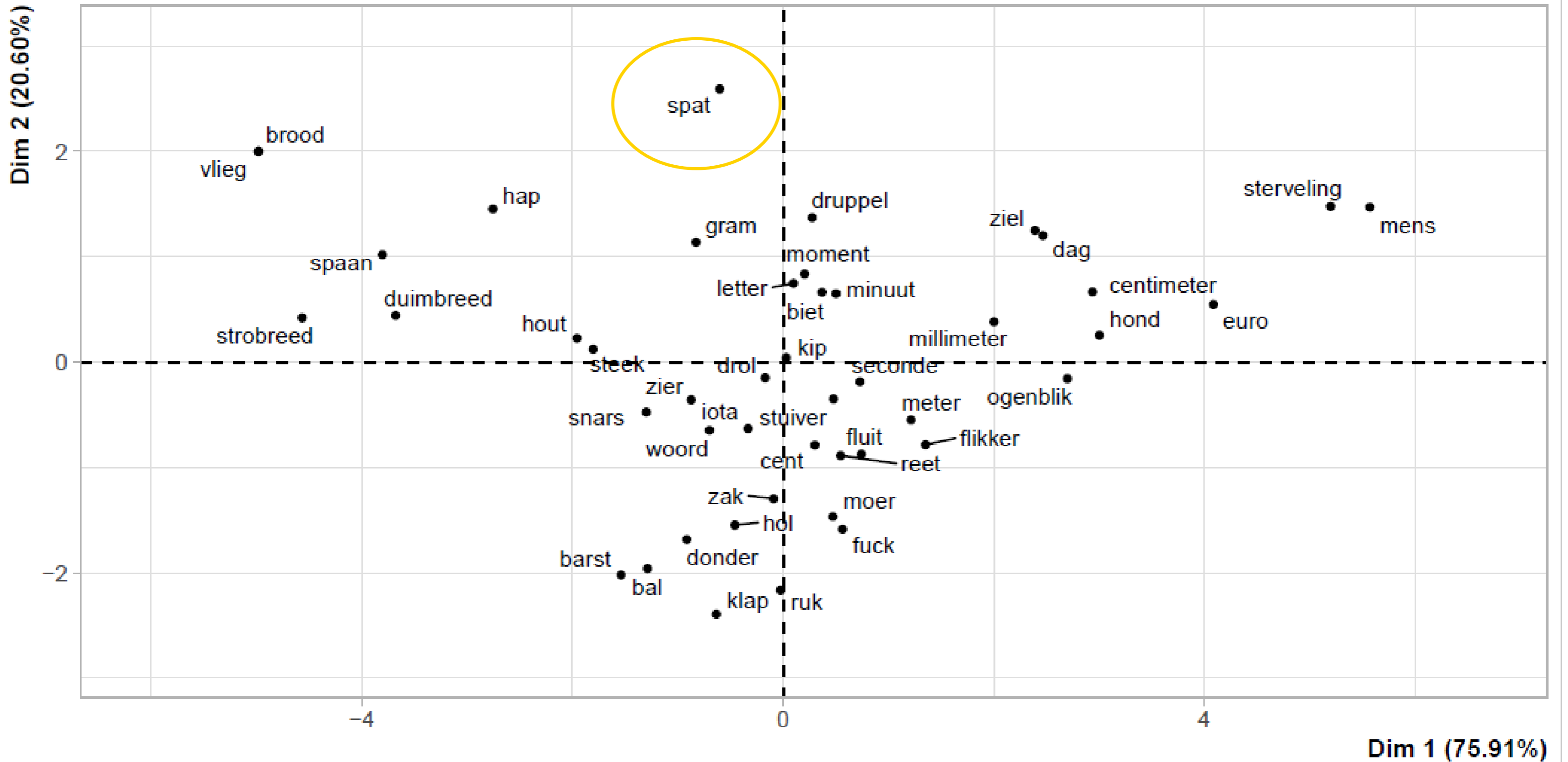
- ☞ The higher the type frequency and hapax frequency: the more productive
- ☞ The token frequency of the predicate can detract from productivity
“The logic behind this assumption is that highly entrenched tokens do not contribute to schematization” (Barðdal 2008: 29; Van Wetteere 2018: 610, De Smet 2020)

5. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MICRO-CX

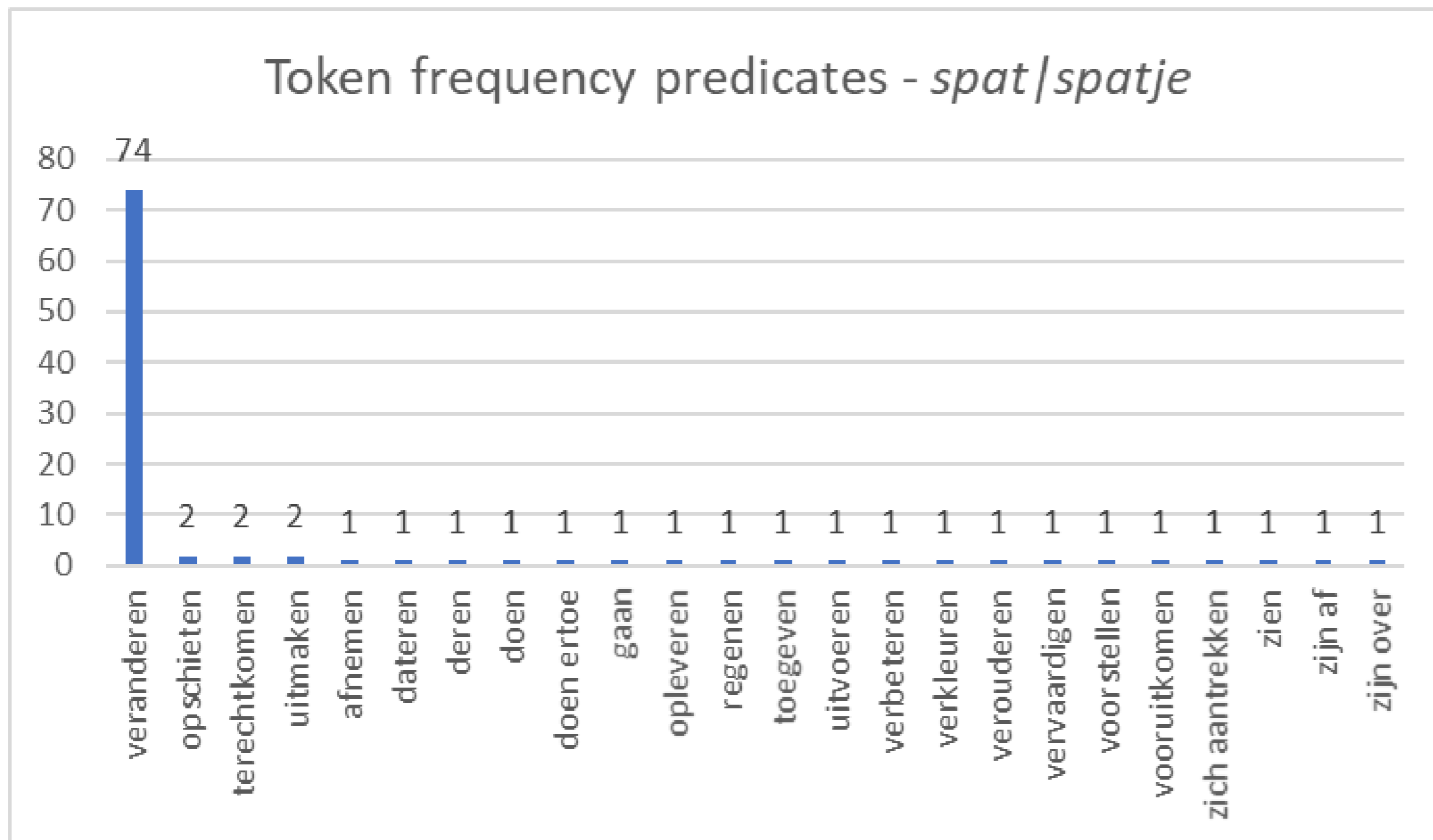
- ☞ The higher the type frequency and hapax frequency: the more productive
- ☞ The token frequency of the predicate can detract from productivity
“The logic behind this assumption is that highly entrenched tokens do not contribute to schematization” (Barðdal 2008: 29; Van Wetteere 2018: 610; De Smet 2020)

BUT: “I argue that **high token frequency also contributes to productivity**, although only at the lower end of the productivity cline, which involves analogy, as high token frequency makes individual lexical items more entrenched and thus more suitable as models for **analogical extensions**.” (Barðdal 2008: 34)

PCA graph of individuals



5. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MICRO-CX



Type frequency = 24
Hapax frequency = 20

OVERVIEW

1. The minimizing construction
2. Productivity
3. Methodology
4. Productivity at the macro-level
5. Productivity of the micro-cx
- 6. Relations between the two slots**
7. Conclusion

6. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO SLOTS

In my dataset of
6224 tokens:

2195
minimizer-
predicate
combinations

1395
hapaxes
(combinations that
only occur once in
the dataset)

6. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO SLOTS

Covarying collexeme analysis				
Minimizer – frequency in the cx	Predicate – frequency in the cx	Observed frequency	Expected frequency	Coll. strength
<i>(geen) vlieg</i> ‘fly’ – 100	<i>kwaad doen</i> ‘do wrong’ – 107	99	1,72	205,79
<i>(geen) strobreed</i> ‘strawbreadth’ – 100	<i>in de weg leggen</i> ‘to put in the way’ – 113	97	1,82	191,46
<i>(geen) spaan</i> ‘chip’ – 100	<i>heel laten</i> ‘leave intact’ – 95	87	1,53	170,57
<i>(geen) vin</i> ‘fin’ – 84	<i>verroeren</i> ‘to move’ – 107	83	1,44	164,45
<i>(geen droog) brood</i> ‘bread’ – 100	<i>verdienen</i> ‘to earn’ – 214	99	3,44	154,41
<i>(geen) hap</i> ‘bite’ – 100	<i>door de keel krijgen</i> ‘to get it down the throat/to eat’ – 78	74	1,25	143,06
<i>(met geen) vinger</i> ‘finger’ – 65	<i>aanraken</i> ‘to touch’ – 58	57	0,61	128,08
<i>(geen) duimbreed</i> ‘inch’ – 100	<i>toegeven</i> ‘to give in’ – 121	76	1,94	120,49
<i>(geen) spat</i> ‘splash/drop’ – 100	<i>veranderen</i> ‘to change’ – 191	74	3,07	95,27
<i>(geen) druppel</i> ‘drop’ – 100	<i>drinken</i> ‘to drink’ – 59	49	0,95	83,28

6. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO SLOTS

↔ Attraction in both directions
“bidirectional dependency” (Desagulier 2018: 11)

Covarying collexeme analysis			
Minimizer – frequency in the cx	Predicate – frequency in the cx	Delta P (word 1 to word 2)	Delta P (word 2 to word 1)
<i>(geen) vlieg</i> ‘fly’ – 100	<i>kwaad doen</i> ‘do wrong’ – 107	0.9887	0.9251

6. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO SLOTS

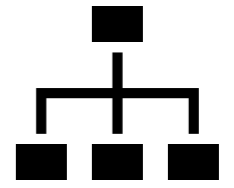
← “One word is a better cue of the other than vice versa”
“directional dependency” (Desagulier 2018: 11)

Covarying collexeme analysis			
Minimizer – frequency in the cx	Predicate – frequency in the cx	Delta P (word 1 to word 2)	Delta P (word 2 to word 1)
<i>(geen) druppel</i> ‘drop’ – 100	<i>drinken</i> ‘to drink’ – 59	0.4884	0.8222

OVERVIEW

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7. CONCLUSION



At the macro-level:

- high type and hapax frequency of the minimizing slot (attested and potential productivity)
- the minimizers are recruited from different semantic categories

At the micro-level:

- varying productivity of the micro-constructions
- correlations between the different productivity measures:
 - the more types, the more hapaxes
 - very frequent lexicalisations, highly correlated items reduce productivity → productivity impeded by collocation strength?

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Part of the GOA project (BOF UGent)

Language Productivity at Work

<https://www.languageproductivity.ugent.be/>

Supervisors: P. Lauwers (PI), J. Barðdal, R. Enghels, T. Colleman,
R. Hartsuiker, M. Taverniers, L. De Cuypere, A. Ghyselen

Thank you for
your attention!

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