

ENGLISH PREFACE:

JANNE BONDI JOHANNESSEN 1960–2020

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[1] BAUTA: FROM FESTSCHRIFT TO PUBLICATION IN MEMORIAM

Janne Bondi Johannessen passed away on the 15th of June 2020. She would have turned 60 on the 1st of August the same year, and this publication was originally planned as a surprise *festschrift* for her anniversary. Now it has become a publication *in memoriam* instead.

We have chosen to use the word *bauta* in the title of the publication. A *bauta stone* is a tall memorial stone from olden times. In everyday Norwegian *bauta* is used metaphorically about people who have made a difference in their field: That was certainly the case with Janne. Qualities like enterprising, strong, steadfast, responsible, caring, kind, altruistic, cooperative, inquiring, attentive, critical can all be attributed to her, and the sum of it all was something quite unique.

Janne started out her career as a researcher at the crossroads between theoretical and computational linguistics. Her master's thesis from 1988, published in *Oslo Studies in Linguistics* in 1990, applied Kimmo Koskenniemi's two level morphological model for automatic analysis to noun inflection in Norwegian and constituted an important base for later development of computational tools for Norwegian. In her doctoral thesis, *Coordination: A minimalist approach*, submitted in 1993 and defended in 1994, she used Chomsky's latest model in a comprehensive typological investigation of syntactic coordination. A slightly revised version of her thesis was published in 1998 by Oxford University Press with the title *Coordination* and is a much-cited publication.

In the autumn of 1993 Janne was employed as a researcher and later leader of the Text Laboratory at the University of Oslo, a position she held until she died, from 1999 as full professor. At the Text Laboratory Janne developed a strong language technology group which for almost 30 years has worked on a number of research and development projects, many with Janne as the project leader. Janne came up with smart ideas, often inspired by her own research experience, and she was a master of writing applications and building networks, both nationally and internationally.

It all started with the Tagger project in 1996, a project which among other things resulted in the Oslo-Bergen tagger, the first morphological tagger for Norwegian. At the beginning of the new millennium, a grammar control for Microsoft and the Nordic name recognition project *Nomen Nescio* were important tasks for the group. Janne's main ambition was nevertheless to develop high quality and user-friendly corpora, and the first of many – the Oslo corpus of tagged Norwegian texts – was launched in 1999.

Janne observed that there was a lack of everyday regular speech available for research, and spoken corpora became her main focus from 2000 and onwards. As making recordings and transcribing them is very costly, Janne was creative and got access to the first edition of the BigBrother reality show. Among other things, she hired young people doing community service and people on employment schemes as transcribers. In 2004 the Research Council of Norway funded the NoTa-Oslo project on linguistic variation within Oslo, in which the Text Laboratory for the first time was responsible for both making the recordings, transcribing them and developing a search interface. Subsequently, a number of speech corpora followed: a modernised TAUS corpus of older Oslo recordings, an improved version of the BigBrother corpus, and the Nordic Dialect Corpus, the latter a product of the pan-Nordic collaboration *Scandinavian Dialect Syntax* (ScanDiaSyn). Janne herself became an active user of all these new resources, which resulted in research papers but also in better corpora as Janne kept unveiling points for potential improvements.

The ScanDiaSyn project marks a defining period in Janne's career. The collaboration was funded by a number of national and Nordic sources, and Janne actively participated in the network right from the start at the initial preparatory meetings in 2003–2004. She became the leader of the Norwegian sub-project (NorDiaSyn), funded by the Research Council of Norway, she was the leader of the thematic group on negation in NORMS (*Nordic Center of Excellence in Microcomparative Syntax*), but above all she took on a very active role in the data collection and the development of the research infrastructure in the project, both the Nordic Dialect Corpus as well as the Nordic Syntax Database.

On several occasions, Janne furthermore expressed that working on Norwegian dialects had given her a better understanding of the Norwegian language situation. And even if she herself was not a user of Nynorsk to begin with, in various situations she would defend the position of this lesser used variety of Norwegian, e.g. in an interview with the newspaper *Budstikka* in February 2016 where she raised stark criticism towards Bærum municipality for their (third) attempt to make Nynorsk instruction optional in their schools. “An insult to our culture”, she called it. Janne also supported the users of the more casual/radical/

popular variety of Bokmål. It is therefore no coincidence that we have chosen that written code for the Norwegian version of this introduction.

Financial support for the development of speech corpora and infrastructure for the humanities in general were among Janne's many causes. National and local infrastructure money were in the early 2000s not assigned to databases and corpora, and in research proposals they would typically take up too much space. This eventually changed, and in 2012 the Text Laboratory received infrastructure funding through the CLARINO project to further develop the Glosa search interface. In the wake of the Nordic Dialect Corpus followed several larger projects for speech corpora and databases. The umbrella projects Norwegian in America and *Language Infrastructure made Accessible* (LIA) each in their own way represent natural continuations of the ScanDiaSyn project and have so far resulted in the corpora *LIA Norwegian*, *LIA Sápmi* and *CANS - Corpus of America-Nordic Speech*. In these projects, existing dialect recordings for Norwegian and Sámi from various university archives have been digitised, transcribed and made accessible as electronic corpora. New spoken material has furthermore been collected from the last generation of Norwegian speakers in North America during several fieldwork trips organised by Janne.

During the last decade, American Norwegian and heritage language became a main interest for Janne, resulting not just in the CANS corpus and several research papers, but also in the series *Workshop on Immigrant Languages in the Americas* which now is organised every year and which has grown to a large network in and of itself.

From 2011 Janne was a principal investigator at MultiLing – Center for Multilingualism in Society across the Lifespan with American Norwegian and heritage language as her main focus areas. But her enthusiasm for language, sense of adventure and commitment also led her to Ethiopia through the project *Linguistic Capacity Building - Tools for the inclusive development of Ethiopia* funded by NORAD, a project that Janne developed and which several other researchers at MultiLing also became involved in. The result of the project so far is eight unique speech corpora for Ethiopian languages and several publications.

Before she died Janne completed a draft for yet another infrastructure project, Norchron, a historical corpus for Norwegian with texts spanning from the runic period to 1814. This project will now be continued by others.

Janne also made a significant contribution as an editor. She edited and co-edited several books in Norwegian, and in 2015, the following two anthologies were published by John Benjamins: *Studies in Övdalian Morphology and Syntax: New Research on a Lesser-Known Scandinavian Language* (co-edited with Henrik Rosenkvist and Kristine Bentzen) and *Germanic heritage languages in North*

America: acquisition, attrition and change (co-edited with Joe Salmons).

In addition to these books, Janne also served as a journal editor. Together with Øystein A. Vangsnes she initiated the establishment of the *Nordic Atlas of Language Structures (NALS) Journal*. The first edition published in 2014 consisted of 55 entries on grammatical phenomena in North Germanic languages and dialects based on data from the Nordic Syntax Database and the Nordic Dialect Corpus. In 2016 she took on the editorship of *Norsk Lingvistisk Tidsskrift (NLT)*.

Janne was a strong defender of Open Access, and both of the John Benjamins anthologies are electronically accessible to everyone thanks to her. In the same vein NLT became Open Access during her time as editor. NALS has been Open Access from the very start.

In 2019 Janne was elected member of The Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters, and in the academic year 2019-2020 she was part of the project *Multi-Gender: A Multilingual Approach to Grammatical Gender* led by Terje Lohndal and Marit Westergaard. The project was funded and housed by the Academy through their Center for Advanced Study. Janne had many more scientific merits, as well as a personal commitment to various matters, that we could have included in this overview of her many achievements. Some of this is evident in the obituaries and the speeches held at the funeral that we have included in this volume, and further additions will be made in the next section, where we, the editors, will describe our relationship to her one by one. We know Janne in quite different ways and from different contexts, and thus we also represent different facets and different periods in her career.

[2] JANNE AND US

[2.1] *Janne and Kristin*

Of the four of us, Kristin is the one who has known Janne for the longest time, and she is also the one who has worked most closely with her for several decades at the Text Laboratory at the University of Oslo.

Janne and I met when we were students of “Electronic Data Processing for the Humanities” (‘EDB for humanister’) in the mid-eighties. The eighties edition of Janne was smart and popular, she raised critical questions during the lessons and chatted with the lecturers during the breaks. We didn’t immediately become friends, but I ran into her now and then during the next few years as well: always on the move, at one point pregnant, then with a baby carriage, enthusiastic and smiling, but terribly ambitious and successful. In 1996 I was employed as a scientific assistant at the Text Laboratory to work on the Tagger project, and that was the beginning of an almost 25 years long collaboration and friendship.

In the nineties the Text Laboratory consisted of Janne and a position for an

engineer which eventually was filled by Anders Nøklestad. After the Tagger project I was temporarily employed as an engineer, and through the NoTa project Joel Priestley also became part of the community. We were lucky! Because Janne was good at development: exiting projects, language technology resources, networks, and not to mention a good environment with many exiting and nice people from within and outside the country, ranging from young students to retired professors. Janne was the centre of attention and initiator of long lunches and legendary parties and trips. Janne dragged us along to workshops, seminars and conferences, to Fefor, Iceland, Turkey and Ethiopia. She also insisted on us joining her in writing applications, reports and research papers, none of it obvious tasks for an engineer.

As a boss, Janne was inspiring, inclusive and good at delegating, and she gave us a lot of freedom and possibilities for developing our knowledge and skills. But with all her energy she could also be demanding. I cannot count all the times my family have had to start eating dinner without me because Janne came to think about something we simply had to get done just as I was about to leave the office. E-mails with tasks or new ideas would come in at all hours. On the plane back from conferences, Janne would plan new projects instead of relaxing like the rest of us. Sometimes it was annoying, but most of all it made us enjoy our work, and we got a lot done. Furthermore, it was always possible to say no. Because Janne was also understanding and attentive and very open to changing her opinion if she was met with good arguments.

I early on realised that I couldn't match Janne and her unstoppable energy. But I dare say that we were a good team anyway! Because we collaborated so well and complemented each other. For instance, Janne loved being the center of attention whereas I liked to work in the background. I am non-confrontational whereas Janne would throw herself into a battle or conflicts for a good cause even if she sometimes would end up hurt. Because it was indeed possible to hurt Janne even though her vulnerable side was not always easy to see. Janne's commitment finally gave me a permanent position at the University of Oslo, and because of Janne's countless encouragements, Anders, Joel and I ended up applying to become senior engineers with a raise.

Janne and I spent countless hours together, mainly at work, but we also talked about all kinds of things, such as our families and our cats! Jonathan and the children meant a lot to Janne. More so, she was an exciting person to be with because she was curious and interested in most things, read a lot of fiction, went to concerts and to the theatre, watch bad TV shows, knitted, and went for walks and skiing. Where Janne was, it was seldom quiet, and her laughter could be heard from a long distance.

Janne went to work no matter what – whether she had a premature daughter in a baby seat, a slipped disc or shoulder bursitis, so that she would have to sit with a bag of frozen peas from the campus supermarket on her shoulder to ease the pain. The last meeting of the Text Laboratory we conducted via Messenger with Janne from her bed at Bærum hospital while a nurse was changing the pain relief plaster. At that point we didn't know that she only had a few more weeks to live.

I can still hear Janne's voice and feel her strong commitment. And I hope I will keep doing so for a long time.

[2.2] *Janne and Øystein*

The first time Øystein met Janne was at the 3rd *European Summer School in Logic, Language and Information* in Saarbrücken in 1991. Janne was heavily pregnant with her first son, Edvard, and it was a short meeting where we didn't do more than exchange information about who we were etc. But this short introduction would be important enough, because a year later we were both accepted to the first *Conference of the Student Organisation of Linguistics in Europe* (ConSOLE 1) in Utrecht. Before going there, we agreed to meet at Schiphol and travel together from there, Janne coming in from Oslo and me coming in from Bergen, an arrangement which would not have been as natural if we hadn't already been introduced to each other. At that point Janne was in the final stages of her doctoral project, whereas I had barely started my master's in linguistics, and I was to give my first presentation in English ever. This second meeting formed the basis for a peer relation which later would grow stronger, and through the nineties we would meet on and off at various conferences and seminars both in Norway and abroad.

In 1999 Janne was appointed member of my dissertation committee and she served as the second opponent at my public defense in January 2000. Some weeks prior to my defence she furthermore hired me as an assistant at the Text Laboratory, where my task was to identify flaws in the Oslo corpora of Bokmål and Nynorsk. That way I also got acquainted with the lab and the things going on there. In turn that meant that I knew exactly where to go to find the necessary competence to build infrastructure for research on dialect syntax when I initiated the Scandinavian dialect syntax project (ScanDiaSyn, see above) a couple of years later.

And it is within this project, which officially started in 2005, that I have had the most comprehensive collaboration with Janne, a collaboration that never really ended: we published our last co-authored paper on the Nordic dialect corpus and the Nordic Syntax Database in *Glossa* in 2019, and until Janne's death,

we were the co-editors of the *Nordic Atlas of Language Structures (NALS) Journal* (see above).

The ScanDiaSyn project was what really brought out the dialectologist and fieldworker in Janne. She early on expressed a desire to be out in the field herself – it was not a case of leaving all the tedious dirty work to assistants! This brought Janne with recording equipment to various places in Norway and in the Nordic countries too. Janne did by no means make a modest appearance, but she came across as very sympathetic to many, and there were many warm and hearty encounters with informants at the many locations. She was particularly enthusiastic about doing data collection at some of the chosen locations in Finnmark in April 2009 together with Björn Lundquist. Her participation in the NORMS fieldwork on the island Senja in the late autumn of 2006 had given her a taste for Northern Norway and its people! Field reports from these trips are still available on the ScanDiaSyn blog.

The LIA project also brought Janne to Finnmark – by her own strong request. In September 2018 I organised a four-day trip from Kirkenes to Kautokeino with stops at various Sámi institutions along the way. At that point Janne was undergoing treatment for her cancer, and we started the whole trip with her getting her weekly dose of chemo at the hospital in Kirkenes.

The closing seminar for the LIA project in Trondheim in November 2019 was the last time I saw Janne. She led the seminar with her unmistakable authority, and in the spring term of 2020 she commenced the work with the proceedings together with Kristin. Now the three other members of the project leadership have taken over Janne's role: it would take three men to fill her shoes in so doing (Gjert Kristoffersen, Tor A. Åfarli and Øystein). That publication too, which will be finalised during 2021, will serve to honour Janne's memory.

[2.3] *Janne and Karine*

Karine first got to know Janne when she was recruited to the Text Laboratory as a student assistant in 2004. Coming to the lab as a student was simply fantastic – but also scary! Janne gave everyone working there a lot of responsibility, and she treated everyone the same, assistants and professors alike. It was hard work and the learning curve was steep. Participation in fieldwork in Norway and abroad has been formative for my career, but also for my life. Moreover, the unity and social setting at the lab was unique. The lunches in Henrik Wergelands hus at Blindern every day at 12 have become an institution.

The same applies to the annual trips to Kolsåstoppen, followed by a party at Janne's place – or somewhere else. Janne always joined no matter where the party was. As I graduated, Janne encouraged me to keep working. This led to a

PhD scholarship, with Janne as one of my supervisors. The thesis topic was sociolinguistics, which in principle was far from Janne's core competence, but that was never a problem, neither for her nor for me. Janne's supportive abilities went far beyond her formal training. She was someone who was always there, who could always find the time, who was always interested – and she was able to level just the right amount of criticism.

Janne's burning commitment to the people around her was evident among other things in the way she supported the PhD students she was responsible for. She would make room in her busy schedule, which isn't at all easy at times. Let me illustrate this: I was once supposed to write an abstract for an international conference. For an established researcher this task may seem trivial, but for an early-stage PhD student it isn't necessarily so. The deadline was fast approaching when I realised that I had come down with a stomach virus from my daughter's kindergarten. As I was virtually crawling into Janne's office to shamefully tell her that the abstract submission was about to slip, Janne commanded me to lie down on the sofa in her office. "What's the paper about?", she asked and started typing. The abstract was submitted by the deadline, and a couple of months later I gave my presentation at the conference.

Episodes like this one have put a mark on my own development as a researcher with responsibilities for the ones coming after me. Through the systematic work at the Text Laboratory, and the personal commitment that Janne showed in such situations, she taught me that her perhaps most important contribution was to ensure recruitment to the field.

[2.4] *Janne and Arnstein*

Arnstein's first encounter with Janne was on the phone in the autumn of 2009, as he sat in a hotel room in Dalsland, Sweden. Of all things, Janne wanted to talk about Norwegian in America. In the eighties and nineties, I travelled to the Mid-West to do fieldwork on Norwegian in America, and the conversation with Janne ended up being a long one – because she was about to go on a fieldtrip to the Norwegian areas in America. I was a bit skeptical about the feasibility of this as I feared that it would be too late and that most speakers of Norwegian would be gone by now. Furthermore, I had experienced that even if there are people who can speak Norwegian, there is no guarantee that they will volunteer when the linguist comes along with recording equipment and wants to document their language. Janne saw no reason for such pessimism whatsoever, and as usual she was right.

In 2010 she organised a fieldwork for a larger group of Norwegian linguists and I also got to participate. And between then and 2017 we made altogether

eight different fieldtrips to various places in the Norwegian-American areas. Sometimes it was only the two of us, other times more people joined us. And the trips were always interesting and informative.

As a fieldworker Janne was very adaptive. From Norway she was used to everyone understanding speech close to the Bokmål standard, but out on the Prairie it's the dialects that reign. And the minute she discovered this, she quickly modified herself by imitating both eastern and western Norwegian varieties – and she also adjusted herself to the American-Norwegian vocabulary.

It didn't take long before she was able to have long and meaningful conversations about farming, even if her understanding of terms like *combine*, *disc* and *blower* were a bit vague. She quickly developed linguistic strategies to navigate through a completely new linguistic landscape. Janne was also good at keeping in touch with the informants, and many Norwegian-Americans developed a very personal relationship to her.

Janne's ability to adapt to different situations, with an extraordinary combination of authority and charm, saved us from potential fines in several encounters with the traffic police out on the endless roads across the Prairie. The same skills were used when we hadn't planned the recording sessions well enough, and we were unable to deal with the queue of more or less talkative Norwegian speakers fast enough. In such cases one might hear the odd farmer mumble something about getting back up on the tractor – but Janne would swiftly divert such ideas ; no one would leave before the recording was done.

And out on the Prairie she was always herself. It didn't cost her much, in a very direct manner, to question the aesthetics of having a big portrait of Ronald Reagan hanging over the sofa in the living room (although critical questions like that could sometimes create a bit of a strained atmosphere), or to complain to the waiter when she had asked for vegetarian food and got a so-called vegetarian wrap – full of ham!

My collaboration with Janne happened during a time when the team of Scandinavianists at Østfold University College was being reconstructed from focusing on teaching to also engaging in research, and also in this respect Janne played a very important role, both by giving very helpful advice and by talking very favourably about our group. It is therefore not a coincidence that three of her former PhD students and one of her closest colleagues from Oslo today hold key positions in the group. I am very grateful for getting to know Janne and for what she did for me and my group in Halden.

[3] THE CONTRIBUTIONS

Preparations for this publication started in the late autumn of 2019. Secretly, the

four editors came together in Karine's hotel room during the closing seminar for the LIA project in Trondheim. Shortly after, the invitation to contribute was distributed to Janne's various networks, followed by the usual process of peer review, revisions and so forth.

The 29 papers in this volume are the end result of this work, and includes contributions by 49 authors altogether. 15 of the papers are written in English, one in Danish, and 13 in Norwegian. The contributions have been written to celebrate Janne, so even if it ended up as a commemorative publication, the papers have not been authored in states of sadness and sorrow, but in joy and respect for a vital and skillful colleague. Furthermore, the collection of papers displays a great deal of the scholarly breadth of her network. Janne wasn't someone who limited herself to what she knew best. She was curious and inquisitive throughout her career, and viewed as a whole, the contributions cover many of the topics that Janne herself contributed to at various stages. In the volume we find studies of grammatical and computational issues, spoken language, corpus linguistics, multilingualism, and much more. As far as the languages investigated are concerned, for natural reasons there is a majority of contributions about Norwegian and North Germanic languages, but there are also papers on Sámi, Amharic and Cimbrian, the latter a Germanic language in Northern Italy, and about the linguistic situation in Limburg in the Netherlands.

We have chosen to organise the articles in the volume alphabetically by the first author according to the Norwegian alphabet rather than undertaking a thematic partition. In the following we give a short description of each paper in the order of appearance in the volume.

In the contribution *VO-OV-variasjon i nordsamisk: Hva kan LIA Sápmi fortelle oss?* Kristine Bentzen investigates the placement of objects either before or after the main verb in North Sámi. The data are primarily drawn from the Sámi corpus in the LIA project, *LIA Sápmi - Sámeigiela hállangiella-korpus*, and they confirm the main picture otherwise established through various grammars and overviews, namely that VO order is much more common than OV, and that OV order first and foremost is common with periphrastic verb forms where the main verb appears in the infinitive and where the object is a pronoun.

In the paper *Revisiting the status of labialised consonants in contemporary Amharic* Derib, Ado argues that there are 19 labialised consonants with phonemic status in Amharic. In the research literature the number varies from 0 to 7, which is due to the fact that other researchers assume an underlying, historic /w/ after the consonants in question. However, Derib suggests a different synchronic analysis.

Koenraad de Smedt's paper *Smittsomme koronaord* is very timely. Based on the

corpus of Norwegian newspapers, *Norsk aviskorpus*, he has looked at compounds with *korona-/corona-* developed in the early phase of the Covid-19 pandemic. A significantly increasing number of new compounds and the relation between word types and tokens suggest a thematic expansion. The investigation furthermore shows that the spelling *korona-* quickly became the dominant one in Norwegian.

The contribution from Lutz Edzard entitled *Embedded imperatives in Semitic, Germanic, and other languages* provides a review of embedded imperative constructions with a particular emphasis on Semitic languages in comparison with Germanic and other languages. Lutz points to the fact that there is variation across languages as to whether imperative constructions of this kind need to be introduced by a complementiser and furthermore that they often yield a change in indexicality from main to embedded clause.

In *Den herre språkdama på de derre tekstlabben* Kristin Melum Eide, Marit Julien and Tor Erik Jenstad use corpus data from various parts of the country to illustrate that Norwegian dialects have different systems for complex demonstratives. The article focuses on contemporary Central Norwegian dialects, and they uncover systems that have both more and fewer distinctions than the standardised Norwegian varieties.

In defense of a language error is the title of the contribution from Þórhallur (Tolli) Eythórssón. The language error in question is an inflected participial form of the Icelandic verb *valda* which in principle only takes oblique subjects and which therefore does not have inflected participles either. But such participles do exist, and Tolli discusses how this should be analysed by considering the phenomenon in relation to ongoing morphological and morpho-syntactic changes in Icelandic.

In the paper *Helt sjukt å være så jævlig god. Bruk av adjektivforsterkere i moderne norsk* Ruth Vatvedt Fjeld discusses adjectival intensifiers in Norwegian based on data from six corpora developed by the Text Laboratory. Such intensifiers often mark the speaker's attitude towards the denotation of the adjective in addition to changing its strength. The paper investigates to what extent the use of adjectival intensifiers is changing and whether there is variation related to various sociolinguistic variables.

In the contribution “*One, two, many = one too many?*” *Conceptualizations of mother tongue* Anne Golden, Toril Opsahl and Ingebjørg Tonne analyse the use of the concept ‘mother tongue’ in texts from authorities and the media. Using critical discourse analysis and metaphor theory they unveil the ideological aspects of using this term and their consequences.

Atle Grønn's paper *Tempus i trekkvang: Om en kontrafaktisk presens i norske*

sjakkspalter deals with a particular use of the simple present tense in contrafactual statements in chess commentaries. He shows how this is part of a system where the simple past is being used in factual statements, whereas the simple present has substituted the otherwise common way of expressing contrafactuality by periphrastic verb forms.

In the paper *Unges dialektbrug i bygden Sandur på Færøerne* Jógvan í Lon Jacobsen explores the use of three linguistic variables among school children on the island Sandur in the Faroe Islands: variation in the use of definite or indefinite forms of family members (*mamman* vs. *mamma*), oblique forms of personal and possessive pronouns in the 1st and 2nd person plural (*okum* vs. *okkum*), and the realisation of short *ó*, which in the traditional dialect is [ɔ], contrasting with [œ] in the central variety of Faroese. He finds a great deal of variation for all of the variables, but whereas the pattern of use for the first variable indicates a change towards central Faroese, the local dialect forms are still being used with the other two variables.

The paper *Object inversion in Icelandic and the Risamálheild corpus* by Jóhannes Gísli Jónsson presents an investigation of object inversion in Icelandic, i.e., the shift of the internal order of indirect (IO) and direct object (DO) where the default order is IO>DO. The investigation has been carried out through a comprehensive search in the written corpus *Risamálheid* and it shows that inversion is more or less exclusively restricted to double objects that do not have a dative IO and an accusative DO. The study furthermore shows that in cases of inversion the DO typically denotes given information and is phonologically lighter than the following IO.

In *Pronominale demonstrativer: Nye perspektiver fra norsk og svensk* Kari Kinn and Ida Larsson compare the use of pronominal demonstratives in Norwegian and Swedish. Their data are drawn from older spoken Norwegian and written Swedish from the 19th century as well as more contemporary material. They show that there is a difference between Norwegian and Swedish in that 3rd person pronouns in Swedish are not used as demonstratives in the same way as they are in Norwegian, and this difference can also be seen in the 19th century material.

In the article *Lenisering etter kort vokal: reliktfenomen eller opphav?* Gjert Kristoffersen looks at lenition after stressed vowels in a small group of dialects in Agder and Telemark and investigates if it is restricted to words that had a short, stressed syllable in Old Norse. These dialects are close to the eastern isogloss for the southern Norwegian lenition, which applied to all short consonants independently of the length of the preceding vowel. Kristoffersen argues that the more restricted lenition after short vowels has spread further than the more general lenition after both long and short vowels.

The Corpus of American Nordic Speech (CANS) is a useful tool for exploring American Norwegian, and in the paper *Mot en trebank for amerikanorsk* Andre Kåsen describes an important aspect of CANS by explaining how various existing machine learning algorithms and corpora have been utilised to assign syntactic dependency relations to the CANS corpus.

In the paper *Variation across individuals and domains in Norwegian heritage language* Björn Lundquist, Merete Anderssen, Terje Lohndal, and Marit Westergaard use data from the CANS corpus to investigate the use of possessives, double definiteness, V2 word order, gender and the extent of language mixing. The investigation suggests that the language users split in two main groups: the ones heavily influenced by English and the ones that are not.

In *Hvorfor er Berit farmasøyt mens Brigitte er pharmacienne? Om kjønns spesifikke betegnelser for yrker og funksjoner i norsk og fransk* Helge Lødrup and Marianne Hobæk Haff argue that the difference between Norwegian and French concerning gender specific professional terms must be understood on the basis of core differences between the gender systems of the two languages.

Paul Meurer has contributed the paper *Designing efficient algorithms for querying large corpora* in which he presents an algorithm for corpus searches with regular expressions which alleviates some of the shortcomings that characterise the search engines in many popular corpora.

The paper *American Norwegian discourse marking: convergence, detachability, pragmatic change* by Laura Moquin and Joseph Salmons is the first publication on discourse markers in American Norwegian. The study uses data from CANS, but the findings are also compared to four other Norwegian speech corpora as well as the use of such discourse markers in Pennsylvania Dutch and acceptability judgments from homeland speakers of Norwegian.

In *Crossing borders to enhance our understanding of variation in heritage languages* David Natvig and Yvonne Van Baal argue in favor of a holistic approach to the analysis of heritage languages where both morphosyntactic and phonological perspectives are included. On the basis of the phenomenon ‘double definiteness’ they show how the domains interact and how the holistic approach yields new insights.

In the contribution *Resilient grammars: on VO/OV in Germanic linguistic islands in northern Italy* Cecilia Poletto and Günther Grewendorf investigate the order between object and (main) verb in local Germanic varieties spoken in Northern Italy (south of the Tyrolean area), with a particular focus on Cimbrian. Even if Cimbrian is a V2 language like other Germanic varieties, through extensive contact with Romance languages in the area, it has changed from being an OV language to predominantly being a VO language.

In “*Joina du kino imårgå?*”: *Ungdommars dialektskriving på sosiale medium* Unn Røynealand and Øystein A. Vangsnes present a comprehensive set of data demonstrating how high school students from four different dialect areas in Norway write in social media. On the basis of short text samples written for various kinds of imagined recipients, they show that the adolescents write very differently – with more non-standard and dialect features – in a message to a friend compared to a message to the teacher. For each area the authors furthermore discuss the dialect writing against known variables of the local and regional dialects in question.

In *Silence-cued stop perception: split decisions* Bridget Samuels and Bert Vaux explore the phenomenon whereby a pause of more than 50ms between [s] and for instance an [l] is perceived by many as a [p], i.e., as a stop. Through various experiments they test the phenomenon further also in other contexts, and they find that even if the most common “imaginary” consonant is [p], [t] is also quite common, whereas [k] seldom appears.

In *Toward an interdisciplinary understanding of heritage language anxiety* Yeşim Sevinç summarises the latest research on anxiety connected to speaking a heritage language, and on the basis of a comprehensive set of data she shows how three generations of Turkish immigrants to the Netherlands experience this. Through an interdisciplinary approach, the paper provides an impression of how complex the speakers experience these feelings to be.

Karine Stjernholm and Leonie Cornips investigate how female dialect users from traditional industrial areas are portrayed in their paper *Dialect speaking working class women in the media*. The investigation compares the two industrial areas Østfold in Norway and Heerlen in the Netherlands. The paper points at how the media parodies female characters from this background by highlighting their deviations from many social and linguistic norms, which importantly to a large extent are gender based.

In *Glossa som forskningsverktøy – hva folk søker etter og hva resultatene brukes til* Åshild Søfteland, Anders Nøklestad, Joel Priestley, and Kristin Hagen show how the search interface Glossa has been developed to this day, what the corpus users search for, and how the corpus data can be used in scientific publications. They have studied what kind of scientific publications make use of data retrieved by Glossa, be it studies of morphology, syntax, pragmatics, single words and compounds, for large populations and single informants, across several languages and in specific dialects, with or without a focus on variation and metadata.

The paper *Morphophonological variation in Norwegian negative marker enclisis* by Henrik Torgersen and Piotr Garbacz investigates how different variants of clitic negation in Norwegian vary in frequency of use and how the phenomenon is

restricted by the form of the verb they attach to, in particular the final vowel.

In the contribution *Hva er viktig for forståelse? Om maskinoversetting fra nord-samisk* Trond Trosterud and Lene Antonsen report from an investigation where both speakers of Norwegian and bilingual speakers of Norwegian and North Sámi were asked to evaluate texts that had been automatically translated from North Sámi to Norwegian. The main finding is that the translations perform better when it comes to content rather than the quality of the language, a finding which is encouraging for developing better machine translation tools for text comprehension.

In the contribution *Stable and vulnerable domains in Germanic heritage languages* Marit Westergaard and Tanja Kupisch present an overview of which linguistic features are stable and which are vulnerable to change in Germanic heritage languages. The paper looks at earlier studies of German, Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish. The focus of the study is on word order and grammatical gender, but it also considers issues like definiteness and phonology. The authors also discuss factors like the size of the language community and what possibilities there are for the heritage language users to use it.

In the article *Formell og semantisk adjektivkongruens i norsk* Tor A. Åfarli and Øystein A. Vangsnes present and discuss adjective inflection in attributive and predicative position in Norwegian. Two issues in particular are striking. First, semantic agreement in predicative position is not induced by formal the agreement features of the subject. Second, in attributive position there will always be formal agreement between the noun and the adjective.

[4] CLOSURE AND THANK YOU-S!

We were able to tell Janne about this publication before she died much too young. In the beginning of May 2020 she got acutely ill from the cancer that she had been battling for a couple of years, and we soon realised that she wouldn't recover. At that point we decided first to reveal what we had been working on for the last six months or so, and subsequently Karine printed out more than 400 manuscript pages and brought them along on a visit to Janne at Bærum hospital shortly before she passed away.

Even if Janne was very weakened in the final period of her life, we know that she understood that a festschrift had been planned for her. Of course, we would have wished that she could have read all the papers in her honor, and we are quite confident that she would have found great joy in doing so.

There are many to whom we would like to extend our gratitude for help and support in preparing this commemorative publication. First of all, we would like to thank the main editors of OSLa, Atle Grønn and Dag Haug, for allowing a

volume of the journal to serve as a *festschrift* for Janne and for later accepting the change to a *gedänkschrift* when that became necessary.

Furthermore, we would like to thank all the authors for their contributions. All papers have undergone peer review, and we of course thank all those who have volunteered as reviewers, listed here in alphabetical order: Merete Anderssen, Lene Antonsen, Marcus Axelsson, Kristine Bentzen, Josh Brown, Tove Bull, Marit Julien, Patrick Grosz, Gisela Håkansson, Stian Hårstad, Kari Kinn, Gjert Kristoffersen, Martin Krämer, Ida Larsson, Terje Lohndal, Björn Lundquist, Paul Meurer, Christine Østbø Munch, Anders Nøklestad, Jan Heegård Petersen, Joel Priestley, Joe Salmons, Helge Sandøy, Koenraad de Smedt, Per Erik Solberg, Sverre Stausland, Åshild Søfteland, Trond Trosterud, and Tor A. Åfarli. Kristin Hagen has done the copy editing, and we have received great help from Anne-Sophie Hufer, Henrik Jørgensen, and Yeşim Sevinç for the proofreading. A particular thank you to Merete Anderssen, Kristine Bentzen, and Terje Lohndal for some last-minute proofreading of the English translation of this preface.

The greatest gratitude we owe to Janne. We are grateful for everything that she has meant both to us and to our groups, and for all the exiting research and development that she has contributed to. And we are also grateful for all the joy that she has spread throughout the years, both at work and outside of work. Janne died much too young, but she leaves many deep traces. Through her scientific output, all the activity she initiated and the impact she had on so many people, she will indeed be remembered as a *bauta* in Norwegian linguistics.

Translated from the Norwegian original by Øystein A. Vangsnæs