



### Section 3: Productivity in Language and Linguistics

Section 3, which exclusively hosts talks given in English, deals with productivity, as manifested in language and described in the context of linguistics. The reference level here is both general language and language for specific purposes (LSP). The focus is on any kind of productivity imaginable in language and linguistics, which has been and will be of importance. This also includes word formation in general and neologisms in particular, but goes beyond far beyond that area and concerns numerous other fields that also of importance with respect to productivity.

The conference topic may, with regards to English, German, French, Spanish, Chinese or any other language, be referred to:

- any area in which a given language is currently productive
- manifestations of productivity in general
- vocabulary
- language users' attitudes towards productivity in general and individual aspects of productivity
- the sources that fuel the productivity in a given language as well as the question of whether this language is productive on its own or takes its sources from other languages?
- morphological productivity
- syntactic productivity
- productivity in youth language
- productivity in languages for specific purposes?
- textual productivity and especially productive text types

- recent productive developments that are likely to change a given language in the long run
- 'pragmatic" productivity
- dialects and their productivity
- psychological factors that possibly influence linguistic productivity
- the relationship between language productivity and language policy
- productivity in areas such as politics or advertising
- current developments between language and pictorial elements, that could be described as productive
- productivity in sign language productive
- productivity in languages that are based on iconic signs, such as the "language" of traffic signs, and their relevance for language teaching
- (...)