

De Stifting Fryske Akademy docht wittenskiplik ûndersyk nei de Fryske taal, de meartalige maatskippij en de regionale skiednis fan Fryslân en leveret dêrmei in kritysk-opbouwende bydrage oan it ynternasjonale wittenskiplike debat en oan hoe't de mienskip him ûntjout. Al is de Fryske Akademy oan de Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (KNAW) liearre, it ynstitút sit stevich yn de regio bewoartele.

Yn gearwurking mei de Universiteit van Amsterdam binne wy op syk nei

ien promovendus

Funksje ynformaasje

De Fryske Akademy biedt yn gearwurking mei de Universiteit van Amsterdam ien promoasjeplak foar fjouwer jier op it mêd fan de Fryske taal en kultuer. Ast op syk bist nei in nijsgjirrich wurkplak dêr'tst selsstannich ûndersyk dwaan kinst en dêr't belangstelling foar de Fryske taal ferbûn wurdt mei eigentiidsk ûndersyk oan ien fan de Europese topuniversiteiten op it mêd fan Taalwittenskip, dan biede wy no in unike mooglikheid. Troch de gearwurking fan FA en UvA krijst tagong ta in sterke, ynternasjonale ûndersyksomjouwing en tagelyk ta spesjalistyske kennis oer Fryslân en de Fryske taal.

Do skriuwt yn fjouwer jier in proefskrift. Fjouwer mooglike ûndersyksprojekten binne te finen yn de projektbeskriuwing 'The Remarkable Resilience of Frisian' (taheakke by dizze advertinsjetekst), mar do meist ek mei in eigen projektútstel komme. Dêrfoar kinst gebrûk meitsje fan it taheakke format.

Dêrfoar binne wy op syk nei kandidaten dy't goed thús binne yn de Fryske taal – foar in pear projekten op native nivo – en in eftergrûn yn of dúdlike affiniteit hawwe mei de taalkunde (histoaryske taalkunde/filology, fonology/fonetyk, taalfariaasje, taalsosjology/ sosjolingustryk) of letterkunde. Ek kandidaten mei in primêr komputasjonele/*digital-humanities* eftergrûn en affiniteit mei de Fryske taal kinne har oppenearje.

Funksje-easken

- in mastertitel mei treflike sifers yn in oanbelangjend fakgebiet;
- fereaske talekennis: sjoch de projektbeskriuwingen;
- treflike akademyske skriftlike en mûnlinge feardichheden;
- goede sosjale en organisatoaryske feardichheden;
- grutte belangstelling foar in wittenskiplike karriêre.
- oanfoljende easken per projekt steane yn de projektbeskriuwingen.

Ynljochtingen

Foar mear ynformaasje kin kontakt mei prof. dr. Arjen Versloot opnommen wurde; hy sil as earste promotor fan dit projekt optrede: mailadres: a.p.versloot@uva.nl

Website: <https://www.fryske-akademy.nl/>

Stânplak

De promovendus/-a komt foar in part by de Fryske Akademy yn Ljouwert en in part by de Universiteit van Amsterdam te wurkjen. Yn oerlis en mei each foar dyn persoanlike omstannichheden sil dat oer dy fjouwer jier tusken de 40 en 60% yn Ljouwert of Amsterdam wêze. De promoasje is oan de UvA.

Oanstelling

Do wurdst foar in perioade fan 4 jier oansteld. Yn earste ynstânsje wurdt in kontrakt fan 1 jier oanbean, mei in ferlinging foar de folgjende jierren op grûn fan in evaluaasje fan, ûnder mear, in skriftlik ûndersyksresultaat. Wy biede in foltiidske promovendus-oanstelling (38 oeren wyks) foar 4 jier, leafst sa gau mooglik te begjinnen.

It salaris is, by in folsleine oanstelling, yn it earste jier € 2.541,- P skaal 0 smoarch yn 'e moanne, oprinnend oant € 3.247,- smoarch yn it lêste jier. Geunstige arbeidsbetingsten hâlde yn: fakânsjeild en einjiersútkearing, neffens de cao Nederlandse Universiteiten. Wy biede in rom pakket fan sekundêre arbeidsbetingsten.

Ferskaat & Ynklusy

De FA achtet in wurkomjouwing wêryn't elkenien him wolkom en wurdearre fielt fan grut belang. In wurkomjouwing dêr't omtinken yn is foar yndividuele kwaliteit en dêr't ûntwikkelmooglikheden foarop steane. Mei-inoar stribje wy nei in ynklusive kultuer dêr 't wy ferskillen yn omearmje. Wy nûgje dan ek graach kandidaten út dy't troch harren eftergrûn en ûnderfining hjiroan in bydrage leverje wolle. By gelikense geskiktheid giet de foarkar út nei de kandidaat dy't it ferskaat binnen de FA en de UvA op dy wize fersterket.

Sollisitaasjes

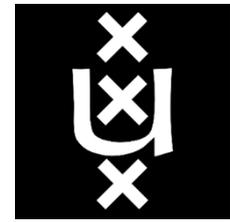
Do kinst sels ien fan de fjouwer ûnderwerpen útkieze, dêr'tsto fan tinkst dat dat it bêst by dyn kennis en feardichheden oanslút. Do skriuwt oer it ûnderwerp fan dyn kar in ynhâldlike skôging fan likernôch 500 oant heechstens 1000 wurden, dêr'tst dyn fizy op it ûnderwerp en de oanpak beskriuwt. Dêrneist ûntfange wy fan dy graach in persoanlik motivaasjebrief en in CV, in oersjoch fan behelle diploma's en behelle sifers, in relevante ûndersykspaper en/of masterskripsje, mooglik mei in publikaasjelist en ien of twa referinsjes. Do meist ek sels in ûnderwerp op it mêd fan de Fryske taalkunde (yn syn wiidste omfiemingen) útstelle. Brûk dêrfoar it taheakke projektbeskriuwingsformat. Op basis fan dy stikken nûgje wy kandidaten út foar in petear. Details oer it fierdere ferrin fan de werving (as nedich) sille nei dat petear bekend makke wurde.

Sollisitaasjes foar 19 desimber 2022 ynstjoere nei de Fryske Akademy, foar Anne Mulder, P&O-adviseur: wurkje@fryske-akademy.nl

Sollisitaasjepetearen binne pland yn de earste wiken fan jannewaris.



Akwisysje nei oanlieding fan dizze advertinsje wurdt gjin priis op steld.



The Remarkable Resilience of Frisian: five projects

Many small languages in contemporary Europe can boast a history that stretches back to the Middle Ages. This also applies to Frisian. In the Early Middle Ages, Frisian emerged from West-Germanic, after which, during the High Middle Ages it was used along the entire Northern Dutch and North-German North Sea coast, as a written language (for administration and jurisdiction). As a result of 15th and 16th c. centralisation and state formation processes, Frisian was replaced by other, more dominant languages like Dutch and Lower Saxon, with the exception of the present Dutch province Fryslân. In the cities, Frisian was replaced by Dutch-Frisian contact varieties, but Frisian survived the early modern era as a spoken language in the countryside, only to be used again, as a result of a strong romantic-nationalistic revival, as a written literary language in the nineteenth century. Strongly intertwined with printing capitalism, a process of vigorous cultivation, institutionalisation and standardisation of the language came about. One thing with the other ultimately led to Frisian being recognized as the second state language in the Netherlands (1980) and as one of the protected minority languages in Europe (1996).

Despite far-reaching social changes after WWII and equally radical later globalisation and digitisation processes within Dutch society, the number of users of Frisian is barely declining, be it that nowadays more and more people are multilingual. Research shows that the percentage of new speakers is a noteworthy 28%. What gives, from an intra- and extra linguistic point of view, Frisian this remarkable resilience?

The PhD umbrella programme "The remarkable resilience of Frisian" focusses on both diachronic and synchronic aspects of Frisian. An important aspect of the suggested projects is that they have a strong descriptive component, in order to answer the question 'how'? This is inherent to the field of Frisian studies, that has few players and is therefore in need of fundamental descriptions of the language (situation). Another important aspect is to train young linguists, transmitting specialized knowledge of established researchers to a new generation (*Nachwuchs*).

Below we formulate the first five research projects of this umbrella programme. All these projects have a diachronic component, taking a retrospective view from an early or more recent past to the present. This will enable the identification of stable and unstable features in language (use), which contributes to the understanding of the mechanisms of change and hence the *constraints on language variation*, the motto of the [ACLCLC](#). All of these projects will be conducted using advanced technical tools in language processing and analysis, building on current theoretical approaches. The insights gained from the studies can feed back into the formation and adaptation of linguistic theory.

1. Old Frisian: An analysis of the diachronic philological and linguistic layering of the oldest Frisian attestations;
2. Historical (socio)linguistics: this project tries to capture the spatial dynamics of language change over a period of three centuries, from the early-modern period until our times;
3. Language contact and language variation: An analysis of code-switching between two closely related languages;
4. Linguistics and literature: the reciprocity of standardised and literary language in Frisian: This project researches the nature and the level of mutual influences between resp. the written standardised, the literary and the spoken versions of Frisian;
5. Write your own proposal: define the research aims, theoretical framework and methodology and describe how your proposal fits the research programme *The Remarkable Resilience of Frisian*.

Projects in detail:

1. The structure of the Old Frisian manuscripts.

There is a long-standing debate about the age and origin of both the content and the linguistic features of the language in the Old Frisian manuscripts. In particular the so-called ‘classical’ manuscripts (E₁, H_{1/2}, R₁, R₂, B_{1/2}, parts of U – and to a lesser extent E₂, E₃ and F) are of great importance for our knowledge of the earliest history of Frisian as well as the wider context of Old Germanic and even Indo-European studies.

Over the last couple of decades, the awareness has grown that even these ‘classical’ manuscripts are not monolithic, neither in content, nor in linguistic shape, but the result of a process of law codification in which new articles, based on later verdicts, could be added. These new fragments have mostly been added to the end of the text, creating an organically augmented text, reflecting its diachronic growth. However, sometimes additions have been made to an existing article, inserting a more modern section of even a few lines into an older fragment.

Whereas the age of the oldest physical manuscripts does not exceed the late 13th century, the contents of some texts have been claimed to be much older (at least 11th century) on the basis of references to historical configurations, such as Viking attacks or older coinage systems. Some articles or formulations in the law texts are even similar to regulations in the *Lex Frisionum* (ca. 800). Acknowledging the organic growth of the law texts, such early dates cannot necessarily be applied to the entire text, not to mention the entire manuscript, but only to the actual text fragment. Most texts lack an absolute date, but some parts have an explicit date, being a *datum post quem* for that particular piece, while the date of the manuscript provides a *datum ante quem* for all its linguistic content.

Analysis of textual (grammatical, phonological, spelling) differences within manuscripts has shown that some text fragments are very resilient in their transmission and must have been fairly faithfully copied from older pieces, preserving archaic traits that were at least rare, if not obsolete at the time of copying.

A combination of historical and philological insights, knowledge about diachronic changes in phonology and grammar and using quantitative text analysis tools will enable the identification of a relative chronology of every text section (at least on the level of texts, potentially law articles and sometimes even subsections of them). The establishment of such a relative chronology of text (fragments) is the ultimate goal of this project. This relative chronology can be linked to the absolute date and location, known for a couple of texts including some of the earliest charters. This chronology will not only help us to develop a more detailed picture of linguistic changes in the earliest stages of Frisian, but also to understand better when these texts have been written down for the first time in which order and where.

Profile of the candidate:

- Background in historical linguistics and philology, preferably concerning Germanic;
- (Proven) affinity with quantitative and computational text-analysis tools – a focused training in computational methods can be part of the first year;
- Functional (passive) knowledge of Dutch and German (language of most of the scholarly literature on the topic); willingness to acquire at least functional language skills in Frisian.

Key-publications:

Bremmer Jr, Rolf H. *Hir is eskriven: lezen en schrijven in de Friese landen rond 1300*. Hilversum: Uitgeverij Verloren, 2004.

Bremmer Jr, Rolf H. ‘Language and Contents of the Old Frisian Manuscripts from Rüstringen (c. 1300): A “Veritable Mixtum Compositum”’. *Advances in Old Frisian Philology* / Ed. by Rolf H. Bremmer Jr., Stephen Laker, Oebele Vries 64 (2007): 29–64.

Popkema, Anne Tjerk. ‘Old Frisian: a Legal Language in Principle’. Onder redactie van Rolf H. Bremmer Jr, Stephen Laker, en Oebele Vries. *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik* Directions for Old Frisian Philology, nr. 73 (2014): 369–95.

Popkema, Anne Tjerk. ‘On the Provenance of the Old Frisian Law Manuscripts’. In *From West to North Frisia: A Journey along the North Sea Coast. Frisian Studies in Honour of Jarich Hoekstra*, onder redactie van Alastair Walker, Eric Hoekstra, Goffe Jensma, Wendy Vanselow, Willem Visser, en Christoph Winter, 273–301. Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2022. <https://www.jbe-platform.com/content/books/9789027258267>.

Versloot, Arjen Pieter. *Mechanisms of Language Change: Vowel Reduction in 15th Century West Frisian*. Utrecht: LOT, 2008..

Versloot, Arjen Pieter. ‘[The Riustring Old Frisian -ar Plurals](#): Borrowed or Inherited?’ Eds. Michiel de Vaan & Stephen Laker. *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur Älteren Germanistik: Festschrift Rolf Bremmer* 77 (2017): 442–56.

2. Language variation in Friesland between 1550/1720 and 1800/2020: *panta rhei*.

At the heart of the study lies the rich dialect material of Frisian that provides the opportunity to trace changes in the language over several centuries. The project can focus on the period from 1720-2020, from the onset of a denser dialectal attestation of Modern Frisian, throughout the industrialization period, until the current times, or rather focus on the early Modern Period in particular.

These periods are characterized by various tendencies:

- Resilience of Frisian as a spoken vernacular;
- A highly dynamic dialect landscape with wide-spread dialectal levelling as a result of and at the same time as a prerequisite for the preservation of the speech community as one social unity (contrary to what for example happened in North Friesland).

Fryslân has been a bilingual Frisian-Dutch region since the 15th century, although complete individual active bilingualism throughout the population was not attained before the second half of the 20th century. Over all these centuries, Frisian witnessed internally driven changes as well as contact-induced changes, without losing its profile as a language in its own right. This perception of being a language – and not a dialect of Dutch – was further enhanced by the language movement in the 19th and 20th centuries. The worldwide fairly unique source material of Frisian offers an excellent opportunity to study the geographical dynamics of the region over 600 years, going through a transformation from a pre-industrial to a post-industrial society.

The aims of the project are multiple (focus depending on final project formulation):

- to obtain a clearer picture of linguistic changes of Frisian over the study period;
- to identify the sources and velocity of change in terms of geographical locus and directions of radiation;
- link the patterns of language change to available extra-linguistic information about traffic networks and demographic mobility;
- to refine theories about the relation between language change and changes in the society.

Profile of the candidate:

- Background in (socio-)linguistics/dialectology/language variation or social-geography;
- Affinity with or willingness to acquire working skills in geographical analysis tools (GIS), preferably in cooperation with similar initiatives at the HUC (KNAW);
- Good knowledge of Frisian.

Key-publications:

Versloot, Arjen Pieter. 'Historical Dialectology: [West Frisian in Seven Centuries](#)'. In *Handbook of the Changing World Language Map*, onder redactie van Brunn Stanley en Roland Kehrein, 405–42. Springer, 2020.

Blaxter, Tam T.: [Contact, change and diffusion in medieval Norway](#). University of Cambridge, 2017.

3. Frisian-Dutch Code-switching: structural and functional aspects

Code-switching between Frisian and Dutch, is part of the daily language practice of most speakers of Frisian, whom are all Frisian-Dutch bilinguals. Almost in every Frisian conversation code-switching and/or borrowings from Dutch show up.

The switching between languages by bilingual speakers has been studied from both structural and functional perspectives, but these perspectives are seldom combined in the same study. Furthermore, the existing insights in the linguistic constraints on code-switching, are mainly based on typologically quite distinct languages. The long and intensive contact between Frisian and Dutch has resulted in numerous contact-induced changes in Frisian and in Frisian-Dutch. In this project, we will study code-switching from both perspectives in Frisian and Dutch, two closely related West-Germanic languages.

In the project the PhD will make use of a bilingual Frisian-Dutch speech recognition system and computational tools. In the first stage, existing corpora will be used, such as the Frisian council meetings corpus, the [Frisian broadcast archive](#) and the [Boarnsterhim](#) corpus. Depending on the results of these analyses, additional spontaneous speech data and experimental data will be collected and analysed to get more insight in the structural and functional principles underlying Frisian-Dutch code-switching and their relation to individual and societal multilingualism, patterns of language choice and language variation and change in Fryslân.

Profile of the candidate:

- Background in linguistics;
- Fluent in both Dutch and Frisian (native).

Key-publications:

Backus, Ad. A usage-based approach to code-switching: The need for reconciling structure and function. In: Stell, Gerald and Yakpo, Kofi. *Code-switching Between Structural and Sociolinguistic Perspectives*, Berlin, München, Boston: De Gruyter, 2015: 19-38.

Sjölin, Bo. *'Min Frysk': een onderzoek naar het ontstaan van transfer en "code-switching in gesproken Fries*. Grins: Frysk Ynstitut oan de Ryksuniversiteit, 1976.

Sloos, Marjoleine, Eduard Drenth, en Wilbert Heeringa. 'The Boarnsterhim Corpus: A Bilingual Frisian-Dutch Panel and Trend Study'. *Proceedings of the Eleventh International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC 2018)*, 2018. <https://aclanthology.org/L18-1232.pdf>.

4. The reciprocity of standardised and literary language in Frisian

As is the case with many minority languages which are not in use as a language of instruction in a state-organised educational system, Frisian as a written language does not come naturally to its mother tongue speakers. Frisian as a spoken language is an L1 to them, yet as a written language it is mostly the last language to be learned. In other words, most speakers who learn to write Frisian at a higher communicational level do so only at a later age, for instance when they find a job in the Frisian spoken and written cultural and educational infrastructure or when they decide to become a Frisian writer.

For this reason, the relation between written and spoken Frisian differs highly from that in a majority language situation. As a spoken language, Frisian is strongly influenceable. The combination of a recent media-driven increase of language contact and the lack of knowledge of the written language and of a fixed word image makes that contemporary Frisian is developing rapidly in the direction of Dutch (and English).

However, also the relationship between standard Frisian and written literary Frisian (in the sense of the language used in creative works of fiction) differs strongly from that in larger, non-minority language areas. Traditionally the standardization of Frisian took place in Frisian literature and presumably - no exhaustive research has been carried out to date - this is still partly the case. In literary Frisian, a number of strategies - like for example: distancing, archaizing, neologisms, purism, exotization etc. - may ultimately lead to changes in the written standard language which in its turn - inadvertently and paradoxically - might further widen the gap between spoken and written Frisian.

On the basis of contextualisation and computational analysis of a corpus of Frisian literary texts as compared to a corpus taken from purely informative standard language and a corpus of spoken Frisian, the proposed research will analyse the nature and the level of mutual influencing between resp. the written standardised, the literary and the spoken versions of Frisian.

Profile of the candidate:

- Background in (socio)linguistics
- Knowledge of Frisian literature;
- Fluent in both Dutch and Frisian.

Key-publications:

Feitsma, A, *De Friese beweging als gangmaker van Friese literatuur in de 19e eeuw* (Gent: Koninklijke Academie voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde 1986).

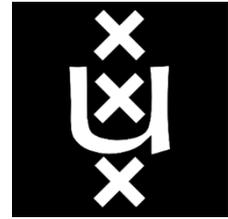
Hoekstra, Eric, 'Frisian', in: Ana Deumert en Wim Vandenbussche ed., *Germanic standardizations: past to present. Impact, studies in language and society* v. 18 (Amsterdam ; Philadelphia: J. Benjamins 2003) 193–210.

Hoekstra, Jarich, 'Standard West Frisian', in: Nils Århammar e.a. ed., *Handbuch des Friesischen / Handbook of Frisian Studies* (Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter 2001) 83–98
<<https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110946925>>

Poortinga, Ype, 'De opbou fan de Fryske literatuertael oan it begjin fan de 19de ieu', in: M. K. Scholten en Klaes Dykstra ed., *Fryske stúdzjes oanbean oan Prof. Dr. J. H. Brouwer*. Fryske Akademy 180 (Assen: Van Gorcum 1960) 27–40.

Veen, K.F. van der, 'De frekwinsjeferhâlding fan inkele dialektyske farianten', *It Beaken*. Meidielingen fan de Fryske Akademy 43 (1981) 30–53.

Woude, G. van der., 'Standaardtaal en dialekt in Friesland.', *Taal en tongval : tijdschrift voor de studie van de Nederlandse volks- en streektalen* (1960).



Proposal guidelines

Please follow the format below to prepare your full proposal.

1. Supervisors

For each project there need to be two supervisors, one of which should have the ius promovendi

- Supervisor 1: Prof. Dr. Arjen Versloot (UvA/FA)
- Supervisor 2: -- your own suggestion – (optional)

2. Name PhD candidate

3. Curriculum Vitae PhD candidate

- Full address details
- Education
- Relevant professional information
- Publications, other relevant academic output (thesis, presentations, reviews) – please add a copy of the output that you find relevant for this application
- Grants, honours, etc.
- Relevant language skills

4. Title of research proposal

5. Summary (*max. 150 words*)

Please provide a brief summary of the project.

6. Project proposal (*max. 1,500 words*)

Please outline the following in your proposal.

- Object(s) of research and main aims/objectives of the project

- Research questions or hypotheses
- Theoretical approach and methodology. Please provide information regarding your data/sources: how will these be obtained/selected and analysed?
- Scientific importance of the proposed project. Please provide a 'state of the art' of the field and explain how the project will advance the understanding of the object(s) of research and the scientific field(s) with which you engage.
- A bibliography of important scholarly work you refer to (nb: the bibliography does not count towards the word limit)

7. Motivation for doing PhD research (*max. 300 words*)

Please provide your motivation for doing scientific research and any relevant experience you have for carrying out the proposed project.

8. Research ethics

Will human test subjects and/or interviewees be involved in the research? Yes/No

If yes, please provide details considering the possibly needed approval of the Ethics Committee (at a later stage): see <https://aihr.uva.nl/about-aihr/ethics-committee/ethics-committee.html> for more information.

9. Previous research experience

Are you currently working towards a PhD degree elsewhere or have you worked towards a PhD degree at another institution? Yes/No

If yes, please provide details: at which institution do or did you work towards a PhD degree, for how long, and are you or have you formally been admitted to a doctoral programme?