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Abstracts

Sergey Andreev

Nominal vs. Adjectival Adnominals in Russian Fiction: Relationship and Distribution

Abstract. The article studies the relationship between adjectival and nominal adnominals (nouns in attributive function) in Russian prose fiction. The corpora include the works of six Russian female writers whose novels represent two different genres – literary fiction (belles-lettres fiction) and genre fiction (entertaining fiction). The results obtained demonstrate that all the authors follow similar implicit rules of setting the same relationship between the two classes of adnominals, irrespective of the genre and the period of the writers' creative activity. The Zipf-Alekseev function proved to fit well the distribution of distances between adjectival adnominals in the texts. The counts of distances between them corroborated Skinner's hypothesis.

Natália Kolenčíková, Michal Místecký, Gabriel Altmann

Polysemy of Rhyme Words: A Case Study of Two Slovak Poems

Abstract. The goal of the article is to count and measure polysemy of rhyme words. The corpus of the research will include two poems by Andrej Sládkovič, a Slovak Romantic poet – *Marína* (primarily) and *Morava* (secondarily). The research is carried out on the basis of rank-frequency distributions, which are very well capturable by the expontential function. This proves the tendency of using one-meaning words in rhymes much more than those with multiple meanings.

Ziqi Liu, Haitao Liu

Quantitative Analysis of Academic Writing as to Informality and Vocabulary Features

Abstract. What matters for a learner of English for academic purposes is to possess the ability to present results and achievements in international top journals. The ability is related to degrees of informality, vocabulary richness, and lexical complexity in academic writing. This study takes Chinese master degree candidates and advanced writers as research objects and concentrates on two research questions: (1) To what extent do Chinese master degree candidates and advanced writers differ in the use of informal features in their writings? (2) In what ways do Chinese master degree candidates and advanced writers differ in vocabulary choices?

The results are based on studying two datasets of the research objects. However, our results show that there is a complex picture for each informality indicator. Finally yet importantly, advanced writers show a higher level of vocabulary richness and complexity.

Michal Místecký, Lucie Radková

School and Gender in Numbers:
A Stylometric Insight into the Lexis of Teenagers' Description Essays

Abstract. The goal of the paper is to make use of four quantitative indicators (MATTR, ATL, Q, and VD) to study vocabulary richness, lexis complexity, text activity, and syntactic complexity of schoolchildren's writing tasks. The corpus comprises 60 texts written by elementary-school and secondary-school pupils, distributed equally according to the gender and the education level (30 each); the genre of the task was description ("my bedroom" for the elementary schoolers, and "class/school of the future" for the secondary ones). The research is carried out in three distinct comparisons (schools, genders, and the mixture of both), and the results are interpreted with the assistance of a pedagogical professional. At the end of the study, a detailed summary of the outcomes is provided.

Kamil Stachowski

Tools for Semi-Automatic Analysis of Sound Correspondences:
The *soundcorrs* package for *R*

Abstract. *soundcorrs* is a small R library of functions intended to facilitate computer-aided analysis of sound correspondences between languages. It is not designed to draw its own conclusions, merely to automate labour-intensive tasks and furnish the linguist with sifted and processed data for him or her to interpret. To make use of its basic functionality, *soundcorrs* requires only a very rudimentary knowledge of R, and no understanding of statistics at all. More advanced functions can be accessed and more involved results obtained after only a brief course of the two.

Vadim Andreev

Fitting the Distribution of the Syllabic Types in Different Positions of Verse

Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of distribution of syllabic types in three long poems by A. Pushkin, one of the founders of Russian literature. Contrary to the usually practised "linear" approach, where syllabic types are viewed as a consistent sequence in which the position of every syllabic type in a poetic line is not taken into account, the present research is focused on the "vertical" arrangement of syllables in poetic texts. In this case, the sequence under study includes syllables which occur in the same position in different lines of a poem. To reveal the peculiarities of such distributions, the Zipf-Alekseev function, which gives a good fit, and repeat rate indicator are used.