GSFL
Emerging Scholars' Day '19

September 5, 2019 at University of Graz, Austria

Preliminary Timetable

Purpose of the Day

In response to the positive feedback we received from previous Emerging Scholars' Days (ESD), this is the sixth year that this special event will take place. The event is held on the day before the main GSFL Roundtable. This gives participants a chance to get to know one another in a smaller, relaxed, cooperative learning environment.

The events scheduled for the ESD '19 have been designed for FP and FL students as well as academics and practitioners who are relatively new to the fields of Forensic Linguistics and Forensic Phonetics.

The 2019 schedule covers a range of topics —many of which were expressly requested by past attendees.

TO SIGN UP FOR THIS EVENT, simply email GSFL President Dr. I. M. Nick (mavi.yaz@web.de). Please note, space is allocated on a first-come-first-served basis; and placement is only guaranteed once payment has been received in full.

Time	Event	Details
8:00 - 9:00	REGISTRATION	
9:00 - 9:45	Session 1	*A Linguist's Guide to US and UK Courtroom Procedure* **(Juris Doctor David Griffin, Cardiff University: WALES)**
9:45 - 10:30	Session 2	*The Science of Voice-Line Ups for Determining Speaker Identity* **(Dr. Almut Braun, University of York: ENGLAND)**
10:30 - 11:00	COFFEE BREAK	
11:00 - 11:45	Session 3	*Family vs. Academia: Finding a Work-Life Balance* **(Dr. Patricia Canning, Utrecht University: The Netherlands and Dr. I. M. Nick, GSFL: GERMANY)**
11:45 - 12:30	Session 4	*Publishing without Perishing: The Dangers of Vampire and Vanity Publishers* **(Dr. I. M. Nick, GSFL: GERMANY)**
12:30 - 14:00	LUNCH	
14:15 - 15:15	Sessions 5 Workshop in German	*Gutachterstreit: Wie man NICHT begutachten sollte* **(Ms. Gudrun Müller Forensische Text- und Schriftanalysen GmbH: GERMANY)**
14:15 - 15:15	Sessions 6 Workshop in English	*Linguistic Profiling and the Detection of Disguise* **(Dr. Karoline Marko, University of Graz: AUSTRIA)**
15:15- 15:30	COFFEE BREAK	
15:30 - 16:15	Session 7	*'Just because we can, does it mean we should?': Ethical considerations involved in using publicly available data for FL research* **(Dr. Kirsty Blewitt, Newcastle University: ENGLAND)**
16:15 - 17:00	Session 8	*Corpora-based Forensic Linguistic Analysis Using: Suggestions, Cautions, and Lessons* **(Ms. Gaby Axer, Wuppertal University: GERMANY)**
17:00 - 17:15	BREAK	
17:15 - 18:00	Session 9	*Networking in FL and beyond: Some tips for students and other job-seekers* **(Dr. Sarah D'Antonio: Lighthouse USA and Ms. Ulrike Lohner: GERMANY)**
18:00 - 18:30	Session 10	*Yoga and Meditation for Forensic Linguists and Academics* **(Dr. Ria Perkins, Aston University: ENGLAND)**
19:00	INFORMAL SOCIAL DINNER	

See you in Graz!

A Linguist's Guide to US and UK Courtroom Procedure

Dr. David Griffin, Juris Doctor, Cardiff University (WALES)

Bio: David Griffin is an American attorney and current PhD candidate in Cardiff University's Centre for Language and Communication Research, where he is supervised by Dr. Chris Heffer and Dr. Dawn Knight. He received a Bachelor of Arts in Communications from Northwestern University, a Master of Arts in Forensic Linguistics with Distinction from Cardiff University, and a Juris Doctor from Boston University. David's primary area of research interest is the use of language in legal settings.

Abstract: Proper courtroom procedure is a complicated topic for lawyers and nonlawyers alike. This presentation will attempt to demystify the subject by examining key concepts of both criminal and civil procedure in the United States and United Kingdom, with a focus on those topics most applicable to linguists called upon to give expert evidence. It will begin by explaining the fundamental differences between a common law legal system (as found in the US and UK) and a civil law legal system (as is more common throughout the rest of Europe). Within that common law legal context, it will discuss the difference between civil and criminal law as well as issues of subject matter jurisdiction and personal jurisdiction. It will then review methods for the qualification of expert witnesses and the legal standards for the admission of expert evidence. It will conclude with a discussion of what an expert witness can expect on both direct examination (referred to as "evidence in chief" in the UK context) and cross examination, as well as the nature of hearsay. Reference to the US and UK Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, as well as key case law, will be made throughout.

The Science of Voice-Line Ups for Determining Speaker Identity

Dr. Almut Braun, University of York (ENGLAND)

Bio: Almut Braun holds a doctoral degree in Phonetics and an MA degree in German Language & Literature, Phonetics and Linguistic Engineering from the University of Marburg in Germany. In her doctoral thesis, she investigated the speaker identification abilities of blind and sighted listeners with the help of voice line-ups. Currently, she works as a Postdoctoral Research Associate at the University of York, UK, in a project entitled The Use and Utility of Localised Speech Forms in Determining Identity (TUULS): Forensic and Sociophonetic Perspectives. In January 2019, she was awarded a research grant from the International Association for Forensic Phonetics and Acoustics for a project entitled: Validating Best Practice Guidance for Forensic-Phonetic Voice Line-Ups: a Direct Comparison of Four Different Presentation Formats. As part of this project, she is collaborating with researchers from the University of York and the University of Cambridge. Almut has had teaching experience in Germany and the UK in areas including Forensic Phonetics, Sociophonetics, Statistics, Clinical Linguistics and German as a Foreign Language. She has also had experience in forensic-phonetic casework while she was in Marburg and has undertaken work-shadowing at JP French Associates in York.

Abstract: Voice line-ups are a means of testing listeners' speaker identification abilities in earwitness scenarios. Sometimes when crimes are committed, victims and/or witnesses may not have been able to see the perpetrator's face, however, they may have heard the offender speaking during the crime (case examples are: masked bank robberies, bomb treats via telephone or sexual offences which took place in darkness).

Research on voice line-ups, also known as voice parades, has focused on how to construct and administer them in a fair way. Most importantly, measures have to be taken to minimise the risk of placing undue prominence on a suspect's voice sample in a line-up (i.e. allowing it to stand from the other voice samples in the set), as this would lead to an unfair hearing. This implies that distractor speakers in a line-up, also known as foils, have to be selected carefully and factors such as voice quality, regional accent, perceived age of the speakers in the line-up, etc., have to be taken into account.

Previous research shows that a variety of variables can influence listeners' speaker identification abilities. Such variables are, for example, the amount of time that has passed between the first exposure to the voice in question and the attempt to identify the voice in a voice line-up, the acoustic conditions under which the voice had been heard, and listeners' familiarity with the language of the speaker in question. Furthermore, researchers have compared listeners' speaker identification performance in target-present line-ups (i.e. line-ups containing a voice sample of the target speaker) with listeners' performance in target-absent line-ups, in which listeners had to recognise that the target speakers' voice was missing. As it is always possible that the suspect of a crime is not identical with the perpetrator of a crime, listeners who take part in a voice line-up must be cautioned that the voice of the speaker in question may or may not be present in the line-up.

To date, several different sets of guidelines have been published for voice line-up procedures in forensic-phonetic cases that involve earwitness testimony of lay listeners. Although different guidelines share common ground, they differ, for example, regarding the question at what time (during the voice line-up) listeners should make their decision about the identity of the speaker in question. The talk will focus on the following topics: history of the use of voice line-ups, research-based recommendations for the construction and the administration of voice line-ups, voice similarity, factors that can influence listeners' speaker identification abilities.

Family vs. Academia: Finding a Work-Life Balance
Dr. Patricia Canning, Utrecht University (THE NETHERLANDS) and Professor Dr. I. M. Nick, GSFL (GERMANY)

Bios
Patricia Canning completed her PhD at Queen's University Belfast, N. Ireland, and her research includes stylistics, forensic linguistics, cognitive linguistics and reader-response. She is the author of *Style In The Renaissance: Language and Ideology in Early Modern England* (Bloomsbury), and has published articles and book chapters in linguistics and literary studies. She co-edited a special issue of *Language and Literature* (2017) on reader-response and is the founder of "read.live.learn", a dynamic, high impact community project that uses literary fiction in challenging environments, such as prisons and hospitals, to improve mental health and well-being. She is currently working on a forensic linguistic project investigating the representation and suppression of blame in the witness testimonies following the 1989 Hillsborough Football Stadium disaster.

I. M. Nick is a US American sociolinguist and former lecturer in the English Department at the University of Cologne. She holds a PhD in English Linguistics (University of Freiburg: Germany), a MA in German Linguistics (University of Washington-Seattle: USA), a BA in German Language and Literature (University of Maryland: USA), a BSc in Clinical and Social Psychology (University of Maryland: USA), and a MSc in Forensic and Investigative Psychology (University of Liverpool: UK). In the Summer of 2010, she was awarded the German post-doctoral degree, the Habilitation, for her research in English Linguistics. In her capacity as a university lecturer, she regularly teaches graduate courses in Forensic Linguistics, English Dialectology, Multilingualism and Language Policy, and Statistics. Aside from her teaching duties, she also serves as a linguistics journal editor and reviewer. From 2014 to 2016, she was the elected Chair of the Committee for Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL) for the Linguistic Society of America. She is currently the Immediate Past President of the American Name Society (ANS) and the Editor-in-Chief of NAMES, one of the world's oldest and foremost scholarly journals for onomastic research. Within Forensic Linguistics, her particular areas of interest include suicide letter analysis as well as the statistical investigation and detection of criminal aliases. Her most recent publication examines the aliases used by Nazis and their victims during and after the Holocaust: *Personal Names, Hitler, and the Holocaust: A Socio-Onomastic Study of Genocide and Nazi Germany* (ISBN: 978-1498525978).

Abstract: One of the most daunting challenges facing employees today is striking a healthy balance between their responsibilities in their familial and professional lives. Research into work-life-balance (WLB) has consistently demonstrated that employees who are able to find this equilibrium have higher rates of self-reported satisfaction, well-being, empowerment, and achievement (Beauregard and Lesley 2009; European Federation of Psychologsts Association 2011). By the same token, prolonged, intense, and/or unpredictable conflicts between one' employees' roles inside and outside of the office have been associated with serious and potentially life-threatening psychological and physiological impairment (Eurofound 2017; Eurofound and the International Labor Office 2017; European Agency for Safety and Health at Work 2017).

In an attempt to minimize these hazards of work-life conflicts (WLC), many modern organizations have begun to offer employees more family-friendly policies (e.g. flexible work hours, parental leave, sabbatical, home-office days) (Beauregard and Lesley 2009) Although a welcomed and much needed change, international investigations into WLB have revealed that such interventions may not be address to counter the deeply-ingrained, often toxic belief systems that permeate the culture of many work environments (Leonard 2015; Marsh 2015). In academia, for example, it is commonly expected that a pre-requisite for success is complete, unquestioned, willingness to place one's work commitments above and before anything else. The needs of the family, friends, and self are expected to take a back-seat.

Despite the pervasiveness and insidiousness of this expectation, it is one that is rarely openly talked about in academia circles for fear of professional repercussions. The purpose of the current presentation is to break through this wall of silence. After providing a concise introduction to some of the newest research findings on WLB, this talk will present attendees with the results of an international WLB survey of professionals in FL/FP and associated fields. The online questionnaire used for this investigation was composed of 3 internationally-recognized standardized measures of WLB, WLC, and overall life-satisfaction. Along with these measures, the survey also asked respondents to provide feedback on their personal experiences with discrimination and prejudices in reaction to their family status and/or commitments.

The quantitative and qualitative results of this survey will be presented and contrasted against other WLB research. Importantly, this presentation will not only offer detailed information about the challenges respondents reportedly faced when trying to answer difficult WLB-related questions (e.g. How can I be a good parent/partner/ friend despite the demands of the job? Is academia really the right place for me to be successful AND happy? What happens if I say 'NO'?). The presentation will also offer some of the concrete suggestions and advice survey-takers offered to next generation of professionals.

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Leonard, K. (2015, September). "Employees tend not to use generous benefits." *US News and World Report*. https://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2015/09/04/americans-still-struggle-with-work-life-balance

Marsh, R. (2015, September). "Women in the workplace: Work-life balance lesson from mission control." *American Psychological Association*. https://www.apa.org/pi/about/newsletter/2015/09/women-workplace

Publishing without Perishing: The Dangers of Vampire and Vanity Publishing
Professor Dr. I. M. Nick, GSFL (GERMANY)

Bio: I. M. Nick is a US American sociolinguist and former lecturer in the English Department at the University of Cologne. She holds a PhD in English Linguistics (University of Freiburg: Germany), a MA in German Linguistics (University of Washington-Seattle: USA), a BA in German Language and Literature (University of Maryland: USA), a BSc in Clinical and Social Psychology (University of Maryland: USA), and a MSc in Forensic and Investigative Psychology (University of Liverpool: UK). In the Summer of 2010, she was awarded the German post-doctoral degree, the Habilitation, for her research in English Linguistics. In her capacity as a university lecturer, she regularly teaches graduate courses in Forensic Linguistics, English Dialectology, Multilingualism and Language Policy, and Statistics. Aside from her teaching duties, she also serves as a linguistics journal editor and reviewer. From 2014 to 2016, she was the elected Chair of the Committee for Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL) for the Linguistic Society of America. She is currently the Immediate Past President of the American Name Society (ANS) and the Editor-in-Chief of NAMES, one of the world's oldest and foremost scholarly journals for onomastic research. Within Forensic Linguistics, her particular areas of interest include suicide letter analysis as well as the statistical investigation and detection of criminal aliases. Her most recent publication examines the aliases used by Nazis and their victims during and after the Holocaust: *Personal Names, Hitler, and the Holocaust: A Socio-Onomastic Study of Genocide and Nazi Germany* (ISBN: 978-1498525978).

Abstract
In many institutions of higher education, the number of publications an academic has to his/her name may have a greater influence on determining his/her salary and status than many other professional factors (e.g. teaching record, student mentorship, community service, administrative duties). For this reason, many academics feel considerable pressure to develop a long and impressive publishing record. However, as any researcher who has had his/her name in print can attest, publishing can be enormously arduous and time-consuming process. It is not unusual for years to pass between designing an original research project and having a manuscript appear in print. Moreover, the more prestigious the publication venue, the longer and more strenuous this process is. In an effort to circumvent this procedure, many researchers succumb to the temptation of pop-up publishing companies with flattering marketing campaigns promising immediate review and high-acceptance rates for a minimal fee. On the surface, these companies seem to constitute a classic win-win situation. Researchers are given the opportunity to publish their work relatively quickly and easily—thereby bolstering their visibility and status in the field. At the same time, these new publishing firms are able to enlist a large stable of up-and-coming scholars and establish themselves in the highly competitive world of publishing. However, as this presentation will demonstrate, the dangers of so-called "vampire" and "vanity" publishers are both real and significant for the world of science, publishing, as well general community at-large. In this presentation, these negative repercussions of these choices will be discussed and audience members will be given concrete advice for avoiding this increasingly common professional trap.

Gutachterstreit: Wie man NICHT begutachten sollte

Ms. Gudrun Müller, Forensische Text- und Schriftanalysen GmbH (GERMANY)

Bio

Gudrun Müller studied in English, German, and Russian at the University of Cologne in Germany. Since earning her university degree, she has worked more than 20 years as a freelance forensic linguistic expert. Her company, FTS GmbH, specializes in author profiling, plagiarism, anonymous communications, cybermobbing, and threatening communications. As an expert court consultant for FL, Gudrun is also a long-standing member of the Kriminologische Gesellschaft (KrimG): the Wissenschaftliche Vereinigung deutscher, österreichischer und schweizerischer Kriminologen, e.V. (the Scientific Society of German, Austrian, and Swiss Criminologists) as well as the Germanic Society for Forensic Linguistics.

Abstract

Der vorliegende Fall zeigt ein erstelltes Gutachten, das einen Autor aufgrund einer Reihe von gravierenden Begutachtungsfehlern zu Unrecht belastet. Durch gemeinsame Analyse des Gutachtens wird der Workshop diese Fehler herausarbeiten und sich mit folgenden Fragen, die für Studenten und zukünftige Gutachter besonders wichtig zu beachten sind, beschäftigen: Was sind die Todsünden eines Gutachtens? Wie lassen sich diese Fehler vermeiden? Welche Vor- und Nachteile haben qualitative und quantitative Auswertungen? Was sind verlässliche Bewertungsskalen der Wahrscheinlichkeit? Der Workshop soll zur Aufklärung beitragen und zeigen, wie wichtig es ist, sich auf bewährte wissenschaftliche Methoden zu stützen und was die Konsequenzen der Nichtbeachtung dieser sein können. Das Besondere an dem zu untersuchenden Gutachten ist, dass es einen absolut authentischen Fall präsentiert und die Teilnehmer des ESD die Möglichkeit bekommen mit "real world material" zu arbeiten.

Linguistic Profiling and the Detection of Disguise

Dr. Karoline Marko, University of Graz (AUSTRIA)

Bio: Karoline Marko finished her PhD in English and American Studies with a focus on linguistics at the University of Graz in 2017. She also holds a B.Sc. in Health and Nursing Science from the Medical University of Graz. In her dissertation, she has focused on linguistic disguise in threatening messages and ransom demands. Currently, she is employed as a postdoctoral researcher at the Department of English Studies. Her main research interests lie in the area of authorship studies and profiling, threatening messages, (identity) disguise, and courtroom discourse. Outside of forensic linguistics, her interests lie in the areas of discourse analysis, ideology, and sociolinguistics. She has obtained the Forensic Linguistics First Certificate and the Advanced Certificate from the Forensic Linguistics Institute in 2015 and 2016.

Abstract: This workshop will introduce the participants to linguistic profiling, which is a part of authorship analysis. Linguistic profiling deals with the extraction of author-related features such as likely age, gender, level of education, and regional origin from an anonymous text (e.g. Shuy, 2014). This is useful in cases where no particular suspects have been identified by investigators. However, linguistic profiling is much less straight forward than might be expected. Particularly in threatening messages, ransom demands or online grooming, perpetrators will often try to disguise their normal writing style in order to escape identification or to deceive the recipient of the text (e.g. Chiang & Grant, 2018; Grant & MacLeod, 2018). The use of disguise strategies, such as trying to appear younger through the use of linguistic features associated with adolescents, or pretending to be a second language speaker with limited competence through the use of deliberate mistakes, makes linguistic profiling potentially more difficult and error-prone – particularly if attempts at disguise go unnoticed (e.g. Coulthard, 1998; Dern, 2006; Kniffka, 2007). This workshop thus combines linguistic profiling with the analysis of disguise in order to show the complexity of such analyses and how these areas are intertwined. Participants in this workshop will have

the chance to attempt analyses for themselves through the use of experimentally elicited texts provided in the session.

References

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'Just Because we Can, Does it Mean we Should?': Ethical Considerations involved in Using Publicly Available Data for FL Research

Dr. Kirsty Blewitt, Newcastle University (ENGLAND)

Bio: Kirsty Blewitt is a PhD researcher in Applied Linguistics at the School of ECLS, Newcastle University, researching courtroom interactions. She holds a BA (Hons) in Japanese and Cultural Studies and an MA in Cross-cultural Communication and International Relations, both from Newcastle University. Research interests include ethics in FL research; deception detection; courtroom and police questioning; virtual identity; and narrative in forensic settings.

Abstract: Data can be hard to gain access to in the field of FL, and when its publicly available, it can be a researcher's dream come true! And we don't usually need to worry about that pesky in-depth ethics review, right…? Or is it? This session will explore the concept of 'public' data and ethical issues that might still arise for the FL/FP researcher. Discussions will include exploring questions such as 'how 'public' is public'; what ethical considerations and decisions the FL researcher may face; whether and how these issues have been/are being addressed; and what this might mean for academics in a field that has been gaining increasing amounts of publicity and – with it – scrutiny. This session will include interactive elements and audience participation.

Corpora-based Forensic Linguistic Analysis: Suggestions, Cautions, and Lessons

Ms.Gaby Axer, Wuppertal University (GERMANY)

Bio: Gaby Axer is in the process of finishing her MA in Applied Linguistics at the University of Bonn. As a part of this programme, she is completing a semester abroad at Aston University where she will earn a PG diploma in Forensic Linguistics. Her primary area of FL interest is in author identification. In particular, she is interested in exploring whether and to what extent personal hallmarks of an author's native language(s) may be transferred and identified across a variety of text-types, genres, and languages.

Abstract: In applied linguistics, corpora have been used for decades as tools for testing language intuitions and theories. "While DA and CA predominantly use qualitative methods, corpus linguistics combines both quantitative and qualitative methods in a complementary approach, rendering insights potentially more objective and allowing the analyst to identify patterns of use and, therefore, of meaning, across multiple examples" (Coulthard et al. 2017:26). In other words, corpora allow us to for instance identify genre features, find the most frequent collocations, or context of usage of specific words and phrases. The selection and composition of such a corpus is vital to the reliability of the research findings, and even more so in FL. While for some research questions arising in FL the vast amount of general corpora like the BNC and COCA might be suitable reference corpora, others require more genre specific data types, such as court transcripts, threat letters, or case rulings.

In this session, we will look at important corpora for forensic linguistic analyses and discuss their advantages, pitfalls and opportunities. General cautions when working with corpora are discussed, as well as considerations regarding representativeness and reliability. Moreover, an overview of some free corpus software and their applications is given to aid future analyses, also considering legal aspects of using free software for your expert work. We hope to spark an open discussion and invite sharing of individual experiences the audience might have gained in working with either of the corpora or software tools.

Coulthard, M., Johnson, A., & Wright, D. (2017). *An introduction to forensic linguistics: Language in evidence* (Second edition). Abingdon, Oxon, New York, NY: Routledge.

Networking in FL and beyond: Some Tips for Students and Other Job-seekers

Dr. Sarah D'Antonio, Lighthouse (USA)
Ulrike Lohner, Heidelberg University (GERMANY)

Bios
Sarah D'Antonio earned her doctorate in Linguistics at Cornell University in 2018. She received her Master's Degree in Linguistics from Cornell University in 2016, and her B.A. in Linguistics from Princeton University in 2013. Her main research interest is exploring fairness issues that arise from ambiguous and vague language in United States statutes, contracts, and jury instructions. Her doctoral dissertation explored the meaning and use of the word "reasonable" in state jury instructions. The study utilizes three different perspectives: theoretical linguistics, corpus linguistics, and experimentation. Her Master's thesis dealt with ambiguity in the interpretation of the word "or" in the U.S. Perjury Statute. In her free time, Sarah enjoys baking cheesecakes, bowling, and singing with her a cappella group, "Cornell University Less Than Three".

Ulrike Lohner is a PhD student at the German Institute of Heidelberg University and a fellow of the Episcopal Scholarship Foundation Cusanuswerk. Within her dissertation project, she is working on a forensic stylistic comparison of right-wing extremist threat letters and left-wing extremist claims of responsibility. Next to determining the characteristics of both text types and their distinctive subgroups, she hopes to gain better insight into the differences and similarities of the linguistic strategies of both right- and left-wing extremists. Within the field of FL, her research interests focus on authorship analysis and the intersection of language and personality in general.

Abstract: For many of us, networking is seen as a chore at best, and often as a source of anxiety. However, hiring statistics show that networking is a huge factor in the successful job search. According to Alison Doyle, the job search expert for *The Balance Careers*, 70% of job-seekers who were hired in 2016 got their job at a company where they had a connection (Doyle 2019). A 2016 survey run by LinkedIn influencer, hiring consultant, and author Lou Adler suggested that 85% of job openings are filled by networking (Adler 2016). The importance of networking can't be overstated. Yet, it can be challenging to put together

a targeted network to leverage in the job search. We would like to discuss some tips for networking both in the field of FL and more broadly.

In this talk, we will first discuss several different resources for networking opportunities in FL and general linguistics, including the GSFL, IAFL, and LSA conferences, and will demonstrate how to find targeted conference and job postings using LINGUIST List. Next, we will talk about ways to improve and leverage one's network field-independently, through both social networking on LinkedIn and creating opportunities for in-person networking. We will also share ways to maintain one's network while not actively job-seeking. Our goal is for our audience members to leave the talk feeling more confident in their networking strategies and abilities.

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