**anticipation in consecutive and simultaneous**

 **cognitive tasks**

**An international transdisciplinary conference**

**Organised by**

***Language*, *Information* *and* *Communication* *Laboratory* (LICoLab)**

***APVV*, Slovakia[[1]](#footnote-1)**

***Department of British and American Studies***

***Slovak Association for the Study of English* (SKASE)**

**The Faculty of Arts**

***Pavol* *Jozef* *Šafárik* *University* (UPJŠ), Košice (Slovakia)**

♦♦♦♦

***Linguistics*, *Languages* *and* *Speech* Research Unit 1339 (LiLPa)**

**University of Strasbourg (France)**

♦♦♦♦

**The Chair of French Culture and Language**

**University of Opole (Poland)**

**20th to 22nd June 2019**

**Košice / Slovakia**

This international and transdisciplinary conference is a follow up of two transdisciplinary meetings held in Strasbourg on the theme of anticipation, consecutivity and simultaneity. The first one, “Anticipation”, was organized in 2000 and the second one, “Consecutivity and Simultaneity in Linguistics, Languages and Speech”, in 2015.

In the field of the linguistic sciences (phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, diachrony, didactics of languages, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, interpretation, traductology, etc.), certain linguistic productions illustrate temporal, aspectual and spatial properties of consecutivity or of simultaneity. The consecutivity paradigm encompasses phenomena that follow one another in time, in space and according to a conceptual order, while those that occur in the same spatiotemporal context refer to simultaneity. Interactions between succession and consecution are numerous, and they denote relationships of dynamic interdependence between correlation and causality (Fauth *et al*., 2018; Aleksandrova *et al*., 2018; Meyer *et al*., 2018).

However, many recent works have shown that the emergence of these linguistic productions marking consecutivity and simultaneity is underpinned by a great variety of anticipatory phenomena, such as protention, co-production, synchronisation, anaphora and cataphora, etc. (Abry *et al*., 1996; Fuchs 2004; Kleiber 2006; Schnedecker 2015). It is also known that, according to the scientific and philosophical tradition of phenomenology, any global action, whether carried out consecutively or simultaneously, and underlying certain cognitive properties, implies a form of anticipation. We are referring here to intentional structures of consciousness (immediate, pre-reflexive, pre-predicative, etc.), which attest to an orientation towards entities under construction (Merleau-Ponty, 1945; Husserl, 1966; Petit, 2004; Rosenthal, 2004; Visetti, 2004).

In general, anticipation is defined as executing a task before a given time. Representing the “taking-in-advance” of an object under construction during an act, relative to the cognitive phenomena that underlie it, is on one hand understanding the preparatory mechanisms of these phenomena, and on the other hand, apprehending the modalities of their retention. Some neuropsychological approaches preoccupied with the anticipation issue, observe it, for example, using data obtained by the anatomoclinical method or by functional brain imaging. The questions addressed mainly include the lapse between execution of an action, be it consecutive or simultaneous, and its elaboration, the anatomical foundations of prospective memory (Manning, 2004), etc.

At the same time, works in robotic modelling (e.g. in the field of visiomotor coordination or of the emergence of protolanguage) argue that the ability to anticipate depends on the ability to construct representations of the world (internal models) and to learn how to exploit them in order to anticipate the consequences of an act. Such works are often based on biologically inspired neural network models (Orliaguet *et al*., 1997; Alexandre, 2004; Perrier & Fuchs, 2008). More generally, research in cognitive psychology dealing with anticipation in representations of simultaneous or consecutive actions shows that the internal models developed by artificial intelligence have the properties expected of a representation (Jeannerod, 2004; Berthoz & Debru, 2015), since they allow representing an action (and its effects) even before it becomes manifest.

Among possible approaches to anticipation, the enaction (or “bringing-forth”) paradigm consists in showing how anticipatory phenomena can contribute to the construction of cognitive entities appearing “in the present”, be they of a consecutive or simultaneous order, and how these anticipatory phenomena are at the same time an integral part of this emerging “present” (Vaxelaire & Sock, 2014). In translation studies, for example, the interpretation process (in contrast to translation activity) relies mainly on immediate reformulation strategy, this re-expression technique being, thanks to various anticipatory methods (mnemonic, transit, holism, formulaic expressions, etc.), more immediate and salient in the context of simultaneous interpretation (Ten Hacken, 2018).

In language didactics, another example, the ability to anticipate is essential in mediation skills, whether the linguistic activity is consecutive (recommence, reformulate, synthesise) or simultaneous (verify, acquiesce, converse, etc.).

Anticipation in consecutive and simultaneous cognitive tasks is an interesting phenomenon in many fields. With this in mind, our conference will bring together researchers from various disciplines of the cognitive sciences, for example the linguistic sciences, robotics, biology, neurophysiology, psychology, psychomotricity, philosophy, history (this list not being exhaustive). It will explore the various aspects of the phenomenon, but also study its productivity, mainly highlighting its transversality.

**Selected references**

Abry, C., Cathiard, M.-A., El Abed, R., Lallouache, M.-T., Leroy, M.-C., Perrier, P., & Poveda, P. (1996). Silent speech production: Anticipatory behaviour for 2 out of the 3 main vowel gestures/features, while pausing. *In Proceedings of the 4th Speech Production Seminar* (ISSP). 101-104.

Aleksandrova, A., Benninger, C., Theissen, A., Marsac, F. & Meyer, J.-P. (éd.). (2018). *Consécutivité et simultanéité en Linguistique, Langues et Parole*. (Vol. 1 : Syntaxe, Sémantique). Paris : L’Harmattan, coll. *Dixit Grammatica*.

Alexandre, F. (2004). Quels modèles neuronaux comme base de l’anticipation ? *In* Vaxelaire, B. & Sock, R. (éd.). *L’anticipation à l’horizon du présent* (p. 109-124). Bruxelles : Mardaga.

Berthoz, A., Debru, C. (2015). *Anticipation* *et* *prédiction*. *Du* *geste* *au* *voyage* *mental*. Paris : Odile Jacob.

Fauth, C., Meyer, J.-P., Marsac, F., Sock, R. (éd.). (2018). *Consécutivité et simultanéité en Linguistique, Langues et Parole*. (Vol. 1 : Phonétique, Phonologie). Paris : L’Harmattan, coll. *Dixit Grammatica*.

Fuchs, C. (2004). La co-énonciation, carrefour des anticipations linguistiques ? *In* Vaxelaire, B. & Sock, R. (éd.). *L’anticipation à l’horizon du présent* (p. 181-192). Bruxelles : Mardaga.

Husserl, E. (1992 [1964]). *Pour une phénoménologie de la conscience intime du temps*. Paris : PUF. (*Zur Phänomenologie des inneren Zeitbewwusstsein*, 1893-1917).

Jeannerod, M. (2004). Le cerveau, organe de la représentation. *In* Vaxelaire, B. & Sock, R. (éd.). *L’anticipation à l’horizon du présent* (p. 89-98). Bruxelles : Mardaga.

Kleiber, G. (2006). Des démonstratifs bien énigmatiques : les démonstratifs cataphoriques génériques. In Dobrovie-Sorin, C. (éd.). Noms nus et généricité (p. 65-95). Saint-Denis : PU Vincenne.

Manning, L. (2004) Anticipation et mémoire prospective : l’approche de la neuropsychologie cognitive. *In* Vaxelaire, B. & Sock, R. (éd.). *L’anticipation à l’horizon du présent* (p. 89-108). Bruxelles : Mardaga.

Merleau-Ponty, M. (1945). *Phénoménologie* *de* *la* *perception*. Paris : Gallimard.

Meyer, J.-P., Pal’ová, M., Marsac, F. (éd.). 2018. *Consécutivité et simultanéité en Linguistique, Langues et Parole*. (Vol. 3 : Didactique, Traductologie-Interprétation). Paris : L’Harmattan, coll. *Dixit Grammatica*.

Orliaguet, J.-P., **Kandel,** S. & Boë, L.-J. (1997). Visual perception of cursive handwriting: Influence of spatial and kinematic information on the anticipation of forthcoming letters. *Perception*, 26. 905-912.

Perrier, P., Fuchs, S. (2008). Speed-curvature relations in speech production challenge the one third power law. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 100 (9). 1171-1183.

Petit, J.-L. (2004). L’anticipation : phénoménologie et substrats neurobiologiques. *In* Vaxelaire, B. & Sock, R. (éd.). *L’anticipation à l’horizon du présent* (p. 69-86). Bruxelles : Mardaga.

Rosenthal, V. (2004). Perception comme anticipation : vie perceptive et microgenèse. *In* Vaxelaire, B. & Sock, R. (éd.). *L’anticipation à l’horizon du présent* (p. 13-32). Bruxelles : Mardaga.

Schnedecker, C. (2015). Contraintes pesant sur les anaphores à nom général dans les chaines de référence renvoyant à des entités humaines, *Travaux* *de* *Linguistique* 70 (1). 39-72.

Visetti, Y.-M. (2004) Anticipations linguistiques et phases du sens. *In* Vaxelaire, B. & Sock, R. (éd.). *L’anticipation à l’horizon du présent* (p. 33-52). Bruxelles : Mardaga.

Ten Hacken, P. (2018). Language processing and time pressure in translation and interpreting. *In* Meyer, J.-P., Pal’ová, M., Marsac, F. (éd.). *Consécutivité et simultanéité en Linguistique, Langues et Parole*. (Vol. 3 : Didactique, Traductologie-Interprétation) (p. 147-161). Paris : L’Harmattan.

Vaxelaire, B. & Sock, R. (dir.). (2004). *L’anticipation à l’horizon du présent*. Bruxelles : Mardaga.

**Submission terms**

Proposals must include the following information:

– Title of the proposal;

– Presentation of the research topic, in English or in French, giving relevant details;

– 4 to 5 keywords.

The entire text should not exceed 2 pages, including references (Times 12, line spacing 1.5).

Proposals will be submitted online for evaluation by the conference scientific committee and by a team of evaluators.

**Deadlines**

– Abstract submission: 21st December 2018

– Notification of acceptance: March 29th, 2019

– Submission of an online registration form: April 30th, 2019

**Steering committee (in constitution)**

Magdalena Dańko, Stéphanie Debaize, Camille Fauth, Roman Gajdoš, Anissa Hamza, Katarína Kukučková, Marie Lammert, Fabrice Marsac, Jean-Paul Meyer, Mária Paľová, Julius Rozenfeld, Rudolph Sock, Slávka Tomaščíková, Hélène Vassiliadou, Béatrice Vaxelaire, Mariana Zeleňáková

**Scientific committee (in constitution)**

Tijana Ašić (U. Kragujevac)

Wiesław Banyś (U. Silésie - Katowice)

Edem Kwasi Bakah (U. Cape Coast)

Farid Benramdane (U. Mostaganem)

Krzysztof Bogacki (U. Varsovie)

Maryvonne Boisseau (U. Strasbourg)

Štefan Franko (UPJŠ Košice)

Snežana Gudurić (U. Novi Sad)

Bernard Harmegnies, (U. Mons)

Fabrice Hirsch (U. Montpellier 3)

Dominique Huck (U. Strasbourg)

Slávka Janigová (UPJŠ Košice)

Inga Kirkovska (U. Oles-Honchar, Dnipro)

Katarzyna Kwapisz-Osadnik (U. Silésie - Katowice)

Renáta Panocová (UPJŠ, Košice)

Catherine Paulin (U. Strasbourg)

Jean-Christophe Pellat (U. Strasbourg)

Myriam Piccaluga (U. Mons)

Ewa Pilecka (U. Varsovie)

Thierry Revol (U. Strasbourg)

Catherine Schnedecker (U. Strasbourg)

Margarita Shevshenko (U. Oles-Honchar, Dnipro)

Veran Stanojević (U. Belgrade)

Christian Surcouf (U. Lausanne)

Pavol Štekauer (UPJŠ Košice)

Bertrand Verine (U. Montpellier 3)

François Wioland (U. Strasbourg)

Natalya Yakovyshena (PAEGCA, Dnipro)

Július Zimmermann (UPJŠ Košice)

**Keynote speakers**

Forthcoming…

**For the Steering committee**

**Mária Paľová, Béatrice Vaxelaire, Fabrice Marsac, Jean-Paul Meyer & Rudolph Sock**

1. . APVV-15-0307 Contract “Prosodic anticipatory strategies in consecutive and simultaneous interpretation” [↑](#footnote-ref-1)