

<p>Institution: SOAS</p>
<p>Unit of Assessment: 28 Modern Languages and Linguistics</p>
<p>a. Overview</p> <p>Linguistics research at SOAS is concentrated around the Linguistics Department, founded in 1932 as the UK's first linguistics department. Today it is a centre for study of an unparalleled range of languages, many of which we are documenting for the first time. They include languages of Africa, Asia, Australia, the Middle East, the Pacific, and Siberia. Research interests cover a wide range of theoretical and applied topics, including phonetics, phonology, syntax, semantics, information structure, sociolinguistics, historical linguistics, typology, language documentation and description, language archiving, lexicography, language pedagogy, translation studies, and the study of individual languages and language families. The Department has 14 academic staff: three lecturers, four senior lecturers, two readers and five professors. In addition, the research infrastructure includes two postdoctoral research fellows, 13 research associates, 38 research (MPhil/PhD) students, and frequent visiting scholars. The Department also hosts the Endangered Languages Archive (ELAR) with three archivists and curators.</p>
<p>b. Research strategy</p> <p>1. Achievement of strategic aims. After a period of transition in the early 2000s, with new staff in endangered languages, language pedagogy and translation, the department's strategy for the assessment period was (i) to build strength in the three focus areas of theoretical linguistics and typology, language documentation and description, and applied linguistics, and (ii) to fully exploit the unit's expertise and collaborative potential to become an outstanding centre of the study of the languages of Africa and Asia. Over the assessed period the unit has pursued this strategy and has achieved its aims. Members of the unit have worked extensively in theoretical linguistics (esp. Construction Grammar, Dynamic Syntax, and LFG) and linguistic typology. Linguists at SOAS retain high expertise in African, Asian and Middle Eastern languages, and have also expertise in lesser-known languages of other areas. Work centred around the externally funded Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project (HRELP) has produced world-leading research in language documentation and the study of endangered languages and made a strong contribution to the international profile and visibility of the department's research. After completing a planning and design phase, the ELAR has begun to make available a significant amount of digital data of endangered language material, including texts, audio and video recordings as well as detailed metadata. It has developed into an extensive depository for endangered language documentation and holds at present 140 collections on 7 terabytes of storage space. The unit has increased its strength through new appointments in historical-comparative linguistics and sociolinguistics. In addition to work in the three focus areas, the unit has developed two emerging broader research themes – language variation and change, and multilingualism – which foster joint research and harness expertise across a wide range of approaches available in the unit. The themes are underpinned by detailed descriptive work on languages and language ecologies, in particular of the global south, which are often under-described and provide new empirical foundations and challenges for theoretical and conceptual questions. The Department's supportive research structure provides the backbone for our achievements in publication, funded and joint research projects, collaborative and interdisciplinary work, PhD training, and for our contribution to national and international academic infrastructure.</p> <p>2. The position of the unit with reference to research plans described in RAE 2008. During the assessment period, Bond has left SOAS for a permanent position in Surrey, Sells has become Head of Linguistics in York, and Ingham has retired. New staff are Hill (Tibeto-Burman, historical linguistics), first as postdoctoral researcher, then as lecturer, Lucas (Arabic, syntax, historical linguistics), maintaining strength in Arabic after Ingham's retirement, Pauwels (sociolinguistics, multilingualism), currently serving as Faculty Dean, joining the department fully in 2015, Sallabank (sociolinguistics, language support and revitalization), who has become a permanent member of teaching and research staff, and Simard (language documentation and description) as postdoctoral research fellow.</p> <p>The department's research plans overall have been achieved through publication in the unit's focus areas, maintenance and expansion of the unit's research infrastructure including strategic</p>

appointments, and attraction of external research funding. In the areas of theoretical linguistics and typology, the monographs of **Hill** on Tibetan verb stems and of **Nikolaeva** on information structure in LFG (with M. Dalrymple) and on the typology and structure of relative clauses (with F. Ackerman) stand out, in addition to a substantive volume on negation edited by **Lucas** (with D. Willis and A. Breitbarth). **Hewitt** has published comparative studies on Abkhaz, Georgian and Mingrelian, **Jaggard** and **Marten** have developed their typological and comparative-historical work based on in-depth study of Hausa and Bantu languages respectively, **Kizu** and **Pizziconi** have co-edited a substantive volume on modality, and **Lucas** and **Marten** continue to work on Dynamic Syntax. In language documentation and description, **Austin** and **Sallabank** have edited the *Cambridge Handbook of Endangered Languages*, **Lüpke** has published a monograph on multilingualism and language choice in Africa (with A. Storch), and completed a corpus of audio and video data on Baïnounk, **Simard** has published on the prosody-syntax interface in Australian languages, **Watkins** has published a 1200-page *Dictionary of Wa*, the first dictionary of this language to include English and Burmese, and **Yeon** has published a reference grammar of Korean. In applied linguistics, **Iwasaki** has developed her work on second language learners' mental lexicon and extended her research to the pragmatics of language learning in particular with reference to Japanese and Korean, while **Li** has continued his work on translation theory and pedagogy and published two books on this topic, focussing on Chinese and English. **Sachdev** has published on multilingualism, language attitudes and community languages, and has worked with Bangladeshi, Chinese and Japanese communities in London, and **Sallabank** has published a monograph on *Endangered Languages: Attitudes, Identities and Policies*.

Externally funded research (cf. Section d) has been conducted by **Iwasaki** on the acquisition of mimetic words (British Academy), **Nikolaeva** on online documentation of Siberian languages (British Academy, Leverhulme), **Sallabank** on the documentation of Guernésiais (ELDP) and developing an electronic corpus (British Academy), and **Watkins** on Sone-Tu Chin Ritual Language and Kujireray (ELDP). **Jaggard's** AHRC-funded research project 'Early Nigerian Qur'anic Manuscripts: an Interdisciplinary Study of the Kanuri Glosses and Arabic Commentaries' was extended with joint Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft funding. Further externally funded interdisciplinary work included **Hill's** work on the AHRC-funded project 'Tibetan in Digital Communication' (2012-15) combining Tibetan Studies, computational linguistics and the history of religion and **Lüpke's** DoBeS project on knowledge systems in southern Senegal in collaboration with botanists and archaeologists.

3. Strategic aims for the next five years (2014-2019). The field of linguistics has seen dynamic development in recent years, with new approaches to fundamental questions about the nature of human language and language universals, which rely heavily on linguistic typology, detailed cross-linguistic data (with strong contribution from SOAS work on language documentation), and the study of external factors relevant for linguistic variation. Against this background, the unit's research strategy for the coming five years will remain focussed on the topic of language variation and change, their theoretical modelling, and the role of social factors and other patterns of language use. This work will benefit from SOAS's ideal position in the field through in-depth analysis of African, Asian and Middle Eastern languages and the contexts in which they are used. Bringing together theoretical, comparative and applied linguistics approaches, the emerging research theme of multilingualism aims to address these questions too, drawing on extensive language expertise and on the knowledge of relevant speech communities.

The first aim is to implement this research strategy through individual and joint staff research. The main topics of planned research of individual staff are **Austin**: Documentation and description of Sasak and Dieri; **Hewitt**: Grammar and translations of Abkhaz; **Hill**: Comparative Tibeto-Burman phonology; **Iwasaki**: Second language acquisition, psycholinguistics and language pedagogy; **Jaggard**: Hausa grammar; **Lucas**: Negation and the structure of the lexicon in Dynamic Syntax; **Lüpke**: Multilingualism and the study of social networks in Senegal; **Marten**: Variation in Bantu, contact and change, Dynamic Syntax; **Nikolaeva**: Description and history of Siberian languages, Construction Grammar; **Pauwels**: Multilingualism in the European diaspora, language learning in Anglophone countries; **Pizziconi**: Politeness in Japanese; **Kizu**: Modality acquisition; **Sachdev**: Attitudes to urban multilingualism, intercultural competence; **Sallabank**: Language vitality, language shift and identity, language policy and planning; **Simard**: Prosody in language documentation; **Watkins**: Documentation of languages of Burma including sign languages; **Yeon**: Functional approaches to Korean morphosyntax and language pedagogy.

The second aim is to attract new members of staff who will be involved in the key areas of our research and who will interact with and complement the work of the unit. A new post for a Lecturer in Language Acquisition and Language Socialisation has already been agreed, and the new staff member will strengthen both the research focus on language pedagogy and contribute to the multilingualism theme. Another new post is planned in Translation Studies and Applied Linguistics to further research in these areas. A major Leverhulme-funded project on multilingualism led by **Lüpke** (£999,631) begins in January 2014; this will bring several post-doctoral researchers and PhD students to the department and provide a central pillar of the department's research on multilingualism in the next five years.

The third aim is to enhance external collaboration, both nationally and internationally. **Austin** will collaborate with the University of Hong Kong and Tokyo University of Foreign Studies on the theory and practice of language documentation. **Hewitt** will collaborate with the Institute of Bible Translation on Abkhaz translations. **Iwasaki** will work together with universities in Japan on the Japanese diaspora in the globalized world, and with psychologists at UCL on mimetics and iconicity. **Marten** will work together with researchers in Ghent and Oxford on Dynamic Syntax, and in South Africa, Leiden, and Paris on Bantu linguistics. **Nikolaeva** is planning to collaborate with colleagues in Düsseldorf on language contact in North-Eastern Siberia. **Pauwels** will work with the Frisian Academy on multilingualism and colleagues at UCL, INALCO and Australia on language learning, and **Sallabank** aims to collaborate with universities in Fiji and New Zealand to conduct sociolinguistic and ethnographic research in the Cook Islands. **Simard** will work with Columbia University on developing elicitation tools of prosodic data for cross-linguistic comparison. The unit also aims to enhance interdisciplinary collaboration. Examples of interdisciplinary collaborative research planned for the next five years include **Austin's** collaboration with anthropologists within an Indigenous Languages Support grant awarded to the Dieri Aboriginal Corporation (South Australia) on Dieri language, history and songs and **Hill's** collaboration with the SOAS Department of the Study of Religions, as well as with the British Museum and British Library. **Lüpke's** new Leverhulme project will involve collaboration with a number of researchers in psychology (University of Glasgow) and language technology and archiving (Nijmegen). **Sallabank** will work with the newly established Guernsey Language Commission on language policy and planning, **Simard** will collaborate with Centre for Bio-cultural Diversity (University of Kent) and the Institute of Field Ornithology (Oxford University) on ethno-biology, and ELAR with the Zoology Department at Oxford University to develop an "Ethno-Ornithology World Archive". **Watkins'** linguistic surveying in Burma will test techniques in computer cartography and data mapping.

4. Support for interdisciplinary and collaborative research. Research of the unit is embedded in a strong support structure. There is an active programme of research activities, seminar series, frequent workshops and regular conferences with high-calibre international participation. During the assessment period members of staff organised 21 conferences and workshops at SOAS. The department hosts its own bi-annual Language Documentation and Linguistic Theory (LDLT) conference which brings together research in theoretical linguistics, typology and language documentation. SOAS also hosts termly South of England LFG meetings. Every year the HRELP presents Endangered Languages Week, a major outreach event organised by the members of the department, to raise awareness about endangered languages, which includes visiting lectures, a variety of films, demonstrations, and workshops. Further events in general and applied linguistics organised at SOAS include the 2013 LAGB meeting, Firth Day (2010), a British Academy Workshop on Beliefs and Ideologies for Endangered Languages (2009, **Austin, Sallabank**), an Acquisition of Modality Workshop (2011, **Kizu, Pizziconi**), Teaching and Learning (Im)politeness (2013, **Pizziconi**), and an International Conference on Multilingualism, Regional & Minority Languages (2009, **Sachdev**), while examples of conferences with specific regional focus are the 16th Himalayan Languages Symposium (2010, **Hill**), the 2nd European Conference on Korean Linguistics (2009, **Yeon**), the 2012 Annual Meeting of the BAAL Language in Africa SIG (**Marten**), and the 2012 workshop of the Association of Japanese Language Teachers in Europe (**Iwasaki**). The AHRC-funded "Skills Development for Language Research and Teaching in a Multilingual World" scheme included collaboration with the Universities of Lund and Bangor, and a series of talks and seminars related to the issues of multilingualism, as well as a field visit to Senegal (2013, **Iwasaki, Lüpke**, members of HRELP).

The Linguistics Department has several research and reading groups, including the African Linguistics Research Group and the Language Variation Reading Group, and hosts the

Austronesian and Papuan Languages and Linguistics Research Group, an inter-collegiate committee organising events based around current research in Austronesian languages and linguistics. SOAS and UCL jointly organise the London Phonology Seminar. ELAR hosts an Occasional Seminars Series. The department publishes two journals, *Language Documentation and Description* and *SOAS Working Papers in Linguistics*. It frequently hosts invited lectures and academic visitors, in particular from Africa and Asia (44 in 2011-2013), whose involvement in seminars, colloquia, and workshops enhances the Department's rich and varied research culture.

Although linguistics research is centred in the Linguistics Department, it includes members of other departments within the Faculty of Languages and Cultures (**Hewitt, Jaggar, Kizu, Pizziconi, Yeon**). Collaboration is supported through joint research, co-hosted events, and strategic joint appointments: four of the 14 Linguistics department academic staff (**Hill, Lucas, Marten, Watkins**) hold joint appointments with regional languages and cultures departments.

c. People

1. Staff

1.1. Staff development. The vast majority of academic staff are on research and teaching contracts. All aspects of research direction, training needs, and individual research plans are the subject of annual staff development review processes. In a yearly promotion round HODs review members of the academic staff and discuss the case for promotion. Faculty and School promotions committees assess applications against stated criteria, with external monitoring and published processes. Demonstrating achievement in research is central to all successful applications. Feedback and review is provided to unsuccessful candidates. During the review period, **Iwasaki** and **Sallabank** were promoted to Senior Lecturers, **Lüpke** first to Senior Lecturer and then to Reader, **Marten** first to Reader and then to Professor, and **Nikolaeva** to Professor.

1.2. Early career researchers. New junior members of staff undergo a probation period of three years. They attend induction and training courses, are given mentors chosen from senior staff members, and are entitled to two terms of research leave after the probation period. An annual probationary review entails a full review of research goals and opportunities. Probationers are protected from administrative duties in the first year of their appointment, are supported in applying for grants, and gain experience of research supervision by working as a second supervisor.

1.3. Research leave policy. SOAS has a research leave policy that provides a term of leave after twelve terms of teaching, i.e. four academic sessions. This is often complemented by project funded leave, and additional support is provided to colleagues who have taken on heavy administrative roles, such as HOD or Associate Dean.

1.4 Post-doctoral researchers. Eight post-doctoral researchers have been part of the unit over the period; they were funded by the British Academy (Bond, , Lucas, Souag), HRELP (Barbera, Bond, McGill), the Volkswagen Foundation (**Simard**), the Royal Society (Kim), and the British Council (Salffner). Post-doctoral researchers are full members of the Department and participate in all its research activities. SOAS offers them full staff facilities, including office space, library access, computing and IT facilities. Post-doctoral researchers have access to development opportunities, e.g. courses and training run by Staff Development and the Academic Development Directorate.

1.5. Evidence of commitment to equal opportunities. Equal opportunities are embedded in all recruitment activities and staff policies throughout the institution. Among REF2014 submitted staff three have Asian background, with an equal number of males and females. Members of the department publish their research work in English, Russian and Japanese.

1.6. Procedures to stimulate and facilitate exchanges between academia and business. The Research and Enterprise Office provides a central facility to support the engagement of academic staff with a wide range of external governmental, public and private sector organisations, through briefings, consultancy, and commissioned research.

2. Research students

2.1. Research culture. Research students participate in reading groups and lecture series, and present their work at departmental seminars as part of their training. They are actively involved in organising our conferences and workshops, and are encouraged to deliver papers. Supervisors and other members of staff guide students through the preparation of conference presentations and the publication of their research. Two PhD students presented papers at our bi-annual LDLT Conference in 2009, three in 2011 and five in 2013; two students have presented at the South of England LFG meetings, and further four at other conferences at SOAS. Outside SOAS, research

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students have given conference presentations at conferences in e.g. Accra, Cambridge, Hawaii, Hong Kong, Houston, Kathmandu, Leipzig, Lyon, Manchester, Norwich, Singapore, Tarragona, and Tokyo. Research students are encouraged to contribute papers to the Department's *SOAS Working Papers in Linguistics*. Recent examples include *Planning language, planning identity: A case study of Ecuadorians in London* (Grzech), *Language use in Winneba* (Agyeman), and *Argument structure of Puma* (Sharma). Several research students also published their work as book chapters and in international journals during the review period.

2.2. Recruitment. The department attracts on average ten new research students each year, with more than 50% coming from overseas. Many students progress into research via our MA programmes. MPhil/PhD admissions are overseen by the Research Tutor and undergo a rigorous vetting procedure with regard to the student's abilities and supervisory support available. The range of scholarships is diverse. The unit has a strong record of winning AHRC and ELDP studentships for MPhil/PhD students (10 and 12 students, respectively). Other awards come from Meiji Jingu Studentships (2 students), Wolfson Scholarships (1 student), and various sponsors (e.g. Commonwealth Scholarships, government funding from Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and Turkey).

2.3. Support of equal opportunities. SOAS hosts a highly diverse research student body and dedicated support is available for students of different backgrounds and with different strengths. Students are supported through the Academic Development Directorate, the student welfare office, and our relations with a range of housing and support organisations (Goodenough College, International Students House, etc.).

2.4. Monitoring. All research students are assigned a three-member supervisory committee on arrival. The student meets fortnightly with the lead supervisor and an electronic logbook records the content and progress of the work. The training needs of the student are assessed and matched to the appropriate training courses and activities, some of which will be mandatory, as is generic training within the weekly Research Training Seminar. At the end of the first year an upgrade process from MPhil to PhD considers a thesis plan, a plan for fieldwork or data collection, a draft chapter and literature review. The Research Tutor oversees the progress of all students and is alert to difficulties that arise. Serious problems are escalated to the Associate Dean for Research who liaises with the Registry and agrees measures to ensure that the student is fully supported.

2.5. Skills development. The Doctoral School established in 2012 has reinforced the central role of research training across the institution and coordinates generic skills training (writing, project design, surveys, fieldwork methods, ethics). A wide range of training courses and events are provided through the cross-college Bloomsbury Skills Network, the ESRC Doctoral Training Centre and special activities such as the successful AHRC skills development scheme on multilingualism in research and teaching in 2012/13. The ELAR provides training opportunities for research students in data management, curating and archiving. Students can attend courses in theoretical linguistics offered through the inter-collegiate Advanced Core Training in Linguistics, of which SOAS is a member. The Department has access to Faculty funds to assist research students to attend and make presentations at conferences, and research students have the opportunity to gain teaching experience of small-group and tutorial teaching. Participation in two student-led projects co-ordinated by **Simard** provides valuable opportunity to get practical experience: the "Sylheti Language Project" working with the Sylheti community in Camden, and the "London Language Landscape Project" which has received funding from the Alumni Association and Google.

2.6. Graduate destinations. Over the period 26 doctoral dissertations have been completed in the Linguistics Department. Former research students have gone into academic careers (e.g. Bergqvist: University of Stockholm; Franjeh: University of Newcastle, Australia; Nakayiza: Makerere University, Uganda; Sagna: ESRC Future Research Leaders PostDoc, University of Surrey; Sarkhoh: University of Kuwait; Souag: CNRS, Paris), and others have entered careers beyond academia where their skills have been particularly valued (e.g. Budd: academic support, London Metropolitan University; Gibson: policy researcher, Africa Research Institute, London; McGill: IT firm in Didcott; Puttaswamy: Kanpur Institute for Technology, India).

d. Income, infrastructure and facilities

1. Research income. The Department has been successful in attracting external research income. The major research grants are from DoBeS (**Lüpke**: £234,885; 2009-2013), the British Academy (**Lucas**: £228,254; 2011), and the Volkswagen Foundation (**Simard**: £106,212; 2011-2014). Other sources of external funding are AHRC (**Jaggar, Lüpke**), the British Academy (**Iwasaki, Nikolaeva**,

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Sallabank), ELDP (**Sallabank, Watkins**), the Finnish Academy of Science (**Nikolaeva**), the Japan Foundation Endowment Committee (**Iwasaki**), the Leverhulme Trust (**Austin, Nikolaeva**), and the Nuffield Foundation (**Sallabank**).

2. Scholarly infrastructure supporting research. SOAS provides all facilities of a modern university, and the main academic activities are concentrated in SOAS's Bloomsbury campus which provides an intimate and inspirational research environment and space for informal meetings, seminars and large conferences, while several other London University colleges and the British Library are close by. SOAS Library is a national library with has significant collections in the languages of Asia, the Middle East and Africa, European language research materials pertaining to these areas, and general linguistics. It has also considerable holdings on North American languages. Printed collections number about 1.2 million volumes and the library subscribes to over 3,000 periodicals. Electronic resources provision is growing rapidly with both subscriptions to electronic periodicals and databases. SOAS's e-repository contains bibliographic information and increasingly a full text repository, providing an institutional facility for green open access. Academic staff work closely with SOAS Library to enhance research resources. The Department has an allocated subject librarian who coordinates acquisitions and liaises with academic staff regarding library provision. The ELAR provides leading expertise in specialist technology and software for language documentation and access to a large collection of endangered language materials.

3. Organisational infrastructure supporting research. Next to departmental affiliations, staff are members of disciplinary and regional centres. The Centre for Language Pedagogy (chaired by **Iwasaki**) promotes the teaching and learning of Asian, African and Middle Eastern languages, and supports the development of teaching materials and learning resources. The Centre for Translation Studies (chaired by **Li**) provides a forum for staff and student collaboration and promotes translation research in relation to Asia and Africa. School-wide regional centres focus on scholarly engagement with Africa and Asia and support inter-disciplinary encounters and discussion.

4. Operational infrastructure supporting research within the unit. The HOD represents the Department's research strategy to the Faculty and implements Faculty policies to support research management, e.g. planning staff research leave and teaching cover. The department's Research Tutor has responsibility for postgraduate research matters and is a member of the Faculty Research Committee, which covers practical and policy issues. Relevant infrastructure further includes technical, IT and estate support staff and processes, including a designated Computer Helpdesk. The Research Office supports academic staff with information on research grants, and in preparing funding applications, and hosts presentations and visits by grant-giving bodies.

e. Collaboration and contribution to the discipline or research base

SOAS staff make strong contributions to collaborative research and the well-being of the discipline, providing world-leading expertise in general and African and Asian linguistics.

1. Collaborative arrangements and projects. SOAS linguists sustain an active research culture by extensive participation in national and international networks and collaborative projects. Examples include the DELAMAN archives network (**Austin**, 2008-present); projects with PLIDAM (INALCO) (**Iwasaki**, 2013-present); the SENELANGUES project (CNRS-LLACAN) (**Lüpke**, 2010-13); a British Academy Network Project (**Marten**, 2007-10); a research network on endangered language revitalisation with the universities of Lyon and Aix-en Provence (**Sallabank**, 2009-present), and organisation of 3L Consortium Summer Schools in Language Documentation with the universities Lyon-2 and Leiden (2008-12). In addition, many staff are engaged in individual collaboration and joint research with researchers in the UK and internationally, e.g. from Australia, Burma, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Russia, and the US.

2. Leading positions and memberships. Research staff have served in leading positions in professional subject associations or learned societies, for example as Chair of the LSA Committee on Endangered Languages (**Austin**, 2009); Chair of the Association of Japanese Language Teachers in Europe (**Iwasaki**, 2011-14); President of the International Association for Language & Social Psychology (**Sachdev**, 2010-12); President of European Association of Korean Language Education (**Yeon**, 2012-present). Staff also served as members of research funding panels (e.g. AHRC, ESF, HEFCE, US National Science Foundation, Australian Research Council) and research evaluation and assessment panels e.g. in Australia, France, Hong Kong, and Italy.

3. Editorial positions and reviewing. Members of staff have served as editors or co-editors of academic journals and publishers, e.g. *Applied Linguistics Review* (**Sachdev**), *Heritage Language*

(**Pauwels**), *Journal of African Cultural Studies* (**Marten**), *Language Documentation and Description* (**Austin**), *London Journal of Canadian Studies* (**Sachdev**), London Oriental and African Language Library, Benjamins (**Marten, Watkins**), Saffron Korean Linguistics Series, Saffron Books (**Yeon**). Many staff members serve on editorial and advisory boards, e.g. *Journal of African Languages & Linguistics*, *Journal of Korean Linguistics*, *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*, *Linguistic Variation*, *Linguistica Uralica*, *Studies in Language*. They have reviewed for over 50 academic journals, including *Anthropological Linguistics*, *Applied Linguistics*, *Cognition*, *Journal of Linguistics*, *Language*, *Lingua*, *Linguistic Typology*, *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* and *Syntax*. Reviews have also been undertaken for publishers such as CUP, Mouton de Gruyter, OUP, Routledge and Springer, and for funding bodies such as AHRC, British Academy, DFG, ESF, ESRC, Korea Foundation, Leverhulme Trust, Nuffield Foundation, NSF and NWO.

4. External examination of doctorates and research student training outside SOAS: SOAS staff have examined PhD theses in numerous universities in the UK (e.g. Cardiff, Essex, KCL, Manchester, Newcastle, Oxford, Salford, York), and abroad (e.g. Amsterdam, ANU, Bayreuth, Grenoble, Leiden, Leon, Macao, Sciences Po, Shandong, Western Australia). In addition, staff contributed to research student training e.g. in the UK, France, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Switzerland and at the 3L Language Documentation Summer School and the LSA Summer Institute. The AHRC Skills Development Scheme "Language Research and Teaching in a multilingual world" provided training in different aspects of multilingualism to SOAS and non-SOAS students.

5. Collaborations with industry, commerce, third sector or other users of research. These include collaboration with the Australian Dieri Aboriginal Corporation (**Austin**); Agnack and Djibonker communities in Senegal to prepare two exhibitions featuring plant and pottery knowledge (**Lüpke**); the charity Waste Watch on waste management on multilingual London housing estates (**Lüpke**); software development for the Tibetan Buddhist Resource Centre and Lexicom (**Hill**); the Surma Community Centre at the Bengali Workers' Association in London (**Simard**); policy bodies such as CiLT, Linguanet, and The Languages Company (**Sachdev**), and collaboration with other beneficiaries of our research.

6. Conferences and other scholarly events. In addition to SOAS conferences, staff have taken major organisational responsibility for conferences or workshops run elsewhere, e.g. the 6th Australianist Workshop, Manchester (2008, **Simard**), the 13th International Conference for Language & Social Psychology (2012, **Sachdev**), the Annual Conference of the Association of Teachers of Japanese, Chicago (2009, **Iwasaki**), Documentary Linguistics Workshops, Tokyo (2008-13, **Austin**), an International Symposium on Using Corpora in Translation Studies, Lancaster (2008, **Li**), and Point Sud Workshop on language contact in West Africa (2010, **Lüpke**).

7. Major invited keynote addresses or prestigious lectures. Examples are keynote addresses at the launch of University Council on General and Applied Linguistics (2011, **Austin**); Celebrating 100 years of African Studies in Hamburg (2009, **Jaggar**); 7th World Congress of African Linguistics (2011, **Lüpke**); International Association of the Social Psychology of Language (2012, **Pauwels**); European Association of Korean Language Education (2010, **Yeon**); 60th Annual Conference of the International Communication Association (2010, **Sallabank**); Syntax of the World's Languages IV (2010, **Marten**); Language Tutorials at LAGB (2010 **Marten**, 2011 **Nikolaeva**, 2013 **Watkins**).

8. Scholarly honours, awards or fellowships. Members of staff were recipients of the Visiting Research Fellowship, Australian National Dictionary Research Centre, January-March 2013 (**Austin**), Visiting Professorial Research Fellow, Research Centre for Linguistic Typology, La Trobe University, February-June 2010 (**Austin**), Humboldt Foundation Visiting Professorship, University of Frankfurt, September-December 2010 (**Austin**), British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship award for project 'The diachrony of nominal determination', 2010 (**Lucas**), Japan Foundation Japanese Studies Fellowship for "Interpretability and Optionality in L2 Grammars: Studies on missing subjects in Japanese", 2012 (**Kizu**), Leverhulme Research Leadership Award funding for the project 'Crossroads: investigating the unexplored side of multilingualism' received in December 2012 (**Lüpke**), WINGS World Quest "Women of Discovery award" for Humanity research, 2008 (**Nikolaeva**), The Leverhulme Trust Research Fellowship "Online documentation of Siberian languages", 2012-2013 (**Nikolaeva**), the Robert Gardner prize by the International Association of Language and Social Psychology for research on language and ethnicity, 2010 (**Sachdev**). Our work in the languages of Africa, Asia and the Middle East was also part of the Queen's Anniversary Prize for Higher Education awarded to SOAS's Faculty of Languages and Cultures in 2009.