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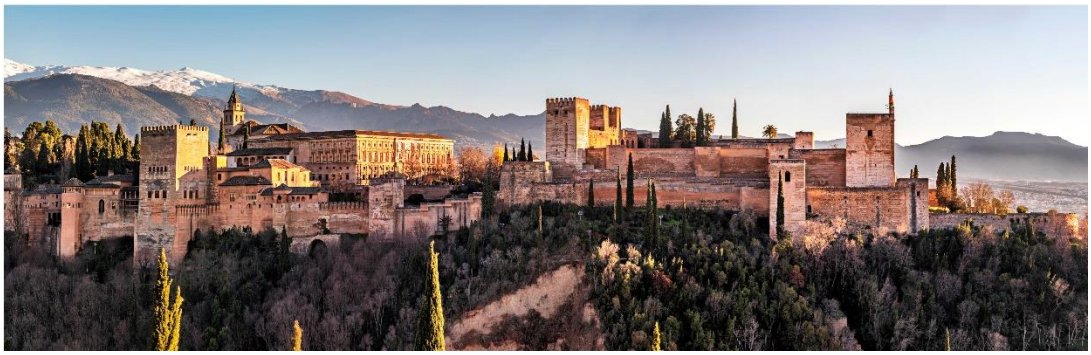

constructions: (1) full cyberbullying constructions where all three elements (the personal marker/pointer, the dysphemistic element, and the link between them) are explicitly present, (2) personal marker inferable (type II) constructions where the dysphemistic element and the cyberbullying link are explicitly present, but not the personal marker/pointer, which can be inferred from the imperative sentential structure, (3) cyberbullying link inferable (type III) constructions where the personal marker and the dysphemistic element are explicitly present, but not the cyberbullying link verb, which is inferable from the implicit copular structure.

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The positional behaviour of peripheral constituents in the Airbus corpus

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This presentation is part of a longitudinal research project which started with the revision and proposal of Díaz-Jorge's (2017) updated typology of adjuncts and the analysis of the positional preferences of the different types of adjuncts in English. We also looked into the types of adjuncts that can be located at the different peripheries that are outlined in Van Valin's (2005) enhanced Layered Structure of the Clause (LSC) and presented scales of peripheral and positional preferences of adjuncts (Cortés-Rodríguez and Rodríguez-Juárez, in press). In the same paper, we conducted a brief study of the use of adverbs in a sample selection of the Airbus corpus, which is a small corpus for the aircraft maintenance instructions that has been written in the ASD-STE100 controlled natural language (CNL).

In the second phase of this research project, we aim to expand the study of adjuncts to the whole corpus of Airbus ASD-STE100 by carrying out a quantitative analysis of adverbials that will allow us to accurately describe the positional behaviour of peripheral constituents in the LSC in this CNL. The analysis will be restricted to the three central positions that adverbs can occupy

within the clause, i.e initital, medial and final positions, which means that the subvariants that were identified as possible sub-positions within these main positions will not be taken into account. We also intend to test the hierarchies of peripheral preferences and positions that were proposed in Cortés-Rodríguez and Rodríguez-Juárez (in press) in this CNL, with a view to checking whether Airbus ASD-STE100 may imply reductions on these scales as a result of the nature of the texts written in this controlled language. Finally, we will design the computational parsing rules that will account for the peripheries and positional preferences registered within each level of the abstract LSC. These syntactic rules have to be incorporated in the Grammar Development Environment module within ARTEMIS[5] so that it can effectively provide the syntactic and semantic representation of adjuncts.

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Entering through the back door or the backdoor: Figurative language in shaping digital society

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Recent years have seen unprecedented growth in national governments' numerous endeavours to gain ubiquitous access to encrypted data which IT specialists and privacy advocates fiercely oppose. The parties to this ongoing conflict, generally referred to as "Crypto Wars", resort to figurative language to effectively frame the resulting disagreement with their adversaries. The most powerful framing tool employed in the digital discourse is metaphor, generally known to perform the explanatory, interpretative

[5] ARTEMIS is an NLP prototype that has been implemented as a parsing device within the multiple lexico-conceptual knowledge base FunGramKB (Periñán-Pascual, 2012, 2013; Periñán-Pascual & Arcas-Túnez, 2014) and has been designed to obtain the syntactic and semantic representation of linguistic structures.