

List of tables

Table 2.1	Latin square design with languages A–D, stimuli 1–4 and test versions I–IV —	29
Table 4.1	A target word (<i>bogstav</i>) that can be recognized by Dutch listeners by means of a cognate in the bridge language (German) and a target word (<i>vante</i>) that can be recognized because it is a cognate in the listeners' native language (Dutch) —	84
Table 4.2	Examples where Swedish has a stronger letter-to-sound correspondence than Danish —	94
Table 4.3	The written and spoken forms in Swedish and Danish of the words for 'hat' (consistent Swedish pronunciation for a Danish listener) and 'married' (inconsistent Swedish pronunciation for a Danish listener) —	95
Table 5.1	Example of the compilation of a cognate list used to measure the lexical distances from Dutch (the target language) to four other Germanic languages (listener languages) —	105
Table 5.2	Illustration of the Levenshtein algorithm, showing three operations: one insertion (ins), one substitution (sub), and one deletion (del) —	119
Table 5.3	Orthographic distance, phonetic distance, and phonetic distance corrected for orthography for a Dane presented with a Swedish cognate —	130
Table 5.4	Illustration of the movement and indel measures —	135
Table 5.5	Illustration of the establishment of trigrams —	135
Table 5.6	Inventory of trigrams in the two sentences <i>It would be difficult</i> and <i>After a while it will become easier</i> —	136
Table 6.1	Phonetic distances corrected for orthography for a Dane presented with a Swedish cognate (25%) and for a Swede presented with a Danish cognate (50%) —	162
Table 6.2	Example where Spanish has a stronger letter-to-sound correspondence than Portuguese —	164
Table 6.3	The word for 'woman' in the target language (Croatian) and the corresponding cognates in five Slavic languages —	169
Table 6.4	The word for 'woman' in the target language (Polish). There is no corresponding cognate in the five Slavic languages —	169
Table 6.5	The target word for 'to die' in Zazaki and Kurmaji with asymmetric percentages correct translations —	179
Table 7.1	Correlation coefficients between general intelligibility scores and the six determinants across all 70 language combinations and for the three language families separately (20 Germanic, 20 Romance, and 30 Slavic language combinations) —	189
Table 7.2	Stepwise regression analyses with general mean intelligibility score as the criterion and six linguistic and extra-linguistic predictors —	190
Table 7.3	Stepwise regression analyses with general mean intelligibility scores as criterion variable and three linguistic predictors only —	191
Table 7.4	Correlations between inherent intelligibility and three linguistic distances for all 57 language combinations and for the three language families separately —	192

- Table 7.5** Stepwise regression analyses with mean inherent intelligibility scores per language combination as the criterion and three linguistic distances as predictors — **193**
- Table 7.6** Correlation coefficients between inherent intelligibility scores and six linguistic predictors for 61 language combinations and for the three language families separately — **194**
- Table 7.7** Stepwise regression analyses with mean inherent intelligibility scores per language combination as the criterion and four phonetic distances as predictors — **195**
- Table B.1** Results of cloze tests for the Germanic language family — **227**
- Table B.2** Results of cloze tests for the Romance language family — **228**
- Table B.3** Results of cloze tests for the Slavic language family — **228**
- Table C.1** Mean exposure scores for the Germanic language family — **229**
- Table C.2** Mean exposure scores for the Romance language family — **229**
- Table C.3** Mean exposure scores for the Slavic language family — **229**
- Table C.4** Attitude scores for the Germanic language family — **230**
- Table C.5** Attitude scores for the Romance language family — **230**
- Table C.6** Attitude scores on a scale from 1 (ugly) to 5 (beautiful) for the Slavic language family — **230**
- Table C.7** Number of years of learning the target language for the Germanic language family — **231**
- Table C.8** Number of years of learning the target language for the Romance language family — **231**
- Table D.1** Lexical distances for the Germanic language family — **232**
- Table D.2** Lexical distances for the Romance language family — **232**
- Table D.3** Lexical distances for the Slavic language family — **232**
- Table D.4** Phonetic distances for the Germanic language family — **233**
- Table D.5** Phonetic distances for the Romance language family — **233**
- Table D.6** Phonetic distances for the Slavic language family — **233**
- Table D.7** Syntactic distances for the Germanic language family — **234**
- Table D.8** Syntactic distances for the Romance language family — **234**
- Table D.9** Syntactic distances for the Slavic language family — **234**