While language is used every day to allow communication between a speaker and an addressee, these communicative efforts are subject to false starts, glitches, derailments, and sometimes complete crashes. In that perspective, scholars who have been interested in accounting for the systems and principles that govern communicative processes have also tried to capture those situations in which communication between two individuals accidentally or intentionally goes wrong. Incidentally, one way to improve our understanding of these systems and principles consists in focusing specifically on situations or data in which communication fails; when the processes go amiss; when a mismatch occurs between the speaker’s intended message and the information retrieved by the addressee.

ComCog 2017 will bring together scholars who work on theories and descriptions of such instances of miscommunication, and scholars who use evidence from communicative mismatch to build a theory of human communication.

ComCog 2017 seeks to attract original contributions from various areas of linguistics, psychology, argumentation theory, corpus analysis and discourse analysis that bring together the findings and insights of cognitive science and language studies to further our understanding of phenomena pertaining to communicative failures and mismatches, and using this particular type of data to advance our comprehension of human communicative processes.

This includes but is not limited to the following phenomena:

- miscommunication in disambiguation tasks: several current research strands within the field of pragmatics and psycholinguistics have studied the processes at work in the disambiguation of reference (Arnold & Tanenhaus 2011), in determining implicit content, in working out the meaning of figurative language (metaphors (Glucksberg 2001), irony (Spotorno et al. 2013)). A common denominator of this line of research has been to identify the cognitive parameters that bear on language processes affecting performance by triggering alternate derivations, disambiguation and interpretative paths.

- miscommunication and cross-linguistic differences: scholars working in the field of second language acquisition and bilingualism have looked at the type of cross-linguistic influence which can give rise to misconstrued utterances in a target language on the part of L2 learners (De Angelis & Dewaele 2011), or the way the semantic or conceptual profile of a bilingual’s languages interfere with each other during production and comprehension processes (Athanasopoulos & Bylund 2013). Other researchers have investigated intercultural and cross-linguistic discrepancies in
specific aspects of language use (politeness, indirectness (Schneider), hedges, discourse markers (Stukker & Sanders 2012); see also Trueswell & Papafragou 2010).

• miscommunication and argumentation/reasoning: within the domains of argumentation theory, reasoning (Mercier & Sperber 2009, 2011) and more generally cognitive communication science (Oh & Sundar 2015), recent efforts have shown how cognitive biases, as well as heuristics (Pohl 2004; Gigerenzer 2008), can be responsible for deviations from a certain norm and give rise to miscommunication, both in persuasive and manipulative settings.

• miscommunication and pathological uses of language: scholars have also worked with atypical populations in order to advance our understanding of the cognitive underpinnings of communicative processes, for instance working with autistic patients to investigate the impact that a deficient theory of mind has on interpretative processes (Cummings 2014a, 2014b), or with Williams syndrome patients (Musolino & Landau 2012).

In line with the ComCog tradition, interdisciplinary research is welcome. Moreover, from a methodological point of view, we seek to attract work that combines theoretical proposals with empirical/experimental testing of the proposed models and hypotheses.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

• Stephan Lewandowsky, U Bristol – UK
  o http://www.bris.ac.uk/psych/people/stephan-lewandowsky/overview.html
• Courtenay Norbury, UCL – UK
  o https://www.ucl.ac.uk/pals/people/profiles/academic-staff/courtenay-norbury
• Anna Papafragou, U of Delaware – USA
  o http://papafragou.psych.udel.edu
• Thom Scott-Phillips, Durham – UK
  o https://thomscottphillips.wordpress.com
• Ted Sanders, Utrecht – NL
  o http://www.uu.nl/staff/TJMSanders

SCIENTIFIC PANEL

Jean-Marie Annoni, UniFR; Panos Athanasopoulos, Lancaster; Salvatore Attardo, TexasA&M; Raphaël Berthele, UniFR; Richard Breheny, UCL; Valérie Camos, UniFR; Piotr Cap, Lodz; Robyn Carston, UCL; Louise Cummings, Nottingham; Marta Dynel, Lodz; Marion Fossard, UniNE; Joana Garmendia, ILCLI; Esther González Martínez, UniFR; Pascal Gygax, UniFR; Chris Hart, Lancaster; Michael Haugh, Queensland; Martin Hilpert, UniNE; Henrike Jansen, Leiden; Andreas Jucker, UniZH; Napoleon Katsos, Cambridge; István Kecskes, Albany-SUNY; Marina Laganaro, UniGE; Daniela Landert, UniZH; Marcin Lewinski, Lisbon; Myriam Locher, UniBA; Carol Madden, CNRS Lyon; Didier Maillat, UniFR; Hugo Mercier, CNRS Lyon; Ira Noveck, CNRS Lyon; Steve Oswald, UniFR; Manuel Padilla-Cruz, Seville; Fabio Paglieri, ISTC-CNRRome; Simona Pekarek, UniNE; Anne Reboul, CNRS Lyon; Louis de Saussure, UniNE; Thora Tenbrink, Bangor; Guillaume Thierry, Bangor; Sandrine Zufferey, UniBE
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Didier Maillat, UniFR, Steve Oswald UniFR, Louis de Saussure, UniNE, Sandrine Zufferey UniBE.

LOCATION

Fribourg is a medieval university town in central Switzerland, ideally situated half-way between Geneva and Zürich – train connections from both airports are therefore easy, frequent and efficient. The city is officially fully bilingual (French, German) and is considered as the crossroads between French and German Switzerland. The region is, expectedly, well-known for its cheese (Gruyère cheese actually comes from the region of Gruyères, a half-hour drive from Fribourg and a possible event for delegates) and its chocolate. More information here: http://www.fribourgtourisme.ch/en/.

Information on the venue (Faculty of Arts and Humanities) will be posted on the conference website in due time (http://events.unifr.ch/comcog2017).

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

The Organising Committee invites submissions of abstracts (300-500 words without references; in English) presenting original work on one of the above mentioned topics and areas, but not restricted to them, addressing the broader topic of miscommunication in language(s).

Please bear in mind the following policies as you submit your abstract:

- Submissions may be singly or jointly authored.
- Authors should submit one abstract at most as first author.
- Submissions must be anonymous. That is, the abstract cannot contain any information that would allow reviewers to identify the author(s).
- All abstracts will be double-blind peer reviewed by members of the Scientific Committee.
- All abstracts must be submitted on Easychair by 30 October 2016, 23:59 (UTC + 01:00) at the following URL (available as of 20 August 2016):
  https://easychair.org/conferences/?conf=comcog2017
- Notification of acceptance/rejection will be sent by 20 November 2016.
CONFERENCE FEES

**Early bird** (until 15 December 2016)
- Faculty: CHF185 (±€175)
- PhD Student: CHF135 (±€125)

**Regular** (until 10 January 2017)
- Faculty: CHF250 (±€230)
- PhD Student: CHF200 (±€185)

The fees include conference pack, full lunches, coffee breaks, as well as administrative costs. A conference dinner is planned at an extra fee of CHF70. Further events will be offered for delegates via the conference website at an extra cost.

Registration (including fee payment) will be open to accepted participants and interested scholars. More information will be posted on the conference website on 30 October 2016.

**TIMEFRAME AND DEADLINES**

- Extended abstract submission deadline: 30 October 2016
- Notification of acceptance/rejection: 20 November 2016
- Early-bird registration: 15 December 2016
- Registration closes: 10 January 2017
- Conference in Fribourg: 8-10 February 2017