



Meeting Handbook

Linguistic Society of America

American Dialect Society

American Name Society

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

The Association for Linguistic Evidence

90th Annual Meeting

Marriott Marquis

Washington, DC

7-10 January, 2016



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Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 90th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, the Handbook is the official program for the 2016 Annual Meetings of the American Dialect Society (ADS), the American Name Society (ANS), the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA), and The Association for Linguistic Evidence (TALE).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee: Co-chairs Marlyse Baptista and Andries Coetzee and members Karlos Arregi, Misha Becker, Rajesh Bhatt, Kathryn Campbell-Kibler, Chad Howe, Michael Israel, Sun-Ah Jun, Line Mikkelsen, Jon Sprouse, and Brent Woo.

This year, the Program Committee received 21 preliminary proposals for organized sessions, 13 of which were accepted for presentation. The Committee received 657 individual abstracts, of which 186 were accepted for presentation as 20-minute papers and 150 were accepted for presentation as posters. All individual abstracts were reviewed anonymously. This year, each abstract was reviewed by the Program Committee and at least two additional reviewers drawn from a panel of 206 subfield experts. The LSA Secretariat and Program Committee extend sincere thanks to these external reviewers, who are listed below:

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We are also grateful to David Boe (NAAHoLS), Carole Chaski (TALE), Ivy Doak (SSILA), Allan Metcalf (ADS), Iman Nick, (ANS), and Eric Russell (SPCL). We appreciate the help given by LSA Intern Liz Shar, who assisted with preparation of this Handbook. Thanks are also due to the staff of the LSA Secretariat—Executive Assistant Rita Lewis, former Director of Communications Brice Russ, Director of Membership and Meetings David Robinson, and Executive Director Alyson Reed—for their work in organizing the 2016 Meeting.

LSA Executive Committee

January, 2016

Washington, DC

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Overview of This Handbook

This Handbook has been prepared with the intention of assisting attendees at the 90th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America and the meetings of its Sister Societies: the American Dialect Society (ADS), American Name Society (ANS), North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA), and The Association for Linguistic Evidence (TALE). Below are some guides to using specific portions of this Handbook.

Page 5 contains a diagram of the Exhibit Hall, located in Salon 5 of the Marquis Ballroom on Meeting Level 2. We thank our exhibitors for contributing to a sold-out Exhibit Hall this year, and encourage attendees to visit and to view the poster presentations on display in the Marquis Ballroom Foyer and Salon 5 on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Complimentary hot beverages will be served in the Exhibit Hall on Friday and Saturday from 10:30 AM to 12:00 PM and 3:30 to 4:30 PM and on Sunday from 8:30 to 11:00 AM.

Pages 9 and 10 contain diagrams of the meeting rooms at the Marriott Marquis. Please note that:

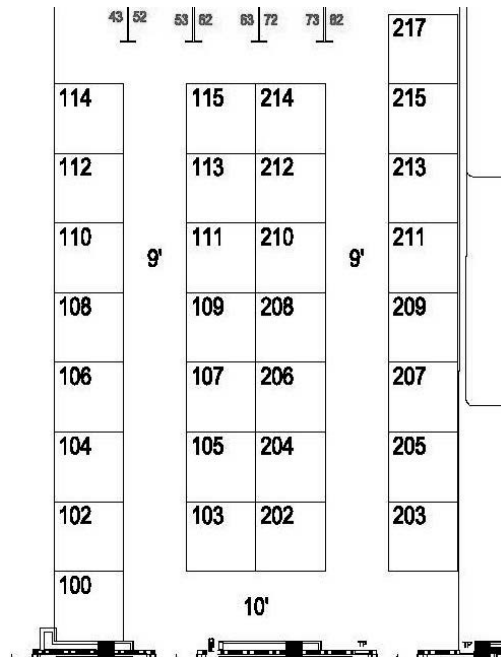
- Meeting rooms on Meeting Level 2 house the Exhibit Hall and poster sessions (Salon 5 and Foyer), LSA concurrent sessions (Salons 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8), and LSA organized sessions (Salons 9/10 and 12). The Student Lounge is located in Salon 11 on this level, and the Meeting Registration and Job Information Desk are located near the escalators.
- The Presidential Address and other plenary meetings will take place in Salon 6. The LSA Business Meeting and, later, the Graduate Student Panel, will take place on Friday evening in Salon 12, and the Presidential Reception will take place on Saturday evening in the Independence Ballroom on Meeting Level 4.
- Also on Meeting Level 2 will be the meetings of the American Name Society (Salons 14 and 15) and the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (Salons 16 and 17). Other Sister Society meetings will take place on Meeting Level 3: the American Dialect Society (LeDroit Park and Shaw Rooms), the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (Judiciary Square Room), the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (Union Station, Chinatown, and Mt. Vernon Square Rooms), and The Association for Linguistic Evidence (Capitol Hill Room).
- Committee meetings, office hours, and “open houses” will take place in rooms on Meeting Level 2 and the Mezzanine Level. Check the schedule on pages 11-12 for details.
- Job interviews will be held in Mezzanine Level meeting rooms. Check with the interviewers or the job information desk for more details.

Pages 11 and 12 contain general meeting information, including basic information about exhibit hours, the job information desk, and times and locations of open committee meetings and special office hours held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. On pages 13 and 14 you will find a list, including descriptions, of special LSA events which take place at the Meeting. Page 15 contains a list of events designed especially for the one-third of meeting attendees who are students; page 16 contains a list of extraordinary sessions taking place at this year’s meeting; and page 17 contains a list of activities highlighting opportunities for linguists outside of academia. Pages 19 through 25 contain “Meeting-at-a-Glance” tables for each day of the meeting, which will allow attendees to view LSA and Sister Society meetings by time and location. Each set of facing pages contains LSA and Sister Society information for one day of the meeting. Be sure to check the full program listings for exact times.

The full programs of the LSA and the Sister Societies are listed beginning on page 29. These programs list, in chronological order, all public events taking place as part of the LSA and Sister Society Meetings. Plenary, organized, concurrent, and poster sessions are listed along with the themes of the concurrent sessions, the names and affiliations of presenters, and the titles of their presentations. Each organized, concurrent and poster session is assigned a session number, indicated in large type to the right of the session title; session numbers are cross-referenced with the list of abstracts of regular papers beginning on page 145. Reports from the Executive Director, Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, editors of *Language* and *Semantics and Pragmatics*, and the Directors of the 2015 Linguistic Institute accompany the Friday evening portion of the program, when the LSA Business Meeting takes place.

Finally, abstracts for all presentations are listed beginning on page 81. Abstracts for LSA plenary presentations are listed first in chronological order, then abstracts for LSA organized sessions (with session abstracts as well as abstracts of individual presentations), also in chronological order. Abstracts for individual posters and papers for the LSA and Sister Society meetings are listed alphabetically by first author beginning on page 145. Each abstract is identified with a session number, appearing to the right of the presenter’s name, which will enable you to locate it in the LSA or Sister Society program of which it is a part.

Exhibit Hall Floor Plan

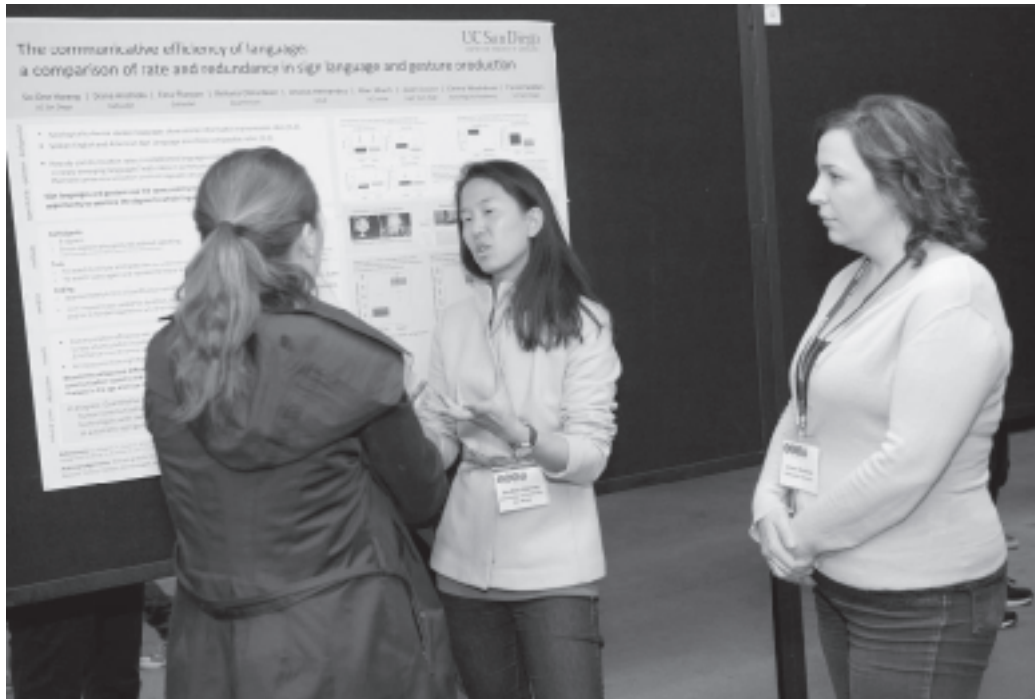


We thank our 2016 Annual Meeting exhibitors for their support. Please stop by the exhibit hall in Salon 5 to visit their representatives on Friday, 8 January and Saturday, 9 January from 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM and on Sunday, 10 January from 8:30 to 11:00 AM. Complimentary hot beverages will be served from 10:30 AM to 12:00 PM and 3:30 PM to 4:30 PM on Friday and Saturday and 8:30 to 11:00 AM on Sunday.

<u>Exhibitor</u>	<u>Booth(s)</u>	<u>Exhibitor</u>	<u>Booth(s)</u>
Benjamins	103/202	The MIT Press	102
Brill	108	North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad	212
Cambridge University Press	203, 205	Oxford University Press	100
Central Intelligence Agency	214	Penguin Random House	215
DeGruyter Mouton	105/107/ 109	Recovering Languages & Literacies of the Americas	204
Duke University Press	209	Routledge	104, 106
Edinburgh University Press	207	SIL International	211, 213
Georgetown University Press	111	Springer	210
Hituzi Syobo	112	Wiki Education Foundation	115
The Language Conservancy	113	Wiley	206, 208
Linguistic Data Consortium	110		
Linguistic Society of America	217		

Visit each exhibitor to complete the “LSA Passport” included in your registration packet and spin the prize wheel at the LSA Booth for a chance to win prizes, including complimentary membership, registration to the 2017 Annual Meeting in Austin TX, LSA merchandise, books from our exhibitors, and more!

Poster Session Exhibit Hall and Marquis Ballroom Foyer



Posters will be on display in the Exhibit Hall and Marquis Ballroom Foyer on Friday and Saturday from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Posters will be attended by their presenters during the plenary poster sessions on Friday and Saturday from 10:30 AM to 12:00 PM.

Each poster is assigned to a specific poster board number. Poster boards numbered 1 through 42 are located in the Marquis Ballroom Foyer, and poster boards numbered 43 through 90 are located past the Exhibit Hall in Salon 5. Poster boards will have identifying numbers.

Poster board assignments for the Friday and Saturday morning plenary poster sessions are on pages 38-40 and 63-65 of this Handbook. Poster board assignments for other sessions featuring posters are given in the relevant session listings in the “Schedule” section of this Handbook on pages 29-80.

Stop by the Exhibit Hall to view posters anytime during exhibit hours. Complimentary hot beverages will be served from 10:30 AM to 12:00 PM and 3:30 to 4:30 PM on Friday and Saturday and from 8:30 to 11:00 AM on Sunday.

Visit all exhibitors to complete your “LSA Passport” and stop by the LSA table to spin a prize wheel. Prizes include complimentary LSA memberships, registrations for the 2017 Annual Meeting, LSA swag, and books from our exhibitors.

Create a lasting legacy in support of Linguistics...

Support the LSA's continuing programs through:

- a charitable bequest in your will; or
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Please contact the LSA Secretariat for more details about how you can make arrangements to remember the LSA through a planned contribution. Please also let us know if you have already made such plans so we have a record of your intentions. **Thank you for considering this option.**

LSA Secretariat Contact Information: 202-835-1714;
areed@lsadc.org (LSA Executive Director, Alyson Reed)
522 21st St, NW, Suite 120, Washington, DC 20006

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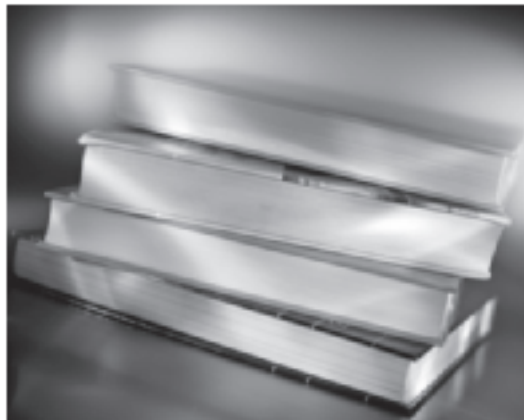
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About the Leadership Circle

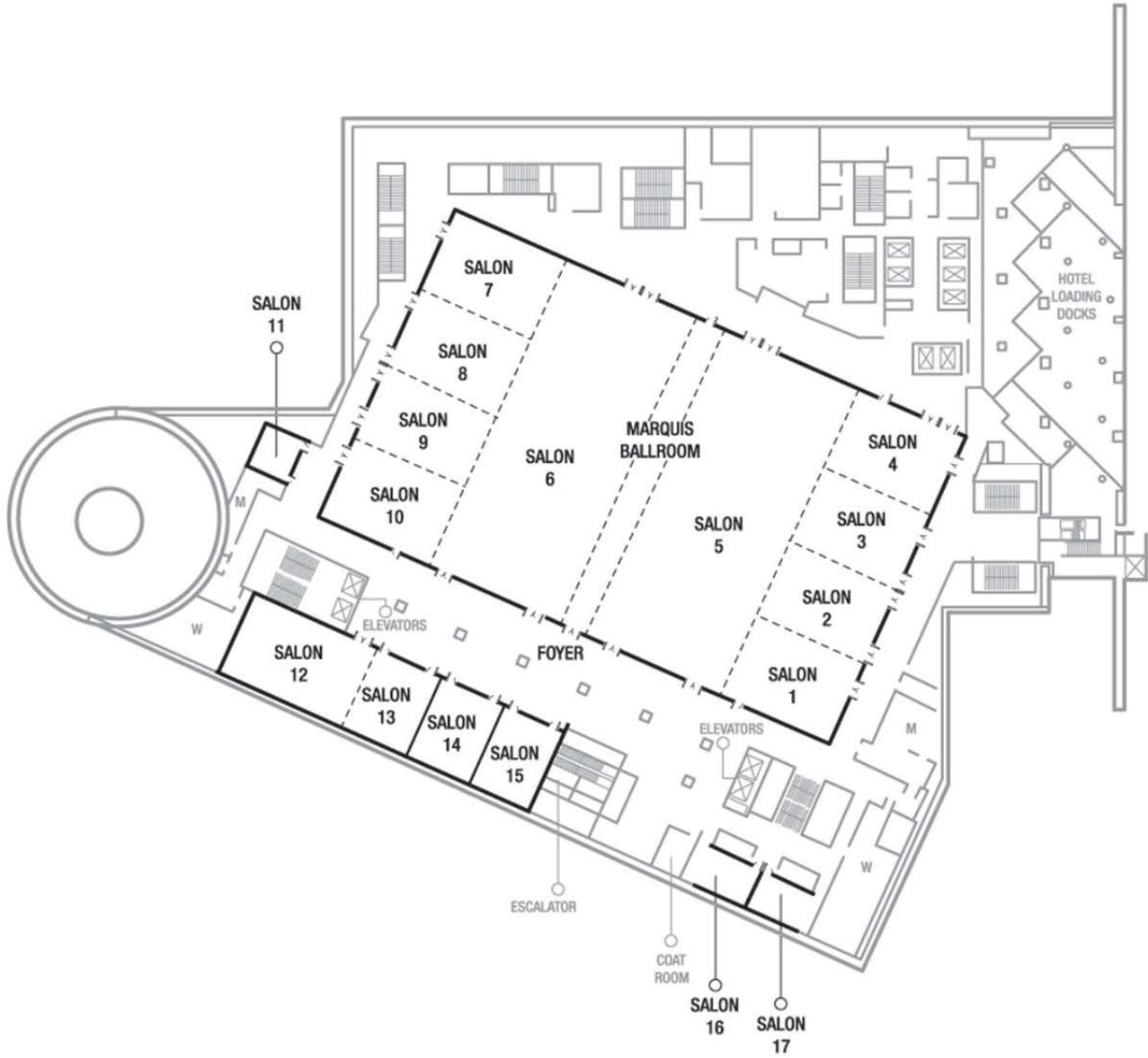
The LSA Leadership Circle was created in October, 2008, to recognize those LSA members who have made large, unrestricted, charitable contributions to the LSA. The minimum contribution requested for membership in the Leadership Circle is \$100. The suggested contribution range is \$500 - \$1,000. Membership is offered on an annual basis. Those wishing to enroll in the Leadership Circle may download a contribution form from the LSA website: www.linguisticsociety.org or contact the LSA staff for enrollment information: areed@lsadc.org; 202-835-1714.

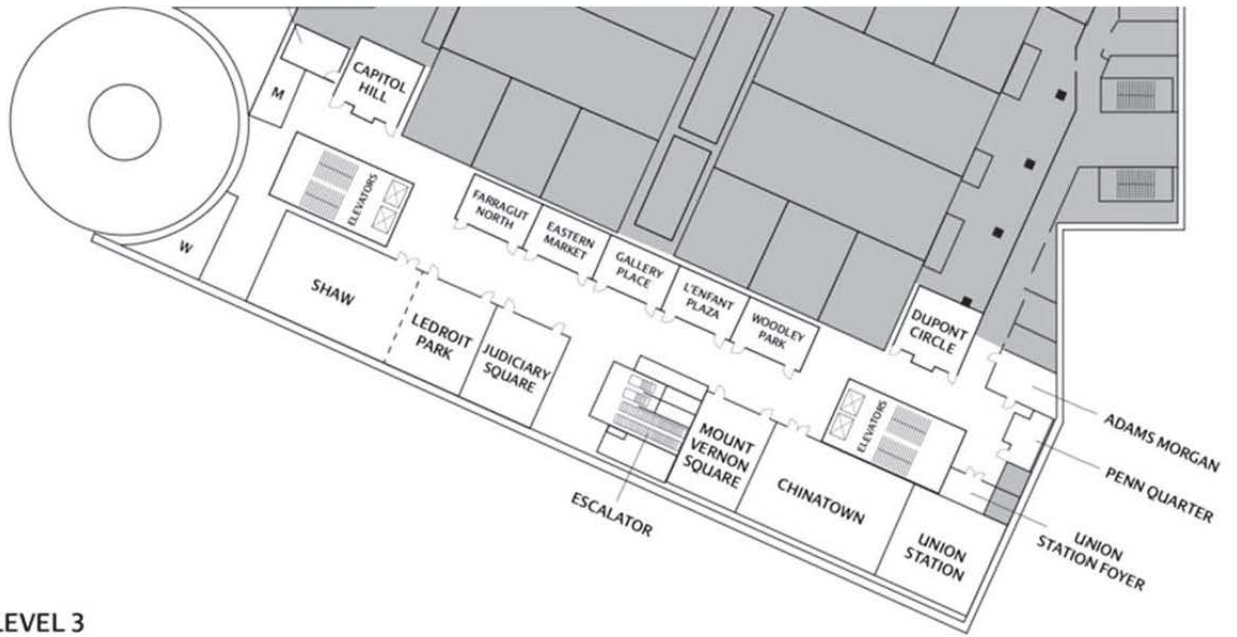


Meeting Space Diagrams

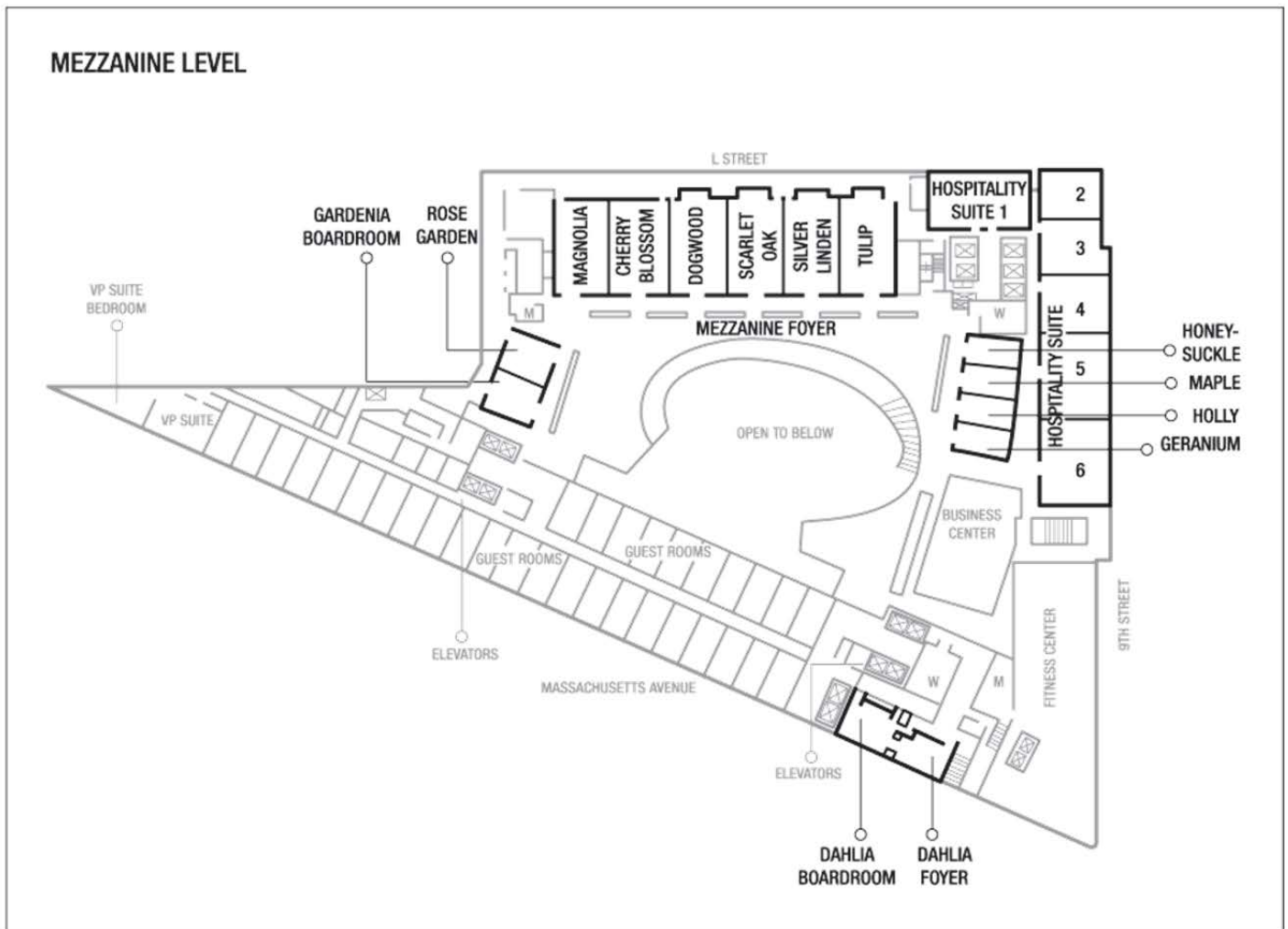
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MEETING LEVEL 2





MEETING LEVEL 3



MEZZANINE LEVEL

General Meeting Information

Registration

Registration for the LSA and Sister Society meetings will take place on Meeting Level 2 during the following hours:

Thursday, 7 January	1:00 – 7:00 PM
Friday, 8 January	8:00 AM – 7:00 PM
Saturday, 9 January	8:00 AM – 7:00 PM
Sunday, 10 January	8:30 – 11:00 AM

Exhibit

The exhibit hall, including the LSA Joint Book Exhibit, is accessed through the Ballroom level. Complimentary hot beverages will be served in the exhibit hall from 10:30 AM to 12:00 PM and 3:30 – 4:30 PM. The exhibit hall will be open during the following hours:

Friday, 8 January	10:00 AM – 5:30 PM
Saturday, 9 January	10:00 AM – 5:30 PM
Sunday, 10 January	8:30 – 11:00 AM

Job Information Desk

On Friday, 8 January and Saturday, 9 January the job information desk will be set up in the Marquis Ballroom Foyer, near the LSA registration counters, from 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 – 11:00 AM. Lists of job openings will be available, and applicants may leave copies of their CV for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. It is incumbent upon employers to retrieve any CVs left for them at the job information desk, to contact any candidates they wish to interview at the Meeting, and to arrange with LSA staff for interview room space, if available. The job information desk will not have duplication facilities; the hotel's Business Center may be used for this purpose.

Open Committee and SIG Meetings

- African American Linguistics SIG: Friday, 8 January, Tulip Room, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
- LSA Executive Committee: Thursday, 7 January, Magnolia, 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM
- Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP): Sunday, 10 January, Mt. Vernon Square, 7:30 – 9:00 AM
- Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journal (CELxJ): Sunday, 10 January, Judiciary Square, 8:30 – 10:00 AM
- Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL): Sunday, 10 January, Mt. Vernon Square, 7:30 – 9:00 AM
- Committee on Scientific Communication in Linguistics (CoSCiL): Friday, 8 January, Capitol Hill, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
- Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL): Saturday, 9 January, Cherry Blossom, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- Committee on Student Interests and Concerns (COSIAC): Sunday, 10 January, Union Station, 7:30 – 9:00 AM
- Ethics Committee: Saturday, 9 January, Mt. Vernon Square, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
- Linguistics Beyond Academia SIG: Sunday, 10 January, Capitol Hill, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
- Program Committee: Sunday, 10 January, Capitol Hill, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Public Relations Committee: Friday, 8 January, Capitol Hill, 7:30 – 9:00 AM

Office Hours

- Center for Applied Linguistics: Saturday, 9 January, Cherry Blossom, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
- CoLang 2016:
 - Friday, 8 January, Cherry Blossom, 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM
 - Friday, 8 January, Cherry Blossom, 8:45 – 9:45 PM (includes Advisory Council Meeting)
- Editor of *Language* (Greg Carlson): Saturday, 9 January, Silver Linden, 10:00 – 11:00 AM
- Endangered Language Fund
 - Open Annual Meeting: Friday, 8 January, Tulip Room, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
 - Office Hour: Friday, 8 January, Tulip Room, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
- LINGUIST List: Friday, 8 January, Tulip Room, 5:00 – 6:00 PM
- 2017 Linguistic Institute, University of Kentucky:
 - Friday, 8 January, Cherry Blossom, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
 - Saturday, 9 January, Silver Linden, 3:00 – 6:00 PM
- National Science Foundation: Friday, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM, Marquis Ballroom Foyer, Poster Board #s 14-15

Special Events

Wednesday, 6 January

- LSA Linguistic Advocacy Day Training: 5:00 – 6:30 PM, Capitol Hill

Thursday, 7 January

- ADS Executive Council Meeting: 1:00 – 3:00 PM, Shaw
- ADS Business Meeting: 3:00 – 3:30 PM, LeDroit Park
- ADS Word of the Year Nominations: 6:15 – 7:15 PM, LeDroit Park
- ANS Executive Committee Meeting: 3:00 – 6:00 PM, Salon 14
- LSA Minicourse: Experimental Syntax: 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM, Salon 1
- LSA Minicourse: Statistical Methods Using R: 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM, Salon 2
- LSA Minicourse: Thriving as an Early Career Faculty Member: 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM, Salon 3
- LSA Satellite Workshop: Preparing Your Corpus for Archival Storage: 8:00 AM – 3:00 PM, Salon 4
- How to LSA: The Annual Meeting for First-timers: 3:00 – 3:45 PM, Salon 1
- LSA Welcome: Salon 6, 7:15 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: Salon 6, 7:30 – 8:30 PM. Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara), “Where is Morphological Complexity?”
- LSA Special Film Presentation: Rising Voices/Hothaninpi-- Revitalizing the Lakota Language: Salon 6, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
- Sister Society Meet-and-Greet Reception: City Tap House, 901 N St., NW, 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 8 January

- ADS/ANS Word of the Year/Name of the Year Vote: Shaw/LeDroit Park, 5:30 – 6:30 PM
- ADS Bring Your Own Book Reception: Shaw, 6:45 – 7:45 PM
- ANS Name of the Year Discussion and Balloting: Shaw/LeDroit park, 5:30 – 6:30 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: Salon 6, 12:45 – 1:45 PM. Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University): “Dialect Syntax in American English”
- LSA Business Meeting and induction of 2016 Class of LSA Fellows: Salon 12, 6:30 – 7:30 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Panel on Language Contact and Language Acquisition: Salon 6, 7:30 – 8:30 PM
- LSA Graduate Student Panel: Know Your Audience: Explaining Your Research in Different Contexts: Salon 12 8:30 – 10:00 PM
- LSA Paul Chapin Tribute Session: Shaw, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- LSA Roundtable for Department Chairs/Program Administrators: Union Station, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
- LSA Wikipedia Edit-a-thon: Salon 17, 2:00 – 5:00 PM
- Student Mixer: City Tap House, 901 N St. NW, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM

Saturday, 9 January

- ADS: Annual Luncheon: Shaw, 12:15 – 1:45 PM
- ANS: Guest Lecture: Salon 14, 1:30 – 2:30 PM. Brian Howard (National Congress of American Indians), “Reclaiming Identity: Indigenous Stereotypes and Misperceptions”
- ANS: Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation: Salon 14, 5:00 – 6:00 PM
- ANS: Conference Dinner: Clyde’s of Gallery Place, 707 7th St., NW, 7:30 – 10:00 PM
- NAAHoLS: Business Meeting: Judiciary Square, 4:45 – 5:45 PM
- SPCL: Business Meeting: Salon 16, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
- LSA: Invited Plenary Address: Salon 6, 12:45 – 1:45 PM. Patricia Keating (University of California, Los Angeles), “Voice Quality Variation Within and Across Languages”
- LSA: Awards Ceremony: Salon 6, 5:30 – 6:00 PM
- LSA: Presidential Address: Salon 6, 6:00 – 7:00 PM. John Rickford (Stanford University), “Language and Linguistics on Trial: Hearing Vernacular Speakers in Courtrooms and Beyond”
- LSA: Presidential Reception: Independence Ballroom (Meeting Level 4), 7:00 – 9:00 PM
- SSILA: Business Meeting: Chinatown, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
- TALE: Business Meeting for Research and Project Planning: Capitol Hill, 4:00 – 5:00 PM

Sunday

- LSA Linguistic Advocacy Day Training: Union Station, 2:00 – 4:00 PM

Special Events at the LSA Meeting

Awards Ceremony: Saturday, 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM

LSA awards—the Best Article in Language 2015 Award, the Leonard Bloomfield Book Award, the Early Career Award, Excellence in Community Linguistics Award, Kenneth L. Hale Award, Linguistic Service Award, Linguistics Journalism Award, Linguistics, Language, and the Public Award, Student Abstract Awards, and Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award—will be presented immediately before the Presidential Address.

Best Paper in Language Award: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM

This award, made for the first time in 2012, is given for the best paper published in the journal in any given year. The 2016 Award, for articles appearing in *Language* v. 91 (2015) will be presented to "Ancestry-constrained phylogenetic analysis supports the indo-European Steppe hypothesis," by Will Chang, Chundra Cathcart, David Hall, and Andrew Garrett, from *Language* Volume 91, Number 1 (March 2015).

Department Chairs and Program Administrators Roundtable: Friday, 8 January, 3:30 – 5:00 PM

The Roundtable will focus on the status of linguistics as an academic discipline. If your department/program head cannot attend, you may send a faculty representative. The meeting is open to any attendee with an interest in this topic. Discussion items include: overview of the new LSA-Wiki Education Foundation partnership; case studies for collaborating with other departments at your institution; preview of data to appear in the LSA Annual Report on the Status of Linguistics in Higher Ed.

Early Career Award: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM

This award is given for a new scholar who has made an outstanding contribution to the field of linguistics. It provides travel reimbursement and complimentary registration for the next Annual Meeting. In 2016, this award will be given to Judith Tonhauser (The Ohio State University).

Excellence in Community Linguistics Award: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM

This award recognizes the outstanding contributions that members of language communities make for the benefit of their community's language. In 2016, the award will be presented to Valerie Switzler (Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Oregon).

Induction of the 2016 LSA Fellows: At the LSA Business Meeting, Friday, 8 January, 6:30 – 7:30 PM

The following members of the Society will be inducted as LSA Fellows in recognition of their distinguished contributions to the discipline:

Karlos Arregi, University of Chicago; Robert Blust, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa; Jonathan Bobaljik, University of Connecticut; Eve V. Clark, Stanford University; William Croft, University of New Mexico; Kai von Fintel, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lisa Green, University of Massachusetts at Amherst; Sabine Iatridou, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Maria Polinsky, University of Maryland; Alan Yu, University of Chicago.

Honorary members will also be voted on at the Business Meeting.

The LSA Fellows are elected each year by vote of the at-large members of the LSA's Executive Committee from among nominees put forward by LSA members. Officers of the Society are also inducted as Fellows at the conclusion of their terms of service.

How to LSA: The Annual Meeting for First-timers: Thursday, 7 January, 3:00 – 3:45 PM

Is this your first time at the LSA Annual Meeting? Join other first-timers to hear from, and ask questions of, seasoned attendees. Learn strategies to help you maximize the use of your time in Washington. Connect with other newbies and with senior linguists! Hosted by Eric Potsdam (University of Florida) and Lauren B. Collister (University of Pittsburgh)

Kenneth L. Hale Award: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM

The Hale Award recognizes outstanding linguistic scholarship undertaken by a junior or senior scholar that documents a particular endangered or no longer spoken language or language family. In 2016, this award will be given to Norah C. England (University of Texas at Austin)

Leonard Bloomfield Book Award: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM

The winning book is chosen by a three-member committee from among works submitted to the LSA for consideration. The winner of the 2016 Award is *Old Chinese: A New Reconstruction*, by William H. Baxter and Laurent Sagart, published by Oxford University Press.

Linguistic Advocacy Day Training: Wednesday, 6 January from 5:00 – 6:30 PM and Sunday, 10 January from 2:00 – 4:00 PM

Participants in Linguistic Advocacy Day will have the opportunity to meet with staff and members of Congress (including those from their home state and district, as scheduling allows) to discuss federal policy issues of relevance to linguists, such as funding for scientific research and support for language revitalization in the U.S. The day before visiting Capitol Hill, attendees will participate in a training and briefing session to learn about the Congressional visit process, how to make your case to Congressional staffers, key talking points, etc. Only those who signed up in advance may attend the Hill visits, but any meeting registrant may attend the training sessions for information purposes.

Linguistic Service Award: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM

This award honors members who have performed distinguished service to the Society and the discipline. In 2016, it will be given to D. Terence Langendoen (University of Arizona, Emeritus).

Linguistics Journalism Award: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM

Established by the LSA in 2014, this award honors the journalist whose work best represents linguistics during the 12-month consideration period indicated in the call for nominations. In 2016, it will be given to Arika Okrent (Mental Floss).

Linguistics, Language and the Public Award: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM

The Linguistics, Language and the Public Award is given for a body of work that has had a demonstrable impact on the public awareness of language and/or linguistics. In 2016, it will be given to Michael Erard (Schwa Fire).

LSA Business Meeting: Friday, 8 January, 6:30 – 7:30 PM

This Handbook contains written reports, beginning on page 53, from the LSA Executive Director, Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, editors of *Language* and *Semantics and Pragmatics*, and the Directors of the 2015 Linguistic Institute. The 2016 LSA Fellows will be inducted, and Honorary Members proposed, during this meeting.

Paul Chapin Tribute Session: Friday, 8 January, 9:00 – 10:30 AM

This session honors Paul Chapin, late Secretary-Treasurer (2008-2013) of the LSA and former director of the NSF Linguistics program, through brief presentations by recipients of his help at NSF, panelists during his tenure at NSF, members of the LSA, and executive directors of the LSA.

Presidential Reception: Saturday, 9 January, 7:00 – 9:00 PM

Join the LSA for hors d'oeuvres and cash bar to celebrate the accomplishments of the past year, catch up with old friends and make new ones.

Student Abstract Awards: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM.

These awards provide stipends for the submitters of the ten highest-ranked student-authored abstracts for the LSA Annual Meeting. See notice on p. 249 for a complete list of awardees.

Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM

The Fromkin Award "recognizes individuals who have performed extraordinary service to the discipline and to the Society throughout their career". The 2016 award will be presented to Barbara Partee (University of Massachusetts Amherst).

Wikipedia Edit-a-thon: Friday, 8 January, 2:00 – 5:00 PM

The Wikipedia Edit-a-thon is a great chance to become more familiar with the basics of editing linguistics-related Wikipedia articles. Feel free to drop in for a little while or stay the whole time, and if you can, please bring a laptop or other device to edit on. This event is facilitated by Gretchen McCulloch, who also organized Wikipedia edit-a-thons at the 2015 Annual Meeting and the 2015 Linguistic Institute. You can also join in online using the how-to-edit slides at bit.ly/lingwiki and #lingwiki on Twitter.

Especially for Students

Approximately one-third of the attendees at the LSA Annual Meeting are students. The following events and activities have been designed especially with their interests and needs in mind.

Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC) Meeting: Sunday, 10 January, 7:30 – 9:00 AM in the Magnolia Room
Make your voice heard at the meeting of COSIAC, which is charged with addressing the issues and concerns of student members; reviewing services currently provided to student members with an eye to expanding and improving them; and making recommendations to the Executive Committee on ways to increase student participation and involvement in LSA activities. Student members of the LSA may serve on this or any of the LSA's other open committees.

Expert Consultation Sessions Various dates and times

Sign up using the QR code to the right for 15-minute sessions with experts on topics such as applying to grad school, research funding, being on the job market, careers in higher education and beyond academia, professional self-presentation, explaining your research to job search committees, and more.



Graduate Student Panel on Explaining Your Research in Different Contexts: Friday, 8 January, 8:30 – 10:00 PM in Salon 12
Sponsored by COSIAC (Committee on Student Issues and Concerns)

The panel is open to all and will include significant time for questions from the audience. Confirmed Panelists include Keren Rice (University of Toronto) and Jennifer Renn (Center for Applied Linguistics)

Job Information Desk

On Friday, 8 January and Saturday, 9 January the Job Information Desk will be set up in the Marquis Ballroom Foyer, near the LSA Registration desk, from 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 – 11:00 AM. Lists of job openings will be available, and applicants may leave copies of their CV for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. Prospective employers who use the Job Information Desk will be provided with professional, private interview rooms subject to availability. There is no charge to students for the use of this service.

Student Abstract Awards: Prior to the Presidential Address, Saturday, 9 January, 5:30 – 6:00 PM.

These awards provide stipends for the submitters of the ten highest-ranked student-authored abstracts for the LSA Annual Meeting. See notice on p. 249 for a complete list of awardees.

Student Mixer: Friday, 8 January, 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM, City Tap House, 901 N St., NW

Join your fellow students for a few hours of R&R, courtesy of the LSA's Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC).

Student Resource Center and Lounge

The Student Resource Center and Lounge, located in Salon 13 will operate from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM on Friday and Saturday, January 8 and 9, as a space for students to meet, discuss, and socialize. The room will be stocked with hot beverages and snacks

Wikipedia Edit-a-thon Friday, 8 January, 2:00 – 5:00 PM, Salon 17

This workshop, led by Gretchen McCulloch, will help you edit Wikipedia as a complete beginner, take your editing to the next level if you already have some experience, or assign your students to edit Wikipedia as part of a course. We'll also talk about how to figure out what articles need your expertise, focusing on three main areas: linguistics stubs (too-short articles), under-documented languages, and biographic articles of female linguists, linguists of colour, and other under-represented linguists. Please bring a laptop or other device to edit on.

Extraordinary Sessions at the Annual Meeting

Broadening connections among researchers in linguistics and human language technologies

Friday, 8 January, 7:30 – 9:00 AM, Salon 1

While there have been productive relationships between linguists and researchers working on human language technologies (HLT) for decades, the evolution of large data sets and data processing tools has resulted in a broadening of connections between them. Organized by Jeff Good (University at Buffalo) and Christopher Cieri (Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania), this session will explore new areas of convergence between linguistics and HLT, including (i) the increased attention paid to low-resource languages in the HLT community, (ii) the use of sociolinguistic models to enhance the kinds of information that can be extracted from recordings, and (iii) the specific role that annotation can play as a bridge between the two domains. This workshop should be of particular interest to students interested in research-oriented careers outside of the usual academic tracks and to linguists in university settings who want to develop new collaborations with HLT specialists.

Speakers: Christopher Cieri (Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania), “The mutual importance of linguists and human language technology developers;” Boyan Onyshkevych (Defense Advanced Projects Research Agency), “Bringing HLT to low-resource languages;” Reva Schwartz (United States Secret Service), “Broadening our understanding of speaker recognition.”

Panel on Hate Speech

Saturday, 9 January, 9:00 – 10:30AM, Tulip Room

Organized by the LSA Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)

According to the FBI’s 2014 statistical report, for the year 2012, there were approximately 5,928 hate crime incidents (HCIs) involving nearly 7 thousand criminal offenses committed within the United States. A careful examination of these HCIs reveals that the majority could be divided into three different category types: 1.) religion-based (17.4); 2.) sexual-orientation based (20.8%); and 3.) race-based (48.5%). Included within these statistics is a significant number of language-based acts of hate (i.e. hate speech).

As disturbing as these statistics are, it is generally agreed amongst law enforcement and civil rights activists alike that the actual incidence of HCIs are in all likelihood significantly underestimated. At the same time, the damage which these incidents cause cannot be overestimated. As an official U.S. Department of Justice report on HCIs on US campuses explains: “The widespread use of degrading language and slurs [...] has two serious consequences. First, the use of such language creates an atmosphere that permits conduct to escalate from mere words to stronger words to threats and, ultimately, to violence [...] Second, even in the absence of escalation, bias incidents can have a traumatic impact on students, staff, and faculty” (2001: 5).

Speakers are Susan Benesch (Berkman Center for Internet and Society, Harvard University), William Egginton (Brigham Young University), and Joe Tuman (San Francisco State University).



Linguistics Beyond Academia

Interested in a career outside of Academia? Be sure to check out the following events, organized by the LSA's Special Interest Group (SIG) on Linguistics Beyond Academia.

Linguistic Salon

Organizer: Anna Trester (FrameWorks Institute)
Friday, 8 January, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
George Washington University Room

A chance for professionally-minded linguists to brainstorm and network, to mix and mingle, to share ideas and resources and to learn from one another's professional experiences. Organizer Anna Trester (FrameWorks Institute) has borrowed this term “salon” from Reid Hoffman, founder of LinkedIn, and his description of the key elements of a salon from his book *The Start Up of You*: “high quality people, a common bond, an ethos of sharing and cooperation, concentrated in a region or industry.” As for the structure, “the gatherings are focused yet informal, like [Benjamin] Franklin’s. A laid-back atmosphere encourages candor, intellectual risk-taking, and ultimately leads to the generation of better and more interesting ideas.” In 2014, Anna organized two linguist salons, one in New York City and one in the Bay Area. She will begin by sharing some of the learnings from these events, and then, after a round of initial introductions, attendees will break into interest groups, focused by either region or industry (or both). The goal is to provide the majority of time for informal small-group interaction, but the entire group will reconvene at the end to talk about how we would like to structure this event going forward and discuss ideas that the group might have for the Special Interest Group (SIG) of linguists in industry, business, and government.

Linguistics Career Mixer

Saturday, 9 January, 3:30- 5:00 PM
George Washington University Room

What: The Linguistics Career Mixer is an annual event that brings linguists who have found professional expression of their skills and training in a variety of fields — from research and consulting to writing and education — together with people who are currently trying to learn about next steps. The idea is to create a context for having exploratory conversations about career paths.

Linguists who have found employment in a range of contexts will be on hand to talk about their work as researchers, consultants, writers, editors, trainers, managers, and language and communication specialists in government, education, business and non-profit sectors (among others). Representatives from 20+ organizations will be in attendance, including the FrameWorks Institute, Georgetown University, the Center for Applied Linguistics, and Catchword Branding just to name a few.

How: The event is designed to be informal, conversational and as a context for learning.

Why: Because the world of work needs our skills and training, but this will require learning ways of talking about skills and training in linguistics that will make sense to those who we would wish to hire us. Networking is key to learning about some of the paths available, to getting feedback on our professional self-presentation, and to meeting the people who can continue to help guide and support us along the way.

Who: We invite “career linguists” or those who have found professional expression of their skills and training in linguistics in a range of work contexts who would like to share their experiences. These participants will be given a “career linguist” button to indicate that they have come ready to *be asked questions* and to share their experiences.

We also invite linguistics students at all stages of their educational and professional development as well as professors, students, professional linguists, *to ask questions*. Anyone who is interested in being radically curious about career is most welcome to participate. These participants will draw a handful of questions from a bowl at the door to start them off on the right conversational foot with a few structured ways of talking about work.

The Expo's focus is on *exploration* and *networking*. Attendees are encouraged to bring business cards and questions for specific participants, and to keep in mind that the Expo is not designed to be a job fair but an opportunity for conversation.

LSA at a Glance
Thursday, 7 January

	Salon 6	Salon 5/ Foyer	Salon 1	Salon 2	Salon 3	Salon 4	Salon 7	Salon 8	Salon 9/10	Salon 12
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**Sister Societies at a Glance
Thursday, 7 January**

	ADS	ANS		NAAHoLS	SPCL		SSILA		TALE	
	LeDroit Park	Salon 14	Salon 15	Judiciary Square	Salon 16	Salon 17	Chinatown	Union Station	Mt. Vernon Square	Capitol Hill
8:00										
8:30										
9:00										
9:30										
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1:00										
1:30	Executive Council (Shaw Rm.)									
2:00										
2:30										
3:00	Business Mtg									
3:30										
4:00										
4:30	Session 1							Oto-Manguan, Misumalpan, and Piaroa-Saliban	Pomoan, Miwok	
5:00										
5:30										
6:00	Words of the Year									
6:30	Nominations									
7:00										
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9:30										

Sister Society Meet-and-Greet
City Tap House, 901 N Street, NW

**LSA at a Glance
Friday, 8 January**

	Salon 6	Salon 5/ Foyer	Salon 1	Salon 2	Salon 3	Salon 4	Salon 7	Salon 8	Salon 9/10	Salon 12
8:00										
8:30										
9:00										
9:30			Phonological Theory	Psycho- Linguistics	Morphology	Applied Linguistics	Agree and Agreement	Rhythm and Intonation	Linguistics & the Broader University	Forensic Linguistics
10:00										
10:30										
11:00		Poster Session								
11:30										
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1:00	Plenary (R. Zanuttini), 12:45 – 1:45									
1:30										
2:00										
2:30										
3:00			Phonological and Phonetic Change	Language Acquisition I	Contact Varieties and Contact- induced Change	Semantics and Pragmatics	Syntax: Movement	Methods and Innovation in Sociolinguistics	Language Contact in the Mind and in the Community	Perspectival Expressions and the <i>de se</i> Cross- linguistically
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6:00										
6:30										Business Meeting
7:00										
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8:00	Plenary Panel									
8:30										
9:00										Know Your Audience
9:30										

Sister Societies at a Glance
Friday, 8 January

	ADS	ANS		NAAHoLS	SPCL		SSILA		TALE	
	LeDroit Park	Salon 14	Salon 15	Judiciary Square	Salon 16	Salon 17	Chinatown	Union Station	Mt. Vernon Square	Capitol Hill
8:00										
8:30										
9:00	Session 2	Names and Sci Fi etc. Part I	Names and Africa I	Why the History of Lx Matters	Socio-linguistics I	Morpho-syntax I	Algonquian	Paradigms Found	Mayan	Forensic Lx (Salon 12)
9:30										
10:00										
10:30										
11:00		Names & Sci Fi Part II	Names and Patterning	Linguistic Dialogues	Historical & Diachronic Approaches	Phonology I				
11:30										
12:00		Names of the Year								
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1:00										
1:30										
2:00	Session 3	Keynote I		Language Description & Classification	Morpho-syntax II		Emmon Bach Memorial Symposium			
2:30										
3:00			Names, Children, and Africa	Non-Western Linguistic Traditions						
3:30		Names and Literature I								
4:00	Session 4									
4:30										
5:00										
5:30	Words of the Year Vote									
6:00										
6:30	BYOBook Exhibit & Reception									
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LSA at a Glance
Saturday, 9 January

	Salon 6	Salon 5/ Foyer	Salon 1	Salon 2	Salon 3	Salon 4	Salon 7	Salon 8	Salon 9/10	Salon 12
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1:00	Plenary (P. Keating)									
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5:00										
5:30	Awards									
6:00	Presidential Address (J. Rickford)									
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7:00	Presidential Reception (Independence Ballroom)									
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9:30										

Sister Societies at a Glance
Saturday, 9 January

	ADS	ANS		NAAHoLS	SPCL		SSILA			TALE	
		Salon 14	Salon 15		Judiciary Square	Salon 16	Salon 17	Chinatown	Union Station		Mt. Vernon Square
8:00											
8:30											
9:00	Session 5	Names and Identity I	Names and Place I	Language and Philosophy	Morpho-syntax III	Processes & Typologies	Salishan, Souian, Caddoan, Tanoan	Chibchan, Tupian, Zamucoan, Matacoan, Quechuan			
9:30											
10:00	Jobs in Lx When You Haven't Got a Ph.D.	Names, Religion and Identity I	Names and Place II	The 20 th Century to the Present Day	Socio-linguistics II	Phonology II					Scientific Work in Author Identification
10:30											
11:00											
11:30											
12:00	Annual Luncheon (Shaw Room)										
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1:00											
1:30											
2:00		Keynote II			Theory and Typology	Socio-linguistics III	Business Meeting				Outreach to the Stakeholders of Linguistic Evidence
2:30											
3:00	Session 4	Names and Identity II	Name and Business I	Descriptions of Indigenous Languages I (2:00 – 3:30) and II (3:45 - 4:45)	Business Meeting						
3:30											
4:00											
4:30											
5:00	Business Meeting			Business Meeting			Muskogean	Digital Domains, Barbacoan			Business Meeting
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**LSA at a Glance
Sunday, 10 January**

	Salon 6	Salon 5/ Foyer	Salon 1	Salon 2	Salon 3	Salon 4	Salon 7	Salon 8	Salon 9/10	Shaw
8:00										
8:30										
9:00										
9:30										
10:00			Phonology, Morphology, and the Lexicon	Language Variation and Change	Syntactic and Morphological Processing	Syntax	Semantics and Pragmatics	Perception and Speech Processing	Language, Culture and Cognition in Spatial Reference	Perspectives on Language and Linguistics: Community- based research
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Sister Societies at a Glance
Saturday, 9 January

	ADS	ANS		NAAHoLS	SPCL		SSILA		TALE
		Salon 14	Salon 15		Judiciary Square	Salon 16	Salon 17	Chinatown	
8:00	LeDroit Park								Capitol Hill
8:30									
9:00	Session 5 Jobs in Lx When You Haven't Got a Ph.D.	Names and Identity I	Names and Place I	Language and Philosophy The 20 th Century to the Present Day	Morpho- syntax III	Processes & Typologies	Salishan, Soutian, Caddoan, Tanoan	Chibchan, Tupian, Zamucoan, Matacoan, Quechuan	Scientific Work in Author Identification
9:30			Names and Religion and Identity I						
10:00									
10:30									
11:00									
11:30									
12:00	Annual Luncheon (Shaw Room)								
12:30									
1:00	Session 4	Keynote II							
1:30									
2:00				Descriptions of Indigenous Languages I (2:00 – 3:30) and II (3:45 - 4:45)	Theory and Typology	Socio- linguistics III	Business Meeting	Business Meeting	Outreach to the Stakeholders of Linguistic Evidence
2:30									
3:00		Names and Identity II	Name and Business I		Business Meeting				
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4:30	Business Meeting			Business Meeting			Muskogean	Digital Domains, Barbacoan	Business Meeting
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Two great LSA leaders...

...two great causes!

Emmon Bach Fund

The LSA has recently established a new charitable contribution fund in memory of Emmon Bach. This fund was established in consultation with Emmon's families and close colleagues, and is to be used to support student fellowships at CoLang, the Institute for Collaborative Language Research.



This will be the first named fellowship at CoLang; the founding donors are sure that Emmon would be pleased and honored to be helping to support the CoLang institutes, which offer an opportunity for practicing linguists, undergraduate and graduate students, and indigenous language community members to develop and refine skills and approaches to language documentation and revitalization.

The LSA's goal is to raise enough funds to support an endowed Bach Fellowship award at each future CoLang Institute. An endowment relies on the earnings rather than the principal to generate the financial award. In order to support a biennial fellowship that covers tuition, room and board, plus travel support, the LSA will need to raise a minimum of \$50,000.

Charles Fillmore Fund

Established in memory of former LSA President Charles Fillmore, this fund provides support for the LSA's continuing sponsorship of student fellowships at the biennial Linguistic Institute. The LSA's goal is to raise enough funds to support an endowed Fillmore Fellowship award at each future Institute. An endowment relies on the earnings rather than the principal to generate the financial award. In order to support a biennial fellowship that covers tuition, room and board, plus travel support, the LSA will need to raise a minimum of \$50,000. So far, we have raised about half of our goal.



Fillmore accepting the Association of Computational Linguistics' Lifetime Achievement Award

Donations are currently being accepted via the LSA's online donation interface or at the meeting registration desk. Those wishing to mail a check or fax a credit card payment may also download a donation form online: <http://www.linguisticsociety.org/donate>.



UNIVERSITY of
ROCHESTER

CONGRATULATIONS

to our esteemed friend and colleague

Gregory N Carlson



**ON THE RECOGNITION OF HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE
TO THE LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA AS THE
EDITOR OF *LANGUAGE***

DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS

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*University of Michigan
Department of Linguistics*

congratulates

William H. Baxter

on receiving the Leonard Bloomfield award for:
Old Chinese: A new reconstruction
(with co-author Laurent Sagart)



and

Robin Queen

on her election to the
LSA Executive Committee



Meeting Programs

Linguistic Society of America

American Dialect Society

American Name Society

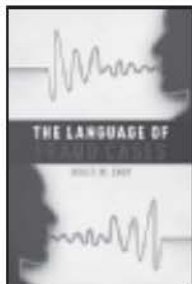
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

The Association for Linguistic Evidence

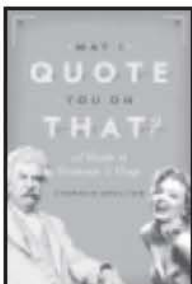
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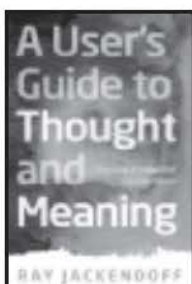
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Thursday, 7 January
Afternoon
Linguistic Society of America

Phonology: Learning and Learnability**1**

Room: Salon 1

Chair: Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon)

- 4:00 *Adam Jardine (University of Delaware), Jeffrey Heinz (University of Delaware)*: Locality and learning over autosegmental representations
- 4:30 *Richard Futrell (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Adam Albright (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Peter Graff (Intel Corporation), Timothy J. O'Donnell (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Subsegmental structure facilitates learning of phonotactic distributions
- 5:00 *Tal Linzen (New York University), Timothy J. O'Donnell (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Gillian Gallagher (New York University)*: Rapid phonotactic generalization: behavioral evidence and a Bayesian model
- 5:30 *Youngah Do (Georgetown University), Elizabeth Zsiga (Georgetown University), Jonathan Havenhill (Georgetown University)*: Naturalness and frequency in implicit phonological learning
- 6:00 *Heng Yin (University College London), James White (University College London)*: Neutralization avoidance and naturalness in artificial language learning
- 6:30 *Adam J. Chong (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Learning consequences of derived-environment effects

Speech Planning and Processing**2**

Room: Salon 2

Chair: Amanda Miller (The Ohio State University)

- 4:00 *Monica Nesbitt (Michigan State University), Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University)*: Ambisyllabic consonants are codas: evidence from a syllable tracking task
- 4:30 *Noah Nelson (University of Arizona)*: Hyperarticulation correlates with phonetically specific lexical competition
- 5:00 *Hezekiah Akiva Bacovcin (University of Pennsylvania), Amy Goodwin Davies (University of Pennsylvania), Robert J. Wilder (University of Pennsylvania)*: Morphological decomposition in the auditory modality: evidence from phonological priming ***8th Place Student Abstract Award Winner**
- 5:30 *Jevon Heath (University of California, Berkeley), Melinda Fricke (Pennsylvania State University)*: Perceiving vocal similarity in the AXB paradigm: a study in non-accommodation
- 6:00 *Katherine M. Simeon (Northwestern University), Hillary E. Snyder (Northwestern University), Casey Lew-Williams (Princeton University), Tina M. Grieco-Calub (Northwestern University)*: Temporal information facilitates statistical learning of spectrally degraded speech
- 6:30 *Jixing Li (Cornell University), Sam Tilsen (Cornell University)*: Phonetic evidence for two types of disfluency

Historical Linguistics**3**

Room: Salon 3

Chair: Francesco Gardani (University of Vienna)

- 4:00 *Adriana Molina-Munoz (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*: The (im)perfect Vedic dilemma: reanalysis of the perfect and imperfect in Vedic Sanskrit
- 4:30 *Panayiotis Pappas (Simon Fraser University), Fiona Wilson (Simon Fraser University), Arne Mooers (Simon Fraser University)*: The role of frequency-of-use in lexical change: evidence from Latin and Greek
- 5:00 *Tyler Lau (University of California, Berkeley)*: Modeling the gender system mergers from Latin to Romance
- 5:30 *Shoko Hamano (George Washington University)*: Closed syllables in Old Japanese

Morphology and Syntax**4**

Room: Salon 4

Chair: Judy Bernstein (William Paterson University)

- 4:00 *Itamar Kastner (New York University)*: A non-uniform account of intransitive verbal forms in Hebrew
- 4:30 *Jason Ostrove (University of California, Santa Cruz)*: Allomorphy and locality within the Irish verbal complex
- 5:00 *Michelle Yuan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*, *Ruth Brillman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*, *Zuzanna Fuchs (Harvard University)*: Inuktitut mood-agreement interactions as contextual allomorphy
- 5:30 *Peter Guekguezian (University of Southern California)*: Cyclic morphosyntax triggers recursive PWds: evidence from Chukchansi Yokuts
- 6:00 *Lauren McGarry (University of California, Santa Cruz)*: East Slavic paucal constructions: a cross-Slavic assessment of Pesetsky 2013

The Syntax of Verb-initial Languages/Ellipsis**5**

Room: Salon 7

Chair: Livia Polanyi (Stanford University)

- 4:00 *Victoria Chen (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*: Actor voice ≠ antipassive: against the syntactic ergative analysis for Formosan languages
- 4:30 *Theodore Levin (University of Maryland)*: Unmarked case is unvalued case: Default Voice in Formosan restructuring
- 5:00 *Jozina Vander Klok (University of British Columbia)*: Two strategies for VP-ellipsis in Javanese
- 5:30 *Dongwoo Park (University of Maryland)*: VP as an ellipsis site: evidence for the derivational PF deletion theory
- 6:00 *Hadas Kotek (McGill University)*, *Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore)*: Unifying definite and indefinite free relatives: evidence from Mayan

Corpus-experimental Approaches to Syntax and Prosody**6**

Room: Salon 8

Chair: Panayiotis Pappas (Simon Fraser University)

- 4:00 *Meghan Armstrong (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*, *Scott Schwenter (The Ohio State University)*: Epistemic stress shift in American English
- 4:30 *Rachel Burdin (The Ohio State University)*, *Joseph Tyler (Morehead State University)*: List intonation and speaker beliefs about listener knowledge
- 5:00 *Till Poppels (University of California, San Diego)*, *Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)*: Structure-sensitive noise inference: comprehenders expect exchange errors
- 5:30 *John Du Bois (University of California, Santa Barbara)*, *Nicholas Lester (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Cognitive containment: motivating the ditransitive construction
- 6:00 *Elise Stickle (University of California, Berkeley)*, *Ellen Dodge (International Computer Science Institute)*: Literal vs. figurative language use affects the frequency of syntactic patterns
- 6:30 *Claire Bonial (Adelphi Laboratory Center)*: The role of frequency in the productivity of English light verb constructions

Symposium: Latin@s in Linguistics: Challenges and Opportunities**7**

Room: Salon 9/10

Organizer: Iman Nick (University of Cologne)

Sponsor: LSA Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)

- 4:00 *Manuel Díaz-Campos (Indiana University Bloomington)*: Latinos in higher education: some statistics and reflections to promote a positive environment
- 4:15 *Silvina Montrul (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*: "Hispanic" is not a race: understanding language diversity in the Spanish-speaking world
- 4:30 *Ana Celia Zentella (University of California, San Diego)*: Re-imagining linguistics for the benefit of all: nobody speaks from nowhere

- 4:45 *José Camacho (Rutgers University)*: Latin@s, language, and linguistics: building bridges between the Academy and the larger community
 5:00 Discussion/Q&A

**Symposium: Communication and identity construction in a multilingual context:
 A linguistic approach beyond cultural boundaries**

8

Room: Salon 9/10
 Organizers: Marie-Louise Brunner (Saarland University)
 Stefan Diemer (Saarland University)

- 5:30 *Nicole Rosen (University of Manitoba)*: Multilingual language revitalization; the case of the Red river Métis
 6:00 *Marie-Louise Brunner (Saarland University)*, *Stefan Diemer (Saarland University)*: Communicating in a multilingual setting: intercultural approaches to English and French language teaching
 6:30 *Lee B. Abraham (Columbia University)*: Intercultural language learning in a New York City linguistic landscape

Symposium: Documenting Variation in Endangered Languages

9

Room: Salon 12
 Organizers: Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)
 Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)
 Wilson Silva (Rochester Institute of Technology)
 Sponsor: LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)

- 4:00 *Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)*: A sociolinguistic perspective on linguistic documentation
 4:30 *Naomi Nagy (University of Toronto)*: Studying more and less endangered heritage varieties
 5:00 *Katie Drager (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*, *Bethany Kaleialohapau 'ole Chun Comstock (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*, *Hina Puamohala Kneubuhl (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*: Ka puana pa'a 'ole: glottal stop variation in Hawaiian
 5:30 *Katia Chirkova (CNRS-CRLAO)*, *James Stanford (Dartmouth College)*, *Dehe Wang (Xichang College)*: Documenting consonantal variation in Ganluo Ersu
 6:00 Poster session
 Posters may be viewed at the rear of Salon 12
Alice Mitchell (University of Hamburg): Documenting taboo-motivated lexical variation in an avoidance register of Datooga
Jeff Good (University at Buffalo): Documenting multilingual practices in the Lower Fungom region of Cameroon
Amalia Skilton (University of California, Berkeley), *Stephanie Farmer (Macalaster College)*: Getting personal: life-history variables and variation in Northern Maihiki
Maya Ravindranath (University of Rochester), *Connor Quinn (University of Southern Maine)*: Language shift and linguistic insecurity

American Dialect Society

Executive Council Meeting

Room: Shaw
 Chair: Robert Bayley, President, American Dialect Society
 Time: 1:00 – 3:00 PM

Annual Business Meeting

Room: LeDroit Park
 Chair: Robert Bayley, President, American Dialect Society
 Time: 3:00 – 3:30 PM

Session 1**10**

Room: LeDroit Park

Chair: Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)

- 4:00 *Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)*: New feature, old identity: more on glottalization in Vermont
 4:30 *Mary Kohn (Kansas State University), Carly Stithem (Kansas State University)*: H/O/me on the range: back vowel fronting in Kansas
 5:00 *Keelan Evanini (Educational Testing Service), Nathan Severance (University of Oregon)*: Mapping U.S. vowel features of DARE
 5:30 *Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University), Teresa Pratt (Stanford University), Annette D'Onofrio (Stanford University)*: Retraction in the front vowel system of California's Central Valley

American Name Society**Executive Committee Meeting**

Room: Salon 14

Time: 3:00 – 6:00 PM

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas**Algonquian, Iroquoian****11**

Room: Chinatown

Chair: Willem de Reuse (University of North Texas)

- 4:00 *Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)*: Language contact between Proto-Algonquian, Kutenai, and Salish
 4:30 *Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma)*: Neutralized position classes inhibit conflicting aspect values in Cherokee
 5:00 *Chris Koops (University of New Mexico), Evan Lloyd (University of Colorado Boulder)*: An interactive Cherokee dictionary interface
 5:30 *Michael Barrie (Sogang University)*: The syntax and prosody of Onondaga interrogatives
 6:00 *Megan Lukaniec (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Traveling further down the grammaticalization pathway: evidence from the coincident prefix in Wendat
 6:30 *Craig Kopris (Wa'dat Yanq̄shetsih)* The Kinzie manuscript's implications for Wyandot (Iroquoian)

Oto-Manguean, Misumalpan, and Piaroa-Saliban**12**

Room: Union Station

Chair: Ivy Doak (Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas)

- 4:00 *Bernhard Hurch (Universität Graz)*: Possession in Pame
 4:30 *J. Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin)*: Twentieth century sound change in Zenzontepec Chatino and Tataltepec Chatino
 5:00 *Katherine Riestenberg (Georgetown University)*: Applying Kaufman's model of Zapotec verb classification to Sierra Juárez Zapotec

Pomoan, Miwok**13**

Room: Mt. Vernon Square

Chair: Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

- 4:00 *Catherine Callaghan (The Ohio State University)*: Proto Miwok intrusive *-V-
 4:30 *Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania)*: The Kashaya language during the Russian period
 5:00 *Neil Walker (San Joaquin Delta College)*: Northeastern Pomo as a relictual speech community
 5:30 *Lewis Lawyer (University of California, Davis)*: Layers in Patwin: double case marking and the Miwok substrate

**Thursday, 7 January
Evening
Linguistic Society of America**

Welcome

Room: Salon 6

Time: 7:15 PM

John Rickford (Stanford University), President, Linguistic Society of America

Invited Plenary Address**P1**

Room: Salon 6

Chair: Keren Rice (University of Toronto)

Time: 7:30 – 8:30 PM

Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Where is Morphological Complexity?

Film Presentation: Rising Voices/Hothan̄ippi -- Revitalizing the Lakota Language

Room: Salon 6

Time: 8:30 – 9:30 PM

American Dialect Society

Words of the Year Nominations

Room: LeDroit Park

Chair: Ben Zimmer (Vocabulary.com)

Time: 6:15 – 7:15 PM

ADS/ANS/NAAHoLS/SPCL/SSILA/TALE

Sister Society Meet-and Greet

Venue: City Tap House, 901 N Street, NW

Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Social hour for members of the American Dialect Society, American Name Society, North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences, Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics, Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas, and The Association for Linguistic Evidence. Cash bar.

Friday, 8 January
Morning
Linguistic Society of America

Student Lounge

Room: Salon 11

Time: 8:30 AM – 5:00 PM

Phonological Theory**14**

Room: Salon 1

Chair: Paul Fallon (University of Mary Washington)

- 9:00 *Eric Bakovic (University of California, San Diego), Lev Blumenfeld (Carleton University), Jeff Heinz (University of Delaware), Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)*: Decomposing complex relations between phonological maps
- 9:30 *Aaron Kaplan (University of Utah)*: The limits of positive constraints
- 10:00 *Jesse Zymet (University of California, Los Angeles)*: A case for parallelism: reduplication-repair interaction in Maragoli

Psycholinguistics**15**

Room: Salon 2

Chair: Olga Scrivner (Indiana University Bloomington)

- 9:00 *Jeruen E. Dery (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft), Dagmar Bittner (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)*: Causal constraints override biases for temporal proximity in discourse processing
- 9:30 *Shota Momma (University of Maryland), Robert Slevc (University of Maryland), Julia Buffinton (University of Maryland), Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)*: Grammatical category limits lexical selection in language production
- 10:00 *Emily Morgan (University of California, San Diego), Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)*: Productive knowledge and item-specific experience trade off gradiently and rationally

Morphology**16**

Room: Salon 3

Chair: Francesco Gardani (University of Vienna)

- 9:00 *Joseph Brooks (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Realis/irrealis and verbal number in Chini (Papuan) motion verbs: explaining categorial change
- 9:30 *Angelo Costanzo (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania)*: Romance verb conjugation as a morphological constellation
- 10:00 *Tim Zingler (University of New Mexico)*: Synchronic and diachronic implications of agglutination

Applied Linguistics**17**

Room: Salon 4

Chair: Raja Nasr (Marymount University)

- 9:00 *Barbara Pearson (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Thomas Roeper (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Linguistic and pragmatic ambiguity of quantified expressions in mathematics word problems
- 9:30 *Emily Curtis (University of Washington)*: Metalinguistic awareness in school teachers and common knowledge of linguistics
- 10:00 *Christiani Thompson Wagner (University of Victoria)*: Speaking tests: an examination of examiner bias

Agree and Agreement**18**

Room: Salon 7

Chair: Ruth Kramer (Georgetown University)

- 9:00 *Laura Kalin (University of Connecticut)*: Agreement in three parts: match, value, and vocabulary insertion
 9:30 *Barbara Citko (University of Washington), Allison Germain (University of Washington)*: If you can't agree, move on!
 10:00 *Nicholas Baier (University of California, Berkeley)*: Deriving partial anti-agreement ***1st Place Student Abstract Award Winner**

Rhythm and Intonation**19**

Room: Salon 8

Chair: Sameer Ud Dowla Khan (Reed College)

- 9:00 *Sergio Robles-Puente (West Virginia University)*: Tonal implementations and distinctiveness in Spanish short utterances
 9:30 *Alejna Brugos (Boston University), Jonathan Barnes (Boston University)*: Pitch reset, continuity, and proximity: examining the role of cognitive-general grouping principles in the perception of prosodic boundary strength
 10:00 *Rachel Steindel Burdin (The Ohio State University)*: Macro-rhythm in Jewish English

Symposium: Linguistics and the Broader University: The Significance of Linguistic Justice to Administration, Development, Program Building, and Public Affairs**20**

Room: Salon 9/10

Organizers: Anne H. Charity Hudley (College of William & Mary)

Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)

- 9:00 *Anne H. Charity Hudley (College of William & Mary)*: Introduction
 9:05 *Anne H. Charity Hudley (College of William & Mary)*: Undergraduate students in research and across the university
 9:20 *Sasha Johnson-Coleman (Norfolk State University)*: Mainstream English as cultural capital: meeting the linguistic needs of African American students at a historically Black university
 9:35 *Becky Childs (Coastal Carolina University)*: Student voice and linguistic identity: a tool for recruitment and retention of first year and first generation undergraduates
 9:50 *Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)*: Language in diverse schools and communities: a platform for graduate student research and outreach on campus and in the city
 10:05 *Phillip M. Carter (Florida International University)*: Engaged scholarship at Hispanic serving institutions: interdisciplinarity and media engagement
 10:20 *Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)*: Discussant

Symposium: Scientific Practice and Progress in Forensic Linguistics**21**

Room: Salon 12

Organizer: Carole Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence/George Washington University)

Sponsor: The Association for Linguistic Evidence (TALE)

- 9:00 *Carole Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence/George Washington University)*: Introduction
 9:05 *Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania)*: 30 years of progress in speaker recognition
 9:20 *John Baugh (Washington University in St. Louis)*: operational differences between linguistic evaluation and linguistic experimentation for legal purposes
 9:35 *Keith Walters (University of Portland)*: expert witnesses and the science of linguistics
 9:50 *Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: Variation and forensic analysis of speaker identification: search for magnitude effects in intoxicated speech
 10:05 *William Idsardi (University of Maryland)*: Neurophysiological measures of speaker and dialect identification
 10:20 *Carole Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence/George Washington University)*: Discussant

Friday Morning Plenary Poster Session**P2**

Room: Marquis Ballroom Foyer/Salon 5

Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Note: Assigned poster board numbers are found in parentheses after each poster's title. Each poster board will have an identifying number. Poster boards numbered 1 through 42 are located in the Marquis Ballroom Foyer, and those numbered 43 through 90 at the rear of Salon 5, past the Exhibit Hall.

- Ryan Perkins (The Ohio State University)*: The interaction of phonological and orthographic structure: evidence from Russian (16)
- Andrew Lamont (Indiana University Bloomington)*: Implications of a typology of progressive place assimilation ***2nd Place Student Abstract Award Winner** (17)
- Robert Staubs (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Jennifer Culbertson (University of Edinburgh), Coral Hughto (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Joe Pater (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Grammar and learning in syntactic and phonological typology (18)
- Daniel Galbraith (Stanford University)*: Faroese ballad meter: a constraint-based approach (19)
- Tyler Heston (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*: The role of rhythm in intonational melody: a case study from Fataluku (20)
- Anya Lunden (College of William & Mary)*: Finding secondary stress in Norwegian (21)
- Evan D. Bradley (Pennsylvania State University), Janet G. van Hell (Pennsylvania State University)*: Effects of musical ear training on lexical tone perception (22)
- Irina Shport (Louisiana State University), Charley Silvio (Louisiana State University)*: Perceptual mapping of back vowels in Vietnamese and English (23)
- Thomas Kettig (Cambridge University)*: The BAD-LAD split: secondary /æ/-lengthening in Southern Standard British English (24)
- Yang Li (University of Cambridge)*: The acoustics of tonal near-merger in Dalian Mandarin (25)
- Kara Hawthorne (University of Alberta), Benjamin Tucker (University of Alberta)*: Effects of reduced medial consonant on the time-course of word recognition (26)
- Jonah Katz (West Virginia University), Sarah Lee (University of California, Berkeley)*: Cue integration and fricative perception in Seoul Korean (27)
- Hong Zhang (University of Colorado at Boulder)*: Evaluating vowel nasality measurements in creaky voice: the case in Mandarin (28)
- Amy Hemmeter (North Carolina State University)*: Social and acoustic factors in the perception of creak (29)
- Megan Crowhurst (University of Texas at Austin), Niamh Kelly (University of Texas at Austin), Amador Teodocio-Olivares*: The influence of vowel glottalization and duration on subjective grouping preferences among Zapotec speakers (30)
- Sarah Bakst (University of California, Berkeley)*: Variability in /s/ production as a function of palate shape (31)
- Amie DeJong (University of Washington)*: Nobody's positive anymore: variation in polarity sensitivity (32)
- Paola Cepeda (Stony Brook University)*: Word order and polarity in Spanish NPI *alguno* (33)
- Matthew Tyler (Yale University)*: Two types of locality in indexical shift (34)
- Drew Reisinger (Johns Hopkins University)*: Ranked ordering sources and embedded modality (35)
- Mingming Liu (Rutgers University)*: Mandarin *dou* as *even* (36)
- Bradley Hoot (DePaul University)*: Hungarian pre-verbal focus is not necessarily exhaustive for Hungarian/English bilinguals (37)
- Sara Kessler (Stanford University)*: 'At most' readings for bare numerals under necessity modality (38)
- Masoud Jasbi (Stanford University)*: Anti-singleton indefinites in Persian (39)
- Thomas Grano (Indiana University Bloomington), Brandon Rhodes (University of Chicago)*: Severing the external argument from the aspectual verb (40)
- Cherlon Ussery (Carleton College), Lydia Ding (Carleton College), Rebecca Liu (Carleton College)*: The typology of Mandarin infinitives (41)
- Bradley McDonnell (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: An information structure approach to floating quantifiers in Besemah (Malayic, Sumatra) (42)
- Byron Ahn (Swarthmore College)*: Severing internal arguments from their predicates: an English case study (43)
- Michael Hamilton (McGill University)*: Refining Miyagawa's (2010) typology of feature inheritance: starting from Algonquian now we're here (44)
- Jason Ginsburg (Osaka Kyoiku University), Sandiway Fong (University of Arizona)*: uT checking in relative clauses (45)
- Helen Jeoung (University of Pennsylvania)*: External possession at the left periphery in Austronesian (46)

- Zara Harmon (University of Oregon), Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon): Increasing frequency leads to entrenchment in perception and generalization in production (47)
- Ioana Grosu (Johns Hopkins University), Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University): Experimental evidence for stem ending and size factors in Romanian plural formation (48)
- Robin Melnick (Stanford University): Consistency in variation: preference for syntactic end-weight varies by individual, stable across constructions (49)
- Iris Chuoying Ouyang (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): Unexpected misstatements increase the prosodic prominence of corrective responses (50)
- Nicholas Sobin (University of Texas at El Paso): The halting problem (51)
- Cassandra Chapman (McMaster University), Ivona Kucerova (McMaster University): Structural and semantic ambiguity of why-questions: an overlooked case of weak islands in English (52)
- Jenny Lee (Harvard University): Derived intransitives are applicatives (53)
- Hannah Sande (University of California, Berkeley): Particle verbs in Guébie (Kru) (54)
- Spencer Lamoureux (University of California, Berkeley), Kenneth Baclawski Jr. (University of California, Berkeley): Does Aymara have subtractive case morphology? (55)
- Rachel Brown (University of Arizona): The underlying structure of full and clitic pronouns in Hiaki (56)
- Kathleen Manlove (University of Washington): Such an interesting phrase! Degree inversion and the treatment of *such* (57)
- Nicholas LaCara (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Verb phrase movement as a window into head movement (58)
- Ava Irani (University of Pennsylvania): A remnant movement analysis of wh-questions in American Sign Language (59)
- Isaac L. Bleaman (New York University): Predicate fronting in Yiddish and conditions on multiple spell-out (60)
- Jana Häussler (University of Potsdam), Tom Juzek (University of Oxford), Thomas Wasow (Stanford University): To be grammatical or not to be grammatical -- is that the question? Evidence for gradience (61)
- Ezra Plancon (Barnard College): Emoji and multimodality: insights into cross-modal compensatory devices in text communication from deaf ASL users (62)
- Jennie Pyers (Wellesley College), Ann Senghas (Barnard College), Ezra Plancon (Barnard College), Caroline Zola (Barnard College), Natalia Reynoso (Wellesley College): *The differential role of iconicity in the creation and maintenance of an emerging sign language lexicon* (63)
- Eva Wittenberg (University of California, San Diego), Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego): If you want a quick hug, make it count: how grammar affects estimated event durations (64)
- Michele Alves (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro): Gender features in pronoun resolution processing in Brazilian Portuguese (65)
- Matthew A. Tucker (New York University Abu Dhabi), Ali Idrissi, Diogo Almeida (New York University Abu Dhabi): Real-time errors for gender in Modern Standard Arabic reading (66)
- So Young Lee (Stony Brook University), Jiwon Yun (Stony Brook University): Influence of intonation, morphology and syntax on the semantic scope of wh-phrases in Kyeongsang Korean (67)
- Nayoun Kim (Northwestern University), Peter Baumann (Northwestern University), Kathleen Hall (Northwestern University), Robert Schumacher (Northwestern University), Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University): The processing of *why* (68)
- Zhaohong Wu (University of Pittsburgh), Alan Juffs (University of Pittsburgh): What kind of priming is most effective in the processing of relative clauses in context? (69)
- Yuhang Xu (University of Rochester), Jeffrey Runner (University of Rochester): Locality effects in long-distance reflexive retrieval: the case of Mandarin Chinese *ziji* (70)
- Matthew A. Tucker (New York University Abu Dhabi), Ali Idrissi, Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut), Diogo Almeida (New York University Abu Dhabi): Grammaticalized resumption helps a little with islands, and d-linking helps a lot: evidence from Modern Standard Arabic acceptability (71)
- April Grotberg (Purdue University): A different approach to consonant co-occurrence analysis: Yule's Q (72)
- Justin Rill (University of Delaware): The typology of ERG=GEN (73)
- Angus Grieve-Smith (St. John's University): A broader view of the language of the Parisian stage (74)
- Simon Todd (Stanford University): Something from nothing: pragmatic parsing of partitive possessives (75)
- Laura Horton (University of Chicago), Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago), Diane Brentari (University of Chicago): Conventionalization of the lexicon in a family homesign system (76)
- Seth Wiener (Carnegie Mellon University), Kiwako Ito (The Ohio State University), Shari R. Speer (The Ohio State University): Perception and production of newly learned words in an L2: a distributional learning account (77)
- Tara McAllister Byun (New York University), Daphna Harel (New York University), Elaine R. Hitchcock (Montclair State University), Jose A. Ortiz (New York University), Daniel Szeredi (New York University): Predicting crowdsourced listeners' ability to detect gradient phonetic contrast in child speech (78)

- Ji Young Kim (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*: Realization of f0 peak displacement in Spanish by heritage learners and L2 learners (79)
- Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of Delaware)*: What can the acoustic characteristics of child speech tell us about prosodic acquisition cross-linguistically? (80)
- Megan Figueroa (University of Arizona), LouAnn Gerken (University of Arizona)*: English past tense learning: infants provide a new look (81)
- Elly Zimmer (University of Arizona)*: Children's comprehension and awareness of syntactic ambiguity (82)
- Ayaka Sugawara (Mie University), Martin Hackl (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Irina Onoprienko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Ken Wexler (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Acquisition of quantifier scope: evidence from English rise-fall-rise (83)
- Juliana Gerard (University of Maryland), Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)*: No ambiguity in the acquisition of adjunct control (84)
- Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina), Danielle Fahey (University of South Carolina)*: The effects of transfer and L2 proficiency on L3 comprehension (85)
- Esther Le Grézause (University of Washington)*: Discursive patterns of *um* and *uh* in spontaneous speech in Pacific Northwest American English (86)
- Amy Goodwin Davies (University of Pennsylvania), Hezekiah Akiva Bacovcin (University of Pennsylvania), Elisha Cooper (University of Pennsylvania)*: The Living Laboratory® model: opportunities for outreach and data collection (87)
- William Horton (Northwestern University), Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)*: On the incorporation of generalized conversational implicatures into WHAT IS SAID: an experimental investigation (88)
- Kate White (Rice University)*: The laboratory vs. the second language classroom: Russian vocabulary learning in context (89)

American Dialect Society

Session 2

22

Room: LeDroit Park

Chair: Alexandra D'Arcy (University of Victoria)

- 8:30 *Suzanne Evans Wagner (Michigan State University), Alex Mason (Michigan State University), Monica Nesbitt (Michigan State University), Erin Pevan (Michigan State University), Matthew Savage (Michigan State University)*: Reorganization of the Northern Cities Shift in Lansing, Michigan
- 9:00 *Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto), Ruth Maddeaux (University of Toronto)*: Stability, obsolescence and innovation: North American dialects in the 21st century
- 9:30 *Cathleen Waters (University of Leicester)*: Stability amidst the change: degree modification in a historical context
- 10:00 *Guy Bailey (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Tom Wikle (Oklahoma State University)*: The linguistic consequences of demographic change in Texas at the turn of the 21st century

American Name Society

Conference Opening Address

Room: Salon 14

Chair: Iman Nick (Cologne University/University of Liverpool)

Time: 8:45 AM

Names and Science Fiction, Fantasy, Horror, and Mystery (Part I)**23**

Room: Salon 14

Chair: Iman Nick (Cologne University/University of Liverpool)

9:00 *Laurel Sutton (Catchword)*: Heroines and heroes: gender in the personal names of the Legion of Super-Heroes9:30 *Martyna Gibka (University of Gdańsk)*: Secondary functions of the characters' names in Harry Potter10:00 *Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University)*, *Bruce L. Brown (Brigham Young University)*, *Wendy Baker-Smemoe (Brigham Young University)*: Tolkien's phonoprint in character names throughout his invented languages**Names and Africa I****24**

Room: Salon 15

Chair: Lisa Radding (Ethnic Technologies)

9:00 *Preston Christensen (Brigham Young University)*: My father's name: a study in patronymic naming in Mozambique9:30 *Folasade Ojetunde (Michael Otedola College of Primary Education)*: An investigation into the new trend in the orthography of Yoruba Names10:00 *Edward L. Forgacs (IBM Context Computing-Global Name Management)*, *Kemp Williams (IBM Context Computing-Global Name Management)*: The distribution of *Abdul* in Arabic and non-Arabic given names**Names and Science Fiction, Fantasy, Horror, and Mystery (Part II)****25**

Room: Salon 14

Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

11:00 *Veronika Robustova (Lomonosov Moscow State University)*: Names as character clues11:30 *Karin Christina Ryding (Georgetown University)*: The Arabic of *Dune*: how language shapes a world**Names and Patterning****26**

Room: Salon 15

Chair: Michael McGoff (Binghamton University)

11:00 *Frankie Patman Maguire (IBM Context Computing-Global Name Management)*, *Kemp Williams (IBM Context Computing-Global Name Management)*: Improved name matching using name frequency comparisons11:30 *Iman Nick (University of Cologne/University of Liverpool)*: A thorn by any other name: a forensic onomastic investigation of criminal aliases used by 100 fugitives featured on the FBI Most Wanted List**North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences****Invited Session: Why the History of Linguistics Matters****27**

Room: Judiciary Square

Chair: Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)

8:45 Welcome and Introductory Remarks

9:00 *Margaret Thomas (Boston College)*: Insights into cultural orientation and assumptions through linguistic texts: "why the history of linguistics matters"9:30 *Joseph L. Subbiondo (California Institute of Integral Studies)*: Linguistic relativity, integral linguistics, and the relevance of the history of linguistics10:00 *Julie Tetel Andresen (Duke University)*: Historiography as methodology

Linguistic Dialogues**28**

Room: Judiciary Square

Chair: Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)

10:45 *Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)*: Scholarly correspondence and linguistic historiography: two test cases11:15 *Peter T. Daniels (Jersey City, NJ)*: Gelb, Kroeber, and “stimulus diffusion”11:45 *Ana Paula El-Jaick (Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora)*: Sextus Empiricus's *Against the grammarians* and Ferdinand de Saussure's manuscripts: a possible dialogue between the skeptic and the linguist**Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics****Session 1a: Sociolinguistics I****29**

Room: Salon 16

Chair: Eric Russell (University of California, Davis)

8:45 Welcome and Opening Remarks

9:00 *Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)*, *Manuel Veiga (University of Cape Verde)*, *Sérgio Costa (University of Cape Verde)*, *Lígia Herbert Robalo (University of Cape Verde)*: Language contact in Cape Verdean Creole: a study of bidirectional influences in two contact settings9:30 *Simanique Moody (Leiden University)*: Awareness and attitudes regarding African American language varieties10:00 *Ming Chew Teo (Stanford University)*: *Yah lor* in Singapore Colloquial English: a marker of Chineseness**Session 1b: Morphosyntax I****30**

Room: Salon 17

Chair: Clancy Clements (Indiana University Bloomington)

9:00 *Luis Silva (Federal University of Minas Gerais)*, *Heliana Mello (Federal University of Minas Gerais)*: A corpus-based study of the pragmatics of verbal negation in Brazilian Portuguese9:30 *Janice Jake (Midlands Technical College)*, *Carol Myers-Scotton (Michigan State University)*: Cognitive structure and social context: lexifier grammatical forms10:00 *Fabiola Henri (University of Kentucky)*, *Jo Machy (University of Kentucky)*: Conditioned reordering in Louisiana Creole: the case of sentential negation**Session 2a: Historical and Diachronic Approaches****31**

Room: Salon 16

Chair: Iskra Iskrova (University of Pittsburgh)

11:00 *Sandro Sessarego (University of Texas at Austin)*: Chocó Spanish and the Missing Spanish Creole debate: sociohistorical and linguistic considerations11:30 *Ian Robertson (University of the West Indies)*: How a creole dies: the case of Berbice Dutch12:00 *Jean Pierre Boutché (University of Bayreuth/University of Maroua)*: The verbal system of vehicular Fula (Northern Cameroon)**Session 2b: Phonology I****32**

Room: Salon 17

Chair: Sandro Sessarego (University of Texas at Austin)

11:00 *Jeremiah Anene Nwankwegu (Ebonyi State University)*: On the status of *na* in Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin11:30 *Kim Waters (University of Georgia)*: Rebel time speech: five dialects12:00 *John Victor Singler (New York University)*: Separate but influenced: the vowel systems of Liberian Settler English and Vernacular Liberian English

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Algonquian

33

Room: Chinatown

Chair: Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)

- 9:00 *Philip Lesourd (Indiana University)*: Pitch accent in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy: an instrumental study
 9:30 *D. H. Whalen (City University of New York/Yale University, Haskins Laboratories)*, *Christian DiCanio (University at Buffalo/Haskins Laboratories)*, *Christopher Geissler (Yale University, Haskins Laboratories)*, *Hannah M. King (Haskins Laboratories)*: Acoustic realization of a distinctive, frequent glottal stop: the Arapaho example
 10:00 *Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana)*: Phonetic investigation of vowel-consonant coalescence in Blackfoot
 10:30 *Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago)*: On the pragmatic relationship indexed by long distance agreement in Meskwaki
 11:00 *Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University)*: Animacy and event conceptualization in Mi'gmaq
 11:30 *Robert Lewis (University of Chicago)*: Information structure conditioned word order in Potawatomi

Organized Session: Paradigms Found: Dialogic Syntax as a Grammar Discovery Method for Field Linguistics

34

Room: Union Station

Organizers: John W. Du Bois (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Mark A. Sicoli (Georgetown University)

- 9:00 *John W. Du Bois (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: The pervasive parallelism of Mayan: dialogic syntax before, during, and after the field
 9:30 *Mark A. Sicoli (Georgetown University)*: Contrasts and parallelisms: focal and framing resonance in Lachixío Zapotec
 10:00 *Eric Campbell (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Dialogic resonance as a window onto grammar and culture: a case study in Zenzontepec Chatino
 10:30 *Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)*: Dialogic resonance, multilingual interaction, and grammatical change: a view from the Amazonian Vaupés
 11:00 *John W. Du Bois (University of California, Santa Barbara)*, *Mark A. Sicoli (Georgetown University)*, *Eric Campbell (University of California, Santa Barbara)*, *Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)*: Dialogic syntax as a method for linguistic analysis: analysis by workshop participants of transcribed archival materials on languages of the Americas

Mayan

35

Room: Mt. Vernon Square

Chair: Gabriela Pérez Báez (Smithsonian Institution)

- 9:00 *Ellen Contini-Morava (University of Virginia)*: A tale of two rats: gender as differentiation in Mopan Maya
 9:30 *Cora Lesure (McGill University)*, *Lauren Clemens (McGill University)*: Prosodic boundary marking in Ch'ol: acoustic indicators and their applications
 10:00 *Raina Heaton (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*: How many 'antipassives' are there? A typology of antipassive-type constructions in Kaqchikel
 10:30 *Harold Torrence (University of California-Los Angeles)*, *Philip Duncan (University of Kansas)*: Wh-Expressions in non-interrogative contexts in Kaqchikel
 11:00 *Raina Heaton (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*, *Judith Maxwell (Tulane University)*: Perfect 'status' and its relationship to morphosyntax in Kaqchikel
 11:30 *Junwen Lee (Brown University)*: The polyfunctionality of the particle *k'al* in Q'anjobal

The Association for Linguistic Evidence

Symposium: Scientific Practice and Progress in Forensic Linguistics

20

Room: Salon 12

Organizer: Carole Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence/George Washington University)

Sponsor: The Association for Linguistic Evidence (TALE)

- 9:00 *Carole Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence/George Washington University)*: Introduction
 9:05 *Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania)*: 30 years of progress in speaker recognition
 9:20 *John Baugh (Washington University in St. Louis)*: operational differences between linguistic evaluation and linguistic experimentation for legal purposes
 9:35 *Keith Walters (University of Portland)*: Expert witnesses and the science of linguistics
 9:50 *Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: variation and forensic analysis of speaker identification: search for magnitude effects in intoxicated speech
 10:05 *William Idsardi (University of Maryland)*: Neurophysiological measures of speaker and dialect identification
 10:20 *Carole Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence/George Washington University)*: Discussant

Friday, 8 January

Afternoon

Linguistic Society of America

Invited Plenary Address

P3

Room: Salon 6

Chair: Paul Portner (Georgetown University)

Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM

Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)

Dialect Syntax in American English

Phonological and Phonetic Change

36

Room: Salon 1

Chair: Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University)

- 2:00 *Matt Hunt Gardner (University of Toronto), Rebecca V. Roeder (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)*: A phonological model of the Canadian Shift
 2:30 *James Grama (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*: The role of vowel duration in characterizing vowel shift over time in Hawai'i Creole
 3:00 *Sunghye Cho (University of Pennsylvania), Yong-cheol Lee (Cheongju University), Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania)*: Diachronic development of pitch contrast in Seoul Korean
 3:30 *Dan Villarreal (University of California, Davis)*: C[ɑ]lifornia perceivin': a matched-guise study of the California Vowel Shift
 4:00 *Alexa Dixon (Dartmouth College)*: Identity and dialect change in the post-isolated community: a sociophonetic analysis of Cherokee Sound, Bahamas
 4:30 *Anthony Yates (University of California, Los Angeles)*: (Reconstructing) stress assignment in Hittite and Proto-Indo-European

Language Acquisition I**37**

Room: Salon 2

Chair: Ann Bunker (Indiana University Bloomington)

- 2:00 *Zhuo Chen (The Graduate Center, City University of New York), Virginia Valian (Hunter College, City University of New York)*: Subject production by monolingual English-speaking children: a corpus study
- 2:30 *Xiaolu Yang (Tsinghua University), Yue Ji (Tsinghua University)*: The emergence of deictic verbs of motion in L1 acquisition of Mandarin Chinese
- 3:00 *Zhaohong Wu (University of Pittsburgh), Alan Juffs (University of Pittsburgh)*: L2-to-concept category facilitation effect supports concept mediation in L2-to-L1 translation
- 3:30 *Jennifer Culbertson (University of Edinburgh), Annie Gagliardi (University of Edinburgh), Kenny Smith (University of Edinburgh)*: Competition between phonology and semantics in noun class learning
- 4:00 *Laura Horton (University of Chicago), Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago), Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)*: Emerging morphology in Nicaraguan Sign Language: agent and number marking

Contact Varieties and Contact-induced Change**38**

Room: Salon 3

Chair: Francesco Gardani (University of Vienna)

- 2:00 *Daniel Erker (Boston University), Joanna Bruso (Boston University)*: Filled pauses as sites of variation and barometers of contact-induced change in Boston Spanish
- 2:30 *Sonia Barnes (Marquette University)*: Stylistic use of contact features in Asturian Spanish
- 3:00 *Alan Wong (University of California, Davis)*: Indefinite markers, grammaticalization and language contact phenomena in Chinese
- 3:30 *Itxaso Rodriguez (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*: Understanding Basque differential object marking from typological, contact and attitudinal perspectives
- 4:00 *Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore), Kevin Martens Wong (National University of Singapore), Nurul Afiqah Bte Ibrahim (National University of Singapore), Andre Joseph Theng (National University of Singapore), Alicia Chua Mei Yin (National University of Singapore), Natalie Tong Jing Yi (National University of Singapore)*: Flip-flops, slippers, thongs, and jandals: cross-dialectal lexical awareness among children in Singapore
- 4:30 *Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore), Andre Joseph Theng (National University of Singapore)*: The impact of media and overseas experience on use and awareness of the BATH-TRAP distinction in Singapore

Semantics and Pragmatics**39**

Room: Salon 4

Chair: Nicholas Sobin (University of Texas at El Paso)

- 2:00 *Lilia Rissman (University of Chicago), Laura Horton (University of Chicago), Diane Brentari (University of Chicago), Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago)*: Demoting the agent in Nicaraguan Sign Language: effects of language input on linguistic structure
- 2:30 *Betty Birner (Northern Illinois University)*: English inversions as constructional alloforms
- 3:00 *Kevin King (University of California, Davis)*: Intensifiers and image schemas: schema type determines intensifier type
- 3:30 *Oana David (University of California, Berkeley)*: A frame semantic approach to the interpretation of null arguments in English and Spanish ***7th Place Student Abstract Award Winner**
- 4:00 *Nancy Stern (City College of New York)*: A functional account of grammatical number in English reflexive pronouns
- 4:30 *Lewis C. Lawyer (University of California, Davis)*: Voice, valency, and the fluidity of transitivity in Patwin

Syntax: Movement

40

Room: Salon 7

Chair: Maria Polinsky (University of Maryland)

- 2:00 *Stefan Keine (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Positions versus items in the syntax of superraising
- 2:30 *Boris Harizanov (Stanford University)*: Head movement to specifier positions in Bulgarian participle fronting
- 3:00 *John Gluckman (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Taking time with tough-movement ***5th Place Student Abstract Award Winner**
- 3:30 *Erik Zyman (University of California, Santa Cruz)*: Quantifier float and the driving force for movement: evidence from Janitzio P'urhepecha
- 4:00 *Brian Agbayani (California State University, Fresno)*, *Chris Golston (California State University, Fresno)*, *Viktoriia Teliga (California State University, Fresno)*: Prosodic scrambling in Ukrainian
- 5:00 *Daniel Edmiston (University of Chicago)*, *Eric Potsdam (University of Florida)*: Prosody-driven extraposition of CPs in Malagasy

Methods and Innovation in Sociolinguistics

41

Room: Salon 8

Chair: Anna Babel (The Ohio State University)

- 2:00 *Lily Schaffer (University of Colorado Boulder)*: /x/ backing in Mexico City Jewish Spanish
- 2:30 *Alice Mitchell (University of Hamburg)*: Degrees of name avoidance in Datooga: a usage-based study of an African avoidance register
- 3:00 *Annette D'Onofrio (Stanford University)*: Persona-based information and memory of a sociolinguistic variable * **4th Place Student Abstract Award Winner**
- 3:30 *Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)*: Do beliefs about accents mediate evaluative responses to acoustic cues?
- 4:00 *Olga Scrivner (Indiana University)*, *Manuel Díaz-Campos (Indiana University)*: Language Variation Suite: a theoretical and methodological contribution for linguistic data analysis
- 4:30 *Andrea Kortenhoven (Stanford University)*, *Livia Polanyi (Stanford University)*: A discourse-theoretic account of intra-speaker variation

Symposium: Language Contact in the Mind and in the Community: Insights from Bilingual Phonetics and Phonology

42

Room: Salon 9/10

Organizer: Melinda Fricke (Pennsylvania State University)

- 2:00 *Charles B. Chang (Boston University)*: Language change and linguistic inquiry in a world of multicompetence
- 2:30 *María Teresa Martínez-García (University of Kansas)*, *Annie Tremblay (University of Kansas)*: Tracking bilingual activation in the processing and production of Spanish stress
- 3:00 *Colleen Balukas (Ball State University)*: Spanish-English bilinguals' phonetic productions: the role of cognates and speaker traits
- 3:30 *Melinda Fricke (Pennsylvania State University)*, *Judith F. Kroll (Pennsylvania State University)*, *Paola E. Dussias (Pennsylvania State University)*: Listener sensitivity to fine-grained phonetic variation in codeswitched speech
- 4:00 *Ann Bradlow (Northwestern University)*: Speech production and perception across a language barrier
- 4:30 *Lisa Davidson (New York University)*: Discussant: Language contact for multilingual speakers: phonetic and phonological interaction at multiple levels

Posters:

Note: Assigned poster board numbers are found in parentheses after each poster's title. Poster boards numbered 1 through 13 are located in the Marquis Ballroom Foyer. Each poster board is marked with its number. Posters will be attended by their authors on Friday morning from 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM.

- Melissa Baese-Berk (University of Oregon), Tuuli Morrill (George Mason University), Laura Dilley (Michigan State University)*: Context speech rate and lexical access in cross-linguistic speech perception (1)
- Elise Bell (University of Arizona)*: Phonemic vowel length in Welsh-Spanish bilingual speech (2)
- Grant M. Berry (Pennsylvania State University), Nicole Benevento (Pennsylvania State University)*: Contact on a different time scale: phonetic variation in a longstanding contact variety (3)
- Michael Blasingame (Northwestern University), Ann Bradlow (Northwestern University)*: Early versus frequent exposure in speech production: evidence from heritage speakers (4)
- Matthew Carlson (Pennsylvania State University), Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University), Michael Blasingame (Northwestern University), Angela Fink (Northwestern University)*: Cross-linguistic effects of language-specific phonotactics on bilinguals' speech perception (5)
- Emily Cibelli (University of California, Berkeley)*: Phonetic instruction as a tool to overcome L1 biases in L2 articulation (6)
- Uri Horesh (Northwestern University)*: Phonological variation among Arabic-Hebrew bilinguals in two Palestinian communities (7)
- Misaki Kato (University of Oregon), Melissa Baese-Berk (University of Oregon)*: Availability of production-based representations for non-native speech perception (8)
- Benjamin Lang (New York University), Lisa Davidson (New York University)*: Phonetic drift in crowded vowel spaces: effects of exposure in English learners of French (9)
- Tuuli Morrill (George Mason University), Natalie Cline (George Mason University)*: Phrasal intonation in late bilingual speakers of prosodically distinct languages (10)
- Nicole Rosen (University of Manitoba), Jesse Stewart (University of Saskatchewan), Olivia Sammons (University of Alberta)*: Diachronic effects of language contact in the synchronic Michif vowel system (11)
- Alice Shen (University of California, Berkeley)*: Lexical access of code-switched words in Mandarin-English bilinguals (12)
- Holman Tse (University of Pittsburgh)*: Phonetic vs. phonological considerations in inter-generational vowel change in Toronto heritage Cantonese (13)

Workshop: Perspectival Expressions and the *de se* Cross-linguistically

43

Room: Salon 12

Organizers: Craig Roberts (The Ohio State University)
 Jefferson Barlew (The Ohio State University)
 Eric Snyder (The Ohio State University)

- 2:00 *Jefferson Barlew (The Ohio State University), Craig Roberts (The Ohio State University), Eric Snyder (The Ohio State University)*: Tools for the cross-linguistic *de se* semantic analysis of perspectival expressions
- 2:35 *Regine Eckardt (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)*: Salient thinkers for free indirect thoughts
- 3:10 *Steve Wechsler (University of Texas at Austin), Elizabeth Coppock (University of Gothenburg/Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study)*: Egophoricity: the case of Kathmandu Newari
- 3:45 *Amy Rose Deal (University of California Santa Cruz)*: Person/locative asymmetries in Nez Perce indexical shift
- 4:20 *Hazel Pearson (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft), Tom Roeper (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: A methodology for testing for *de se/de re* ambiguities

American Dialect Society

Session 3

44

Room: LeDroit Park

Chair: Steve Kleinedler (American Heritage Dictionary)

- 1:30 *Katie Carmichael (Virginia Tech), Kara Becker (Reed College)*: Raised BOUGHT in New Orleans and New York City: it's not what you THOUGHT
- 2:00 *Robert J. Podesva (Stanford University), Daniel Galbraith (Stanford University), Sunwoo Jeong (Stanford University), Sharese King (Stanford University), Bonnie Krejci (Stanford University), Kate Lindsey (Stanford University), Teresa Pratt (Stanford University), Simon Todd (Stanford University), Casey Wong (Stanford University), Robert Xu (Stanford University)*: A sociophonetic study of /l/-darkening among Latina/o and European Americans in Bakersfield, California

- 2:30 *Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University), Emily Vandevender (West Virginia University), Jordan Lovejoy (The Ohio State University), Kiersten Woods (M&S Consulting), Margery Webb (Independent Researcher):* The sociophonetics of /z/ devoicing
- 3:00 *Sky Onosson (Independent Researcher):* An acoustic-centred approach to studying variation in *yod* production in Victoria

Session 4: Panel on Teaching

45

Room: LeDroit park

Chair: Anne Curzan (University of Michigan)

- 3:45 *Michelle Devereaux (Kennesaw State University), Chris C. Palmer (Kennesaw State University):* Addressing ideology, the access paradox, and the push-pull effect for students, teachers, and linguist
- 4:15 *Sarah Swofford (University of Central Arkansas):* 'Short, sweet, and country': language and rhetorical ideologies southern students bring to the classroom
- 4:45 *Jeffrey Reaser (North Carolina State University), Jessica Hatcher (North Carolina State University), Jeanne Bissonnette (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Amanda Godley (University of Pittsburgh):* How Southern identity shapes pre-service teachers' responses to sociolinguistic information

American Name Society**Names of the Year Selection**

Room: Salon 14

Chair: Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)

Time: 12:00 – 1:00 PM

Keynote Speech I

Room: Salon 14

Chair: Iman Nick (Cologne University/University of Liverpool)

Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM

Laura Ivanov (United States Holocaust Memorial Museum), Sara-Joelle Clark (United States Holocaust Memorial Museum)
Research and Preservation of Names at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Names and Literature I

46

Room: Salon 14

Chair: Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria)

- 3:00 *Grant Smith (Eastern Washington University):* The semiotics of names in *Merry Wives of Windsor*
- 3:30 *Krysta Purcell (Appalachian State University):* Exploring the unknown: an onomastic study of *Over the Garden Wall*
- 4:00 *Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University):* The (un)importance of being Rosencrantz and Guildenstern: interchangeable nomenclature and identity
- 4:30 *Ayokunmi Ojebode (Redeemer's University):* Onomasticity and literature: an analysis of Alaafin's cognomen

Names, Children, and Africa

47

Room: Salon 15

Chair: Kemp Williams (IBM Corporation)

- 3:00 *Johanna Malobola-Ndlovu (University of South Africa):* Patterns of naming children amongst young mothers: pre- and post-1994, the case of Southern amaNdebele
- 3:30 *Mandinda Elias Mabuza (University of South Africa):* Of tricksters: the stereotypical nicknaming of children in societies

- 4:00 *Joshua Abiodun Ogunwale (Obafemi Awolowo University)*: Paradigm shifts in Yoruba anthroponyms: a critical discourse analysis of Yoruba reincarnated children's names
- 4:30 *Bamigbade Emmanuel (Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife)*: Stigmatization of Arabic adapted person names in Yoruba

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Language Description and Classification

50

Room: Judiciary Square

Chair: Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)

- 2:00 *Paul D. Fallon (University of Mary Washington)*: How the Cushitic languages came by their name
- 2:30 *Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)*: Early mentions of Albanian in American sources in linguistics
- 3:00 *Monica Lupetti (Università di Pisa)*: António José de Miranda e Silveira and the Portuguese manuscript translation of Noël-Antoine Pluche's *Mécanique des Langues* (1766)

Non-Western Linguistic Traditions

51

Room: Judiciary Square

Chair: Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)

- 3:45 *Richard VanNess Simmons (Rutgers University)*: The origin of the Chinese *shū* concept of syllable classification in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)
- 4:15 *Weiyang Chen (Zhejiang University)*: History of Chinese linguistics and the status of linguistics as a discipline in China
- 4:45 *Hanah Zabarah (Georgetown University)*: Arabic grammatical manuals in history

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Session 3: Morphosyntax II

52

Room: Salon 16

Chair: Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)

- 2:00 *Marino Fernandes (University of New Hampshire)*: Indigenized derivational morphology in Cape Verdean Creole
- 2:30 *Humberto Bordes (University of Brasilia)*, *Rozana Naves (University of Brasilia)*: Impersonal null-subjects in third singular person in Brazilian Portuguese
- 3:00 *Isabelle Barriere (Long Island University)*, *Geraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University)*, *Blandine Joseph (Long Island University)*, *Fluerio Guetjens (ENARTS)*, *Sarah Kresh (The Graduate Center, City University of New York)*, *Thierry Nazzi (CNRS/Université Paris Descartes)*: The status of Haitian Creole subject pronouns: corpus evidence
- 3:30 *Emilia Melara (University of Toronto)*: Arbitrary null subjects in Mauritian Creole

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Emmon Bach Memorial Symposium

53

Room: Chinatown

Chair: Patricia Shaw (University of British Columbia)

- 2:00 *Barbara Partee (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Welcoming remarks
 2:05 *Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester)*: Word formation and the use of paradigms in Young and Morgan's *A Navajo Language* (1980, 1987)
 2:30 *Lucy Thomason (Smithsonian Institution)*: Meskwaki *kek(i)* particles and human hearts
 3:00 †*Emmon Bach, Darin Flynn (University of Calgary)*: On the development of North Wakashan
 3:30 *Sally Thomason (University of Michigan)*: A Haisla-Chinook Jargon-Tsimshian wordlist, ca. 1900
 4:00 *Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)*: Laryngeal architecture in Kwak'wala
 4:30 *Alyson Reed (Linguistic Society of America)*: Announcement of the Emmon Bach Fellowship Fund
 Other tributes and memories

The Association for Linguistic Evidence

ALIAS Training for ILE Researchers

Room: Capitol Hill

Time: 2:00 – 5:00 PM

Friday, 8 January
 Evening

Linguistic Society of America

LSA Business Meeting and Induction of 2016 Class of Fellows

Room: Salon 12

Chair: John Rickford (Stanford University)

Time: 6:30 – 7:30 PM

See reports beginning on p. 53.

Invited Plenary Panel

P4

Room: Salon 6

Chair: Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Time: 7:30 – 9:00 PM

Elissa Newport (Georgetown University), Don Winford (The Ohio State University), Charles Yang (University of Pennsylvania), Jeff Lidz (University of Maryland) (Discussant)
 Language Contact and Language Acquisition

Panel: Know Your Audience: Explaining your Research in Different Contexts

Room: Salon 12

Chair: Ivy Hauser (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Chair, Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC)

Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Student Mixer

Venue: City Tap House, 901 9th St. NW

Time: 10:00 PM – 12:00 AM

American Dialect Society

Words of the Year Vote

Room: Shaw/LeDroit Park

Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

Bring-Your-Own-Book Exhibit and Reception

Room: Shaw

Time: 6:45 – 7:45 PM

American Name Society

Words of the Year Vote

Room: Shaw/LeDroit Park

Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

The Association for Linguistic Evidence

ALIAS Training for ILE Researchers

Room: Capitol Hill

Time: 7:00 – 10:00 PM

Rules for Motions and Resolutions

The rules for motions and resolutions were prepared by William J. Gedney and Ilse Lehiste and approved by the Executive Committee at its June, 1973 meeting and updated in November 2008. The procedure for proposing an LSA Resolution was changed in 2010, such that resolutions may be proposed at any time and will be submitted to the entire membership for an electronic vote, not voted on only by members present at the Business Meeting. The new procedure is included here for reference.

1. Definitions

A motion is any proposition calling for action whether by an officer of the Society, the Executive Committee or the membership.

An LSA Resolution expresses the sense of the Linguistic Society of America on some matter of public importance. In general, LSA Resolutions relate to topics on which linguists have some relevant professional expertise.

2. Procedure Regarding Motions

2a. Motions are in order only at the duly constituted annual business meeting. Voting is restricted to members of the Society. Motions may be initiated by the Executive Committee or from the floor.

2b. Motions initiated by the Executive Committee require for their passage a majority vote of the members voting at the meeting.

2c. Motions initiated from the floor, if they receive affirmative vote of a majority of members voting at the meeting, are then to be submitted by the Executive Committee to an electronic ballot of the membership of the Society on the LSA website, no later than 90 days following such vote. Passage requires: a) a majority of those voting, and b) that the total of those voting in favor must be at least 2.5% of the individual membership.

2d. If a member wishes to introduce a motion, but prefers to avoid the delay involved in 2c above, the motion may be submitted in advance to the Executive Committee (before their regular meeting preceding the business meeting at which the motion is to be introduced) with a request that the Executive Committee by majority vote of the Committee approve the introduction of the motion at the business meeting as a motion initiated by the Executive Committee (see 2b above).

3. Procedure Regarding Resolutions

Any LSA member or committee may propose a resolution at any time. A proposed resolution should be submitted in electronic or written form to the LSA Secretary-Treasurer, whose e-mail and postal addresses are available from the LSA Secretariat on request. Resolutions should not exceed 500 words in length. If an LSA committee has proposed or endorsed the resolution, that should be stated at the time of submission.

Immediately upon receipt of a proposed resolution, the Secretary-Treasurer will forward it to the LSA Executive Committee for consideration. The Executive Committee may, by majority vote, approve or reject the resolution as submitted, or return it to the proposer with recommendations for revision and resubmission.

When the Executive Committee approves a proposed resolution, the Secretariat will submit it to the entire membership of the LSA for an electronic vote, as soon as practicable. The voting procedure will operate through the LSA web site, in a manner similar to the annual voting for election of officers. The Secretariat will notify all members by electronic mail when a new resolution has been posted for voting on. The voting period will last for three weeks.

At the conclusion of the voting period, if a majority of the votes have been cast in favor of the proposed resolution, it will become an official LSA Resolution. The Secretariat will post it on the LSA web site, with the date of enactment, and will publicize it through appropriate media.

Executive Director's Report: 2015

In 2015, the LSA continued its ongoing programs and services on behalf of its mission: to advance the scientific study of language. Highlights of new and expanded activities are outlined below, along with an overview of our regular offerings.

Scholarships, Professorships, Honors & Awards

- Launched a major fundraising drive to establish a new student fellowship in honor of the late LSA President, Emmon Bach, reaching over 50 percent of its goal in just four months.
- Awarded the first-ever Ivan Sag Student Fellowship and Charles Fillmore Professorship.
- Expanded the number of student abstract awards in advance of the LSA 2016 Annual Meeting by 200%, with financial support from Marriott International.
- Presented the first-ever Linguistics Journalism Award to Ben Zimmer.

Meetings, Institutes and Events

- Collaborated with the organizers of CoLang (the Institute for Collaborative Language Research) and the Linguistics Olympiad (NACLO) to become a permanent co-sponsor of those events, including financial support for student participation.
- Organized a webinar on Linguistics and Human Rights, in collaboration with the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

Public Outreach and Media Relations

- Sponsored a linguistics booth at AAAS' Family Science Days, attended by thousands of students and families from the San Jose, CA region.
- With financial support from linguistics departments and programs, expanded the LSA News Stories Initiative, a broad-based effort to increase coverage of linguistics research in the popular news media.
- Developed two new online resources for linguists on public outreach and media relations, to be published by the end of the year.

Professional Development and Education

- Executed a cooperative agreement with the Wiki Ed Foundation to promote the use of Wikipedia as a teaching and learning resource in linguistics classrooms.
- Expanded the curriculum and course materials available in its online Linguistic Academic Depository, which is a searchable clearinghouse of digital resources.

Advocacy

- Organized the LSA's first-ever Linguistics Advocacy Day in Congress, held in conjunction with the LSA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC.
- Adopted a resolution opposing the use of Native American mascots for sports teams and related activities.
- Created and led an informal coalition to advocate for federal policy changes regarding funds for English language learning among ASL students.

Administrative

- Relocated the LSA Secretariat offices, to accommodate a growing staff and an expanding set of programs and services.

Continuing Traditions

- Sponsored the biennial Linguistic Institute at the University of Chicago, attended by hundreds of linguistics students, scholars and faculty from around the world; an LSA tradition since 1928.
- Organized the LSA's 89th Annual Meeting in Portland, OR, including a new set of skills-oriented mini-courses.
- Continued a major expansion to its flagship journal, *Language*, publishing content in new online sections focused on: Teaching Linguistics, Historical Syntax, Phonological Analysis, Public Policy, and Perspectives.
- Issued a series of news releases about the latest research published in its journals and presented at its Annual Meeting, garnering significant coverage in prominent international media outlets.
- Provided financial assistance and in-kind support for linguists seeking to attend the LSA Annual Meeting and access LSA publications.

- Published a new volume of *Semantics & Pragmatics*, the platinum open-access journal of the LSA.
- Issued the second edition of the LSA's *Annual Report on the State of Linguistics in Higher Education*.
- Hosted an open-access archive of all materials published under the auspices of eLanguage, the LSA's scholarly digital publishing platform. The archive includes co-journal articles, book notices, extended abstracts, and conference proceedings.
- Awarded travel grants to four student linguists to attend the LSA Annual Meeting, under the auspices of the LSA's Committee on Ethnic Diversity.
- Pursued a national policy agenda to facilitate the efforts of linguists and other scientists working to benefit society, including continued federal funding for linguistics research.
- Represented linguists at national and international meetings of colleague organizations and through participation in coalitions and consortia working to advance science, the humanities, and higher education.
- Defended linguistics departments and programs against threats of cuts or elimination by contacting administrators and officials and by working behind the scenes to provide data in support of the value of linguistics.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report Patrick Farrell, January 2016

Budget and Finance

The LSA's financial position continues to be strong, as reflected in its ability to moderately increase staffing for publications, purchase a new office for the Secretariat, with much-needed additional space that includes a rentable sub-unit, and provide capital improvements in the form of website renovation and extensive office remodeling. For the fiscal year that ended on September 30, 2015, there was an increase of 5.5% or just over \$37K in income from our main revenue sources, i.e., membership dues, institutional subscriptions to Language, royalties from Language, and the annual meeting. Thanks in part to strong performance in terms of downloads and hits by web-only articles, particularly in the new Perspectives and Language and Public Policy sections, Project MUSE revenue increased over last year by about \$6K, in spite of the fact that Language articles from 2013 on are being made available via our open-access archive after a one-year embargo, in accordance with policies adopted in 2012-13 by the Executive Committee.

The Society's investment income for the fiscal year was \$81,492 and the investment accounts gained \$67,425 from contributions. There was, however, an expected reduction in the overall value of the portfolio related to the office relocation. This, in addition to layout expenditures for the 2015 Institute in Chicago and stock market losses account for a total unrealized loss for the fiscal year of \$218,173.

The LSA's budget documents and financial statements are available for inspection by any member. If you wish to see them, contact the Secretariat (Isa@lsadc.org).

Membership

The total number of individual memberships on October 2, 2015 was 3,640, which is up 8.2% from the same day last year. Director of Memberships and Meetings David Robinson is preparing for the Executive Committee a detailed report on membership numbers and trends and efforts to stimulate growth.

Election Results

Online voting was open to all LSA members from September 1 to November 7, 2015. The votes cast resulted in the election of Larry Hyman (University of California, Berkeley) as Vice-President/President-elect and Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley) and Robin Queen (University of Michigan) as members at-large of the Executive Committee for three-year terms. The Executive Committee extended Greg Carlson's term as Editor of Language for one year, as the election, originally scheduled for this year, was postponed and a search for a successor will take place in 2016.

In Memoriam

Regrettably, the following LSA members passed away (in 2015, unless another year is noted):

Lowell Bouma (2014)
Paul Chapin
Richard Diebold (2014)
Elisabeth Oliver
Christopher Rhodes

Program Committee Report 2016 Annual Meeting

The Program Committee (PC) oversaw the evaluation and selection of the abstracts submitted to the Annual Meeting. We received a total of 657 submissions. Submitters indicated a mandatory first choice and an optional second choice of format (20 minute paper or poster presentation). The distribution of submissions for this year appears in Table 1, with totals from recent years included for comparison.

Table 1: Poster and paper submission and acceptance 2006-2016

Year	City	Posters			Papers			Total		
		subm ¹	acc	%	subm ²	acc	%	subm	acc	%
2016	Washington	564	150	26.6%	633	186	29.3%	657	336	51%
2015	Portland	417	150	36%	552	186	34%	603	336	56%
2014	Minneapolis	437	150	34%	508	186	37%	525	336	64%
2013	Boston	498	151	31%	676	185	27%	699	336	48%
2012	Portland	262	80	31%	575	222	38%	604	302	50%
2011	Pittsburgh	207	80	39%	522	222	42.5%	541	302	55.8%
2010	Baltimore	185	82	44%	480	222	46%	497	304	61.2%
2009	San Francisco	182	80	44%	511	222	43%	534	302	56.5%
2008	Chicago	169	78	46%	527	222	42%	542	300	55.4%
2007	Anaheim	38	28	74%	419	261	62%	457	289	63%
2006	Albuquerque	25	22	88%	370	248	67%	395	268	68%

¹ This number is the sum of the 'poster' submissions and the '20-min OR poster' submissions that were not accepted as 20-min papers.

² This number combines the total number '20-min' and '20-min OR poster' submissions.

Since 2013, we have had two plenary poster sessions with roughly 75 posters each, thereby nearly doubling the number of posters from 2012 and prior years, and increasing the overall number of presenters at the Annual Meeting from 302 to 336.

Abstracts were evaluated by members of the PC and by a panel of 241 outside experts covering a range of subfields. All non-student members of the LSA were invited to volunteer to review, the sixth year we have had an all-volunteer reviewing team. All abstracts received at least 4 ratings, up to a high of 6 ratings. The median number of ratings per abstract was 4; the average number of ratings per abstract was also about 4. External reviewers were asked to rate no more than 20 abstracts; members of the Program Committee each rated between 20 and 211 abstracts. During review, the PC and external reviewers identified a number of potentially newsworthy abstracts, which could later be publicized in the media materials for the Annual Meeting.

The proportions of (self-identified) subfields for submitted papers to subfields for accepted papers were as follows, with the major subfields including syntax (131 submitted abstracts), phonology (87), sociolinguistics (64), semantics (47), phonetics (63), psycholinguistics (39), morphology (29), language acquisition (35), historical linguistics (29), pragmatics (22), and typology (12).

Individual abstracts in an Organized Session (OS) proposal were evaluated on their own merit, in an effort to ensure the quality of Organized Sessions in Annual Meetings. In May and June the PC evaluated 17 OS proposals that were submitted for consideration, with each proposal being reviewed by three members of the PC. After compiling the reviews, 14 OS proposals were accepted for inclusion in the 2014 Annual Meeting.

The PC invited three plenary speakers Raffaella Zanuttini, Marianne Mithun, Patricia Keating and a plenary panel composed of Jeff Lidz (discussant), Elissa Newport, Don Winford and Charles Yang. John Rickford will deliver the Presidential address.

The PC also solicited proposals for mini-courses, to be held Thursday, before the first session of the meeting. The committee approved three such courses: Experimental Syntax (Jon Sprouse), Statistical Methods using R (Bodo Winter), and Thriving as an Early Career Faculty Member (Miranda McCarvel, Michal Temkin Martinez, Karen Adams, Evan Bradley, Lynn Burley, and Elizabeth Canon).

Language Annual Report for 2015

Changes

In 2015 the editorial team was joined by Line Mikkelsen, University of California at Berkeley and by Grant Goodall, University of California at San Diego, as associate editors; we are grateful to Claire Bowerman who extended her three-year term of service as associate editor for one additional year. Departing were Jim McCloskey and Elsi Kaiser, with many thanks for their superb service to the journal.

During 2015 a search was conducted for a new Editor of *Language*. The search did not yield a successful outcome, and the search will continue into 2016. Greg Carlson, the current Editor, agreed to extend his term of service for an eighth year through 2016 in order to provide an orderly transition in journal leadership.

2015 was also Executive Editor Stan Dubinsky's last of his three year commitment to the journal. Stan's contributions to the journal have been more enormous than one might initially realize, and we all owe him much gratitude for all he has done. He has worked very hard and very consistently, and has reaffirmed the highest standards in both assessing article contents and executing reviewing procedure. His position, under a different title, will be occupied by Megan Crowhurst of the University of Texas.

This past year was also our first full year of experience with the OJS online submission and review system, and its continued development in service of the LSA remains underway. More important, we continued to lay the groundwork for making the transition at some future point to becoming a fully electronic journal, among other things exploring the possibility of publish-in-advance-of-print within the current publishing framework. In the coming year, in addition to the online-only sections, we are going to publish all replies online, and we anticipate moving more of the present paper issue contents to the electronic medium only in the coming year. As we deal with the matters of electronic publication, journal and LSA leadership continue to consider the best possible way to accommodate Open Access aspirations consistent with the Society's financial resources.

Finally, Longtime Journal Assistant Kerrie Merz has chosen to step down and will be replaced by Erica Dayton for the coming year. I cannot say enough good about Kerrie's efforts over the past seven years and so will not try. The continued exceptional work of copy editors Hope Dawson and Audra Starcheus deserves special recognition.

Volume 91 of *Language* for the year 2015 consists of four issues comprising 981 pages. The volume contains 21 articles, one review article, two obituaries, two replies and 31 book reviews.

Our online sections published eight papers:

- Perspectives 4
- Phonological Analysis 3
- Historical Syntax 1

Statistics for the year and agenda for the next will appear in the full Editor's Report which will appear in the June issue of *Language*. The health of the journal continues to be excellent.

Semantics and Pragmatics Report for Annual Meeting 2016

Kai von Fintel and David Beaver

As of December 1, 2015, S&P has received 93 submissions this calendar year so far, roughly the same as last year. 66 of those have received a final decision. 4 were accepted (6%), 62 were declined (94%); the others are still in the review process. The current year acceptance/rejection rates are maybe not fully representative since there's a considerable number of articles still in the review process. The final numbers for 2014 are 92 submissions, 17 accepted (18%), 75 rejected (82%).

We have published 14 articles so far this year, 13 main articles and 1 squib. The total number of pages so far is 776. There are 9 further articles in production and 11 more that will sooner or later be in production (awaiting final revisions). By year's end, we expect that a few more of the articles now in production will be published. With that, 2015 will exceed last year and be S&P's biggest year so far in terms of articles (and pages) published.

We continue to hone our production process. We have made some progress at imposing strict length requirements. We have worked with the secretariat to set up an S&P mailing list (sign up at <http://eepurl.com/bpd6Jj>).

One change on the editorial team: Katrin Schulz stepped down as Associate Editor and was replaced by Elizabeth Coppock.

Report on the 2015 Linguistic Institute **Karlos Arregi and Alan Yu**

The 2015 Linguistic Institute took place July 6-July 31, 2015 at the University of Chicago. Early funding from the Linguistic Society of America helped partially underwrite the planning and implementation of the Institute, certain student fellowships and named professorships. Additional funding from University of Chicago sources further helped with implementation. The rest of the costs of the Institute were covered by participant tuition and external sponsorships from the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics, the American Dialect Society, and the Dictionary Society of North America.

The theme of the 2015 Linguistic Institute was “Linguistic Theory in a World of Big Data”. Courses focused on skills and methods of data management and linguistic analysis, introductions to many of the field’s subdisciplines, and specialized courses that reflected on the Institute theme. We had a particularly robust set of courses in computational and statistical linguistic modeling and language-specific topic-oriented courses. We had courses taught by faculty from many of our sister disciplines, notably psychology, anthropology, and computer science.

As have some recent Institutes (MIT, Michigan), we ran our courses independently of official university credit due to the tuition costs for such credit. This had both costs and benefits. Overall, we believe that the benefits outweighed the costs as we had both more control and more flexibility with a variety of relevant details concerning classrooms, tuition, and registration.

The 2015 Institute welcomed 131 faculty and over 515 participants, approximately 38% of whom were international. These included more than 60 local interns, students from the University of Chicago, University of Illinois, Chicago, Northwestern University, Northeastern Illinois University and Bryn Mawr College who traded staffing the Institute for tuition. Roughly 62% of the participants were graduate students, 13% were “affiliates”, 19% were undergraduates or between post-baccalaureate, and approximately 1% were high school students.

In addition to our intern team, the Institute staff consisted of two faculty Co-Directors, an Administrative Director, a graphic designer, a web programmer, and an executive assistant who worked half time during the academic year and full time from June 1 to August 31st, 2015.

The curriculum was composed of 106 courses, which can be found here: <https://lsa2015.uchicago.edu/courses>. Classes were held for 110 minutes per session twice a week, meeting on either a Monday-Thursday or Tuesday-Friday schedule. Wednesdays were reserved as class-free days for workshops and other activities. 43 classes, mostly introductory courses, met for a total of eight sessions (4-week courses), while the others, which are more advanced and topical courses, met for four sessions only (36 for the first 2 weeks and 27 for the last 2 weeks). Classes were taught by 131 instructors (28 coming from outside the US and 17 from the University of Chicago). Like recent Institutes, the LSA sponsored the following named professors: Collitz Professor Johanna Nichols, University of California, Berkeley; Edward Sapir Professor Paul Smolensky, Johns Hopkins University, and Ken Hale Professor Anthony Woodbury, University of Texas, Austin. The 2015 institute also inaugurated the Charles Fillmore Professorship, with Dan Jurafsky, Stanford University. Each gave a traditional evening plenary lecture and taught a course. In addition to the LSA-sponsored named professors, there were four additional sponsored professorships. The American Dialect Society Professor Joseph Salmons, the Dictionary Society of North America Professors, Paul Cook, University of New Brunswick, and Edward Finegan, University of Southern California, and the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics Professor Alex Clark, King’s College London.

Nichols spoke on ‘Canonical head marking and the evolution of polysynthesis.’ Smolensky gave a lecture entitled ‘Grammar with Gradient Symbol Structures,’ Hale spoke on ‘The ‘genius’ of the language: discovering pervasive plan and unique design in linguistic description,’ and Jurafsky spoke on ‘Extracting social meaning from language: The computational linguistics of food, innovation, and community.’ Two Forum Lecturers presented an evening plenary lecture. Andrew Garrett, University of California, Berkeley, gave a lecture entitled ‘Ancestry relationships in linguistic phylogenetics.’ Masha Polinsky, Harvard University/University of Maryland, College Park, spoke on ‘Look before you leap.’

The Institute offered 10 co-located workshops/conferences, all of which were one- or two-day events. There were three evening professional preparation workshops run by COSIAC, covering topics such as the publishing process, the imposter syndrome, web presence and CV design as well as three LSA focus groups, led by LSA President, John Rickford, and the Bloch Fellow, Ivy Hauser. The institute also hosted weekly Wikipedia-edit-athon led by Gretchen McCulloch. In addition, the Institute hosted four Fieldworker Socials, and the pre-screening of the one-hour documentary *Rising Voices/Hóthajinpi*.

The 2015 Institute also hosted poster sessions where students were invited to present a poster during one of two poster sessions. A total of 89 posters were presented and the poster sessions were well-attended by institute participants. .

There were several impromptu workshops on topics such as latex editing and dynamical systems. Representatives from the HathiTrust gave an information session about their research consortium and digital library.

The Institute maintained a vibrant website (<https://lsa2015.uchicago.edu/>), Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1424578817843208/>) and Twitter account (@lsa_2015), all of which we used initially for advertising the Institute and then for providing information during the Institute, as well as for organizing various outings and activities. Several participants live tweeted different events and activities using the hashtag #lingstitute.

The Institute hosted a welcoming picnic on July 5 and a closing reception on July 31. We also held six receptions following evening events. Several of the pre- and post-lecture events also featured musical offerings by institute participants. In addition, participants enjoyed biking along the lakefront, the Grant Park Music Festival, baseball games, and the myriad beaches, parks, and museums in Chicago.

Saturday, 9 January
Morning
Linguistic Society of America

Student Lounge

Room: Salon 11
 Time: 8:30 AM – 5:00 PM

Tone**54**

Room: Salon 1
 Chair: Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania)

- 9:00 *Bing'er Jiang (McGill University), Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania)*: Consonant effects on tonal registers in Jiashan Wu
- 9:30 *Ryo Masuda (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: The learnability of tone-voicing associations and the absence of place-sensitive tonogenesis
- 10:00 *Laura McPherson (Dartmouth College)*: Seenku phonology in the Sembla xylophone surrogate language

Proto-languages and Processes of Language Development**55**

Room: Salon 2
 Chair: Daniel Everett, Bentley University

- 9:00 *Dibella Wdzcenczny (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Move along, Proto-Chukotian: new cases from noun incorporation
- 9:30 *David Kamholz (PanLex Project/Long Now Foundation)*: The reconstruction of Proto-South Halmahera-West New Guinea morphology
- 10:00 *Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of British Columbia)*: The lexical origin of the Mako deictic roots

Vowel Articulations**56**

Room: Salon 3
 Chair: Robert Painter (Northeastern University)

- 9:00 *Amanda Ritchart (University of California, San Diego), Marc Garellek (University of California, San Diego), Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania)*: Articulatory evidence of breathy voice during nasalization: a cross-linguistic study
- 9:30 *Michael Dow (Université de Montréal)*: Temporal vs. area-sum measurements of vowel nasality
- 10:00 *Jonathan Yip (University of Hong Kong), Diana Archangeli (University of Hong Kong)*: Stress, syllabification, and the articulation of mid vowels in two dialects of Sasak

Bilingualism**57**

Room: Salon 4
 Chair: Katharina Schumann (University of Bonn)

- 9:00 *Souad Kheder (University of Florida)*: Processing code-switching in Algerian bilinguals: effects of language use and semantic expectancy
- 9:30 *Justin Davidson (University of California, Berkeley)*: Rethinking the endogenous vs. language contact dichotomy in language change: contact-induced innovation in the Catalan-Spanish bilingual community
- 10:00 *Karly Schleicher (University of Texas at El Paso), Ana Schwartz (University of Texas at El Paso)*: Priming concepts in sentences across languages

Alternatives in Semantics**58**

Room: Salon 7

Chair: Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University)

- 9:00 *Bern Samko (University of California, Santa Cruz)*: Verum focus in alternative semantics
 9:30 *Curt Anderson (Michigan State University)*: An alternatives based account of *some*-exclamatives
 10:00 *Yimei Xiang (Harvard University)*: Deriving the ambiguity of mention-some questions by pre-exhaustifications

Social Meaning and Intonation**59**

Room: Salon 8

Chair: Sonja Lanehart (University of Texas at San Antonio)

- 9:00 *Sunwoo Jeong (Stanford University)*: The social and pragmatic meaning of non-rising terminal contours in yes-no questions
 9:30 *Valerie Freeman (Indiana University)*: Prosodic features of stance strength and polarity
 10:00 *Nicole Holliday (New York University)*: “I kinda put more bass in my voice with Black people”: interlocutor-based intonational variation ***6th Place Student Abstract Award Winner**

Symposium: Linguistic Foundations for Second Language Teaching and Learning**60**

Room: Salon 9/10

Organizers: Kathy L. Sands (Northwest University)
 Gaillynn D. Clements (Duke University/University of North Carolina)
 Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University)
 Marnie Jo Petray (Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania)
 Lynn Santelmann (Portland State University)

- 9:00 *Kathy L. Sands (Northwest University)*: Introduction
 9:03 *Marnie Jo Petray (Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania), Gaillyn D. Clements (Duke University/University of North Carolina)*: Where are we now? The status of linguistics’ integration in MA TESOL (TESL) and Med/MAT (Masters in Education and Masters in Teaching)
 9:15 *Michael Ahland (California State University, Long Beach)*: What functional approaches offer second-language teaching and learning
 9:35 *Teresa O’Neill (City University of New York), Gita Martohardjono (City University of New York)*: Why teach structural language analysis to language teachers?
 9:45 *Gregory Guy (New York University)*: Sociolinguistics and second language teaching and learning
 10:00 *Lynn Santelmann (Portland State University)*: Why second language matters to linguists and linguistic theories
 10:15 *Lynn Santelmann (Portland State University)*: Moderator, Q&A and discussion

Datablitz: Linguistics Careers in Public Service**61**

Room: Salon 12

Organizers: William Salmon (University of Minnesota Duluth)

David Bowie (University of Alaska)

Sponsor: LSA Committee on Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE)

- 9:00 Introduction
 9:10 *Rachel Allbritten (Investigative Scientist, National Science Foundation)*
 9:20 *W. Mary Kim (Foreign Service Institute, Department of State)*
 9:30 *Nick Gaw (Director of Engineering, Democratic National Committee)*
 9:40 *Mikelyn Meyers (U.S. Census Bureau)*
 9:50 *Lauren Friedman (Analyst, Government Accountability Office)*
 10:00 *Cecilia Castillo (Mayor’s Office on Latino Affairs, Washington, DC)*
 10:10 General audience discussion

Saturday Morning Plenary Poster Session**P5**

Room: Marquis Ballroom Foyer

Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Note: Assigned poster board number is found in parentheses after each poster's title. Each poster board is marked with an identifying number. Poster boards numbered 1 through 42 are located in the Marquis Ballroom Foyer, and those numbered 43 through 90 are at the rear of Salon 5, past the Exhibit Hall.

Patrick Jones (Harvard University): Tonal mobility and faithfulness in Kikuyu (16)

James Gruber (Reed College), Sigrid Lew (Summer Institute of Linguistics): An acoustic analysis of tone and register in Louma Pala (17)

Yujing Huang (Harvard University): Similar but still different: new evidence for tone features (18)

Mao-Hsu Chen (University of Pennsylvania): Tonal neutralization in Taiwan Southern Min revisited (19)

Zhiyan Gao (George Mason University): Prosody-morphosyntax interaction in the production of Mandarin disyllabic structures (20)

Zachary Jagers (New York University): Testing American English for a glide-vowel distinction: a classification by acoustic cues (21)

Daniel McCloy (University of Washington), Yurong (Inner Mongolia University), Sarala Puthuval (University of Washington): Phonetically-conditioned vowel deletion and devoicing in Chahar Mongolian (22)

Rebeka Campos-Astorkiza (The Ohio State University): Perceptual salience in speech adaptation: evidence from English rhotic production in singing speech (23)

Sejin Oh (The Graduate Center, City University of New York), Yongeun Lee (Chung-Ang University): Effects of language proficiency on repeated mention reduction in L2 conversational English speech (24)

Claire Moore-Cantwell (Yale University), Joe Pater (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Lisa Sanders (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Robert Staubs (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Benjamin Zobel (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Phonological learning in the laboratory: ERP evidence (25)

Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University), Adam Liter (Michigan State University): Generalising from ambiguous data (26)

Aleksei Nazarov (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Ambiguity of analysis: learning Dutch stress with input inference (27)

Robert Staubs (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Learning morpheme segmentation with distributions over underlying representations (28)

Dave C. Ogden (University of Michigan): Second-language experience effects in speech perception: L2-specific vowel contexts speed identification of non-native consonant categories (29)

Ho-Hsin Huang (Michigan State University), Yen-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University): Bilingual and monolingual loanword adaptations: a case study of English coda [m] in Standard Mandarin loanwords (30)

Tatiana Luchkina (University of Illinois), Vandana Puri (University of Illinois), Preethi Jyothi (University of Illinois), Jennifer Cole (University of Illinois): Processing at the prosody interface: word order and prominence in Russian and Hindi (31)

Anna Henshaw (College of William & Mary), Anya Lunden (College of William & Mary): Consonant and vowel cues affecting the perception of Korean obstruents (32)

Sameer ud Dowla Khan (Reed College), Kara Becker (Reed College), Lal Zimman (University of California, Santa Barbara): Acoustic correlates of perceived creak in a controlled sample of American English (33)

Zheng Shen (University of Connecticut): A superlative argument for syntactic movement in fragment answer (34)

Masashi Harada (University of Kansas): Sluicing of non-finite clauses in Japanese (35)

David Potter (Northwestern University), Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University): The island (in)sensitivity of stripping (36)

Ryan Walter Smith (University of Arizona): A labeling approach to deriving constraints on coordinate structure syntax (37)

Philip Crone (Stanford University), Bonnie Krejci (Stanford University): Agreement in English existentials with conjoined associates (38)

Ryoichiro Kobayashi (Sophia University): Against V-to-T-to-C movement in Japanese and Korean non-constituent Coordination (39)

Eman Al Khalaf (University of Delaware), Benjamin Bruening (University of Delaware): Linear effects in ATB movement (40)

Gui-Sun Moon (Hansung University), Jeong-Ah Shin (Dongguk University): Semantic licensing of corrective fragments (41)

Hazel Mitchley (Rhodes University), Mark de Vos (Rhodes University), William Bennett (Rhodes University): Constraints on coordinated subject agreement in isiXhosa and beyond (42)

Marianne Huijsmans (University of Victoria): SENĆOŦEN second-position clitics: linearization and prosodic phrasing (43)

Jelena Runic (Johns Hopkins University): PCC repairs in Spanish: a distributed morphology approach (44)

Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon): Emerging conspiracies of addition and subtraction (45)

- Michael Barrie (Sogang University)*: Phi-syntax in Northern Iroquoian (46)
- Raul Aranovich (University of California, Davis)*: Morphologically conditioned "do-support" in Shona (47)
- Mina Sugimura (Kyoto Notre Dame University), Miki Obata (Tokyo University of Science)*: Outer/inner morphology: the dichotomy of Japanese *renyoo* verbs and nouns (48)
- Marjorie Pak (Emory University)*: Optimizing by accident: *a/an* and glottal stop (49)
- Christopher R. Green (University of Maryland), Michelle E. Morrison (University of Maryland)*: The shortcomings of "subject Marking" in Somali (50)
- Toshiyuki Ogihara (University of Washington)*: Covert property ascription in Japanese relatives (51)
- Osamu Sawada (Mie University)*: The (non)-projective properties of the Japanese counter-expectational intensifier *yoppodo* (52)
- Arum Kang (University of Chicago), Suwon Yoon (University of Texas at Arlington)*: Two types of speaker's ignorance over the epistemic space: referential vagueness marker *inka* vs. epistemic subjunctive marker *nka* in Korean (53)
- Hezekiah Akiva Bacovcin (University of Pennsylvania), Florian Schwarz (University of Pennsylvania)*: Local accommodation and presupposition trigger class: results from the covered box task (54)
- Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago)*: # *Unfortunately, you are bello tall*: when bleaching can't tell the whole story (55)
- Till Poppels (University of California, San Diego), Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)*: Resolving quantity and informativeness implicature in indefinite reference (56)
- Lelia Glass (Stanford University)*: The curious case of the negatively biased Mandarin belief verb *yiwei* (57)
- Meghan Salomon (Northwestern University), Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)*: The effect of perfective aspect on the salience of discourse entities (58)
- Hongyuan Dong (George Washington University)*: An LFG analysis of pronominal binding in Mandarin Chinese (59)
- Miguel Ramos (Pennsylvania State University), Christopher Champi (Pennsylvania State University)*: Subject pronoun expression in Early Spanish: evidence for linguistic continuity and change (60)
- Kyle Jerro (University of Texas at Austin)*: Applied objects and the typology of directed motion (61)
- Neil Myler (Boston University), Daniel Erker (Boston University)*: Combinatorial variability and the final-over-final constraint in Quechua-Spanish contact (62)
- Gudrun Gylfadottir (University of Pennsylvania)*: Effects of talker dialect on lexical decision involving a merged phoneme (63)
- Laquitha (Keeta) Jones (The Ohio State University)*: Evaluating and updating sociolinguistic variation in real time (64)
- Christina Schoux Casey (Aalborg University)*: Regional distinctions in New Orleans African American English (65)
- Naomi Enzinna (Cornell University)*: Spanish-influenced rhythm in Miami English (66)
- Christina Garcia (Saint Louis University), Abby Walker (Virginia Tech), Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)*: Effects of linguistic environment on the social meaning of /s/ aspiration (67)
- Jennifer Boehm (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)*: Regional and generational effects in S'gaw Karen dialects: a phonetic analysis (68)
- Soohyun Kwon (University of Pennsylvania)*: Real time trend study of (w)-deletion in Seoul Korean (69)
- Amelia Tseng (American University)*: /æ/ variation in the English of diverse urban Latinos (70)
- Amanda Eads (North Carolina State University)*: Indigenous and immigrant Lebanese code-switching within OT (71)
- Krista Williams (University of Evansville)*: Occitan dictionary titles as evidence of lack of linguistic unity (72)
- Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore), Andre Joseph Theng (National University of Singapore), Natalie Tong Jing Yi (National University of Singapore), Kevin Martens Wong (National University of Singapore), Nurul Afiqah Bte Ibrahim (National University of Singapore), Alicia Chua Mei Yin (National University of Singapore)*: Children's social evaluation of English and Mandarin regional varieties in Singapore (73)
- Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto), Marisa Brook (University of Toronto)*: Adaptive change in sociolinguistic typology: the case of relative *who* (74)
- Theresa McGarry (East Tennessee State University), Jerome Mwinyelle (East Tennessee State University)*: Adverbial clause usage and gender in English, Spanish, and French (75)
- Mackenzie Price (Georgetown University)*: Construction of expertise and leadership through intertextuality in classroom discourse (76)
- Jehan Almahmoud (Georgetown University)*: Intertextuality and framing in the Saudi Arabian Women2Drive campaign on Twitter (77)
- Sabriya Fisher (University of Pennsylvania)*: Verbal morphology and tense-aspect meaning in AAVE: main verbs following *ain't* (78)
- I-Hsuan Chen (University of California, Berkeley)*: Scalar inferences of Mandarin numeral-classifier phrases shaped by diachronic changes in word order (79)
- Cynthia Johnson (Ghent University), Esther Le Mair (Ghent University), Michael Frotscher (Ghent University), Thórhallur Eythórsson (University of Iceland), Jóhanna Barðdal (Ghent University)*: Case study in methodology: word order as test for subjecthood in Hittite and Old Irish (80)

- Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University), Bethany J. Christiansen (The Ohio State University)*: On the relationship between argument structure change and semantic change (81)
- Scott Schwenter (The Ohio State University), Malte Rosemeyer (University of Freiburg)*: Priming and obsolescence in language change: the Spanish past subjunctive (82)
- Lauren Perrotti (Pennsylvania State University)*: Diachronic constraints on the Italian masculine article *lo* (83)
- Jayden L. Macklin-Cordes (University of Queensland), Erich R. Round (University of Queensland)*: High-definition phonotactic data contain phylogenetic signal (84)
- Laurence B-Violette (Harvard University)*: Topic-movement and clitic placement in Hittite (85)
- E-Ching Ng (Yale University)*: Transmission bias, language contact and sound change (86)
- Tammy Stark (University of California, Berkeley)*: Cyclic grammaticalization in Caribbean Northern Arawak suffixal person markers (87)
- Mary Hudgens Henderson (University of New Mexico)*: Prescriptive language attitudes in a dual language elementary school (88)
- Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University)*: Promoting curiosity through inquiry-based learning in the undergraduate linguistics classroom: a case study (89)

American Dialect Society

Session 5

62

Room: LeDroit Park
 Chair: Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

- 8:30 *Patricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas), Guy Bailey (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)*: Residual zeros: unanalyzed zero forms in accounts of copula deletion
- 9:00 *Nicole Rosen (University of Manitoba), Jillian Ankutowicz (University of Lethbridge), Alexandra D'Arcy (University of Victoria)*: 'Think-eeen about (ING).'
- 9:30 *Abbey Thomas (University of Kentucky)*: "Go down Peerless and turn up Paul Huff." spatial deixis terms in Cleveland, TN

Poster Session

63

Room: Marquis Ballroom Foyer
 Time: 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Note: Assigned poster board numbers are found in parentheses after each poster's title. Poster boards for this session are located in the Marquis Ballroom Foyer. Poster board will have identifying numbers.

- Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon), Jason McLarty (University of Oregon), Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon)*: Corpus and sociophonetic approaches to possessive *they* in African American English (1)
- Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania), Christopher Hall*: An analysis of Rachel Doležal's linguistic performance of "Blackness" (2)
- Sarah Bellavance (University of Vermont), Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)*: /t/ variation in rural Vermont families (3)
- Matthew Savage (Michigan State University), Alex Mason (Michigan State University), Monica Nesbitt (Michigan State University), Erin Pevan (Michigan State University), Suzanne Evans Wagner (Michigan State University)*: Ignorant and annoying: Inland Northerners' attitudes towards NCS short-/o/ (4)
- Cory Holland (Colorado State University), Tara Brandenburg (Colorado State University)*: Beyond the Front Range: the Coloradan vowel space (5)
- Kaylynn Gunter (University of Nevada Reno), Ian Clayton (University of Nevada Reno), Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada Reno)*: L&G raising in Nevada (6)
- Amelia Tseng (American University)*: Stylistic variation in emergent ethnolectal features: a quantitative and qualitative approach (7)
- Kenneth Baclawski Jr. (University of California, Berkeley), Justin Bland (Virginia Tech), Matthias Raess (Ball State University)*: Because formality: the conjunction-noun construction in online text corpora (8)
- Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto), Katharine Pabst (University at Buffalo), and students from the LSA 2015 Linguistic Institute*: An awesome talk: variation and change in adjectives of positive evaluation (9)

Chris Koops (University of New Mexico), Damián Vergara Wilson (University of New Mexico): Perceptual dialectology of New Mexico (10)

Elena Rodgers (Oklahoma State University), Dennis Preston (Oklahoma State University): Language attitudes: arguments and analysis (11)

Session 6: What Can You Do With a Degree in Linguistics?

64

Room: LeDroit Park

Chair: Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)

Moderator: Anna Marie Trester (FrameWorks Institute)

10:30 *Anna Marie Trester (Frameworks Institute):* Job search strategies in linguistics

11:00 *Anne Marie Olivo-Shaw (Eldridge Ventilation and Noise Control):* Digital marketing and software

11:30 *Tracy Connor (University of Massachusetts Amherst):* Speech pathology

American Name Society

Names and Identity I

65

Room: Salon 14

Chair: Michael McGoff (Binghamton University)

9:00 *Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University):* Are Cornhuskers still classy? An update on social class differences in infant names in Nebraska

9:30 *Olga Khotskina (Novosibirsk State University):* Naming patterns

10:00 *Thomas J. Gasque (University of South Dakota):* The power of naming

Names and Place I

66

Room: Salon 15

Chair: Donna L. Lillian (Appalachian State University)

9:00 *Madina Tussupbekova (L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University):* Defining and classification of street name categories in Astana city (Kazakhstan)

9:30 *Dwan Shipley (Western Washington University):* A linguistic and historical comparative analysis of the toponymy of Chile

10:00 *Adianys Collazo Allen (Swiss Society of Hispanic Studies):* Linguistic approach to Havana city street names: cases of homonymy

Names, Religion, and Identity I

67

Room: Salon 14

Chair: Priscilla Ord (Mc Daniel College)

10:45 *Joshua Alfaro (Trinity International University):* The study of Biblical onomastics in late antiquity: Philo, Origen, and Jerome

11:15 *Linda Mëniku (University of Tirana):* The Albanian personal names and their relationship to religion

11:45 *Tiamiyu Abisola (University of Lagos), Feyi Ademola-Adeoye (University of Lagos), Osipeju Babasola (Michael Otedola College of Primary Education):* Pragmatic and syntactic analysis of church names in Nigeria

Names and Place II**68**

Room: Salon 15

Chair: Dwan Shipley (Western Washington University)

10:45 *Luisa Caiazzo (University of Naples "L'Orientale")*: The naming game: old/new names in the streets of Bombay/Mumbai

11:15 *Yi-An Chen (University of Florida)*: Transliteration or free translation: the English station names of the Taipei Metro

11:45 *Douglas Vandegrift (U.S. Board on Geographic Names)*: "What was the name of that bar?" The notorious bars of Alaska

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences**Language and Philosophy****69**

Room: Judiciary Square

Chair: Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)

9:00 *David Boe (Northern Michigan University)*: Ernst Cassirer's history of the language sciences

9:30 *Daniilo Marcondes (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)*: Cartesian linguistics? The role of language in Descartes's philosophical system

10:00 *Mark Amsler (University of Auckland)*: Medieval pragmatics: grammar, affect, and history of emotions

The 20th Century to the Present Day**70**

Room: Judiciary Square

Chair: Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)

10:45 *Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)*: 50 years of undergraduate instruction in introductory linguistics: what the textbooks reveal

11:15 *Jeffrey Wajsberg (York University)*: Benjamin Lee Whorf and the promise of linguistics

11:45 *Joshua Griffiths (University of Texas at Austin)*: A history of constraint-based grammars: why optimality?

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics**Session 4a: Morphosyntax III****71**

Room: Salon 16

Chair: Simanique Moody (Leiden University)

8:45 Opening Remarks and Updates

9:00 *Shrita Hassamal (Université Paris Diderot)*: Degree and comparative adverbs in Mauritian

9:30 *Kathleen Strader (University of Ottawa)*: DP Structure in Michif: evidence for a unified syntax

10:00 *Peter Slomanson (University of Tampere)*: Morphosyntactic contrasts in the participial systems of co-convergent contact languages

Session 4b: Processes & Typologies**72**

Room: Salon 17

Chair: Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)

9:00 *Arienne M. Dwyer (University of Kansas)*: Convergence and resistance on the North Tibetan plateau

9:30 *Christopher Geissler (Yale University)*: Identifying semi-creoles in Tibeto-Burman

Session 5a: Sociolinguistics II

73

Room: Salon 16

Chair: Don Winford (The Ohio State University)

11:00 *Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University), Caroline Myrick (North Carolina State University)*: Linguistic commonality in the English of the African diaspora: evidence from lesser-known varieties

11:30 *Marie-Eve Bouchard (New York University)*: Linguistic variation and change in the Portuguese of São Tomé

12:00 *Tridha Chatterjee (Boston University)*: Structural changes and stylistic choices: the case of Bengali-English bilingual verbs

Session 5b: Phonology II

74

Room: Salon 17

Chair: Janet Randall (Northeastern University)

11:00 *Iskra Iskrova (University of Pittsburgh)*: Strengthening and weakening in Caribbean French-based creoles

11:30 *E-Ching Ng (New York University), John Victor Singler (New York University)*: The paradox of paragoge in the interior basilect of Vernacular Liberian English

12:00 *Sandro Sessarego (University of Texas at Austin), Rajiv Rao (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: Observations on the declarative intonation of Chota Valley Spanish

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas**Salishan, Souian, Caddoan, Tanoan**

75

Room: Chinatown

Chair: Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins (University of Victoria)

9:00 *Carrie Gillon (Arizona State University), Peter Jacobs (University of Victoria)*: The semantics and pragmatics of Skwxwú7mesh evidentials

9:30 *Honore Watanabe (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)*: On identifying an aspectual suffix in Sliammon

10:00 *Brittany Williams (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: Sluicing in Missouri River Siouan

10:30 *David L Shaul (University of Arizona), Scott Ortman (University of Colorado)*: Falling tone in Tanoan

11:00 *John Boyle (California State University, Fresno), Ryan Kasak (Yale University), Sarah Lundquist (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Armik Mirzayan (University of South Dakota), Jonnia Torres (University of Colorado Boulder), Brittany Williams (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: A preliminary study on accentuation in Hidatsa

Chibchan, Tupian, Zamucoan, Matacoan, Quechuan

76

Room: Union Station

Chair: Harriet Klein (Stony Brook University)

9:00 *Adriana Molina-Muñoz (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Rolando Coto-Solano (University of Arizona)*: Ergative and relativization in Bribri ***Winner, SSILA 2016 Outstanding Student Abstract**

9:30 *Maura Velazquez (Colorado State University)*: Memory as source of evidence in Paraguayan Guarani

10:00 *Luca Ciucci (Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa)*: Towards a critical edition of Ignace Chomé's *Vocabulario de la lengua zamuca*

10:30 *Manuel Otero (University of Oregon), Alejandra Vidal (Universidad Nacional de Formosa)*: A diachronic account of grammatical nominalization in Nivaê

11:00 *Liliana Sanchez (Rutgers University)*: Negative imperatives and polarity items in Quechua

11:30 *Elena Benedicto (Purdue University), Elizabeth Salomón (The University of the Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua)*: The morphosyntax of projective and on-projective PPs in Mayangna

Hokan and Uto-Aztecan

77

Room: Mt. Vernon Square

Chair: Carolyn MacKay (Ball State University)

- 9:00 *Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)*: Examining language attrition through Chimariko texts
 9:30 *Clare Sandy (University of California, Berkeley)*: Karuk verbal morphology
 10:00 *Mitsuya Sasaki (University of Tokyo)*: On the so-called "purposive" verbs in Nahuatl
 10:30 *Karee Garvin (University of Iowa)*: An acoustic outlook on initial stops in Northern Shoshoni
 11:00 *Stacey Oberly (University of Arizona), Viktor Kharlamov (Florida Atlantic University)*: The vowel system of Southern Ute: a phonetic investigation
 11:30 *Anthony Yates (University of California, Los Angeles)*: The evolution of lexical accent in Cupeño

The Association for Linguistic Evidence**Panel: Scientific Work in Author Identification**

78

Room: Capitol Hill

Chair: Lauren Collister (University of Pittsburgh)

- 9:00 *Wang Hong (National Police University of China)*: The feasibility study on using the average sentence length feature of Chinese in authorship identification
 9:30 *Ying Lui (University of California, Davis)*: The role of function words: an empirical study of text distance measure performance
 10:00 *Jonathan Dunn (Illinois Institute of Technology), Shlomo Argamon (Illinois Institute of Technology)*: Evaluating unsupervised profile bundles for authorship analysis
 10:30 *Carole E Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence)*: Results of testing automatic and automated methods of authorship identification
 11:00 *Seung-Man Kang (Chungbuk National University)*: Cohesion, coherence and Korean authorship identification
 11:30 Q&A and general discussion

Saturday, 9 January**Afternoon****Linguistic Society of America****Invited Plenary Address**

P6

Room: Salon 6

Chair: Abby Cohn (Cornell University)

Patricia Keating (University of California, Los Angeles)
 Voice Quality Variation Within and Across Languages

Consonantal Articulation and Acoustics

79

Room: Salon 1

Chair: Evan Bradley (Pennsylvania State University)

- 2:00 *Eleanor Chodroff (Johns Hopkins University), Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)*: Covariation of stop consonant acoustics: corpus evidence and implications for talker adaptation
 2:30 *Ivy Hauser (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: VOT variation and perceptual distinction
 3:00 *Suzy Ahn (New York University)*: The phonetic target of utterance-initial voiced stops in English: an ultrasound study
 3:30 *Elise Bell (University of Arizona), Rikke Bundgaard-Nielsen (University of Western Sydney), Brett Baker (University of Melbourne)*: The production of obstruents by children acquiring North Australian Kriol

- 4:00 *Silvina Bongiovanni (Indiana University)*: Variation and frequency effects: asymmetry in the velarization of Spanish word-internal coda stops
- 4:30 *Amanda L. Miller (The Ohio State University)*: Primary and secondary frication of the front release in coronal click consonants

Discourse and Identity

80

Room: Salon 2
Chair: Eden Kaiser (Massachusetts International Academy)

- 2:00 *Sylvia Sierra (Georgetown University)*: Signaling and recognizing intertextual ties in everyday conversation
- 2:30 *Grace Sullivan (Georgetown University)*: In your own words: intertextuality and witness credibility in the George Zimmerman trial
- 3:00 *Gwynne Mapes (University of Bern)*: “Oh, and it’s got to be cut into four triangles, never in half.” The Role of Negation in *Bon Appétit*’s “Editor’s Letter” *3rd **Place Student Abstract Award Winner**
- 3:30 *Jane Mitsch (The Ohio State University)*: The distribution of discourse particles in Wolof and their social meaning
- 4:00 *Carmen Fought (Pitzer College)*, *Karen Eisenhauer (North Carolina State University)*: A quantitative analysis of gendered compliments in Disney Princess films
- 4:30 *Jessica Grieser (University of Tennessee)*: African American English in the construction of intersectional identity among urban middle class African Americans

Vowel Harmony

81

Room: Salon 3
Chair: Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

- 2:00 *Caitlin Smith (University of Southern California)*: Transparency and blocking in harmony: a gestural account
- 2:30 *Charlie O'Hara (University of Southern California)*: Harmony in harmonic grammar by reevaluating faithfulness
- 3:00 *Florian Lionnet (University of California, Berkeley)*: A theory of subfeatural representations in phonology
- 3:30 *Daniel Szeredi (New York University)*: Evaluating segmental and sublexical solutions for exceptionality in vowel harmony *9th **Place Student Abstract Award Winner**
- 4:00 *Rex Sprouse (Indiana University)*, *Öner Özçelik (Indiana University)*: L2 Acquisition of exceptional vowel harmony in Turkish
- 4:30 *Amalia Skilton (University of California, Berkeley)*: Uvular-triggered harmony in Aymara as agreement by correspondence

On the Left Periphery

82

Room: Salon 4
Chair: Jana Häussler (Bergische Universität Wuppertal)

- 2:00 *Vera Zu (New York University)*: Representing the seat of knowledge at the left periphery in Newari
- 2:30 *Craig Sailor (University of Groningen)*: Inversion for "fuck"'s sake: left-edge polarity operators and their effects
- 3:00 *Teresa O'Neill (City University of New York)*: The distribution of the Danyi Ewe logophor *yi*
- 3:30 *Jason Zentz (Yale University)*: The biclausal status of Shona clefts
- 4:00 *Kenji Oda (Syracuse University)*: Without specifier: the Modern Irish copula revisited
- 4:30 *Michelle Yuan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Subordinate clause types and the left periphery in Gikuyu

Degrees and Scales

83

Room: Salon 7
Chair: Hongyuan Dong (George Washington University)

- 2:00 *Alexis Wellwood (Northwestern University)*: States and events in comparatives with adjectives
- 2:30 *Miriam Nussbaum (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Tense and scope in superlatives

- 3:00 *Timothy Leffel (University of Chicago), Alexandre Cremers (Ecole Normale Supérieure), Jacopo Romoli (University of Ulster), Nicole Gotzner (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)*: “Not very” adj: vagueness and implicature calculation
- 3:30 *Thomas Ernst (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Timothy Grinsell (University of Chicago)*: The semantics of domain adverbs
- 4:00 *Linmin Zhang (New York University), Jia Ling (New York University)*: Additive particles with a built-in Gricean pragmatics
- 4:30 *Timothy Leffel (University of Chicago), Chris Kennedy (University of Chicago), Ming Xiang (University of Chicago)*: Differential effects of background knowledge on absolute vs. relative adjective interpretation

Language Acquisition II

84

Room: Salon 8

Chair: Jennifer Culbertson (University of Edinburgh)

- 2:00 *Victoria E. Mateu (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Intervention effects in subject-to-subject raising: evidence from Spanish-speaking children
- 2:30 *Boyoung Kim (University of California, San Diego), Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego)*: Sensitivity to islands in L2 speakers
- 3:00 *Hui-Yu Catherine Huang (University of Arizona)*: The role of innate grammar and input in the acquisition of Chinese relative clauses
- 3:30 *Jinhee Park (University of Connecticut), Min Nam, Sook Whan Cho (Sogang University), Soon Jeong Lee, Jong W Jeong, Letitia Naigles (University of Connecticut)*: The subject-object asymmetry in wh-question comprehension by Korean preschoolers
- 4:00 *Angela Xiaoxue He (University of Maryland), Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)*: What infants learn about a verb depends on its subject
- 4:30 *Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut), Kadir Gökgöz (University of Connecticut), Ronice Müller de Quadros, Deborah Chen Pichler (Gallaudet University)*: Structural asymmetries in the distribution of IX-arguments in the code-blending of bimodal-bilingual children

Symposium: Panel on the Legacy of Joseph H. Greenberg in Honor of his 2015 Centenary

85

Room: Salon 9/10

Organizer: Will Leben (Stanford University, Emeritus)

- 2:00 *Edith Moravcsik (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Emerita)*: Introduction
- 2:00 *Roger Blench (University of Cambridge/Kay Williamson Educational Foundation)*: The classification of the world's languages
- 2:30 *Larry M. Hyman (University of California, Berkeley)*: Greenberg's approach to phonological typology and universals
- 3:00 *Bernard Comrie (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: The legacy of Greenberg's 1978 article on numeral systems
- 3:30 *Laurence Horn (Yale University)*: Negation through a Greenbergian lens: on “marked categories” and “the order of meaningful elements”
- 4:00 *Eve V. Clark (Stanford University)*: Do Greenberg's universals have a cognitive basis? Evidence from acquisition
- 4:30 General Discussion and Closing Remarks

Symposium: Because Meaning: How Semantic and Sociolinguistic Approaches to Meaning Mutually Inform One Another

86

Room: Salon 12

Organizers: Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago)

E. Allyn Smith (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Joseph Tyler (Morehead State University)

- 2:00 Introduction
- 2:10 *Lelia Glass (Stanford University)*: Grounding the social meaning of *need to* in its semantics
- 2:30 *Joseph Tyler (Morehead State University)*: The social and semantic-pragmatic meanings of terminal rising pitch

- 2:50 *Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago)*: Totally tall sounds totally younger: gradability, intensification and social perception
- 3:10 Coffee break
- 3:30 *Mary Beaton (The Ohio State University), Hanna Washington (The Ohio State University)*: A socio-pragmatic approach to synonymy and social meaning in Brazilian Portuguese
- 3:50 *Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University)*: Beyond Grice: a socio-pragmatic framework for non-entailed content
- 4:10 *E. Allyn Smith (Université du Québec à Montréal)*: Modelling multiple goals
- 4:30 *Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)*: Discussant
- 4:40 *Christopher Potts (Stanford University)*: Discussant
- 4:50 Additional dialogue with audience

American Dialect Society

ADS Annual Luncheon

87

Room: Shaw

Chair Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis), President, American Dialect Society

Gregory Guy (New York University)

Flight from New York: Current Developments in New York City English

Session 7

88

Room: LeDroit Park

Chair: Jennifer Bloomquist, Gettysburg College

- 2:00 *Salvatore Callesano (University of Texas at Austin), Philip M. Carter (Florida International University)*: Using textual stimuli to study implicit biases toward Spanish and English in Miami
- 2:30 *Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York)*: AAVE unstressed *been*
- 3:00 *Tracy Weldon (University of South Carolina)*: Race, class and camouflaged divergence: the case of BEEN and *read*
- 3:30 *J. Daniel Hasty (Coastal Carolina University), Becky Childs (Coastal Carolina University)*: Language change and identity in the New Appalachia

American Name Society

Keynote Speech II

89

Room: Salon 14

Chair: Iman Nick (University of Cologne/University of Liverpool)

Time: 1:30 – 2:30 PM

Jacqueline Pata (National Congress of American Indians)

Reclaiming Identity: Indigenous Stereotypes and Misperceptions

Names and Identity II

90

Room: Salon 14

Chair: Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)

- 2:45 *Maryann Parada (University of Illinois at Chicago)*: Ethnolinguistic identity and the names of bilingual U.S. Latinos
- 3:15 *Eri Kitada (The University of Tokyo)*: Naming, race and space in the United States
- 3:45 *Michal Rom (Bar Ilan University)*: Women's marital names: some new perspectives

Names and Business I

91

Room: Salon 15

Chair: Kemp Williams (IBM Corporation)

2:45 *David Wade (Wade Research Foundation)*: WALMART: brand name to bioactive peptide3:15 *Jong-mi Kim (Kangwon National University)*: Brand naming to sell worldwide: phonological principles and tips3:45 *Ellen Osterhaus (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire)*: Sound patterns in American product and personal names**North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences****Descriptions of Indigenous Languages I**

92

Room: Judiciary Square

Chair: Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)

2:00 *Elizabeth Birch (Boston College)*: “Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam”: cultural relativism, paradox, and Jesuit missionary grammars in Latin America2:30 *Thomas Turk (Phoenix, Arizona)*: Latin grammar in the New World, from Arawak (1492) to Tohono O’odham (1974)3:00 *Doyle Calhoun (Boston College)*: Reading paratexts in missionary linguistic works through the lens of Genette’s (1987) poetics**Descriptions of Indigenous Languages II**

93

Room: Judiciary Square

Chair: Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)

3:45 *Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)*: From racism to relativism: accounts of American Indian languages and their functions in the humanities and social sciences4:15 *Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)*: Missionaries, explorers, ethnographers, and aficionados: the documentation and description of California languages in the 19th century**NAAHoLS Business Meeting**

Room: Judiciary Square

Time: 4:45 – 5:45 PM

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics**Session 6a: Theory & Typology**

94

Room: Salon 16

Chair: Ian Robertson (University of the West Indies)

2:00 *Renee Lambert-Bretiere (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)*: Serial verb constructions in Caribbean Creoles2:30 *Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)*: The quest for non-European creoles: is Kokama (Brazil, Peru) a creole language?**Session 6b: Sociolinguistics III**

95

Room: Salon 17

Chair: Nicole Scott (The Mico University College, Kingston)

2:00 *Henning Radke (University of Amsterdam)*: Shall we speak Dutch, Sranan Tongo, or both? On code switching in Surinamese online communication2:30 *Kathrin Brandt (University of Cologne)*, *Dany Adone (University of Cologne)*: Who speaks Creole? On the sociolinguistics of Creole multilingual Louisiana

Business Meeting

Room: Salon 16

Time: 3:30 – 5:00 PM

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas**Business Meeting**

Room: Chinatown

Time: 2:30 – 3:30 PM

Muskogean

96

Room: Chinatown

Chair: George Aaron Broadwell (University of Florida)

- 4:00 *Colleen Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington), Joshua Hinson (Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program):* Documentation and revitalization strategies for agglutinative languages: lessons from Chickasaw inflectional paradigms
- 4:30 *Juliet Morgan (University of Oklahoma):* Acquiring Chickasaw morphology through a master-apprentice program
- 5:00 *Kimberly Johnson (University of Texas at Arlington):* The role of context in interpreting a versatile modal in Creek (Muskogean)

Digital Domains, Barbacoan

97

Room: Union Station

Chair: Elena Benedicto (Purdue University)

- 4:00 *Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks):* Emerging digital domains for Native American languages
- 4:30 *Connie Dickinson (Universidad Regional Amazónica-Ikiam):* Categorization: similarities between nominal and verb/event classifying systems
- 5:00 *Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles):* Imbabura Quichua "impersonals" in the dictionary

Macro-Jê, Jivaroan

98

Room: Mt. Vernon Square

Chair: Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)

- 4:00 *Martin Kohlberger (Leiden University):* Toponymy as a historical tool: the linguistic past of the Chicham language family
- 4:30 *Jaime Pena (University of Oregon):* Metrical tone, lexical tone and grammatical tone: on word prosody in Wampis
- 5:00 *Eduardo Ribeiro (Smithsonian Institution):* Hearing as knowing in Macro-Jê: on the diachronic stability of conceptual metaphors

The Association for Linguistic Evidence**Panel: Outreach to the Stakeholders of Linguistic Evidence**

99

Room: Capitol Hill

Chair: Cameron Hyder (Hyder Law Firm)

- 2:00 *Gretchen McCulloch (All Things Linguistic):* Explaining linguistics to non-linguists
- 2:30 *Lauren Collister (University of Pittsburgh):* Disseminating scholarship through electronic publishing
- 3:00 *Abdesalam Soudi (University of Pittsburgh):* Internships in linguistics: placing linguists in industry
- 3:30 *Victoria Guillen Nieto (University of Alicante), Dieter Stein (University of Cologne), Carole Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence):* Standards for education and training for work in forensic linguistics

Business Meeting for Research and Project Planning

Room: Capitol Hill
 Time: 4:00 – 5:00 PM

Saturday, 9 January
Evening
Linguistic Society of America

Awards Ceremony

Room: Salon 6
 Chair: Ellen Kaisse (University of Washington), Chair, LSA Awards Committee
 Time: 5:30 – 6:00 PM

Presidential Address

Room: Salon 6
 Chair: William Labov (University of Pennsylvania)
 Time: 6:00 – 7:00 PM

John Rickford (Stanford University)
 Language and Linguistics on Trial: Hearing Vernacular Speakers in Courtrooms and Beyond

Presidential Reception

Room: Independence Ballroom
 Time: 7:00 – 9:00 PM

American Name Society

Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation

Room: Salon 14
 Time: 5:00 – 6:00 PM

Conference Dinner

Venue: Clyde's of Gallery Place, 707 7th St. NW
 Time: 7:30 – 10:00 PM

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Conference Dinner

Venue: TBD
 Time: 7:00 PM

The Association for Linguistic Evidence

ALIAS Training for ILE Researchers

Room: Capitol Hill
 Time: 7:00 – 10:00 PM

Sunday, 10 January
Morning
Linguistic Society of America

Phonology, Morphology, and the Lexicon**100**

Room: Salon 1

Chair: Jennifer Bloomquist (Gettysburg College)

- 9:00 *Lauren Spradlin (The Graduate Center, City University of New York), Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania):* A morphophonological account of *totes* constructions in English
- 9:30 *Maria Gouskova (New York University), Suzy Ahn (New York University):* Sublexical phonotactics of English *-er* suffixes
- 10:00 *Aaron Braver (Texas Tech University), William Bennett (Rhodes University):* Length-based allomorphy in Xhosa noun class prefixes
- 10:30 *Shiloh Drake (University of Arizona):* The form and productivity of the Maltese morphological diminutive
- 11:00 *John Merrill (University of California, Berkeley):* Consonant mutation and initial prominence: the historical loss of lexical contrastiveness
- 11:30 *Jennifer Smith (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill):* Segmental noun/verb phonotactic differences are productive too
- 12:00 *Stephanie Shih (University of California, Merced), Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley):* Multilevel maxEnt grammars for probabilistic morphologically-conditioned tonotactics

Language Variation and Change**101**

Room: Salon 2

Chair: Corky Stone

- 9:00 *Matt Gardner (University of Toronto), Derek Denis (University of Victoria), Marisa Brook (University of Toronto), Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto):* From the bottom to the top of the s-curve: *be like* and the Constant Rate Effect
- 9:30 *Katie Drager (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa), Rachel Schutz (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa), Claire Stabile (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa), Bethany Kaleialohapau 'ole Chun Comstock (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa):* "They say, 'he talk like one haole'": variation and change among quotative verbs in Hawai'i
- 10:00 *Jason Grafmiller (University of Leuven), Benedikt Heller (University of Leuven), Melanie Röthlisberger (University of Leuven), Benedikt Szmrecsanyi (University of Leuven):* Syntactic variation as a measure of probabilistic indigenization in global varieties of English
- 10:30 *Sarah Horwitz (University of Pennsylvania):* Speech style and education distinguish the grammatical classes of (ING)
- 11:00 *James Walker (York University), Michol Hoffman (York University):* Ethnolinguistic variation in Toronto English: possession and deontic modality
- 12:00 *Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University), Monika Estrada Andino (Louisiana State University):* Subject pronoun expression in Mexican Spanish: ¿Qué pasa en Xalapa?
- 12:30 *Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania):* From intensifier to negation: *eem* and Jespersen's cycle in African American English ***10th Place Student Abstract Award Winner**

Syntactic and Morphological Processing**102**

Room: Salon 3

Chair: Ralph Fasold (Georgetown University)

- 9:00 *Elaine Francis (Purdue University), Laura A. Michaelis (University of Colorado Boulder):* When relative clause extraposition is the right choice, it's easier
- 9:30 *Jason Bishop (City University of New York), Adam Chong (University of California, Los Angeles), Sun-Ah Jun (University of California, Los Angeles):* Memory-dependent prominence effects on relative clause disambiguation
- 10:00 *Emily Atkinson (Johns Hopkins University), Akira Omaki (Johns Hopkins University):* Immature filler-gap dependency processing in 5- to 7-year-olds

- 10:30 *Lindsay Butler (Pennsylvania State University)*: The role of set size in the production and comprehension of optional number agreement
- 11:00 *Nayoun Kim (Northwestern University)*, *Laurel Brehm (Northwestern University)*, *Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University)*: Agreement attraction in NP ellipsis
- 11:30 *Hilary Wynne (University of Oxford)*, *Aditi Lahiri (University of Oxford)*, *Linda Wheeldon (University of Birmingham)*: The prosodification of compound words in English: a psycholinguistic approach
- 12:00 *Amy Goodwin Davies (University of Pennsylvania)*: Inflectional affix priming in an auditorily presented lexical decision task

Syntax**103**

Room: Salon 4
Chair: Chuan Chi Wang (Bard High School Early College)

- 9:00 *Tal Linzen (New York University)*, *Yohei Oseki (New York University)*: The reliability of acceptability judgments beyond English
- 9:30 *Asia Pietraszko (University of Chicago)*: The syntax of synthetic and periphrastic tenses in Ndebele
- 10:00 *Kenneth Baclawski Jr. (University of California, Berkeley)*: Multiple fronting restrictions in Eastern Cham: an [ID]-feature account
- 10:30 *Ksenia Ershova (University of Chicago)*: Dimensions of (non)configurationality: argument structure in Adyghe
- 11:00 *Douglas Cole (University of Iowa)*: The main event: an event based syntactic analysis of serial verb constructions in Lao
- 11:30 *Dorothea Hoffmann (University of Chicago)*: Multi-verb constructions in two languages of Northern Australia
- 12:00 *Brent Henderson (University of Florida)*: Explaining animacy restrictions in Chimiini instrumental applicatives

Semantics and Pragmatics**104**

Room: Salon 7
Chair: Alexis Wellwood (Northwestern University)

- 9:00 *Prerna Nadathur (Stanford University)*: Necessity, sufficiency, and implicativity
- 9:30 *Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago)*, *Emily Hanink (University of Chicago)*: This is, like, a mirative construction! Like between uncertainty and surprise
- 10:00 *Christine Sheil (University of California, Berkeley)*: Focus via backgrounding: the Scottish Gaelic propositional cleft
- 10:30 *Tomohiro Yokoyama (University of Toronto)*: Evidence as the presupposition of wh-exclamatives
- 11:00 *Jeremy Zehr (University of Pennsylvania)*, *Florian Schwarz (University of Pennsylvania)*: Entailed presuppositions: experimental evidence for a distinction between triggers
- 11:30 *Ava Irani (University of Pennsylvania)*, *Florian Schwarz (University of Pennsylvania)*: Two types of definites in American Sign Language
- 12:00 *James Collins (Stanford University)*: The scope of futures

Perception and Speech Processing**105**

Room: Salon 8
Chair: Charles Chang (Boston University)

- 9:00 *Katharina Schuhmann (University of Bonn)*: Cross-linguistic perceptual learning in advanced second language listeners
- 9:30 *Alia Lancaster (University of Maryland)*, *Kira Gor (University of Maryland)*: Abstraction of phonological representations in adult nonnative speakers
- 10:00 *Renee Kemp (University of California, Davis)*: Loanwords and phonetic category shift in L2 learners
- 10:30 *James Whang (New York University)*: Effects of recoverability on perception of illusory vowels
- 11:00 *Suyeon Yun (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Non-native cluster perception by phonetic confusion, not by universal grammar
- 11:30 *Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania)*, *Aletheia Cui (University of Pennsylvania)*, *Yan Lu*: Relative cue weighting of the register contrast in Southern Yi
- 12:00 *Karl Neergaard (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)*, *Chu-Ren Huang (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)*: Phonological neighborhood density in a tonal language: Mandarin neighbor generation task

Symposium: Language, culture, and cognition in spatial reference**106**

Room: Salon 9/10

Organizers: Jürgen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo)
Katharine T. Donelson (University at Buffalo)
Randi E. Moore (University at Buffalo)

- 9:00 *Linda Abarbanell (San Diego State University), Peggy Li (Harvard University)*: Taking the “other” perspective: language and gestures on non-egocentric left-right perspective taking skills
- 9:30 *Jürgen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo), Katharine T. Donelson (University at Buffalo), H.C. Hsiao (National Taiwan Normal University), Yen-Tin Lin (University at Buffalo), Jesse Lovegren (University at Buffalo), Randi Moore (University at Buffalo), John T. Olstad (University of Newcastle)*: Reference frames in language and thought: beyond Mesoamerica
- 10:00 *Eve Danziger (University of Virginia)*: Borrowed frames: extrinsic spatial reference and social gender in Mopan Maya
- 10:30 *Melanie McComsey (University of California, San Diego), Kensy Cooperrider (University of Chicago), Tyler Marghetis (Indiana University Bloomington)*: Sources of within-population variability in spatial communication and reasoning: evidence from Juchitán, Mexico
- 11:00 *Gabriela Pérez Báez (Smithsonian Institution)*: Meronymy and analogy in spatial frames of reference use
- 11:30 Posters (on display at the rear of the meeting room)
Katharine T. Donelson (University at Buffalo): Audience design and the selection of spatial frames of reference in Tzeltal Maya and English
Yen-Tin Lin (University at Buffalo), H.C. Hsiao (National Taiwan Normal University): Spatial frames of reference in bilingual minds: a test case in Taiwan
Randi E. Moore (University at Buffalo): Spatial reference frames in Isthmus Zapotec: variation within a large-scale sample

Symposium: Perspectives on language and linguistics: Community-based research (CBR)**107**

Room: Shaw

Organizers: Shannon Bischoff (Indiana University—Purdue University Fort Wayne)
Carman Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)

- 9:00 *Keren Rice (University of Toronto)*: Documentary linguistics and community relations
- 9:30 *Mary S. Linn (Smithsonian Institution)*: Problems in defining community and language ownership in CBLR
- 10:00 *Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins (University of Victoria) and Members of the CURA Team*: Meaningful consultation and intangible results in CBLR
- 10:30 *Colleen M. Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)*: Collaborative learning and collaborative mentoring in the endangered language communities of Texas and Oklahoma
- 11:00 *Pius W. Akumbu (University of Buea, Cameroon)*: (Adult) literacy schools and community-based language research: the case of Kejom (Babanki)
- 11:30 *Joshua Meyers (University of Arizona), Nicholas Kloehn (University of Arizona), Muriel Fisher (University of Arizona), Michael Hammond (University of Arizona), Natasha Warner (University of Arizona), Diana Archangeli (University of Arizona), Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona)*: The field is not the lab, and the lab is not the field: experimental and community-based linguistics with Gaelic speakers on Skye
- 12:00 Posters (on display at the rear of the meeting room)
Raina Heaton (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa), Igor Xoyon (Mayan school principal, Chimaltenango, Guatemala): Collaborative research in Kaqchikel communities in Guatemala
Julie Velásquez Runk (University of Georgia/ Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute), Chenier Carpio Opuá (Vice-President, Fundación para el Desarrollo del Pueblo Wounaan, President, Congreso Nacional del Pueblo Wounaan): The collaborative process in a Wounaan meu language documentation project.
Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana), Jackelyn Van Buren (University of New Mexico), Rebecca Goff (Native Teaching Aids), S. Scott Schupbach (University of California, Santa Barbara): Collaboration research model: implementation in Blackfoot instruction
Shannon Bischoff (Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne), Amy Fountain (University of Arizona), Audra Vincent (Coeur d’Alene Tribe Language Program): Tgwe’l nok’o’qin he spintch ‘itsmeyptsni’wes hił ‘itsqhwaq’wpmi’wes ‘ul snchitsu’umshtsn: One-hundred years of learning and analyzing the Coeur d’Alene language together

American Dialect Society

Session 8

108

Room: LeDroit Park

Chair: Dennis Preston, Oklahoma State University

8:30 *David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage)*: Early development of the Third Dialect Shift in Utah9:00 *Susan Brumbaugh (University of New Mexico), Chris Koops (University of New Mexico), Frances Jones (University of New Mexico)*: English vowel variation in Northern New Mexico9:30 *Jack Grieve (Aston University)*: The decline of the Northern and Midland dialect regions10:00 *Matt Hunt Gardner (University of Toronto), Rebecca V. Roeder (University of North Carolina at Charlotte), Becky Childs (Coastal Carolina University)*: Social-moderation of a structural sound change? The Canadian Shift in four communities

Session 9

109

Room: LeDroit Park

Chair: Alison Burkette (University of Mississippi)

11:00 *Charles Boberg (McGill University)*: Newspaper dialectology: harnessing the power of mass media in collecting dialect data11:30 *Joel Schneier (North Carolina State University), Peter Kudenov (North Carolina State University)*: Texting in motion: towards the synchronous study of SMS

American Name Society

Names and Identity III

110

Room: Salon 14

Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana State University)

9:00 *Mostafa Younesie (Tarbiat Modares University)*: Al-Farabi and the names of God9:30 *Michel Nguessan (Governors State University), Sidiki Bamba (Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny)*: The use of nicknames among the native peoples of Côte-d'Ivoire10:00 *Nancy Hill (University of Texas at El Paso)*: Classical pseudonyms as rhetorical devices in response to Jay's Treaty

Names and Business II

111

Room: Salon 15

Chair: Iman Nick (Cologne University/University of Liverpool)

9:00 *Mirko Casagrande (University of Calabria)*: Fifty shades of green: a multimodal analysis of eco-friendly American trademarks9:30 *Laura Heymann (College of William & Mary)*: Naming and reclaiming10:00 *Lindsay Jernigan (BestEnglishName.com)*: Queenie, Bones, and a girl named Larry: the English name in Chinese culture and society

Executive Council Meeting

Room: Salon 15

Time: 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Chitimacha, Timucua, and Piaroa-Saliban

112

Room: Chinatown

Chair: Lucy Thomason (Smithsonian Institution)

9:00 *Daniel W. Hieber (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: The extension of structure to discourse: Chitimacha participles in discourse and diachrony

9:30 *George Aaron Broadwell (University of Florida)*: Active agreement in Timucua

10:00 *Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of British Columbia)*: The origin of the Piaroa subject markers *-sæ*, *-hæ*, and *-ø*

Dene, Unangam Tunuu (Aleut), Gitksan (Tsimshian)

113

Room: Union Station

Chair: Alice Taff (University of Alaska Southeast)

9:00 *Kayla Eisman (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Marking the unexpected: evidence from Navajo to support a metadiscourse domain

9:30 *Melvatha Chee (University of New Mexico)*: Field research among a vanishing voice: is the Navajo language thriving or endangered?

10:00 *Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada)*: Functions of the “future” and “optative” in Upper Tanana Athabascan

10:30 *Anna Berge (University of Alaska Fairbanks)*: Lexical differentiation in Aleut (Unangam Tunuu)

11:00 *Colin Brown (McGill University)*: Genitive/ergative in Gitksan

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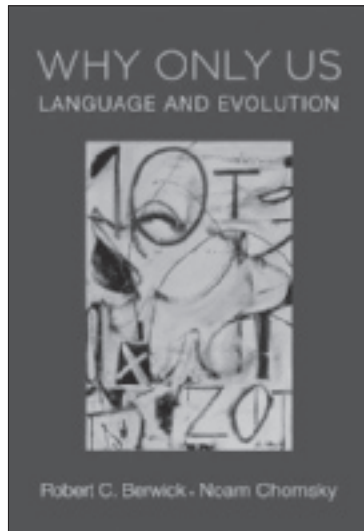
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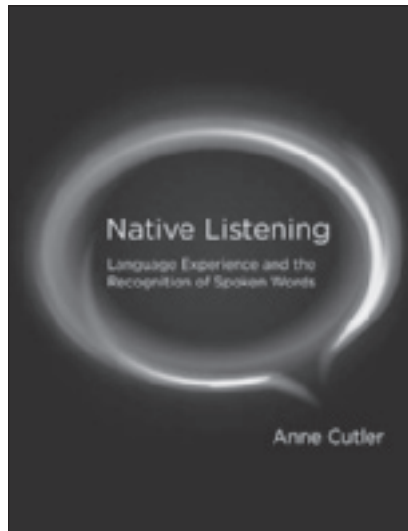
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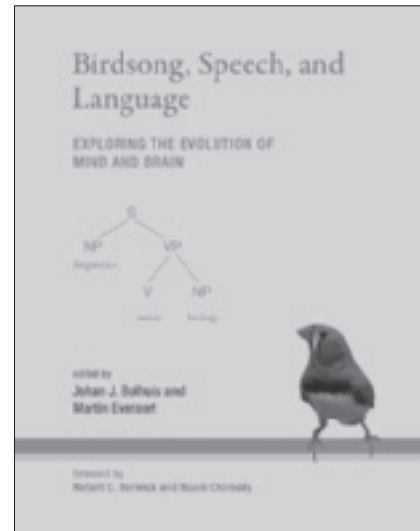
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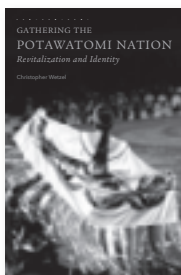
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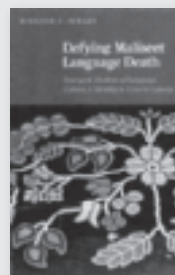


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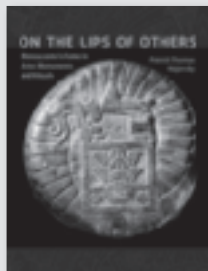
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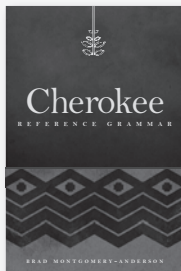
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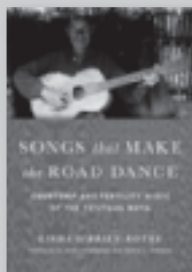
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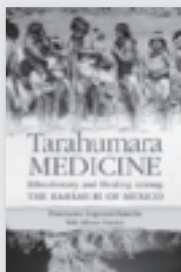
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Invited Plenary Address
Salon 6
Thursday, 7 January, 7:30 – 8:30 PM

Where is Morphological Complexity?

Marianne Mithun
University of California, Santa Barbara

It is often assumed that complexity for the linguist equals complexity for the speaker. Dahl (2004, forthcoming) provides useful summaries of approaches to linguistic complexity, among them objective complexity, the amount of information needed to describe a system, and agent-related complexity, ‘the amount of effort a generalized outsider has to make to become acquainted with it’. Morphological complexity has been approached from a variety of directions (Baerman, Brown, and Corbett eds. 2015). It is often characterized in terms of degree of synthesis (Greenbergian morpheme-per-word ratios, numbers of slots within templates and morphemes in each) or degree of fusion and form/function mapping (suppletion, syncretism, lexical classes, suprasegmental expression, etc.).

It has been hypothesized that the development and maintenance of morphological complexity can be facilitated by certain social factors (Trudgill 2011, forthcoming). In small, stable communities of intimates with dense social networks, the heightened frequency of particular patterns of expression can stimulate routinization and grammaticalization, ultimately increasing synthesis and fusion. But such structures present challenges for untutored adult second-language learners, who tend to select analytic structures when available. Large proportions of such learners might accordingly have a simplifying effect. Early bilinguals, on the other hand, often replicate distinctions from one of their languages in the other, potentially increasing complexity.

Here the fate of morphological complexity under contact is examined in two languages with morphological elaboration of different types: Mohawk of northeastern North America, and Central Pomo of California. Both are spoken in dynamic contact situations. Both have speakers affected to varying degrees by contact with English. In addition, Mohawk now has impressive adult second-language learners. Central Pomo shows strong areal effects from long-term development in small communities characterized by exogamy and early multilingualism.

In both, the speech of first-language speakers varies noticeably with their exposure to English, but attempts to isolate the differences in terms of traditional measures present challenges. Morpheme/word ratios are surprisingly unrevealing. Many strings of morphemes segmentable by a linguist are clearly not processed sequentially by speakers. Segmentability is neither diachronically nor synchronically categorical: morpheme boundaries fade gradually over time. Inappropriate allomorphy is surprisingly rare. The primary differences among generations of first-language speakers appear in their inventories of lexicalized chunks: stems, words, and phrases. Differences surface especially in the use of alternatives for packaging information through discourse, such as noun incorporation and adverbial morphology in Mohawk, and defocusing and sophisticated clause-combining morphology in Central Pomo. By contrast, the speech of the adult learners shows different kinds of complexity effects.

Ultimately, morphological complexity in the system differs significantly from complexity for the speaker. The differences are in line with distinctions drawn between constructive and abstractive perspectives (Blevins 2006, forthcoming, Pirelli et al 2015). Models of the first type, in which words are built up from sub-word units by various processes, yield useful descriptions for analysts, typologists, and adult second-language learners, while those of the second, in which roots, stems, and exponents are abstractions over a lexicon of word forms, accord better with observations of first-language speakers.

Marianne Mithun is Professor of Linguistics at the University of California, Santa Barbara. She received her doctorate from Yale and honorary doctorates from the University of Oslo (Norway) and La Trobe University (Australia). She is an LSA fellow and Past President of the Societas Linguisticae Europea (European Linguistic Society). Her work centers on morphology, syntax, discourse, prosody, and their interrelations; language contact and language change, particularly in the area of grammar; language documentation and revitalization; American Indian linguistics; and Austronesian linguistics.

Invited Plenary Address
Salon 6
Friday, 8 January, 12:45 – 1:45 PM

Dialect Syntax in American English

Raffaella Zanuttini
Yale University

The Yale Grammatical Diversity Project aims to discover and document the range of variation that exists in the morphosyntax of American English, and to use its discoveries to further our understanding of the properties of the grammatical system of human language more generally. In this talk, I will discuss our goals, methods, and some of our initial results, with a special focus on micro-variation in dative constructions.

We collect data by reading descriptions, asking consultants, and distributing surveys via Amazon Mechanical Turk. We find that the presence of minimally different syntactic patterns in some cases correlates with extra-linguistic factors, confirming what has been observed in the literature. For example, speakers who accept sentences like (1), with *like* immediately followed by a passive participle, tend to be from the Midlands (Murray and Simon 2002); speakers who accept sentences like (2), with *so* followed by a negative auxiliary, tend to be from New England. But we also find syntactic variation that doesn't obviously correlate with any extra-linguistic factors. For example, the use of *rather* as a verb (3) reflects the grammatical system of a diverse set of speakers:

- (1) Most babies *like* cuddled.
- (2) Sure it's trendy, but *so* aren't most NY clubs.
- (3) I would have *rathered* go to a small school.

After providing an overview of some of the empirical discoveries of the Yale Grammatical Diversity Project, I will narrow the discussion to sentences with (non-core) dative pronouns. One type is exemplified in (4):

- (4) I'm gonna write me a letter to my cousin. ("Personal dative")

Our study reveals what appears to be a syntactic change in progress: while the object used to have to be indefinite, now some speakers also allow a deictic demonstrative, and some (fewer) even allow a bare noun.

We also found two interesting correlations. First, a subset of the speakers who accept (4) also accept (5), a presentative sentence with a dative pronoun. Second, a subset of the speakers who accept (5) also accept (6), which exhibits *where* instead of *here*:

- (5) *Here's* you a piece of pizza.
- (6) *Where's* me a screwdriver?

In other words, we observe the following implicational relations: accepting (6) entails accepting (5), but not viceversa; and accepting (5) entails accepting (4), but not vice versa.

I will conclude the talk sketching an analysis that can pinpoint how these closely related grammatical systems differ from one another, and what gives rise to the implicational relations that we observe.

Raffaella Zanuttini received her PhD at the University of Pennsylvania in 1991 and is currently a Professor of Linguistics at Yale. She has worked extensively on the range and limits of variation in the syntactic expression of negation (*Negation and Clausal Structure*, OUP 1997). In joint work with Paul Portner and Miok Pak, she has investigated the notion of clause type, focusing on the syntax and semantics of exclamatives and imperative clauses. Her interest in comparing minimally different languages has led her to investigate the syntactic diversity that exists across varieties of North American English and to found the Yale Grammatical Diversity Project. Some work related to this project is collected in a volume she edited with Larry Horn, *Micro-Syntactic Variation in North American English*, OUP, 2014.

Invited Plenary Panel
Salon 6
Friday, 8 January, 7:30 – 9:00 PM

The Connections between Language Contact and Language Acquisition

Elissa Newport (Georgetown University)

Don Winford (The Ohio State University)

Charles Yang (University of Pennsylvania)

The LSA Program Committee has assembled an invited plenary panel focusing on the connections between language contact and language acquisition. Scholars in these two areas tend to work in isolation from each other, and this panel aims to create a platform where the connections between the two sub-fields can be carefully examined and, hopefully, enhanced.

This overall objective guided the selection of panelists Charles Yang, Elissa Newport and Don Winford. All three scholars study acquisition and all three are interested in language contact and language change.

Charles Yang (University of Pennsylvania) specializes in language acquisition, processing, and change using computational methods and corpus statistics. He has developed a model of grammar competition in syntax that is relevant to both children's and adults' syntax, language contact and language change.

Elissa Newport (Georgetown University) studies language acquisition, including creolization, using miniature languages that allow her to control both the input and the structure of the language that her participants learn. With co-author Hudson Kam (2005; 2009), she tested the acquisition of the miniature languages both by children and adult learners, in an attempt to determine who the best "regularizers" are (between children and adults) and the most effective agents of creolization. She also studies maturational effects on language learning by comparing children to adults as first and second language learners.

Don Winford (The Ohio State University) is a contact linguist who studies how source languages compete with each other in the emergence of a creole language. He studies the range of contact effects that are detectable in the newly emerged linguistic system, including the role of second language acquisition. One of his most recent projects examines the Gbe influence on the morpho-syntactic properties of Surinamese creoles. He uses psycholinguistic approaches to language contact phenomena, using Van Coetsem's model of language contact as a basic theoretical framework.

Abstracts

Elissa L. Newport (Georgetown University)

Statistical learning and language change in children and adults

In recent years a number of problems in the brain and cognitive sciences have been addressed through statistical approaches, hypothesizing that humans and animals learn or adapt to their perceptual environments by tuning themselves to the statistics of incoming stimulation. Our own work on statistical language learning shows that infants, young children, and adults can compute, online and with remarkable speed, how consistently sounds co-occur, how frequently words occur in similar contexts, and the like, and can utilize these statistics to find candidate words in a speech stream, discover grammatical categories, and acquire simple syntactic structure in miniature languages.

However, statistical learning is not merely learning the patterns that are presented in the input. Children exposed to inconsistent linguistic input will sharpen and regularize the statistics of inconsistently used constructions, producing a more systematic language than the one to which they are exposed. In contrast, adults exposed to inconsistent input reproduce the inconsistencies to which they are exposed. We have found these outcomes in naturalistic studies of deaf children whose parents are late learners and produce inconsistent usages in ASL, and also in laboratory studies of miniature language learning, where we can precisely control linguistic input. Our most recent work examines inconsistent variation in relation to linguistic universals. When we present learners with inconsistencies that violate universal or common tendencies of natural languages, learners shift the languages toward greater conformity with such universals; and children do this much more strongly than adults.

Invited Plenary Panel
Salon 6
Friday, 8 January, 7:30 – 9:00 PM

We believe that these phenomena may shed light on how young languages are formed and how systematic language structures can emerge in communities where usages are varied and inconsistent. Our results suggest that children can contribute to the emergence of grammatical structure, and also suggest how children learning spoken and signed languages may overcome errorful input, as long as they receive language exposure early in life.

Don Winford (The Ohio State University)

Links between creole formation and second language acquisition

The links between processes of creole formation and second language acquisition (SLA) have been explored from a variety of perspectives, focusing on the role played by the linguistic inputs from both the putative target language and learners' L1s, and on the processes of restructuring involved. With regard to the latter, most current research views creole formation as a product of three interrelated processes, which are shared to varying degrees with SLA: reduction in the input from the TL or superstrate; L1 influence via the mechanism of "transfer"; and creative internal processes such as grammaticalization. With regard to the first two, there is strong evidence that the early stages of creole formation and SLA share processes of simplification and other kinds of restructuring, to the point that "the early L2 learner and the early creole co-creator are cognitively and epistemologically indistinguishable" (Sprouse 2006). Additionally, much recent research has shown that transfer from learners' L1s can occur as a compensatory strategy in second language use, even in the classroom (Helms-Park 2003; Siegel 2008). Similarly, there ample evidence of the role of transfer in naturalistic SLA (Sanchez 2006), and this includes the robust literature on the role of L1 influence in the development of indigenized Englishes (Siegel 2008). At the same time, SLA researchers and creolists have come to a consensus that L1 transfer plays a role in both SLA and creole formation (Lefebvre et al 2006).

I argue here that a language processing approach can shed further light on the connections between the two types of acquisition. There are two aspects of SLA and creole formation that can be profitably explained in terms of processing constraints. One has to do with so-called "simplification" processes such as loss of inflectional morphology, regularization of word order in declarative, interrogative and negative sentences, etc, all of which are typical of the early stages of SLA. Plag (2008a,b) has employed Pienemann's (1998) Processability Theory to provide an account of how a processing model of SLA can explain such phenomena. The second aspect of acquisition that lends itself to treatment in terms of language processing (particularly production), is the way structural features are transferred from learners' L1s into a developing IL or creole. There is potential for such transfer at practically every stage of the language production process, from conceptualization to grammatical encoding, to phonological encoding (Winford 2013). I suggest that there are significant differences between creole formation and IL development with regard to how L1 transfer operates at the levels of morphological and syntactic processing. Such differences, however, are more matters of degree than of kind. In cases of tutored SLA, learners typically inhibit transfer from their L1s since it affects successful acquisition as well as communication. But in cases of natural SLA, and especially creole formation, such transfer is generally more prominent. The chief motivation for this is the lack of access to the superstrate grammar, amplified in creole formation by the fact that only pidginized or simplified second language varieties of the superstrate act as targets of learning for creole creators, at least in cases of "radical" creole formation. This means they have limited access to the grammatical encoding procedures of the superstrate, and have to fall back on those of their L1s in order to create a viable language of communication.

Exploration of these links between creole formation and SLA promises to reveal further insight into some of the common questions shared by the two fields of research, including the role of input and how learners interpret and use it as intake; the role of learners' L1s; and the creativity of the restructuring process and the principles that guide it.

Charles Yang (University of Pennsylvania)

The natural selection of dialects

The parallels between historical linguistics and biological evolution have been recognized since Charles Darwin. Like evolution, language change can be viewed as competition between variants with differential propensities in transmission. The mechanisms of language acquisition can be projected over multiple generations to obtain a model of language change, which leads to a new conception of "functional load" in language. We show that the outcome of phonemic changes in language/dialect contact situations can be quantitatively predicted. The model is confirmed in several documented cases of vowel mergers, including the spread of the "cot-caught" merger at dialect boundaries of American English.

Invited Plenary Address
Salon 6
Saturday, 9 January, 12:45 – 1:45 PM

Voice Quality Variation Within and Across Languages

Patricia Keating
University of California, Los Angeles

This talk will survey some of what I've learned about voice quality, or phonation, over the past ten years. Most of this research has been in collaboration with interdisciplinary colleagues Abeer Alwan and Jody Kreiman, and with several past and current graduate students who will be acknowledged in the talk. First I will describe new tools that we have developed for measuring acoustic and physiological aspects of voicing, and which permit analysis of large datasets. These methods will be exemplified with two current case studies. One concerns individual voice quality variation and voice confusability: what aspects of a speaker's voice make that speaker more or less confusable with other speakers? The other case study concerns voicing differences across a range of voiced consonants and vowels: differences in oral articulations turn out to affect exactly how the vocal folds vibrate.

Next, I will consider cross-language trends in how voice quality varies with voice pitch, including how the voice changes when speakers reach high or low in their pitch ranges. One such trend is creaky voice as a strategy for pitch lowering, which in some languages has become part of the intonational system. (With Marc Garellek I have been studying the acoustic characteristics of different kinds of creaky voice, to better understand the contexts that favor its occurrence.)

Even lexical tone languages can co-vary phonation and pitch; Jianjing Kuang has discussed ways in which these trends can structure tone systems, expanding the number of pitch levels available for tones. Nonetheless, in some languages pitch and phonation form orthogonal contrasts; she and I have shown that in Southern Yi, the tone and phonation contrasts do not interact phonetically at all – voice quality does not vary with tone, and pitch does not vary with phonation type.

Finally, I will look at the production of contrastive phonations in several languages. When many phonetic measures of the contrasting categories are reduced to a low-dimensional space – essentially a phonetic space for contrastive voice quality – we can see similarities and differences among the categories and among the languages. This phonetic space then invites comparison with our first case study, on individual voice quality: How do individual speaker differences compare to linguistic differences? Ultimately we would like a better understanding of the range of possible voice qualities – how they are distributed across individuals, phonological contrasts, and languages.

Patricia Keating studied acoustic phonetics and speech perception with Sheila Blumstein and Phil Lieberman at Brown University, and speech communication with Ken Stevens at MIT. She has been on the faculty at UCLA since 1981, where she is director of the Phonetics Lab, and has been a faculty member at several LSA Institutes. Her research has extended over a variety of topics in theoretical and experimental phonetics and laboratory phonology, such as language-specific phonetic implementation, phonetic representations, and the phonetic realization of phonological structure. She is perhaps best known for her work on phonetic underspecification and the window model of coarticulation, and on prosody and articulatory strengthening. For the past several years, her work has focused on voice quality.

Keating is a Fellow of the Acoustical Society of America and of the LSA. She has served as a panelist and advisory committee member for the National Science Foundation, and in 1998 she and Peter Ladefoged represented the LSA at a Coalition for National Science Funding Exhibition and Reception for Members of Congress. She has been on the Council of the International Phonetic Association since 2003, and is currently its President.

Presidential Address
Salon 6
Saturday, 9 January, 6:00 – 7:00 PM

Language and Linguistics on Trial: Hearing Vernacular Speakers in Courtrooms and Beyond

John Rickford
Stanford University

In 2013 George Zimmerman went on trial for the murder of 17-year-old Trayvon Martin, in Florida. The testimony of Rachel Jeantel, an ear-witness who speaks African American Vernacular English [AAVE], was critical to the prosecution's case, but it was castigated in the press and on social media. It was also characterized on TV as both unintelligible and not credible by juror B37, and totally disregarded in jury deliberations. The jury's acquittal of Zimmerman, in turn, sparked the now widespread "Black Lives Matter" movement.

This case, in which the vernacular or non-standard dialect of a key witness was essentially on trial, highlights an injustice that Linguistics could help to elucidate and alleviate or end. It is, as I will detail in my presentation, by no means an isolated case, since there are several other instances of mishearing or mistranscription involving Aboriginal English speakers in Australia, Jamaican Creole speakers in the US and UK, Sierra Leone Krio speakers in New York, and other AAVE speaking defendants or witnesses in US jails and courts from the 1960s to 2015.

Jeantel's involvement in the Zimmerman case is unique, however, in the wealth of data it offers—more than eight hours of recorded pre-trial depositions, courtroom testimony, and a subsequent TV appearance. This allows us to provide quantitative variationist analyses of several vernacular features, from her morphosyntax (zero possessive, 3rd present & plural *-s*; copula absence; past marking, including preterite *had*; habitual *be*; remote stressed *BIN*, existential *it*, multiple negation), phonetics/phonology (*pin/pen* merger, consonant cluster simplification) and lexicon (e.g. *nigga*, *creepy-ass cracka*). Contra public opinion, her language is systematic and regularly structured by internal constraints; it also shows evidence of style shifting. Her usage patterns with data reported in AAVE studies from other US communities, but it sometimes surpasses these in vernacularity, suggesting possible influence from Haitian (spoken in her home) and Anglophone Caribbean creoles (spoken in her Miami community).

Exactly how and why Jeantel's dialect proved problematic for jurors is harder to pin down, but reporters' mis-transcriptions, and experiments conducted in various US cities, suggest that AAVE's distinctive pre-verbal tense-aspect markers (remote *BIN*, preterite *had*) may have been critical sources of cross-dialect mis-comprehension. Juror comments and perception experiments from several decades indicate that prejudicial attitudes were also important.

Mishearings and misjudgments of AAVE and other vernacular speakers have potentially devastating consequences in courtrooms, but also in other domains, like police encounters, class-rooms, housing searches, and job interviews. Vernacular varieties *should* matter (i.e. be valued, given a fair hearing) more than they do in these public domains, and linguists can and should play a bigger role in explaining them, and advocating for the use of interpreters and better-informed jurors, judges, lawyers, police, teachers, and other officials. I support other strategies too, like helping vernacular speakers develop crucial literacy skills, and more controversially among linguists, perhaps (but less so in vernacular-speaking communities), helping speakers extend their linguistic repertoire to include standard or mainstream varieties in addition to vernacular ones, when this is what *they* want.

In courtrooms and other crucial public contexts in which vernacular speakers appear, both language and linguistics are on trial. Our actions will help to shape the final verdict.

John R. Rickford graduated from the U. of California, Santa Cruz, in 1971 with an independently designed BA (Honors) in Sociolinguistics, and from the U. of Pennsylvania in 1979 with a PhD in Linguistics (dissertation committee: William Labov, supervisor, Dell Hymes, John Fought). He is the J.E. Wallace Sterling Professor of Linguistics and the Humanities at Stanford University, having previously (1974-80) taught at the U. of Guyana. His primary specialization is sociolinguistics, especially the study of language variation and change in relation to ethnicity, social class and style. He focuses on pidgins and creoles, especially Caribbean English creoles and Gullah (S. Carolina/Georgia Sea Islands), African American Vernacular and other varieties of American English, and the application of linguistics to social equity in schools, and, more recently, courts. He is the author of numerous articles and author/editor of several books, including: *Dimensions of a Creole Continuum*, *Spoken Soul: The Story of Black English* (w. R. J. Rickford, American Book Award winner); *Style and Sociolinguistic Variation* (w. P. Eckert); *Language in the USA: Themes for the Twenty-First Century* (w. E. Finegan), and *African American English and Other Vernaculars in Education: A Bibliographical Resource* (w. A. E. Rickford, J. Sweetland, T. Grano).



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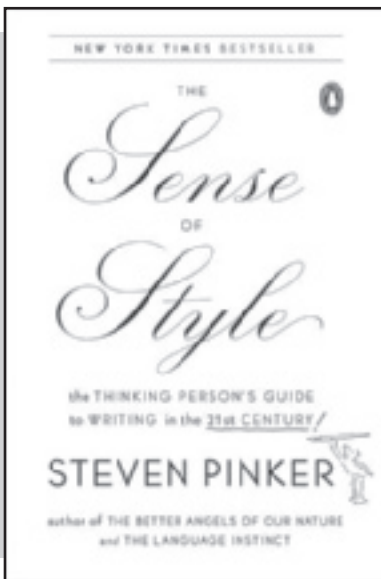
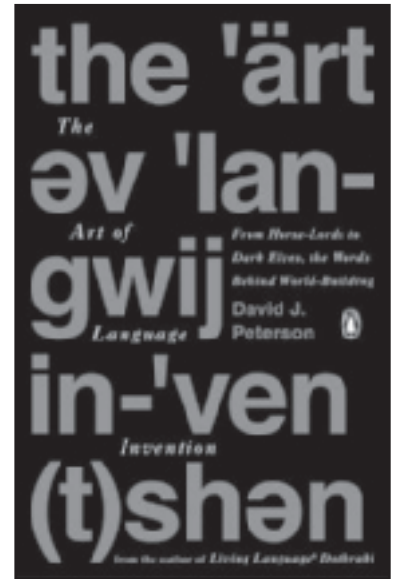
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Latin@s, Language, Linguistics, and the LSA: Challenges and Opportunities

Salon 9/10
4:00 – 5:30 PM

Organizer: Iman Nick (University of Cologne)

Sponsor: LSA Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)

Participants: José Camacho (Rutgers University)
Manuel Díaz-Campos (Indiana University Bloomington)
Silvina Montrul (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Iman Nick (University of Cologne)
Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University)
Ana Celia Zentella (University of California, San Diego)

The year 2014 marked the twenty year anniversary of the LSA's Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL). Since CEDL's inception, the US American society has witnessed many important demographic developments. One of the most significant involves the growing size and significance of the Latino population. According to some of the latest figures released by the US Census Bureau (Ennis, Rios-Vargas, & Albert, 2011), between the years 2000 and 2010, the reported size of the Hispanic population within the United States grew by an astounding 43 percent. This remarkable increase was more than four times that witnessed by the total US population. Not surprisingly, this demographic development has also had a significant effect upon the linguistic panorama of the United States. For example, of the 60 million US American residents who were classified as "speaking language other than English at home", approximately 62% indicated that they spoke Spanish or a Spanish Creole (Ryan, 2013).

Despite the indisputable importance of this sub-population within the United States, ample research indicates that members of this ethnolinguistic community continue to experience regular exogenous and endogenous acts of discrimination, through the systemic marginalization, homogenization, denigration of their heritage cultures, appearances, and languages (Chavez-Dueñas, Adames, & Organista, 2014; Lee & Ahn, 2012; Murillo & Smith, 2012; Reynoso, 2004; Urciuoli, 2013). Furthermore, there is much research which indicates that US institutions of higher education are by no means immune to this ethnic marginalization (De Luca & Escoto, 2012; Salazar, 2011; Taggart & Crisp, 2010; Villamil, 2011). Nationwide, the Latin@s remain disproportionately underrepresented among the faculty and student populations of colleges and universities, nationwide.

The purpose of this symposium is to bring to light some of the ways in which the linguists and the LSA as a whole can more effectively support the advancement of this vital ethnolinguistic group, both inside and outside of academia. With this overarching goal in mind, this symposium has four specific objectives. The first is to provide detailed information about Latin@s in Higher Education in the past, present, and near future. This objective will be met by the first scheduled presenter, Dr. Manuel Diaz-Campos, Professor in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at Indiana University, Bloomington. During his presentation, Dr. Diaz-Campos will provide statistical information from nationally recognized agencies such as the Department of Education and the US Census Bureau concerning the educational attainment of Latin@s in academia relative to the other ethnoracial groupings (e.g. African Americans, Asian Americans, etc.). Furthermore, this talk will offer specific strategic policies to increase the recruitment and retention of Latin@s in Higher Education.

To maximize the effectiveness of such policy initiatives, one of the keys is the development of policies which recognize and respect the ethnolinguistic differences within the Latin@ community. As the presentation by Dr. Silvina Montrul from the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign will demonstrate, the terrific intraethnic heterogeneity of the Latin@ community all too often render generic homogenized policy initiatives aimed at any and all Spanish-speakers largely ineffective.

To truly realize the potential the educational advancement of Latin@s, changes are required not only on the institutional-level, but also on the instructional-level. In the third talk planned for this symposium, Dr. Ana Celia Zentella, Professor Emeritus from the University of California, San Diego, will present proactive strategies for more respectful, inclusive, and effective pedagogical methodologies for the increasing number of Latin@s students.

A nationally-recognized champion of “anthro-political linguistics”, Dr. Zentella’s presentation will demonstrate the ways in which wholistic academic approaches can not only help to enrich higher education, but also empower Latin@s beyond the walls of the proverbial Ivory Tower.

This need for building stronger bridges between the world of academia and the outside community is then the theme of the last presentation to be given in this symposium. In his paper presentation, Dr. Jose Camacho from Rutgers University discusses concrete ways in which linguists can form sustainable, mutually-beneficial relationships with the larger community. Through workshops, forums, and symposiums such as the one proposed here, linguists can take part in a powerful two-way informational exchange for the enrichment of Latin@s and the nation as a whole.

Manuel Díaz-Campos (Indiana University Bloomington)

Latinos in higher education: some statistics and reflections to promote a positive environment

Latinos represent the fastest growing minority in the US. The US Department of Education reports that from 2009-2010 there was an increase of 24% of Latino students who enrolled in college education. However, Latino students keep facing serious challenges to complete high school education as well as college. The US Department of State reports that only 13% of Latinos have completed a bachelor degree and only 4% have completed a graduate or professional degree. Latinos working in Academia represent only 4%. In this context, Latinos are less likely to be in a tenure-track position and, if they are, they will be less successful in obtaining tenure or promotion. This presentation addresses the importance of correcting this imbalance through the creation of programs diversity promoting Faculty and student on campuses across the country.

Silvina Montrul (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

'Hispanic' is not a race: understanding language diversity in the Spanish speaking world

In the United States, the term “Hispanic” is often equated with the term “Latino” and was coined to describe American residents of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South and Central American descent. The Spanish-speaking world is vast, rich, and diverse in ethnic backgrounds, religions, social and educational classes, and nationalities. What unites Hispanics is the fact that they speak the Spanish language, or varieties of the Spanish language that also reflect the complexity and variety of the Spanish-speaking world. What we call “Spanish” in the US is the combined voices of monolingual speakers from different cultural and socio-educational backgrounds, with different degrees of Spanish proficiency and literacy. This talk will discuss how linguists are uniquely qualified to describe the linguistic diversity of the Hispanic population and to help dispel myths and prejudices about the language as spoken in the United States and the people who speak it.

Ana Celia Zentella (University of California, San Diego)

Re-imagining linguistics for the benefit of all: nobody speaks from nowhere

The languages and speakers we study, as well as the students we teach, would all benefit from a re-imagined approach to linguistics that underscores the historical, social, and political contexts surrounding the phenomena we investigate. Particularly for groups whose ways of speaking are stigmatized, a linguistics that focuses on forms while ignoring what people are saying about their lives alienates people who are attracted by the study of language, and its emancipatory possibilities. Coursework, assignments, fieldwork and exams can be expanded to incorporate a variety of perspectives and experiences that will enrich the training of all future linguists. My personal experiences in attempting to re-imagine linguistics prove the effectiveness of incorporating the premise that everybody speaks from somewhere. A re-imagined linguistics can foster greater linguistic tolerance and educational equity, in addition to contributing to linguistic theory and attracting a diverse group of committed scholars in the process.

José Camacho (Rutgers University)

Latin@s, language, and linguistics: building bridges between the academia and the larger community

Latinos represent a wide range in terms of socioeconomic and linguistic diversity, particularly in terms of linguistic diversity, proficiency and bilingual status. While research on linguistic and acquisitional phenomena associated with Latinos has substantially grown, linguistics has the potential to greatly contribute to translating research results into practical and effective initiatives that address the specific challenges of bilingualism in a minority context. In this presentation I will describe a comprehensive approach to bridging the gap between research and social impact. This approach sees schools as ideal locations for to bridge research and community outreach. Schools are an important agent in enforcing implicit and explicit language policy, hence they represent an excellent point to disseminate information on bilingualism. In addition to research projects, linguists can organize workshops as forums where all stakeholders in the school (students, teachers, parents, administrators) can exchange information about the opportunities that sustained bilingualism brings.

Communication and Identity Construction in a Multilingual Context: A Linguistic Approach Beyond Cultural Boundaries

Salon 9/10

5:30 – 7:00 PM

Organizers: Marie-Louise Brunner (Saarland University)
Stefan Diemer (Saarland University)

Participants: Lee B. Abraham (Columbia University)
Marie-Louise Brunner (Saarland University)
Stefan Diemer (Saarland University)
Nicole Rosen (University of Manitoba)

This symposium focuses on the investigation of multilingual contexts and language contact across several regions. In a series of interrelated talks, the session explores how bi- and multilingual backgrounds are realized and exemplified in social and (inter)cultural interaction, and how they could be reflected in an integrated teaching context.

It has been shown that language and language choice are key factors in identity construction (Auer 2005, Edwards 2009) and cultural association, particularly in minority versus majority language settings. Existing studies (Hinton 2002, Seidlhofer 2003) have stressed the danger to language variety and the problem of the inherently disadvantageous position of second-language speakers with respect to native speakers (Crystal 2003). A further marginalization of traditional native languages to a very restricted and mostly private setting may even, in extreme cases, lead to language death (Crystal 2002). Traditionally, this notion of ‘encroaching languages’ has been counteracted in foreign language teaching by completely separating native and foreign language(s) in a teaching context to prevent negative transfer, encouraging the entrenchment of divergent identities separated by language barriers or boundaries. This approach has been criticized and reworked in the context of the European Union’s Barcelona Objective which demands the acquisition of two or more foreign languages, providing a more inclusive, diverse, and open view on language learning (cf. European Council 2002), and the European Framework of Reference for Pluralistic Approaches to Languages and Cultures (FREPA, Candelier et al. 2012) which advocates the integration of multilingual teaching in an intercultural setting.

Recent data-driven and empirical approaches have also started to challenge the notion of ‘separate languages, separate identities/cultures’ in various contexts (Hundt et al. 2001, Klein & Reissner 2006, Rosen 2004, Brunner, Diemer & Schmidt 2015). By acknowledging that identity creation and shared innovation takes place across language boundaries, these studies explore ways of establishing cultural spaces that need not be associated with only one language background or use, instead interconnecting multiple language varieties to create bilingual or multilingual identities. With regard to multilingual identity establishment, three main settings can be distinguished: (i) the negotiation of a complex multilingual environment with various language backgrounds and one lingua franca, often English (ii) the exploration of existing, but hidden or socially marked multilingual environments, often in contexts of immigration; and (iii) the reestablishment and revitalization of multilingual language environments through active language initiatives e.g. in a minority language context.

The symposium provides a meeting ground for scholars from various language settings seeking to illustrate bilingual or multilingual identities from both a linguistic and a didactic perspective. In particular, we encourage the exploration of new teaching methods focusing on confident use of first and foreign language(s), bilingual or multilingual identities, meta-communication, openness and tolerance towards non-standard forms, and intercultural contextualization. We aim to contribute to the exploration and identification of the complex processes of identity negotiation in a multilingual and intercultural setting, interconnecting the persisting group identities with emerging hybrid and multilingual identities and their applications in a foreign language classroom.

Abstracts

Nicole Rosen (University of Manitoba)

Multilingual language revitalization: the case of the Red River Métis

The Métis, descendants of French and First Nations intermarriage in Canada's Northwest, were traditionally known for their linguistic abilities, speaking Cree, Ojibwe, Sioux, French, English, and a Plains Cree-French mixed language called Michif today (Bakker 1997). Although the majority of Metis today speak English, there has been recent interest in reclaiming Métis heritage language(s). For revitalization efforts to succeed, however, it is said that the language community must support the language and the revitalization efforts (Ignace 1999, Hinton & Hale 2001, Hinton 2002). The Michif/Métis situation is complicated given their multilingual history, as although they share many traditions, language has become a catalyst for divisiveness rather than unity. In this talk, I discuss how a Western model of one culture = one language has caused divisiveness within the traditionally multilingual and multicultural Métis community, and discuss ways in which to attempt multilingual collaborative language revitalization initiatives.

Marie-Louise Brunner (Saarland University)

Stefan Diemer (Saarland University)

Communicating in a multilingual setting: intercultural approaches to English and French language teaching

Communication in a multilingual setting poses linguistic and didactic challenges. In the EU, the recommended acquisition of at least two non-native languages has prompted new concepts such as the European Framework of Reference for Pluralistic Approaches to Languages and Cultures (FREPA), advocating the integration of multilingual teaching in an intercultural setting and the use of new didactic approaches such as Awakening to languages or intercomprehension. These approaches focus on establishing awareness for different languages and cultures, and on demonstrating similarities between languages to create synergy effects for language learners. This paper considers and illustrates the use of various multilingual approaches:

- Intercomprehensive methods for teaching multiple languages simultaneously
- Awakening to language
- Web-based media in the language classroom
- The Web as a Corpus and the use of online resources (e.g. GloWbE, Corpus français)
- Google Trends and marketing campaigns as teaching resources
- Examples from CASE (forthcoming), an international corpus of Skype conversations.

Lee B. Abraham (Columbia University)

Intercultural language learning in a New York City linguistic landscape

Murals and other types of public art in urban linguistic landscapes in Spanish-speaking communities in the United States are often pivotal sites for identity construction. Twenty-nine students in two second-semester Spanish courses conducted research for which they documented several visits to public art in Spanish-speaking communities in New York City, which culminated in individual essays and a 10-minute video documentary in Spanish. Given the increasing importance of reflexivity and the interpretive abilities of language learners (Kramsch, 2014), students completed self-reflections and commented on peers' research, essays, and the video using the instructor's prompts and guidance in a blog. The results revealed that students' analysis of an urban LL afforded critical opportunities for them to reflect upon the construction of Spanish-speaking identities in diaspora communities from Puerto Rico and Mexico embedded in public art. These findings also provide evidence of the importance of students' analysis of LLs for intercultural language learning.

Documenting Variation in Endangered Languages

Salon 12
4:00 – 7:00 PM

- Organizers: Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)
Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)
Wilson Silva (Rochester Institute of Technology)
- Sponsor: LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)
- Participants: Katia Chirkova (CNRS-CRLAO)
Bethany Kaleialohapau‘ole Chun Comstock (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Katie Drager (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Stephanie Farmer (University of California, Berkeley)
Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)
Hina Puamohala Kneubuhl (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Alice Mitchell (University at Buffalo)
Naomi Nagy (University of Toronto)
Connor Quinn (University of Southern Maine)
Maya Ravindranath (University of Rochester)
Amalia Skilton (University of California, Berkeley)
James Stanford (Dartmouth College)
Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
Dehe Wang (Xichang College)

This symposium will provide a forum for those field workers and general linguists who are interested in the questions, methods and variables as conceived, employed and challenged in the overlapping areas of language variation and endangered or minority language documentation. Recent decades have seen a burgeoning interest in many aspects of language documentation and field linguistics. There is also now a great deal of material dealing with language variation in major languages. In contrast, considerations of language variation in endangered and minority languages are still few in number. Yet what little information we do have reveals exciting potentials for linguistics as a discipline, both challenging and supporting classical models, models and predictions. The goal of this symposium is to address a range of issues of language variation in the documentation and preservation of endangered languages and dialects. The issues include social factors beyond those traditionally surveyed (e.g. gender, age, geographic location, socio-economic categorization), variation in more or less fluent communities, the role of a ‘standard/prestige’ dialect or dominant language in endangered or minority communities, revisiting of methods, and discussion of grammar-writing issues. This symposium will include four presentations that articulate general issues, specific examples and potential consequences of variationist methods applied in language documentation scenarios, followed by a panel discussion. The presentations will be supplemented with four concurrent posters in a single session presenting case studies of language variation in under-documented and vulnerable language communities, representing a wide range of geographic, genealogical and typological profiles. Based on the body of work presented at this symposium, a number of new or re-formulated research questions may be asked, and will provide fertile ground for further exploring and understanding variation in endangered and minority languages.

Abstracts (Papers)

Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)*A sociolinguistic perspective on linguistic documentation*

A contrast exists between documentation projects that elicit sentences and produce grammars, dictionaries and texts and sociolinguistic project that record stories, personal histories and natural conversations and produce multi-million word corpora. This paper offers insights from sociolinguistic fieldwork initiatives documenting dialects of English over the past 20 years. In addition to the intrinsic contribution of dialect preservation and documentation, this research provides explicit evidence for analyses of language change, contact, variation, ethnography and even has significance outside of Linguistics (history, cultural studies, contemporary literature). This paper reviews the practicalities, procedures and products of sociolinguistic fieldwork, e.g. annotation, meta-data, community-involvement and student training, demonstrating unifying characteristics that could lead to an integrative new approach to language documentation and produce rich and accessible linguistic materials for the future.

Naomi Nagy (University of Toronto)*Studying more and less endangered heritage varieties*

I will describe aspects of the Heritage Language Variation and Change Project in Toronto (Nagy 2009, 2011), contrasting work with a “truly” endangered language and work with a less clearly endangered language. Faetar, with fewer than 700 speakers in its homeland in Italy and fewer in Toronto, is endangered by any definition. Heritage Italian, in contrast, stems from a robust homeland variety but <10% of third-generation Italians claim it as a mother tongue in Toronto. Comparative analyses of Homeland and Heritage structural patterns in Faetar and Italian will be compared to better understand the processes of language variation and change in lesser-studied varieties. Then, responding to Childs et al. (2014:12)’s question, “how do students fit into this picture?” I will describe approaches, tools, and curricular developments that have benefitted from the involvement of heritage-language speaking students, allowing a more ethnographically-informed approach to this research (Harrison 2005).

Katie Drager (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)**Bethany Kaleialohapau‘ole Chun Comstock** (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)**Hina Puamohala Kneubuhl** (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)*Ka puana pa ‘a ‘ole: glottal stop variation in Hawaiian*

In this presentation, we present results from a variationist analysis of phonetic realizations of the word *kēia* (meaning ‘this’) extracted from spontaneous speech produced by Hawaiian-speaking *kūpuna* (elders). The results reveal an inverse relationship between the realization of the glottal stop in *kēia* with the presence of a glottal stop in the following word. We also provide evidence that the glottal stop is often realized as creak or a pharyngeal approximant rather than a stop. Additionally, the results reveal a great deal of phonetic reduction in the word and provide evidence that tokens with a low bigram frequency resist reduction. We will discuss the implication of these results for linguistic theory and discuss ways they will be used to help the growing number of fluent and semi-fluent L2 speakers of Hawaiian attain native-like fluency.

Katia Chirkova (CNRS-CRLAO)**James Stanford** (Dartmouth College)**Dehe Wang** (Xichang College)*Documenting consonantal variation in Ganluo Ersu*

This study explores how to document variation in consonants in an endangered language. Ganluo Ersu is an underdocumented Qiangic language of Sichuan, China. 84 people were interviewed in their home villages in Ganluo County, Liangshan Prefecture, using a word-list style and a conversational style. We present a quantitative variationist analysis of consonants using Linear Mixed Effects and modeling the data as a function of age, gender, speech style,

word class, and phonetic environment. The results show how a quantitative analysis of Ganluo Ersu consonantal variation provides a more complete description of this endangered language and a glimpse into its future.

Abstracts (Posters)

Note: Posters will be on view at the rear of Salon 12

Alice Mitchell (University at Buffalo)

Documenting taboo-motivated lexical variation in an avoidance register of Datooga

This poster presents ongoing efforts to document an avoidance register in Datooga (Nilotic; Tanzania). Datooga women practice elaborate linguistic avoidance with respect to the names of their senior in-laws and make use of a conventionalized avoidance vocabulary which provides multiple alternatives for the ordinary lexical items they need to avoid. Knowledge and use of this special vocabulary varies according to age, gender, natal clan, affinal clan, social network, and geographical locale, and this unusual sociolinguistic phenomenon thus poses challenges for thorough documentation. Large-scale survey-based documentation is necessary for capturing variation across speakers, while situational variation in avoidance practices can only be captured through small-scale documentation of individuals' language use. The poster discusses the benefits of a multi-methods approach to documenting taboo-motivated lexical variation in Datooga, including targeted as well as brainstorming-style elicitation, interviews with speakers, and recordings of everyday speech.

Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)

Documenting multilingual practices in the Lower Fungom region of Cameroon

Most language documentation projects focus on what Woodbury (2011:159) has termed the "ancestral code". While this approach is appropriate for some sociolinguistic contexts, it is a poor fit for parts of the world, such as much of Sub-Saharan Africa, where multilingualism is an integral part of the local linguistic cultures.

This poster discusses the documentary methods being employed by a project focused on creating a record of the multilingual practices of a rural region of the Cameroonian Grassfields. This work involves continuation of earlier research aimed at creating canonical documentary resources, such as transcribed and analyzed texts, augmented by the collection of less typical documentary products, for instance large-scale sociolinguistic surveys, recordings of individuals' language usage patterns across contexts and time, and the direct elicitation of speaker's multilingual repertoires. Alongside this is an additional emphasis on collecting rich records of sociolinguistic context, especially via ethnographic observation.

Amalia Skilton (University of California, Berkeley)

Stephanie Farmer (University of California, Berkeley)

Getting personal: life-history variables and variation in Northern Maihiŋi

This paper examines a case of intensive dialect contact between the Northern and Western varieties of Maihiŋi (Tukanoan, Peruvian Amazonia), occasioned by 90 years of unidirectional migration of Western dialect speakers to the Northern dialect region. This case troubles the theories of dialect contact articulated by Kerswill (1994 et seq.) and Trudgill (1986, 2004), for -- although the situation meets all of Kerswill and Trudgill's conditions for koineization -- it did not produce a koinē. Rather, the 12 living Maihiŋi speakers born in the Northern region during the contact period show wide-ranging variation in the presence of Western features in phonetics, phonology, morphology, and lexicon. We argue that these divergent usages reflect small but momentous differences in the dialectal composition of the communities of practice in which speakers participated as children and young adults, and call for a theory of (dialect) contact centering detailed information about speakers' linguistic life histories.

Maya Ravindranath (University of Rochester)

Connor Quinn (University of Southern Maine)

Language shift and linguistic insecurity

Variation in language is inevitable, but is often perceived negatively by speakers, particularly when the variation is due to contact. In endangered language communities, this ideology of purism (Bradley 2002) can contribute to negative evaluations of young people's speech by older speakers and may fuel the linguistic insecurity of young speakers of the minority language, leading to further shift toward the dominant language. In this paper we discuss variation in the context of shift with respect to the notion of linguistic insecurity. Drawing from our individual work on Garifuna (Belize, Central America) and Pasamaquoddy-Maliseet (Maine, USA), we discuss speaker evaluations of different types of linguistic variation. As there is a recognized need in language revitalization programs to establish or re-establish communication between different generations of speakers, we argue that documenting variation and addressing the perception of variation in endangered language communities is a necessary part of documentation and revitalization efforts.

Linguistics and the Broader University: The Significance of Linguistic Justice to Administration, Development, Program Building, and Public Affairs

Salon 9/10

9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Anne H. Charity Hudley (The College of William & Mary)
Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)

Participants: Phillip M. Carter (Florida International University)
Anne H. Charity Hudley (The College of William & Mary)
Becky Childs (Coastal Carolina University)
Sasha Johnson-Coleman (Norfolk State University)
Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)

Highly valued tenets within contemporary academic culture include shared governance, broader access to higher education, critical thinking, rigorous opportunities for learning, and commitment to free expression. In this symposium, scholars from three Predominantly White Universities, one Historically Black University, and one Hispanic-Serving Institution from the Mid-Atlantic and Southern U.S. suggest that, based on our understandings of and insights into communication, culture, educational equity, and sociolinguistic justice, linguists are uniquely positioned to contribute to building diverse, accessible, and equitable university environments in ways that benefit linguistics as a discipline as well as higher education.

Linguists have long been involved in projects that aim to address structurally-based educational inequalities in U.S. education, especially for students from historically underrepresented groups, including African Americans (Alim & Baugh, 2007; Ball, 1994; Labov, 1969, 2008; Rickford & Rickford, 2007; Wolfram, 1969). Such work has generally not reached our own colleges and universities, however, despite the fact that professors can hold negative linguistic attitudes that can compromise students' confidence and sense of belonging on campus (Charity Hudley & Mallinson, 2014; Dunstan, 2013; Fama, 2007). As in K-12, linguistic bias directly affects achievement in higher education, across disciplines—including in linguistics, which itself is confronting the underrepresentation of African-American students and faculty and those from other traditionally underrepresented groups (Rickford 1997, 2014; Friedman & Reed, 2014), just as is higher education more generally.

Panelists in this symposium discuss how applying linguistic insight is critical to addressing issues of underrepresentation, broadening participation, and diverse student achievement. Linguists understand how communicative and cultural differences can be a major contributor to educational inequalities; in addition, linguistics lies at the intersection of the humanities, social sciences, and STEM sciences, which promotes interdisciplinary linkages. From this position, linguistic knowledge, insights, and research findings can be directly channeled into broader endeavors to promote linguistic awareness and educational equity in ways that specifically address persistent educational inequalities. To do so, however, requires linguists to adopt a comprehensive framework of language and social justice in higher education.

Individual panelists will discuss how they have furthered sociolinguistic justice and achieved broader impact through endeavors in the domains of administration, development, program building, and public affairs. Outcomes of these efforts include: increasing representation of African-American, Southern-American, Hispanic/Latin@, first-generation, low-income, and other traditionally underserved students in Linguistics as a major; building programs that are designed to appeal to and promote the enrollment, retention, and success of traditionally underserved students, both in and beyond Linguistics-related disciplines; bringing media attention to combat linguistic ideologies that disproportionately affect minority/first-generation/low-income students; and working with faculty and administration to ensure that such ideals are reflected in cross-campus endeavors. Such initiatives illustrate how linguistic insight can be effectively integrated into a comprehensive framework for higher educational and social change in ways that promote greater sharing of linguistic information across educational groups, working across traditional borders at elite and non-elite institutions, and establishing broader networks that integrate the goals of equity in linguistics and equity in higher education.

Anne H. Charity Hudley (The College of William & Mary)

Introduction

Charity Hudley will contextualize the need for expanded attention to language and social justice in higher education. Perceptions of intelligence are often deeply interwoven with perceptions about language, and linguistic stereotypes are often intertwined with notions of race, ethnicity, and social class. Many K-12 educators hold negative attitudes about non-standardized language varieties and students who speak them. But linguists know less about the language ideologies of higher education, both those of the college/university students and the faculty who educate them. Efforts to change faculty mindsets are difficult, however, as professors have a high degree of sovereignty over their teaching, and individual faculty design courses and implement pedagogical techniques based on their own perspectives and experiences. As a result, techniques that focus less on individual faculty and more on integrated interdisciplinary, interdepartmental, cross-college, campus-wide, and/or public partnerships may have greater utility for fostering change at colleges and universities.

Anne H. Charity Hudley (The College of William & Mary)

Engaging and supporting underrepresented undergraduate students in research and across the university

Charity Hudley describes her work as co-founder and co-director of the William & Mary Scholars Undergraduate Research Experience (WMSURE), a cross-departmental and cross-school program at the College of William & Mary, designed to encourage and support underrepresented undergraduate students. Charity Hudley will also describe how, due to her research focus on culturally and linguistically diverse students, her role as director of WMSURE expanded into work with admissions and development, as well into working college-wide to improve teaching quality for underrepresented students through William and Mary's Quality Enhancement Plan (QEP) for the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS). Charity Hudley will detail how a linguistic lens on social justice has provided the platform for spearheading this endeavor to promote the success of underrepresented students and thereby foster broader inclusion and equity efforts at William & Mary as a whole.

Sasha Johnson-Coleman (Norfolk State University)

Mainstream English as cultural capital: meeting the linguistic needs of African American students at a historically black university

Sasha Johnson-Coleman describes her work at Norfolk State University (NSU), an HBCU, where she teaches, advises, mentors, and advocates for mostly first-generation and non-traditional low-income students. Johnson-Coleman has direct access to and engagement with a large sector of the population on which her research focuses: African-Americans of varying socioeconomic classes and proficiencies in African American English (AAE) and Mainstream American English (MAE) and the social inequities encountered by those who lack MAE proficiency. Although linguists acknowledge these tensions, speakers who come from non-MAE linguistic backgrounds may confront the realities of losing employment or retaking English courses. In response, many of her colleagues hold prescriptive attitudes requiring students to learn MAE, as one less way to be discriminated against. Within this context, Johnson-Coleman uses her linguistics training to teach her students MAE as cultural capital and instill AAE pride. Consequently, some students have entered post-undergraduate studies and have been gainfully employed.

Becky Childs (Coastal Carolina University)

Student voice and linguistic identity: a tool for recruitment and retention of first year and first generation undergraduates

Childs describes her work on recruitment and retention concerns, especially those faced by first generation college students. In this capacity, she develops programs and materials that focus on connecting linguistics with higher education, serving as an outreach platform to recruit typically underrepresented students to the university, and helping with retention once students have enrolled at the university. In one such endeavor, Childs partnered with the First Year Writing Program to develop modules for first year students that are aimed at allowing students to explore linguistic diversity and serve as a place for students to discuss the different ways of "being" (including language) that they encounter in their new academic community. Childs has also worked to lead the development of a module for writing center tutors. The module helps tutors consider the ways that their positions can affect peer interactions and thereby affect student engagement with writing and learning.

Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)

Language in diverse schools and communities: a platform for graduate student research and outreach on campus and in the city

Christine Mallinson describes her work with underrepresented and non-traditional doctoral students in the interdisciplinary Language, Literacy & Culture program. Although many of her students have little prior experience with carrying out academic

research, they tend to work as educators or administrators in local K-12 schools and colleges/universities and are most interested in social justice work that addresses educational inequalities. As a result, Mallinson designed a doctoral seminar, “Language in Diverse Schools and Communities,” in which her students carry out language-oriented social justice endeavors that also facilitate them conducting primary research. Students have created podcasts based on original research about language variation in Baltimore, produced two videos that raise the issue of linguistic diversity on campus, and have worked with student tutors at the university writing center to address linguistic diversity. Mallinson describes how these endeavors connect to broader college- and university-wide platforms, including the university’s academic entrepreneurship program.

Phillip M. Carter (Florida International University)

Engaged scholarship at Hispanic serving institutions: interdisciplinarity and media engagement

Phillip M. Carter discusses his interdisciplinary-building efforts as a sociolinguist in an English Department in the context of Florida International University, an Hispanic-serving institution in Miami. He discusses the increasing importance of the empirical study of language in U.S. Latina/o communities, the role that Hispanic-serving institutions can take in community-based language study, and how connections can be made between linguists and area-studies. His presentation considers the role of the news media in constructing impactful forms of university and community engagement focusing on local language situations. This type of engagement includes both the dissemination of original research findings related to U.S. Latina/o speech communities and the ways in which linguists can impact public opinion by serving as experts on local language issues in television, radio, Internet, and print media.

Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)

Discussion

In these closing remarks, Mallinson will summarize how the research-based endeavors described by each participant exemplify an integrated approach to language and social justice that benefits the broader scholarly ecosystem. Faculty roles are typically conceptualized as research, teaching, and service, but as these panelists reveal, partnerships in domains such as student retention and recruitment, program building, development, and media are avenues for linguistic concepts and research to be fruitfully and effectively applied. Linguists thus have a central role to play in building an educational climate where faculty, staff, and administration work together to promote the success of culturally and linguistically diverse students. The panel will close with time for Q&A as well as discussion with audience members about how they have engaged in or are planning similar endeavors on their own college and university campuses.

Scientific Practice and Progress in Forensic Linguistics

Salon 12

9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizer: Carole Chaski (Institute for Linguistic Evidence/George Washington University)
 Sponsor: The Association for Linguistic Evidence (TALE)

In its breadth, language affects all areas of life: it is not surprising therefore that many different disciplines lay claim in some way to language. These different approaches to language derive from Classical philology, foreign language teaching, literary criticism, rhetoric, acoustics, various branches of psychology, school grammar as well as law enforcement. Each approach brings its distinctive assumptions about language and analytical methods. Whether an analysis is linguistic (i.e. having to do with language) or linguistics (using the methods of the academic discipline of linguistics) can be discerned by linguists, but not so readily by non-linguists. "Linguistic" vs. "Linguistics" asks a larger question: is linguistics a science?

The status of linguistics as a science has been discussed by almost every leading figure in the field: Bloomfield, Hockett, Chomsky, Robins, Newmeyer. Early discussions contributed to the creation of the Linguistic Society of America, where a scientific approach to language could focus the new organization. More recent discussions have led to new scholarly fields such as cognitive science and natural language engineering.

Much more than a platitude, "linguistics is a science" makes demands on the linguist that are not made by non-linguistics approaches. The linguist's approach, as science, requires data acquisition, data handling procedures, operationalized definitions, and analytical procedures that can be replicated by others. Science takes time and community.

These demands of science, in contrast to non-science, are recognized by the laws of evidence in our judicial system. Scientific experts are treated differently than other witnesses, and rules for the admissibility of scientific testimony are codified at both the Federal and State levels. The two most wide-reaching standards in the law of scientific evidence are the Frye ruling in 1923 (*Frye v United States* 294 F. 1013 (D.C. Cir. 1923)) and the Daubert ruling in 1993 (*Daubert v Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.* (509 U.S. 579 1993)). In each of these rulings the United States Supreme Court produced guidelines for how judges should determine if an expert witness' testimony should be admitted into trial as scientific evidence or not. These legal standards are used to determine the admissibility of scientific evidence, and have affected how the courts perceive the language expert. While the Frye standard has focused on the community acceptance of an analytical method, the Daubert standard has taken a more Popperian view of science, requiring reproducibility and error rates of analytical methods, as well as peer review. Although the Frye standard is still used in some states, the Federal courts and most states follow the Daubert standard. The Daubert ruling initiated a "paradigm shift" in forensic science that, after 20 years, is still playing out (Saks and Koehler 2005).

The response to the Daubert standard among the forensic linguistics community has been varied. Forensic stylists who perform a "pattern-matching" linguistic analysis (whether degreed-linguists or law enforcement) have complained that the Daubert requirement for an error rate are not possible or required in linguistics (for a review, see Chaski 1998; McMenamin 2002; Shuy 2007; Olsson 2004). On the other hand, some progress toward developing scientific foundations for traditional forensic techniques has been made, slowly, and within forensic linguistics, Olsson 2008 for one has rejected the stylistics method in favor of a reproducible method adapting Chaski (2005).

This symposium focuses on how the Daubert standard and its various factors can be embraced and demonstrated by language experts who use linguistics with all its scientific foundations to analyze problems with forensic significance.

The panel begins with **Mark Liberman** who provides an overview of speaker recognition and verification research within linguistics. Liberman discusses a paradigm that has been successful for scientific work in speaker recognition over the last 30 years, contrasting this to the current situation in forensic phonetics. The paradigm for basic scientific research developed by DARPA from 1985 – 1995 has not had a significant impact on law enforcement and forensic practices. Liberman concludes by suggesting ways to improve forensic phonetics.

John Baugh presents two approaches to solving forensic problems related to dialectal variation. These approaches include (i) applying basic research in linguistics and (ii) running experiments related to the specific forensic question. Baugh argues that the ultimate decision regarding which mode of analysis is best suited to any given case will depend upon the specific linguistic facts that are relevant to the case. Whereas some cases may hinge on specific phonetic properties associated with, for example, defendants who have been charged with some crimes where their voices were heard and identified by witnesses, other cases could

require a linguist to perform experiments to determine the extent to which witnesses can reliably confirm the identity of a speaker based upon hearing different segments of speech. Baugh's talk expands and illustrates the paradigm for linguists as forensic scientists put forth in Chaski (2015).

Keith Walters discusses this paradigm in relation to cases of language assessment and English in the workplace. Walters highlights the need for reliance on existing scholarship, clear methodology, explicit criteria for evaluation, and the possibility of replicability. It will likewise examine the challenges of helping non-linguists appreciate the nature of the expert knowledge that those trained in linguistics may have.

Thomas Purnell presents experimental results of intoxicated speech analysis, using a likelihood ratio comparison method. Purnell contrasts technical aspects of the intoxicated speech analysis with statements by untrained ear-witnesses claims, illustrating the difference between the linguist and non-linguist approaches to language evidence. Purnell's talk shows how experimental work can be fruitfully conducted in forensic phonetics.

Finally, **William Idsardi** describes work in neurophysiology as a means of assessing earwitness response and eventually earwitness reliability. The mismatch negativity response (MMN) occurs when an “oddball” stimulus is detected inside a stream of “standard” stimuli. Thus far, researchers have found that MMNs are elicited when hearing a different voice, or hearing the same voice speaking a different dialect, and that the MMN to a familiar voice is greater than that to an unfamiliar voice. Idsardi argues that we are making slow but steady progress in understanding the auditory processes for speech and voice recognition.

Abstracts

Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania, Linguistic Data Consortium)

30 years of progress in speaker recognition

The modern era of research on speaker recognition and speaker verification began in 1987 with the design and collection of the KING corpus in 1987, and continued with YOHO in 1989 and Switchboard in 1991. A series of open Speaker Recognition Evaluations run by the National Institute of Standards and Technologies began in 1996, and continued every year until 2006, when these evaluations moved to alternate every other years with a Language Identification Evaluation.

The crucial characteristic of this research program has been its adherence to the Common Task methodology, which involves

- A detailed task definition and “evaluation plan,” developed in consultation with researchers and published as the first step in the project;
- Automatic evaluation software, written and maintained by NIST and also published at the start of the project;
- Publicly available training and “dev(elopment) test” data, published at the start of the project;
- “Eval(uation) test” data that is withheld for periodic public evaluations; and
- A workshop at which participants describe their methods and compare their results.

This Common Task methodology was developed by DARPA in the period from 1985 to 1995, and is the main reason for the development and continued improvement of speech and language technology, in areas from speech recognition to information retrieval and machine translation – including speaker recognition and verification. The Defense Department’s goal was to replace what John Pierce called “glamor and deceit” in speech and language technology with reproducible progress on well-defined algorithmic principles.

This approach has resulted in speaker-recognition techniques whose accuracy is now comparable to that of latent fingerprint identification – which is not nearly as reliable as the general public thinks it is.

But neither this methodology nor its results have yet had a significant impact on law enforcement and forensic practice, which all too often continues to rely on speech analysis techniques for which Pierce’s characterization is appropriate. My presentation will describe the history of this situation, and consider the prospects for improvement.

John Baugh (Washington University in St. Louis)

Operational differences between linguistic evaluation and linguistic experimentation for legal purposes

This presentation provides some illustrations of the circumstances where linguistic descriptions or linguistic experimentation can be beneficial during litigation. The field of forensic linguistics has the potential to utilize different modes of analyses for legal

purposes. Depending upon the specific circumstances that may pertain to civil or criminal cases where linguistic behavior is relevant, analysts may find the need to conduct experiments in order to bring legal clarity to a specific utterance or phrase. Under other circumstances linguists may find it necessary to evaluate the speech or writing of language usage that could have exculpatory relevance.

Some of the specific illustrations that will be included in this presentation will examine instances of phonological variation. Studies of the lexicon, or vocabulary, will be introduced, and will demonstrate how evaluation methods may be complementary to experimental studies of specific words or phrases. Experimental studies of syntax can also be relevant to some legal clarification, which may occasionally build upon syntactic valuations of grammatical structures that may or may not be shared by speakers of different dialects of the same language. Although the role of semantics will be mentioned briefly, less experimental attention will be devoted to semantics within the context of this presentation; nevertheless, semantic evaluation and semantic experimentation could prove to be quite relevant in some legal contexts.

The ultimate decision regarding which mode of analysis is best suited to any given case will depend upon the specific linguistic facts that are relevant to the case. Whereas some cases may hinge on specific phonetic properties associated with, for example, defendants who have been charged with some crimes where their voices were heard and identified by witnesses, other cases could require a linguist to perform experiments to determine the extent to which witnesses can reliably confirm the identity of a speaker based upon hearing different segments of speech.

Less attention will be devoted to the evaluation of writing for legal purposes; however, many cases contain evidence of various forms of writing, produced by hand or machine, that could prove to benefit from close linguistic analyses or perhaps carefully crafted linguistic experiments that could shed light on similar or alternative forms of writing.

In some instances successful linguistic experimentation will exceed language, *per se*, in order to bring full clarification to the comments or text that may be under legal scrutiny. For example, was the statement made by a man or a woman? Or could the relevant comment be attributed to a child rather than an adult? Regional differences in speech may be gleaned from some forms of linguistic analysis, and complementary experiments may often be used – if not needed – to test the voracity of assertions made by witness regarding identification of an individual, or other opinions they may hold regarding crucial pieces of linguistic evidence that are relevant to any given case.

In closing we will demonstrate that various linguistic tools can be used, and occasionally misused, for legal purposes.

Keith Walters (University of Portland)

Expert witnesses and the science of linguistics

The U.S. court system permits both plaintiffs and defendants to call upon expert witnesses, who, based on knowledge gained from education, training, or experience, can provide information relevant to the facts or evidence of a case. Significantly, such knowledge is assumed not to be available to the general public. Debate continues among legal scholars about the criteria courts should use in deciding when to accept the testimony of expert witnesses. Generally, these discussions are framed in terms of the relative merits of the criteria put forth in *Frye v. United States* (1923) in contrast to those established in *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals* (1993). There has, however, been little discussion among linguists about the criteria we, as members of the discipline, would expect to be used by those claiming to be expert witnesses in our field. Given the growing use of linguists as experts in court cases, such a discussion is especially timely, particularly since there is clear evidence that practitioners—individuals trained in linguistics and serving as expert witnesses—vary widely in the methods and criteria they use when formulating opinions and, hence, making claims (e.g., the report filed by Leonard and review by Chaski for a *Frye* hearing in *Tennessee v. Potter* (2015) and conflicting opinions filed by linguistic experts Nunberg and Butters in *Blackhorse v. ProFootball* (2014)).

This presentation analyzes how I have understood and applied what I consider to be the science of linguistics in the six cases in which I have served as expert witness. These include three cases involving Speak---English---Only rules in the workplace (with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as named plaintiff in two of them), a medical malpractice case, a case involving the Miranda rights, and a libel case. My goal is to demonstrate the ways that expert witnesses can (i) draw upon existing research in the field (in these cases, I drew on work in sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, pragmatics, bilingualism, and applied linguistics); (ii) apply such knowledge to evidence in the case, and (iii) collect and analyze novel data using accepted methods in the discipline to support claims to be stated in the expert opinion. I will also discuss a situation— evaluation of the English language abilities of an immigrant with very limited formal education—in which there are no accepted standards for evaluative practice. My discussion will highlight the need for reliance on existing scholarship, clear

methodology, explicit criteria for evaluation, and the possibility of replicability. It will likewise examine the challenges of helping non-linguists appreciate the nature of the expert knowledge that those trained in linguistics may have.

There is, of course, a much larger ethical issue to be considered, one that has been part of the Western tradition at least since Plato's *Phaedrus*, namely, the ethics of rhetoric. With respect to expert witnesses in any field, the relevant question is whether one helps an attorney make the strongest argument that can be made or whether one refuses to be part of particular cases because of the relevant evidence and the nature of the issues at stake.

Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Variation and forensic analysis of speaker identification: search for magnitude effects in intoxicated speech

In forensic linguistics, the controversial aural-spectrographic (voiceprint) identification method (Kersta 1962) calls for the comparison of an audio recording acting as evidence with another audio sample that is recorded as close to the evidence sample as possible (McDermott et al. 1996). This approach argues for a high degree of articulatory verisimilitude and is problematic given a common situation of criminal activity. Ethyl alcohol intoxication is frequently a factor in crime (see review, Felton and Staff 2010). Most recreated speech samples, then, must involve imbibing suspects. Aside from the known problems with the aural-spectrographic approach (see Chapter 6, Hollien 2002; Chapter 5, Rose 2002), it seems unlikely that law enforcement would provide suspects drinks to recreate comparable speech samples.

The opposite approach to the aural-spectrographic method has been to rely on knowledge about the articulatory-acoustic relationship and theoretical underpinnings of language and speech science (Hollien 2002, Rose 2002). Knowing how human speech is produced, the range of variation from dialects, transmission differences, effects of noise on the signal, etc., trained practitioners employ probability measures to reject or confirm samples as being from one person (Rose 2002) or make expert statements about dialect features (Dumas 1990). While intoxication effects are known on the nervous system (Tomberg 2010), the general intoxication pattern is an increase in the variability of many features of speech (Alexandrov et al. 1998), making the scientific analysis problematic. Intoxicated speech affects motor control of speaking leading to coarticulatory, precision and timing differences from sober speech (Klingholz et al. 1988, Pisoni & Martin 1989, Behne & Rivera 1990, Hollien et al. 2001). Pitch has been reported as higher than in sober speech (Hollien et al. 2001), the pitch range as being wider (Hanke & Purnell 2006) and consonants as being less precise (Pisoni & Martin 1989, Hollien et al. 2001).

This paper examines the magnitude of intoxication effects on speech by first taking behavioral (acoustic) measures of ten speakers reading the Rainbow Passage (Fairbanks 1960) when sober and when intoxicated after reaching a blood alcohol content of 0.08% thirty minutes after receiving the first of two drinks. Second, Rose's likelihood ratio method provides the means for pairing recordings using within- and across-speaker comparisons. Preliminary results for individual acoustic measures when sober and at the descending arm (=intoxication), the principle of increased variability applies for the intoxicated measures: a wider pitch range, more pauses at unlikely breaks points, global nasalization and articulatory imprecision. Even more open articulations of vowels exhibit trajectory reduction and variability in vowel space arrangement. Overall, observations are consistent with the articulatory effects of intoxication on sequencing (prosody), precision of articulators (velum open, lingual preference for lamina rather than apex, simpler jaw movements for vowels). Results from the likelihood ratio comparison provides a reliable means for identifying intoxicated from sober speech samples.

Discussion contrasts technical aspects of the intoxicated speech analysis with statements by untrained ear-witnesses claims, and dovetails with talks on cognitive processing (Idsardi) and racial profiling (Baugh).

William Idsardi (University of Maryland)

Neurophysiological measures of speaker and dialect identification

Earwitness testimony shares many of the same issues as eyewitness reports. Consequently, we seek to extend the basic science examining the perceptual mechanisms for recognizing personhood and group affiliation, that is, speaker and dialect identification. A better scientific understanding of speaker and dialect identification should also lead to better legal outcomes in cases regarding discrimination [8]. This presentation will review the rather meager literature on neurophysiological measures of speaker and dialect identification, and will compare them to the much larger literature on speech, gender and emotion perception.

The neurophysiological study of speech and language is dominated by the analysis of event-related-potentials – the cascade of neural activity in response to an external stimulus, as measured electrically or magnetically. In the case of speech and voice perception the relevant responses occur very rapidly (within the first few hundred milliseconds) and are generally understood to be automatic and pre-attentive. One of these responses, the mismatch negativity response (MMN), occurs when an “oddball”

stimulus is detected inside a stream of “standard” stimuli, as when a [ba] is detected in a stream consisting mostly of [pa]’s, e.g. [... pa pa pa pa ba pa pa pa pa pa pa ba pa ...]. The generality of the MMN makes it very useful in testing detection abilities. Moreover, the amplitude of the MMN response is modulated by the perceptual distance between the oddball and the standards.

Thus far, researchers have found that MMNs are elicited when hearing a different voice], or hearing the same voice speaking a different dialect [9], and that the MMN to a familiar voice is greater than that to an unfamiliar voice. Interestingly, listeners had similar MMNs to their own voice as versus unfamiliar voices, but another event-related component, the P3a, had smaller amplitudes when they heard their own voice, and both the MMN and the P3a were present in the “pop out” effect upon hearing their own name. Although we are a long way from mind-reading machines, we are making slow but steady progress in understanding the auditory processes for speech and voice recognition.

**Language Contact in the Mind and in the Community:
Insights from Bilingual Phonetics and Phonology**

Salon 9/10
2:00 – 5:00 PM

- Organizer: Melinda Fricke (Pennsylvania State University)
- Participants: Melissa Baese-Berk (University of Oregon)
Colleen Bakulas (Ball State University)
Elise Bell (University of Arizona)
Nicole Benevento (Pennsylvania State University)
Grant M. Berry (Pennsylvania State University)
Michael Blasingame (Northwestern University)
Ann Bradlow (Northwestern University)
Matthew Carlson (Pennsylvania State University)
Charles B. Chang (Boston University)
Emily Cibelli (University of California, Berkeley)
Natalie Cline (George Mason University)
Lisa Davidson (New York University)
Laura Dilley (Michigan State University)
Paula E. Dussias (Pennsylvania State University)
Angela Find (Northwestern University)
Melinda Fricke (Pennsylvania State University)
Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University)
Uri Horesh (Northwestern University)
Misaki Kato (University of Oregon)
Judith F. Kroll (Pennsylvania State University)
Benjamin Lang (New York University)
María Teresa Martínez-García (University of Kansas)
Tuuli Morril (George Mason University)
Nicole Rosen (University of Manitoba)
Olivia Sammons (University of Alberta)
Alice Shen (University of California, Berkeley)
Jesse Stewart (University of Saskatchewan)
Annie Tremblay (University of Kansas)
Holman Tse (University of Pittsburgh)

Contact between languages has widely been reported to result in “contact-induced changes” to the linguistic systems involved (cf. Myers-Scotton, 2002; Thomason & Kaufman, 1992; Weinreich, 1979; Winford, 2005). Such characterizations, however, do not do justice to the fact that for change to occur in a linguistic system as a whole, it must first take hold within the minds and mouths of individual speakers. This session takes as its starting point the idea that while language is often characterized as a monolith, a language is in fact composed of a set of forms employed by a diverse population of language users, each with their own history of language exposure, language use, and social interaction within a community. The session brings together a sampling of current research focusing on the ways in which language background, linguistic structure, and communicative context shape the representations engaged by multilingual speakers during speech production and perception. By contributing to a better understanding of the factors that condition variation in individual speakers, the session endeavors to lay the groundwork for a more nuanced account of how such variation may ultimately result in the community-wide shifts referred to as contact-induced changes.

The session focuses on variation in phonetic and phonological processing for a number of reasons. First, the study of the factors contributing to the production and perception of bilingual phonetic variation is a rapidly expanding subfield of linguistics, providing a rich source of ongoing work to draw on. Second, while variationist approaches to bilingual morphosyntax certainly exist and provide an interesting point of comparison, the study of phonetic variation is intrinsically gradient, readily lending itself to discussion of low-level shifts that may be easier to observe and/or induce in the laboratory.

The spoken session includes six talks unified in their focus on bilingual phonetic variation, but representing a diverse range of methodological approaches. Data from both production and perception will be presented, permitting a consideration of the similarities, differences, and linkages between these processes, since both are likely to shape the course of language change. Findings will be discussed from both controlled laboratory experiments and corpus studies, and from single speakers as well as conversational partners. The speech communities under study will also provide an opportunity for discussion of variation as a function of both typological language distance (e.g., a comparison of English-Korean vs. English-Spanish bilinguals) and community norms; while three of the talks examine speech processing in English-Spanish bilinguals, each of these examines a different population of speakers, potentially allowing for interesting comparisons across groups.

A targeted poster session will also be held, with presentations representing a diverse set of theoretical perspectives, methodological approaches, and language pairings: data from speakers and learners of Arabic, Cantonese, English, French, Hebrew, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Michif, Spanish, Turkish, and Welsh will be presented. Posters will be attended by their authors from 10:30 AM to 12:00 PM on Friday in the Marquis Ballroom Foyer. The session as a whole promises to provide an overview of the variegated body of ongoing work investigating bilingual phonetics and phonology, bringing together a set of researchers investigating a highly complementary set of research questions.

Abstracts (Papers)

Charles B. Chang (Boston University)

Language change and linguistic inquiry in a world of multicompetence

Linguistic studies meant to generalize to monolinguals have often examined individuals with experience using another language. I present a meta-analysis suggesting that such multicompetent individuals continue to be conflated with monolinguals, as well as longitudinal phonetic data demonstrating why this practice is problematic. New arrivals to Korea manifest significant changes in their L1 (English) production while learning the L2 (Korean) and continue to show altered L1 production a year later, months after their last L2 instruction and without extensive use of the L2 in daily life. These patterns suggest that the language contact associated with L2 learning and residence in an L2 environment tends to induce and then prolong restructuring of the L1, making multicompetent speakers unrepresentative of monolinguals. The speed, persistence, and variability of these effects highlight the need for researchers to consider both the population and the variable under study and to accordingly control (and describe) language background.

María Teresa Martínez-García (University of Kansas)

Annie Tremblay (University of Kansas)

Tracking bilingual activation in the processing and production of Spanish stress

Bilinguals' languages are always active and interact (Kroll et al., 2012), but it is unclear how bilinguals inhibit the unintended language. Models of bilingual activation (e.g., the Inhibitory Control and the BIA+ Models) propose that different mechanisms modulate the activation of bilinguals' languages. This study investigates the effect of stress placement in English-Spanish cognates on the processing and production of Spanish words. English and Spanish have cognates differing in stress placement (material: second-syllable in English but final in Spanish). If English-dominant bilinguals fail to inhibit the English stress pattern, this pattern will interfere with their recognition of Spanish targets with the same stress pattern (material: second-syllable stress). This study examines whether bilinguals' performance in visual-world eye-tracking and production experiments containing such cognates is modulated by exogenous cues (interference vs. no interference of the English stress pattern when recognizing/producing the Spanish target) and endogenous cues (probability of hearing Spanish vs. English).

Colleen Balukas (Ball State University)

Spanish-English bilinguals' phonetic productions: the role of cognates and speaker traits

This paper examines cross-language interaction in cognates and non-cognates in spontaneous bilingual speech. Cognates, which overlap in form and meaning, are reported to increase general cross-language interaction in bilinguals (Costa, Caramazza, & Sebastian Galles, 2000; Hoshino & Kroll, 2008). Recent laboratory-based research (Amengual, 2012; Jacobs, 2007) suggests that increased phonetic interaction may also occur as a result of cognates' shared exemplar representations (Bybee, 2001; Brown & Amengual, 2015). This study utilizes sociolinguistic interviews from the New Mexican Spanish-English Bilingual corpus (NMSEB: Torres Cacoullos & Travis, in preparation) to explore whether these findings hold true in spontaneous conversation, as well as whether speakers' language backgrounds impact cognates differentially. An analysis of these data suggests that even in

well-established bilingual communities, the relationship between cognate status and phonetic interaction is best understood when speakers' language backgrounds are taken into account.

Melinda Fricke (Pennsylvania State University)

Judith F. Kroll (Pennsylvania State University)

Paola E. Dussias (Pennsylvania State University)

Listener sensitivity to fine-grained phonetic variation in codeswitched speech

Previous work has demonstrated that cross-language activation during bilingual speech planning can result in subtle changes to phonetic production. We used the visual world paradigm to ask whether this variation could be exploited by bilingual listeners to predict when a codeswitch is about to happen. Target words were presented in codeswitched sentences either with or without anticipatory phonetic cues: e.g., listeners were instructed to “click on the picture of the pato (duck)” and in the “cued” condition, the voice onset time in “click” and in “picture”, and the speech rate of the carrier phrase were all decreased slightly. Habitual codeswitchers demonstrated more robust activation of the target word and decreased interference from an interlingual distractor (e.g., fewer looks to a pot) on trials with phonetic cues. Analyses comparing listeners with different language backgrounds may be able to identify aspects of linguistic experience that predict sensitivity to the phonetic information.

Ann Bradlow (Northwestern University)

Speech production and perception across a language barrier

A language barrier is both a persistent source of potential miscommunication and an impetus for speech and language flexibility. Here we present a series of speech production and speech recognition experiments that examine adaptation between talkers and listeners in response to the presence of a language barrier. First, we examine the effectiveness of “clear” speech as a talker adaptation strategy under conditions involving native and non-native English talkers and/or listeners. Second, we demonstrate increasingly generalized listener adaptation to foreign-accented speech in response to training regimens that incorporate increasingly expansive dimensions of systematic variation. Finally, we investigate talker-listener adaptation in dialogues where talker-to-listener and listener-to-talker adaptation can occur interactively. Taken together, these studies build a picture of speech communication across a language barrier as an opportunity for bidirectional talker-listener adaptation, raising the possibility that these relatively short-term adaptations may lay the foundation for longer-term speech and language change.

Lisa Davidson (New York University) (Discussant)

Language contact for multilingual speakers: phonetic and phonological interaction at multiple levels

Each presentation in this session addresses the idea that when languages come into contact, change is inevitably reflected in the phonetic or phonological systems of one or both of the languages. As a discussant, I address three critical levels that are identified as areas where individual speakers' knowledge and performance are affected by language contact: phonetic implementation, lexical representation, and communicative exchanges. These talks highlight two important points. First, the levels at which a multilingual speaker's phonetic and phonological systems interact must be specified (including the influence of the less dominant language on the dominant one). Second, speakers manipulate phonetic detail to distinguish their languages in production and to anticipate which language is activated when listening to speech. Expanding on the latter point, evidence from English speakers producing non-native phonotactics is also presented to further examine how different environmental conditions affect how listeners process phonetic detail in a non-native language.

Abstracts (Posters)

Melissa Baese-Berk (University of Oregon)

Tuuli Morrill (George Mason University)

Laura Dilley (Michigan State University)

Context speech rate and lexical access in cross-linguistic speech perception

Segmenting fluent speech into words involves integrating multiple cues, which may be employed differently by multi-linguals across languages. Recent research has demonstrated that monolinguals use acoustic information from the speech context in segmentation. For example, in ambiguous regions in coarticulated speech, such as in Don must see the harbor or boats, where “harbor or boats” could be heard as “harbor boats,” a slowed context rate results in fewer reports of the reduced syllable “or.” The current study examines whether bilinguals use context information in lexical access similarly to monolingual native speakers.

Mandarin/English bilinguals completed a 2AFC task, reporting whether or not they heard a reduced syllable in an ambiguous context where the context speaking rate was varied. While bilingual participants report fewer reduced syllables overall than monolinguals, they demonstrated similar contextual sensitivity as monolingual speakers. This suggests that the contextual acoustic information is available to multi-lingual speakers.

Elise Bell (University of Arizona)

Phonemic vowel length in Welsh-Spanish bilingual speech

Little is known about how 150 years of Welsh language contact and bilingualism with Spanish has affected the phonology of Argentinean Welsh. This paper compares the production of phonemic vowel length by Welsh-Spanish and Welsh-English bilinguals in two corpora (the Bangor Patagonia and Siarad corpora, Deuchar et al., 2014). LME analysis revealed no significant interactions between vowel length, orthographic length marking, and other language, indicating that Welsh-Spanish bilinguals are as able to acquire Welsh phonemic vowel length as Welsh-English bilinguals. This result is contrary to predictions about bilingual phonological acquisition. The Speech Learning Model (Flege 1995) predicts difficulty for speakers acquiring unfamiliar L2 contrasts. However, although Spanish lacks phonemic vowel length, Welsh-Spanish bilinguals appear to acquire length contrasts in Welsh as easily as Welsh-English bilinguals. The results of this investigation strongly indicate the need for further experimental investigation of how quantitative and qualitative vowel differences are realized in Argentinean Welsh.

Grant M. Berry (Pennsylvania State University)

Nicole Benevento (Pennsylvania State University)

Contact on a different time scale: phonetic variation in a longstanding contact variety

In this study, we address the issue that most research on language contact in the US focuses on migratory or recently-established populations, conflating contact-induced changes with acquisition and internally-motivated changes. With a community-based corpus of naturalistic speech in a longstanding Spanish-English contact variety (New Mexican Spanish), we analyze distributional frequencies of four widely-studied phonetic variables: onset and coda /s/-lenition, intervocalic /d/-elision, and intervocalic yod (<ll>) lenition. We find that NM Spanish is similar to other varieties in its linguistic conditioning, despite centuries of contact with English. Furthermore, /d/ and yod lenition exhibit social stratification found in non-contact varieties: speakers with production occupations lenite more than those with professional occupations, and men lenite more than women. We discuss our findings alongside those from other US Spanish-English communities, underscoring the importance of critical comparison between contact and non-contact varieties and the role of time in the emergence of stable patterns of variation.

Michael Blasingame (Northwestern University)

Ann Bradlow (Northwestern University)

Early versus frequent exposure in speech production: evidence from heritage speakers

Both the timing and amount of language exposure affect language-learning outcomes. While most bilinguals confound early exposure and frequency of usage, heritage speakers (non-dominant speakers of their native language) dissociate early exposure (L1<L2) and high usage (L2>L1), allowing us to examine unique benefits of early exposure. Currently, we focus on how early exposure affects speech production in heritage speakers. Spanish heritage speakers (SHS) were recorded in Spanish (non-dominant, L1) and English (dominant, L2). Sentences, embedded in noise at two signal-to-noise ratios (-4 dB and -8 dB SNR) were presented to native listeners of each language. At the easier SNR, SHS showed no differences in intelligibility across languages with both reaching L1-speaker levels of intelligibility. At the harder SNR, SHS English scores matched English L1 controls', yet Spanish scores were lower than Spanish L1 controls'. While early acquisition is beneficial, extended language usage can provide greater resistance to signal degradation.

Matthew Carlson (Pennsylvania State University)

Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern University)

Michael Blasingame (Northwestern University)

Anglea Fink (Northwestern University)

Cross-linguistic effects of language-specific phonotactics on bilinguals' speech perception

How do bilinguals navigate conflicts between their language systems? For example, word-initial /s/-consonant sequences (#sC) are prohibited in Spanish, leading to the perception of an illusory /e/ preceding such sequences (Cuetos, Hallé, Domínguez, & Segui, 2011). English freely allows such sequences. We used these conflicting cross-linguistic patterns to explore how bilinguals' systems might interact, assessing whether the perceptual illusion in Spanish would be weakened by knowledge of English. The

Spanish perceptual illusion is predicted to make word-initial VsC sequences with a truncated (thus, ambiguous) initial vowel more difficult to distinguish from [e]sC than from [a]sC. Consistent with a weakening of the Spanish perceptual illusion due to English knowledge, the asymmetry between [e]sC and [a]sC was reduced for early bilinguals fluent in both Spanish and English compared to Spanish monolinguals, and disappeared completely for English-dominant bilinguals. These results suggest that the phonotactics of both languages interactively influence speech perception in bilinguals.

Emily Cibelli (University of California, Berkeley)

Phonetic instruction as a tool to overcome L1 biases in L2 articulation

Articulatory targets for L2 speakers are often influenced by L1 categories, but have been shown to improve with perceptual training (Schneiderman et al., 1988, Wilson et al., 2014; Bradlow et al., 1997). This study investigates an articulatory feature-based training approach, modeled after Catford and Pisoni (1970). English speakers learned Hindi coronal stops with articulatory instruction about place (dental/retroflex) and voicing (4-way VOT contrast) features. Subjects' stop productions were analyzed for VOT duration, stop burst spectra, and formant transitions. Production of prevoicing improved for breathy /d^h/ stops, but not for voiced /d/ stops, which are also prevoiced. The dental-retroflex contrast showed above-chance classification (60.5-66.3%) of stops during training, with greater retroflex accuracy when formants were analyzed, and greater dental accuracy when stop bursts were analyzed. These findings suggest that feature-based articulatory instruction can aid L2 production, but also that features learned for one target do not necessarily generalize to other targets.

Uri Horesh (Northwestern University)

Phonological variation among Arabic-Hebrew bilinguals in two Palestinian communities

Historic Palestine is home, inter alia, to native speakers of Arabic and Hebrew. The former group, in some areas, is bilingual, as their use of Arabic and Hebrew in everyday life is rampant and their proficiency in both is typically at a high functional level. The study compares two sub-communities within this group, in the cities of Jaffa and Nazareth. These two locales are exposed to different degrees of contact with Hebrew, and consequently, changes in the phonology of their native Arabic varieties induced by such contact vary across the two communities, as well as within each community. Variables examined include pharyngeality, vowel length and consonant gemination. Quantitative results stemming from multivariate analysis are presented, demonstrating the correlation between contact with Hebrew—including in the education system—and phonological changes in progress.

Misaki Kato (University of Oregon)

Melissa Baese-Berk (University of Oregon)

Availability of production-based representations for non-native speech perception

Previous studies have suggested a dissociation between speech production and perception of non-native sounds. This may not be surprising given the nature of perception and production tasks. Reliable perception requires classification of incoming acoustic properties into categories whereas production requires a motor plan. Here we ask whether representations used for production and perception are the same for non-native speakers. In this study, we examined whether L2 speakers' production-based representations can subservise their perception as well. Specifically, we examine whether L2 speakers who can reliably produce difficult sound distinctions show the same ability in two conditions: repetition of non-words (1) after audio stimuli (2) after visual stimuli. Here, visual stimuli are used as explicit support for the L2 speakers' production target, and audio stimuli are used as less explicit support. Change in productions from baseline will add insight into the relationship between the underlying representations in speech production and perception.

Benjamin Lang (New York University)

Lisa Davidson (New York University)

Phonetic drift in crowded vowel spaces: effects of exposure in English learners of French

Chang (2012, 2013) argues that even in very early second language acquisition, the implementation of speakers' native phonemes is subject to 'phonetic drift'. Chang showed that the English vowel space of Americans learning Korean was slightly modified by contact with Korean after only 5 weeks of immersion. In this study, we investigate two more groups: naïve English learners of French, recorded producing both English and French vowels after one and six weeks of study abroad in Paris, and English-L1 long-term residents of Paris. Whereas the Study Abroad group showed no phonetic drift after 6 weeks, several English vowels for the Paris Residents moved toward French. One notable difference between the English/Korean and English/French interactions is that the French vowel space is more crowded than Korean and more similar to English vowels. We hypothesize that early phonetic drift may be hampered if speakers require more input to distinguish two relatively similar languages.

Tuuli Morrill (George Mason University)

Natalie Cline (George Mason University)

Phrasal intonation in late bilingual speakers of prosodically distinct languages

Languages vary widely in their prosodic structures and the phonetic implementation of these structures. For late bilinguals, the acquisition of a second prosodic system is thought to be especially difficult. The current study examines effects of distinct (non-English) prosodic structures on the production of English phrasal intonation. The data are from speakers of 5 native languages (Mandarin, Korean, Arabic, Turkish, and monolingual American English). Recently, these data have been used to show native language-based group differences in the realization of intonation contours, as measured by statistical modeling of multiple speakers' utterances (Morrill, 2015). In the current work, we examine whether statistically significant differences in the contours correspond to categorical differences of traditional ToBI labels (Beckman & Ayers Elam, 1997) in the same phrases. Results suggest that for late bilinguals, the "macro-rhythm" of their native language (as proposed by Jun, 2011) influences the production of English phrasal intonation.

Nicole Rosen (University of Manitoba)

Jesse Stewart (University of Saskatchewan)

Olivia Sammons (University of Alberta)

Diachronic effects of language contact in the synchronic Michif vowel system

Michif is a French-Plains Cree contact language spoken today by a few hundred Métis people in western Canada. Michif has been described as having a split grammatical system (Bakker, 1997; Bakker & Papen, 1997; Papen, 2003; Rhodes, 1986). Rosen (2007) and Prichard & Shwayder (2014) however, argue that a synchronic description of the Michif phonological system does not require reference to source languages to describe the underlying phonology. The F1 and F2 vowel frequencies in interviews from six Michif speakers are analyzed using a mixed effects model in R, with a variety of linguistic and social predictors, including the language of origin of the lexical item. Results from the statistical models suggest that only four of the eleven French vowels tested show some degree of stratification according to the significant differences in the language of origin predictor. The rest appear to merge with analogous Cree vowels.

Alice Shen (University of California, Berkeley)

Lexical access of code-switched words in Mandarin-English bilinguals

Previous research demonstrated that bilinguals respond to word targets faster in a monolingual situation than in a code-switched situation, suggesting that the lexicons of each language are accessed sequentially, and that base language affects perception of the code-switched word. This study tests those claims with Chinese-English bilinguals with a force-choice identification task. Target words were presented in either monolingual or code-switched carrier phrases, and code-switched target words were sometimes produced with the phonology of the base language. Target word onsets were phonemes unique to either language. Participants also completed a language background questionnaire. Results suggest that bilingual spoken word recognition could be modulated by AOA and language dominance. Regardless of base language, participants consistently identified target words of one language faster, and reported earlier, prolonged exposure to that language. This suggests that language background is vital to understanding bilingual perception, and that other effects may overshadow base language bias.

Holman Tse (University of Pittsburgh)

Inter-generational vowel change in Toronto heritage Cantonese

Chang et al. (2011) have shown that phonological considerations may override phonetic similarity in influencing the phonetic production of /u/ and /y/ among heritage Mandarin speakers. This study addresses whether or not this generalization holds for another heritage language with a similar contrast corresponding to one vowel category, /u/, in the dominant language (English) by comparing vowel production among GEN 1 (L1 Cantonese) and GEN 2 (English-Cantonese early bilinguals) speakers. The mean F1 and F2 of 30 vowel tokens of /u/ and /y/ from each of 17 speakers from the HerLD (Heritage Language Documentation) Corpus (Nagy 2011) were measured (N=510). Results show maintenance of the Cantonese /y/ ~ /u/ contrast and lack of assimilation of Cantonese /u/ to the relatively high F2 of Toronto English /u/. These results support Chang et al's (2011) claim that early bilingualism favors maintenance of cross-linguistic and language internal phonological distinctions in both languages.

Perspectival Expressions and the *de se* Cross-linguistically

Salon 12

2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Craig Roberts (The Ohio State University)
Jefferson Barlew (The Ohio State University)
Eric Snyder (The Ohio State University)

Participants: Jefferson Barlew (The Ohio State University)
Elizabeth Coppock (University of Gothenburg/Swedish Collegium for Advance Study)
Amy Rose Deal (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Regine Eckardt (Georg-August Universität Göttingen)
Hazel Pearson (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)
Tom Roeper (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Craig Roberts (The Ohio State University)
Eric Snyder (The Ohio State University)
Steve Wechsler (University of Texas at Austin)

Something exciting is going on in the linguistic study of expressions that are sensitive to point of view. Recent work on indexicals by Wechsler (2010), Bittner (2012), and Roberts (2014,2015), on logophoricity by Pearson (2013), and on deictic motion verbs by Barlew (2015a) argues that all these expressions are anchored to the doxastic [belief-related] point of view of a salient agent in discourse—often but not always an interlocutor—and moreover that they are *de se* (in the sense of Lewis 1979). This characterization has potential application to an even broader class of linguistic phenomena generally assumed to be perspectival in nature, including deixis, locatives (Levinson 2003; Sundaresan & Pearson 2014), verbs of motion (Fillmore 1975; Oshima 2006a,b), shifted indexicals (Rice 1986, Schlenker 2003,2014; Anand & Nevins 2004, Zucchi 2004; Quer 2005,2011; Sundaresan 2011, 2012; Sudo 2012; Deal 2013), logophoricity (Sells 1987, Speas 2004, Pearson 2013) and empathic reflexivization (Kuno 1973,1973; Kuroda 1973; Tenny 2006; Nishigauchi 2014), egophoricity (Hargreaves 2005, Floyd et al. to appear), and Free Indirect Discourse (Eckardt 2014), with syntactic and semantic reflexes across a wide range of languages (e.g., Sells 1987, Speas & Tenny 2003). By suggesting a unified approach to this range of phenomena, recent developments promise the realization of an integrative vision expressed informally by Lyons (1977) and earlier localists (see Fortis 2012), and in the seminal work of Fillmore (1975) and Mitchell (1986). And they demonstrate that a proper understanding of perspective-sensitivity has broader implications for work in both semantics (e.g. perspectival content associated with Conventional Implicatures—Potts 2005, Amaral, Roberts & Smith 2007, Harris & Potts 2009; Koev 2015; and the perspectival character of evidentials and epistemic modals—Kierstead 2015, Roberts 2015) and philosophy of language (where Relativism has relied heavily on phenomena involving predicates of personal taste and other perspectival expressions—Kölbel 2002; Lasersohn 2005; Egan, Hawthorne, & Weatherson 2005; MacFarlane 2007, 2014).

This special session on perspective and the *de se* across languages has two purposes: i) to provide a forum for discussion among researchers already working in this area and ii) to introduce the topic to a wider audience and stimulate cross-linguistic research on perspectival expressions. The session itself will include five invited talks, each 25 minutes plus 10 minutes for discussion, for a total of 175 minutes, as detailed below. We ask that the session be scheduled just prior to a poster session; we plan to put out a call for posters on related issues, so that at the end of the session we can adjourn to a special area set up for posters selected from responses to the call. The poster session would allow for the participation of a broader group of researchers, especially students, and provide an opportunity for extended discussion after the official workshop's conclusion.

In the first invited talk “Tools for the cross-linguistic analysis of perspectival expressions and the *de se*” Jefferson Barlew, Craig Roberts, and Eric Snyder report on the results of their NSF funded research on perspective in language, including diagnostics for perspectival expressions and tools for their analysis, both of which are intended to have applicability across phenomena and languages. They show how the tools apply to three *prima facie* unrelated phenomena: shifting indexicals, Conventional Implicatures associated with appositives, and predicates of personal taste.

In “Salient thinkers for free indirect thoughts”, Regine Eckardt discusses a similarly broad range of expressions as they are used within a particular perspective-sensitive narrative form: free indirect discourse (FID). Recent work has shown that interpreting FID requires access to a perspective holder termed the thinker. Eckardt shows how the use of perspectival expressions throughout the narrative makes that thinker salient, thus making an FID interpretation possible.

The empirical focus narrows in Steve Weschler and Elizabeth Coppock’s presentation “Egophoricity: The case of Kathmandu Newari”. They present a detailed analysis of a distinct form of conjunct/disjunct marking that uses formal tools related to those introduced in the first talk, including centered worlds, following Lewis (1979) and Stalnaker (2008, 2014). Their talk demonstrates both the diverse range of phenomena that are amenable to a perspectival analysis and how a detailed perspectival analysis can be developed for a specific phenomenon.

Amy Rose Deal presents new work on the observed asymmetry in shiftability between indexical personal pronouns and locatives in Nez Perze. While most languages which have shiftable indexicals display “Shift Together” effects (Anand & Nevins 2004), so that if one indexical shifts in an embedded context, all must shift, in Nez Perze person indexicals display Shift Together, but locatives behave to some extent independently. Deal will offer a new account of this phenomenon based on the location of corresponding shifter operators in Logical Form and their consequent interaction with eventuality associated with the matrix attitude.

Finally, in “A methodology for testing for de se/de re ambiguities”, Hazel Pearson and Tom Roeper ask probing questions about a widely accepted empirical generalization underlying most work on perspectival expressions: that perspectival expressions are obligatorily interpreted de se. Pearson and Roeper develop a new experimental methodology for testing for de se/de re ambiguities using Amazon Mechanical Turk. Data gathered using this methodology suggests that de re readings are available for some perspectival expressions, findings that have relevance for all of the approaches described in the session.

Thus, we aim bring together scholars working in theoretical syntax, semantics and pragmatics with those doing fieldwork, language documentation, and experimental semantics. The invited speakers bring different theoretical perspectives to bear on these phenomena, some more grounded in the syntax/semantics interface and logical form (Deal), others focused on important semantic factors (Barlew, Roberts & Snyder, Pearson & Roeper, Wechsler & Coppock) or on discourse pragmatics (Eckardt). They work with a variety of under-represented languages, and all recognize that de se semantics is a central component of the analysis of perspectival expressions. We hope that the session will help to sharpen the issues, offer young researchers a clearer view of the relevant literature, issues, and analytic tools, and stimulate more work and new discoveries.

Abstracts

Jefferson Barlew (The Ohio State University)

Craige Roberts (The Ohio State University)

Eric Snyder (The Ohio State University)

Tools for the cross-linguistic de se semantic analysis of perspectival expressions

What do indexicals (Wechsler 2010, Authur2 2015a), certain locatives (Barlew 2015b), C(onventional)I(mplicatures) (Potts 2005), epistemic modals (Roberts 2015), deictic motion verbs (Barlew 2015ba), and P(redictates)of-P(ersonal)T(aste) (Laserson 2005) have in common? Recent work (Roberts 2014,2015, Sundareson & Pearson 2014, Barlew 2015a,b) revives the localist answer: a semantic structure common across perspectival expressions (Fillmore 1975, Lyons 1977, Mitchell 1986, Sells 1987). This structure consists of a point of view—an individual’s location (origin) and orientation (vector) in some (actual or metaphorical) space—and her vista from that point-of-view (perspective). Following Roberts’ (2015) generalization of this structure to the modal domain, a doxastic perspective consists of an individual at a world (origin), an accessibility relation (vector), and a set of accessible possibilities (perspective).

What’s new in this analysis is the use of a CENTER, originally proposed by Lewis (1979) for characterizing de se attitudes. We argue that interlocutors track a set of DISCOURSE CENTERS, the agents whose perspectives are relevant at a given point in discourse —speaker, addressee, attitude-holder, etc. (cf. Partee’s 1985 REFERENCE TIME). Discourse centers are possible anchors for perspectives presupposed by perspectival expressions. This simple toolbox resolves puzzles for indexicals, CIs, and PPTs cross-linguistically.

Regine Eckardt (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)

Salient thinkers for free indirect thoughts

Authors agree that free indirect discourse (FID) requires a special mode of semantic interpretation that relates to two utterance contexts, an external context C (= narrator) and an internal context c (= thinker). The thinker must be salient at that point of the narrative, but the specific type of salience required has not been investigated so far.

Hinterwimmer (2015, p.c.) shows that “salience” in the sense of “accessible antecedent” is not sufficient to become a thinker for FID.

- (1) Karl left the pub. At the door, a fierce-looking stranger passed by.
 a. He knocked Karl right away. Ouch, that hurt!
 a. Karl knocked him right away. #Ouch, that hurt!

Whereas Karl is a salient thinker at this point of the story, the stranger is not. This is due to the fact that Karl is the aboutness topic of the text (Hinterwimmer). Similar contrasts reveal further factors that make or inhibit a salient thinker, such as perspectivizing verbs, local expressions, epistemic marking and the contrast name-bearer/no-name person. While traditional descriptions are confined to the statement that the thinker must be somehow “plausible”, we will see a fine-structure of perspectivizing devices that prepare the reader for entry in the FID mode of interpretation.

Steve Wechsler (University of Texas)

Elizabeth Coppock (University of Gothenburg/Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study)

Egophoricity: the case of Kathmandu Newari

In ‘egophoric’ (or ‘conjunct/disjunct’) verbal systems, a ‘conjunct’ verb form co-occurs with first person in declaratives and second person in interrogatives (I snored-CJ; Did you snore-CJ?); and a ‘disjunct’ form is found elsewhere (You/He snored-DJ; Did I/he snore-DJ?). Conjunct marking is also found with third person in *de se* attitude reports (Syam[i] said that he[i] snored-CJ). A variety of such systems are found scattered among the world’s languages (San Roque et al., 2015). Conjunct marking has been regarded in various ways: as a species of person marking; as a special evidential category specifying that one knows about a situation from participating in it; and as a kind of non-mirative, since the speaker is unlikely to express surprise at the content of a report of her own actions. After giving an overview of egophoricity, we present an account of Kathmandu Newari, a language where conjunct marking also signals intentionality (Hargreaves 2005). An ‘assertor’ parameter picks out the speaker in a declarative and addressee in an interrogative (cp. McCready 2007 on interrogative flip). Using a centered worlds account of attitudes *de se*, we propose that conjunct-marking signals that the assertor identifies with the subject of the sentence in a *de se* manner.

Amy Rose Deal (University of California Santa Cruz)

Person/locative asymmetries in Nez Perce indexical shift

Nez Perce shows indexical shift for personal pronouns and locative adverbials. These elements behave asymmetrically under indexical shift in two respects. First, while shifty person indexicals must receive *de se* interpretations, shifty locative indexicals need not. Second, person indexicals may shift without locative indexicals also shifting, but locative shift requires person shift. I propose an account for both asymmetries, drawing on Anand (2006) and Deal (2014). In the tradition of Lewis (1979), attitude reports involve quantification over world/time/location/individual tuples, represented as the index of interpretation. This quantification, following Anand, is the source of *de se* interpretation for shifty person indexicals: the person-shifter OP-pers falls within the scope of attitudinal quantification, and overwrites contextual coordinates with (*de se*) coordinates of the index. The absence of a *de se* requirement on shifty locatives results, following Deal (2014), from the fact that the locative shifter OP-loc occurs outside the scope of attitudinal quantification, and overwrites the contextual location coordinate with the location of the matrix attitude eventuality. Finally, to derive the one-way implication from locative shift to person shift, I propose that shifting operators are constrained by a functional sequencing principle similar to that regulating adverbial distribution in the clause.

Hazel Pearson (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)

Tom Roeper (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

A methodology for testing for de se/de re ambiguities

Much work on de se and indexicality assumes that certain linguistic expressions are obligatorily interpreted *de se* (e.g. controlled PRO (Chierchia 1990), shifted indexicals (Schlenker 2003) and logophoric pronouns (Anand 2006)). This received view presupposes the existence of a methodology for demonstrating the unavailability of a *de re* reading.

In fact there has been no such methodology before now: since *de re* readings are in general dispreferred to *de se* readings, it is difficult to show that the former are truly unavailable. The need for a methodology is made more acute by recent findings that there are logophors (Pearson 2013, 2015) and shifted indexicals (Malamud 2006) that have *de re* readings; these discoveries cast doubt on the traditional characterization of the cross-linguistic picture. We present a strategy for testing for *de se/de re* ambiguities, developed through Mechanical Turk experiments. The target sentence is addressed to a character who has a goal for which the *de se/de re* distinction is irrelevant. This set-up overcomes the *de se*-preference, yielding increased rates of *de re* responses. Control items and participants' justifications demonstrate that they reason about the scenarios in the expected way. We discuss cross-linguistic applications of this new methodology.

Linguistic Foundations for Second Language Teaching and Learning

Salon 9/10

9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Kathy L. Sands (Northwest University)
Gaillynn D. Clements (Duke University/University of North Carolina)
Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University)
Marnie Jo Petray (Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania)
Lynn Santelmann (Portland State University)

Participants: Michael Ahland (California State University, Long Beach)
Gaillynn D. Clements (Duke University/University of North Carolina)
Gregory Guy (New York University)
Gita Martohardjono (City University of New York)
Teresa O'Neill (City University of New York)
Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University)
Marnie Jo Petray (Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania)
Kathy L. Sands (Northwest University)
Lynn Santelmann (Portland State University)

In this session, we make the case for strengthening the involvement of linguistics in second language teaching and learning. While linguistics, the study of language, may seem foundational to a variety of language-education endeavors, we find that linguistics, in fact, is not well integrated into these applications. In particular, we note that linguistics and second language teaching and learning have developed as separate disciplines largely independent of one another, with little professional overlap. Yet, the strength and tools of linguistics, when brought to bear on language-related tasks such as second language teaching and learning, can contribute greatly to the success of both teachers and students. We also argue that increased attention to second language data and stronger collaboration with second language professionals can advance the goals of both second language teaching and learning and linguistics. We hope that this session will spark careful consideration as to where and how linguistics and its subdisciplines can provide critical undergirding to second language teaching and learning and enable effective communication about what each discipline has to offer the other.

We begin with a brief examination of the current status of linguistics in second language teaching and learning, via a survey of curricula in MA TESOL and MA/MEd programs in English and world languages at 100 universities (Marnie Jo Petray and Gaillynn D. Clements). This is followed by three papers making the case for linguistics in second language teaching and learning, from various perspectives. The first of these papers, from a functionalist perspective, presents what functional, usage-based, and typological approaches offer second language teaching and learning (Michael Ahland). The second presents arguments for using data from lesser-studied and heritage languages to teach structural analysis of language, along with a description of a course at CUNY which incorporates this approach for TESOL students (Teresa O'Neill and Gita Martohardjono). The third paper presents specific contributions to second language teaching and learning from the area of Sociolinguistics, with examples of how issues were approached in a university-level Portuguese course (Gregory Guy). Following this set of three papers is a final paper making a parallel case: why second language matters to linguists and linguistic theories (Lynn Santelmann). This paper argues that second language data is of value to linguists in our pursuit of understanding language and developing linguistic theories. By approaching the issues both from the perspective of what linguistics can offer second language teaching and learning, and what second language can offer linguistics, we contend that the field of linguistics should be more involved in issues of second language teaching and learning.

The session concludes with an interactive discussion involving the audience on ways to raise the profile of this topic area in our field of linguistics and inspire professional contribution, as well as ways to integrate linguistics into programs that educate second language teachers and learners.

Abstracts

Marnie Jo Petray (Slippery Rock University)

Gaillynn D. Clements (Duke University/University of North Carolina)

Where are we now? The status of linguistics' integration in MA TESOL (TESL) and MEd/MAT (Masters in Education and Masters in Teaching)

Previous research showcases linguistics contributions to education and language programs (Lefevere 1965, Adams et al 1969, Mellow 2002, Haley & Rentz 2002, and Hudson 2004). The National Board for Professional Teaching Standards of English and World Languages' 2010 statement features linguistic diversity and awareness as goals for trainee programs. While integration of linguistic theory is a proven benefit, programs vary greatly. One certification test requires historical English knowledge while another assesses sociolinguistic knowledge (Samson and Collins 2012). Differing goals, theories, and methodologies do not allow L2/WL teachers to connect and utilize the broader benefits of linguistics. Less than half (46%) of the programs surveyed thus far require some linguistic study (Petray and Clements 2015). To assess the integration of linguistics in MA TESOL and MEd programs, we examine one hundred public and private universities across the United States and discuss the level of integration of linguistic theory into these programs.

Michael Ahland (California State University, Long Beach)

What functional approaches offer second-language teaching and learning

Functional approaches offer much to second-language acquisition and teacher-training: grammar is seen as both dynamic and meaningful (i.e. non-autonomous), and linguistic knowledge is seen as an outgrowth of general (i.e. not domain-specific) cognitive abilities, which are accessible not only in L1 but also in L2 learning. Functionalism's view of language is particularly compatible with cognitive processes like routinization and entrenchment as well as the roles of frequency and saliency in acquiring grammatical constructions. These constructions themselves are viewed as form-meaning composites, challenging the traditional dichotomy of grammar vs. lexicon. Importantly, such a functional approach offers a means for teaching and learning grammar that is rooted in meaningful, contextualized language. Constructions are acquired via frequent concrete exemplars and may lead to rule-like abstract schemata in the most productive instances. Functionalism provides the teacher and learner with a theoretically sound framework which incorporates meaning, usage, and linguistic structure.

Teresa O'Neill (City University of New York)

Gita Martohardjono (City University of New York)

Why teach structural language analysis to language teachers?

Successful language teaching requires a balance of communicative approaches and knowledge of cross-linguistic structural differences. In this presentation we discuss a course whose main objective is to introduce prospective language teachers to structural analysis, showing them the joys of unraveling the complexities of grammar in a way that they find engaging and meaningful. Prospective teachers discover a wide variety of phonological, morphological, and syntactic structures in a large number of languages, from Mixtec to Telugu, in addition to contributing insights from their own linguistic backgrounds. We argue that such a course can only be taught by linguists, and that its inclusion in teacher education leads organically to a strong understanding and deep appreciation of linguistic structure, a powerful tool in the arsenal of language teachers.

Gregory Guy (New York University)

Sociolinguistics and second language teaching and learning

Linguistic diversity, variability, and social meaning are features of living languages that are often neglected in L2 teaching. L2 instruction frequently promulgates the view of language as uniform, standardized and invariant, which contradicts the reality of language use. To master real world oral communication, L2 learners must know about variability and diversity, including dialect, class, and gender differences, and how to be situationally appropriate and accommodate to different interlocutors. Effective communication requires knowing about the social evaluation of sounds, words, and structures – what is polite, vulgar, formal, etc., and what indexes standardness, regional dialects, social status, etc. L2 instruction should also cover basic sociolinguistic facts about relevant nations or regions, such as diglossia (cf. Arabic), extensive bilingualism (cf. Paraguay), the presence of minority languages (cf. Spain, China) or a regional lingua franca (cf. Swahili in East Africa), and the relationship of colonial to indigenous languages (cf. Sub-saharan Africa, India).

Lynn Santelmann (Portland State University)

Why second language matters to linguists and linguistic theories

This talk argues that part of the solution for better integrating linguistics with second language teaching and learning is for linguists to more fully integrate second language data and issues into linguistics programs. Too few scholars have used second language data to build theories; most linguistic approaches to second language data use the data primarily as a domain for applying existing theories. Failing to include second language data in theory building means that theories may under-represent the full range of functions and structures of human language and the human language faculty. Developing theories built with, and not just applied to, second language data can advance linguistic theory, and lead to more cross-disciplinary work and applications drawn from linguistic theory. The inclusion of second language data can increase linguists' ability to contribute to the field of second language teaching and learning.

Linguistics Careers in Public Service

Salon 12
9:00 – 10:30 AM

- Organizers: William Salmon (University of Minnesota Duluth)
David Bowie (University of Alaska)
- Sponsor: LSA Committee on Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE)
- Participants: Rachel Allbritten (Investigative Scientist, National Science Foundation)
David Bowie (University of Alaska)
Cecilia Castillo (Mayor’s Office on Latino Affairs, Washington, DC)
Lauren Friedman (Analyst, Government Accountability Office)
Nick Gaw (Director of Engineering, Democratic National Committee)
W. Mary Kim (Foreign Service Institute, Department of State)
Mikelyn Meyers (United States Census Bureau)

Students of linguistics acquire a wide set of skills in the process of completing their degrees. They learn how to create order from unstructured information; they learn how to create and test and retest hypotheses; they gain cultural and areal competencies; they learn foreign languages; they learn how languages are structured and how languages are used; they learn what it means to communicate and what kinds of linguistic and cultural barriers might impede communication. In short, they acquire significant skillsets in the areas of analytical abilities, cultural competencies, and the communication process in general. It should be no surprise then that we find linguists working in institutional contexts ranging far beyond that of higher education. However, to many this often is a surprise.

The purpose of this session is to highlight some of the professions beyond academia in which linguists are found. As the 2016 meeting of the LSA is being held in Washington, D.C., the session will focus on linguists working in various governmental and government-related capacities in the capitol area. Our format is the datablitz. Our goal is to showcase linguists in a wide range of public service careers in order to promote recruitment and retention for university linguistics programs.

We have enlisted six speakers who work in public service careers in the Washington, D.C. area, including the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Department of State, the Democratic National Committee, the U.S. Census Bureau, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, and the Mayor’s Office on Latino Affairs for Washington D.C. The speakers represent a wide range of career stages—from entry to advanced level—and hold B.A. or Ph.D. degrees in linguistics. We have asked each participant to speak for approximately 10 minutes, each addressing the following questions:

- 1) What is your background in linguistics;
- 2) How did you come to be in your present career;
- 3) How has your linguistics education prepared you for your career;
- 4) What suggestions do you have for young linguists preparing to enter the workforce?

The presentations will be followed by approximately 20 minutes of general audience discussion as well as an invitation to attend networking sessions hosted elsewhere at the meeting.

As academic linguists, we’ve all heard about linguists going to work for software companies or for various government agencies. This session puts faces to the names, however, by sharing the narratives and advice of linguists who actually do work in government. The session thus offers a glimpse into the utility of a linguistics degree and the wide range of career possibilities in public sector employment.

Abstracts

Rachael Allbritten (Investigative Scientist, National Science Foundation)

Rachael Allbritten earned her Ph.D. in linguistics from Georgetown University in 2011, concentrating in Sociolinguistics, with an M.S. in computational linguistics. Her linguistic interests include variationist studies and sociophonetics, particularly vowel shifts, language perception, and linguistic construction of identity. Her research largely focused on the American South. Dr. Allbritten currently works as an Investigative Scientist for the Office of Inspector General at the National Science Foundation. She investigates allegations of research misconduct (plagiarism, fabrication, and falsification) and fraud, waste, and abuse of NSF funds, working frequently with Research Integrity Officers at awardee universities. Her position also involves outreach for Responsible Conduct of Research and speaking with university administrations about their RCR training programs. The skills she acquired in performing linguistic data collection, analysis, and interpretations have been invaluable for her current work in evidence gathering, reverse engineering, and uncovering connections in investigative work.

W. Mary Kim (Foreign Service Institute, Department of State)

Dr. Wha-Chun Mary Kim received her Ph.D. in linguistics from MIT with a dissertation entitled *The Theory of Anaphora in Korean Syntax*. She completed her undergraduate studies in Seoul, South Korea and her secondary school education in Kobe, Japan. Her current professional interests lie in the area of pedagogical implications of linguistic theory and advanced technology, including the design of blended and autonomous language learning of the future. After serving as Assistant Professor of Japanese Language and Linguistics at the University of Hawai'i and subsequently, at the University of Maryland and then the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, Dr. Kim joined the State Department in July 1992. Prior to her supervisory responsibilities at the Foreign Service Institute, she was actively involved with the Defense Department's R&D efforts in the area of technological applications to language learning and teaching.

Nick Gaw (Director of Engineering, Democratic National Committee)

Nick Gaw graduated with a B.A. High Honors in linguistics and history from Swarthmore College in 2009. At Swarthmore, he studied structure and morphology in sign languages and Kiswahili. Since graduating from Swarthmore, he has pursued a career in political technology, and now serves as the Director of Engineering at the Democratic National Committee, where he applies his training in linguistics to programming languages.

Mikelyn Meyers (United States Census Bureau)

Mikelyn Meyers graduated from Georgetown University with a B.A. in linguistics and Spanish and an M.S. in Sociolinguistics. Her linguistic interests are discourse analysis, variation analysis, and onomastics. She currently conducts research that involves pretesting survey instruments and related materials in languages other than English, with focus on making sure translations are culturally appropriate. Her training in linguistics has helped her professionally in many ways. Qualitative methods courses covered topics like ethnography and interviewing that are relevant to the work she does regarding cognitive interviews, focus groups, field observations, etc. Discourse analysis coursework covered topics like conversational norms as well as transcribing interviews, which has been helpful for researching survey interactions and for doing behavior coding and writing interview summaries. Variation analysis coursework has helped her think proactively about the problems that a survey translation may have when applied to a broad population. Bilingualism and second language acquisition coursework have helped her design research regarding varying levels of English-language proficiency and how this impacts respondents' understanding of survey translations.

Lauren Friedman (Analyst, Government Accountability Office)

Lauren Friedman is an analyst at the Government Accountability Office (GAO), an independent federal agency. She received a B.A. in linguistics from the University of Michigan in 2008 and a Ph.D. in linguistics from the University of Pennsylvania in 2014. Her dissertation, which analyzes the Northern Cities Shift in the St. Louis area, is entitled, *The St. Louis Corridor: Mixing, Competing, and Retreating Dialects*. Lauren's career in the federal government started in 2013, when she edited presidential documents during an internship at the Federal Register. After an internship in 2014 as an analyst at GAO, her job was converted to a full time analyst position.

Cecilia Castillo (Mayor's Office on Latino Affairs, Washington, D. C.)

Dr. Castillo obtained her Ph.D. in linguistics from Georgetown University, and she is interested in social justice and linguistic migrant minorities living in the U.S. At Georgetown she studied Mediated Discourse Analysis as an approach to the analysis of discourse and interaction, and Geosemiotics, which has now developed into the field of Linguistic Landscape. These theoretical tools have helped her to understand the link between discourse and action and allowed her to ask the right questions regarding Language Access policy in Washington, D.C. While D.C. government bases effective assessment of Language Access policy on self-reporting or numerical evaluation measures, her ethnographic training and interest in human interaction has allowed her to think outside the box and develop grassroots initiatives by combining public art, policy, and advocacy.

Panel on the Legacy of Joseph H. Greenberg in Honor of His 2015 Centenary

Salon 9/10

2:00 – 5:00 PM

- Organizer: Will Leben (Stanford University, Emeritus)
- Participants: Roger Blench (University of Cambridge/Kay Williamson Educational Foundation)
 Eve V. Clark (Stanford University)
 Bernard Comrie (University of California, Santa Barbara)
 Laurence Horn (Yale University)
 Larry M. Hyman (University of California, Berkeley)
 Will Leben (Stanford University, Emeritus)
 Edith Moravcik (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Emerita)

This session celebrates the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Joseph H. Greenberg by offering a sense of Greenberg's enduring contributions to our field. Our panel members, who trace the influence of Greenberg's writings and teachings on their own work back thirty or forty years, will present current work that follows up on Greenberg from the perspectives of historical linguistics, phonology, syntax, semantics, and psycholinguistics.

Joseph Greenberg has been called the father of modern linguistic typology in the U.S. In 1961 he co-organized the Conference on Language Universals at Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. The conference's theme is expressed well in this sentence from a memorandum circulated to participants: "Amid infinite diversity, all languages are, as it were, cut from the same patterns." The search for universals was not part of the mainstream at the time, though the stage had been partly set by earlier work of notables like Edward Sapir and Roman Jakobson.

In his own Dobbs Ferry paper, "Some universals of grammar with particular reference to the order of meaningful elements," based on a diverse sample of 30 languages, Greenberg extracts 45 universals concerning word order and morphological structure. That article has become one of the most enduring and widely cited linguistics publications in history, with over 3,500 Google Scholar citations. It directly led to research checking the validity of Greenberg's universals in languages beyond his original sample, along with searches for entirely new universals.

Greenberg was also one of the most influential twentieth century figures in language classification. The four families he posited represented a wholesale realignment of the languages of Africa, and as the controversy over his proposals subsided, many scholars in Africa and worldwide took up the task of getting the particulars right. More telling were the methodological constraints he argued for: excluding typological resemblances among languages and excluding non-linguistic considerations such as skin shade and typical occupations of language speakers, which were sometimes deemed decisive by others. Another key methodological principle identified with Greenberg has fared less well. His use of mass or multilateral comparison of lexical items to determine genetic distances among languages has led to erroneous conclusions, notably in cases where the items being compared were subsequently shown not to be valid cognates.

In language classification, the ideal check on the validity of sound correspondences is the comparative method, leading to a reconstruction of proto-forms. While Greenberg is (deservedly) known for his classifications based on mass or multilateral comparison of lexical items, he was also no enemy of reconstruction. As pointed out in this session by Larry M. Hyman, Greenberg himself engaged in phonological reconstruction, e.g. of tone in Proto-Bantu (Greenberg 1948) and labial consonants in Proto-Afro-Asiatic (Greenberg 1958). In his Stanford lectures, Greenberg often remarked on the value of classificatory work based on mass or multilateral comparison as a preliminary to the comparative method. How else, he wondered, does one establish the groupings that form the basis for applying the comparative method?

Abstracts

Roger Blench (University of Cambridge)

Greenberg's Universal Project: the classification of the world's languages

Joseph Greenberg (1915-2001) undertook a project to classify the languages of the world, beginning in the early 1950s with African and New World languages. The paper will focus on interlinked aspects of this project, namely;

- a) Current assessments of his classificatory proposals, including the challenge from typologists working in Africa
- b) Whether the method of 'mass comparison' has any generalisable validity for research, or was a post hoc term for Greenberg's personal insights
- c) His unwillingness to recognise language isolates
- d) His unacknowledged debt to Alfredo Trombetti, whose proposals in *L'unità d'origine del linguaggio* (1905) undoubtedly influenced his work

Broadly speaking, the paper concludes that while many of Greenberg's African proposals have been accepted in modified form, outside Africa, they have fared less well, and few are now entertained by the research community. The paper concludes by considering the impact of new methods of language classification, including Bayesian phylogenies, on our understanding of the inter-relations between the world's languages.

Larry M. Hyman (University of California, Berkeley)

Greenberg's approach to phonological typology and universals

Despite the extraordinary growth of post-Greenbergian typology, it is striking how little interaction there has been between typologists and phonologists. This non-intersection contrasts with Joseph Greenberg's foundational work, which touched on virtually all aspects of phonology: syllable structure, distinctive features, vowel harmony, nasalized vowels, glottalized consonants, word-prosodic systems. On the other side, the non-involvement of phonologists with the field of typology stands in stark contrast to the fact that phonology has been typological from its very beginning. Sapir's (1925:43) oft-cited passage: "... it almost goes without saying that two languages, A and B, may have identical sounds but utterly distinct phone[mic] patterns; or they may have mutually incompatible phonetic systems, from the articulatory and acoustic standpoint, but identical or similar [phonemic] patterns" is inherently typological. I will show that both groups have much to gain from paying greater attention to the other—something of which Joseph Greenberg was very much aware.

Bernard Comrie (University of California, Santa Barbara)

The legacy of Greenberg's 1978 article on numeral systems

Greenberg's "Generalizations about numeral systems" (1978) is the first attempt to provide a comprehensive and structured account of generalizations that constrain numeral systems. A selection of the article's 54 generalizations will be examined that merit reconsideration in light of recent developments in our knowledge of the numeral systems of the world, primarily through the accumulation of more data from fieldwork on languages whose numeral systems were not previously documented, though also on occasion through careful re-reading of sources on now extinct languages. While Greenberg's generalizations overall stand up well to the test of time, some corrections will be suggested, ranging from small details to quite general statements, such as Greenberg's claim of the necessary finiteness of numeral systems in natural languages.

Laurence Horn (Yale University)

Negation through a Greenbergian lens: on "marked categories" and "the order of meaningful elements"

Greenberg's foundational work on implicational word order universals inspired fifty years of typological studies, while his exploration of markedness and frequency stimulated research in theoretical and developmental linguistics. In particular, Greenberg's insights have directly and indirectly informed research on the nature, expression, and diachrony of negation. Negatives are marked and less frequent vis-à-vis affirmatives, as reflected in asymmetries in the conflation of tense/aspect categories and in the order of binomials. In the wake of Greenberg 1963, much attention has also been devoted to the description and motivation of "Jespersen cycle" shifts in the force and position of sentential negation and of the "neg-first" tendency for negation to precede its focus. While his own remarks on negation were by no means exhaustive, Joseph Greenberg's trailblazing

studies delineating the parameters of variation in markedness theory and word order provided essential preconditions for investigating the behavior of negative expressions in natural language.

Eve V. Clark (Stanford University)

Do Greenberg's universals have a cognitive basis? Evidence from acquisition

To what extent can we posit a conceptual basis for some of the universals proposed by Joseph H. Greenberg (1966)? Do young children provide evidence for a conceptual basis for markedness, with unmarked forms acquired earlier? I review evidence for a conceptual basis for unmarked/marked distinctions across languages, e.g., terms for space, as in pairs like on/under, in front/behind, on top/underneath, on the left/on the right, also on vs. on top vs. above; for number, where singular is unmarked; for negation, where positive is unmarked, and for dimensions, e.g., tall/short, high/low, long/short, wide/narrow—all asymmetric with extent positive and unmarked; and for time, where present and actual are unmarked. In each domain, children acquire unmarked terms before marked ones. Evidence from language acquisition—and from language processing—supports the view that many language universals depend on conceptual organization and how speakers make use of that organization in processing language.

Because Meaning: How Semantic and Sociolinguistic Approaches to Meaning Mutually Inform One Another

Salon 12

2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago)
E. Allyn Smith (Université du Québec à Montréal)
Joseph Tyler (Morehead State University)

Participants: Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University)
Mary Beaton (The Ohio State University)
Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago)
Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)
Lelia Glass (Stanford University)
Christopher Potts (Stanford University)
E. Allyn Smith (Université du Québec à Montréal)
Joseph Tyler (Morehead State University)
Hannah Washington (The Ohio State University)

Natural language meaning was historically studied somewhat holistically in linguistics (cf. Jakobson). Yet, with the Chomskian revolution, linguistic meaning was essentially divided into two distinct components: (i) those parts that were supposedly static and internal to the grammar, (semantics); (ii) those parts that were supposedly variable and grounded in the social context ('social meaning', within sociolinguistics). Within this dichotomy, pragmatics emerged as a somewhat intermediate domain. It was sometimes practiced as semantics when it could be shown that an effect of prior discourse was regular/pattern-governed (often in the tradition of Grice 1975), and sometimes as sociolinguistics, when the relevant 'context' involved social factors such as power dynamics and solidarity (Brown and Levinson 1987, Lakoff 1989).

Within the last decade, we have started to see a convergence in the phenomena studied in these domains. For example, as so-called 'formal pragmatics' pushes at the boundary of the kind of phenomena it can model, we see analyses of honorifics, epithets, and other kinds of 'expressive speech' (Potts 2007, *inter alia*) that were previously the domain of sociolinguists. We also see an interest in investigating the variety of markers that might index a particular locally-relevant category and the variety of categories that can be indexed by a particular linguistic variable coming from the literature on indexical fields (Silverstein 2003, Eckert 2008, Moore and Podesva 2009 *inter alia*). Despite the convergence of investigated topics, however, we have not seen much of a co-occurring overlap in theories or methods, possibly because the goals and theoretical underpinnings in each sub-discipline remain so different.

This symposium is motivated by the belief that these subfields would benefit from more conversation aimed at bridging semantic and sociolinguistic approaches to meaning. We are looking to foster this conversation through (1) the presentation of cutting-edge research that is already merging these traditions and (2) a discussion of further possibilities, led by established leaders in each subfield. We further believe that this is a timely topic as many young scholars are becoming interested in the area. We largely concentrate on highlighting these early-career researchers, since all seven presentations are to be given by pre-tenure professors, postdocs, and graduate students. Finally, this symposium dovetails nicely with the course being offered by one of the organizers this summer at the LSA Institute, which will add continuity to the development of this work as a trend in North American linguistics.

The following are examples of the reasons we think that an inter-sub-disciplinary area of "socio-semantics" could be fruitful, and they give a feel for the kinds of issues that will be raised during the discussion. First, semantics (and formal pragmatics) has much to gain from sociolinguistics. There are many kinds of data that show some kind of variability in interpretation that is not understood within semantics. For example, some lexical items seem to carry a presupposition, but in some cases, the presupposition does not arise. Up to this point, the vast majority of explanations proposed for such variability rely on so-called 'internal' (grammatical) factors such as the fact that these meanings require an alternative semantics. But it could be that so-called 'external' (in this case, social) factors are at play. Understanding the socially-based variation would thus have an effect on theoretical proposals.

Sociolinguistics could also benefit from semantics. One of its large debates has centered around whether there is any language-internal motivation that drives the association between social meaning and linguistic forms, with different conclusions reached in different ‘waves’ of sociolinguistic study. Much of the work on social meaning is currently being done within the third wave, where, apart from iconicity, this relationship is seen as somewhat extraneous to language-internal factors. While this approach is understandable when the variable space is represented by single phonemes, it becomes questionable when we consider the social meaning of semantic variables like intensifiers or modals. The idea of socio-semantics, then, is that this complexity calls for an analysis of how semantic factors like gradability, deixis, modal bases, or lexical semantic properties might condition and be conditioned by the social meaning(s) carried by each variable. Thus, semantic theory could contribute to a better understanding of how some aspects of social meaning are related to linguistic forms more generally, deepening our understanding of how social and grammatical factors interact in language use. We can consider this to be extending the indexical field to include detailed interaction not just among the various social indices, but also among semantic and pragmatic meanings that are part of the same field (which are also social in the sense of being produced in a social context, but have some different properties as compared to ‘purely’ social meanings). We take these to include so-called ‘intonational’ and ‘information-structural’ meanings.

The seven talks to be given in this symposium instantiate this theme (for more information, see the individual abstracts below). Joseph Tyler investigates sentence-final rising intonation, examining how semantic, pragmatic and social meanings are correlated in an expanded indexical field. Andrea Beltrama hypothesizes that the semantic notion of gradability serves as a stylistic resource that speakers can use to construct social meaning, providing a new perspective on the indexical value of expressions like totally and so. Lelia Glass posits that the social variation in need to v. have to as used by people in various positions of authority relates to the difference in their modal properties. Mary Beaton and Hannah Washington show that the use of favelado (‘slum-dweller’ in Brazilian Portuguese) as a slur simultaneously accesses its literal use. Eric Acton presents a unified view of non-entailed pragmatic and social meanings, based on a corpus of US political debate data. And E. Allyn Smith develops a discourse model for simultaneous (potentially conflicting) goals, allowing for both social and informational objectives, conscious and otherwise.

Abstracts

Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University)

Beyond Grice: a socio-pragmatic framework for non-entailed content

Both Gricean pragmatics and meaning-based sociolinguistics (e.g. Eckert 2008) recognize that non-entailed content is an essential component of linguistic meaning. But despite the productivity and broad coverage of these traditions, both have left a wide range of cases of non-entailed meaning unexplained. The following quote from a 2008 U.S. presidential debate between Barack Obama and John McCain illustrates.

- (1) MCCAIN: It was an energy bill on the floor of the Senate [...] sponsored by Bush and Cheney. You know who voted for it? You might never know. That one [pointing to Obama].

McCain’s use of that one drew extensive negative press, being called, for instance, a “slightly dehumanizing phrase.” Of course, that one doesn’t entail that a speaker uttering the phrase views the intended referent as contemptible or subhuman. Existing approaches to non-entailed content, however, leave (1) and a vast array of related examples unexplained. I present a sociopragmatic framework for non-entailed content that addresses this gap, built around three key principles:

- (2) a. Utterances violating conversational expectations are especially likely to be ascribed special significance.
 b. The full significance of an utterance depends upon context and what makes it distinctive relative to contextually relevant alternatives.
 c. The weight of a given alternative in determining an utterance u’s full significance varies directly with how well it accords with conversational expectations and how closely related it is to u.

As I will show, this framework retains the insights of Gricean pragmatics and meaning based sociolinguistics while bridging and expanding their empirical reach.

Mary Beaton (The Ohio State University)

Hannah Washington (The Ohio State University)

A socio-pragmatic approach to synonymy and social meaning in Brazilian Portuguese

A tendency of language is to avoid synonymy due to lexical blocking effects (Horn 2007, Blutner 1998, Kiparsky 1982). However, it appears that blocking does not always come into play, and semantically equivalent but socially differentiated words can exist side-by-side. For example, the lexical items *favelado* and *morador de favela*, both meaning ‘slum-dweller’ in Brazilian Portuguese (BP), coexist in semantic space. We turn to the sociolinguistic framework of indexicality and follow Silverstein’s (2003) model of orders of indexicality to address the coexistence of these lexemes. Furthermore, we utilize Eckert’s (2008) indexical field to represent meanings associated with *favelado*. In this model, *morador de favela* maintains only the *n*th order indexical value, whereas *favelado* indexes multiple socially-determined meanings. We also introduce Gricean implicatures within the framework of indexicality to bridge the semantic and social perspectives, thereby offering an explanation for what the two forms “mean” and how speakers choose between them. Evidence obtained from internet sources shows that the majority of indexical meanings associated with *favelado* a) arise unless blocked and b) can be cancelled by adding additional linguistic context to an utterance, making them Generalized Conversational Implicatures (GCIs). Our analysis demonstrates that speakers manipulate implicatures in the creation and attempted destruction of place-based ideologies. Furthermore, social indices that depend on the discourse context—whether phonetic ([t]-release in American English [Eckert 2008]), morphosyntactic (T/V forms in Spanish [Sinnott 2013]), or lexical (*favelado*)—are in fact pragmatic devices that fit within existing theoretical frameworks.

Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago)

Totally tall sounds totally younger: gradability, intensification and social perception

The current work tests the hypothesis that the perception of social meaning is constrained by the way in which the meaning of a variant is grammatically encoded. English intensifier *totally* represents a promising testbed for this question. It is heavily embedded in social variation (Macaulay 2006, Tagliamonte 2008), emerging as a ripe site for social meaning (e.g. “Valley girl”, “emotive”, “young”, Zwicky 2011). At the same time, it is versatile enough to target different types of scales, giving rise to a pattern of semantic variation (Irwin 2014, McCready and Kaufmann 2013). We tested the perception of *totally* with different kinds of scales by asking people to rate the sentences on a variety of dimensions (Age, Gender, Maturity, Articulatness, Seriousness, Friendliness, Outgoingness). Our results show that in contexts where only a speaker-oriented reading is possible (e.g. “totally tall”), the social meaning of *totally* is systematically stronger than in those where a lexical scale is available (“totally full”), confirming that the grammatical encoding of the scale affects the intensifier’s social perception.

Lelia Glass (Stanford University)

Grounding the social meaning of need to in its semantics

Need to is described conflictingly in the literature as “polite” on the one hand, and “hierarchical” and “infantilizing” on the other. I try to reconcile the conflicting reactions to need to by grounding its social meaning in its semantic meaning. I begin with the idea that need to is a priority modal, meaning that it ties the obligation to someone’s internal needs or priorities, whereas have to and got to can refer to obligations from any contextually relevant source. Therefore, the speaker who uses you need to reveals that she believes she is familiar with the addressee’s priorities and is qualified to advise him on what would serve these priorities, whereas the speaker who uses you have/got to could be more neutrally reporting an externally imposed obligation, without making reference to his priorities. Based on this semantics, I propose that you need to may be perceived as considerate or presumptuous depending on whether the speaker is socially licensed to advise the hearer. I predict that you need to will be more commonly used by people in a position to advise, such as experts and social authorities.

I support my analysis using a series of experiments and corpus studies. I find that need to is used more frequently relative to have/got to by people with expertise about the relevant domain (such as expert users of a question-answering website as compared to novice users; $p < 0.05$) – because, I claim, these people feel more qualified to unambiguously advise the hearers about their priorities.

E. Allyn Smith (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Modelling multiple goals

Following Stalnaker (1979) and drawing on inspiration from Grice and Lewis, most semantico-pragmaticists take the central goal of discourse to be learning as much as possible about the actual world, and they focus their efforts accordingly, leading to models based on only one kind of information (cf. Roberts 1996). This is too simplistic given that speakers may have other goals, but

theories of discourse have not yet incorporated them. I present the basis for a model that adds other goals with a social rather than purely-informational purpose, such as expressing one's identity and, in so doing, further constructing that identity. The model is couched within an iterated best response (IBR) game-theoretic approach (cf. Franke 2013). IBR is already used to explain why, for example, in a situation where you go to Mont-Tremblant very rarely, you are more likely to express this to a hearer using (1) than (2).

- (1) I sometimes go to Mont-Tremblant.
- (2) I often go to Mont-Tremblant.
- (3) I totes go to Mont-Tremblant every once in awhile.

I show how it can be further applied to explain why, after having been asked whether you ever go to Mont-Tremblant, you might reply with (3) rather than (1) in accordance with your social goals. This is done by first resolving a decision problem for a single speaker (where each of her goals is considered), and only then applying a second, separate, solution concept to model the interaction between speaker and hearer.

Joseph Tyler (Morehead State University)

The social and semantic-pragmatic meanings of terminal rising pitch

Utterance final rising pitch is remarkable for its ability to convey semantic, pragmatic and social meanings. An example of the truth conditional effects of a rise/fall contrast will be discussed with respect to discourse disambiguation (Tyler 2014). Then, the meaning of nonquestioning rises is explored via participant metalinguistic judgments, a matched guise study comparing rises and falls and a perception study of stereotypical uptalk (Tyler forthcoming). The results are analyzed in the context of an expanded indexical field, and correlations among perceived meanings are discussed. These correlation analyses reveal which meanings seem to cluster together (e.g. certainty, confidence, intelligence) and which are more independent (e.g. finished talking). Finally, more recent work on the relationships among rise meanings will be analyzed in experiments that contextually cancel some meanings and examine effects on other meanings (e.g. the effects of canceling vs. affirming questioning on perceptions of speaker confidence or age). This approach adopts a method from semantics and pragmatics, wherein the context is manipulated and effects on interpretation are analyzed, but applies it to a wider range of meanings. It provides one possible methodology for examining how meanings in an indexical field, enriched with semantic and pragmatic meanings, do or do not vary with other meanings. As such, it can help map the relationships between meanings (semantic, pragmatic, social) associated with a single linguistic feature.

Language, Culture, and Cognition in Spatial Reference

Salon 9/10

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Jürgen Bohnermeyer (University at Buffalo)
Katharine T. Donelson (University at Buffalo)
Randi E. Moore (University at Buffalo)

Participants: Linda Abarbanell (San Diego State University)

Jürgen Bohnermeyer (University at Buffalo)
Kensy Cooperrider (University of Chicago)
Eve Danziger (University of Virginia)
Katharine T. Donelson (University at Buffalo)
H.C. Hsiao (National Taiwan Normal University)
Peggy Li (Harvard University)
Yen-Tin Lin (University at Buffalo)
Jesse Lovegren (University at Buffalo)
Tyler Marghetis (Indiana University Bloomington)
Melanie McComsey (University of California, San Diego)
Randi E. Moore (University at Buffalo)
John T. Olstad (University of Newcastle)
Gabriela Pérez Báez (Smithsonian Institution)

This symposium brings together researchers who are at the forefront of the debate on the role of language and culture in spatial cognition and will inform the public on the latest developments and their implications. The symposium addresses two themes: (1) to what extent is language shaped by, and reflects, speakers' culture and the environment they inhabit; (2) to what extent does language have the power to restructure nonlinguistic cognition – the Whorfian question.

Researchers present their work addressing these questions from within the domain of spatial reference frame use in discourse, memory, and reasoning. Reference frames are axis systems used to designate regions and directions in space. All human populations use predominantly environment-based, 'geocentric' frames at the geographic scale. However, there is great variation in reference to small-scale space. Globalized post-industrial societies seem to prefer observer-based, 'egocentric' frames and largely disuse geocentric ones in this domain, while the inverse distribution has been attested in many non-Western societies, especially smaller and more traditional ones. As first demonstrated by Pederson et al (1998), these preferences are manifest in both linguistic behavior and nonlinguistic cognition.

Two competing interpretations of this finding have been proposed. The Neo-Whorfian interpretation maintains that language is the driving factor behind the community-specific cognitive practices. In contrast, Li & Gleitman (2002) propose that frame selection preferences in discourse and nonlinguistic cognition alike are driven by the same set of potential nonlinguistic variables. Proposed factors include education and literacy and environmental properties such as topography, population geography, and infrastructure.

Attempts to adjudicate between these competing hypotheses have been bogged down by the fact that language is massively confounded with the relevant properties of culture and the environment. Recently, the members of the MesoSpace project based at the University at Buffalo conducted experiments on the use of reference frames in discourse and recall memory among speakers of 11 linguistic varieties of Mexico, Central America, and Spain. Along with observing the participants' performance in these studies, data on their second-language use, their frequency of reading and writing, and the local topography and population density were collected. It was found that first and second language, but also topography and population density, made irreducible contributions to this behavior. Similar studies are currently underway with several Asian populations; preliminary results will be presented at the symposium.

The diverse inventory of potential nonlinguistic determinants makes reference frame use a tool for the detection of subtle influences of culture and environment on language. While sociolinguists and linguistic anthropologists have been highly successful at studying the covariation between linguistic variables and social variables, attempts at correlating language with

cultural practices and the environment have been met with mixed results. The research of the scholars and teams represented in the symposium breaks new ground in this respect. At the same time, the symposium endeavors to provide a forum that bridges research programs and theoretical perspectives.

Abstracts (Papers)

Linda Abarbanell (San Diego State University)

Peggy Li (Harvard University)

Taking the “other” perspective: language and gestures on non-egocentric left-right perspective taking skills

Recently, Tzeltal Mayan speakers who do not use left-right terms projectively were shown to easily reason about spatial relationships using their own, egocentric left-right perspective (Li et al., 2011). In this paper, we compared the ability of 10-13 year-old Tzeltal- versus Spanish-speaking children from the same community on a non-egocentric left-right perspective-taking task. Their performance was positively correlated with a left-right language task that followed, suggesting that language has some effect. In a second experiment, we found that providing children who had difficulty with the task with a left-right lexical label improved their performance only during a training period when they were explicitly prompted to use these terms. A second group of children that was trained to use gestures, however, improved even after this training period. These results argue against strong versions of linguistic relativity by showing that age-appropriate children may be readily taught non-egocentric left-right concepts using non-linguistic means.

Jürgen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo)

Katharine T. Donelson (University at Buffalo)

H.C. Hsiao (National Taiwan Normal University)

Reference frames in language and thought: beyond Mesoamerica

We present a new empirical test of the Linguistic Transmission Hypothesis (LTH), which posits that language is a conduit in the cultural transfer of cognitive practices. We studied the use of spatial reference frames in discourse and recall memory among speakers of English, Isthmus Zapotec, Yucatec Maya, Vietnamese, monolingual and bilingual speakers of Mandarin and Taiwanese Southern Min, and rural vs. urban Japanese speakers from Honshu vs. Okinawa - the largest and most diverse study of the use of reference frames in language to date. Preliminary analyses confirm the findings of earlier studies focusing on languages of Mexico and Central America (Bohnemeyer et al 2014, in press, ms.), according to which the participants' first and second-language, the local topography, and the population density all made irreducible significant contributions to predicting frame. These findings support the LTH, but also provide the first quantitative evidence of environmental factors influencing language use.

Eve Danziger (University of Virginia)

Borrowed frames: extrinsic spatial reference and social gender in Mopan Maya

Using data from Mopan (Mayan) usage of the terms *rait* and *lef*, currently being borrowed from English, this paper explores the means by which gender in the social realm comes to correlate with Frame of Reference usage in spatial language and cognition. The differences in “rotation sensitivity” that distinguish between Object-Centred and Relative Frames of Reference are analyzed as instantiations of perspectively relevant cognitive capacities acquired through exposure to positions of power and agency (Vygotsky 1962). The typology of spatial frames of reference should be seen as one aspect of a larger sphere of deictically relevant coordinate systems, in all of which the possibility and relevance of perspective-shift is a critical variable.

Melanie McComsey (University of California, San Diego)

Kensy Cooperrider (University of Chicago)

Tyler Marghetis (Indiana University, Bloomington)

Sources of within-population variability in spatial communication and reasoning: evidence from Juchitán, Mexico

Whorfian claims about language and cognition have traditionally been tested by comparing one culture to another. However, since cultures differ in countless ways besides language, this classic strategy struggles to isolate influences of language on thinking. Instead, we investigated naturally occurring variability in the use of spatial frames of reference within a single culture, a bilingual community in Juchitán, Mexico. Participants were evaluated for naturalistic language and gesture production, mastery of spatial vocabulary, and non-linguistic spatial reasoning. To assess influences of online and habitual language use, we administered the tasks to two groups: speakers dominant in Zapotec, who completed the tasks in Zapotec; and Spanish-Zapotec

bilinguals, who carried out the tasks once in Spanish and once in Zapotec. Results suggest a delimited relation between language and thought: Reasoning and communicative style were predicted by competence with specific linguistic distinctions (i.e., left vs. right) and by situational factors.

Gabriela Pérez Báez (Smithsonian Institution)

Meronymy and metaphor in spatial frames of reference use

In referential and non-linguistic tasks, Isthmus Zapotec (Otomanguan) speakers prefer absolute and intrinsic frames of reference (FoRs) almost to the exclusion of relative FoRs. The use of intrinsic FoRs relies on an analysis of the geometry of an object. In cases where the geometry of an object is too simple, however, relative FoRs are readily used. This study analyzes differences in the mapping of predicates and types of comparisons proposed in Structure-mapping Theory, literal similarity, analogy and abstraction (Gentner 1983, 1997, 2001), to show that in cases where a spatial configuration involves a Ground with simple geometry (ex. a cube or a sphere) an abstraction of the human body is mapped onto the Ground using a relative FoR. This analysis confirms that even seldom-used FoRs are available to speakers and explains the motivations for their use.

Abstracts (Posters)

Katharine T. Donelson (University at Buffalo)

Audience design and the selection of spatial frames of reference in Tzeltal Maya and English

Preferences for spatial descriptions may be mediated by the language of the speaker and the identity of the addressee. Some language communities prefer spatial descriptions anchored outside of their own bodies (Tzeltal Maya) while other language communities prefer descriptions anchored with a human body (English). I examined to roles of language preferences, gender and age on spatial descriptions in Tzeltal Maya and English. Gender-matched pairs were recruited from different age groups in each language. Pairs completed a task where the addressee was at a 90-degree offset from the speaker. Speakers described a spatial array to the addressee so that the array could be rebuilt. The array either had the same 90-degree offset as the addressee or no offset. I found that Tzeltal speakers do not change their descriptions based on the gender or age of the matcher nor did they change strategy based on rotation of the array.

Yen-Ting Lin (University at Buffalo)

Hui-Chen Hsiao (National Taiwan Normal University)

Spatial frames of reference in bilingual minds: a test case in Taiwan

This study presents the effect of linguistic and nonlinguistic variables on the use of spatial frames of reference in Mandarin Chinese (MC) and Taiwanese Southern Min (TSM) monolinguals and bilinguals. The research employs a referential communication design, followed by quantitative analyses for factors affecting frame use. Based on the distinct properties of the languages and their contact history in Taiwan, the goals are to document these understudied properties and to study the way that bilinguals shift their frame use compared to monolinguals. Preliminary analyses show that MC monolinguals prefer egocentric frames, while TSM monolinguals prefer geocentric frames. This contrast makes Taiwan another interesting test case for exploring the contact between predominantly egocentric and geocentric populations. A demographic survey of the individual language repertoire tailored to the unique linguistic situation of Taiwan is utilized to study the influence of individual language repertoire on bilingual language use and cognition.

Randi Moore (University at Buffalo)

Spatial reference frames in Isthmus Zapotec: variation within a large-scale sample

This poster presents an examination of the variation in spatial reference frame use among Isthmus Zapotec speakers of La Ventosa, Oaxaca, Mexico. Spatial reference frames are conceptual coordinate systems used to locate and orient objects in space. Previous analyses of Isthmus Zapotec data have shown a strong preference for absolute reference frames that are anchored by cardinal directions (Pérez Báez 2011). This poster presents the analysis of discourse from a larger sample of 33 pairs of speakers. Data were collected using a referential communication task (Clark & Wilkes-Gibbs 1990) using three-dimensional toy animals as stimuli, allowing speakers to more readily access geocentric (environmentally-anchored) reference frames (vs. two-dimensional stimuli of previous studies). Multivariate analyses were conducted on the effects of language internal and external factors on reference frame use in this larger sample. Preliminary modeling shows that native language, use of L2 Spanish, and gender significantly predict geocentric use.

Perspectives on Language and Linguistics: Community-based Research (CBR)

Shaw

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

- Organizers: Shannon Bischoff (Indiana University—Purdue University Fort Wayne)
Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)
- Participants: Pius W. Akumbu (University of Buea, Cameroon)
Diana Archangeli (University of Arizona)
Shannon Bischoff (Indiana University—Purdue University Fort Wayne)
Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins (University of Victoria)
Muriel Fisher (University of Arizona)
Colleen M. Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)
Amy Fountain (University of Arizona)
Rebecca Goff (Native Teaching Aids)
Michael Hammond (University of Arizona)
Raina Heaton (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)
Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)
Nicholas Kloehn (University of Arizona)
Mary S. Linn (Smithsonian Institution)
Joshua Meyers (University of Arizona)
Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana)
Chenier Carpio Opuá (Fundación para el Desarrollo del Pueblo Wounaan/Congreso Nacional del Pueblo Wounaan)
Keren Rice (University of Toronto)
Julie Velásquez Runk (University of Georgia/Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute)
S. Scott Schupbach (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona)
Jackelyn Van Buren (University of New Mexico)
Audra Vincent (Coeur d'Alene Tribe Language Program)
Natasha Warner (University of Arizona)
Igor Xoyon (Mayan school principal, Chimaltenango, Guatemala)

In recent years there has been an increasing interest in an emerging subfield within linguistics often referred to as community-based research (CBR) (Himmelmann 1998; Yamada 2007; Czaykowska-Higgins 2009; Rice 2010, 2011; Leonard & Hayes 2010; Crippen and Robinson 2013; Benedicto & Balna, M. Y. 2007; Curran 2013). As Rice (2011) notes, notions regarding community-based research are diverse.

Here, we employ the phrase in the spirit of Rice (2011) and Czaykowska-Higgins (2009). Rice observes that community-based research “has at its core community involvement through all stages of the research” (2011:189). The Centre for Community Based Research (http://www.communitybasedresearch.ca/Page/View/CBR_definition) identifies three major aspects of this type of research, summarized below (Rice 2011: 190):

- Community situated: research begins with a topic of practical relevance to the community (as opposed to individual scholars) and is carried out in a community setting.
- Collaborative: community members and researchers equitably share control of the research agenda through active and reciprocal involvement in the research design, implementation, and dissemination.
- Action-oriented: the process and results are useful to community members in making positive social change and promoting social equity.

The diversity of perspectives regarding, and emergence of, CBR illustrates well the need to come to a broad understanding of what constitutes CBR and what types of projects best illustrate CBR taking into consideration different practices, goals, models, situations, histories, and communities. This becomes especially important when debating the merits of CBR within the field of linguistics (Newman 2003; Leonard & Hayes 2010; Crippen and Robinson 2013; Bowerman and Warner 2015). Arriving at a broader understanding of how CBR fits within linguistic research has implications for all levels of linguistic practice and for all

levels of institutional practice. CBR approaches involve decisions regarding what constitutes meaningful research; what constitutes meaningful data; what constitutes meaningful outcomes; what constitutes meaningful researchers; and what constitutes a meaningful community in regards to research. All these issues have immediate and direct impacts not only on the research itself, but also on researcher broadly construed, communities of practice, funding opportunities, community engagement, data management, research opportunities for students, retention and recruitment issues, tenure and promotion, and so on. That is, CBR has profound implications for linguistics itself.

In short, while CBR is beginning to take root in linguistics, there are many questions that need to be explored in order to address what constitutes CBR, where CBR fits within the field, the role of CBR in linguistics, and the role of CBR in the communities where much linguistic data is collected and where broader impacts from research within the field can have a significant impact. Building on the success of prior CBR symposia, this symposium addresses such questions. The main goals of the symposium are to a) deepen our understanding of CBR collaborations in terms of linguistics itself and the communities linguists work with, b) define and discuss methodologies for CBR, and c) ultimately contribute to ongoing discussion of how CBR not only fits within the field, but how it is shaping the field.

Abstracts (Papers)

Keren Rice (University of Toronto)

Documentary linguistics and community relations

In recent years in linguistics and other disciplines, there has been a growing focus on community-based research. The value of this paradigm has been the subject of some debate within the field, and is sometimes questioned within both universities and communities. Rice (2011) and several others have examined a number of ways in which community-based research has led to intellectual growth and change within the discipline, and contributed to cross-disciplinary work in exciting ways, thus changing the academic world. This talk first focuses on ways in which community-based fieldwork is affecting the discipline of linguistics and then addresses some of the complexities that it can introduce with respect to communities.

Mary S. Linn (Smithsonian Institution)

Problems in defining community and language ownership in CBLR

This talk hopes to contribute a richer definition of 'community' in endangered language research. Most writing on CBR has been focused on how collaborations are formed and maintained, and the impact of collaborative research on documentation and revitalization, and the ethics of CBR in varying socio-political contexts. Yet, although frequently pointed out as problematic, the notion of community has not been explored in recent linguistic literature. In this talk, I will look at historical and current definitions of community from linguistics, cultural anthropology, and folklore traditions. I will look at individual versus community language rights, and explore the question of who can speak for a community in regards to language ownership, repatriation, and representation as language intersects with self-definition and social agency (Brown 2009; Cole 1977; Kramer 2004). Finally, I will introduce emerging communities, such as second language learners, and how they add further complexities to CBR.

Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins (University of Victoria)

Members of the CURA Team

Meaningful consultation and intangible results in CBLR

Community-Based Research is generally considered to be research "...in which participants are partners and collaborators in research of mutual interest and of usefulness to the community" (Rice 2011: 191). In a community-based project, collaboration and partnership often involve Indigenous community members and outsider linguists "working together at every stage of the research process" (Strand et al. 2003:10). This presentation argues that to develop mutually beneficial reciprocal partnerships that share knowledge creation and contribute to democratization of knowledge, social action and change (Czaykowska-Higgins 2009:25), a community-based research project needs to 1) recognize and value appropriately the expertise and knowledge of Indigenous and non-Indigenous scholars and participants; 2) ensure consultation amongst participants is meaningful, involving a genuine conversation where project participants feel heard and responded to; 3) ensure consultation is understood as an actual and essential, though perhaps intangible, result of the project. The presentation provides illustrations from community-university language revitalization research.

Colleen M. Fitzgerald (University of Texas at Arlington)

Collaborative learning and collaborative mentoring in the endangered language communities of Texas and Oklahoma

In this paper Fitzgerald draws on her experience in the field to argue that while many projects are driven by community-based language research, not all projects are explicitly community-driven. The distinction is made in the contrast seen between collaborations among academics and community members for the purpose of revitalization and the emergence of workshops and institutes to foster similar ends but grounded in different types of collaboration. She argues that both approaches lead to a pool of experts both indigenous and academic that can draw on a variety resources for shared goals that include long-term capacity building and where no one person is the cornerstone, thus solidifying long term grassroots academic-tribal collaborations. Importantly, Fitzgerald shows the multidimensional aspects of training, including as a reciprocal process between community members and academics, ultimately creating better linguists, stronger language scientists in communities, and a cohort of academics from communities.

Pius W. Akumbu (University of Buea, Cameroon)

(Adult) literacy schools and community-based language research: the case of Kejom (Babanki)

Most of the linguistic work on Babanki, a Grassfields Bantu language of Northwest Cameroon has been for the scientific world and not directly beneficial to the community. Such work on the language include Hyman (1979, 1980), Menang (1981, 1983), Tamanji (1987), Phubon (1999, 2002, 2007, 2014), Brye (2001), Mutaka & Phubon (2006), Akumbu (1999, 2008, 2009, 2011), and Akumbu & Fogwe (2012). Community participation in the above projects has been limited to providing data while the linguists have analyzed and published the findings. Efforts to give back research products to the community have met several obstacles including the lack of interest in reading and unavailability of electricity. This study draws from experiences in recent language documentation projects on Babanki (Akumbu 2013, 2014) and argues that in addition to using modern information and communication devices where possible, literacy classes present the best opportunities for the Babanki community to utilize research products.

Joshua Meyers (University of Arizona)

Nicholas Kloehn (University of Arizona)

Muriel Fisher (University of Arizona)

Andrew Carnie (University of Arizona)

Michael Hammond (University of Arizona)

Natasha Warner (University of Arizona)

Diana Archangeli (University of Arizona)

Adam Ussishkin (University of Arizona)

The field is not the lab, and the lab is not the field: experimental and community-based linguistics with Gaelic speakers on Skye

We report on experimental fieldwork conducted with the help of native speakers of Scottish Gaelic in Scotland. We discuss how experimental research is controversial in the context of endangered language research. We then identify two challenges in doing this work. First, the population of native speakers in endangered language research is both qualitatively and quantitatively different than that typically used for experimental work in linguistics. The population of available speakers is not homogenous demographically and their linguistic skill sets are often different from those of traditional experimental work, making it both hard to construct experiments and difficult to compare the results with work done on larger languages. Second, whether experimental research is the appropriate use of the limited resources of native speaker time. Careful work done in collaboration with community members is critical to creating an experimental research program that is both scientifically rigorous and of value to the community.

Abstracts (Posters)

Raina Heaton (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)

Igor Xoyon (Mayan school Principal, Chimaltenango, Guatemala)

Collaborative research in Kaqchikel communities in Guatemala

Heaton and Xoyon describe and explain community-based research in Guatemala, in particular with community-based research projects in which they have been involved. To do research with Mayan languages in Guatemala is to be engaged in researcher-community interaction, which has a long tradition, sometimes positive, sometimes negative. These interactions have led to a

model of community research in the Mayan area directed by Maya for Maya. Outside researchers are expected to consult, not direct, and to demonstrate solidarity with Maya socio-political concerns (England 1996, 2003, Cojti Cuxil 1997, Maxwell 1996, Barrett 2008). Not only is this situation unique and innovative, it also sets an important precedent for all research done in Mayan communities with which current researchers must comply. The Mayan situation described can serve as a model of successful community-based research collaboration while also demonstrating some of the challenges and pitfalls of such endeavor.

Julie Velásquez Runk (University of Georgia/ Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute)

Chenier Carpio Opua (Vice-President, Fundación para el Desarrollo del Pueblo Wounaan, President, Congreso Nacional del Pueblo Wounaan)

The collaborative process in a Wounaan Meu language documentation project

Collaborative research, often referred to in linguistics as community-based research, has increasing importance in anthropology and linguistics. Here, the authors contribute to reflexive work about carrying out collaborative research in language documentation (Curran 2013; Vallejos 2014) via a project on the Wounaan meu language based on 60 years of oral history recordings from Panama and Colombia. The aim of this chapter is to define the complexities of success and failure in a project that contains multiple goals and theoretical perspectives. Further, the authors conclude by exploring the opportunities and difficulties of international collaboration, and reflect on anthropology's emphasis on power in collaboration, which Shulist (2013) noted is relatively absent from the collaborative literature in linguistics.

Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana)

Jackelyn Van Buren (University of New Mexico)

Rebecca Goff (Native Teaching Aids)

S. Scott Schupbach (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Collaboration research model: implementation in Blackfoot instruction

We present a case study of a collaborative project with Blackfoot language teachers. Due to increasing awareness of the importance of meeting communities' needs, collaboration between linguists and language communities is evolving as a research model which emphasizes researching "on, for and with" community members (Rice, 2011; Yamada, 2010). Our case study describes the collaborative creation and application of an animated video in Blackfoot which involved joint-discussion and implementation of how to use the materials in various ways in classroom settings. We argue that the creation and maintenance of a trusting ongoing relationship is a necessary part of collaboration that it is important to build a partnership that continues after the project's completion, and that contribution to the community can occur even before the inception of research. We also claim that an ongoing relationship-building process contributes to the linguistic research environment while working to meet the of community members' needs.

Shannon Bischoff (Indiana-Purdue Fort Wayne)

Amy Fountain (University of Arizona)

Audra Vincent (Coeur d'Alene Tribe Language Program)

Tgwe'l nok'o'qin he spintch 'itsmeyptsni'wes hil 'itsqhwag'wpmi'wes 'ul snchitsu'umshtsn: One-hundred years of learning and analyzing the Coeur d'Alene language together

Bischoff et al. presents a case study involving the development of the Coeur d'Alene Online Language Resource Center (COLRC). The COLRC provides a suite of digital Coeur d'Alene/Snchitsu'umshtsn language resources including a bilingual searchable dictionary, audio recordings, and hundreds of pages of unpublished legacy materials documenting Snchitsu'umshtsn/Coeur d'Alene language and culture. Additionally, the COLRC provides access to resources representing 100 years of collaborative work recording Coeur d'Alene language and culture. The paper reports on the digital resources created, their origin, and development from the perspective of three participants who worked on the project. The paper explores what the project has meant to each from professional, cultural, linguistic, historical, and collaborative perspectives. It serves as a case study in the development of digital resources in the spirit of community-based research while illustrating the value of legacy materials that reflect earlier work and collaborations.

WE NEED YOUR HELP!

**Kristin Denham and Anne Lobeck
of Western Washington University**

co-authors of the volume

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would like to visit with:

- undergraduates
- graduate students
- advisors, program coordinators, directors, chairs
- and anyone else who would like to give us their top ten reasons why students should major in linguistics!

Please visit us at the Poster Session (Friday, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM, Poster Board #14)

and at the LSA booth in the Exhibit Hall on Saturday from 12:00 – 2:00 PM

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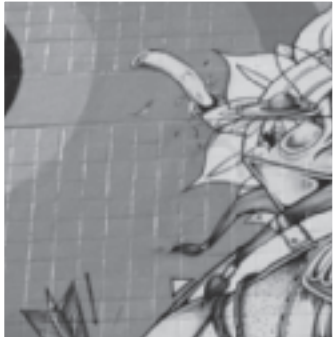
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Sharing linguistics through Wikipedia

*LSA-Wiki Ed partnership brings new resources
for improving the teaching and public knowledge of linguistics*

The goal of the LSA's Wiki Ed partnership is to improve information about linguistics on Wikipedia.



When people search for information about language and linguistics on the web, what do they find? Usually, they're taken to Wikipedia. However, Wikipedia's coverage of linguistic topics is ripe for improvement. Only 12 of the 4,668 highest-quality articles on the English Wikipedia relate to language or linguistics

The non-profit Wiki Education Foundation can help LSA members and linguists share knowledge of our discipline with the public through Wikipedia. Wiki Ed can help by:

- supporting faculty as they assign students to edit Wikipedia
- helping linguistic departments sponsor Visiting Scholars

Further details and resources can be found via links on the LSA website.

The **Wikipedia Edit-a-thon** at the LSA Annual Meeting, scheduled for Friday, January 8, from 2–5 pm in Salon 17, is a great chance to become more familiar with the basics of editing linguistics-related Wikipedia articles. If you can, please bring a laptop or other device to edit on. This event is facilitated by Gretchen McCulloch, who also organized Wikipedia edit-a-thons at the 2015 Annual Meeting and the 2015 Linguistic Institute. You can also join in online using the how-to-edit slides at bit.ly/lingwiki and #lingwiki on Twitter.



Linguistic Society of America

Our partners at Wiki Ed are on-hand in the **Exhibit Hall** to answer your questions, and will also be making a short presentation about this project at the **Roundtable** of Department Chairs and Program Heads, scheduled for Friday from 3:30 – 5:00 pm in (room location).

If you're interested using Wiki Ed materials for your linguistics courses or sponsoring a Visiting Scholar to kick off this LSA Wikipedia initiative, please visit the LSA website or send an email to contact@wikiedu.org.

Tiamiyu Abisola (University of Lagos)
Osipeju Babasola (Michael Otedola College of Primary Education)
Pragmatic and syntactic analysis of church names in Nigeria

Session 67

To us in this work, context is relevant, and pragmatics is the study of how languages are used to communicate. To some people, the more vibrant and active the name of a church is, the more quick and powerful the prayer and the "deliverance." The paper also investigates the reason behind praise names, which almost all the churches now attach to their names, irrespective of whether the church is orthodox or Pentecostal. These names are phrase-like, and proclaim the "area of specialization," so to say. Such praise names include: *Solution Centre, Palace of Peace, Miracle Centre, Mountain of Prosperity, Assembly of Joy, No More Sorrow, Always firing the Devil*, etc.

Brian Agbayani (California State University, Fresno)
Chris Golston (California State University, Fresno)
Viktoriia Teliga (California State University, Fresno)
Prosodic scrambling in Ukrainian

Session 40

Extant accounts of scrambling in Ukrainian are generally limited to syntactic NP-movement (Féry et al., 2007), although items affected by scrambling are cross-categorial and often non-constituents in syntax, and split constituency is pervasive. Analyses adopting co-present syntax/prosody (Antonyuk-Yudina and Mykhaylyk, 2009, 2012) introduce unnecessary deviations from phonology-free syntax. We show that Ukrainian scrambling affects prosodic objects directly, ignoring syntactic principles, and that phonology plays a direct role in conditioning scrambling post-syntactically. Following work on phonological movement (Agbayani et al., 2015; Bennett et al., to appear) we argue that prosodic units ω/ϕ in Ukrainian are scrambled within purely prosodic structure.

Byron Ahn (Swarthmore College)
Severing internal arguments from their predicates: an English case study

Session P2

English's productive out-PRED (*outsing, outdo, outrun, ...*) formation exhibits properties that add new empirical support for the hypothesis that all internal arguments of a predicate are severed from the lexical predicate, in the same way that external arguments have been shown to be. This paper reviews four of out-PRED's properties, which together indicate that an out-PRED must form by out-merging with VP before its internal argument(s) can merge, and the newly formed out-PRED projects its own argument structure.

Suzy Ahn (New York University)
The phonetic target of utterance-initial voiced stops in English: an ultrasound study

Session 79

In American English, phonologically voiced consonants are often phonetically voiceless in utterance-initial position. The current study uses ultrasound imaging and acoustic measures to examine the question of what the phonetic target of voiced stops in English is, and how the tongue root is employed to reach that phonetic target by comparing phonated voiced stops, unphonated voiced stops, and voiceless stops in utterance-initial position. The results suggest that speakers have shorter VOT as the target for both phonated and unphonated stops in utterance-initial position, but phonation can occur as a by-product of achieving that goal.

Joshua Alfaro (Trinity International University)
The study of biblical onomastics in late antiquity: Philo, Origen, and Jerome

Session 67

Names in the Bible often play a significant literary role. Yet, in most cases, their meaning is left to be inferred by the reader. This study examines and compares three influential interpreters in late antiquity that devoted considerable effort to understanding biblical names: Philo, Origen, and Jerome. A multiplicity of cultural (Hellenistic and Roman), religious (Jewish and Christian), and linguistic (Greek and Hebrew) influences shaped their interpretations to divergent ends. Comparison of these three Biblical interpreters reveals insights into some of the earliest surviving onomastic studies, marking an important chapter in the history of the discipline.

Eman Al Khalaf (University of Delaware)
Benjamin Bruening (University of Delaware)

Session P5

Linear effects in ATB movement

Munn (1993, 2001) argues that the asymmetries between initial and non-initial gaps of ATB movement in Weak Crossover (WCO) and reconstruction are due to the nature of ATB gaps; the initial gap is a real gap, while non-initial gaps are Parasitic Gaps (PGs). I argue that the asymmetries are due to linear order, and do not argue that the gaps are of different nature. Empirical facts show that when the PG precedes the real gap, WCO and reconstruction asymmetries reverse. Thus, both the PG analysis of ATB movement and a forking chain analysis are compatible with the facts.

Adianys Collazo Allen (Swiss Society of Hispanic Studies)

Session 66

Linguistic approach to Havana city street names: cases of homonymy

Place names in Cuba have been studied in different fields. In particular, the street names in Havana have received most of the treatment of historians. The linguistic perspective on these names is systematic from the beginning of 21st century on. Recently, a project was started on the linguistic approach to naming streets in this city. Homonymy, this paper's core, is a feature of Havana street names. Different ways, passages, avenues, and streets are commonly denominated in the same way. For instance, some municipalities, although geographically distant, are very similar with respect to their street names, because they duplicate each others homonyms.

Jehan Almahmoud (Georgetown University)

Session P5

Intertextuality and framing in the Saudi Arabian Women2Drive campaign on Twitter

This study draws upon Cynthia Gordon's (2008, 2009) concept of "framing as intertextuality in interaction" by applying her framework to written online contexts. My dataset consists of posts from the micro-blogging social media site, Twitter, published in response to the Women2Drive campaign, calling for women's right to drive in Saudi Arabia. These posts were published by women activists in support of the campaign, and men clerics who are against it. I find that men clerics used only Arabic in their tweets while women activists used both English and Arabic. This language choice contributes to their respective framing of the campaign.

Michele Alves (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

Session P2

Gender features in pronoun resolution processing in Brazilian Portuguese

Pronoun coreference is influenced simultaneously by structural constraints and agreement features (Simultaneous Constraint Hypothesis, SCH). Agreement features displayed in non-structural antecedent candidates also interfere in coreference resolution, known as interference effect. However, it only occurs when structural constraints fail to provide a grammatical antecedent. The aims are checking whether SCH could be applied in Brazilian Portuguese (BP), and whether interference effect is restricted to ungrammaticality. The results of our eye tracking experiment favor the SCH, indicating that BP and English work similarly in relation to pronoun resolution processing. Interestingly, interference effects were detected even in grammatical sentences.

Mark Amsler (University of Auckland)

Session 69

Medieval pragmatics: grammar, affect, and the history of emotions

Received histories of linguistics and rhetoric look different when we reconsider language study in terms of affect and practice, as well as grammar. I illustrate this revisionist project with two medieval language problems: (1) what are interjections, and (2) how do heretics talk? The debate is focused on speaker's *intentio* and *affectus* as criteria for discerning meaning, grammaticality, or acceptability. Robert Kilwardby (1279) and others asked whether the interjection functioned like other word classes, and whether it conveyed meaning, affect, or both. Bernard Gui (*Inquisitor's Handbook*, 1323) described "how heretics talk" with a complex awareness of linguistic pragmatics in hostile situations.

Curt Anderson (Michigan State University)
An alternatives based account of some-exclamatives

Session 58

I present an analysis of *some*-exclamatives, exclamatives such as, *This is some party!* or *Boy, was she ever some dancer!*. I propose that these exclamatives do not make reference to degrees, but rather depend on a set of ordered alternatives. The analysis builds on the question approach to exclamatives (Gutiérrez-Rexach, 1996; Zanuttini and Portner, 2003) and places a central role on the intonation accompanying the exclamative.

Julie Tetel Andresen (Duke University)
Historiography as methodology

Session 27

In times of theoretical disarray, historiography can serve as a way to move a discipline forward. I identify the theoretical disarray in linguistics using John Searle's statement in *Mind, Language, and Society* as a diagnostic: "Often ... we can find out more about what is going on in a culture by looking at undergraduate textbooks than by looking at the work of more prestigious thinkers. The textbooks are less clever at concealment" (1998, p. 20). I will first identify the problems in current introductory textbooks, and then solve them historiographically by incorporating a tradition of thinking about language that has thus far remained outside of traditional linguistic theory.

Raul Aranovich (University of California, Davis)
Morphologically conditioned "do-support" in Shona

Session P5

In this paper, I argue that the Shona auxiliary *-ti* should be analyzed analogously to English *do*. Like *do*, auxiliary *-ti* shows up in interrogatives and negatives, but not in affirmatives. Moreover, *-ti* is restricted to the "exclusive implication." In my analysis, verbs with an "exclusive" feature remain below TenseP. The paper shows that "do-support" is not a parochial feature of English, and that morphological features (other than finiteness) factor in the computation of verb movement.

Meghan Armstrong (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Scott Schwenter (The Ohio State University)
Epistemic stress shift in American English

Session 6

While stress-shift in American English has been described as rightward and phonologically-motivated, there are cases in which speakers shift the lexical stress on adverbs (e.g. PRObably? probabLY). We present experimental evidence that listeners are more likely to accept specific adverbs, i.e. mid-scalar epistemic adverbs (probably, apparently), as felicitous, while epistemic adverbs with absolute scale values (definitely, obviously) are less felicitous for listeners. We use qualitative data to argue that these restrictions depend on specific discourse conditions, and are related to the expectedness of the expressed proposition. The study is novel in that it presents evidence for pragmatically-motivated stress.

Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of Delaware)
What can the acoustic characteristics of child speech tell us about prosodic acquisition cross-linguistically?

Session P2

We investigate the acoustic properties of children's production of compound and phrasal prosody in English and Greek. While Greek 6 year-olds have mastered the adult-like acoustic properties of compound vs. phrasal stress, English children have not. This is consistent with the reported delay in the perceptual distinction between the two patterns in English. We therefore propose that the difference is due to the difference in complexity of the stress patterns of compounds in Greek and English, and this in turn may reflect a difference in the prosodic constituency of compounds between the two languages.

Emily Atkinson (Johns Hopkins University)
Akira Omaki (Johns Hopkins University)
Immature filler-gap dependency processing in 5- to 7- year-olds

Session 102

A recent visual world eye-tracking study suggests that 5-year-olds are non-adult-like in their incremental processing of filler-gap dependencies (Atkinson et al., 2013). Unlike adults, children do not actively predict the gap location at the verb in (1). This non-adult-like processing behavior may reflect immature cognitive resources, which predicts that active gap filling should emerge as

children age. This study extends the previous experiment to a wider age range, 5- to 7-year-olds. We find that filler-gap dependency processing remains immature at age 7.

(1) Can you tell me what Emily was eating the cake with?

†**Emmon Bach**

Session 53

Darin Flynn (University of Calgary)

On the development of North Wakashan

North Wakashan consists of four languages of British Columbia: Kwakwala, Oowekyala, Heiltsuk, and Haisla-Henaksiala. Finding that Kwakwala and Haisla-Henaksiala share several innovative phonological developments that are crucially absent from both Oowekyala and Heiltsuk, we suggest that North Wakashan developed in two historical northern expansions, both originating from the Kwakwala-speaking area: one to the Oowekyala and Heiltsuk-speaking areas, and a later one to the Haisla-Henaksiala-speaking area. This development scenario is intriguing because the areas in which Oowekyala and Heiltsuk are spoken intervene directly between the areas in which Haisla-Henaksiala and Kwakwala are spoken, such that the latter are now the most removed from each other, both geographically and lexically.

Kenneth Baclawski Jr. (University of California, Berkeley)

Session 103

Multiple fronting restrictions in Eastern Cham: an [ID]-feature account

I present a topic/focus-fronting restriction in Eastern Cham (Austronesian: Vietnam; SVO; wh-in-situ) (1a-b) and analyze it as base-generation and binding via Agree (Adger and Ramchand, 2005; [ID]-feature). Movement diagnostics, interaction with resumptive pronouns, and long-distance dependencies test and affirm this analysis. This data expands the topic/focus-fronting typology and encourages an Austronesian-style VP-raising analysis (Cole and Hermon, 2008).

(1a) [bi: nʌn]j thayi pò saman ?à proi may ?num proj
beer DEM who TOP Saman invite come drink
'This beer, who did Saman invite to come drink?'

(1b) *thayi pò [bi: nʌn]j ...
who TOP beer DEM ...

Kenneth Baclawski Jr. (University of California, Berkeley)

Session 63

Justin Bland (Virginia Tech)

Matthias Raess (Ball State University)

Because formality: the conjunction-noun construction in online text corpora

We examine the *because*-noun construction (WOTY, 2013), and its productivity with other conjunctions, using online text corpora. The corpora include Twitter (2012-2015), the Reddit Corpus (2007-2015), and Wikipedia articles (2015), giving a range of formality. We tagged data for part of speech using the CMU tagger, and wrote a Python script to find conjunctions followed by noun phrases then punctuation. Between the three corpora, we analysed upwards of 130 million tokens. Results give a detailed picture of the diachronic emergence of *because*-noun and suggest that a broader conjunction-noun construction exists, but is limited to Twitter, the most informal register studied.

Hezekiah Akiva Bacovcin (University of Pennsylvania)

Session 2

Amy Goodwin Davies (University of Pennsylvania)

Robert J. Wilder (University of Pennsylvania)

Morphological decomposition in the auditory modality: evidence from phonological priming

*8th Place Student Abstract Award Winner

Using a continuous lexical decision task, we find novel evidence in favour of a decompositional account of morphological processing, namely a facilitatory priming effect for morphologically complex targets preceded by primes which rhyme with the target's stem (e.g. clay → play-ed). On these grounds, we argue that morphological decomposition can mediate phonological rhyme priming. Control conditions are used to rule out an account based on partial rhyme or phonological embedding of the stem.

Hezekiah Akiva Bacovcin (University of Pennsylvania)

Session P5

Florian Schwarz (University of Pennsylvania)

Local accommodation and presupposition trigger class: results from the covered box task

Based on felicity judgements, previous research (Zeevat, 1992; Abusch, 2002, 2010; Glanzberg, 2005; Sudo, 2012; Abrusán, 2015) suggested that scoping under negation (local accommodation) is easier for presuppositions from some trigger classes than others. We investigated this prediction experimentally using a picture choice task (the covered box task). As predicted by the literature, the presupposition of *stop* was significantly easier to locally accommodate than the presupposition *again*. Surprisingly, *continue* patterned with *again* and not with *stop*. We suggest that this reflects task specific pragmatic effects that alter the availability of local accommodation.

Nicholas Baier (University of California, Berkeley)

Session 18

Deriving partial anti-agreement

*1st Place Student Abstract Award Winner

I propose a novel analysis of anti-agreement (Ouhalla, 1993), an effect whereby the normal agreement pattern with an argument in a specific position is disrupted when that position is \bar{A} -bound. I argue that anti-agreement is agreement with a ϕ -deficient resumptive pronoun (Adger and Ramchand, 2005; Adger, 2011). I show that this account derives three generalizations regarding feature deletion under anti-agreement. First, person agreement is always deleted. Second, agreement features in anti-agreement contexts are always a proper subset of normal agreement features. Third, gender agreement cannot be retained to the exclusion of number agreement.

Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)

Session 94

The quest for non-European creoles: is Kokama (Brazil, Peru) a creole language?

Mass comparison shows that creoles systematically cluster together in the typological space of the languages of the world. This new method enables us to identify the creole status of non-European contact languages, based on current research on recurrent creole properties. Kokama is a language derived from lingua franca Tupinamba (Tupi-Guarani). Cabral (1995) first called Kokama a contact language, and later a creole. Many grammatical morphemes (including interrogatives, personal pronouns, subordinators, markers of tense, mood, aspect/evidentiality, and location/existence) are not traceable to Tupinamba. Some semantic distinctions that have emerged in creoles elsewhere (Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Pacific) are encountered in Kokama.

Eric Bakovic (University of California, San Diego)

Session 14

Lev Blumenfeld (Carleton University)

Jeff Heinz (University of Delaware)

Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)

Decomposing complex relations between phonological maps

We identify and formally delimit cases as in (1) and (2), where two phonological maps affect each other in different ways depending on the derivation.

- (1) Derivation 1: A feeds B.
Derivation 2: A bleeds B.
- (2) Derivation 1: B counterfeeds A.
Derivation 2: B counterbleeds A.

We demonstrate that all interactions between two maps A and B that can be schematized as (1) or (2) are subject to the same formal treatment: A decomposes into two submaps, each of which uniquely affects or is affected by B. We furthermore establish sufficient conditions on this decomposition, which helps us better understand how distinct phonological maps can interact.

Sarah Bakst (University of California, Berkeley)

Session P2

Variability in /s/ production as a function of palate shape

This study investigates the relationship between palate shape and variability in articulation and acoustics in American English /s/ production. In their study of front vowels, Brunner et al. (2009) found that flatter palates require greater articulatory precision than domed palates to achieve acoustic consistency because, all else being equal, smaller changes in articulation result in greater changes in acoustics for flatter palates than for domed. In this study, there is actually a correlation between flatter palates and reduced variability in the spectral peak of /s/.

Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)

Session 29

Sérgio Costa (University of Michigan/University of Cape Verde)

Lígia Herbert Robalo (University of Michigan/University of Cape Verde)

Language contact in Cape Verdean Creole: a study of bidirectional influences in two contact settings

This paper examines bidirectional influences in the speech of bilingual speakers of Portuguese and Cape Verdean in Cape Verde islands. The observed contact effects include borrowings, transfer, and code-switching strategies in the domains of gender marking, number agreement, verb morphology, complementizers, and prepositions. The two key findings are: (1) although speakers practice insertional, alternational code-switching and congruent lexicalization, congruent lexicalization clearly emerges as the dominant pattern, and the keystone behind speakers' choices of code-switching sites (speakers prefer to perform the switches whenever the structures map onto each other), and (2) some changes are contact-induced, whereas others are due to multiple causation.

Sonia Barnes (Marquette University)

Session 38

Stylistic use of contact features in Asturian Spanish

This study examines the use of Asturian *ye* and Spanish *es* as stylistic resources in the contact variety of Asturian Spanish. Two speakers from the city of Gijón were instructed to record themselves in a wide variety of contexts. The results of the analysis showed that *ye* was more likely to occur in interactions with family members and in speech activities with social interaction as their goal. Through the use of *ye*, speakers performed particular acts of styling in which they presented themselves as playful, informal and laid-back. This stylization connects individual performances to variation on a larger social scale.

Michael Barrie (Sogang University)

Session P5

Phi-syntax in Northern Iroquoian

Differences in the behaviour of person, number and gender in Northern Iroquoian (NI) indicates that these features are probed separately (Béjar and Rezac, 2009). The main points here are the following: human noun roots encode a person feature (contra the Borer-Chomsky Conjecture: Baker, 2008). Person and number are probed by distinct heads; however, gender is not (Béjar and Rezac, 2009; Ritter, 1993). We present crucial data from ellipsis to elucidate the facts.

Michael Barrie (Sogang University)

Session 11

The syntax and prosody of Onondaga interrogatives

We offer a preliminary description of the syntax and prosody of polarity questions (where no particular answer is expected), and biased polarity questions (where a yes answer is expected) in Onondaga (Northern Iroquoian). In addition we examine these facts in light of recent analysis of speech acts. We show that the distinction between polarity and biased polarity questions falls in line with recent investigations of the syntax of discourse in other languages, and adds new empirical data to this line of research.

Isabelle Barriere (Long Island University)

Geraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University)

Blandine Joseph (Long Island University)

Fluerio Guetiens (ENARTS)

Sarah Kresh (The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Thierry Nazzi (CNRS/Université Paris Descartes)

The status of Haitian Creole subject pronouns: corpus evidence

Two theoretical positions have emerged with respect to the linguistic status of Haitian Creole (HC) subject pronouns. According to DeGraff (1993), they are agreement markers or syntactic clitics in *I*, and HC is a pro-drop language. In contrast, according to Déprez (1994), Baptista (1995), and Cadely (1995, 1997), they are phonologically reduced pronouns (in specIP). The analyses of a new corpus of samples collected on native speakers provide evidence in favor of the analyses that characterize HC subject pronouns as phonological rather than syntactic clitics, and add quantitative information to the characterization of the phonological contexts in which reductions occur.

Elise Bell (University of Arizona)

Rikke Bundgaard-Nielsen (University of Western Sydney)

Brett Baker (University of Melbourne)

The production of obstruents by children acquiring North Australian Kriol

North Australian Kriol is an English-lexified creole spoken in by ~20,000 people across Northern Australia. Kriol has been claimed to exhibit extreme variation in its phonemic inventory and the pronunciation of individual lexical items (Sandefur, 1979), without any experimental confirmation. We conducted a lexical elicitation task with L1 Kriol speaking children, the results of which indicate that Kriol possesses a canonical lexicon and stable phonological inventory distinct from standard Australian English. Individually and as a group, the children maintained Voice Onset Time and Constriction Duration distinctions in initial and medial stop consonants (t-tests for VOT: p).

Sarah Bellavance (University of Vermont)

Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)

/t/ variation in rural Vermont families

Adding to the previous community-wide findings of glottalization in Vermont (Roberts, 2006), this study examined intra-familial, and intra-peer patterns among 15 speakers with regard to allophones of /t/, particularly glottal stop replacement, in both word-medial and final positions. Significant differences were found for word position, preceding segment, following segment, and grammatical status, as well as age, family, and gender. A qualitative analysis of the data revealed mixed results. However, higher glottal stop rates among fourth graders give rise to questions as to the nature of glottalization in pre-adolescent children as well as to the current and future Vermont dialect.

Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago)

Unfortunately, you are bello tall: when bleaching can't tell the whole story

It has been argued that intensifiers often emerge via bleaching, the process whereby a content word loses its original meaning to become a functional morpheme (Lorenz, 2002; Tagliamonte, 2008). I discuss the Italian intensifier *bello* (*nice* → *very*), arguing that the original meaning did not disappear, but grammaticalized as expressive content (Potts, 2003).

(1) Luigi e' bello alto

 `Luigi is very tall`

This case suggests that, while empirically useful, the notion of bleaching, in some cases, is better explained as a re-distribution, as opposed to a loss of meaning (Von Stechow, 1994).

Andrea Beltrama (University of Chicago)

Session 104

Emily Hanink (University of Chicago)

This is, like, a mirative construction! Like between uncertainty and surprise

Recent work in semantics/typology across unrelated languages (Cheyenne: Rett and Murray, 2013; Albanian: Friedman, 2012) unveiled a striking generalization: evidentials that mark uncertainty/indirect evidence in some contexts are often used to express mirativity (e.g. speaker's surprise) in others. We show that English *like* features a similar behavior, and propose a unified analysis to capture it. We argue that effects of weakened commitment and surprise are the result of a partitioned epistemic space of the speaker (Giannakidou and Mari, 2013), in which p and not-p worlds are simultaneously present.

Elena Benedicto (Purdue University)

Session 12

Elizabeth Salomón (The University of the Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua)

The morphosyntax of projective and non-projective PPs in Mayangna.

A substantial body of literature has in the last years explored the complex internal structure of PPs (e.g. Asbury et al., 2008; Cinque and Rizzi, 2010). I will in particular use the structure proposed by Svenonius (2006, 2008) to explore the complexities of the P-system in Mayangna, its relation to the meronymic system of the language, the morphological and syntactic devices used in it, and their bearing on the derivation of projective and non-projective locative readings. A bound morpheme *-t* is identified as the head of Place, as well as an alternative unbound morpheme *sait*, both of which yield projective interpretations of PP.

Anna Berge (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Session 113

Lexical differentiation in Aleut (Unangam Tunuu)

Eskimo-Aleut is a well-established language family, and is long thought to have developed in relative isolation. Recent work from a number of fields, however, is suggestive of long-term linguistic and cultural contact. More systematic studies of the phonological developments in Aleut, and the un-sourced vocabulary may clarify whether divergence is a result largely of language internal motivations or of language contact. This paper reports on the degree of cognate and non-cognate vocabulary related to material culture and on the possible sources of the non-cognates. Findings include differences in levels of cognates in specific lexical domains, including in gender-specific domains.

Elizabeth Birch (Boston College)

Session 92

Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam: cultural relativism, paradox, and Jesuit missionary grammars in Latin America

During the colonial time period in Latin America, the Jesuits were on mission, working to convert the Indigenous to Catholicism. While the Jesuit missionaries from the 16th to 18th century are characterized as showing a high degree of cultural relativism, the European classical perspective highly shaped the Jesuit thought process, thereby resulting in a paradoxical approach to their mission. By looking at various Jesuit grammars from Latin America, now held by Boston College, one can see the struggle and paradox the Jesuits underwent “for the greater glory of God” during their encounter with various Indigenous languages.

Betty Birner (Northern Illinois University)

Session 39

English inversions as constructional alloforms

This paper analyzes English inversion as an “alloform” (Birner, 2013) of both preposing and postposing. Birner (1994) analyzes inversion as subject to a negative constraint, disallowing new information before the old. The need for this constraint vanishes, however, if inversion is viewed as being an alloform of preposing in cases where the preposed information is discourse-old, and an alloform of postposing in cases where the postposed information is discourse or hearer-new. Cases that satisfy both constraints are ambiguous between preposing and postposing, the infelicity of cases that satisfy neither constraint falls out automatically, and additional properties of inversion are readily explained.

Jason Bishop (City University of New York)
Adam Chong (University of California, Los Angeles)
Sun-Ah Jun (University of California, Los Angeles)

Session 102

Memory-dependent prominence effects on relative clause disambiguation

Both prosodic phrasing and prosodic prominence are known to influence listeners' parsing of ambiguous relative clauses in sentences like *someone shot the servant of the actress who was on the balcony*. In the present study, these two cues were pitted against each other, and the role of memory in their relative importance was tested. In particular, we used a time delay between sentence presentation and attachment response to test the relative robustness of phrasing and prominence cues in memory. Additionally considering cross-listener variation, we discuss the implications of our results for several proposals about prosody's role in sentence processing.

Isaac L. Bleaman (New York University)

Session P2

Predicate fronting in Yiddish and conditions on multiple spell-out

Predicate fronting and doubling has long been a puzzle for theories of syntax that do not predict the pronunciation of multiple occurrences. The Yiddish construction requires two overt occurrences of the verb, but exactly one overt occurrence of any complement. Native speaker judgments on the fronting of particle verbs (e.g. *oys-trink-en* 'to drink up') reveal that the doubling of particles is usually optional. This paper proposes explicit conditions on Spell-Out: recasting the parallel chain approach to verb doubling (Kandybowicz, 2008; Aboh and Dyakonova, 2009) in terms consistent with the Spell-Out algorithm for remnant movement of Collins and Stabler (to appear).

Charles Boberg (McGill University)

Session 109

Newspaper dialectology: harnessing the power of mass media in collecting dialect data

This paper asks whether collaboration with a popular newspaper can be an effective means of collecting data on dialect variation, and whether the resulting data are comparable with those gathered by more traditional dialectological methods. These questions are examined with a pair of surveys carried out in 2014 by Metro News in collaboration with the author in cities across English-speaking Canada. The resulting data, comprising thousands of responses, reveal remarkable convergence with previous research, displaying alternation between British and American lexical choices and regional variation in North American lexical choices across Canada. Popular media can therefore be valuable research partners.

David Boe (Northern Michigan University)

Session 69

Ernst Cassirer's history of the language sciences

In the first volume of *The Philosophy of Symbolic Forms (Language, 1923; English translation, 1953)*, the German idealist philosopher Ernst Cassirer (1874-1945) provides a detailed summary of his version of the history of the language sciences, from the Ancient Greeks through the 19th century. In this presentation, I will begin by offering some historical background and philosophical context for Cassirer's work, and then I will provide an overview and discussion of Cassirer's historiography of what he refers to as "the problem of language" as it arose in the domain of philosophy, with reflection on the central figures that are discussed in his account.

Jennifer Boehm (The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Session P5

Regional and generational effects in S'gaw Karen dialects: a phonetic analysis

This study provides an acoustic analysis of speech data elicited from 29 speakers of S'gaw Karen living in Orange County, North Carolina. Participants in this study were from different regions in Burma (formally Myanmar) and of various ages, enabling the first comprehensive phonetic study of the different dialects of S'gaw Karen. Preliminary analysis indicates the presence of three distinct dialects of S'gaw Karen which vary in the number of tones and the shape of their contours. Generational effects are also seen in regards to voice quality in traditionally checked tones, as younger speakers favor modal voicing over creaky.

Silvina Bongiovanni (Indiana University Bloomington)

Session 79

Variation and frequency effects: asymmetry in the velarization of Spanish word-internal coda stops

In Spanish, the syllable-coda stop shows considerable variation, one type of which is velarization (*opción*: /op.sión/, ‘option’ realized as [ok.sjón]) (Hualde, 2005; Zamora Munné and Guitart, 1988). Brown (2006) shows that type and token frequency of velars in the coda drives the velarization of labials and dentals. However, studies have found an asymmetry: 45% of labials velarize in comparison to 4% for dentals (e.g. Mora de González, 1989). What triggers the labial>velar alternation, yet restricts dental>velar? We argue that this asymmetrical velarization is best understood as a consequence of lexically-based collocations and graded phonotactic patterns in the Spanish lexicon.

Claire Bonial (Adelphi Laboratory Center)

Session 6

The role of frequency in the productivity of English light verb constructions

English Light Verb Constructions (LVCs), such as *make an offer* and *take a bath*, are semi-productive constructions: while some novel combinations of a light verb and eventive or stative noun are acceptable, others are not. LVCs tend to occur in “families” defined by a shared light verb and semantically similar nominal complements, but it remains mysterious as to precisely how such families are circumscribed. This research examines the roles of frequency and analogy in LVC productivity, and finds that low-frequency LVC exemplars can serve as the basis of analogical extension, while high-frequency LVC exemplars block extension by preempting semantically similar variants.

Marie-Eve Bouchard (New York University)

Session 73

Linguistic variation and change in the Portuguese of São Tomé

This presentation focuses on the variety of Portuguese spoken in São Tomé, the capital of São Tomé and Príncipe, where a process of language shift has been taking place in the last few decades. The objective is to discuss the emergence of a Santomean variety of Portuguese, with special reference to those features not found in European Portuguese, and to examine the interaction between Portuguese and Forro, the main creole spoken in the country. In a larger context, this paper also examines the social and ideological phenomena that explain the linguistic choices in São Tomé.

Jean Pierre Boutché (University of Bayreuth/University of Maroua)

Session 31

The verbal system of vehicular Fula (Northern Cameroon)

This paper investigates the verbal system of vehicular Fula (Adamawa dialect), which is understood as the Koiné variety used as interethnic medium of communication in Northern Cameroon. The paper discusses the question how non-ethnic speakers (L1/L2) have contributed to the koineisation of classical Fula. Knowing that Fula is an Atlantic language, which has a complex verbal morphology characterised by three grammatical voices (active, middle, passive), and the permutation of the initial consonant and verbal extensions, we used a contrastive and corpus based approach to point out salient indicators of simplifications in the verbal system.

David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage)

Session 108

Early development of the Third Dialect Shift in Alaska

This study analyzes the speech of representatives of the first generations of English speakers born in Utah to trace the history of the development of the Third Dialect Shift there. Measurements of vowel production were obtained from archival recordings for the vowels involved in the Third Dialect Shift. The earliest-born speakers show a great degree of instability with regard to the vowels of the Third Dialect Shift. There are, however, signs among that group that the Third Dialect Shift system was developing, and it clearly exists, at least partially, in its initial stages among the younger speakers.

John Boyle (California State University, Fresno)
Ryan Kasak (Yale University)
Sarah Lundquist (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Armik Mirzayan (University of South Dakota)
Jonnia Torres (University of Colorado Boulder)
Brittany Williams (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

A preliminary study on accentuation in Hidatsa

Hidatsa is a highly endangered Siouan language. Park (2012) posits a pitch accent system where a lexically determined high tone spreads to the left edge of the word. This paper casts Park's claim into question. We show that Hidatsa is a proto-typical stress accent language. We provide evidence that the default primary stress assignment (PSA) in Hidatsa has a left aligned iambic foot. Using an OT framework, we show that PSA in Hidatsa is predictable and attracted to the second syllable. This attraction can be over ridden by a heavy first syllable or a third syllable that has a long vowel.

Evan D. Bradley (Pennsylvania State University)
Janet G. Van Hell (Pennsylvania State University)

Effects of musical ear training on lexical tone perception

The effect of short term musical experience on lexical tone perception was examined by administering four hours of daily musical ear training to non-tone language speakers. After training, participants improved in a tone labeling task, but not a tone discrimination task. The results suggest that short term musical experience is sufficient to produce changes in linguistic performance, and so at least some linguistic differences between musicians and non-musicians is due to experience, rather than individual differences or other factors.

Kathrin Brandt (University of Cologne)
Dany Adone (University of Cologne)

Who speaks Creole? On the sociolinguistics of Creole in multilingual Louisiana

South Louisiana offers an opportunity to observe ongoing intense language contact, and the resulting language shift. French-based Louisiana Creole (LC) appears to be highly endangered as a consequence, but the lack of current data about speakers makes a clear classification difficult. This paper aims to identify speakers in terms of social variables, and describe their linguistic background before attempting to determine patterns of language use and proficiency levels. Getting a clearer picture of who speaks LC today constitutes a first step in grasping reasons for language change. As a second step we discuss language attitudes found among the speakers.

Aaron Braver (Texas Tech University)
William Bennett (Rhodes University)

Length-based allomorphy in Xhosa noun class prefixes

Xhosa, a Bantu language from South Africa, shows length-conditioned alternations in certain noun class prefixes. Nouns of the class 9/10 paradigm make their plurals with the prefix *izin-*, if the root is monosyllabic, or with the prefix *iin-*, if the root is disyllabic or larger (e.g. *in-ja* 'dog' → *izin-ja* 'dogs' vs. *in-tombi* 'girl' → *iin-tombi* 'girls'). We present results of two experiments showing that native Xhosa speakers extend this pattern to nonce words. Our findings show that such length-conditioned alternations are part of speakers' synchronic grammar, and not merely a lexical vestige of past change.

George Aaron Broadwell (University of Florida)

Active agreement in Timucua

Timucua is an extinct isolate of Florida. Active agreement, in which intransitive verbs split into two or more subclasses with respect to agreement (Mithun, 1991), is common in the Southeast, but it has never been documented for Timucua. Examination of the Timucua data argues for the following generalization about the agreement split in Timucua: intransitive verbs with patientive subjects take B agreement, and intransitives with non-patientive subjects take A agreement. The Timucua agreement system thus

shares in an areal feature of other Southeastern language families, such as Muskogean (Broadwell, 2006; Martin, 2010; Kimball, 1991), Tunica (Haas, 1941), and Chitimacha (Hieber, 2015).

Joseph Brooks (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Session 16

Realis/irrealis and verbal number in Chini (Papuan) motion verbs: explaining categorial change

I explain how an unattested and rather unexpected categorial shift involving realis and irrealis constructions resulted in the genesis of a verbal number distinction for motion verbs in Chini. What were once irrealis forms for motion verbs shifted in their usage to become realis paucational, while the old realis forms acquired the additional meaning of pluractionality. This development in Chini adds to what we know about how realis and irrealis interact with other event-related verbal categories. And it informs morphological theory by showing how particular discourse practices can explain unexpected changes in grammatical meaning and the formation of portmanteau morphology.

Rachel Brown (University of Arizona)

Session P2

The underlying structure of full and clitic pronouns in Hiaki

The Hiaki (also Yaqui) pronominal paradigm contains full forms robustly, but it lacks accusative 1st and 2nd person clitic forms. Paradigmatic gaps occur when there is no synthetic way to express a representation despite motivation that it should be well-formed. Full and clitic pronouns in Hiaki display distinct semantic and syntactic properties, and nominative full and clitic pronouns are not in complementary distribution. This suggests that these pronouns have different abstract representations, and there is a paradigmatic gap in the Hiaki pronominal paradigm. I hypothesize that a mechanism blocks the valuing of clitic 1st and 2nd person features in accusative contexts.

Alejna Brugos (Boston University)

Session 19

Jonathan Barnes (Boston University)

Pitch reset, continuity, and proximity: examining the role of cognitive-general grouping principles in the perception of prosodic boundary strength

This abstract presents the results of two perception experiments showing the role of pitch cues to prosodic boundary strength in American English. Pitch cues to grouping, and in particular patterns characterized as pitch reset, are evaluated in terms of gestalt-like grouping principles (continuity and proximity). Related grouping principles have previously been suggested for researchers looking at prosodic grouping range of languages (German, Hungarian and Korean). This approach may therefore offer insight into the perceptual foundations prosodic grouping cues, and therefore of the constraints that lead to the phonologization of these cues across languages.

Susan Brumbaugh (University of New Mexico)

Session 108

Chris Koops (University of New Mexico)

Frances Jones (University of New Mexico)

English vowel variation in Northern New Mexico

We first present results of an ongoing study of English vowel formant frequency differences in the speech of Hispanics and Anglos in the Albuquerque metropolitan area. The Hispanic speakers show a number of what appear to be Spanish substrate effects. We then go on to develop an apparent-time perspective on the history of these effects through an analysis of the speech of Spanish-English bilinguals born in the early-to-mid 20th century, where we find some evidence of all of the Chicano English features seen among the younger speakers, sometimes in a more prominent form, as well as some interesting contrasts.

Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania)

Session 13

The Kashaya language during the Russian period

I discuss what can be determined about the Kashaya language of the early 19th century, and changes since that time, based on word lists collected during the time of the Russian colony at Fort Ross (1812-1841). Topics include: Spanish loans that precede meaningful direct contact with speakers of that language, Russian loans that were later replaced by Spanish terms, the introduction of other new vocabulary not linked to a European language, changes in the structure of the number system, and apparent shifts in meaning in certain native terms.

Rachel Steindel Burdin (The Ohio State University)

Session 19

Macro-rhythm in Jewish English

Jun (2014) proposes a new dimension of prosodic variation, “macro-rhythm,” a measurement of the regularity of F0 alterations in a given language or dialect. Perceptions of Jewish English as “sing-song-y” or “lilting” suggest that Jewish English may have greater macro-rhythm compared to Standard American English. This study examines intonational differences both within Jewish English and between Jewish English and Standard American English, focusing on list intonation, which has previously been found to vary within Jewish English (Burdin, 2014). The results indicate a greater degree of macro-rhythm in Jewish English compared to Standard English.

Rachel Steindel Burdin (The Ohio State University)

Session 6

Joseph Tyler (Morehead State University)

List intonation and speaker beliefs about listener knowledge

Ladd (1978) proposes that rises and rise-plateaus used on list items can be used for different meanings; specifically, that rise-plateaus signal that the items in the list are not individually informative. In this paper, (a) we provide a methodology for experimentally exploring these meanings, (b) show that contour type does affect interpretation of lists, (c) reveal to what extent listeners perceive a rise-plateau as “reminding” and a rise as “informing,” and (d) show that listeners have additional, attitudinal meanings for the rise-plateau.

Lindsay Butler (Pennsylvania State University)

Session 102

The role of set size in the production and comprehension of optional number agreement

The processing of number agreement plays a fundamental role in psycholinguists' understanding of sentence production and comprehension. Most previous research focuses on either production or comprehension and fails to consider typologically diverse languages. The goal of this study is to use the same stimulus set to investigate the processes underlying the production and comprehension of optional number agreement with speakers of Yucatec Maya. In two experiments, the effects of set size on the production and comprehension of number agreement are shown to diverge. We discuss these findings considering recent research on number agreement processing while considering potential language-specific effects.

Laurence B-Violette (Harvard University)

Session P5

Topic-movement and clitic placement in Hittite

The Hittite clitic *-ma* and the topic phrases it marks can appear in either of two “positions”; preceding or following the clitic chain. I argue that the first configuration derives from the second, and that the topic-phrase moves in order to satisfy a prosodic requirement in the left periphery. Yet, there may be constraints on the movement of the topic-phrase, including the prosodic configuration of the element to be topicalized.

Tara McAllister Byun (New York University)

Session P2

Daphna Harel (New York University)

Elaine R. Hitchcock (Montclair State University)

Jose A. Ortiz (New York University)

Daniel Szeredi (New York University)

Predicting crowdsourced listeners' ability to detect gradient phonetic contrast in child speech

Children acquiring speech often produce gradient contrasts between phonemic categories that may go undetected in broad transcription. Recent research has shown that these covert contrasts can be accurately measured with perceptual rating tasks incorporating Visual Analog Scaling (VAS). Crowdsourcing platforms like Amazon Mechanical Turk provide access to a large pool of raters, but these listeners show heterogeneous ability to detect gradient degrees of phonetic contrast. This study tests the hypothesis that sensitivity in classifying phonetically intermediate tokens on a synthetic speech continuum can serve as a significant predictor of accuracy and reliability in assigning VAS ratings to natural child speech.

Luisa Caiazzo (University of Naples “L’Orientale”)

Session 68

The naming game: old/new names in the streets of Bombay and Mumbai

Place names contribute to the social construction of space and, more importantly, to attaching meaning to places. Commemorative street names are one such means of constructing political space in order to authorize a version of history and its rhetoric. Starting from Sheppard’s (1917) remarkable inquiry into Bombay’s street names, this paper focuses on those that have been changed for the sake of an alleged local identity. Comparing the new names with the old ones, the naming game played in this Indian mega-city sometimes seems dissonant and challenging to follow, when even the names with local origins are superseded by new ones.

Doyle Calhoun (Boston College)

Session 92

Reading paratexts in missionary linguistic works through the Lens of Genette’s (1987) poetics

In this paper, I apply Gérard Genette’s (1987) concept of paratextuality to an analysis of prefaces from different dictionary-grammars of Niger-Congo languages, written by French Catholic missionaries between the mid-19th and early 20th centuries. My analysis focuses on the preface to the *Dictionnaire Français-Wolof et Wolof-Français* (Dakar, 1855), compiled by missionaries from the *Congrégation du St.-Ésprit et du St.-Cœur de Marie* (variously known, in English, as the *Holy Ghost Fathers* or *Spiritans*). I also draw on diverse examples from contemporary and near-contemporary French Spiritan dictionary-grammars of other Niger-Congo languages. I investigate the extent to which these prefaces rely on or inflect the conventions, devices, and practices of the *original authorial preface*, as identified in Genette (1987).

Catherine Callaghan (The Ohio State University)

Session 13

*Proto Miwok intrusive *-V-*

We can reconstruct Proto Miwok **ʔalwaʃ ~ *ʔala waʃ*, ‘valley oak,’ where the second alternate includes an intrusive **-V-*, with *V* echoing the previous vowel. We cannot reconstruct this alternation back to Proto Utian because Costanoan cognates show no trace of it. Evidence of a similar alternation in PMi **haja po-*, ‘chief,’ and PMiw **hajpo-ʃ*, ‘chief,’ argue for a minor sound change in progress in early Miwok times. This information allows us to recognize PCo **ʔurwa-n*, ‘mortar,’ and Plains Miwok *ʔly we-*, ‘mortar,’ as additional cognates, with Plains Miwok showing the intrusive vowel.

Eric Campbell (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Session 34

Dialogic resonance as a window onto grammar and culture: a case study in Zenzontepec Chatino

Dialogic Syntax (Du Bois, 2014) provides a framework for understanding “how grammar organizes mappings between utterances.” Speakers selectively reproduce words, structures, and meanings from previous discourse, creating dialogic resonance that increases communicative significance. I present dialogic examples of Zenzontepec Chatino (Otomanguan, Mexico) to explore the types of structures and meanings speakers place into resonances, how they bend the grammar to achieve communicative goals, and what we can learn about grammar and culture this way. I conclude that Dialogic Syntax offers the potential to enrich language documentation and description and make it more culturally relevant and accessible to community members.

Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)

Session 41

Do beliefs about accents mediate evaluative responses to acoustic cues?

Previous work has shown interactions between overt and covert attitudes, but their relationship has been under-explored. 901 listeners completed accent ratings on recordings containing the GOOSE, TRAP, or DRESS vowel, then similarly rated seven Ohio regions. We see that talker acoustics and listener accent beliefs both predict accent evaluations, but largely do not interact. The exception is that response to pin/pen merger strengthens among listeners giving high accent ratings to rural Ohio. Results support a dissociation between linguistic beliefs and speaker perception, and suggest beliefs about accentedness are more driven by circulating discourses than by observation of variation.

Rebeka Campos-Astorkiza (The Ohio State University)

Session P5

Perceptual salience in speech adaptation: evidence from English rhotic production in singing speech

This paper explores the phenomenon of speech adaptation by singers of popular music focusing on the linguistic conditionings. We analyze the variable production of coda rhotics by British singers that lack this sound in their spoken dialect. Our results show that perceptual salience of the contexts where the rhotics occur plays a determining role in shaping the variable production of these sounds. These results mirror the path of change in r-less and r-full varieties of English. Thus, we extend our proposal of the role of perceptual salience to phonological change, supporting theories of sound change that emphasize the listener's role.

Katie Carmichael (Virginia Tech)

Session 44

Kara Becker (Reed College)

Raised BOUGHT in New Orleans and New York City: it's not what you THOUGHT

Prior scholarship has argued in favor of a shared history for New Orleans English (NOE) and New York City English (NYCE), which share the feature of raised BOUGHT. Analysis of BOUGHT height in both dialects revealed that BOUGHT is more raised in NYCE than in NOE, despite the fact that NYCE is undergoing a dramatic change in apparent time in the direction of lowering. Constraints on variation were not similar between NYCE and NOE, calling into question arguments about their shared history. We suggest a need for perceptual and ideological work to better understand the relationship between these two dialects.

Mirko Casagrande (University of Calabria)

Session 111

Fifty shades of green: a multimodal analysis of eco-friendly American trademarks

This paper aims to investigate a corpus of trademarks retrieved online at www.uspto.gov, the website of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in which the lexeme *green* is used as a synonym of *eco-friendly*. The corpus will be analyzed from a multi-modal point of view, which allows a focus on visual grammar. It also makes it possible to take into account how the ecological semantic properties of the trademarks are expressed and reinforced by the word and image interplay. Particular attention will be paid to the category of color and its semiotic function.

Christina Schoux Casey (Aalborg University)

Session P5

Regional distinctions in New Orleans African American English

This study contributes data from New Orleans AAE, and investigates the presence of canonical AAE phonological features. The sample for analysis consists of over 8,000 vowels taken from interviews with 36 African American New Orleanians. Overall, participants were found to use most features of AAE: laxing and lowering of /e/, raising and diphthongization of /ɪ/ and /ɛ/, consonant cluster reduction and /s/ + stop metathesis. Notably, participants did not use extensive /aɪ/ monophthongization. Unattested elsewhere in AAE, participants used lowering of /oʊ/ to [o], near-triphthongization of /eɪ/ to [eɪə] and reversal of /oi/ and /ə/.

Paola Cepeda (Stony Brook University)

Session P2

Word order and polarity in Spanish NPI Alguno

The Spanish Negative Polarity Item (NPI) *alguno* has a restricted distribution involving word order (licensed only post-nominally and post-verbally) and negative polarity (licensed by a negative operator). In this paper, I propose a phrase-movement analysis for *alguno* from a cartographic approach to the DP (Cinque, 2010, 2013). Inside the DP, the NP moves high in the structure so that it ends up preceding the Negative Marker Phrase in which *alguno* is generated. If present, direct modification adjectives are pied-piped by the NP, but other modifiers are not. In Romance, only non-strict negative concord languages show *alguno*-like NPIs, although with somewhat different restrictions.

Cassandra Chapman (McMaster University)

Session P2

Ivona Kucerova (McMaster University)

Structural and semantic ambiguity of why-questions: an overlooked case of weak islands in English

We argue that English “why-questions” are ambiguous between a purpose and a reason reading, and that these distinct semantic interpretations correspond to two distinct base-generated positions of “why”. While *reason why* is base-generated within CP

(Rizzi, 2001; Ko, 2005), *purpose why* is adjoined to vP (Stepanov and Tsai, 2008). The evidence comes from the observation that only the purpose reading is sensitive to negative islands. Furthermore, based on modal obviation data, we argue that the negative island effect cannot be explained by Relativized Minimality (contra Rizzi, 1990, 2001), but results from the semantics of why-questions (Dotlacil and Nouwen, 2014).

Tridha Chatterjee (Boston University)

Session 73

Structural changes and stylistic choices: the case of Bengali-English bilingual verbs

This paper investigates structural changes in the use of Bengali-English bilingual verbs through the exploration of Bengali film scripts from three decades: the 1970s, 1990s and post-2010. Over the past few decades, the use of English, including code-switching between Indian languages and English has increased dramatically in Indian society. Given this shift, this paper looks at films to find out to what extent the use of bilingual verbs, closely connected to code-switching and bilingual speech, has also changed diachronically. In connection with structural change, this paper also discusses how speakers use bilingual verbs stylistically to index differences in their social identities.

Melvatha Chee (University of New Mexico)

Session 113

Field research among a vanishing voice: is the Navajo language thriving or endangered?

The Navajo language has been reported to have 150,000 speakers. This figure leads one to state that the Navajo language is the most thriving indigenous language in the US. Based on a year-long field research experience, I suggest that the amount of Navajo speakers is much less than previously reported. Five significant factors were noted with regard to Navajo language use, language fluency, and language ideologies. These factors, along with information from the 2010 census, allows us to reexamine the status of the Navajo language as not thriving, but endangered. It is necessary to reevaluate the number of Navajo speakers.

I-hsuan Chen (University of California, Berkeley)

Session P5

Scalar inferences of Mandarin numeral-classifier phrases shaped by diachronic changes in word order

This corpus study begins with the diachronic distribution of numeral phrases as negative polarity items in VO and OV word orders, and in numeral-[unit word]-noun and noun-numeral-[unit word] orders to show how the information structure of different word order patterns has developed. The diachronic development explains how scalar inferences are construed based on contrast in either types or in quantities. This development links to synchronically how different ordering patterns within numeral phrases reflect the scopes of focus in the numeral-classifier languages.

Mao-Hsu Chen (University of Pennsylvania)

Session P5

Tonal neutralization in Taiwan Southern Min revisited

This study explored the tonal neutralization of context tones 55 and 24 in Taiwan Southern Min, which were both realized as sandhi tone 33 on surface when occurring in context positions, produced by speakers of two different age groups. Comparison between the quartile and overall mean f0 values showed an age-based acoustic variation, where context tones 55 produced by the older speakers were significantly higher in pitch than context tones 24 throughout the entire contour, which was absent from the younger speakers' data. The result of the identification test was in line with the production data.

Victoria Chen (University of Hawai'i at Manoa)

Session 5

Actor voice ≠ antipassive: against the syntactic ergative analysis for Formosan languages

The Austronesian type four-way voice system has been claimed to exhibit syntactic ergativity based primarily on two things: (1) the absolutive-only constraint in A' extractions, and (2) the anti-passive analysis of Actor Voice (AV) (e.g. Payne, 1982; Aldridge, 2004 et seq.). This paper presents novel evidence against the anti-passive analysis for AV clauses from three constructions shared by eight Formosan languages: (a) causative, (b) restructuring, and (c) raising-to-object, which show that bivalent AV clauses across highest-level Austronesian languages are true transitives with structurally licensed internal arguments.

Weiying Chen (Zhejiang University)

Session 51

History of Chinese linguistics and the status of linguistics as a discipline in China

The history of Chinese linguistics can be divided into three periods: the classic, modern, and contemporary. In the classic study of the language, prosody, rhetoric, textual interpretation, and philology were regarded as the core of linguistics. Through the commitment of scholars in the early twentieth century who drew extensively on Western ideas and methodologies, Chinese linguistics entered the modern period. The contemporary period extends over the past three decades, as Chinese linguists have participated more fully in international scholarship, established their own identity as linguists, and received greater recognition for original research. This history reveals that linguistics grows rapidly in China when the status of the discipline is raised in China, and when Chinese linguists contribute to international scholarship.

Yi-An Chen (University of Florida)

Session 68

Transliteration or free translation: the English station names of the Taipei Metro

The purpose of this study is twofold: (1) to interpret why conflicting transliteration systems co-exist among the English station names of the Taipei Metro, and (2) to explicate how closely the English station names resemble the Chinese equivalents. After a one-to-one comparison of phonological and semantic values between 107 Chinese and corresponding English station names, I identified and categorized two major translation methods adopted by the TRTC, including transliteration and transliteration + free translation. The findings show that the English station names are constrained and complicated by national naming conventions, Chinese Phonetic Translation Guidelines, internationalization issues, and residents' attitudes.

Zhuo Chen (The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Session 37

Virginia Valian (Hunter College, City University of New York)

Subject production by monolingual English-speaking children: a corpus study

A computational analysis of the data in Manchester corpus on CHILDES showed that auxiliaries, modals, and tense significantly increased subject use for both children and adults. Thus, inflection seems to force the presence of a subject. Furthermore, VP length has a negative effect, albeit insignificant, on the children's subject production. The effects of inflection and VP length both support the hypothesis of performance limitations that the missing subjects in children's language are not due to incorrect initial grammar, but performance constraints.

Sunghye Cho (University of Pennsylvania)

Session 36

Yong-cheol Lee (Cheongju University)

Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania)

Diachronic development of pitch contrast in Seoul Korean

This study investigates the diachronic development of a phrase-initial pitch contrast in Seoul Korean (SK), stemming from a recent tonogenetic change. If an Accentual Phrase (AP) starts with an aspirated/tense consonant, the first syllable shows a high pitch; otherwise, it shows a low pitch. While previous studies examine the trade-off between VOT and pitch contrast among stops, none has asked how this change affects the intonational system of SK. Based on our preliminary data from a large-scale corpus, we suggest that this change seems to split the existing intonational melody (TH-LH) into two different pitch registers (high-initial and low-initial APs).

Eleanor Chodroff (Johns Hopkins University)

Session 79

Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)

Covariation of stop consonant acoustics: corpus evidence and implications for talker adaptation

Talker-specific means for phonetic properties are strongly correlated across sounds and acoustic dimensions. To support this claim, talker means for voicing lag, burst spectra, and several other properties relevant to word-initial stop place and voice perception were estimated from a large multi-talker corpus of American English speech. Strong correlations were found across stops for each dimension (e.g. voicing lag of [ph] and [th]) and to a certain extent across dimensions (e.g., voicing lag and burst spectrum). Simulations with an incremental Bayesian model of talker adaptation revealed more efficient adaptation to novel talkers when the prior encoded knowledge of such covariation.

Adam J. Chong (University of California, Los Angeles)

Session 1

Learning consequences of derived-environment effects

This study investigates whether alternation learning is impeded if static phonotactic and dynamic generalizations mismatch like in derived-environment patterns. English listeners were trained on one of two artificial languages, one in which static and dynamic generalizations match, the other where they did not. Results indicate that alternation learning was overall better in the mismatch than in the match language. Mismatch language learners, however, developed a static generalization matching the dynamic generalization absent in the training data. This suggests that alternation learning is not hindered by a mismatch, although learners seem to be biased to maintain matching static and dynamic generalizations.

Preston Christensen (Brigham Young University)

Session 24

My father's name: a study in patronymic naming in Mozambique

This study shows that patronymic naming is one of the most common naming patterns used in Quelimane, Mozambique, and presumably much of Zambezia and the central region of Mozambique. Patronymic naming in this paper refers to the practice of using the first given name of the father and the grandfather, and often great-grandfather, in place of a family name that is passed from generation to generation. Other naming practices are discussed including the informal use of nicknames, teknonyms, and the use of ancestral family names, or the so-called “Malachi” naming pattern.

Barbara Citko (University of Washington)

Session 18

Allison Germain (University of Washington)

If you can't agree, move on!

We examine the consequences of Chomsky's (2013, 2014) Labeling Algorithm for four types of non-canonical subjects: PPs in locative inversion structures, Polish and Russian dative subjects, Lithuanian genitive subjects, and accusative themes of Russian Adversity Impersonals. We show that while they vary with respect to standard subjecthood diagnostics, those that pattern most closely with nominative subjects originate in [Spec,vP] and stop in [Spec,TP] before moving to a higher topic-like position, as opposed to moving to this higher position directly. We derive both options from the need to resolve labeling ambiguity which arises when two phrases (i.e. DP and TP) merge.

Luca Ciucci (Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa)

Session 76

Towards a critical edition of Ignace Chomé's Vocabulario de la lengua zamuca

Old Zamuco is an extinct language spoken in the 18th century in the Jesuit reduction of San Ignacio de Samucos, founded in Northern Chaco (between Bolivia and Paraguay). It belongs to the Zamucoan family along with Ayoreo and Chamacoco. Old Zamuco was described by Father Ignace Chomé, author of a dictionary, *Vocabulario de la lengua zamuca*, which has so far remained completely unexplored. The aim of this talk is to present the forthcoming critical edition of Chomé's *Vocabulario*, showing how its data may contribute to the description of Old Zamuco and allow new interesting diachronic insights on Zamucoan.

Douglas Cole (University of Iowa)

Session 103

The main event: an event based syntactic analysis of serial verb constructions in Lao

In this paper I analyze new data from the Lao language (Laos, Tai-Kadai, SVO), focusing on a subtype of Serial Verb Construction called consequential SVCs (CSVCs). CSVCs consist of two transitive verbs sharing both a subject and an object in a single clause. These constructions should have an outside role analysis similar to Williams (accepted). A functional Event Head (EP) in Lao CSVCs describes a macro-event distinct from the events described by the two verbs. This EP licenses the two verbs, and thematic roles are assigned to the macro-event, rather than to V1 or V2.

James Collins (Stanford University)

Session 104

The scope of futures

Future expressions like *will*, *going to*, and *about to* supply both a modal and temporal meaning component. I show that the two components may scope independently: the modal component (metaphysical necessity), but not the temporal component, scoping

above a clausemate quantifier. These data motivate a theory whereby subcomponents of an expression's meaning can scope independently, the temporal component, but not the modal component, being fixed in a narrow scope position. I show that a future modal's apparent wide scope with respect to negation and negative quantifiers can be accounted for via a homogeneity presupposition familiar from theories of neg-raising (Gajewski, 2005).

Ellen Contini-Morava (University of Virginia)

Session 35

A tale of two rats: gender as differentiation in Mopan Maya

In Mopan (Mayan, Belize-Guatemala), a subset of the lexicon is subcategorized by two noun classifiers: (1) *aj* (masc.), and (2) *ix* (fem.). I discuss the productive use of the Gender Markers (GM) preceding an adjectival modifier, even if the following noun is not normally gendered (*aj nene' sinik*, 'small ant'). The GM reinforces the subdivision created by adjectival modification (of ants, a small one), and constitutes a metaphorical extension of gender as prototypical differentiation. However, use of a GM is not obligatory pre-adjectivally. I discuss its use in a Mopan narrative, supplemented with statistical data on differential use with adjectives denoting size.

Angelo Costanzo (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania)

Session 16

Romance verb conjugation as a morphological constellation

Most descriptions of Romance conjugational classes are deficient in that the differentiation between classes is based on the presence of a distinctive theme vowel in some forms. The details of Romance verb conjugation, both synchronic and diachronic, show that this is not the case. In this paper, I propose an alternative model of Romance conjugation that allows similarity between verbs to be based on multiple features simultaneously. A key aspect of the model involves using network analysis to understand how similarities between verbs lead to the structure of the system as a whole.

Philip Crone (Stanford University)

Session P5

Bonnie Krejci (Stanford University)

Agreement in English existentials with conjoined associates

On the basis of corpus data, we show that copulas in English existential clauses with conjoined associates may realize agreement with the entire conjunction, singular agreement regardless of the number features of the associate, or First Conjunct Agreement (FCA). We provide a unified analysis of these patterns that compares favorably to Sobin's (2014) analysis of agreement in English existentials. In particular, our analysis avoids stipulating gratuitous phi-features of existential *there*, locates FCA/agreement in the domain of syntax proper, and draws parallels between FCA in English existentials and similar phenomena in other languages.

Megan Crowhurst (University of Texas at Austin)

Session P2

Niamh Kelly (University of Texas at Austin)

Amador Teodocio-Olivares

The influence of vowel glottalization and duration on subjective grouping preferences among Zapotec speakers

The Iambic-Trochaic Law asserts that increased intensity/pitch signal group beginnings, increased duration, and group endings (Bolton, 1894; Woodrow, 1909; Hayes, 1995). Growing evidence indicates that listeners' grouping preferences are not immutable but bend to linguistic experience. It therefore makes sense to ask whether features other than intensity, duration, and pitch can shape them. We tested the influence of varying duration and vowel glottalization on grouping preferences among native Zapotec speakers, for whom glottalization is contrastive. Results: varied duration was associated with a significant short-long grouping bias. However, when glottalization was varied, two groups of participants showed clear though opposite preferences.

Jennifer Culbertson (University of Edinburgh)

Session 37

Annie Gagliardi (University of Edinburgh)

Kenny Smith (University of Edinburgh)

Competition between phonology and semantics in noun class learning

Noun class systems typically distinguish nouns based on a combination of phonological and semantic features. Interestingly, learners acquiring these systems appear to rely disproportionately on phonological information, despite high reliability of

semantic cues. In particular, wug-test experiments show that when cues are made to conflict, children use phonology to determine class (e.g. Karmiloff-Smith, 1981 for French; Gagliardi and Lidz, 2014 for Tsez). We show that adult learners' treatment of conflicting features determining noun class in a miniature artificial language crucially depends on the saliency of the cues.

Emily Curtis (University of Washington)

Session 17

Metalinguistic awareness in school teachers and common knowledge of linguistics

This study investigates “common knowledge of linguistics” (what it is and what it should be), reviewing research on benefits of (meta)linguistic knowledge and assessing this knowledge in teachers as representatives and vehicles of common knowledge. Metalinguistic knowledge is beneficial in literacy, teaching, and general schooling. Less clear is what knowledge is practical and what knowledge is common. This paper addresses both questions through a study of metalinguistic knowledge among teachers. Findings suggest that their metalinguistic knowledge is underdeveloped, but they value knowing linguistic concepts. Teaching teachers can advance common knowledge of linguistics. Further research should establish measurements of metalinguistic knowledge and its applications.

Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago)

Session 33

On the pragmatic relationship indexed by long distance agreement in Meskwaki

Algonquian languages permit long distance agreement (LDA), in which a matrix verb of mental action is optionally inflected for an object co-referential to an argument of the complement clause. The relationship between the matrix object and the complement clause has been characterized as one of topic: the lower clause is about the matrix object. Fry and Mathieu (F&M, to appear), however, appeal to *de re* belief as the basis, not topic. The present paper points out problems with F&M's analysis and strengthens the case for an information structure approach to LDA in Meskwaki.

Peter T. Daniels (Jersey City, NJ)

Session 28

Gelb, Kroeber, and “stimulus diffusion”

A significant but mainly tacit notion in I. J. Gelb's *Study of Writing* (1952) is “stimulus diffusion.” He does not use the term in the book, but welcomes A. L. Kroeber's (1940) term for what he was talking about. What did Gelb mean by it, what did Kroeber mean by it, and how similar are their uses? For Gelb, stimulus diffusion refers to relations between cultural features that are suspected but not demonstrable. Kroeber insists on at least some suggestion of resemblance in the possibly related features, but for Gelb, only evidence that two cultures came into contact is needed.

Oana David (University of California, Berkeley)

Session 39

A frame semantic approach to the interpretation of null arguments in English and Spanish

*7th Place Student Abstract Award Winner

Null arguments behave differently in terms of their interpretation once omitted, i.e. definite (DNI) or indefinite (INI). We analyze all verb annotations for DNI/INI in the FrameNet database for English (n=2995) and Spanish (n=430), tagging each item by the high-level semantics a specific frame evokes (e.g. Motion for Bringing, Arriving). In both languages, it is DNI-licensing verbs that exhibit predictable lexical and frame semantic patterns, while INI-licensing verbs don't share semantic commonalities. DNI regularly occurs with verbs of mental activity and verbs of motion. Whether an omissible role is source-path-goal makes a statistically significant difference in DNI/INI omission.

Justin Davidson (University of California, Berkeley)

Session 57

Rethinking the endogenous vs. language contact dichotomy in language change: contact-induced innovation in the Catalan-Spanish bilingual community

Endogenous motivations for a linguistic innovation should not be separated from language contact effects, as these forces are intrinsically interconnected in bilingual communities. Empirical evidence for this claim is offered in the form of conjointly mediating linguistic and social constraints for intervocalic /s/-voicing in Catalan-Spanish bilinguals' Spanish. Quantitative differences in voicing patterns across bilingual and monolingual Spanish speakers evidence contact-induced innovation as influenced by contact with Catalan, as well as by word-position effects consistent with an account of articulatory lenition.

Findings suggest that endogenous accounts of language change need not be mutually exclusive with accounts appealing to language contact.

Amy Goodwin Davies (University of Pennsylvania)

Session 102

Inflectional affix priming in an auditorily presented lexical decision task

We report inflectional affix priming in a primed lexical decision study. We find facilitation in recognition of auditorily-presented words containing an inflectional affix when immediately preceded by auditorily-presented words containing the same inflectional affix. This effect was significant when the affixes were matched in voicing (C.I. 0.018-0.091). Our results support a view of morphology in which affixes are represented as isolable objects which can be primed. This follows from a decompositional account of morphological processing. Further research is required to determine whether the morpheme or only the allomorph is available for priming.

Amy Goodwin Davies (University of Pennsylvania)

Session P2

Hezekiah Akiva Bacovcin (University of Pennsylvania)

Elisha Cooper (University of Pennsylvania)

The Living Laboratory® Model: opportunities for outreach and data collection

This presentation will introduce linguists to Living Laboratory® academic-museum collaborations, developed at the Museum of Science, Boston. We are linguists who have found that the Living Laboratory®'s educational model provides opportunities for both data collection and linguistics outreach. We report on our recent collaboration with a local children's museum. The Living Laboratory® model is well suited for linguistic research. Interested researchers can connect with a Living Laboratory® regional hub leader and access a variety of resources for developing their own program using the Living Laboratory® model.

Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)

Session 70

50 years of undergraduate instruction in introductory linguistics: what the textbooks reveal

Several textbooks commonly used for introductory linguistics have been in continuous publication for 40+ years, with new editions regularly updating the content (e.g. Fromkin and Rodman's *An Introduction to Language*, Clark and Eschholz's *Language: Introductory Readings* and the Ohio State University's *Language Files*). The various editions of these textbooks thus provide us with a means of tracing particular developments in the field of linguistics from larger theoretical issues (e.g. generative grammar vs other frameworks), to details of representation (e.g. APA vs IPA), to the introduction and/or expansion of sections on computational linguistics, and neuro- and psycholinguistic experimental methods.

Amie DeJong (University of Washington)

Session P2

Nobody's positive anymore: variation in polarity sensitivity

Positive *anymore*, as in *Movies are really violent anymore*, which is ungrammatical for English speakers for whom *anymore* is a Negative Polarity Item (NPI), has received little attention in generative syntax. Evidence from syntactic judgments suggests that the key to variation lies in two things, hinging on veridicality. A nonveridical operator does not entail the truth of a proposition; c-command by a non-veridical operator is considered necessary for an NPI (Ladusaw, 1979; Zwarts, 1995; Giannakidou, 1994 et seq.). I argue that *anymore* is especially susceptible to reanalysis because it is a hybrid aspectual-temporal adverbial with more freedom of attachment (and ambiguity) in the syntactic tree.

Jeruen E. Dery (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)

Session 15

Dagmar Bittner (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)

Causal constraints override biases for temporal proximity in discourse processing

Previous research shows that eventualities obtaining at the narrative *now* are processed more easily than eventualities obtaining in the described world prior to that time. We present evidence suggesting that proximity to the narrative *now* does not always have a processing advantage. In three experiments probing the interaction between a discourse's causal and temporal dimensions, we show that temporally distant eventualities are easier to process when conflicting constraints render these eventualities more

preferred, suggesting that the constraint for unambiguous cause-effect ordering overrides the preference for temporally proximal eventualities. Our results demonstrate how discourse dimensions interact in constructing discourse representations.

Connie Dickinson (Universidad Regional Amazónica-Ikiam)

Session 97

Categorization: similarities between nominal and verb/event classifying systems

Tsafiki, a Barbacoan language, has two different verb classifying systems that structurally resemble nominal classifying systems, which raises some interesting questions about the function of categorization. This paper compares the systems in Tsafiki to nominal classifying systems, including the nominal classifying system in Tsafiki, and argues that while the classified element is rich in semantic detail, it lacks the analytical, grounding information necessary to function in discourse. The two elements, the classified and the classifier, operate on two distinct, but essential levels of discourse.

Alexa Dixon (Dartmouth College)

Session 36

Identity and dialect change in the post-isolated community: a sociophonetic analysis of Cherokee Sound, Bahamas

Phonetic change in English-descendent Bahamian dialects has received little attention. This study examines speech of isolated island locals in Cherokee Sound, Abaco, who have experienced greater outside influence in recent decades. Schilling-Estes (2002) suggests that when such communities become “post-isolated,” they often retain and even enhance some distinctive linguistic features. Using acoustic sociophonetic methods, this study investigated consonant variables including r-lessness, h-deletion, h-insertion, and /w/ and /v/ pronounced as labiodental velar [ʋ]. Targeted vowel variables included /ɛ/→[æ] and backed /ʌ/ and /ay/. Results showed certain features receding in apparent time, but other features maintained and strongly correlated with local identity.

Youngah Do (Georgetown University)

Session 1

Elizabeth Zsiga (Georgetown University)

Jonathan Havenhill (Georgetown University)

Naturalness and frequency in implicit phonological learning

How do naturalness and frequency interact in phonological learning? We tested the effect of frequency of exposure on the ability of adults to implicitly learn phonetically natural post-nasal voicing and phonetically unnatural post-nasal devoicing. Participants learned one of ten artificial languages: five showing voicing, and five showing devoicing. For voicing languages, learners generalized the alternation to novel stems more often with increased exposure. For devoicing languages, increased exposure did not increase the probability of generalization except at the highest level of exposure, supporting a bias for natural alternations and a frequency effect, but with a high threshold for unnatural alternations.

Hongyuan Dong (George Washington University)

Session P5

An LFG analysis of pronominal binding in Mandarin Chinese

Pronominal binding in Mandarin Chinese can be affected by different embedding verbs. For example, a verb like *ganxie* (to thank) requires that the embedded subject pronoun not be bound by the matrix subject. Such binding relations cannot be accounted for by resorting to control of PRO or positing a uniform structural constraint in the form of a binding domain. Therefore, I propose to add a negative constraint in the lexical entries of such verbs, based on how control is handled in LFG. This proposal has both theoretical and applicational advantages.

Annette D'Onofrio (Stanford University)

Session 41

Persona-based information and memory of a sociolinguistic variable

*4th Place Student Abstract Award Winner

This paper explores how knowledge of a speaker's social persona influences both actual and false memories associated with this persona. Specifically, it examines memory of the association between the ‘business professional’ persona and the use of a backed TRAP vowel (Podesva et al., 2012; D'Onofrio, 2013). The professional persona led listeners to both remember backed TRAP better, and to falsely attribute backed TRAP to the speaker. Findings suggest that associations between persona and linguistic variants are reinforced not only via better attention to congruent variants, but also to the creation of false memories that conform to our sociolinguistic expectations.

Michael Dow (Université de Montréal)

Session 56

Temporal vs. area-sum measurements of vowel nasality

By expressing vowel nasality as a proportion of points above a nasality threshold, Nasalance-Based Calculations (NAS) ignore how energy levels change beyond said threshold. Using personally collected nasometric data from French, I show that NAS cannot distinguish vowels whose nasal energy rises abruptly from those with gradual slopes (relevant primarily for high vowels). In response, I propose the Differential Energy Ratio (DER), which directly incorporates energy readings via area sums. Since the DER successfully differentiates vowels in the corpus conflated by NAS (the measurements converging everywhere else), I argue that the DER is a more appropriate quantification of vowel nasality.

Katie Drager (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

Session 101

Rachel Schutz (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

Claire Stabile (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

Bethany Kaleialohapau’ole Chun Comstock (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)

“They say, ‘He talk like one haole.’”: variation and change among quotative verbs in Hawai‘i

The study examines variation and change in the forms of quotative verbs in two language varieties: Hawai‘i English (a local dialect of English) and Pidgin (an English-lexified creole sometimes referred to by linguists as Hawai‘i Creole). The data are sociolinguistic interviews conducted with 42 people from Hawai‘i from three gender-balanced age groups: 14 younger, 14 middle-aged, and 14 older speakers. The results demonstrate a shift in apparent time toward *be like* in Hawai‘i English. There is no effect of gender, and the shift to *be like* is less pronounced when the reported speech contains Pidgin.

Shiloh Drake (University of Arizona)

Session 100

The form and productivity of the Maltese morphological diminutive

Maltese is a Semitic language with a mixed vocabulary, exhibiting inflectional and derivational processes that are similar to other Semitic languages’ root-and-pattern word formations (where vocalic patterns are inserted around a triconsonantal root), as well as processes using concatenative morphology (Borg and Azzopardi-Alexander, 1997). Previous work has found differing levels of morphological productivity in the root-and-pattern constructions and concatenative constructions (Twist, 2006; Spagnol, 2011), muddying the waters for finding an accurate model of morphology in Maltese native speakers. This work aims to clarify this question by examining how native Maltese speakers create diminutive forms in a word elicitation task.

John W. Du Bois (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Session 34

The pervasive parallelism of Mayan: dialogic syntax before, during, and after the field

John Du Bois (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Session 6

Nicholas Lester (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Cognitive containment: motivating the ditransitive construction

This paper pursues a cognitive-functional explanation for the English double-object and prepositional ditransitive constructions. We explore whether these constructions differ in how they distribute their proportional argument mass (relative length in characters) across available nominal slots, for all instances of *give* and *put* occurring in the Santa Barbara Corpus. Results of a linear-mixed effects regression predicting proportional argument length demonstrate that each construction imposes its own pattern of argument realization (modeled as the interaction between construction and thematic role *p*).

Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University)

Session P5

Adam Liter (Michigan State University)

Generalising from ambiguous data

There is little experimental work probing how learners extract phonological generalisations from input that is ambiguous between multiple generalisations. They might learn (1) the most specific generalisation, Subset Principle (SP; Berwick, 1985; Hale and Reiss, 2003), (2) the simplest (most general) generalisation, Simplest Generalisation (SG; Chomsky and Halle, 1968), or (3) multiple (simple) generalisations (MSG), all of which are consistent with the data (Hayes and Wilson, 2008). Previous results

suggest that learners use SP (Gerken, 2006). Our results suggest learners use SP when there is a smaller set of environments, and MSG with more variegated environments.

Arienne Dwyer (University of Kansas)

Session 72

Convergence and resistance on the North Tibetan Plateau

Contact facilitated convergence in areas of grammar and cultural practice for Inner Asian area languages (Dwyer, 1995; Slater, 2003; Janhunen, 2004). Features resistant to convergence (e.g. case and lexemes) help us address the related notions of stability (Muysken and Aalberse, 2011), and borrowability (Tadmor, 2010). Given the paucity of publications on this language area, an overview and explanations are offered of contact and resistance processes, including phonotactics, tonogenesis/loss, ergative alignment, clause-combining strategies, and the relationship of the lexicon to the intensity of contact. This areal approach is based on years of fieldwork on a half dozen languages of the region.

Amanda Eads (North Carolina State University)

Session P5

Indigenous and immigrant Lebanese code-switching within OT

This study compares CS patterns in an indigenous and diasporic trilingual Lebanese community. I apply Bhatt and Bolonyai's (2011) Optimality Theoretic framework of CS and its five meta-principles/constraints (Interpretive Faithfulness, Face Management, Social Domination, Social Concurrence, and Perspective Taking), which explains community-specific variation in optimal bilingual grammars in terms of socio-cognitive functions of CS. I will argue that variation in constraint ranking of community-specific optimal grammars reflects socio-cognitive effects of migration upon language use, including the changing symbolic meanings of English and French and immigrants' effort to maintain Lebanese Arabic as a symbol of ethnic identity.

Daniel Edmiston (University of Chicago)

Session 40

Eric Potsdam (University of Florida)

Prosody-driven extraposition of CPs in Malagasy

This paper analyzes extraposition of CP complements in the Austronesian language Malagasy. Although extraposition is normally optional, CPs must extrapose to a clause-final position. We propose a prosodic explanation for this requirement. Extraposition results from an interplay between the prosodic structure of Malagasy and a universal constraint against the nesting of a prosodic constituent higher on the prosodic hierarchy inside a constituent lower on the prosodic hierarchy. Placing the CP complement in the extraposed position avoids a violation of this constraint.

Kayla Eisman (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Session 113

Marking the unexpected: evidence from Navajo to support a metadiscourse domain

This paper analyzes the enclitic *lá* in the Navajo Conversational Corpus (Mithun, 2015). I argue that speakers mobilize two polysemous enclitics marking mirativity or contrastive focus. Though the meanings of the enclitics seem synchronically unrelated, an examination of their pragmatic functions shows that the enclitics provide metadiscourse commentary through contrastive focus on the unexpectedness of a proposition, a meaning that potentially developed from an earlier inferential form. These data contribute to a better understanding of how speakers mark new and surprising information, and support the interactional relevance of the semantic domain of expectation, subsuming contrastive focus and surprise.

Ana Paula El-Jaick (Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora)

Session 28

Sextus Empiricus's Against the Grammarians, and Ferdinand de Saussure's manuscripts: a possible dialogue between the skeptic and the linguist

This paper analyses Saussure's manuscripts discovered in his family home in 1996, and finally organized and published in 2002 by Simon Bouquet and Rudolf Engler. This research justifies itself by bringing a contribution to a chapter in the history of language ideas, having as a theoretical assumption the history of linguistic ideas as conceived by S. Auroux. So far, our analysis has shown that there are great similarities between the Saussurean thought, and the treatise *Against the Grammarians* by Sextus Empiricus' (c. 160 – 210 AD), the philosopher who is our greatest source of ancient skepticism.

Bamigbade Emmanuel (Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife)

Session 49

Stigmatization of Arabic adapted personal names in Yoruba

Person names are quite indicative across many human races. In this paper, attitudinal measurement forms the basis for the discussion. The paper presented the native form of 20 Arabic names and the adapted form in Yoruba. An appraisal of the socio-cultural stigmatization is examined. It is observed that several of these names have witnessed a shift from their original form to Yoruba form, such that speakers and users of such names and even the bearers find it difficult; if they could trace their origin to Arabic, except for those who have education in Arabic studies.

Naomi Enzinna (Cornell University)

Session P5

Spanish-influenced rhythm in Miami English

This study found that monolingual English speakers from Miami speak an English variety influenced by Spanish. In this study, speech from Miami English monolinguals (MEMs), English monolinguals not from Miami, and early and late Spanish-English bilinguals were collected, and rhythm metrics (Ramus et al., 1999) were compared between groups. Surprisingly, results suggest that MEMs with English-speaking parents and from neighborhoods with a lower Hispanic population may be leading this change. These results support Labov's (2014) claim that children may reject features of their parent language (in this case, English) when the speech community is highly stratified.

Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)

Session 34

Dialogic resonance, multilingual interaction, and grammatical change: a view from the Amazonian Vaupés

This paper investigates dialogic resonance and discursive parallelism in Hup and other languages of the multilingual northwest Amazon, where interlocutors often speak distinct languages to each other, and forms of verbal art and communicative practice are closely replicated across speech communities. I argue that these patterns of dialogic resonance are likely to be a key component in cross-language calquing, which in turn drives grammaticalization and lexicalization, and thus feeds structural convergence. For fieldworkers, these observations provide a reminder that the grammatical structures they “discover” are not necessarily fixed, static entities, but may rather be emergent through discourse.

Daniel Erker (Boston University)

Session 38

Joanna Bruso (Boston University)*Filled pauses as sites of variation and barometers of contact-induced change in Boston Spanish*

This study examines 1,600 vocalic hesitation phenomena produced in sociolinguistic interviews with 24 native Spanish speakers in Boston, MA. Tokens were perceptually coded as /e(m)/, /a(m)/, or schwa(m) and also measured for midpoint F1 and F2. As speakers' time spent in the U.S. increases, so does their preference for centralized filled pauses: use of /e(m)/ significantly declines, use /a(m)/ and schwa(m) increases, F1 increases, and F2 decreases. Results indicate that filled pauses constitute a site for contact-induced change and a pathway for schwa, unattested in non-contact varieties of Spanish, to enter the vocalic inventory of speakers in the U.S.

Thomas Ernst (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Session 83

Timothy Grinsell (University of Chicago)*The semantics of domain adverbs*

Domain Adverbs (DAs), such as *economically* and *defensively* (e.g. Her ideas matter *economically*, or She's playing well *defensively*) occur both high and low in a clause, and modify diverse elements therein. We treat DAs as representing conversational backgrounds (as for root modals in modal semantics) and ‘domains’ as sets of propositions representing a complex of criteria/laws/patterns. DAs' core function is to change evaluation worlds for the modified proposition (or predicate, with type-shifting) to worlds where the relevant criteria, etc., hold. This captures the synonymy of DAs in different positions, their frequent metaphorical use, their acceptability before question operators, and other unusual adverbial properties.

Ksenia Ershova (University of Chicago)

Dimensions of (non)configurationality: argument structure in Adyghe

Session 103

This paper provides an analysis of the argument structure in Adyghe (Circassian < Northwest Caucasian), a polysynthetic and morphologically ergative language. I argue that tests on argument asymmetries produce conflicting results in Adyghe because the clause is organized into three distinct strata: the accusatively built VoiceP, the TP within which the absolutive DP c-commands other arguments, and the non-configurational CP which hosts dislocated non-absolutive DPs. Rules of spell-out, inherent ergative case and high licensing of the absolutive come together to produce the unusual clausal structure of Adyghe.

Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)

Are Cornhuskers still classy? An update on social class differences in infant names in Nebraska

Session 65

Data on names given to infants born in Nebraska in 2006 and 2014 is examined according to the mother's education to analyze social class differences in naming. The college-educated are more likely to give children, especially boys, traditional names with a long history in the culture, though this difference may be lessening somewhat. Some name fashions seem to follow the stereotype of falling down the social scale over time, but others like *Claire* do not.

Paul D. Fallon (University of Mary Washington)

How the Cushitic languages came by their name

Session 50

This paper examines the various names given to the Cushitic language family. Work in the early 19th century focused on geographic terms such as Abyssinia (Adelung and Vater, 1812) or Ethiopic (Lepsius, 1863; Praetorius, 1869). Authors such as Lottner (1861) used two language names, Saho-Galla, to represent the family as a whole. Yet by the time of Lepsius (1880), the term Cushitic was used and has become widely accepted, largely due to the influence of Renan (1863), and the acceptance of the parallel biblical term for Semitic. This is the first paper to study the history of the naming of Cushitic.

Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon)

Jason McLarty (University of Oregon)

Tyler Kendall (University of Oregon)

Corpus and sociophonetic approaches to possessive they in African American English

Session 63

The third person plural possessive pronoun *their* is variably realized as *they* in African American English (AAE) varieties (e.g. *It's none of they business*). Though frequently cited as a prominent feature of AAE, neither detailed variationist analysis nor sociophonetic study of the feature has been undertaken. We examine several hundred tokens of *their/they* from a new corpus of AAE from Washington, DC, as well as provide a phonetic comparison of forms. Tokens were coded for both internal and external factors. Findings demonstrate both grammatical and phonological effects on the use of possessive pronoun type, and that *they* also exhibits social class effects.

Marino Fernandes (University of New Hampshire)

Indigenized derivational morphology in Cape Verdean Creole

Session 52

I argue that Cape Verdean Creole (CVC) is in the process of evolving a new suffix *-dor/-dera* that is different in function from its European Portuguese (EP) correlate *(d)or/(d)eira-*. In EP *-(d)or/-(d)eira* attaches to verbs to form agentive nouns *jogador*, 'player.' However, in CVC there is evidence that *-dor/-dera* has become an agentive noun-forming suffix that expresses an evaluation of the performance of the action described in the verb. Where it is clear that the agent has not performed well, the same suffix can confer a negative evaluation. CVC has indigenized the suffix to form words not possible in EP.

Megan Figueroa (University of Arizona)

LouAnn Gerken (University of Arizona)

English past tense learning: infants provide a new look

Session P2

Overregularization errors (e.g. **brealed*) have been taken to reflect a change in a learner's representation of their input, a change that reflects a newly emerging ability to generalize the past tense marker *-ed*. However, it is possible that children are sensitive to the English past tense marker before production of overregularized forms. Using the Headturn Preference Procedure, English-

acquiring 16 month-olds listened on alternative trials to overregularized verbs and their correct counterparts, and overregularized verbs and nonce verbs matched on phonotactic probability. Infants listened longer to the overregularized forms, suggesting that infants display early sensitivity to the regular past tense marker in English.

Sabriya Fisher (University of Pennsylvania)

Session P5

Verbal morphology and tense-aspect meaning in AAVE: main verbs following ain't

This paper presents new data on the relationship between verbs following *ain't* and tense-aspect meaning (simple past/present perfect) using a corpus of AAVE. The results for 125 sentences containing *ain't* show that main verb stativity does not affect tense-aspect meaning following Weldon (1994) and contra DeBose (1994). Instead, a strong correspondence between main verb morphological form and tense-aspect meaning is revealed: sentences with simple past meaning tend to have main verbs in base form, while sentences with present perfect meaning tend to have preterite or participle main verbs. These results are partially in keeping with data presented in Green (2002).

Colleen Fitzgerald (National Science Foundation)

Session 96

Joshua Hinson (Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program)

Documentation and revitalization strategies for agglutinative languages: lessons from Chickasaw inflectional paradigms

Chickasaw, a severely threatened Muskogean language of Oklahoma, ranges from more to less typical in the behavior of its complex verbal morphology, which includes linear affixation, and more typologically interesting strategies. Verbal morphology such as this challenges second language learners, as well as the documentation strategies for a language. Exemplified by one transitive verb in Chickasaw, the many combinatorial possibilities result in a large number of distinct inflectional paradigms. While paradigm elicitation has its shortcomings, we show that the documentation of linguistic paradigms augments our understanding of Chickasaw, illuminates aspects of second language acquisition of agglutinative languages, and supports revitalization goals.

Edward L. Forgacs (IBM Context Computing-Global Name Management)

Session 24

The distribution of Abdul in Arabic and non-Arabic given names

Abdul is an Arabic prefix meaning 'servant' or 'slave' that forms a semantic unit with the name following it (e.g. *Abdul Latif*, 'Servant of the Gentle'). It rarely appears as an independent name in Arab countries. As Islam spread to non-Arabic speaking countries, the prefix was reanalyzed as a name in itself. Finding males named *Abdul* in Afghanistan or Pakistan, for example, is not uncommon. Nevertheless, the occurrence of *Abdul* as a given name is inconsistent across non-Arabic speaking Islamic countries. Its distribution across these countries correlates with non-linguistic variables such as literacy rate, and the percentage of urban population.

Carmen Fought (Pitzer College)

Session 80

Karen Eisenhauer (North Carolina State University)

A quantitative analysis of gendered compliments in Disney Princess films

Recent studies find that children use animated films in constructing their gender identities (e.g. DoRozario, 2004; Baker-Sperry, 2007). However, little is known about how gendered language is presented in children's media. Data on compliments in the Disney Princess films were analyzed for gender of speaker and recipient, and for type of compliment given/received (Holmes, 1986). The proportion of compliments received by female characters declined in the more recent films, although females overall received significantly more compliments on their appearance. These results illuminate how ideologies about language and gender are packaged and presented to children.

Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)

Session 93

Missionaries, explorers, ethnographers, and aficionados: the documentation and description of California languages in the 19th century

This paper describes the documentation and description of California languages undertaken over the course of the 19th century, and identifies various types of researchers and collectors who studied California languages, ranging from Spanish missionaries and European explorers to American ethnographers and amateur linguists. The paper also examines how the often fragmentary

and imperfect documentation and description of California languages in the 19th century grew into a more deliberate area of research in the last years of that century and the beginning of the 20th, and how that evolution paralleled the development of anthropological linguistics in the United States.

Elaine Francis (Purdue University)

Session 102

Laura A. Michaelis (University of Colorado Boulder)

When relative clause extraposition is the right choice, it's easier

In one type of Relative Clause Extraposition (RCE), a subject-modifying RC occurs in a rightward-displaced position:

(1) Some options were considered that allow for more flexibility.

Previous corpus and acceptability judgment studies show that speakers prefer RCE when the RC is long, relative to the VP, the subject NP is indefinite, and the main verb is passive/presentative (Francis, 2010; Francis and Michaelis, 2014; Walker, 2013). The current study is the first to demonstrate these conditional preferences experimentally and relate them to ease of production. Our findings suggest that the structure that sentential context warrants is easier to produce.

Valerie Freeman (Indiana University)

Session 59

Prosodic features of stance strength and polarity

Recent phonetic work on stance (attitudes/opinions) has found that prosodic measures signal stance presence and strength, and pitch and intensity contours distinguish stance-related discourse functions. This study focuses on prosodic features of stance strength and polarity in an audio corpus of collaborative, task-based conversation annotated for stance strength (none, weak, moderate, strong), polarity (positive, negative, neutral), and stance-act type. Speaker-normalized vowel duration, pitch, and intensity are extracted over 32,000 vowels spoken by 40 speakers. Results indicate that successive levels of stance strength are distinguished by pitch and intensity increases, and positive polarity is signaled by longer vowel duration.

Richard Futrell (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Session 1

Adam Albright (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Peter Graff (Intel Corporation)

Timothy J. O'Donnell (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Subsegmental structure facilitates learning of phonotactic distributions

We present a computationally implemented probabilistic generative model of phonotactics using three representational ideas from autosegmental phonology: (1) features can be organized into feature dependency graphs expressing restrictions on conditioning within and between segments, (2) treatment of certain feature bundles as subsegmental units, and (3) tier-based interactions. We add these representational ideas to the model successively, testing whether each formal structure leads to an increase in probability assigned to forms in lexicons for 14 languages of the WOLEX corpus. Each idea leads to independent improvements. We also present an information-theoretic analysis of forms generated by our models compared to attested forms.

Daniel Galbraith (Stanford University)

Session P2

Faroese ballad meter: a constraint-based approach

In radical departure from much work in current generative metrics, Fabb and Halle (2008) propose that meter is an abstraction constructed by iterative rules and bottom-up parsing. By contrast, I argue that the folk ballad tradition of the Faroe Islands, to date never examined by metrists, is best accounted for by a correspondence constraint-based metrical grammar (Kiparsky, 2006; Hayes et al., 2012), where an iterative rule-based account misses generalisations and overgenerates. In support of my conclusions, I draw upon both the ballad texts and audio/video recordings of sections of sample ballads I made on the Faroe Islands in September, 2014.

Zhiyan Gao (George Mason University)

Session P5

Prosody-morphosyntax interaction in the production of Mandarin disyllabic structures

This study investigates: (1) whether morphosyntax affects prosodic patterns in Mandarin disyllabic structures, and (2) whether the effect is consistent across different intonational environments. The stimuli of this study consist pairs of non-homographic homophones such as 商人 (*shang ren*, ‘business-person’) and 伤人 (*shang ren*, ‘to hurt people’). The results show that morphosyntactic distinctions are realized prosodically in Mandarin. Lexical heads are found to be significantly shorter than their sisters in 3 declarative environments. This finding supports Duanmu’s (2000) theory of non-head stress assignment, which states that stress in Mandarin does not fall on lexical heads.

Christina Garcia (Saint Louis University)

Session P5

Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)

Abby Walker (Virginia Tech)

Effects of linguistic environment on the social meaning of /s/ aspiration

Adding to the few perception studies on Spanish /s/ weakening, we show that Puerto Rican listeners are sensitive to phonological environment when evaluating guises with aspiration in pre-consonantal, pre-vocalic, and pre-pausal contexts. For education ratings, the realization of /s/ in pre-pausal environments most critically affects ratings, while for masculinity ratings, the all-[s] guise is rated as less confident and less masculine as compared to all other guises. These results suggest that the way in which phonological environment interacts with social meaning information is dependent on the particular social characteristic that is being evaluated.

Matt Gardner (University of Toronto)

Session 101

Derek Denis (University of Victoria)

Marisa Brook (University of Toronto)

Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)

From the bottom to the top of the s-curve: be like and the Constant Rate Effect

Employing quantitative statistical modelling, this paper shows that the Constant Rate Effect (Kroch, 1989, 1994) is operational for the rise of quotative *be like* in Toronto, Canada, and York, U.K. - that is, in both communities *be like* increases in all contexts at the same rate over time. We sample several comparably-constructed corpora, analyzing over 15K tokens of quotative verbs from 525 speakers (born 1905-1999). Ours is the largest-scale investigation of *be like* to date. Our findings challenge past research that positions *be like* within a grammaticalization framework, and we offer new insights for both *be like* and Constant Rate Effect.

Matt Gardner (University of Toronto)

Session 36

Rebecca V. Roeder (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)

A phonological model of the Canadian Shift

Our paper provides a phonologically-motivated explanation of the Canadian Shift, while at the same time providing supporting socio-phonetic evidence for the Modified Contrastive Specification Theory and the Contrastive Hierarchy approach. We propose that the phonetic effects that constitute the Canadian Shift, the diachronic movement of the TRAP, DRESS, and KIT vowels towards the low-central area of the F1/F2 acoustic space, exemplified in the current study by data from 33 speakers from Toronto, are a result of an epiphenomenal change to the phonological specification of the TRAP vowel following the three-way merger of the LOT, PALM, and THOUGHT vowels.

Matt Gardner (University of Toronto)

Session 108

Rebecca V. Roeder (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)

Becky Childs (Carolina Coastal University)

Social-moderation of a structural sound change? The Canadian Shift in four communities

Do all communities participate in macro-dialectal changes identically? This paper explores this question by examining how four distinct Canadian speech communities participate in the Canadian Shift (lowering/retracting of KIT-DRESS-TRAP). While we

find cross-generational transmission and community-wide participation in the shift in our Thunder Bay and Lakefield, Ontario, data, in Petty Harbour, Newfoundland, we find young men “recycling” traditional forms, and in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, we find dialectal code-switching. Our findings lead us to question the relationship between structural and social influences on the actuation and progression of the Canadian Shift, and on the homogeneity of Canadian English more generally.

Karee Garvin (University of Iowa)

Session 77

An acoustic outlook on initial stops in Northern Shoshoni

This paper provides an acoustic analysis of Northern Shoshoni, analyzing VOT for initial stops. Additionally, this paper seeks to contribute to the discussion on the properties of single stop series languages.

Thomas J. Gasque (University of South Dakota)

Session 65

The power of naming

The namer has power over the named. Consider these questions: What is a name? Are they conventional or part of the thing named? Where do names come from, and who can give them? Naming often assumes that one culture is superior to another. Do names have meaning? Names have reference, not meaning, but when names make us think of words, the reaction can be awkward. What effect do names have on those who use and bear them? We react to names as attractive or not; Indian names of athletic teams may offend. This is the power of naming.

Christopher Geissler (Yale University)

Session 72

Identifying semi-creoles in Tibeto-Burman

Tibeto-Burman languages vary considerably in typological profile, possibly because some are semi-creoles. Semi-creole languages are hereby considered the product of contact-induced simplification, resulting from mass second-language acquisition and use as lingua franca. A number of potential diagnostics are applied to several Tibeto-Burman languages to identify distinguishing characteristics for semi-creoles. These include transparent morphology, lack of overt and obligatory marking of semantic distinctions, little structural elaboration, and minimal irregularity and suppletion. The Tibeto-Burman languages provide a natural laboratory for this kind of research, with the potential for application to other families as well.

Juliana Gerard (University of Maryland)

Session P2

Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)

No ambiguity in the acquisition of adjunct control

Previous research on the acquisition of adjunct control has found that preschool-aged children allow non-adultlike interpretations of PRO in sentences like *John bumped Mary after PRO tripping on the sidewalk*. However, variability in rate of non-adultlike interpretations suggests that task-related factors may have contributed to children’s behavior. Furthermore, no single account explains all of the data. In two TVJT experiments, we found that 4-5 year-olds treat PRO in a non-finite adjunct different from an ambiguous pronoun in a finite adjunct, suggesting that children know that the subject of a non-finite adjunct clause must be bound by the main clause subject.

Martyna Gibka (University of Gdańsk)

Session 22

Secondary functions of the characters’ names in Harry Potter

Apart from serving their primary, identifying-differential role, the characters’ names in the *Harry Potter* series perform also a number of secondary functions (i.e. the semantic, sociological, allusive, commemorative, camouflaging, expressive, poetic and humorous). This paper aims at discussing these functions as distinguished on the basis of both the naming act of the literary work of art, and the act of using a proper name in the literary work of art, thus in their permanent and momentary realizations.

Carrie Gillon (Arizona State University)

Session 75

Peter Jacobs (University of Victoria)

The semantics and pragmatics of Skwxwú7mesh evidentials

Like many languages in the Pacific Northwest, Skwxwú7mesh uses a number of evidentials, which provide the hearer with information about the speaker's knowledge base. We focus on two evidential clitics: *lhkwun*, and *=ch'*. In particular, we show that *=ch'* is a purely sensory evidential, and that *lhkwun* can induce mirative semantics.

This investigation shows that evidentials in Skwxwú7mesh share many properties with evidentials in other PNW languages. We show that one of the evidentials can only be used with sensory evidence, and that another evidential can have a mirative use, which arises due to a violation of Gricean maxims.

Jason Ginsburg (Osaka Kyoiku University)

Session P2

Sandiway Fong (University of Arizona)

uT checking in relative clauses

Building on work by Pesetsky and Torrego (2001), and Gallego (2006), we develop a unified analysis of relative clauses that predicts the basic subject and object relative clause structures found in English, and we demonstrate a computer implementation of these proposals.

Lelia Glass (Stanford University)

Session P5

The curious case of the negatively biased Mandarin belief verb yiwei

This paper attempts to enrich the cross-linguistic typology of belief verbs to include negatively biased verbs such as Mandarin *yiwei*. Sentences containing *yiwei* strongly suggest, but do not entail, that *yiwei*'s complement is false. *Yiwei*'s sense of negative bias is tied to a non-at-issue requirement that, after updating with an assertion containing *yiwei*, the Common Ground must be consistent with the negation of complement. This requirement can become a conversational implicature that the speaker is skeptical towards the reported belief. The upshot is that Mandarin has three types of belief verbs with the same at-issue content but different non-at-issue content.

John Gluckman (University of California, Los Angeles)

Session 40

Taking time with tough-movement

*5th Place Student Abstract Award Winner

We introduce the Take-Time Construction (TTC) (e.g. *This article took an hour to read* __) into the discussion of infinitival operator gaps (e.g. tough-movement). We argue that a proper syntactic analysis of the TTC provides an argument against agree-based approaches to infinitival operator gaps. This is, to our knowledge, the first syntactic examination of the TTC, despite being widely discussed in the literature on lexical aspect.

Maria Gouskova (New York University)

Session 100

Suzy Ahn (New York University)

Sublexical phonotactics of English -er suffixes

We report on a wug study of English *-er* suffixes, testing the hypothesis that people extract phonotactic knowledge over subsets of the lexicon in order to extend affixation rules. We presented the same wug as a verb or an adjective (*I like to fudaddow* vs. *I am very fudaddow*), and then suffixed with nominalizing or comparative *-er* (*I am a fudaddower* vs. *You are even fudaddower*). People rated bare adjectives higher than verbs, but suffixed verbs higher than adjectives. This reversal is not expected if people use general phonological knowledge for comparative *-er*, as in some theories of phonological selection.

Jason Grafmiller (University of Leuven)
Benedikt Heller (University of Leuven)
Melanie Röthlisberger (University of Leuven)
Benedikt Szmrecsanyi (University of Leuven)

Session 101

Syntactic variation as a measure of probabilistic indigenization in global varieties of English

We investigate syntactic variation within and across nine varieties of English from around the world using multivariate techniques to investigate variable effects of factors constraining three patterns of syntactic variation in English: the genitive alternation, the dative alternation, and particle placement. We find cross-varietal differences in the strength, though not the direction, of different factors' effects in certain restricted contexts (e.g. when both constituents are short). We show that the variation exhibited across different varieties is correlated with their different stages of nativization, and is reflected in, or driven by, differences in lexical and constructional usage probabilities across the varieties.

James Grama (University of Hawai'i at Manoa)

Session 36

The role of vowel duration in characterizing vowel shift over time in Hawai'i Creole

The current trend study reports on findings from the analysis of overlapping Hawai'i Creole vowel pairs, /i, ɪ/, /u, ʊ/, and /a, ʌ/, from 32 speakers taken from two corpora of sociolinguistic interviews: a 1970s corpus, and a 2000s corpus. Acoustic phonetic analysis revealed 2000s speakers exhibit less spectral overlap between these vowels than 1970s speakers. However, speakers regardless of age group maintain a distinction between spectrally overlapped vowel pairs with vowel length. This finding places Hawai'i Creole alongside other varieties, like Jamaican Creole (Wassink, 2006), which exhibit similar temporal differences between spectrally overlapping vowel pairs.

Thomas Grano (Indiana University Bloomington)

Session P2

Brandon Rhodes (University of Chicago)

Severing the external argument from the aspectual verb

P (Piñango) and D (Deo) (2015) propose a semantics for aspectual verbs whereby *y begins x* is true iff 'there is some function f ... such that $f(y)$ is a "small" initial subpart of the axis $fc(x)$ ' (p. 21). For sentences like *John began reading the book*, P and D propose a function from agents to events so that the sentence is true if John is the agent of an event that constitutes an initial subpart of the reading the book event. We propose instead that in such sentences, little-*v* introduces the subject, and the *y* argument of *begin* is quantified by aspect.

Christopher R. Green (University of Maryland)

Session P5

Michelle E. Morrison (University of Maryland)

The shortcomings of "subject marking" in Somali

The literature on Somali mentions "subject marking," yet this phenomenon has evaded a sufficiently justified description for reasons that we explore in this paper. Our goal is to illustrate that two seemingly anomalous characteristics of subject marking appear unusual only because scholars have (1) operated under the assumption that Somali has a system of grammatical case, and (2) have failed to consider the role that prosodic structure plays in the language's grammar. We propose that the phenomenon heretofore called subject marking is best considered a phrase-level manifestation of topic marking and that its outcomes are conditioned by Somali's prosodic structure.

Jessica Grieser (University of Tennessee)

Session 80

African American English in the construction of intersectional identity among urban middle class African Americans

This study is a mixed-methods examination of topic-based style shifting among working and middle class African American residents of a gentrifying urban neighborhood. Using dialect density measures, it finds that while the densest topics are shared across the two groups, middle-class African Americans use AAE in ways different than their working class neighbors. It is primarily present in positive affective stancetaking about the neighborhood, as well as in talk which sets up contrasts and stances taken in order to reinforce the speakers' identities as African Americans, and as longtime neighborhood residents.

Angus Grieve-Smith (St. John's University)
A broader view of the language of the Parisian stage

Session P2

Existing historical corpora of French literature, such as FRANTEXT, typically rely on canonical selections focusing on upper-class language, but other plays include characters from other classes for a broader view of the language. A random sample of four plays listed in Wicks (1950) that premiered in Paris from 1800-1815 features more lower-class characters, and contains significantly more sentence negation using the *ne... pas* construction as compared to the four plays from this period in FRANTEXT (89% vs 49%, $p < 0.05$). This follows the pattern of “change from below” led by lower classes, as observed by Labov (1966).

Joshua Griffiths (University of Texas at Austin)
A history of constraint-based grammars: why optimality?

Session 70

It is impossible to deny the impact that Optimality Theory (OT) has had on linguistic theory since its inception in the early 1990s. OT, however, was not the first theoretical model based on constraint interaction. In this paper, I explore the reasons for which OT became the constraint-based grammar of choice. I have compared OT with three constraint-based theories that preceded it. Through my analysis, I posit that it was not only OT's theoretical content that contributed to its rapid spread, but there were also theory-external factors that promoted the quick expansion of OT. Finally, I conclude with which direction OT is currently taking, and where it may lead in the future.

Ioana Grosu (Johns Hopkins University)
Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)

Session P2

Experimental evidence for stem ending and size factors in Romanian plural formation

A large-scale wug-test experiment assessed the psychological reality of patterns of plural formation observed in the lexicon of Romanian neuter nouns. Participants were presented with phonotactically legal nonce singulars and selected a plural formed with one of four common allomorphs (*-i*, *-e*, *-uri*, *-ale*). Results indicated general agreement between lexicon and speakers' grammars in phonological factors that influence plural choice, with the *-e* plural allomorph more probable for consonant-final and polysyllabic stems. However, the relative importance of the stem-final segment was greater in the experimental data than in the lexicon, suggesting a bias for strictly local allomorphic conditioning.

April Grotberg (Purdue University)

Session P2

A different approach to consonant co-occurrence analysis: Yule's Q

Consonant co-occurrence patterns are typically analyzed using the O/E statistic, though, more recently, the phi correlation coefficient has been introduced for this purpose (Mayer et al., 2010). I argue that Yule's Q is superior to both statistics: it does not display the max/min issues associated with phi, which I will show also apply to O/E. As a result, Yule's Q requires no additional adjustment for comparison across multiple languages. Data from Greenberg (1950), Pozdniakov and Sergerer (2007), and additional sources will serve to illustrate the crucial statistical properties in a typological context.

James Gruber (Reed College)
Sigrid Lew (Summer Institute of Linguistics)
An acoustic analysis of tone and register in Louma Pala

Session P5

This study describes the acoustic properties associated with tone and register in Louma Pala, a previously unstudied Akoid language of Laos. Louma Pala uses three tones (high, mid, and low), which overlap with a tense/lax register distinction to yield a six-way suprasegmental contrast. In this paper, we (1) offer a first account of the pitch and voice quality characteristics associated with each Tone-Register pair, (2) examine further the variability in glottalization strategies signaling the constricted register, and (3) explore the influence of contrastive voice quality on pitch and vice versa, particularly as a predictor of the variation in glottalization.

Peter Guekguezian (University of Southern California)

Session 4

Cyclic morphosyntax triggers recursive PWds: evidence from Chukchansi Yokuts

I argue that syntactically cyclic affixes result in Prosodic Word (PW) recursion rather than isomorphic phonological cycles based on data from Chukchansi Yokuts. Chukchansi has iambic stress, but non-finality can result in trochees in disyllables. Templatic morphology in Chukchansi, associated with syntactically cyclic affixes, also results in LH iambs as an effect of disyllabic minimality on one-vowel verb roots. These roots form their own word-internal PWds, which must be derived in parallel with the rest of the verb, not in a separate cycle, in order to surface as iambs and avoid violating non-finality.

Kavlynn Gunter (University of Nevada)

Session 63

Ian Clavton (University of Nevada)

Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada)

L&G raising in Nevada

Pre-velar raising has been noted in Washington State, and, more marginally, Oregon along the West Coast. Here, we examine whether raising has moved into Nevada, a state where CVS features have made inroads. Results suggest that some Nevadans exhibit this pre-velar pattern, though most do not. Predominately younger female speakers raise, which is a pattern often heralding a feature more likely to be adopted into a community. As it is a feature in a minority of speakers at this point, it is hard to predict its future path, but it does suggest that Pacific Northwesterners are not the only LEG raisers around.

Gregory Guy (New York University)

Session 87

Flight from New York: current developments in New York City English

Many features that long characterized NYC English are receding in contemporary speech. Vocalized (r), which in Labov (1964) was nearly categorical in casual style, is now rare for most New Yorkers. The NYC short-a pattern, with tensing before voiceless fricatives, voiced stops, and front nasals, is giving way to a nasal system. Raised BOUGHT is lowering. These developments likely reflect the city's changing demography. In today's population, half speak a language other than English at home, and one-quarter are African American. Hence, New York-native whites who were the traditional speakers of NYCE are now less than one-quarter of the city's population.

Gudrun Gylfadottir (University of Pennsylvania)

Session P5

Effects of talker dialect on lexical decision involving a merged phoneme

Regional language variation poses a problem for speech perception. We provide evidence that speakers use dialect cues when perceiving speech from unfamiliar talkers even without overt dialect identifiers. Castilian subjects were asked to perform lexical decision in talker blocks, one Castilian and one Latin American. Test items containing /θ/ were pronounced with [s] by both, matching the LatAm talker's dialect but not the Castilian's. Subjects were slower to respond to /θ/-type words than to other stimuli, but less so in the LatAm condition, demonstrating that subjects integrated dialect cues to create differential expectations for the talkers' pronunciation of /θ/-type words.

Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma)

Session 11

Neutralized position classes inhibit conflicting aspect values in Cherokee

The Cherokee (Iroquoian) verb has been analyzed as being minimally comprised of pronominal prefixes, a lexical root, which, together with an aspectual suffix, forms the conjugation stem, and a tense marker. An array of other affixes contributes to both lexical and inflectional interpretation to form a set of position classes. Empirically, the property aspect appears in (at least) three class positions. When an optional aspectual suffix from another position class appears, the verb root aspect value is always perfective, irrespective of the semantics of the derived verb, and hence neutralized. This shows a purely morphological use of an inflectional affix.

Shoko Hamano (George Washington University)
Closed syllables in Old Japanese

Session 3

The traditional view that ascribed the apparent emergence of closed syllables in Early Middle Japanese to Sino-Japanese loanwords has been rejected on many accounts. Regarding the origin of closed syllables, Frellesvig (2010) takes the view that the native changes in the syllable structure rather facilitated the influx of Sino-Japanese loanwords. This paper argues for the existence of closed syllables in the Old Japanese sound-symbolic stratum. The analysis proves the relevance of sound-symbolic data in the historical reconstruction of such languages as Korean and Japanese that exhibit extremely close connections between the robust sound-symbolic stratum and the ordinary lexical stratum.

Michael Hamilton (McGill University)

Session P2

Refining Miyagawa's (2010) typology of feature inheritance: starting from Algonquian now we're here

Miyagawa (2010) posits that variation between languages with respect to movement and agreement can be derived by the different feature content of C and T. I propose that Algonquian languages show us that there are (at least) three ways in which this typology is too restrictive: (1) it is limited to the C0 phase, (2) C0 and T0 cannot both have the same feature, and (3) a single language can only exhibit one of these patterns.

Masashi Harada (University of Kansas)

Session P5

Sluicing of non-finite clauses in Japanese

Although Japanese sluicing-like constructions (SLC) are generally analyzed as deletion of the presupposition CP (e.g. Kizu, 1997), unlike English “genuine” sluicing (GS), i.e. TP deletion following wh-movement, Takita (2009) claims that Japanese also has GS when the maximal verb taking the remnant phrase is a control verb. In this paper, however, I argue against his supporting evidence, and then propose a Small Clause-based analysis, which is not only free from the problems his analysis suffers, but can also explain why *ni suru* ‘do,’ which is semantically vacuous just like the copula *da*, can appear instead of *da* in such SLC.

Boris Harizanov (Stanford University)

Session 40

Head movement to specifier positions in Bulgarian participle fronting

Syntactic movement is generally considered to be structure preserving: the moved element has the same phrase structural status in the derived position as it does in the base position. The universal validity of constraints that enforce structure preservation (e.g. Chain Uniformity) is challenged by participle fronting in Bulgarian, which I argue can be best understood as head movement to a specifier position. This analysis combines the virtues of existing approaches to the phenomenon, and explains both the X- and the XP-movement properties of participle fronting in Bulgarian, without stipulating a structure-preservation constraint on movement.

Zara Harmon (University of Oregon)

Session P2

Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon)

Increasing frequency leads to entrenchment in perception and generalization in production

An increase in frequency of the grammaticalizing construction has been argued to result in semantic broadening. Yet, research on the acquisition of lexical semantics and verb argument structure has suggested that increased exposure to a form-meaning mapping (construction) results in the entrenchment of the form in that construction. In this paper, we investigate the effect of frequency on generalization versus entrenchment of constructions in the acquisition of complex morphological systems using artificial language learning. We argue that when frequency results in accessibility, then generalization of a boosted form to a new construction follows. Generalization is avoided when accessibility is leveled.

Shrita Hassamal (Université Paris Didert)

Session 71

Degree and comparative adverbs in Mauritian

In Mauritian, degree words like *tro*, ‘too,’ are analysed as polymorphic adverbs, combining with all of the major categories. From a syntactic point of view, they are complements after the verb and adjuncts when they precede it. With other categories, they are always adjuncts. Mauritian also has a pair of high degree adverbs (*mari*, ‘very,’ *boukou*, ‘a lot’), in complementary distribution: *boukou* follows the verb as a complement, and *mari* precedes it as an adjunct. Semantically, *boukou* selects predicates with a

quantity scale, and *mari* predicates with an intensity scale. Comparatives also come in pairs (*pli/plis*, ‘more,’ *mwin/mwins*, ‘less’), *plis/mwins* select predicates with a quantity scale and all verbs while *pli/mwin* select predicates with an intensity scale.

J. Daniel Hastv (Coastal Carolina University)

Session 88

Becky Childs (Coastal Carolina University)

Language change and identity in the New Appalachia

This study investigates change in Appalachian English (AppE) through a web-based usage survey and interview data from two Appalachian communities. The survey asks respondents to report their use and observation of traditional AppE features in their area. Preliminary analysis indicates generational differences pointing towards younger speakers reclaiming some older features as they construct a new Appalachian identity. Analysis of the sociolinguistic interviews underscores this reclamation process. We extend these findings to consider the ways that a community in change can be reflected in both the actual language behaviors (interview data), and the perceived language behaviors of its members (survey data).

Ivy Hauser (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Session 79

VOT variation and perceptual distinction

Pressures for perceptual distinctiveness are observed in consonant production. In a production experiment comparing voice onset times of Hindi (more VOT contrasts per POA) and English (fewer contrasts) stops, almost all Hindi stops were produced with less within-category VOT variation. This follows the prediction of Dispersion Theory in Lindblom (1986) that larger inventories (systems with more contrasts) should have less within-category variation in production and suggests that productions of individual segments are affected by the phonological systems in which they occur.

Jana Häussler (University of Potsdam)

Session P2

Tom Juzek (University of Oxford)

Thomas Wasow (Stanford University)

To be grammatical or not to be grammatical -- is that the question? Evidence for gradience

We collected experimental acceptability ratings for 100 sentences taken from LI articles in which more than 2 levels of acceptability are distinguished. 50 items were starred in the article, 50 items were unmarked. Participants' ratings correlate well with the LI judgments, rarely flatly contradicting them. However, there are important discrepancies. The experimental ratings cover the whole space on a 7-point scale rather than clustering at the two extremes. Instead of an S-curve, we see a continuous graph with 43 items in the intermediate range. We conclude that gradience is not an epiphenomenon and should be built into theories of grammar.

Kara Hawthorne (University of Alberta)

Session P2

Benjamin Tucker (University of Alberta)

Effects of reduced medial consonant on the time-course of word recognition

In everyday conversation, listeners are able to derive a speaker's meaning from a highly variable speech signal in which words and utterances are often dramatically reduced. In the present study, we used eye-tracking to investigate the time-course of word recognition for reduced and unreduced words with medial /d/ (flap) versus /g/. We find that when the medial consonant is reduced to an approximate, reduction impacts word recognition more strongly for items with medial /g/ than it does for items with medial /d/. We will discuss several perceptual explanations, as well as a phonological explanation for this difference.

Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)

Session 44

Emily Vandevender (West Virginia University)

Jordan Loveiov (The Ohio State University)

Kiersten Woods (M&S Consulting)

Margery Webb (Independent Researcher)

The sociophonetics of /z/ devoicing

We ask how the sociolinguistic profile of a phonetic variable can inform us about the phonemic boundaries of its sounds. In focusing on /s/ and /z/ for English in Appalachia, we conducted a sociophonetic analysis for seven social variables and ten

acoustic qualities in 1,961 tokens of word-final environments (e.g. *lose* [luz]), and 1,158 tokens of word-internal environments (e.g. *losing* [luzɪŋ]). For word-final environments, there is some linguistic overlap between /s/ and /z/ but no social forces are pushing for change. We conclude that Labov's (2010) binding force results from an absence of directionally-reinforcing social pressures.

Angela Xiaoxue He (University of Maryland)

Session 84

Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)

What infants learn about a verb depends on its subject

In this paper, we show 22-month-olds are able to extend a novel intransitive verb to the same event type with a different participant, and their ability in doing so is affected by the type of subject with which the verb is introduced: successful extension happens when the verb is introduced with a pronominal *it* or a non-contentful NP subject like *that thing*, but not with a contentful NP subject such as *the flower*. We discuss that the difference is to be explained by the subject's lexical content, but not its syntactic complexity, since performances with *that thing* patterns with *it*.

Jevon Heath (University of California, Berkeley)

Session 2

Melinda Fricke (Pennsylvania State University)

Perceiving vocal similarity in the AXB paradigm: a study in non-accommodation

Many phonetic convergence studies use an AXB task to assess convergence, in which naive listeners judge the relative similarity of speakers' speech before and after exposure to an interlocutor. However, a subject's speech may have undergone reduction simply because time has passed. We investigated whether listeners heard systematic differences between earlier and later recordings in an AXB-style task where no accommodation could have taken place (target speakers never heard the "model"). Listeners consistently judged later recordings as more similar to the model. These results supply a baseline for using the AXB paradigm to evaluate the outcome of speech accommodation experiments.

Raina Heaton (University of Hawai'i at Manoa)

Session 34

How many "antipassives" are there? A typology of antipassive-type constructions in Kaqchikel

This paper provides a novel characterization of the patient-demoting constructions in Kaqchikel (Mayan). It finds five functionally and morphologically distinct types of antipassive-like detransitive structures, which contrast with the traditional three (agent focus, antipassive, and incorporative). There are several advantages to this categorization, such as that it makes it obvious that this language possesses an extensive array of similar detransitivizing constructions to express different relationships between the verb and the patient, all using various combinations of the same morphosyntactic devices. It also provides a more holistic picture of what are clearly related detransitivizing constructions, including agent focus.

Raina Heaton (University of Hawai'i at Manoa)

Session 35

Judith Maxwell (Tulane University)

Perfect status and its relationship to morphosyntax in Kaqchikel

This paper discusses some of the morphosyntactic peculiarities of the perfect status suffixes in Kaqchikel, and how the system differs from K'ichee'. We deal with topics including the incompatibility of the perfect forms with movement constructions, the phonology of absolutive pronominal agreement, and the way the language deals with the incompatibility of the perfect and various derivational suffixes. We find it useful to view the perfect as a separate paradigm, complete with its own unique derivational morphology, rather than specifically serving the more traditional 'status' function.

Amy Hemmeter (North Carolina State University)

Session P2

Social and acoustic factors in the perception of creak

Do listeners (a) detect creak more easily in women's voices, and (b), if so, is this salience due to the perceived association of creak with women, as opposed to the ease of detecting creak in voices with higher fundamental frequency? I paired pitch-altered gender-ambiguous voices, unaltered male voices, and unaltered female voices with photos of faces intended to prime listeners to perceive the speakers as male or female. Speakers answered more quickly and were more likely to hear creak if the photo was a female face, even if the voice was gender-ambiguous.

Brent Henderson (University of Florida)

Session 103

Explaining animacy restrictions in Chimiini instrumental applicatives

Instrumental applicatives in Chimiini require the instrumental NP to be right or left dislocated. An interesting animacy restriction arises in passives: either the instrumental NP or a patient NP may passivize, but the patient must be human, triggering class 1/2 agreement on the verb. The same restrictions hold for object agreement in these constructions. I argue that the restriction follows if agreeing in the feature [gender] prevents a NP from appearing in canonical object or subject positions in Chimiini, and if Chimiini allows only one topic per clause. Agreeing in [person], however, is compatible with subject and object positions.

Mary Hudgens Henderson (University of New Mexico)

Session P5

Prescriptive language attitudes in a dual language elementary school

Bilingual students often face negative language attitudes towards their native language(s) and their native language variety (e.g. Spanglish). In this study, bilingual 5th graders participated in a linguistic awareness curriculum and completed a 20-item, Likert-type, pre/post-test survey and interviews; results are compared to a monolingual control group. Bilingual students had a statistically significant difference in language attitudes over monolingual peers after the lessons. However, both bilingual and monolingual students continued to believe formal, school-based language to be superior. Bilingual girls, demonstrating more empathy, had the most improvement in language attitudes. Implications for bullying and future linguistic awareness curricula are discussed.

Fabiola Henri (University of Kentucky)

Session 30

Jo Macby (University of Kentucky)

Conditioned reordering in Louisiana Creole: the case of sentential negation

This paper reexamines sentential negation (*pa*, 'not') in Louisiana Creole (LC), and argues that *pa* should be analyzed as an ambiclitic whose position is conditioned on tense. It appears postverbally with present indicative forms or the short form, and preverbally with the past tense or the long form, a behavior that can be explained through language change/creolization. However, LC differs from its lexifier in expressing sentential negation in its inflectional paradigm rather than syntactically. Reordering in position classes is considered to be a morphologically complex mechanism, hence forcing us to review our idea of inexistent or poor (inflectional) morphology in creoles.

Anna Henshaw (College of William & Mary)

Session P5

Anya Lunden (College of William & Mary)

Consonant and vowel cues affecting the perception of Korean obstruents

It has been found that acoustic cues to Korean's lenis, fortis, and aspirated consonants occur on the following vowel. Kim and Beddor (2002) tested the relative importance of vowel and consonant cues by cross-splicing stops and their following vowels, and found that in certain cases the vowel cues took precedence for Korean listeners asked to identify the consonant. The current study extends their methodology to the affricate and (2-way) s-series. We find that the affricates behave as the stops do, and that the disputed [s] which has been traditionally labeled as lenis instead follows the pattern of the aspirated consonants.

Tyler Heston (University of Hawai'i at Manoa)

Session P2

The role of rhythm in intonational melody: a case study from Fataluku

In this talk, I take a fresh look at the theoretical relationship between linguistic rhythm and linguistic melody. Linguistic descriptions in the autosegmental-metrical framework (e.g. Pierrehumbert, 1980; Ladd, 1996, 2008) have often been limited in their ability to handle the word-level intonational patterns common in stressless languages (Jun and Fletcher, 2015). I propose that this theoretical dilemma can be resolved by allowing intonational boundary tones to attach to foot edges. This proposal results in an elegant analysis of the word-level prosody of the Papuan language Fataluku, the primary subject of this study, with relevance for French, Korean, and Japanese.

Laura Heymann (College of William & Mary)

Session 111

Naming and reclaiming

Naming sometimes results from the act of claiming (or reclaiming) a name from the public so as to use the name to one's own ends. Examples from the corporate world include *Coke* and *Mickey D's* (examples from the personal world include *queer* and *dyke*). These acts of (re)claiming necessarily involve questions of meaning and power. This paper will explore the dynamics of name (re)claiming: how and when it happens, what is gained or lost, and whether it can ever be entirely successful.

Daniel W. Hieber (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Session 112

The extension of structure to discourse: Chitimacha participles in discourse and diachrony

Markers of grammatical dependency frequently undergo changes in scope, often even escaping into the level of discourse. In Chitimacha, a Louisiana isolate documented by Morris Swadesh in the 1930s, the diachronic continuum of scopal changes from morphology to discourse can be reconstructed for the participle *-k* using synchronic reflexes. This grammaticalization chain illustrates how morphological structure, when it takes on discourse-level functions, takes some of its structural relations with it, providing new means of structuring discourse. An important implication of this process is that discourse is well-structured in the same way as morphosyntax, and thus part of grammar proper.

Nancy Hill (University of Texas at El Paso)

Session 110

Classical pseudonyms as rhetorical devices in response to Jay's Treaty

This paper examines pseudonymous works, of which most are by major political figures such as Alexander Hamilton and Noah Webster, criticizing or supporting the Treaty of Amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States and Great Britain (1794), commonly known as *Jay's Treaty*. It shows that pseudonyms were selected to evoke Republican ideals displayed by the eponymous classical persons, thus reinforcing the writer's authority and position. Through this study, we will gain insight into a common rhetorical device used by political writers of the period, and confirm the widespread influence of the Greek and Roman classics on the ideas of American Revolutionary leaders.

Dorothea Hoffmann (University of Chicago)

Session 103

Multi-verb constructions in two languages of Northern Australia

Multi-verb constructions are a cross-linguistically widespread phenomenon. MalakMalak and Matngele, head-marking, polysynthetic non-Pama-Nyungan Daly languages of Northern Australia provide an opportunity to investigate several multi-verb constructions, specifically, complex predicates, serial coverb constructions, and compound coverbs, within a single language. I systematically test for negation, prosodic word status, subordination, semantic compositionality, syntactic constituency, and reduplication to reveal distinguishing features and ongoing grammaticalization processes. As a result, this paper provides an in-depth analysis of the semantic and morphosyntactic properties of different types of multi-verb constructions from the perspective of understudied languages. All data come from original fieldwork and newly annotated historical recordings.

Corv Holland (Colorado State University)

Session 63

Tara Brandenburg (Colorado State University)

Beyond the Front Range: the Coloradan vowel space

Bisected by the Rocky Mountains, Colorado lies at the geographical transition from the Midlands to the Western dialect region. This study investigates the vowel system in Colorado, and its place in the Western dialect region, as well as what, if any, variation occurs among Colorado residents, with special focus on rural vs urban speakers, a particularly salient social division. Results show that the rural/urban cultural divide is reflected in vowel production, and that overall, Coloradans do have similar vowel systems to those occurring elsewhere in the West.

Nicole Holliday (New York University)

Session 59

"I kinda put more bass in my voice with Black People": interlocutor-based intonational variation

*6th Place Student Abstract Award Winner

This study examines the types and relative quantities of pitch accents, as well as the duration of peak delay intervals in declarative clause Intonational Phrases (IPs) in the speech of eight biracial men, aged 18-32, in the Washington D.C. area. Participants were recorded in two 20-minute icebreaker game conversations with two friends, one with a black male friend and another with a white male friend. Results indicate that, in general, speakers employ more pitch accents and more frequent use of the L+H* pitch contour in the black friend interlocutor conditions than in the white friend interlocutor conditions.

Gary Holton (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Session 97

Emerging digital domains for Native American Languages

This paper presents the results of a large-scale survey of attitudes toward the use of social media in language revitalization. We then describe several case studies which demonstrate the power of social media, and other digital tools, in revitalization efforts. The examples are drawn from across North America, and reflect the diversity of approaches made possible by new technologies. What they share in common is the promise of secondary language communities, which foster language use, and offer a novel and promising future for Native American languages.

Bradley Hoot (DePaul University)

Session P2

Hungarian pre-verbal focus is not necessarily exhaustive for Hungarian/English bilinguals

The results of a judgment experiment carried out with three groups of Hungarian/English bilinguals reveal that these speakers do not interpret Hungarian pre-verbal identificational focus any more exhaustively than post-verbal information focus, contrary to expectations based on the literature. They reject an interpretation of focus as semantically exhaustive, although a pragmatically exhaustive reading of focus sentences is available along with a non-exhaustive interpretation.

Laura Horton (University of Chicago)

Session P2

Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago)

Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)

Conventionalization of the lexicon in a family homesign system

Theories about language evolution suggest several trajectories for emerging communication systems. Two natural communicative environments, oral homesign and young sign languages, allow us to observe this process and test these hypotheses. We ask how community and input affect conventionalization in a young sign system from Guatemala. The analysis focuses on conventionalization of the lexicon. Participants produced labels for photos of 60 familiar items, which were coded for conceptual components. Based on frequency-weighted hamming distances, we find that while the system is less conventionalized across users, the presence of communication partners may promote greater conventionalization within an individual.

Laura Horton (University of Chicago)

Session 37

Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago)

Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)

Emerging morphology in Nicaraguan Sign Language: agent and number marking

Young sign languages allow us to observe and document stages of language emergence. In this study, we describe a morphological pattern in Nicaraguan Sign Language (NSL). We elicited utterances from five groups of participants: silent gesturers, homesigners, NSL Cohort 1, NSL Cohort 2, and ASL/LIS signers, and analyze how movement and handshape morphemes are used to convey agentive and number features of events. We suggest that a single individual (homesigner) can construct a plural marker without a linguistic community, but regularizing this form across agentive conditions and integrating it with other parts of the morphological inventory requires a language model.

William Horton (Northwestern University)

Session P2

Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

On the incorporation of generalized conversational implicatures into 'WHAT IS SAID': an experimental investigation

We used a sentence recognition paradigm to investigate whether comprehenders' representations of 'WHAT IS SAID' encode meanings conveyed via Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI). Participants saw 48 items containing various GCI types. Each item appeared twice: once in its original form, and later as one of 4 possible repetitions (verbatim, meaning-consistent change, meaning-inconsistent change, and GCI-relevant change). Participants judged whether they had seen the same sentence previously. Findings: participants could distinguish GCI-relevant changes from the original, but they also false-alarmed to GCI-relevant changes more than meaning-consistent changes, suggesting some types of implicit meanings are processed as though they had been explicitly uttered.

Sarah Horwitz (University of Pennsylvania)

Session 101

Speech style and education distinguish the grammatical classes of (ING)

Investigation of the variable (ING) (workin' ~ working) has propelled the study of language variation and change. However, researchers emphasize our knowledge of '...broad cross-variety patterns of [ING] usage' (Tagliamonte 2004:394) remains scant. We analyze constraints on (ING) across grammatical category in Philadelphia English and show that nominal, verbal and quantifier (ING) are conditioned differently. We argue (ING)'s variant stylistic conditioning supports a conception of (ING) as more than one variable and venture (ING) may be less stable than widely believed. It appears analysis of larger, more variegated corpora might be necessary for us to further understand (ING)'s socio-indexical meanings.

Ho-Hsin Huang (Michigan State University)

Session P5

Yen-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University)

Bilingual and monolingual loan word adaptations: a case study of English coda [m] in Standard Mandarin loan words

This paper presents how English coda [m] is adapted into Standard Mandarin (SM) loan words both in existing loan words adapted by bilinguals, and in perceptual similarity adaptation data from monolingual SM speakers. The findings show that (1) bilingual and monolingual speakers differ in employing perceptual cues and phonology for loan word adaptation, and (2) existing loan words are not necessarily perceptually closest to the source, challenging a purely perception-based account of loan word adaptation. The findings indicate that the process of establishing loan words requires both perceptual and phonological explanations.

Hui-Yu Catherine Huang (University of Arizona)

Session 84

The role of innate grammar and input in the acquisition of Chinese relative clauses

This study compares the role of innate grammar and the role of input in the acquisition of Chinese relative clauses. Proponents of Universal Grammar (UG) argue that there is not enough data in the corpus of material available to the acquiring child to learn a language (Chomsky, 1965, 1986). By contrast, non-UG approaches to language acquisition, including frequency-based proposals (e.g. Kidd, Brandt, Lieven, and Tomasello, 2007) argue that input contains more information than what generative linguists have traditionally assumed. Here we use both an experimental study and a corpus study to help address this long-term issue between nature and nurture.

Yujing Huang (Harvard University)

Session P5

Similar, but still different: new evidence for tone features

Much research has been dedicated to characterizing tones in East Asian languages (e.g. Yip, 2001; Barrie, 2007). Which features should be included, and which features are important to phonological process is still under debate. This paper provides novel data in a Chinese dialect (Jinan dialect, henceforth JN), to show that pitch is an important feature to trigger tone *sandhi* independent of the contour or duration of the tone. It also brings challenges for the existed two-way or three-way distinction proposals of tonal specification. Thus, a different three-way specification is proposed.

Marianne Huijsmans (University of Victoria)

Session P5

SENĆOŦEN second-position clitics: linearization and prosodic phrasing

SENĆOŦEN, a dialect of Northern Straits Salish, has a set of second-position clitics (2PCs) that follow the initial prosodic word of the clause. In the syntax, I argue that 2PCs in SENĆOŦEN occupy positions above the prosodic word that precedes them in the final representation. Post-syntactically, 2PCs are placed following the initial prosodic word as a result of an interaction between constraints governing the linearization of syntactic structure and the mapping to well-formed prosodic structure. This analysis avoids subcategorizing the clitics for a host to their left. Instead, 2PC placement follows from constraints governing mapping to prosodic structure more generally.

Bernhard Hurch (Universität Graz)

Session 12

Possession in Pame

The variety of Central Pame [pbs] as spoken in the Municipio of Sta. Catarina, SLP, Mexico, is a scarcely described Oto-Mangue language. In various respects, the possibilities of expressing possession conform to areal expectations, but they also show peculiarities (e.g. with regards to predicative possession and its interaction with (pro)nominal possession), which provoke further analysis. The presentation will first give a brief but thorough description of the possessive system, highlighting parallels and differences to other closely related languages (esp. Chichimeco Jonaz), and will then discuss problematic issues raised in typological literature (e.g. possession classes in the WALS-framework).

Ava Irani (University of Pennsylvania)

Session P2

A remnant movement analysis of wh-questions in American Sign Language

American Sign Language has multiple strategies for forming wh-questions: wh-initial, *who John like* ('Who does John like?'), wh-in situ, *John like who*, wh-final, *like John who* ('Who likes John?'), and wh-doubles, *who like John who*. Rightward specifier (Neidle et al., 1994), and leftward specifier (Petronio and Lillo-Martin, 1997; Abner, 2010) analyses have been proposed to capture judgments of the consultants in each study. We analyze an intermediate dialect of ASL, and argue for a left specifier of CP, optional remnant movement of TP that causes the different types of wh-final questions, and wh-doubles as tags.

Ava Irani (University of Pennsylvania)

Session 104

Florian Schwarz (University of Pennsylvania)

Two types of definites in American Sign language

Schwarz (2009, 2014) demonstrates that distinctions between two types of definite articles: (1) weak articles licensed by uniqueness, and (2) strong articles licensed by familiarity, are found cross-linguistically. In American Sign Language, the pointing sign IX occurring before NPs can be used to establish and refer back to a referent in signing space. This sign has been analyzed as a definite article (Bahan, Kegl, MacLaughlin, and Neidle, 1995) and as a demonstrative (Koulidobrova and Lillo-Martin, forthcoming). We show that IX patterns with strong definite articles as observed for other languages (e.g. German, Thai), while weak definites are expressed as bare NPs.

Iskra Iskrova (University of Pittsburgh)

Session 74

Strengthening and weakening in Caribbean French-based creoles

Traditionally, phonology of creole languages has triggered limited interest. This talk raises the question how the subfield of phonology can inform our understanding of creole formation. A comparative analysis of French-based creoles suggests that some phonological patterns have taken place in the development of those creoles without leaving substantial data sets in synchrony. Yet, such covered strengthening and weakening processes have some bearing in contemporary varieties. I will discuss how they can, for example, account for the puzzling allomorphy of the determiner *-la* in Haitian Creole, which has nine forms patterning into marked phonological structures.

Zachary Jagers (New York University)

Session P5

Testing American English for a glide-vowel distinction: a classification by acoustic cues

This study tests if a [j]-[i] distinction can be experimentally elicited by native speakers of American English and how it is acoustically cued. Subjects perform a sentence reading task using orthographically *y-i* paired nonce names controlled and matched for phonological environment. Multiple acoustic factors of [_ V] sequences are measured and tested against each other as predictors of stimulus orthography, thus as cues to any elicited distinction. Productions of *y* stimuli are predicted by significantly earlier transition to the following vowel, lower F1, and lower intensity. This confirms the presence of the distinction and supports a constriction/height-based classification.

Janice Jake (Midlands Technical College)

Session 30

Carol Myers-Scotton (Michigan State University)

Cognitive structure and social context: lexifier grammatical forms

The extended 4-M model of morpheme classification predicts those lexifier elements that can appear in creoles, reanalyzed or not. This approach is based on how elements are elected at the abstract level of language production. Content morphemes (i.e. nouns and verbs) that are directly elected at the level of lexical-conceptual structure, as well as elements that are indirectly-elected along with them, including some affixes, are candidates to occur in creoles or develop structure, in contrast to morphemes that are not conceptually-elected. Thus, the same types of TMA elements based on morphemes elected at the lexical-conceptual level appear across many creoles.

Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino)

Session 77

Examining language attrition through Chimariko texts

Chimariko was once spoken in north-western California. Published and unpublished materials are limited. The most extensive data collection results from Harrington's work with Sally Noble in the 1920s (Jany, 2009). Decades earlier, Dixon (1910) had collected data from Polly Dyer, Sally Noble's mother. Harrington re-elicited the texts Dixon had previously collected. The present paper compares Sally Noble's Chimariko to that of her mother, Polly Dyer, in terms of vocabulary, grammar, and discourse structure in order to examine intergenerational language attrition. To date there is no analysis of the texts collected by Dixon, and no studies examining language attrition in Chimariko.

Adam Jardine (University of Delaware)

Session 1

Jeffrey Heinz (University of Delaware)

Locality and learning over autosegmental representations

This paper presents a strategy for inducing patterns over autosegmental phonological representations (APRs) based in grammatical inference. APRs still offer important insights in phonology, but it is not well-understood how humans might learn over these representations. This paper fills this gap by detailing a method which learns well-formed and ill-formed local substructures over APRs. We illustrate with language-specific tone association patterns in Mende, Kukuya, and other languages.

Masoud Jasbi (Stanford University)

Session P2

Anti-singleton indefinites in Persian

Modern colloquial Persian has two ways of marking indefinite NPs: (1) the indefinite determiner *ye*, and (2) the indefinite clitic *-i*. I argue that *ye* introduces an existential quantifier, while *-i* imposes an anti-singleton constraint on its NP argument. Furthermore, *-i* lacks quantificational force. Consequently, overt quantifiers such as *ye* and *har* ('every') can modify it. I show that the choice of the quantifier and the context of the utterance interact to give rise to free choice, ignorance, indifference, or domain widening implications.

Sunwoo Jeong (Stanford University)

Session 59

The social and pragmatic meaning of non-rising terminal contours in yes-no questions

We investigate how intonation mediates its pragmatic and social meanings, focusing on what we call NRTs (Non-rising Terminals) in yes-no questions in General American English. By conducting a perception experiment, using stimuli manipulated

in terminal contours and embedded in different contexts, we claim that level terminal contours in yes-no questions elicit the strongest “request” pragmatic interpretations and negative social judgments (e.g. annoyed, impolite), followed by the falling contours, and then by the rising contours. We also argue that intermediate rises and falls in specific contexts can be used to signal ‘mismatches’ between social and pragmatic meanings.

Helen Jeoung (University of Pennsylvania)

Session P2

External possession at the left periphery in Austronesian

For some Austronesian languages, it has been argued that only one position exists at the left periphery of the clause, occupied by a subject/trigger/topic; this suggests that a distinction between A and A' positions is not relevant. However, we examine cases of external possession in Indonesian, Javanese and Madurese, which involve only subjects and show two positions at the left periphery. We extend the analysis to external possession in other Austronesian languages such as Tagalog, and argue for a similar structure with distinct A and A' positions.

Lindsay Jernigan (BestEnglishName.com)

Session 111

Queenie, Bones, and a girl named Larry: the English name in Chinese culture, and society

Ever since China became an integral part of our globalized world, its citizens have practiced adopting an English name. This presentation will share insights surrounding the formation of BestEnglishName.com, a company devoted to offering accurate and relevant information for Chinese people choosing an English name. It will also highlight some of the most interesting differences between English and Chinese naming culture.

Kyle Jerro (University of Texas at Austin)

Session P5

Applied objects and the typology of directed motion

Previous approaches to applicatives have analyzed these morphemes as a syntactic operation which adds an additional object. I make two semantic claims about applicatives. First, I argue for applicativization as an argument alternation, wherein the applied variant has a stricter set of lexical entailments than the non-applied verb. Second, I show that the semantics of the locative role must be refined in order to capture the meaning of applied objects with different motion verbs. This analysis captures the typology of motion verbs in Kinyarwanda, and cases in which there is no additional object in the argument structure of the verb.

Bing'er Jiang (McGill University)

Session 54

Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania)

Consonant effects on tonal registers in Jiashan Wu

Breathy phonation is known as the primary cue of the voiced stops in Wu dialects, and is associated with lower tonal register. This study discusses the phonetic realization of the tonal register of Wu dialects by measuring relative prominence of the first harmonic to some higher-frequency components in the spectrum, F0, and periodicity (CPP) of Jiashan Wu monosyllabic words. We find that in Jiashan Wu, the phonetic targets for tonal register contrasts are a steeper spectral-slope and a lower F0, which is consistent cross all consonant manners, while the articulatory realization varies among different types of consonants.

Cynthia Johnson (Ghent University)

Session P5

Esther Le Mair (Ghent University)

Michael Frotscher (Ghent University)

Thórhallur Eythórsson (University of Iceland)

Jóhanna Barðdal (Ghent University)

Case study in methodology: word order as test for subjecthood in Hittite and Old Irish

We establish word order as a valid subject test for Old Irish and Hittite, as it is claimed that these languages have relatively strict word order patterns in contrast to other Indo-European languages, with Old Irish showing consistent VSO, and Hittite consistent SOV. We thus provide a “case study” in the methodology of establishing subjecthood on the basis of word order by empirically establishing canonical word order patterns. We then compare the canonical patterns to clauses with oblique subject-like arguments, and find that attested word order patterns mirror canonical contexts, suggesting these oblique arguments should indeed be analyzed as subjects.

Kimberly Johnson (University of Texas at Arlington)

Session 96

The role of context in interpreting a versatile modal in Creek (Muskogean)

Recent work on semantics of Native American languages documents modals that cover a range of interpretations, and differ greatly from Indo-European modal systems (see Deal, 2011 for Nez Perce; Davis et al., 2009 for St'át'imcets). Similar to these languages, Creek, an endangered Muskogean language now spoken in Oklahoma, has modals that are compatible with both necessity and possibility interpretations. This archival study provides evidence that the multiple readings of a Creek auxiliary can be accounted for through an interaction of context and a stereotypical ordering source.

Laquitha (Keeta) Jones (The Ohio State University)

Session P5

Evaluating and updating sociolinguistic variation in real time

Previous studies suggested that different distributions of the variable (ING) affect how listeners perceive speakers' professionalism (Labov et al., 2011; Wagner and Hesson, 2014). This study investigates if listeners update social evaluations about variable (ING) distributions on a token-by-token level or a communicative act-by-communicative act level. In two matched guise experiments, participants evaluated a scripted news broadcast audition in one of four (ING) guises. When using a professionalism scale, the guises were evaluated as similarly professional, but the formality scale showed guises with nonstandard forms were less formal. The experiments suggest that listeners do update evaluations as a speaker talks.

Patrick Jones (Harvard University)

Session P5

Tonal mobility and faithfulness in Kikuyu

In many Bantu languages, increased faithfulness to high tones is reflected in the greater preservation of high tones relative to low tones. In this talk, I argue that increased faithfulness to high tones has a different consequence in Kikuyu: a decreased ability of high tones to move and float relative to low tones.

Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania)

Session 101

From intensifier to negation: eem and Jespersen's Cycle in African American English

*10th Place Student Abstract Award Winner

In this paper we demonstrate that African American English *eem*, formerly a phonological reduction of *even*, is beginning to be reinterpreted by native learners as a marker of negation. All stages of Jespersen's Cycle are attested, and, depending on the speaker, *eem* can function as an NPI licensed by negation, or function as negation and license its own NPIs (including *even*). We show phonological reduction in negative contexts was occurring a generation ago, and may have triggered this change. We also discuss how this bears on the AAE "divergence hypothesis."

Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)

Session 50

Early mentions of Albanian in American sources in linguistics

While Albanian was first judged as Indo-European in 1837, it has never gotten the attention from Indo-Europeanists that it deserves. Still, significant contributions on the language were made in Europe before 1950, but not so in America, where the first scholarly article on Albanian appeared only in 1932 (Guy Lowman, *Language 7*), and even major linguistic works before then (e.g. Whitney's *Language and the Study of Language*, 1874), had little to say about it. I chronicle here early mentions of Albanian in American linguistics literature, focusing on how much American linguists knew, or did not know about the language.

Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)

Session P5

Bethany J. Christiansen (The Ohio State University)

On the relationship between argument structure change and semantic change

Argument Structure (AS) and meaning are closely related, but the relationship's nature is disputed. It is not entirely deterministic, as not all aspects of AS and meaning need match up. Most discussion has focused on theory-internal issues and/or synchronic analysis of argument alternations. We, however, take a diachronic perspective, addressing how change in a verb's AS correlates with meaning and vice-versa, asking if AS changes first, giving new semantics, or if meaning change triggers a different AS. We

study these issues empirically with five verbs that show significant semantic changes involving AS: *babysit, fail, promise, prove, threaten*.

Laura Kalin (University of Connecticut)

Session 18

Agreement in three parts: match, value, and vocabulary insertion

I argue that to understand what we see on the surface as phi-agreement, we need to recognize three separate steps/operations in a feeding relation:

- (1) a. Step 1, Match: A probe (unvalued feature F) finds a goal (closest valued instance of F).
- b. Step 2, Value: The probe copies its goal's value for F.
- c. Step 3, Vocabulary Insertion: Vocabulary items compete for exponence.

I present new evidence for this three-way separation, using data from progressives in the Neo-Aramaic language Senaya that reveal a breakdown in the feeding relation in (1).

David Kamholz (PanLex Project/Long Now Foundation)

Session 55

The reconstruction of Proto-South Halmahera-West New Guinea morphology

Within the Austronesian language family, Proto-South Halmahera-West New Guinea is the closest known relative of Proto-Oceanic. The 38 SHWNG languages of eastern Indonesia (many of which are endangered) have received much less descriptive attention than Oceanic, with the result that their history is poorly understood. This paper reconstructs the subject marking and inalienable possessive marking morphology of Proto-SHWNG, drawing on published data and new field data collected by the author. These reconstructions contribute to our understanding of the spread of Austronesian languages into New Guinea and of early contact with non-Austronesian languages in the development of these proto-languages.

Arum Kang (University of Chicago)

Session P5

Suwon Yoon (University of Texas at Arlington)

Two types of speaker's ignorance over the epistemic space: referential vagueness marker inka vs. epistemic subjunctive marker nka in Korean

The main goal of this paper is to propose a novel paradigm of epistemic ignorance, based on two particles in Korean: the anti-specificity marker *inka* in wh-indefinites vs the modalized question marker *nka* in epistemic subjunctive. We propose a novel analysis, showing how the semantics of (*i*)*nka* variants is sensitive to speaker's epistemic model, M(i) (Giannakidou, 1995 et seq.). It further shows that there is a strict dichotomy between the types of alternatives that (*i*)*nka* introduces, which gives rise to the differing semantics in which questions and assertions are emergent categories.

Vsevolod Kapatsinski (University of Oregon)

Session P5

Emerging conspiracies of addition and subtraction

The present paper is intended to elucidate the conditions under which a template can emerge in the course of acquiring a language with a simple addition or subtraction process. By means of miniature artificial language learning experiments with adults, I show that acquisition of templates from non-templatic input is not restricted to children, and occurs when forms fitting the template are overrepresented in the input. However, the formation of a template that can drive addition seems to require that the template fully specifies the segment to be added.

Aaron Kaplan (University of Utah)

Session 14

The limits of positive constraints

Positive harmony constraints, which assign rewards for harmony instead of penalties for disharmony, avoid certain Too-Many-Solutions (TMS) problems that negative constraints invite. This paper investigates whether positive Positional Faithfulness constraints similarly avoid pathologies that their negative counterparts introduce. Two pathologies are examined: (1) resyllabification of an onset as a coda to evade onset faithfulness, and (2) stress shift to evade stressed-syllable faithfulness. Positive positional faithfulness rules out the first pathology, but not the second. Therefore, while positive constraints are uniquely

suiting for certain harmony-based TMS problems, they do not provide a general solution to TMS; multiple approaches to this issue are required.

Itamar Kastner (New York University)

Session 4

A non-uniform account of intransitive verbal forms in Hebrew

The verbal template niXYaZ in Modern Hebrew allows for various kinds of verbal constructions save for a simple transitive verb. This is a puzzling state of affairs: unergatives that take an obligatory indirect object and unaccusatives are both attested, but transitive verbs are not allowed. I discuss what the morphology of this template actually signals, given that internal and external arguments are both possible. Working in Distributed Morphology, I propose that a number of functional heads conspire to produce the existing alternation, with implications for theories of Semitic morphology, as well as theories of argument structure in general.

Jonah Katz (West Virginia University)

Session P2

Sarah Lee (University of California, Berkeley)

Cue integration and fricative perception in Seoul Korean

We provide experimental evidence that multiple acoustic cues integrate perceptually in the discrimination of Korean fricatives. In particular, the presence of voicing during frication perceptually integrates with low F0 onset in a following vowel. This helps explain why Korean listeners use following F0 onset as a cue to laryngeal contrasts, even though the sounds involved in the contrast are not reliably produced with different following F0 values in Korean production. The findings tend to support theories of cue integration based on principles inherent to low-level audition, rather than those based on a listener's prior experience with acoustic covariance.

Stefan Keine (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Session 40

Positions versus items in the syntax of superraising

This paper presents evidence from Hindi that superraising must be accounted for in terms of the syntactic positions in a movement chain (Chomsky, 1977), and not in terms of the featural make-up of the moving element, i.e. the Activity Condition (Chomsky, 2000). In Hindi, the domain of A-movement is demonstrably different than the domain of case assignment, unlike English.

Renee Kemp (University of California, Davis)

Session 105

Loanwords and phonetic category shift in L2 learners

This study investigates the influence of loanwords on the representations of phonetic categories in second language (L2) learners. A production study carried out on eight late Japanese-English bilinguals found that loanwords in the subjects' first language (L1), Japanese, displayed less hyperarticulation than native Japanese words. These results suggest that loanwords have distinct representations within the lexicon, and that the acquisition of L2 phonological information can alter L1 phonetic categories. Finally, these results are taken to support models of bilingualism such as the Speech Learning Model (Flege, 1995, *inter alia*) that argue for an integrated L1/L2 system.

Sara Kessler (Stanford University)

Session P2

'At most' readings for bare numerals under necessity modality

Current semantic theories predict that *at most* readings of bare numerals (e.g. *you can eat three cookies*) should arise only in specific contexts, such as under possibility modality (Kennedy, 2012), or under downward entailment (Geurts, 2006; Breheny, 2008; Spector, 2013). This study presents experimental evidence that these readings can also arise under necessity modality with appropriate contextual support. This suggests that current semantic accounts are too strong, and should take into consideration the less restricted distribution of *at most* readings.

Thomas Kettig (Cambridge University)

Session P2

The BAD-LAD split: secondary /æ/ lengthening in Southern Standard British English

Descriptions of the Received Pronunciation and Southern Standard British English have previously commented on vowel lengthening in certain words such as *bad* and *glad*, as opposed to shorter *lad* and *pad*. This paper comprises the first thorough description of the conditioning of /æ/ duration in twenty-one young native SSBE speakers, finding inconclusive evidence for a lexically specified split, but significant general lengthening effects of postvocalic /g/ and /d/. This “secondary /æ/ lengthening” is discussed in reference to phonological analyses of the TRAP-BATH split (primary /æ/ lengthening), and previously established descriptions of co-articulatory segmental effects on vowel length.

Sameer ud Dowla Khan (Reed College)

Session P5

Kara Becker (Reed College)

Lal Zimman (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Acoustic correlates of perceived creak in a controlled sample of American English

To better understand how to measure creak within a controlled set of speakers and contexts, 16 trained undergraduates rated the degree of creaky voice in the declarative IP-final word *bows* from the Rainbow Passage, as produced by five transgender men. Correlations between judgments and acoustic measures of those vowels show that creak in this sample is associated with lower f0, CPP, and HNR, as well as higher SHR, but surprisingly with almost breathy-like spectral tilt values. This may suggest that creak produced in this context by transgender men carries features associated with a wide range of phonations in other languages.

Souad Kheder (University of Florida)

Session 57

Processing code-switching in Algerian bilinguals: effects of language use and semantic expectancy

We examined semantic-constraint and base language effects in code-switching in Algerian bilinguals. Results reveal that semantic constraint and base language effects depend on the bilinguals’ switching habits. Results suggest that habitual code-switching may shape processing in bilinguals rendering them ready to adapt to a less typical switching environment.

Olga Khotskina (Novosibirsk State University)

Session 65

Naming patterns

This paper focuses on a comprehensive classification of semantic, etymological, and semiological patterns when choosing or creating a personal name. The offered classification has been applied to the first name material comprised of 10 to 14 century archival data, and secondary sources from Winchester, UK. The extensive linguistic, historical, and sociological analysis of the Winchester sources have provided with possibility to trace various ethnic, gender, social, and other differences in using naming patterns. The consideration of name material survival and changes in naming patterns can point at social, linguistic, and historical processes that more clearly shape the nation and serve as very appealing examples of the English language history and evolution.

Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)

Session 93

From racism to relativism: accounts of American Indian languages and their functions in the humanities and social sciences

In this presentation, I discuss the results of a research project on the functions of accounts of Algonquian, Iroquoian, and Eskimo languages. The project deals with such issues as the changing functions played by linguistic examples, the historical context of discussions concerning cognitive and cultural correlates of linguistic structure, as well as the ideological and theoretical frames of reference of language study. Here, I focus on the role that was played by references to American Indian languages in the rise and fall of ethnocentric racism in the late 19th century and the first half of the 20th century.

Boyoung Kim (University of California, San Diego)

Session 84

Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego)

Sensitivity to islands in L2 speakers

L2 speakers have been found to be sensitive to some islands, such as adjunct islands, but not others, such as wh-islands (e.g. Martohardjono, 1993). This result is very puzzling; nothing about the theory of islands would predict it. Here we do two things:

(1) we confirm by means of a rigorously designed acceptability experiment that this effect is in fact true, and (2) we show that there is a simple explanation and the effect is not so puzzling after all.

Ji Young Kim (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Session P2

Realization of F0 peak displacement in Spanish by heritage learners and L2 learners

This study compares the production of tonal alignment in Spanish by US Heritage Learners (HL) and English Second Language Learners (L2). Spanish minimal pairs of paroxytones and oxytones were inserted in prenuclear position, in which F0 peak (H) displacement is generally found. HLs' and L2s' degree of H displacement was compared to Spanish Monolinguals (M). Results showed that both HLs and L2s had earlier alignment of H in oxytones than in paroxytones, while this pattern was not found in Ms, suggesting that HLs, like L2s, may experience influence from English prosody in their production of Spanish sentences, despite Spanish being their home language.

Jong-mi Kim (Kangwon National University)

Session 91

Brand naming to sell worldwide: phonological principles and tips

We explore a few principles and tips in phonology that make brand names easy to pronounce in all languages, so that products can sell worldwide. Suggested principles are from the established theory of phonotactics and markedness. A perception experiment was conducted on 20 adults from eight language backgrounds to see if these principles influence the perception and retrieval of product name. The result showed that the participants rated the brand names to be good when the names met our proposed principles. The results indicate that the brand-naming must pay attention to these specific phonological principles to sell worldwide.

Nayoun Kim (Northwestern University)

Session P2

Peter Baumann (Northwestern University)

Kathleen Hall (Northwestern University)

Robert Schumacher (Northwestern University)

Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University)

The processing of why

Online filler-gap dependency formation is subject to multiple constraints: displaced wh-phrases (whPs) must be linked to a licensor, typically a verb until it is released from working memory. Yet, some whPs are not directly licensed by a verb. This suggests, given the general mechanism of filler-gap dependency formation, they could be processed differently. We address this issue using the storage cost effect as a probe. Our results show that whs not licensed by V (e.g. *why*) do not increase storage cost, unlike those that are (e.g. *who* and *how*), which can be attributed to the different grammatical properties of whPs.

Nayoun Kim (Northwestern University)

Session 102

Laurel Brehm (Northwestern University)

Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University)

Agreement attraction in NP ellipsis

It has been known that the agreement morphology on verbs can be influenced by non-head nouns which are grammatically non accessible but linearly local to the verb (Bock et al., 1991). The aim of this study is to determine whether this Agreement Attraction can be triggered by phonetically empty NPs in the NP-ellipsis context. This was tested in an acceptability judgement experiment which revealed that elided NPs, much like non-elided NPs, show attraction effects. This argues for the position that detailed information about the antecedent NP is retrieved in the NP-ellipsis site.

Kevin King (University of California, Davis)

Session 39

Intensifiers and image schemas: schema type determines intensifier type

This paper offers an analysis of three English intensifiers that are not accounted for by existing theories of intensifier grammaticalization. This analysis shows that the intensifier type (Booster, Maximizer, or Excessive) is a result of the type of

image schema that underlies the semantics of the source word. Thus, words like those considered in this paper do not just come to be Boosters, Maximizers, or Excessive intensifiers by chance, but rather, this is determined by the semantics of the source words.

Eri Kitada (The University of Tokyo)

Session 90

Naming, race, and space in the United States

This presentation sheds light on commemorative place naming in New York City for people of African descent. How have such place names shaped the geography in the city? My findings of the time and location of each naming indicate that toponyms for blacks in New York have been concentrated in traditional black neighborhoods, and that such namings are related to residential segregation by race. At the same time, the recent changes of land values and demography in some areas suggest a new tendency of these commemorations.

Ryoichiro Kobayashi (Sophia University)

Session P5

Against V to T to C movement in Japanese and Korean non-constituent coordination

This study argues against the syntactic verb movement in Japanese, through a case study of Non-Constituent Coordination (NCC). We provide two types of novel data showing that verb movement does NOT take place. The arguments are also supported by the observations on Korean data. It opens a new window by providing two novel syntactic diagnostics for head movement in head-final languages. As a theoretical implication, it insists on the importance of re-examining the existence of head movement in head-final languages, for there is no overt phonological evidence for children to acquire string-vacuous movements.

Martin Kohlberger (Leiden University)

Session 98

Toponymy as a historical tool: the linguistic past of the Chicham language family

The five languages of the Chicham (Jivaroan) family are currently spoken in the westernmost edge of the Amazon basin, but there is evidence of languages spoken further west in the Andean highlands. Piecing together the details of these historical interactions is difficult because the region has little recorded history. In this presentation, a thorough analysis of modern-day Ecuadorean toponymy will confirm earlier findings based on colonial documentation, and strengthen the claim that Chicham-speaking people are likely to have migrated from areas further west. This in turn provides a plausible historical contact scenario between Chicham and Quechuan speakers.

Marv Kohn (Kansas State University)

Session 10

Carly Stithem (Kansas State University)

H/O/ME on the Range: back vowel fronting in Kansas

The Great Plains region has been surprisingly understudied given its position at the border of the Midland and West dialect regions. This analysis focuses on thirty interviews from three communities in Kansas to provide one of the first acoustic surveys of Great Plains English. Previous analysis of this corpus indicates rigorous retraction of the front lax vowels. This current analysis illustrates that, similar to the Midlands region, back vowels are fronting in rural, as well as suburban communities. Trajectory analysis indicates that fronting occurs across the entire trajectory of the vowel as vowel trajectories remain stable.

Chris Koops (University of New Mexico)

Session 10

Evan Lloyd (University of Colorado Boulder)

An interactive Cherokee dictionary interface

We present a new approach to Cherokee lexicography that aims to release dictionary users from the burden of having to supply a large amount of structural linguistic knowledge in order to use the information contained in traditional dictionaries when parsing or deriving novel surface forms. A custom-written computer interface presents to users not only one, but, essentially, any inflected form of a given verb. As the user adjusts a set of grammatical features, the system generates the corresponding verb forms and outputs the phonologically complete surface form. Thus, the system is designed to work simultaneously as an electronic dictionary, and as an interactive “verb builder,” which combines grammar and dictionary in a single interface.

Chris Koons (University of New Mexico)
Damián Wilson (University of New Mexico)
Perceptual dialectology of New Mexico

Session 63

We present the results of a Perceptual Dialectology (PD) survey of New Mexico that taps into both English-language and Spanish-language ideologies of language and dialect diversity. Identical surveys were produced in both languages, and participants were given the choice to respond in English or Spanish. The results are aggregated using GIS methods, creating gradient topographical images that reflect the collective spatialization of perceived speech communities. We find differences in the responses of the two groups such that, for example, Spanish-language respondents are particularly invested in ideologies of linguistic authenticity, and that they display a particularly strong concern with bilingual behavior.

Craig Koprís (Wañdat Yanq̄hšetsih)
The Kinzie Manuscript's implications for Wyandot (Iroquoian)

Session 11

Wyandot and Huron-Wendat, usually considered the same language, show striking differences in phonology attributed to centuries passing between Pierre Potier's mid-1700s culmination of Wendat work, and Marius Barbeau's (1911) Wyandot work. Potier, stationed in Detroit amongst Wyandot speakers, indicated slight differences between the Wendat he had studied and the Wyandot he heard through annotations to his Wendat manuscripts. The Kinzie manuscript, also from Detroit, and dating to only a generation or two after Potier, shows not Potier's slight differences, but rather almost the entire modern Wyandot sound system already in place. Implications of the contrast will be explored.

Andrea Kortenhoven (Stanford University)
Livia Polanyi (Stanford University)
A discourse-theoretic account of intra-speaker variation

Session 41

Using the primary variationist methodology of computing variable frequency across linear text spans, recent studies in intra-speaker variation explore how social meaning, constructed through choices speakers make within their “communities of practice,” signal their identities within those communities (Eckert, 2002, 2012; Podesva, 2007, 2011; Mendoza-Denton, 2008). We argue that using the Linguistic Discourse Model (LDM) framework (Polanyi and Scha, 1984; Polanyi, 2003) allows correlation of linguistic variables precisely with the utterance by utterance shifts in personae that characterize natural discourse and thus results in substantially more refined and predictive accounts of intra-speaker variation.

Hadas Kotek (McGill University)
Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore)
Unifying definite and indefinite free relatives: evidence from Mayan

Session 5

In this talk we present a case where definite and indefinite Free Relatives are more similar than previously thought. We present data from several understudied Mayan languages, where indefinite FRs show a subset of the properties claimed to hold universally of such FRs. We propose a uniform internal syntax and semantics for FRs, and argue that definite and indefinite FRs differ only in their external environment. Indefinite FRs are property complements of existential verbs lacking a DP layer. A DP layer can then be added to form definite FRs and headed relatives, available in any argument position.

Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania)
Aletheia Cui (University of Pennsylvania)
Yan Lu
Relative cue weighting of the register contrast in Southern Yi

Session 105

The tense vs lax register contrast in Southern Yi vowels uses multiple acoustic cues, including phonation, F1, F2, and F0. Two perception experiments and one production experiment were conducted to explore the relative importance of each cue. The results show that the register contrast is shifting from using phonation as the primary cue to using formants. Similar to Harrington et al. (2012), this shift occurs earlier in perception than production. This study presents compelling evidence for the importance of perceptual bias at the initial stage of sound change and illustrates how sound change is perpetuated from perception to production.

Soohyun Kwon (University of Pennsylvania)
Real time trend study of (w)-deletion in Seoul Korean

Session P5

This study investigates the trajectory of the change in (w)-deletion in Seoul Korean through a real time trend study. The trend comparison shows that the rate of deletion has become significantly lower between 1997 and 2014 among younger speakers. A closer look at the data reveals that the preceding segment is no longer a significant constraint among younger speakers, while the rate of (w)-deletion without a preceding consonant significantly increased. I conclude that the (w)-deletion rule in Seoul Korean has been simplified to a general deletion rule, losing the phonological conditioning of the preceding consonant.

Nicholas LaCara (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Verb phrase movement as a window into head movement

Session P2

Since Chomsky (2001) suggested that head movement might be a PF operation, there has been debate about the proper place of head movement in the grammar. The interaction of verb movement with verb phrase fronting can shed light on how and when head movement occurs. This paper looks at cases where verb phrase fronting generates two copies of the verb (as in Portuguese or Hebrew), one in the fronted vP and one in an inflectional position, showing how a PF approach to head movement can explain this pattern while addressing some potential problems in other languages.

Renee Lambert-Bretiere (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)
Serial verb constructions in Caribbean creoles

Session 94

Serial verb constructions (SVCs) are found in some creoles, but not in others. SVCs are found in all Caribbean creoles, as well as in their West African substrate languages. SVCs are not found in any of the Caribbean creoles superstrate languages. Strikingly enough, the SVCs of the Caribbean creoles parallel those of the West African languages: they manifest themselves in the same semantic domains, and make use of the same combination of verbs. In this talk, I demonstrate that a credible scenario for the genesis of SVCs in the Caribbean creoles emerges within a cognitive and constructionist view of the lexicon.

Andrew Lamont (Indiana University Bloomington)
Implications of a typology of progressive place assimilation
*2nd Place Student Abstract Award Winner

Session P2

While place assimilation is overwhelmingly regressive, there are a number of attested systems in which onsets undergo place assimilation. These systems typically target consonants specified for unmarked place, such as the Dutch diminutive /-tjə/ (Van de Weijer, 2002), which allows an analysis hinging on the initial consonant being underspecified for place (McCarthy, 2007, 2008). The counter-example of Musey (Chadic) whose system targets a marked consonant /-kɪyɔ/ for progressive assimilation (Shryock, 1996) suggests asymmetric root/affix faithfulness constraints (McCarthy and Prince, 1995) fit the data better. This work expands the typology of languages like Musey strengthening the position of the latter analysis.

Spencer Lamoureux (University of California, Berkeley)
Kenneth Baclawski Jr. (University of California, Berkeley)
Does Aymara have subtractive case morphology?

Session P2

We demonstrate that Aymara (Aymaran: Peru, Bolivia) does not have subtractive case morphology. Previous descriptions claim that deletion of a pre-verbal word-final vowel is a “subtractive morpheme” (Hardman, 2001), or marks “accusative case” (Coler, 2015). We propose that a verb and its complement form a prosodic domain that is obligatorily subject to vowel suppression, the most likely candidate being Beckman and Pierrehumbert's (1986) accentual phrase. We present three arguments against the typologically unique accusative case analysis from right and left dislocation along with interaction with case morphology. Evidence from other syntactic/prosodic domains and stress-attracting morphemes point to a prosodic analysis.

Alia Lancaster (University of Maryland)

Session 105

Kira Gor (University of Maryland)

Abstraction of phonological representations in adult nonnative speakers

The predictions of two models of L2 phonological acquisition were contrasted. The results generally support the ASP, which focuses on the phonetic level of representation as the point of L1 transfer over the PAM-L2, which focuses on the abstract categorization level. Thus L2 category formation can rely on phonetic information.

Tyler Lau (University of California, Berkeley)

Session 3

Modeling the gender system mergers from Latin to Romance

I determine what factors trigger reanalysis in gender systems by computationally modeling the change from Latin to Romanian with connectionist simulations. The model encodes Slavic contact, and Latin genitive loss. Latin and Romanian both have a three-way gender system (masculine, feminine, neuter), but Romanian's neuter is ambigeneric and not a unique class: singular neuters take masculine morphology, but plural neuters take feminine morphology. The results demonstrate that Latin neuters were bound to bifurcate (singulars to masculine and plurals to feminine), and accords with the histories of different Romance languages, all of which involve mergers of neuters to the other classes.

Lewis C. Lawyer (University of California, Davis)

Session 13

Layers in Patwin: double case marking and the Miwok substrate

This paper explores patterns of double case marking in Patwin (Wintuan, California, PWI), where a single nominal expression may take more than one case suffix. Using archival sources, I describe the productive system of double case marking in Patwin, and suggest that the spread of double case marking in Patwin may be due to an abstract Miwok grammatical substrate.

Lewis C. Lawyer (University of California, Davis)

Session 39

Voice, valency, and the fluidity of transitivity in Patwin

In Patwin (Wintuan; California) a set of suffixes indicating marked voice (passive, causative, reciprocal, etc.) is dissociated from changes in valency (argument structure or transitivity of the predicate). This means that these constructions not only can be construed as markers of voice rather than valency (as Martin argues for Creek), but in Patwin they must be so construed. Voice and valency therefore must be considered as distinct analytical categories. The clarity of voice alternations in Patwin is interesting, given the general fluidity of transitivity in the language.

Jenny Lee (Harvard University)

Session P2

Derived intransitives are applicatives

This paper provides evidence for a null/athematic high applicative head, drawing on data from Ranmo (Papuan). In this language, detransitivized middle constructions show morphological syncretism with (thematic) applicative constructions. The former are proposed to be a subset of high applicative constructions with no theta-marked applied argument introduced. The high applicative head, therefore, is more generally an object shift blocker than an “argument introducer,” as it traditionally has been characterized. Evidence is shown that middle verbs indeed lack properties associated with object shift, such as object agreement.

Junwen Lee (Brown University)

Session 35

The polyfunctionality of the particle k'al in Q'anjob'al

In this paper, I propose a semantic analysis of the *always* and *only* readings of the particle *k'al* in the Mayan language Q'anjob'al, using data obtained from elicitation Sessions with a native speaker consultant. Rather than positing two homophonous variants, I build on Beaver and Clark's (2003) analysis of English *always* and *only*, and propose that the exhaustivity of the *only* reading in Q'anjob'al arises from an interaction between the meaning of *k'al* with the exhaustive restriction of the focus marker *-a*.

So Young Lee (Stony Brook University)

Session P2

Jiwon Yun (Stony Brook University)

Influence of intonation, morphology and syntax on the semantic scope of wh-phrases in Kyeongsang Korean

This study investigated the interaction among morphological scope markers, wh-intonation, and the surface syntactic positions of wh-phrases for semantic scope by purposely including mismatched sentences in a perception test. The results make us confirm the influence of intonation on wh-scope and newly discover the influence of the syntactic position, but observe that they are not as strong as morphological marking. We also found preference for an embedded reading that does not violate the wh-island constraint, which explains the alleged wh-island effect in previous literatures, but confirms the more recent argument that it is violable, especially when morphology indicates the violation.

Timothy Leffel (University of Chicago)

Session 83

Alexandre Cremers (Ecole Normale Supérieure)

Jacopo Romoli (University of Ulster)

Nicole Gotzner (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)

“Not very” adj: vagueness and implicature calculation

We experimentally demonstrate an asymmetry between the inferences from relative and minimum standard adjectives in the frame *X is not very Adj*. We argue that the difference follows from an interaction between vagueness and implicature calculation procedures.

Timothy Leffel (University of Chicago)

Session 83

Chris Kennedy (University of Chicago)

Ming Xiang (University of Chicago)

Differential effects of background knowledge on absolute vs. relative adjective interpretation

Theories of gradability disagree as to how to explain differences between relative and absolute adjectives. “Variable” theories hypothesize the same kinds of lexical meanings, and explain differences as a byproduct of pragmatic reasoning about how a threshold is fixed. “Scalar” theories hold that the adjectives differ in whether they use open (relative) or closed (absolute) scales, and that this determines threshold type: variable for relative; fixed for absolute. We present the results of two experiments designed to adjudicate between these approaches, and which argue in favor of the scalar analysis.

Esther Le Gréause (University of Washington)

Session P2

Discursive patterns of um and uh in spontaneous speech in Pacific Northwest American English

The present work investigates the discursive environments of *um* and *uh* in spontaneous Pacific Northwest American English in order to better understand how *um* and *uh* function. The study is based on recordings from two tasks from the ATAROS (Automatic Tagging and Recognition of Stance) corpus designed to respectively elicit low and high degrees of involvement. Findings show that *um* and *uh* are not used interchangeably, and that they behave differently with regards to gender, degree of involvement, stance marking of the speech unit and position of the marker in that unit.

Philip Lesourd (Indiana University)

Session 33

Pitch accent in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy: an instrumental study

Maliseet and Passamaquoddy are the New Brunswick and Maine dialects, respectively, of a single Eastern Algonquian language. Contrastive pitch is well documented for Passamaquoddy, and for some varieties of Maliseet, but Sherwood (1986) suggests that younger speakers at Tobique, the largest Maliseet settlement, have abandoned it. I report on an instrumental study, using Praat, that compares the speech of two Maliseet reserves, Kingsclear and Tobique, and two Passamaquoddy communities, Indian Township and Pleasant Point. Accent is shown to be contrastive in all these varieties. Thus, Sherwood’s conclusions are disconfirmed. I also offer a preliminary characterization of the determinants of accent.

Cora Lesure (McGill University)
Lauren Clemens (McGill University)

Session 35

Prosodic boundary marking in Ch'ol: acoustic indicators and their applications

Reliable acoustic correlates of prosodic structure must be determined on a language-specific basis before prosodic information can be used to address outstanding questions at the interfaces. This study aims to determine reliable acoustic indicators of Ch'ol prosodic boundaries, and demonstrate how this information can subsequently be applied to an investigation at the prosody-morphology interface. Through an instrumental investigation of primary field data, evidence of glottalization was found at both word and phrase boundaries in Ch'ol. We posit that glottalization is therefore an acoustic correlate of prosodic boundary marking in Ch'ol.

Theodore Levin (University of Maryland)

Session 5

Unmarked case is unvalued case: Default Voice in Formosan restructuring

Preminger (2011, 2014) and Kornfilt and Preminger (2013) argue that Marantz's (1991) unmarked case (i.e. nominative/absolutive) is the spell-out of a Case feature that was never valued during the syntactic derivation. I argue that a pattern of syncretism found in the Voice morphology of Formosan restructuring infinitives (RIs) offers an argument in favor of this treatment. Default Voice in RIs is always syncretic with Agent Voice, which uniformly cross-references nominative arguments. This syncretism is explained if Voice is Case-Agreement (Chung, 1994; Richards, 2000; Pearson, 2001; Rackowski, 2002), and in both Default Voice and Nominative Case-Agreement the Case-Agreement feature remains unvalued.

Robert Lewis (University of Chicago)

Session 33

Information structure conditioned word order in Potawatomi

This paper provides a templatic analysis of word order in Potawatomi (Algonquian), which shows that its word order cannot be pinned down to a basic order defined in terms of subject and object. Potawatomi's word order rather tracks information structure notions of topic and focus to achieve a template with a pragmatic topic position before the verb, and three types of focus constructions, following Lambrecht (1994). This paper thus sheds more light on the logical possibilities of word order in languages without a single basic word order: information structure notions of topic and focus can condition a language's word order.

Jixing Li (Cornell University)

Session 2

Sam Tilsen (Cornell University)

Phonetic evidence for two types of disfluency

According to Levelt's (1989) speech production model, there are two types of disfluency: disfluency at the internal planning stage (e.g. word retrieval difficulties), and disfluency at the external monitoring stage (e.g. self-correction of speech errors). The current study provides phonetic evidence for the two types of disfluency by examining word durations before different types of disfluency in the Switchboard corpus. The results showed only a marginal increase in the durations of words before cutoffs, but a large increase in the durations of words before repetitions, silences and filled pauses, suggesting internal processing difficulty before non-cutoff disfluency, but not before cutoff disfluency.

Yang Li (University of Cambridge)

Session P2

The acoustics of tonal near-merger in Dalian Mandarin

The reported merger of Dalian Mandarin Tone 1 and Tone 4 (Liu, 2012) is subjected to an acoustic examination, with 25 age-dispersed speakers. The duration difference on monosyllables found in Liu's study was replicated, although its disappearance in connected speech suggests it to be a historical reflex. T1 and T4 are realised with similar but distinct pitch contours, with generational differences: older speakers realise T4 with a steeper fall, while younger speakers do the opposite, in an unexpected contour reversal. Word-specific effects are found, and high-frequency words exhibit greater levelling on T4 for the younger speakers, driving the contour reversal.

Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)

Kadir Gökgöz (University of Connecticut)

Ronice Müller de Quadros

Deborah Chen Pichler (Gallaudet University)

Structural asymmetries in the distribution of IX-arguments in the code-blending of bimodal-bilingual Children

Session 84

We examine the distribution of index (IX) signs as syntactic arguments in the signed and bimodal production of one bimodal bilingual child, age 2;00-2;06. Overlapping of IX-object with its predicate is common, while the simultaneous production of an IX-subject with its predicate is rare. On our analysis, the production process can work with the VP and express both predicate and object simultaneously, but the pre- or post-predicate IX-subject is structurally higher than the VP in both ASL and English syntax. The asymmetry between code-blending of IX-subjects and IX-objects shows that this phenomenon is constrained by independently-needed grammatical mechanisms.

Tal Linzen (New York University)

Timothy J. O'Donnell (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Gillian Gallagher (New York University)

Rapid phonotactic generalization: behavioral evidence and a Bayesian model

Session 1

Sounds that share phonetic properties tend to have similar phonotactic distributions. Speakers use these commonalities to generalize phonotactic constraints across sounds. Some authors have argued that sound-specific constraints must be acquired before abstract generalizations can be formed. We show experimentally that learners of an artificial language can acquire abstract patterns before sound-specific ones. We then develop a computational model that simulates this behavior. Both abstract and specific constraints are available early on. Given limited data, a parsimony bias causes the learner to prefer a single abstract constraint over multiple specific ones; given enough input, however, specific constraints are acquired.

Tal Linzen (New York University)

Yohei Oseki (New York University)

The reliability of acceptability judgments beyond English

Session 103

The reliability of syntactic acceptability judgments has come under criticism in recent years. Studies conducted in response have shown that the vast majority of published judgments in English are robust. We present two judgment collection experiments, in Hebrew and Japanese, which investigated whether this holds for less widely spoken languages as well. Approximately half of the judgments we deemed questionable did not replicate. We argue that English judgments are more robust because of an informal peer review process; to extend this process to other languages, we propose an online platform that would enable vetting judgments or expressing concern about them.

Florian Lionnet (University of California, Berkeley)

A theory of subfeatural representations in phonology

Session 81

Multiple-trigger assimilations pose serious problems to autosegmental analyses and classic Optimality Theory (OT). Two extensions of OT have been proposed as solutions: (1) grammar-driven additive effects (modeled with either Local Constraint Conjunction or weighted constraints), and (2) phonetic grounding. I show that both approaches are also problematic. I propose a representational solution, based on an enrichment of phonological representations with a new, scalar category: subfeatures, which capture fine-grained distinctions between categories that are phonologically distinctive despite being featurally non-contrastive. I present the unusual double-trigger rounding harmony of *Laal* (endangered isolate, Chad), and provide instrumental evidence in favor of a theory of subfeatural representations.

Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University)

Animacy and event conceptualization in Mi'gmaq

Session 33

The goal of this project is to investigate animate and inanimate nouns in Mi'gmaq (Algonquian), which grammatically distinguishes these two noun classes. I particularly focus on the consequences this division imposes on agents of transitive verbs. Some Algonquian languages allow inanimate agents (e.g. Cheyenne), whereas others do not (e.g. Blackfoot). Using pictures and videos depicting events of combinations of animate and inanimate agents, speakers described what they saw in Mi'gmaq. Results

show that Mi'gmaq allows semantically and grammatically animate and inanimate agents. These new Mi'gmaq data help inform and parameterize linguistic models on how humans conceptualize subject agency.

Mingming Liu (Rutgers University)

Session P2

Mandarin dou as even

We present a unified analysis of Mandarin *dou* as an alternative sensitive (sentential) operator whose semantics equals to Karttunen and Peters' (1979) *even*. Different "uses" of *dou* are analyzed by associating *dou* with different types of alternative sets: *even-dou* involves atom-based alternatives, while distributive-*dou* sum-based ones.

Olga Lovick (First Nations University of Canada)

Session 113

Functions of the "future" and "optative" in Upper Tanana Athabascan

Many Alaskan Athabascan languages distinguish between an optative and a future inflection pattern. In these languages, optative and future contrast with perfective and imperfective. The goal of the present paper is to investigate the functions of the optative and future inflection patterns in Upper Tanana Athabascan. Although both patterns are used for encoding the unrealized, they do so in different ways. I suggest that the future expresses propositional modality (epistemic and, to a lesser degree, evidential), whereas the optative is used to indicate event modality, both deontic and dynamic.

Tatiana Luchkina (University of Illinois)

Session P5

Vandana Puri (University of Illinois)

Preethi Jyothi (University of Illinois)

Jennifer Cole (University of Illinois)

Processing at the prosody interface: word order and prominence in Russian and Hindi

This paper explores the relationship between prosody, word order, and information structure in the perception of discourse prominence in Russian and Hindi, languages where discourse-driven word order variability is used for topicalization, focus, and emphasis. We ask how listeners perceive the discourse prominence of a word in relation to its word order, prosody, and information status. Findings from prominence perception experiments (20 Hindi speakers, 77 Russian speakers) reveal that both prosodic and structural encoding of perceived prominence are observed for Russian and Hindi. However, the distribution and the relative validity of these cues to prominence are language-specific.

Megan Lukaniec (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Session 11

Traveling further down the grammaticalization pathway: evidence from the coincident prefix in Wendat

Demonstratives are known to be common starting points for numerous grammaticalization pathways (Diessel, 1999). One continuation of such a pathway is exemplified through the evolution of the Wendat (Iroquoian) distal demonstrative *chi(a')*. Wendat, or Huron, is dormant, but archival documents illustrate the functions of this demonstrative for over a century. Through several stages, the demonstrative turned clause linker further grammaticalized to signify identity and temporal simultaneity as the Coincident verbal prefix. Thus, this paper will examine the diachronic change and resulting synchronic layering of the particle *chi(a')*, and the coincident *chi-* as evidence for its grammaticalization from a distal demonstrative.

Anya Lunden (College of William & Mary)

Session P2

Finding secondary stress in Norwegian

Secondary stress in Norwegian has been described as occurring on every other syllable specifically to the left of the primary stress. This study reports on a production experiment set up to test for rhythmic stress both pre-tonically and post-tonically. Increased duration was found for rhymes two syllables away from the primary stress, compared to comparable rhymes adjacent to the primary stress. There is thus evidence that rhythmic stress extends in both directions from the primary stress.

Monica Lupetti (Università di Pisa)

Session 50

António José de Miranda e Silveira and the Portuguese manuscript translation of Noël-Antoine Pluche's Mécanique des Langues (1766)

Noël-Antoine Pluche's *Mécanique des langues et art de les enseigner* was translated into Portuguese fifteen years after its original publication. Dedicated to Pombal, the manuscript was organized for publication, although it was never printed. Remarkably, the translator, Antonio José de Miranda e Silveira, was also the author of the first Portuguese translation of an economic work, proving that being interested in language teaching involved a broader concern for international trade and political power. This paper analyzes the translation of *Mécanique* from a textual and contextual point of view, exploring the reasons why it was never published, and tracing the profile of its quite obscure translator.

Mandinda Elias Mabuza (University of South Africa)

Session 47

Of tricksters: the stereotypical nicknaming of children in Zulu societies

This paper investigates speech in the communities of the Zulu people using nicknames that are found in oral literature. In the Zulu culture nicknames are usually awarded to, and not chosen by, the recipient. Certain nicknames may be considered offensive or derogatory, unless the nickname is based on a trait that is viewed positively. For example, nicknames like *uChakijane*, *uNogwaja*, and *uGalatshani* may have the former connotation, whereas those such as *uBhejane*, *iBhubesi*, and *iNdlovu* have positive implications. The research will adopt a qualitative approach through the use of data gathering techniques like interviews and questionnaires.

Jayden L. Macklin-Cordes (University of Queensland)

Session P5

Erich R. Round (University of Queensland)

High-definition phonotactic data contain phylogenetic signal

Typological datasets for quantitative historical-linguistic inquiry are growing in breadth, but a challenge now is to increase their depth, since advanced methods often ideally require many hundreds of traits per language. We extract up to 500 phonotactic traits per language for the Ngumpin-Yapa and Yolngu subgroups of Pama-Nyungan (Australia). We show that although coarse-grained phonotactic permissibility data lack informativeness (D test, Fritz and Purvis, 2010), higher-definition biphone transition probability data reveal robust phylogenetic signal (K test, Blomberg et al., 2003; $p=0.000$). Thus we demonstrate that high-definition, large-scale phonotactic datasets pave a significant path towards higher-powered methods of the near future.

Ruth Maddeaux (University of Toronto)

Session 22

Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)

Stability, obsolescence, and innovation: North American dialects in the 21st century

We present a comparative sociolinguistic analysis of socially stratified corpora from eight communities in Ontario, Canada: Toronto and a suite of towns of varying size, distance from the urban centre, and social makeup, testing for the effects of transmission and diffusion. We target three linguistic variables from different levels of grammar. The results highlight how synchronic dialect data can expose the trends and currents in contemporary English. Furthermore, we discuss how studies of linguistic variables from different levels of grammar applied to dialect data offer important new insights into the mechanisms that constrain processes of linguistic change.

Frankie Patman Maguire (IBM Context Computing-Global Name Management)

Session 26

Kemp Williams (IBM Context Computing-Global Name Management)

Improved name matching using name frequency comparisons

Frequency data from massive name data collections can be used to determine whether two names judged to be similar by an automated system are actually related. For a pair of name strings judged to be similar, the frequency of occurrence of each name is gathered from the collection. If the frequency of both names is significant, a scoring adjustment is applied, reducing the likelihood that the names are variants. Although we illustrate this with personal names, the method could be applied to any entity type for which a massive name data collection exists, such as toponyms, product names, etc.

Johanna Malobola-Ndlovu (University of South Africa)

Session 46

Patterns of naming children amongst young mothers: pre- and post-1994, the case of Southern amaNdebele

The naming of children amongst Southern amaNdebele in the pre-1994 era (the era of apartheid and colonialism), was commonly based on “ukuthiyelela,” which means that a child was named according to events that took place before the birth of the child. Grandparents, adult females or midwives were responsible for naming the new born. Pre-1994, naming was rigid and followed the same pattern. This paper seeks to investigate how and why the patterns of naming amongst Southern amaNdebele have changed since the dawn of democracy in 1994 in South Africa. The paper will only concentrate on the traditional names.

Kathleen Manlove (University of Washington)

Session P2

Such an interesting phrase! Degree inversion and the treatment of such

This paper concerns the syntactic treatment of the degree operator *such*, (1), whose position seems to derive from fronting from a pre-adjectival position, despite arguments that degree fronting is a form of predicate inversion, (2).

- (1) He is [such]_i a [ti reckless] wizard!
- (2) He is [DP [NumP [too reckless]_i a [SC wizard ti]]].

I argue that a predicate analysis of degree fronting can derive the order in (1) under the assumption that *such* does not form a constituent with the adjective, but instead has a null complement *e*:

- (3) He is [DP [NumP [such e]_i a [SC reckless wizard ti]]]!

Gwynne Mapes (University of Bern)

Session 80

“Oh, and it’s got to be cut into four triangles, never in half.” The tole of negation in Bon Appétit’s “Editor’s Letter”
*3rd Place Student Abstract Award Winner

Building on Labov (1972), Tannen (1979), and Jaworski and Thurlow (2009), I trace patterns of negation in the “*Editor’s Letter*” columns of Bon Appétit’s, a food/lifestyle magazine, demonstrating how they allow the editor, Adam Rapoport, to create boundaries of distinction, lines demarcating good and/or bad foodie practices, that are essential to a Bon Appétit audience/foodie community identity. Using both quantitative and qualitative analysis to examine a dataset comprised of 44 articles, I demonstrate how the editor’s use of the words *no*, *not*, and *never* seems to highlight the juxtaposition of both elite and egalitarian lifestyle and food practices.

Danilo Marcondes (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)

Session 69

Cartesian linguistics? The role of language in Descartes’s philosophical system

In Chomsky’s *Cartesian Linguistics* (1966), Descartes is included in the genealogy of his own thought, as this philosopher and his followers were important for a rationalist view of language and the innateness hypothesis. Descartes wrote very little on language. I shall examine some of the more relevant of his writings to discuss whether it makes sense to speak of “Cartesian Linguistics”:
(1) *Discourse on Method*, V (1634) deals with “discourse” rather than language, (2) *Principles of Philosophy*, I, 79 (1647) discusses word meaning and refers to *mots*, and (3) *Letter to Mersenne* (Nov. 20, 1629) analyses universal languages.

Michal Temkin Martinez (Boise State University)

Session P5

Promoting curiosity through inquiry-based learning in the undergraduate linguistics classroom: a case study

As in most academic fields, inquiry and intellectual curiosity play an important role in the development of research and the advancement of the discipline of linguistics. While inquiry-based teaching is crucially deployed in the training of graduate students, pedagogical approaches to undergraduate education remain largely instructor-focused and lecture-based, especially in introductory courses. This paper presents a case study of the implementation of inquiry-based learning in an undergraduate course in phonetics/phonology. Results indicate that, in addition to increased student attendance and engagement, student performance on exams and the term project improved, and overall student satisfaction with the course was higher.

Ryo Masuda (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Session 54

The learnability of tone-voicing associations and the absence of place-sensitive tonogenesis

We report on a set of artificial grammar learning experiments which demonstrate that listeners learn associations between pitch and consonant voicing despite differences in place of articulation. American English speaking subjects were presented with voiced stop-initial words with low tone, and voiceless stop-initial and sonorant-initial words with high tone, and tested on whether they learned this generalization. When bilabial-initial or velar-initial words were withheld during the training phase, subjects still generalized the tone-voicing pattern to the missing place of articulation during testing. We argue that this is the basis for the absence of tonogenesis patterns which are sensitive to place.

Victoria E. Mateu (University of California, Los Angeles)

Session 84

Intervention effects in subject-to-subject raising: evidence from Spanish-speaking children

This study provides new experimental evidence from English and Spanish-acquiring children relevant to the debate over the late comprehension of Subject-to-Subject Raising (StSR). In Spanish, as opposed to English, the StSR verb *parecer*, ‘seem,’ does not allow for an experiencer when followed by an infinitival clause. The results from our two comprehension studies fail to support the predictions of processing-based accounts: (1) English-speaking children performed poorly even when the intervening experiencer is not overtly produced, (2) Spanish-speaking children perform above chance with StSR by age 4, and (3) we found no correlation between overall performance with raising and working memory score.

Daniel McCloy (University of Washington)

Session P5

Yurong (Inner Mongolia University)

Sarala Puthuval (University of Washington)

Phonetically-conditioned vowel deletion and devoicing in Chahar Mongolian

We analyzed initial-syllable vowel devoicing and deletion in a six-talker Chahar Mongolian wordlist corpus encompassing all attested C1VC2 sequences. A cumulative-link mixed effects regression model showed that probability of vowel reduction was best predicted by aspiration of flanking consonants, and frication directly adjacent to the vowel (i.e. a preceding affricate or preceding or following fricative). The fact that affricates in C1 position pattern with fricatives while affricates in C2 position pattern with stops suggests that the basis for vowel devoicing and deletion in Chahar is phonetic rather than phonological.

Bradley McDonnell (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Session P2

An information structure approach to floating quantifiers in Besemah (Malayic, Sumatra)

Explanations for quantifier float have primarily relied upon locality restrictions to account for the distribution of quantifiers. However, explanations for the relationship between quantifier float and grammatical relations and between quantifier float and information structure is far less common. In light of this gap, the present study shows how an information structural account of the universal quantifier in Besemah, a little-documented Malayic language of Sumatra, sheds new light on quantifier float constructions because it provides a unified explanation for the distribution and pragmatic functions of floated quantifiers as well as the restriction that only allows subject arguments to “launch” quantifiers.

Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester)

Session 53

Word formation and the use of paradigms in Young and Morgan’s A Navajo Language (1980,1987)

The *dene* verb is an inflected morphological complex, minimally disyllabic, with a rightmost monosyllabic verbstem. In one theory, these morphemes are organized into “positions” that oversee morpheme ordering and concatenation. However, the result massively overgenerates forms, lending weak insight into lexical patterns, and requiring awkward post-hoc rewrite rules to produce even simple surface forms. Young and Morgan, using fully-inflected dictionary entries and paradigms, developed an elegant, parsimonious method of word formation that produces well-formed Navajo words linked to and embedded in their dense neighborhoods of related forms, exposing probable lexical patterns. This talk lays out this system and its implications.

Lauren McGarry (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Session 4

East Slavic paucal constructions: a cross-Slavic assessment of Pesetsky (2013)

In Russian paucal constructions, the noun is singular while the adjective is plural, and the noun and adjective have genitive morphology while the numeral is nominative. Pesetsky (2013) presents a novel account of this heterogeneity as evidence in favor of a new theory of case. I assess this theory by applying Pesetsky's account of Russian to Belarusian and Ukrainian paucal constructions, which have similarly heterogeneous morphology. I find that the mismatch arises from paucal grammatical number, and that case theory has no bearing; Pesetsky's theory can capture all of the data, but this does not adequately support his theory.

Theresa McGarry (East Tennessee State University)

Session P5

Jerome Mwinyelle (East Tennessee State University)

Adverbial clause usage and gender in English, Spanish, and French

This study examines adverbial clause usage by women and men in three contexts: (1) single-gender and mixed-gender meetings of a US social club, (2) single-gender and mixed gender dyads speaking Ecuadorean Spanish, and (3) French speakers in informal interviews. The English results generally support past findings that women tend to use adverbial clauses to weaken their expressed commitments to the propositions they express, while men tend to use more of the clauses that strengthen the expressed commitments. However, the situation affects the specific clause types used, and the English results are not replicated in the Spanish or French data.

Laura McPherson (Dartmouth College)

Session 54

Seenku phonology in the Sembla xylophone surrogate language

This talk presents the linguistic and documentary implications of a xylophone surrogate language in the study of Seenku (Mande, Burkina Faso). The surrogate language encodes tone and rhythm, but a split is found between lexical/morphological and postlexical processes, with the latter only variably encoded. Current research suggests that older, more practiced musicians incorporate these processes to a greater degree than younger musicians in training, pointing to an evolution of the surrogate language towards a more "fluent" linguistic state as musicians become more experienced. From a documentary standpoint, the surrogate language offers a novel means of studying Seenku's complex phonology.

Emilia Melara (University of Toronto)

Session 52

Arbitrary null subjects in Mauritian Creole

Mauritian Creole (MC) allows for arbitrary (i.e. generic/impersonal, non-referential) null subjects in a variety of constructions. Their interpretation and licensing within a clause depend largely on the presence of adverbials or tense, aspect, or mood marking. In this presentation, I argue that while the restrictions imposed on null subjects is not overtly evident in MC, they can be captured by treating a subset of the constructions within which null subjects appear like English middles and others as underlying passive constructions. The analyses presented whittle down questions about null subjects in MC to more specific ones about the language's Infl domain.

Robin Melnick (Stanford University)

Session P2

Consistency in variation: preference for syntactic end-weight varies by individual, stable across constructions

If the syntactic Principle of End Weight (short before long) is motivated by constrained cognitive capacity, we should see both: (1) significant individual variation in end-weight effects, and, conversely, (2) consistency in these individual preferences across different constructions that exhibit such weight-based effects. We confirm (1) by simply extending regression models built on publicly available datasets from prior works and corroborate with new confirmatory controlled-elicitation experiments. Next, we develop an original "deep" syntactically parsed spoken corpus (500K to 2.5M words per speaker) to explore (2), ultimately finding a substantial degree of consistency in such individual preferences across constructions.

Linda Mëniku (University of Tirana)

Session 67

The Albanian personal names and their relationship to religion

This paper addresses the Albanian personal names and their relationship to religion. A small country with several religions: Islam, Orthodoxy, and Catholicism, Albania is considered to be “an example inspiring example” of religious harmony, as Pope Francis mentioned during his visit to Albania in 2014. The onomastic evidence reflects religious reality in Albania in different periods. The paper will list the personal names associated with religion in different periods. The statistic information is based on the List of the Voters for Local Election 2015. We will focus on explaining why the religious names cannot reflect the religious reality in the present Albania.

John Merrill (University of California, Berkeley)

Session 100

Consonant mutation and initial prominence: the historical loss of lexical contrastiveness

The phenomenon of initial prominence is in part characterized by a larger set of phonemic contrasts in initial position versus other positions. Much research on this phenomenon draws attention to its importance in maintaining lexical contrasts. However, the Northwest Atlantic languages of West Africa present clear cases in which consonant mutation diminishes the number of lexical contrasts in favor of redundantly marking various inflectional categories. Examining the previously unexplored historical development of consonant mutation in these languages, it is found that analogical changes have deliberately obliterated earlier lexical contrasts, calling into question the relationship between initial prominence and lexical contrastiveness.

Amanda L. Miller (The Ohio State University)

Session 79

Primary and secondary frication of the front release in coronal click consonants

Coronal clicks have coronal and dorsal releases. Ladefoged and Maddieson (1996) note that the front release must complete prior to the back release in order to allow rarefaction. Stevens (1998) notes that some clicks have more gradual front releases. I report results of acoustic and ultrasound experiments that investigate the timing of the coronal and dorsal releases in the four contrastive coronal clicks in the endangered language, Mangetti Dune !Xung. Results provide evidence that only a narrow opening of the front constriction is necessary to allow rarefaction, and the palatal click has a secondary palatal fricative following the back release.

Alice Mitchell (University of Hamburg)

Session 41

Degrees of name avoidance in Datooga: a usage-based study of an African avoidance register

This talk reports on the results of the first usage-based study of an African avoidance register. Based on a corpus of spontaneous conversation, it describes how in-law name avoidance in Datooga (Nilotic; Tanzania) is practiced to varying degrees in three case study households. The full extent of avoidance involves: (1) name avoidance, (2) lexeme avoidance, and (3) near-homophone avoidance. Contrary to assumptions of previous research, these three types of avoidance are not extended to all in-laws. I argue that variable degrees of avoidance index differential deference entitlements, thus supporting a view of social indexicality as a gradient phenomenon.

Hazel Mitchley (Rhodes University)

Session P5

Mark De Vos (Rhodes University)

William Bennett (Rhodes University)

Constraints on coordinated subject agreement in isiXhosa and beyond

Bantu languages are widely known for having robust noun class agreement, but how does such agreement marking work if nouns of different classes are coordinated? We report novel data from Xhosa, a South African Bantu language, which shows a surprisingly complex agreement resolution system. Agreement with conjoined singulars depends not on their noun class, but rather on whether they are semantically [\pm Human]. Coordinated plurals, by contrast, show a pattern of closest-conjunct agreement. We analyze this pattern in an Optimality Theoretic system, and also show that alternate rankings of proposed constraints explain patterns in related languages.

Jane Mitsch (The Ohio State University)

Session 80

The distribution of discourse particles in Wolof and their social meaning

This study examines how discourse particles are employed in the sociolinguistic construction of identity across four communities in a West African border area. Discourse particles are salient elements in peoples' linguistic repertoires in this area where local languages unite, and official languages divide across a border.

Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana)

Session 33

Phonetic investigation of vowel-consonant coalescence in Blackfoot

This paper examines a case of vowel-consonant coalescence in Blackfoot (Algonquian, Alberta, and Montana) and provides a phonetic description and phonological implications. The coalescence under investigation occurs between a dorsal fricative /x/ and its preceding vowel. This is relatively rare cross-linguistically, as coalescence typically occurs between two vowels or two consonants. The vowel-consonant coalescing phenomenon is still under-researched. I show acoustic differences among the three phonetic forms of the coalesced segments. I also show that nuclei [ç], [x̥], and [xw] are voiceless and coda [ç], [x], and [xw] are voiced, though all of these are perceptually voiceless.

Adriana Molina-Muñoz (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Session 3

The (im)perfect Vedic dilemma: reanalysis of the perfect and imperfect in Vedic Sanskrit

This paper critically examines earlier claims, so as to arrive at a clearer diachronic and synchronic understanding of the perfect and imperfect in Vedic Sanskrit. The proposed reanalysis accounts for the distribution of the narrative perfect in Vedic texts, according to, not only their chronology, but also their geographic distribution (Witzel, 1989). It also contextualizes Pāṇini's analysis in time and space (Late Vedic Prose, Northwestern border) (Deshpande, 1983). Moreover, it distinguishes between the competition as narrative past between the perfect and the imperfect in Early Vedic Mantra, and in Late Vedic Prose (Whitney, 1892).

Adriana Molina-Muñoz (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Session 76

Rolando Coto-Solano (University of Arizona)

Ergative and relativization in Bribri

Ergative languages present a fairly consistent relativization pattern crosslinguistically: while subject absolutes can undergo normal relativization, subject ergatives cannot. If relativization occurs, it is resolved either by antipassivizing the structure, or through a resumptive pronoun. Bribri (Chibchan, Costa Rica) violates these assumptions by showing fully relativized ergative arguments. The present study argues for a post-syntactic analysis of ergative case assignment and agreement, and examines the relativization data against other properties of Bribri ergativity, such as (1) the absence of antipassive constructions in Bribri, and (2) the fact that reflexive constructions remove ergative markers, and the verb changes from transitive to intransitive.

Shota Momma (University of Maryland)

Session 15

Robert Slevc (University of Maryland)

Julia Buffinton (University of Maryland)

Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)

Grammatical category limits lexical selection in language production

In language production, it is broadly agreed that speakers must resolve competition among simultaneously active words. One issue that still needs experimental scrutiny, however, is the role of grammatical category in this competition. Here we assessed the role of the grammatical category in lexical competition using a novel sentence-picture interference task. The results suggest that semantically related words compete with each other, but only when they share the same grammatical category.

Simanique Moody (Leiden University)

Session 29

Awareness and attitudes regarding African American language varieties

This paper investigates attitudes and perceptions of linguistic difference among African Americans in southeast Georgia. Little is known about past and present-day contact among speakers of African American English and the English-lexifier creole Geechee, and about speakers' awareness of and ability to understand the range of varieties spoken in this region. Preliminary findings reveal that phonological features are most salient in influencing perceptions of linguistic difference and that younger respondents view the speech of speakers aged 65 and older as the least intelligible with their own variety. This research sheds light on the links between language, identity, speaker attitudes, and language variation and change.

Gui-Sun Moon (Hansung University)

Session P5

Jeong-Ah Shin (Dongguk University)

Semantic licensing of corrective fragments

This study investigates why a corrective fragment cannot be a felicitous answer to the antecedent clause where no element has contrastive focus. We show that Felicity Condition on contrastive fragments can work as the requirement on the correlate cross-linguistically. It is proposed that corrective fragment answers have a property of inheriting the propositions presupposed by their antecedent clauses, whereas longer answers like a VP-ellipsis or a full sentence correction do not. Finally, a conclusion is made that QUD-GIVENness is an unnecessary, surplus and redundant condition, whereas e-GIVENness is a sufficient condition to explain how to license corrective fragments.

Claire Moore-Cantwell (Yale University)

Session P5

Joe Pater (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Lisa Sanders (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Robert Staubs (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Benjamin Zobel (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Phonological learning in the laboratory: ERP evidence

The experimental study of artificial language learning has become a widely used means of investigating the predictions of theories of phonology and of learning (see Moreton and Pater, 2012a, 2012b for a review). This paper presents an ERP study of brain responses to violations of lab-learned phonotactics. Novel words that violated a learned phonotactic constraint elicited a larger Late Positive Component (LPC, also known as P600) than novel words that satisfied it. This constitutes evidence for the abstractness of the encoded generalization in that the LPC is also associated with syntactic violations and with violations of musical expectations.

Emily Morgan (University of California, San Diego)

Session 15

Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)

Productive knowledge and item-specific experience trade off gradiently and rationally

Many binomial expressions of the form X and Y have a preferred order (e.g. *bread and butter* > *butter and bread*). Ordering preferences might emerge during compositional generation from violable constraints referencing the semantic, phonological, and lexical properties of the component words. Preferences might also derive from frequency of one's experience with a specific binomial's two orderings. Using a forced-choice preference task and multivariate statistical analysis, we demonstrate that these knowledge sources trade off rationally and gradiently: the more experience a speaker has with a binomial, the more heavily they rely on that experience over productive constraints.

Juliet Morgan (University of Oklahoma)

Session 96

Acquiring Chickasaw morphology through a master-apprentice program

This paper focuses on the learner variety of adult learners of Chickasaw from the Master-Apprentice program. In Chickasaw Nation's Master-Apprentice program, adult learners spend two hours a day for five days a week immersed in the language. As part of the program, Chickasaw Nation regularly records their Sessions. Using these recordings, this paper analyzes the learner

variety of Chickasaw as spoken by the apprentices, focusing on their acquisition of verbal morphology. The data in this paper focuses on apprentices during their first year of the program.

Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles)

Session 97

Imbabura Quichua impersonals in the dictionary

Imbabura Quichua (Ecuador, ISO qvi), an SOV language with nominative-accusative case marking, has verbs with accusative experiencer subjects (Cole and Hermon, 1981; Cole, 1982, etc.):

- (1) Ñuka-ta=ka yarja-wa-n=mi.
1s.pron-acc=top be.hungry-1s.obj=foc
'I'm hungry'

Our collaborative dictionary group has discovered many different classes of such "impersonal" verbs in addition to the three types discussed in the literature, including some with accusative non-experiencer subjects or with two accusative complements, as well as true subjectless impersonals. In this paper I consider how to best present information on their syntactic usage, and the meaning they express to allow users to construct appropriate sentences with them.

Neil Myler (Boston University)

Session P5

Daniel Erker (Boston University)

Combinatorial variability and the final-over-final constraint in Quechua-Spanish contact

We argue that categorical UG constraints can make probabilistic predictions about linguistic variation, once they are embedded in an appropriate theory of how intra-speaker syntactic variation arises. We illustrate this by predicting frequencies of surface OV and VO word-order in the speech of Quechua-Spanish bilinguals. Assuming that (a) bilinguals have access to both Spanish and Quechua parameter settings for VP-Headedness, TP-Headedness, Clause Extraposing, and Scope Movement, and (b) the Final-over-Final Constraint (Biberauer, Holmberg, and Roberts, 2014) holds, we predict OV order 67% of the time for QPs, 33% of the time for DPs, and 29% of the time for Cps.

Perna Nadathur (Stanford University)

Session 104

Necessity, sufficiency, and implicativity

English and Finnish contain a class of implicative verbs (e.g. Eng: *manage to*, Finn: *ehtia* 'have time to'; Karttunen, 71), which entail the truth of their infinitival complements. I provide an account of implicatives as a unified class, building on the causal account of the implications of *manage to X* proposed by Baglini and Francez (2015). I capture one-way implicatives (*be able to*, *jaksaa* 'have strength to') as presupposing only some necessary causal ancestor Y for X, two-way implicatives (*manage*) as additionally presupposing Y's sufficiency, and the implication patterns as a logical consequence of an assertion resolving the truth value of Y.

Aleksei Nazarov (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Session P5

Ambiguity of analysis: learning Dutch stress with input inference

Dutch stress (Kager, 1989; Booij, 1995) has regular and lexical elements, and can be analyzed as quantity-sensitive (QS: Van der Hulst, 1984) or as quantity-insensitive (QI: Van Oostendorp, 2012). The question of attributing surface variation to the grammar or the lexicon has been a major issue in phonological theory at least since Chomsky and Halle (1968). I show for Dutch stress that a learner which interleaves the inference of inputs and constraint weighting/ranking (Jarosz, 2006; Wilson, 2011) can determine the proper balance between lexicon and grammar without depending on an arbitrary parameter to lower Faithfulness.

Karl Neergaard (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

Session 105

Chu-Ren Huang (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

Phonological neighborhood density in a tonal language: Mandarin neighbor generation task

Speech planning in tonal languages remains contentious due to conflicting accounts of the sizes of phonological units. Thirty-four Mandarin-speaking participants produced similar sounding monosyllabic words to experimenter-provided stimuli. Responses

showed that participants' metric of similarity followed that of phonological neighborhood density (PND). A second experiment was conducted with an additional 34 participants to both test a newly created syllable inventory and the effect of lexical characteristics. The new inventory significantly outperformed two existing inventories, while RTs revealed a significant effect for both homophone density and PND. This investigation provides a valuable metric in the study of Mandarin speech processing.

Noah Nelson (University of Arizona)

Session 2

Hyperarticulation correlates with phonetically specific lexical competition

This study analyzes speech from the Buckeye Corpus (Pitt et al., 2005, 2007) to ask what sources of lexical competition induce hyperarticulation of voice onset time in English. Previous research has focused on phonological neighborhood density, a broad measure, and phonetically specific minimal pairs, a narrow measure. Results suggest that the latter metric correlates strongly with hyperarticulation (Baese-Berk and Goldbrick, 2009). This study uses modified neighborhood density measures to ask whether alternative indices of competition correlate with phonetic enhancement. Only the phonetically specific minimal pair measure correlated significantly with enhancement, suggesting that broader metrics of competition are insufficient for predicting hyperarticulation.

Monica Nesbitt (Michigan State University)

Session 2

Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University)

Ambisyllabic consonants are codas: evidence from a syllable tracking task

The syllabic affiliation of “ambisyllabic” consonants (e.g. intervocalic consonants in *cooper* and *limit*) is unclear. Standard analyses argue for their simultaneous linkage to the preceding and following syllables (Kahn, 1976; Kenstowicz, 1994). The analysis receives further support from meta-linguistic syllable boundary judgment tasks (Derwing, 1992; Treiman and Danis, 1988), and production experiments (Gick, 2003; Krakow, 1999; Turk, 1994) that suggest that such consonants are intermediate between onsets and codas. Evidence from a syllable tracking task suggests that these consonants behave like codas.

E-Ching Ng (Yale University)

Session P5

Transmission bias, language contact, and sound change

Using a database of 70+ language contact situations and a literature survey, I identify three typological asymmetries between creoles, other forms of language contact (e.g. loanword adaptation, L2 acquisition), and “normal” historical sound change. I propose that in two out of three cases, this is not historical accident but transmission bias: certain sound changes can be blocked or disfavoured by the mode of language transmission itself, via sociohistorical effects on the phonetics of speech production.

E-Ching Ng (National University of Singapore)

Session 74

John Victor Singler (New York University)

The paradox of paragoge in the interior basilect of Vernacular Liberian English

Word-final vowel epenthesis (paragoge) occurs frequently in the interior basilect of Vernacular Liberian English (BVLE-I) (e.g. [puti], 'put'). This phenomenon is associated with two atypical frequency patterns:

- (1) Frequency of paragoge by following context: vowel > consonant > pause
- (2) Frequency of paragoge by preceding consonant: labial > others

These hierarchies are at odds with other cases of paragoge, and cannot be explained by substrate transfer of an open-syllable requirement. We propose that coastal Vernacular Liberian English input and perceptual salience are responsible. This analysis demonstrates the value of examining paths of transmission and phonetic detail in language contact.

Michel Nguessan (Governors State University)
Sidiki Bamba (Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny)
The use of nicknames among the native peoples of Côte-d'Ivoire

Session 110

This paper analyzes the traditional and popular use of nicknames among the native peoples of Côte-d'Ivoire. The paper concludes that this practice of using nicknames survives in contemporary Côte-d'Ivoire, although these nicknames are less and less in local languages, but increasingly in French, the colonial and post-colonial official language.

Iman Nick (University of Cologne/University of Liverpool)

Session 26

A thorn by any other name: a forensic onomastic investigation of criminal aliases used by 100 fugitives featured on the FBI Most Wanted List

According to recent statistics from the United States FBI, just over 5.6 million criminal offenses were registered in 2013. Of these crimes, ca. 80.35% were committed by so-called “known offenders.” Despite this fact, establishing a reliable, positive match of offenders and crimes is complicated by the fact that offenders often assume multiple names. This mixed method investigates the criminal aliases used by 100 fugitives on the FBI Most Wanted List. Using statistical analysis, punctuated by authentic offender profiles, this forensic onomastic study will demonstrate the aliases of which criminals follow identifiable onomastic patterns both within-speaker and crime-type.

Miriam Nussbaum (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Session 83

Tense and scope in Superlatives

This paper provides new evidence that relative superlatives are indefinites, as proposed by Szabolcsi (1986) and Heim (1985, 1999), based on the interaction between Sequence of Tense, and the availability of relative readings. Tense mismatch forces absolute readings of superlatives. I argue that this is because the “definite article” in relative superlatives is a weak determiner, while absolute superlatives contain a true definite article that comes with its own situation pronoun (Schwarz, 2009). The contrast between absolute and relative superlatives in this regard is thus an instance of Musan's Generalization (Musan, 1997).

Jeremiah Anene Nwankwegu (Ebonyi State University)

Session 32

On the status of na in Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin

In this work, I re-examine the status of *na* in Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin. In the literature, *na* is analysed as a copula in the same status as *be*, only differing in their subcategorisation. Contrarily, in furtherance of Mazzoli's (2013) claim that *na* is originally a focus introducer, which has grammaticalised into a copula, I argue that, synchronically, too, *na* is better analysed as a focus marker. I show that cases where *na* appears like a copula are instances of left-dislocation of the predicate nominative, creating a façade of Subject+COP+Complement structure on the surface. The minimalist framework is adopted for the analysis.

Stacey Oberly (University of Arizona)

Session 77

Viktor Kharlamov (Florida Atlantic University)

The vowel system of Southern Ute: a phonetic investigation

This study investigates the production of vowels in Southern Ute, a severely endangered Southern Numic language of the Ute-Aztecan family spoken by forty elders in southwestern Colorado. We analyze acoustic properties of over 5,000 vowel tokens produced by eight fluent speakers. Formant structure data confirm the existence of at least 9 phonetically distinct vowels in the language, and the data also show durational differences related to the phonological length distinction, evidence of positional allophony, significant between and within-speaker variability, and gender-related phonetic differences.

Kenji Oda (Syracuse University)

Session 82

Without specifier: the Modern Irish copula revisited

In recent minimalist literature (Starke, 2004; Jayaseelan, 2008; Lohndal, 2014), the notion of “specifier” has called into question. The discussion has led to a conclusion that there is no such thing as specifier-qua-specifier, and what we conceive as a specifier is

merely a theoretical artifact. This paper furthers this view and provides a more appealing analysis of the copula construction in Modern Irish without resorting to ancillary movement processes.

Dave C. Ogden (University of Michigan)

Session P5

Second-language experience effects in speech perception: L2-specific vowel contexts speed identification of non-native consonant categories

Exemplar-based models, in which phonological knowledge includes experienced tokens in phonetic context, predict that identification of a non-native consonant category is facilitated in non-native vowel contexts but not in vowel contexts that are similar in both languages. Supporting this prediction, this study provides evidence from a phoneme monitoring task indicating that English-French bilinguals identify word-initial [p] as French /p/ (rather than the similarly realized English /b/) faster before the non-English vowels [y] than before the vowels [i u e o] which have similar counterparts in English.

Toshiyuki Ogihara (University of Washington)

Session P5

Covert property ascription in Japanese relatives

Japanese present tense relative clauses embedded under past matrix predicate can produce “simultaneous readings,” whereas English requires past tense variants for the same temporal information. This paper argues that Japanese present tense relative clauses involve covert attitudes and are not completely synonymous with their English counterparts in the past tense. Specifically, the desired semantic effect is accomplished through a special Predicate Abstraction rule for Japanese that involves someone who attributes the property described by the relative clause to relevant individuals. This proposal is general enough to accommodate more complex examples involving quantifiers, intensional transitive verbs, and negation.

Joshua Abiodun Ogunwale (Obafemi Awolowo University)

Session 47

Paradigm shifts in Yoruba anthroponyms: a critical discourse analysis of Yoruba reincarnated children's names

This paper examines Yoruba names known as the *àbikú*, reincarnated children's names. The names are considered registers because they identify discourse that occurs in particular recurrent situations within the contexts of the name-bearer's social experience and beliefs. The study found that *àbikú* names stand out in the Yoruban system of onomastics, and as such offer important linguistic, socio-religious, and anthropological insights. It is contended that this type of name encodes the social perceptions of certain individuals and episodes. Regrettably, this rich tradition has begun to erode in the face of so-called modernity.

Sejin Oh (The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Session P5

Yongeun Lee (Chung-Ang University)

Effects of language proficiency on repeated mention reduction in L2 conversational English speech

This study examined effects of language proficiency on repeated mention reduction in L2 conversational English speech. We found a significant effect of L2 proficiency on word duration in repeated mentions. Specifically, as with native English speakers, Korean learners with high English proficiency reduced durations of words in repeated mention, while those with low English proficiency did not. We view the current findings in support of a speech production model (e.g. Gahl, Yao, and Johnson, 2012) where the level of one's L2 proficiency is reflective of how an L2 learner easily modulates the link between the lexical access and articulatory planning.

Charlie O'Hara (University of Southern California)

Session 81

Harmony in harmonic grammar by reevaluating faithfulness

The weighted constraints of parallel Harmonic Grammar (HG; Legendre et al., 1990; Pater, 2009) have been argued to be necessary in order to model many language processes that classic Optimality Theory cannot. Ironically, HG is poorly suited for modeling languages with harmony processes. Rather than modeling unbounded stem-control harmony, HG predicts an infinite number of bounded harmony languages (Pater et al., 2007; Bane and Riggle, 2009). This paper argues that by adopting DepLink and Dep/Max(F) constraints for featural faithfulness rather than Ident(F), parallel HG can evade these pathologies without modifying the framework, for example, by resorting to serialism (Kimper, 2011).

Ayokunmi Ojebode (Redeemer's University)
Onomasticity and literature: an analysis of Alaafin's cognomen

Session 48

Alaafin is a prominent monarch among the Yoruba, a south-western tribe located in Nigeria. For understanding, cognomen (Orki) can be defined as sonorous, deep-rooted, and densely metaphoric names which capture the existence of a person in the Yoruba community. For this research, the scope of the study is on five important names extracted from the body of Alaafin's cognomen. Hence, this literary analysis provides information about the metaphor, symbolism, and anecdote embedded in each of the names. The proposed names are *Layiwola*, *Atanda*, *Adeyemi*, *Ikeji*, *Oosa*, and *Atiba*.

Folasade Ojetunde (Michael Otedola College of Primary Education)
An investigation into the new trend in the orthography of Yoruba names

Session 24

The Yoruba can be identified by their culture and language, which is believed to have originated from Congo-Kordofanian language family. This study aimed at examining the Yoruba culture of naming and the meanings associated with names, as a way of projecting into the future of traditional Yoruba naming as in the face of English names. The study focused on the free style of spelling Yoruba names by youths. The study concludes that the new orthographical spelling style observed represents a form of identity reconstruction that is symptomatic of the youth culture in the age of computer mediated communication.

Teresa O'Neill (City University of New York)
The distribution of the Danyi Ewe logophor Yi

Session 82

This paper analyzes the logophoric pronoun *yi* in the understudied Danyi dialect of Ewe. Data from fieldwork show that *yi* has a different distribution not only from other bound anaphors like controlled PRO and long-distance *ziji*, 'self' in Chinese, but also from its Standard Ewe counterpart *yè* (Pearson, 2015), with respect to the possible ϕ -features of its antecedent. In order to account for these differences, I propose that *yi* enters the derivation with the feature [-author], which must agree with a counterpart on an individual abstractor introduced by an attitude predicate.

Sky Onosson (University of Victoria)
An acoustic-centred approach to studying variation in Yod production in Victoria

Session 44

This talk focuses on the challenges faced in developing appropriate methodology to examine one sociolinguistic variable, *yod*, from an acoustic perspective, and touches on the resultant patterns of variation. The analysis centres on wordlist data from the 2012 Synchronic Corpus of Victoria English. The study has two components: (1) a combination of perceptual and acoustic analysis of a subset of the data reveals multiple significant characteristics of *yod* tokens, including formant trajectories over time (vs. global measures) and vowel duration, and (2) acoustic analysis of the full dataset reveals these characteristics are differentially associated with social factors of age and sex.

Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University)
Monika Estrada Andino (Louisiana State University)
Subject pronoun expression in Mexican Spanish: ¿Qué pasa en Xalapa?

Session 101

This paper explores subject pronoun expression (SPE) in the Spanish of Xalapa, Mexico. Results reveal the highest overall pronominal rate (25%) in Mexican Spanish. Grammatical number and person exert the strongest internal pressure and age constitutes the strongest social predictor. Lexical frequency provides more definite answers regarding verb effects on SPE. The robust effect of age sets Xalapa apart from most other Spanish-speaking communities. Teenagers' pronominal rate (10%) being below the lowest overall pronominal rate anywhere, appears as an instance of retrograde movement toward lower overt pronominal usage and perhaps indicating an acquisitional feature also possibly present in other languages.

Ellen Osterhaus (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire)
Sound patterns in American product and personal names

Session 91

Marketing studies have reported an association between articulatory contrasts and semantic contrasts (e.g. "Which brand of ketchup seems thicker? Nidax or Nodax?") (Klink, 2001). Claims about the relationship between sound and meaning affect trends in the naming of new products, especially products whose marketing indexes gender. To measure the correlation between

allegedly symbolic phones and their semantic connotations, participants completed a two-part survey about various hypothetical product names. Syllable structure was a more salient feature than articulatory contrast. This pattern also occurs in popular American personal names, and suggests that analogy affects perception more than synesthetic symbolism.

Jason Ostrove (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Session 4

Allomorphy and locality within the Irish verbal complex

In this paper I argue based off evidence from the complexities of the Irish verbal complex that adjacency within a Span is necessary for Vocabulary Insertion, and that adjacency within a Span (Merchant, 2015) is insufficient.

Manuel Otero (University of Oregon)

Session 76

Alejandra Vidal (Universidad Nacional de Formosa)

A diachronic account of grammatical nominalization in Nivaçle

This paper argues that grammatical nominalization (Shibatani, 2009), a common strategy for subordination in Nivaçle (Mataguayan), has arisen diachronically vis à vis clause integration (Hopper and Traugott, 1993). We propose that the suppression of a co-referential argument in a paratactic structure gave rise to a single clause containing a “nominalized” subordinate clause as a core argument. Further, we argue that Nivaçle reanalyzed its deictic determiner proclitics as the sole synchronic nominalizers of finite clauses. As a result, Nivaçle nominalized clauses are employed as S/A/O arguments of verbs, and as constituents in non-verbal predication, often displaying a complex internal structure.

Iris Chuoying Ouyang (University of Southern California)

Session P2

Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)

Unexpected misstatements increase the prosodic prominence of corrective responses

Two production studies were conducted to investigate whether speakers’ prosodic realization of corrective focus depends on their interlocutors’ knowledge states. Participants carried out a statement-response task in pairs. Mixed-effects models were fit on the F0 ranges of target words in the responses. We find that corrective prosody is influenced both by the (im)plausibility of interlocutors’ misstatements, and by interlocutors’ knowledge of this (im)plausibility. We present an analysis where the level of prosodic prominence associated with corrective information reflects the magnitude of the gap between what speakers had expected their interlocutors to know and what their interlocutors appeared to know.

Marjorie Pak (Emory University)

Session P5

Optimizing by accident: a/an and glottal stop

English *a/an* appears to be a textbook case of phonologically optimizing allomorphy: it yields V.CV syllables instead of hiatus (**a apple*) or extra codas (**an book*), but does this effect need to be explained in the grammar (e.g. is *an* selected before vowels in order to provide an onset?)? I argue that it cannot be, based on the selection of *an* before Emphatic Glottal Stop (e.g. That’s /ənʔəw/ = That’s *an* ‘O’ ≠ That’s *a* ‘no’). Building on Pak (2014), I provide a derivational analysis of *a/an* in which allomorphy strictly precedes phonology and cannot “see” surface phonetic forms.

Panayiotis Pappas (Simon Fraser University)

Session 3

Fiona Wilson (Simon Fraser University)

Arne Mooers (Simon Fraser University)

The role of frequency-of-use in lexical change: evidence from Latin and Greek

We investigate the claim that frequency-of-use is an independent mechanism of language change. Our first question is whether frequency-of-use remains stable over time. Second, we ask whether the negative correlation discovered in change across Indo-European also holds within a single language lineage. We examine lexical change from Classical Latin to Spanish, and within Greek. We measure change in frequency and lexical change in an 1147-word list for Latin-to-Spanish, and an 1156-word list for Classical-to-Modern Greek based on the IDS. Our results suggest that frequency-of-use is not an independent mechanism, but rather a variable that interacts with known mechanisms of change.

Maryann Parada (University of Illinois at Chicago)
Ethnolinguistic identity and the names of bilingual US Latinos

Session 90

This study explores the name-language interface in the identity stances and attitudes of Latinos raised in the United States. Complementing previous research into Hispanic parental naming practices, the study examines the name-related perspectives of the named themselves. Drawing on survey data provided by 54 young adult Latinos from the Chicago area, the analysis considers whether the ethnic character of the participants' personal names correlates with responses on topics such as name suitability/satisfaction, nickname usage, cultural affiliations, and bilingual identity. Although distinct patterns were observed, the data highlight the complex, and often seemingly contradictory, relationships between self, language, and name.

Dongwoo Park (University of Maryland)
VP as an ellipsis site: evidence for the derivational PF deletion theory

Session 5

In this paper, I provide novel data from Korean showing that VP (in the vP-VP system) can be an ellipsis site. Additionally, I argue that Korean VP ellipsis is PF deletion that occurs during the syntactic derivation. I will call this derivational PF deletion. I propose further that derivational PF deletion removes PF components of elements inside the ellipsis site, but preserves formal features of them intact, and thus, the elements that lack PF components are visible for further formal operations (contra Aelbrecht, 2009; Baltin, 2012).

Jinhee Park (University of Connecticut)
Min Nam

Session 84

Sook Whan Cho (Sogang University)
Soon Jeong Lee

Jong W. Jeong
Letitia Naigles (University of Connecticut)

The subject-object asymmetry in wh-question comprehension by Korean preschoolers

Previous research with children learning a variety of languages consistently finds a subject-object asymmetry in early wh-question development. A similar subject-object advantage has been found in Korean children's production but not in comprehension when assessed by pointing (Kim, 1995). The current study investigates whether Korean-learning children show the subject-object asymmetry when easier comprehension measures (IPL) used. Monolingual 2 year-olds (n=15, MA=28.35 months), and 4 year-olds (n=15, MA=51.68 months) participated. The 4 year-olds understand object and subject what-questions and where-questions, while 2 year-olds only understand subject what-questions and where-questions. The results extend the asymmetrical development of subject and object what-questions to Korean children learning a wh-in-situ language.

Barbara Pearson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Thomas Roeper (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Session 17

Linguistic and pragmatic ambiguity of quantified expressions in mathematics word problems

Different languages and cultures impose different conditions for interpreting what numbers and quantifiers in sentences mean (Lee, 1996; Brooks et al., 2001). Therefore, we hypothesized that the inherent ambiguity in quantified expressions makes the interpretation of word-problems more difficult for bilingual-learners. The goal of the current study was to gather evidence of divergent interpretations of statements about quantities from adults with different language backgrounds. Variability in responses involving distributivity and "at-least" versus exact-number readings from 170 L2 English-speakers with Mandarin, Spanish, Hebrew, Russian, or Hungarian background differed significantly from responses from 171 comparison L1 English-speakers. Thus, our hypothesis was supported.

Jaime Pena (University of Oregon)
Metrical tone, lexical tone and grammatical tone: on word prosody in Wampis

Session 98

This paper examines the complex word level prosody of Wampis (Huambisa), a Jivaroan language spoken in the Peruvian Amazon that is so far un-described. Ongoing research shows that Wampis has a high tone that is associated with three different levels: one is metrical and dependent on a stress system, another is specified in the lexical representation of a subset of

morphemes, which includes roots, affixes, and clitics, and the other is a high tone as toneme (there are two high-tone morphemes). Vowel elision, nasalization, and other morphological processes pose challenging difficulties for the analysis of Wampis prosody.

Ryan Perkins (The Ohio State University)

Session P2

The interaction of phonological and orthographic structure: evidence from Russian

This study investigates the effect of orthographic structure on the phonological segmentation of a heavily coarticulated acoustic property, and its interaction with categorical and fine-grained measures of statistical association. Secondary palatalization is usually described as a phonological property of consonants, but in Russian is represented by a following vowel grapheme. Russian speakers were trained to blend onset and rhyme of pairs of CVC nonwords. Where the input rhyme would be spelled with a different vowel-letter from the target rhyme, error rates were high. Error rates were also high where stimuli had well-associated onset-nucleus sequences.

Lauren Perrotti (Pennsylvania State University)

Session P5

Diachronic constraints on the Italian masculine article lo

Like other Romance languages, Italian nouns are often preceded by an article that agrees with the noun in number and gender. When constructing a well-formed, masculine determiner phrase in Italian, speakers have three allomorphs to choose from: *il*, *l'*, and *lo*. The phonetic and lexical factors constraining the use of *lo* appear to have changed and developed over the centuries into present-day operative effects. This study takes a diachronic, variationist approach by conducting several multivariate analyses on six Italian texts from c.a. 1300 to 2007, which show that the overall rate and constraints on *lo* have changed significantly over time.

Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)

Session 28

Scholarly correspondence and linguistic historiography: two test cases

This paper addresses the use of scholarly correspondence in linguistic historiography, using the Bernard Bloch papers, and a file of Winfred Lehmann's "correspondence as test" cases. Although such material can be invaluable in historiographical research, there are also some pitfalls to be avoided. Values include: (1) correspondence can offer a new perspective on a linguist's theoretical views, and (2) give additional insight into the forces shaping the field at the time. As for pitfalls, sometimes correspondence is edited by later scholars, and sometimes one only has access to some of the correspondence.

Asia Pietraszko (University of Chicago)

Session 103

The syntax of synthetic and periphrastic tenses in Ndebele

Perfect and prospective tenses have been analyzed as syntactically and semantically complex: syntactically, as containing two tense projections, and semantically, as encoding two temporal relations. This paper provides morphological evidence in support of these claims from Northern Ndebele (Bantu, Zimbabwe), where perfect and prospective participles are morphologically past and future, respectively. Building on this morphological evidence, tense-periphrasis in Ndebele is derived by the interaction between two T-features in the syntax, accounting for the distribution of synthetic and periphrastic expressions in terms of syntactic, rather than morphological, well-formedness conditions.

Ezra Plancon (Barnard College)

Session P2

Emoji and multimodality: insights into cross-modal compensatory devices in text communication from deaf ASL users

Do the multimodal affordances of computer mediated communication (CMC) affect how humans make meaning? To explore these multimodal functions (emoji), I examined text messages by deaf ASL users. Deaf people have a visual sensory orientation which makes them an optimal population from which to study the affordances of emoji. The findings of this study suggest that deaf ASL users and hearing non-signers face the same cognitive pressures when engaging in a CMC environment. The experience of using a rapid form of intimate text communication necessitates the recruitment of multimodal tools as a compensatory mechanism for making meaning.

Till Poppels (University of California, San Diego)

Session P5

Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)

Resolving quantity and informativeness implicature in indefinite reference

One central challenge for all theories of conversational implicature (Grice, 1957, 1975) is characterizing the fundamental tension between Quantity (Q-)implicatures, and Informativeness (I-)implicatures (Atlas and Levinson, 1981; Horn, 1984). Here we report a large-scale experimental investigation of Q/I resolution in semantic underspecification of possession of indefinite direct objects by subjects in simple transitive sentences of the form *The X V-ed a Y*. Drawing on a recent rational, and cooperative, agent model of conversational implicature (Frank and Goodman, 2012) we derive five predictions about Q/I resolution in the interpretation of these sentences, and report experimental evidence to support them.

Till Poppels (University of California, San Diego)

Session 6

Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)

Structure-sensitive noise inference: comprehenders expect exchange errors

Consistent with noisy-channel accounts of communication, comprehenders have been shown to adopt non-literal interpretations when presented with implausible sentences. Towards the end of explaining such noise inferences, Gibson et al. (2013, PNAS) find experimental evidence in support of a noise model that is limited to insertions and deletions of words. Here we propose a structure-sensitive noise model and provide evidence that readers expect positional exchanges of function words as a relatively high-likelihood source of noise in sentence production.

David Potter (Northwestern University)

Session P5

Masaya Yoshida (Northwestern University)

The island (in)sensitivity of stripping

This study shows, contra previous research (Merchant, 2004; Reinhart and Rooth, 1991), that stripping, as in (1), ameliorates island violations. In particular, we sought to determine whether embedding the correlate of a stripping fragment within a definite relative clause island would result in the reduction in acceptability characteristic of island violations. A large-scale acceptability judgment experiment revealed that neither contrastive nor non-contrastive stripping configurations demonstrated the reduced acceptability present in non-elliptical NP fronting controls.

(1) Ann: James collaborated with the researcher who studies computer security.

Bill: No, Computer networking.

Mackenzie Price (Georgetown University)

Session P5

Construction of expertise and leadership through intertextuality in classroom discourse

Intertextual processes facilitate the construction of an expert leader identity for business school students. Students treat professional experiences, practices, and knowledge as epistemic resources, recontextualizing them as persuasive evidence in classroom discourse. Internally persuasive, authoritatively persuasive, and social voices are used in presentations to introduce different types of evidence, and to position students as experts on the basis of the epistemic resources and voices they have access to.

Krysta Purcell (Appalachian State University)

Session 46

Exploring the unknown: an onomastic study of Over the Garden Wall

Over the Garden Wall, Patrick McHale's new mini-series from Cartoon Network, follows the story of Wirt and Greg, two brothers who find themselves wandering through "The Unknown". In this show, character names carry great significance, suggesting how the audience is meant to feel about the ever-quirky Wirt, the tried and true Gregory, the dark and terrifying Beast, and the enigmatic Jason Funderburker. When it was released in 2014, this children's mini-series filled with quick-witted humor, oppressively dark overtones, and stunning art quickly gained a devoted cult following of adults, and names play an important role in the series' success.

Jennie Pyers (Wellesley College)

Session P2

Ann Senghas (Barnard College)

Ezra Plancon (Barnard College)

Caroline Zola (Barnard College)

Natalia Reynoso (Wellesley College)

The differential role of iconicity in the creation and maintenance of an emerging sign language lexicon

We investigated whether the prevalence of iconicity in mature sign languages results from its application during language creation or during language learning. Nicaraguan Sign Language provides an opportunity to see the forces in play at language's earliest stages. The lexicons of older and younger signers of NSL show a high proportion of iconic signs, which decreased by 10% as the language was passed down. This change points to the different roles of adults and children in language emergence, and the different mechanisms applied when lexical items are coined, as opposed to when they are learned and perpetuated within a community.

Henning Radke (University of Amsterdam)

Session 95

Shall we speak Dutch, Sranan Tongo, or both? On code switching in Surinamese online communication

The presentation investigates the interaction between the two main languages of Suriname, Surinamese Dutch (SD), and Sranan Tongo (ST). It focusses on structural effects caused by code switching by describing lexical and syntactic changes of the languages involved. Using the Leipzig Glossing Rules, the morphosyntactic structure of a number of sample sentences becomes clear, and the interaction between SD and ST becomes visible. How does code switching influence the verbal position in sentences consisting of both SD and ST? Which categories of trigger and loan words can be found in multilingual Surinamese discourses? These questions will be investigated through a body of work that was compiled during field research in Paramaribo.

Miguel Ramos (Pennsylvania State University)

Session P5

Christopher Champi (Pennsylvania State University)

Subject pronoun expression in Early Spanish: evidence for linguistic continuity and change

This study analyzes 4,579 instances first and third-person singular verbs drawn from 13th-16th century Spanish texts to examine the patterns of use and conditioning factors affecting subject pronoun expression in Early Spanish in order to assess language change. We find that many of the well-known present-day effects were operative 500 years ago, with the same fine details. Interestingly, we also find evidence for linguistic change in conditioning factors that were either not present or reversed in Early Spanish, but are seen widely across dialects of present-day Spanish. These results suggest diachronic change in certain factors but continuity in others.

Jeffrey Reaser (North Carolina State University)

Session 45

Jessica Hatcher (North Carolina State University)

Jeanne Bissonnette (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Amanda Godley (University of Pittsburgh)

How Southern identity shapes pre-service teachers' responses to sociolinguistic information

This paper examines the role regionality plays in what preservice teachers (PSTs) know about and how they respond to information about sociolinguistics and critical language pedagogies. We find that Southern PSTs employ fewer "white talk" discourse strategies than their non-Southern peers, and are more willing to engage authentic dialects, although these discussions are often "colorblind" in nature. These findings suggest that greater exposure to diverse and stigmatized dialects may equip Southern PSTs with the ability to more politely talk about stigmatized dialects, even if they resist challenging white privilege in similar ways as Midwestern PSTs.

Drew Reisinger (Johns Hopkins University)

Session P2

Ranked ordering sources and embedded modality

I present an extension of Kratzer's (1991) ordering semantics that allows propositions to contribute to the ideal defined by an ordering source with differing degrees of priority and that allows this priority relation to vary with the world of evaluation.

Although Katz et al.'s (2012) * operator achieves a similar goal, I show that it does not sufficiently handle a variant of Goble's (1996) Medicine Problem in which the modal is embedded under an attitude verb. I also propose a generalization of the * operator for partially ordered ordering sources.

Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)
Language contact between Proto-Algonquian, Kutenai, and Salish

Session 11

In this paper we will look at typological similarities between Algonquian, Kutenai, and Salish. We will argue that the similarities are contact phenomena, as it is now accepted that the Proto-Algonquian homeland was on the Plateau. We will focus on inversion and obviation. We propose that Proto-Algic have neither. Obviation was borrowed from Kutenai, but Algonquian inversion is more closely connected to Salish or systems further west. We will conclude by examining a number of features of Algonquian also found in what is loosely the Northwest including instrumental marking, control marking, and preverbs.

Katherine Riestenberg (Georgetown University)
Applying Kaufman's model of Zapotec verb classification to Sierra Juárez Zapotec

Session 12

In his model of Zapotec verbal classification, Kaufman (1987, 1988) proposed four verb classes that can be traced back to Proto-Zapotec. Kaufman's system has been shown to persist in several Zapotec languages in the Central and Western branches, as well as some related Chatino languages. However, existing documentation of Sierra Juárez Zapotec (SJZ), a group of Northern Zapotec varieties, describes between six and twelve verb classes (Bartholomew, 1983; Foreman, 2006; Tejada, 2012). In this paper, I show that Kaufman's system can be straightforwardly applied to data from two SJZ varieties providing a more parsimonious account of SJZ verb classes.

Justin Rill (University of Delaware)
The typology of ERG=GEN

Session P2

The ERG=GEN phenomenon is one in which the morphology that encodes the transitive subject is conflated with that which encodes the genitive. This typological study investigates the phenomenon across a global sample of languages, and finds that it is a quite common pattern in ergative languages (hence the name). ERG=GEN is more common than either of its logically-possible counterparts in accusative languages (both NOM=GEN and ACC=GEN are considered). ERG=GEN is evenly distributed across the spectrum of ergative languages, and the degree of "ergativity" itself is shown to be a good predictor of whether the pattern occurs in the first place.

Lilia Rissman (University of Chicago)
Laura Horton (University of Chicago)
Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)
Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago)
Demoting the agent in Nicaraguan Sign Language: effects of language input on linguistic structure

Session 39

Languages employ varied devices for conveying that an agent is present in an event, but not particularly salient (e.g. passive). We investigated how signers of a young sign language, Nicaraguan Sign Language (NSL), use verbal morphology to distinguish strong from weak agents. Previous studies show that signers in later cohorts of NSL display greater fluency and linguistic complexity (Senghas and Coppola, 2001). In our study, we found that only NSL signers who received a linguistic system from older peers distinguished strong and weak agents, suggesting that input is important for the development of agent-demotion devices.

Amanda Ritchart (University of California, San Diego)
Marc Garellek (University of California, San Diego)
Jianjing Kuang (University of Pennsylvania)
Articulatory evidence of breathy voice during nasalization: a cross-linguistic study

Session 56

This study investigates whether there are articulatory differences (measured via EGG) in voice quality between (1) oral and nasalized vowels, and (2) oral and nasal sonorants, in five languages that exhibit a phonemic phonation contrast: Gujarati, Black

Miao, Bo, Luchun Hani, and Southern Yi. We find that in some contexts, all five languages show co-occurrence of breathy voice with nasal sounds, which supports previous claims that vowel nasalization could be enhanced by breathiness. Also, nasal sonorants sometimes exhibited greater breathiness than oral ones, which supports patterns of diachronic changes observed between nasal and breathy consonants in diverse languages.

Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

Session 46

The (un)importance of being Rosencrantz and Guildenstern: interchangeable nomenclature and identity

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead is a postmodern retelling of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, in which Tom Stoppard turns minor characters into major players, and Renaissance tragedy into postmodern comedy. In this update, the protagonists' names function not as signifiers of identity, but as conduits for misidentification. A chief source of humor in Stoppard's play derives from various characters', including the titular ones, onomastic confusion. Exactly who is who? Drawing upon referential naming theories, I propose that although individual names and separate senses of self are lacking, the characters do possess a conjoined identity that derives from their shared title and fate.

Julie Roberts (University of Vermont)

Session 10

New feature, old identity: more on glottalization in Vermont

Glottalization in Vermont appears to have a mixed character: it has the reputation of being an old, rural feature, and it is found most in contemporary adolescent speakers. The current study seeks to provide information on this apparent conundrum by asking whether this feature was a relatively recent development, or a longstanding feature of a rural dialect, which, unlike Vermont vowel features, is increasing rather than leveling. Utilizing the LANE sound files (ADS, 1930s), the results suggest that the origin of this stereotype was approximately 50 years ago, and, previously, /t/ patterned in Vermont quite differently than it does today.

Ian Robertson (University of the West Indies)

Session 31

How a creole dies: the case of Berbice Dutch

Nearly forty years ago, I found forty speakers of a Creole language, of which I named Berbice Dutch. At the time of its discovery, this language displayed all the standard symptoms then thought to be definitive of a language that was moribund. Two years after a visit to the person who was thought to be the last speaker in 2005, another speaker was found. During the last eight years of her life, I conducted a number of interviews during visits to her various places of residence. The data collected offers a good opportunity to examine the characteristics that were most significant in the passage to the death of this language. The last known speaker died in March of 2015, just one month before her ninety ninth birthday. This presentation examines the features of the final rites of passage of Berbice Dutch as may be determined from the interviews. There is a clear indication that the contributing factors were quite complex in their nature and in the dynamic interplay of these factors.

Sergio Robles-Puente (West Virginia University)

Session 19

Tonal implementations and distinctiveness in Spanish short utterances

This study analyzes the implementation of tonal movements in Spanish declaratives and imperatives with a single pitch-accent. The goal is to determine if these sentences are intonationally similar, and if they resemble productions with multiple pitch-accents. The analysis of 373 utterances produced by eight speakers revealed that when declaratives and imperatives were identical (L+H*L%) the latter showed higher F0 values. Additionally, in 47.7% of the cases, imperatives showed contours never attested in declaratives (L+H*LH%;L+H*HL%;L+H*H%;L*H%). These data suggest that although imperatives may resemble declaratives, speakers can implement contours not found in declaratives or longer sentences even when segmental material is limited.

Veronika Robustova (Lomonosov Moscow State University)

Session 25

Names as character clues

This presentation investigates the role proper names play in the character image construction and its transformation. The study is based on the story *The Bottom Line and the Sharp End* by Fay Weldon. The aim of the article is to analyze the function of proper names in the creation and perception of the character. The etymological analysis of characters' names and the detailed context analysis of the characters' images are presented. Names provide the clue for social stereotypes, prototypical images, and culture related information. They are the keys to successful cross-cultural communication through the literary discourse.

Elena Rodgers (Oklahoma State University)
Dennis Preston (Oklahoma State University)
Language attitudes: arguments and analysis

Session 63

Stereotypical attributes of persons are clearly assigned to varieties: harsh people sound harsh, slow people think and speak slowly, etc. One approach to attitudes that differs from the usual social psychological one has developed in folk linguistics, using discourse analytic approaches to uncover unasserted, as well as overtly expressed ideas. This presentation investigates Oklahoma data primarily by means of argument analysis, focusing on how presuppositions play a role. We also consider insights from rhetorical theory to formulate a more multidisciplinary model. The presentation stresses that sociolinguistics cannot be effectively done without knowledge of what linguistically naive respondents believe about language, including accounts of how they implement and reason about those beliefs.

Itxaso Rodriguez (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Session 38

Understanding Basque differential object marking from typological, contact, and attitudinal perspectives

Despite the rich literature on Differential Object Marking, its emergence as a contact phenomenon and the role that attitudes play in its variable use remain understudied. This study examines the spontaneous speech and attitudes of different types of Basque-Spanish bilinguals (native, early sequential, L2; N=70) to demonstrate that Basque DOM results in a complex process (replica grammaticalization) in which contact features and typological constraints work interactively. The low use among L2 speakers is explained through the attitudinal results in the MGE. I finally advocate for the formal study of language attitudes as an integrated part of a theory of contact-linguistics.

Michal Rom (Bar Ilan University)

Session 90

Women's marital names: some new perspectives

While the issue of women's marital names is commonly framed as one of either gendered conservatism or feminist resistance (e.g. Foss and Edson, 1989; Kline, Stafford and Miklosovic, 1996; Mills, 2003; Schueble and Johnson, 1993; 1998; 2005; 2007), this study adopts a wider framework for the investigation. Based on an analysis of the reflexive processes, through which women develop their standpoints with regard to their current and potential family names, we discern a process of self-naming, which draws on a range of ideological currents. These inform women's reflexive processes, and constrain their available strategies for avoiding the adoption of husbands' names.

Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of British Columbia)

Session 55

The lexical origin of the Mako deictic roots

The deictic roots *b-*, 'PROX,' *dʒ-*, 'DIST1,' and *h-*, 'DIST2,' are used in Mako, a Sáliban language spoken in Venezuela by ~1,200 people, to form place adverbs and nominal demonstratives. The former is created by attaching one of four endings to a deictic root, and the latter, by attaching a classifier to a deictic root. Here, I argue that the Mako deictic roots have their origin in verb roots. Support for this claim comes from the function of the second component of place adverbs as adverbial-clause markers, the nominalizing function of classifiers, and the use of two of these roots as lexical verbs.

Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of British Columbia)

Session 112

The origin of the Piaroa subject markers -sæ, -hæ, and -Ø

Based on primary fieldwork data on the Sáliban languages Mako and Piaroa (Venezuela and Colombia), I explore in this talk the origin of the Piaroa subject markers *-sæ*, '1,' *-hæ*, '2,' and *-Ø*, '3,' and propose that they are in fact old copular suffixes that entered the verbal predicate domain via a habitual aspect construction (their use being extended to other tense/aspect combinations later). Support for this claim comes from the presence of a cognate habitual aspect construction in Mako, and the use of the Mako habitual subject markers *-tsa*, '1,' *-ha*, '2,' and *-Ø*, '3,' in nominal predicates.

Jelena Runic (Johns Hopkins University)

PCC repairs in Spanish: a distributed morphology approach

Session P5

In order to circumvent the effects of illicit person combinations in clitic clusters, Spanish and other Romance languages employ a repair strategy: the use of a full pronominal form instead of one of the clitics in argument position, the so-called “Spell-Out Elsewhere” (Bonet, 1991). Which copy will be pronounced is a matter of PF considerations in non-trivial chains (Bobaljik, 1995, i.a.). This approach is problematic because it does not predict the difference between grammatical and ungrammatical chains with different persons. I offer an alternative account set in the theoretical setting of Distributed Morphology.

Karin Christina Ryding (Georgetown University)

The Arabic of Dune: how language shapes a world

Session 25

In the fictional universe of Dune, Frank Herbert’s classic 1965 space-opera depicting interplanetary drama, Herbert lassos our attention to the inhabitants of the desert planet by conferring on them Arabic or Arabic-sounding names. His choices of names and titles for people, entities, movements, and planets combine a strategy of cognitive estrangement with a tendency toward phonosymbolism, creating fictive distance for the reader, but at the same time, arousing a sense of vague familiarity. I analyze Herbert’s selection and modification of Arabic lexical items for Dune proper names, and how this plays into his creation of an ascetic desert-bound culture.

Craig Sailor (University of Groningen)

Inversion for “fuck”’s sake: left-edge polarity operators and their effects

Session 82

In Englishes only from the British Isles, the novel phenomenon in (1), “fuck-inversion” (FI), is negative, but lacks negative morphology. FI and canonical neg-inversion (CNI: (2)) share several properties:

- (1) A: John is nice.
B: Is he fuck (nice)! (=No he isn’t!)
- (2) No way is John nice.

CNI involves an overt left-edge neg-OP(erator) triggering inversion, but I claim FI has a non-overt neg-OP. This parallels the syntax of questions: do wh-Qs have an overt wh-OP, while polar-Qs have a non-overt wh-OP, both triggering inversion (Klima, 1964)? Thus, FI attests predictions in the typology of left-edge OP-driven inversion phenomena.

Meghan Salomon (Northwestern University)

Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

The effect of perfective aspect on the salience of discourse entities

Session P5

Rohde and Kehler (2006) showed that verbal aspect (perfective/imperfective) and verb type (transfer/non-transfer) contribute to discourse coherence as measured by participants’ interpretation of anaphoric pronouns. Using a priming paradigm with occupation-denoting NPs, we found that, when presented with transfer verbs in perfective aspect (e.g. *the banker sent a message to the potter*), participants reacted significantly faster to probe words related to the RECIPIENT’s occupation than to the AGENT’s, reflecting an attentional shift. However, with non-transfer verbs or imperfective transfer verbs, RTs for the two probes were not significantly different, consistent with Rohde and Kehler’s finding regarding pronoun interpretation.

Bern Samko (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Verum focus in alternative semantics

Session 58

I claim that verum focus (VF; Höhle, 1992) can be analyzed within standard alternative semantics (Rooth, 1985, 1992). By taking a narrow view of VF, I show that it shares fundamental properties with the more commonly studied focus on lexical items. This accounts for the previously unexplained observation that VF requires a syntactic antecedent-like lexical focus, VF presupposes the existence of a contrasting antecedent. I argue that, in VF, the antecedent is always a polar question pragmatically accommodated from the discourse. Accommodated questions lack affirmative and negative polarity, therefore contrasting with both affirmative and negative VF.

Liliana Sanchez (Rutgers University)

Negative imperatives and polarity items in Quechua

Session 76

While *ama* (imperative neg.) and *mana* (declarative neg.) heads license negative polarity items (NPIs), only *ama* allows for a free choice of any interpretation of a polarity item. In declarative sentences, polarity items are in the scope of NEG, and Tense Phrase hosting an anti-veridicality operator can only be interpreted as an NPI. Imperative sentences do not have an active Tense Phrase (Zanuttini, 1996). Polarity items can be licensed by imperative features, or by negation rendering both the NPI and the free choice any interpretation possible.

Hannah Sande (University of California, Berkeley)

Particle verbs in Guébie (Kru)

Session P2

Here I provide a description of Guébie (Kru; Côte d'Ivoire) particle verbs, demonstrating that their morphological and syntactic properties differ from more well documented particle verb phenomena, such as lexical and superlexical prefixes in Slavic, and particle verbs in Germanic. I provide evidence from verb movement, gapping, ellipsis, and coordination which suggests that particles in Guébie are compliments to verb roots, and I argue for a novel analysis of particle verbs within a Distributed Morphology framework. This study adds to our understanding of the typology and syntactic structure of particle verbs in the world's languages.

Clare Sandy (University of California, Berkeley)

Karuk verbal morphology

Session 77

Karuk verbal morphology is recast in a modern framework, grouping affixes into five levels, each with a distinct set of phonological effects. The vast majority of morphemes are associated with one level each, which determines both their relative position and their phonological effects. The phonology of each level is modeled using constraints, but it is argued that the entire system cannot be analyzed using a parallel model of OT; either levels or morphologically indexed constraints are required. Morphological categories are necessary to explain some of the complex patterns in Karuk which cannot be attributed to phonology or syntactic categories alone.

Mitsuya Sasaki (University of Tokyo)

On the so-called "purposive" verbs in Nahuatl

Session 77

The so-called "purposive" verb forms in Nahuatl have traditionally been glossed as 'go/come in order to [do something],' but there are a considerable amount of examples which cannot be explained by the traditional purpose reading. Based on the fieldwork on the dialect of Ixquihuacan, Puebla, this paper examines the actual use of purposive verbs, and argues that the two apparently separate uses of purposives can be uniformly accounted for without appealing to the notion of purpose.

Matthew Savage (Michigan State University)

Alex Mason (Michigan State University)

Monica Nesbitt (Michigan State University)

Erin Pevan (Michigan State University)

Suzanne Evans Wagner (Michigan State University)

Ignorant and annoying: Inland Northerners' attitudes towards NCS short-/o/

Session 63

Fronted short-/o/ is a well-known feature of the Northern Cities Shift (NCS), yet it appears to be retreating in some urban locations. We conducted an intersubject matched guise survey, with digitally manipulated tokens of short-/o/. The survey contained 27 likert-scale descriptors, which, using factor analysis, are reduced to 6 parameters. Of these parameters, participants from the Inland North region were significantly more likely to rate the fronted short-/o/ guise as *annoying* ($p < 0.001$) and *accented* ($p < 0.05$). These results suggest that Inland Northerners exhibit some degree of awareness of the NCS.

Osamu Sawada (Mie University)

Session P5

The (non)-projective properties of the Japanese counter-expectational intensifier yoppodo

The Japanese counter-expectational intensifier *yoppodo* has a complex property of projection. If it is embedded under an attitude predicate and there is an evidential modal in the embedded clause, then *yoppodo*'s counter-expectational meaning is subject-oriented. However, if *yoppodo* is embedded under an attitude predicate, and there is an evidential modal in the main clause, then *yoppodo*'s counter-expectational meaning is speaker-oriented. I argue that this asymmetry poses a serious problem for the recently proposed taxonomy of projective content (Tonhauser et al., 2013). I then claim that *yoppodo* belongs to a new class of projective content that has a dependent property.

Lily Schaffer (University of Colorado Boulder)

Session 41

/x/ backing in Mexico City Jewish Spanish

This paper presents the preliminary findings of an acoustic analysis of allophonic realizations of /x/ in the speech of young Jewish and non-Jewish Mexico City residents. The presence of a uvular allophone of /x/ was first noted by Dean-Olmsted in her 2012 dissertation on language practices within the Mexico City Syrian Jewish community. This paper discusses the function of /x/ backing as an indexical feature utilized by members of individual communities within the greater Mexico City Jewish community. To date, no studies exist that are documenting phonological variation in the Spanish spoken in the Jewish communities of Latin America.

Karly Schleicher (University of Texas at El Paso)

Session 57

Ana Schwartz (University of Texas at El Paso)

Priming concepts in sentences across languages

The present study investigated cross language activation of concepts during sentence comprehension. It is hypothesized that non-target language conceptual activation will facilitate activation of appropriate meanings of ambiguous words. Participants read prime words in one of three conditions: English, Spanish, or unrelated English words. Prime words were followed by a sentence in English containing a homonym. The sentence was read one word at a time while reading times were recorded. Results indicated that homonym words were read faster when primed in participants' dominant language, English, compared to Spanish primes.

Joel Schneier (North Carolina State University)

Session 109

Peter Kudenov (North Carolina State University)

Texting in motion: towards the synchronous study of SMS

This study borrows from multimodal methodology of writing process research in order to synchronously study linguistic production in texting practices through two modes of data collection: (1) keystroke logging to capture mediated articulation processes, and (2) mobile video footage to observe embodied practices within a social context. Using a custom mobile texting application and a GoPro HERO camera, this study successfully demonstrates the efficacy of multimodal methodological approaches for observing linguistic practices in mobile digital media. Our findings suggest that such linguistic practices are contingent upon the social and discursive contexts, as well as affordances and constraints of the media.

Katharina Schuhmann (University of Bonn)

Session 105

Cross-linguistic perceptual learning in advanced second language listeners

An issue of long-standing interest is whether phonetically similar sounds in two languages are represented separately in the minds of bilinguals and advanced L2 learners. We carried out two perceptual learning studies with advanced L1 English learners of German, and advanced L1 German learners of English to probe the relationship between listeners' representations for /f, s/ in English and German. We found cross-linguistic perceptual learning effects from English onto German in both studies, but with different effect sizes in English and German. We conclude that phonemes common to listeners' L1 and L2 have separate yet interconnected mental representations for speech.

Scott Schwenter (The Ohio State University)

Session P5

Malte Rosemeyer (University of Freiburg)

Priming and obsolescence in language change: the Spanish past subjunctive

We hypothesize that priming can have a conserving effect in language change, and that there is a predictable relationship between priming and frequency in change processes. To substantiate this claim, we examine the variation between the Spanish past subjunctive forms ending in *-ra* and *-se* (e.g. *comiera* and *comiese*, ‘would eat’) in a corpus of nearly 4000 tokens from the Corpus del Español. Multivariate analysis suggests that the productivity of the obsolescing, infrequent *-se* form is much more dependent on priming than the dominant, frequent *-ra* form, and that priming diminishes the paradigmatic restrictions typically found on *-se* forms.

Olga Scrivner (Indiana University)

Session 41

Manuel Díaz-Campos (Indiana University)

Language Variation Suite: a theoretical and methodological contribution for linguistic data analysis

In the present paper, we introduce a novel toolkit, Language Variation Suite, a software program that comprises a friendly environment for conducting quantitative analyses. We demonstrate how the theory built on traditional monofactorial analysis can be extended to a macro and micro multifactorial approach allowing for a deeper understanding of language variation. The focus of the analysis is based on intervocalic /d/ deletion in Spanish from the Diachronic Study of the Speech of Caracas (1987, 2004-2010).

Sandro Sessarego (University of Texas at Austin)

Session 31

Chocó Spanish and the Missing Spanish Creole debate: sociohistorical and linguistic considerations

Chocó Spanish (CS) is an Afro-Hispanic dialect spoken in the Colombian Pacific lowlands. This study analyzes the linguistic and sociohistorical evidence available for CS to cast light on its genesis and evolution. In particular, this work provides an account of CS in relation to the recently-proposed Legal Hypothesis of Creole Genesis (Sessarego, 2015, in press). In so doing, the article tests to what extent such a hypothesis makes valid predictions for a dialect like CS, which developed in a region described by many as "remote," and "on the frontier" (cf. Whitten, 1974; Sharp, 1976), thus far away from legal courts and where law was not likely to be properly enforced.

Sandro Sessarego (University of Texas at Austin)

Session 74

Rajiv Rao (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Observations on the declarative intonation of Chota Valley Spanish

This study employs the Autosegmental Metrical (AM) model of intonational phonology to examine the broad focus declaratives of Choteño Spanish (ChS), an Afro-Hispanic dialect spoken in Ecuador. We suggest that in ChS the inventory of phonological targets at the word and phrase levels is much more reduced than those commonly attested in other native varieties of Spanish. We analyze this phenomenon as the conventionalization of a smaller set of phonological targets interacting across different types of pragmatic meaning. In doing so, we adopt Jackendoff's (1997, 2002) framework of linguistic interface architecture to explain the origin of these tonal configurations.

David L. Shaul (University of Arizona)

Session 75

Scott Ortman (University of Colorado)

Falling tone in Tanoan

In a detailed reconstruction of the Tanoan (formerly, Kiowa-Tanoan) language family, final consonant, vowel length and nasalization, and phonemic tone were taken into account. Three of the branches of Tanoan (Kiowa, Jemez, Tewa) have three phonemic tones (high, low, falling). Falling tone cannot be reconstructed for Proto-Tanoan; it develops in the three branches that have it from the loss of a final consonant on the high tone root in Proto-Tanoan. Kiowa, Jemez, and Tewa use tone (including falling tone) for marking aspect in verb roots and for verb-to-noun derivation, but these topics are not taken up due to space/time limits. A fuller reconstruction of Proto-Tanoan has importance for the linguistic prehistory (evaluating the Azteco-Tanoan hypothesis) and for general tonology.

Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)

Laryngeal architecture in Kwak'wala

Session 53

In Boas's (1947) documentation of "hardening" (glottalization), "weakening" (voicing), and epenthesis in Kwak'wala, there are two seemingly anomalous patterns. First, while weakening voices a preceding obstruent, hence is characteristically analyzed (Howe, 1996) with a floating feature [voice], it systematically glottalizes a preceding resonant. Second, Boas identifies certain suffixes as having two allomorphs: one that acts like a weakening suffix, and the other like a hardening suffix. Adopting an OT framework of markedness/ faithfulness constraint interaction, and a feature-geometric model where a superordinate LARYNGEAL node dominates both [voice] and [constricted glottis], it is proposed that designating LAR as the floating feature rather than [voice], provides a principled analysis of these apparent anomalies.

Christine Sheil (University of California, Berkeley)

Focus via backgrounding: the Scottish Gaelic propositional cleft

Session 104

The Scottish Gaelic propositional cleft utilizes cleft morphosyntax to convey contrastive focus on the proposition as well as a narrative function. The propositional cleft is structurally ambiguous, and I link each function to a different structure. For the narrative function, the propositional content is in a focus position. Contrastive focus on the proposition involves substituting one proposition for another in the common ground, and the propositional content is in a position associated with background information. Through backgrounding, the speaker can indicate a change in the common ground without answering a "question under discussion."

Zheng Shen (University of Connecticut)

A superlative argument for syntactic movement in fragment answer

Session P5

This paper draws on literatures on superlative interpretations (Pancheva and Tomaszewicz, 2012; Shen, t.a.; Tomaszewicz, 2015) to support accounts for fragment answer involving syntactic movement (Merchant, 2004), and against accounts involving PF-movement (Weir, 2014, 2015) or no movement (Ott and Struckmeier, t.a.).

Stephanie Shih (University of California, Merced)

Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley)

Multilevel MaxEnt grammars for probabilistic morphologically-conditioned tonotactics

Session 100

This paper presents a novel approach to probabilistic morphologically-conditioned tonotactics, featuring a case study of Mende in which tonotactics vary by lexical category. This variation in surface tone patterns is modeled via indexed weight adjustments (i.e. varying slopes) for each constraint in a Maximum Entropy Harmonic Grammar, quantifying the degree to which each lexical class follows basic tonotactic principles in a common base grammar. Approaching morphologically-conditioned phonotactics as indexed weight adjustments of a base grammar offers a solution to the existing stalemate between single grammar (e.g. indexed constraints), and multiple grammar (e.g. Stratal OT; cophonologies) approaches to morphophonology.

Dwan Shipley (Western Washington University)

A linguistic and historical comparative analysis of the toponymy of Chile

Session 66

This paper will be comparing and analyzing a sampling of toponyms in Chile of which have their origin in the nine languages that are or have been spoken in the country. Alongside Spanish, the official language of Chile, there are eight endangered languages. Much can be learned about languages from place name origins, even though some have become extinct or are near extinction.

Irina Shport (Louisiana State University)

Charley Silvio (Louisiana State University)

Perceptual mapping of back vowels in Vietnamese and English

Session P2

This study examined the perceptual mapping of Vietnamese [u o u r] on English vowel categories. Acoustic-phonetic similarity was expected to guide interlingual identifications. Twenty-one speakers of American English were asked to identify vowels in Vietnamese words as an instance of some English vowel category (rounded GOOSE, GOAT, PUT, HAWK; unrounded NURSE, BUS, POT). Immediately after each interlingual identification, speakers rated the token for goodness-of-fit of the just identified

category on a scale from 1, “bad example,” to 7, “very good example”. The results allow us to generate and test theoretical predictions for discrimination of Vietnamese vowel contrasts.

Mark A. Sicoli (Georgetown University)

Session 34

Contrasts and parallelisms: focal and framing resonance in Lachixio Zapotec

This talk develops theory of dialogic syntax examining grammatical functions through the systematic relationships between speaker turns in a conversational corpus of Lachixio Zapotec (Otomanguan; Oaxaca, Mexico). I examine dialogic resonances through which speakers spontaneously use the parallelism of repetition to focus on contrasts between two utterances. I present cases where dialogic resonances were informative of functions for segmental morphology, pitch, and voice qualities that were difficult or impossible to elicit traditionally. The cases support that corpus methods that build theory of dialogic syntax into understanding the patterns that connect utterances between speakers can help develop ecologically valid grammatical descriptions.

Sylvia Sierra (Georgetown University)

Session 80

Signaling and recognizing intertextual ties in everyday conversation

Research has examined how speakers use intertextuality (Bakhtin, 1981; Kristeva, 1986) to manage relationships and identity (e.g. Gordon, 2008; Tannen, 2006; Tovares, 2006; Trester, 2012). Yet how are “a shared repertoire of prior texts” (Becker, 1994) signaled and recognized? This study discovered that speakers commonly elongated vowels in the tonal nucleus of the shared prior text and used laughter as contextualization cues (Gumperz, 1982). Another strategy used (mostly by men) is loudness, while women often use creaky voice (cf. Lee, 2015, forthcoming). The recognition of intertextual ties is also crucial; speakers frequently laugh and explicitly acknowledge intertextuality in their turns.

Luis Silva (Federal University of Minas Gerais)

Session 30

Heliana Mello (Federal University of Minas Gerais)

A corpus-based study of the pragmatics of verbal negation in Brazilian Portuguese

Brazilian Portuguese (BP) verbal negation system presents three distinct forms: (1) preverbal negation (*MAU: [174] *eu nũ entendo*), (2) double negation (*JAN: [14] *cẽ nũ toca guitarra nãõ*), and (3) post-verbal negation (*LUZ: [193] *explode nãõ*). In this study, we analyzed through the reference spontaneous speech corpus of BP, C-ORAL-BRASIL (Raso and Mello, 2012), the prosodic-informational constraints of verbal negation. We concluded that preverbal negation has free distribution across textual information units, and that double and post-verbal negation only occur in illocutionary units. Therefore, preverbal negation negates a proposition, whereas postverbal and double negation negate an implicature/explicature.

Katherine M. Simeon (Northwestern University)

Session 2

Hillary E. Snyder (Northwestern University)

Casey Lew-Williams (Princeton University)

Tina M. Grieco-Calub (Northwestern University)

Temporal information facilitates statistical learning of spectrally degraded speech

Statistical language learning and speech segmentation rely on the ability to resolve the speech input. The purpose of this study is test the ability of young adults to segment speech that has been spectrally degraded by noise-band vocoding. Experiment (1) tests the hypothesis that statistical language learning is dependent on the spectral fidelity of the speech signal by exposing adults to an artificial language that was either unprocessed or vocoded into 8 or 16 spectral channels. Experiment (2) tests the hypothesis that statistical language learning of degraded speech can be facilitated with temporal cues (i.e. silence) around target words.

Richard VanNess Simmons (Rutgers University)

Session 51

*The origin of the Chinese *sihũ* concept of syllable classification in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)*

This paper considers the evolution of the traditional Chinese linguistic analysis known as the *sihũ* (四呼 ‘four types of rime onset’). We find that the discovery of the *sihũ* was closely related to new developments in phonological analysis made by Ming 明 (1368-1644) scholars as they compiled innovative rime tables and rime books that departed from strict adherence to *Qièyùn* 切韻

and Middle Chinese phonology and focused on contemporary colloquial Mandarin dialects and the pronunciation of the prestige Mandarin koiné known as Guānhuà 官話

John Victor Singler (New York University)

Session 32

Separate, but influenced: the vowel systems of Liberian Settler English and Vernacular Liberian English

Liberian Settler English (LSE) is the vernacular of the minority that controlled Liberia for 150 years. Vernacular Liberian English (VLE) is the vernacular of the rest of the country's English speakers. LSE, a first language, is transplanted nineteenth-century AAE. VLE, historically a second language, comes from eighteenth-century West African Pidgin English. Morphosyntactic borrowing has primarily been from LSE to VLE. What about phonetics and phonology? I examine the vowel systems of 24 elderly speakers (16 LSE, 8 VLE). I assess convergence and ongoing separateness as possible while recognizing that different parts of the vowel system may have had different histories.

Amalia Skilton (University of California, Berkeley)

Session 81

Uvular-triggered harmony in Aymara as agreement by correspondence

This study presents novel data on a multiply-triggered CV harmony in a Peruvian variety of Aymara (Jaqi). Based on original fieldwork, I show that Aymara displays long-distance height harmony, triggered by uvular consonants and targeting vowels, which is both parasitic on phonemic identity between targets and mediated by the consonants intervening between target and trigger. I develop an Agreement by Correspondence (ABC; Hansson, 2001; Rose and Walker, 2004) analysis of this phenomenon, employing a new formal device, mutually exclusive correspondence relations, to produce the multiply-triggered phenomenon.

Peter Slomanson (University of Tampere)

Session 71

Morphosyntactic contrasts in the participial systems of co-convergent contact languages

The Sri Lankan contact varieties of Malay and Portuguese share features that neither shares with its (common) model language(s) (common, hence "co-convergence"), including pre-verbal functional markers for TMA contrasts. Both languages also feature morphosyntactic phenomena related to a finiteness contrast absent from their respective lexifiers (Malay) or organized differently (Portuguese), with the result that both grammars most closely resemble each other. A small number of syntactic tests nevertheless reveal differences in their respective conjunctive participle and periphrastic verb constructions. However, there is a shared information structure advantage in the way event sequences are conveyed and the events contrastively focused.

Caitlin Smith (University of Southern California)

Session 81

Transparency and blocking in harmony: a gestural account

Neutral segments in harmony may block the spread of a harmonizing feature or remain transparent to it, behaviors often accounted for via feature co-occurrence restrictions. However, any co-occurrence restriction responsible for blocking behavior can also be employed to induce transparency, over-generating possible patterns of transparency in harmony. Within nasal vowel-consonant harmony and rounding harmony the sets of transparent segments are considerably more restricted than the sets of blockers. This work accounts for this asymmetry by adopting gestural representations, as in Articulatory Phonology, which provides a representation of harmony in which only a small set of segments may induce transparency.

Grant Smith (Eastern Washington University)

Session 46

The semiotics of names in Merry Wives of Windsor

This paper will illustrate the functions of names as described in a forthcoming chapter, "Theoretical Foundations of Literary Onomastics," in *The Oxford Handbook of Names and Naming*. *Merry Wives of Windsor (MWW)* is Shakespeare's only play using a contemporary setting in England, a setting reinforced by names drawn from the general onomasticon or coined as *redende namen*. Each name designates a character but also refers to another meaning generally understood by Shakespeare's audience. *MWW* was supposedly written at Queen Elizabeth's request to show Falstaff in love. This character is central, and the name is most rife with multiple meanings.

Jennifer Smith (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Session 100

Segmental noun/verb phonotactic differences are productive, too

Not all phonotactic patterns in the lexicon are acquired productively by first-language learners. Determining which lexical patterns speakers extend to nonce-forms sheds light on which kinds of patterns the human grammar can learn (Becker et al., 2008). The English lexicon has noun/verb phonotactic differences involving stress, fricative voicing, and vowel backness, and our experiment finds that speakers have productive knowledge of all three patterns, even the segmental ones. This shows that typological gaps do not necessarily correspond to unlearnable patterns—typology is restricted by factors beyond the grammar proper.

Ryan Walter Smith (University of Arizona)

Session P5

A labeling approach to deriving constraints on coordinate structure syntax

In this paper, I propose that two cross-linguistically robust constraints on coordinate structure syntax, the Conjunct Constraint and the Coordination of Like Categories Constraint, are amenable to a unified analysis in terms of the mechanism of the Labeling Algorithm (Chomsky, 2013). In particular, I propose that the latter constraint follows from labeling an XP-YP structure with a feature the two phrases share, and that the former follows from independently motivated constraints on movement of maximal projections proposed by Rizzi (2015) to account for criterial freezing effects.

Nicholas Sobin (University of Texas at El Paso)

Session P2

The halting problem

Chomsky (2014) proposes that SPEC-T is where all subjects, including wh-subjects, “halt”. The further raising of a wh-phrase from SPEC-T when *that* is absent (the Comp-trace Effect (C-tE)) is ascribed to C-deletion, causing TP to “de-phase,” and making the wh-subject accessible for further raising. Considering further data from relative clauses, the analysis here proposes that (1) C-deletion is not key to raising from SPEC-T, (2) SPEC-T is not a “halting” position for wh-subjects, and (3) the C-tE may be an SM spell-out phenomenon rather than syntactic. This analysis avoids the need for C-deletion/“de-phasing.”

Arthur K. Spears (The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Session 88

AAVE unstressed been

AAVE unstressed *been* (Spears, 2008; Moody, 2011) can contextually take past perfect or present perfect readings (ex. 1), in addition to a past tense reading. Though present perfect readings have been attested only with statives, we can assume that they do occur with actives, but are typically grammatically camouflaged with *-ing*, and have been interpreted as having undergone *have* deletion (He Ø been living here all his life). Thus, AAVE unstressed *been* strongly appears to be the source of stressed BIN, and thus ties AAVE origins more closely to creoles.

(1) He been had this name all his life.

‘He has had this name all his life’

Lauren Spradlin (The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Session 100

Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania)

A morphophonological account of totes constructions in English

This paper examines the formation and morphology of *totes* truncation, a previously under-described morpho-phonological process. *Totes* constructions combine *totes*, a truncation of the adverb *totally*, and an optionally truncated stem (e.g. *totes atrocsh*, ‘totally atrocious’). We argue formation proceeds stepwise: identifying the primary stressed syllable, maximizing that syllable’s coda via prosodic template matching, and finally, deleting extratemplatic material. Additionally, truncated forms optionally take affective suffixes. Previously unattested clusters are strongly preferred by users of this construction, posing challenges for traditional phonotactic theories which sometimes conflate unattestedness and illicitness.

Rex Sprouse (Indiana University)

Session 81

Öner Özçelik (Indiana University)

L2 acquisition of exceptional vowel harmony in Turkish

This paper presents empirical evidence that L2 acquisition is guided by (at least) one UG phonological principle, the No-Crossing Constraint (Hammond, 1988), on the basis of a cross-sectional study of the learners' knowledge of Turkish vowel harmony. Learners at all levels perform at near-ceiling level of accuracy in selecting the appropriate allomorph of harmonizing suffixes in canonical vowel harmony. Crucially, they also exhibit emerging knowledge of (both actual and hypothetical) exceptional vowel harmony, where a pre-specified lateral intervening between the trigger and the target vowel blocks feature spreading from the vowel, and spreads its own feature(s) to the target vowel.

Tammy Stark (University of California, Berkeley)

Session P5

Cyclic grammaticalization in Caribbean Northern Arawak suffixal person markers

The paper presents a comparative analysis of the suffixal person marking systems of the Northern Caribbean Arawak languages. It's found that historically bi-clausal structures have reduced to mono-clausal structures in Garifuna, creating innovative verbal morphology in the process.

Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore)

Session 38

Andre Joseph Theng (National University of Singapore)

The impact of media and overseas experience on use and awareness of the BATH-TRAP distinction in Singapore

This study investigates whether Singaporeans' media consumption and experience abroad influence their use of the BATH-TRAP distinction, and their awareness of its patterning in Britain and the United States. 1,200 Singaporeans reported their own pronunciation of 23 words in the BATH and TRAP classes and their perception of how these words are pronounced in London and California. Respondents maintained a conservative BATH-TRAP distinction overall, with signs of changes in progress for certain words. Media exposure and travel predicted awareness of London and California pronunciations, but not personal pronunciation. Younger Singaporeans were less aware of London pronunciation, reflecting shifting norms.

Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore)

Session P5

Andre Joseph Theng (National University of Singapore)

Natalie Tong Jing Yi (National University of Singapore)

Kevin Martens Wong (National University of Singapore)

Nurul Afiqah Bte Ibrahim (National University of Singapore)

Alicia Chua Mei Yin (National University of Singapore)

Children's social evaluation of English and Mandarin regional varieties in Singapore

As greater numbers of foreign-born children grow up in Singapore, and increasingly enroll in local rather than international schools, questions arise as to what extent children of different backgrounds acquire local community norms. Children completed regional identification and perceived occupation tasks for four dialects of English and Mandarin. Foreign-born children attending international schools showed less proficiency on the English region task than foreign-born peers attending local schools. On the Mandarin region task, local children far outperformed foreign-born peers. For the occupation tasks, children's performance demonstrated awareness of dialect prestige, but also reflected differences in school attendance.

Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore)
Kevin Martens Wong (National University of Singapore)
Nurul Afiqah Bte Ibrahim (National University of Singapore)
Andre Joseph Theng (National University of Singapore)
Alicia Chua Mei Yin (National University of Singapore)
Natalie Tong Jing Yi (National University of Singapore)

Session 38

Flip-flops, slippers, thongs, and jandals: cross-dialectal lexical awareness among children in Singapore

Children growing up in diverse Singapore must become familiar with multiple dialects to function as competent English users. This study examines how children's backgrounds shape their knowledge of cross-dialectal lexical variation. A picture-naming task was created as a measure of cross-dialectal vocabulary. Scores correlated with age and overall vocabulary. Birthplace and education interacted such that foreign-born children attending local schools and local-born children attending international schools scored higher than their peers. Being local-born and attending local school independently increased awareness of Singaporean terms. Local-born children showed greater awareness of US than UK terms, suggesting a shift in norms.

Robert Staubs (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Session P5

Learning morpheme segmentation with distributions over underlying representations

A learner acquiring phonotactics and a lexicon must arbitrate conflicts between the two: a surface representation (SR) and its constituency are not enough to decide underlying representations (URs). We adopt the approach of Pater et al. (2012) to UR learning: URs are not assumed to be unique, but instead, the learner acquires a probability distribution over UR/SR pairs. We show that with UR options corresponding to possible segmentations, such a model is able to learn distributions such as the classic Tibetan numerals problem (Halle and Clements, 1983), deciding URs in a similar manner to a phonologist.

Robert Staubs (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Session P2

Jennifer Culbertson (University of Edinburgh)
Coral Hughto (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Joe Pater (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Grammar and learning in syntactic and phonological typology

We show that agent-based models with grammatically-informed representations demonstrate emergent typological properties. In our model, two agents using Maximum Entropy grammar learn from one another in an error-driven way. This model is, for example, biased towards consistent syntactic headedness, if the constraint set contains both specific and general constraints. This bias emerges from the constraint set in interaction (it is not built in). The model tends toward categorical states without constraint cumulativity (gang effects), despite being both probabilistic and weight-based. In general, we argue that abstracting from learning leads to missed opportunities in typology and to faulty inferences about UG.

Nancy Stern (City College of New York)

Session 39

A functional account of grammatical number in English reflexive pronouns

Number morphology appears twice in English reflexive pronouns, first on the pronominal-possessive portion of the form, and second on the inflectional ending. Usually, the two number markings co-vary, but "crossed" number forms like *ourselves* and *themselves*, and even *myself* and *herselves*, are also attested. This paper argues that the two opportunities to signal number can be creatively exploited for communicative purposes, and are not controlled syntactically. The data and analysis I will present provide support for a view of grammatical categories (even those commonly regarded as syntactically determined) as independent bearers of meaning.

Elise Stickle (University of California, Berkeley)

Session 6

Ellen Dodge (International Computer Science Institute)
Literal vs. figurative language use affects the frequency of syntactic patterns

We demonstrate that there are robust differences in the syntactic patterns most frequently employed when using figurative vs. literal language. We use a system that produces an automatically-extracted, semantically-annotated, and syntactically parsed

corpus of expressions algorithmically rated for metaphoricity. A set of constructional patterns in which metaphoric language predictably occurs is used to extract potentially figurative expressions with the lexeme *poverty* from the Gigaword corpus. Results show differences in relative frequencies between figurative and literal expressions, particularly in verbal constructions as well as nominal compounds and PPs. Implications for psycholinguistic processing models that rely on relative frequencies are also discussed.

Kathleen Strader (University of Ottawa)

Session 71

DP structure in Michif: evidence for a unified syntax

I propose that the Michif noun phrase is a synthesis of both French and Plains Cree syntax where the higher structure of the noun phrase is Cree (material higher than number), and the lower is French (material lower than number, including nP). This proposal goes against the traditional view according to which Michif is a mixed language comprised of Cree verb phrases and French noun phrases. Lexical items in Michif do not always pattern according to their source language when we focus on the DP. In conclusion, Michif does not behave like French lexifier creoles.

Joseph L. Subbiondo (California Institute for Integral Studies)

Session 27

Linguistic relativity, integral linguistics, and the relevance of the history of linguistics

Because disciplines often move forward by discovering relevant alternative perspectives that have been buried by dominant theories, the history of a discipline matters. Theories discarded or ignored in one century can be productive in the next. And linguistics, as much as any discipline, greatly benefits from an understanding of its history. In this paper, I will offer a brief history of linguistic relativity from 1980 to the present, because it provides a compelling example of how a discipline can redefine itself by drawing on its past to rethink its present and future. The recent history of linguistic relativity reveals an expansive interdisciplinary model of research, an integral linguistics, which is moving the discipline well beyond its traditional boundaries.

Ayaka Sugawara (Mie University)

Session P2

Martin Hackl (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Irina Onoprienko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Ken Wexler (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Acquisition of quantifier scope: evidence from English rise-fall-rise

Children's comprehension of scope interaction has received much attention especially since Musolino's (1998) observation of isomorphism, in which English-speaking children prefer the isomorphic reading in the sentence where a universal quantifier precedes negation. We investigate whether children are sensitive to the "Rise-Fall-Rise" (RFR) contour, which only yields the reading where negation takes scope over the universal quantifier (Jackendoff, 1972; Büring, 1997, 2003; Constant, 2012), by testing sentences with the RFR and Falling contour. Results from child-participants (M=5;3) show rates of picking *Not*>*All* pictures at 29.6% on the Falling contour, and 69.5% on the RFR contour.

Mina Sugimura (Kyoto Notre Dame University)

Session P5

Miki Obata (Tokyo University of Science)

*Outer/inner morphology: the dichotomy of Japanese *renyoo* verbs and nouns*

This paper explains how, morpho-phonologically, the same nominals and verbs of a certain conjugational form called *renyoo* (preverbal form) in Japanese differ in terms of (1) idiosyncrasy, (2) productivity, and (3) accent shift. All of these facts indicate that the two *renyoo* morphemes appear in a different syntactic position: with *renyoo*-verbs, the root first merges with the categorizer *v*, and then with the *ren(yoo)* head, whereas with *renyoo*-nouns, the root directly merges with the categorizer *n*, which is phonologically realized as the *renyoo*-morpheme. The analysis consequently supports Distributed Morphology-type analyses, and also provides implications for Chomsky's (2013) [H,H] Labeling Algorithm.

Grace Sullivan (Georgetown University)

Session 80

In your own words: intertextuality and witness credibility in the George Zimmerman trial

In February 2012, Trayvon Martin was killed by George Zimmerman, who, after a month-long trial, was acquitted of all charges. In this analysis, I draw on notions of intertextuality and constructed dialogue (Tannen, 2007) to examine the cross-examination testimony of Trayvon Martin's friend and witness for the prosecution, Rachel Jeantel. Specifically, I examine the intertextual relationships between the words Jeantel utters in testimony, and the opposing attorney and court reporters' repetition of her words and language variety, African American English. I show how this repetition characterizes her variety as non-standard, thus indexing her testimony as non-credible.

J. Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin)

Session 12

Twentieth century sound change in Zenzontepec Chatino and Tataltepec Chatino

This paper reports on a study of the earliest extant transcriptions of the Chatino languages (Zapotecan, Oaxaca). Belmar (1902) contains transcriptions of Zenzontepec Chatino and Tataltepec Chatino, and when Belmar's data was compared to later transcriptions and analysis of these languages, two sound changes present in the more recent data (the earliest of which dates from 1960) were not present. These findings allow the relative chronology of their sound changes to be better understood, and underscore how quickly sound change can spread within a speech community.

Laurel Sutton (Catchword)

Session 23

Heroines and heroes: gender in the personal names of the Legion of Super-heroes

The Legion of Super-Heroes first appeared in 1958 in DC's Adventure Comics as a team of super-powered "alien" teenagers from the 31st century; comics about the Legion have been published regularly ever since. Each member of the Legion is given a super-heroic name that denotes their powers, but we also learn their personal names, which are composed of a forename and a surname – just like those in many societies on Earth. I will analyze the personal names of Legion of Super-Heroes members, and examine how those names first reflect gendered Western naming conventions, but later subvert them.

Daniel Szeredi (New York University)

Session 81

Evaluating segmental and sublexical solutions for exceptionality in vowel harmony

*9th Place Student Abstract Award Winner

This paper presents experimental evidence against a segmental level analysis of exceptionality in vowel harmony, and proposes a lexical level analysis based on separate regular and irregular sublexica. A segmental level analysis claims that exceptional behavior of stems is marked on a vowel, predicting the existence of acoustic differences between regular and irregular stems, and that these differences are used by speakers to categorize (possibly novel) stems. The experiments in this study on Hungarian antiharmonicities show that this is not the case: the acoustic differences are small and imperceptible, and speakers do not use acoustic differences when categorizing stems.

Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)

Session P5

Marisa Brook (University of Toronto)

Adaptive change in sociolinguistic typology: the case of relative who

We undertake a comparative study of subject relative pronouns in communities that contrast by population size, geographic location and social structure. Subjecting the data to fixed and mixed effects statistical modeling of social and linguistic factors, we show that *who* is favored by women, professionals and middle-aged speakers, but only in the urban center and proximate cities. In peripheral localities, it remains sporadic. Social predictors differ depending on community size and distance from the mainstream, demonstrating the longitudinal resistance of the vernacular to prestige forms, as well as the overlay of social pressure that leads to normative practices.

Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
Katharine Pabst (University at Buffalo)
Students from the LSA 2015 Linguistic Institute

Session 63

An awesome talk: variation and change in adjectives of positive evaluation

This paper examines variation among adjectives of positive evaluation in North American English, including *great* (22%), *amazing* (8.5%), *wonderful* (5.6%), and *awesome* (5.3%). However, the collocation *very good* is surprisingly frequent at 23%. Historically, the adjectives in this semantic domain have been expanding incrementally in the evolution of the English (OED): *wonderful*, *amazing*, and *terrific* are favored by the elderly speakers and in the literary works, while the form *awesome* is favored only by those born in the 1980's. Age and register are the most important predictors, suggesting that the forms are tied to time period, pinpointing the actuation of linguistic change.

Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina)
Danielle Fahey (University of South Carolina)

Session P2

The effects of transfer and L2 proficiency on L3 comprehension

In this study we test the effects of typology (Foote, 2009; Hammarberg, 2001), and proficiency (Jaensch, 2009) in a Romance L2 on the initial stages of L3A of Portuguese. We show that proficiency in a typologically similar L2 is inversely correlated to accuracy and processing time in comprehension of [gender] and [number] in the L3, and that lower proficiency in L2 is correlated with higher proficiency/lower processing times in L3, thus supporting transfer from L1 but not L2. We explain the unexpected better performance of lower L2 proficiency L3 learners with the higher novelty and saliency of the agreement operation.

Ming Chew Teo (Stanford University)

Session 29

Yah lor in Singapore Colloquial English: a marker of Chineseness

In this paper, I provide sociolinguistic interview data from 12 Chinese and 4 Malay individuals to demonstrate how Chinese and Malay speakers differ in their usage of discourse particle *lor*. As previous studies did not discriminate between different uses of *lor*, only a quantitative difference between Malay and Chinese speakers was reported. In fact, not only do Malay speakers use *lor* less frequently, they actually do not use *yah lor* for "self-presentational display," despite it being highly frequent in the speech of younger Chinese speakers. This suggests that we should attend to subtle variation between different groups of speakers.

Margaret Thomas (Boston College)

Session 27

Insights into cultural orientation and assumptions through linguistic texts: "Why the history of linguistics matters"

This presentation illustrates how "why the history of linguistics (HoL) matters," might be brought home to students of linguists. In a course on HoL, I assigned each student to analyze one long-ignored 1600-1800 missionary grammar held in our university's library. In a series of investigations, students described the text's physical features, provenance, organization, context, and reliance on received grammatical-descriptive technology. A final assignment opened the class to the value (and limits) of older linguistic artifacts by asking students to read between the lines: "What assumptions does the author make about the host culture in relationship to his own?"

Lucy Thomason (Smithsonian Institution)

Session 53

Meskwaki kek(i): particles and human hearts

The Meskwaki verb, noun, or particle initial *kek-* and the related preverb or preparticle *keki* introduce a valence which can be satisfied either within the stem itself or within the larger discourse context. Certain of these *kek(i)* constructions have taken on a life of their own: most notably, particles of the shape *kek(i) + noun stem + exocentric suffix*. In some instances, verb stems are reshaped in a manner otherwise unprecedented in Meskwaki, and inserted into one of these constructions where the noun stem would ordinarily be. I describe the complex interaction of semantics and morphosyntax that gives rise to these forms, and discuss some of the theoretical implications of their existence.

Sally Thomason (University of Michigan)
A Haisla-Chinook Jargon-Tsimshian wordlist (ca. 1900)

Session 53

In the mid-1980s, Emmon Bach sent me a copy of an old trilingual wordlist (handwritten ca. 1900) that he had received from one of his Haisla consultants. The three languages on the list are arranged in wide columns in the order Haisla (spelled *Ah-i.selar*, 1084 words), Chinook Jargon (Chinook, 333 words), and Tsimshian (Tsimp-sheean, 1014 words). The wordlist is followed by several pages of Haisla data (e.g. lists of words that have particular suffixes). I offer here an analysis of the document's Chinook Jargon material, with comments on how this analysis may help interpret the Haisla and Tsimshian lists.

Simon Todd (Stanford University)
Something from nothing: pragmatic parsing of partitive possessives

Session P2

Sentence structure is often ambiguous. Models of human parsing typically assume that such ambiguity is resolved through cues that are present in the signal (Elman, Hare, and McRae, 2004). Here, I present experimental evidence that the absence of an overt cue can be meaningful for resolving parsing ambiguities, based on a freeform selection task with partitive possessives, which exhibit morphophonological alternation (Nevins, 2011). I argue that the pragmatic principles (Levinson, 2000) used in tasks like acquisition (Regier and Gahl, 2004) and reference (Frank and Goodman, 2012) are also used by the human parser, as predicted by Bayesian parsing models (Jurafsky, 1996).

Amelia Tseng (American University)
/æ/ variation in the English of diverse urban Latinos

Session P5

Comparative studies shed light onto factors influencing dialect development in language-contact situations, with implications for substrate influence on non-standard phonological features and language system development. This study analyzed /æ/ F1/F2 variation in 1st/2nd generation Latino immigrants using mixed-model regression analysis. Findings indicate a native variety of American English with /æ/ patterns more similar to Chicano English than general American English, specifically a weaker nasal-raising pattern (Roeder, 2009; Thomas, 2001). The influence of preceding/following phonetic environment by place, voicing, and manner were significant.

Amelia Tseng (American University)
Stylistic variation in emergent ethnolectal features: a quantitative and qualitative approach

Session 63

This study investigates stylistic variation in the low-mid vowel /æ/ in a second-generation Latino immigrant from Washington, DC. Quantitative analysis examined topic-related /æ/ shifting, whereas qualitative analysis addressed /æ/ realization as part of discursive identity construction, in constellation with other ethnolectal language elements (Rickford and McNair-Knox, 1994; Coupland, 2007; Podesva, 2007, 2011). Findings indicated /æ/ was stylistically available, with associated social meanings potentially related to ethnicity and locally-salient authenticity. Furthermore, sociophonetic patterns occurred in identity-salient stretches of discourse across quantitative topic boundaries, demonstrating the importance of integrated methodology, and qualitative methods in adequately addressing stylistic behavior (Tseng, 2015).

Matthew A. Tucker (New York University Abu Dhabi)
Ali Idrissi

Session P2

Diogo Almeida (New York University Abu Dhabi)
Real-time errors for gender in Modern Standard Arabic reading

The results of two self-paced reading experiments on Arabic gender agreement are presented. These experiments assessed whether readers fail to notice a verb inflected incorrectly for gender in the presence of a matching unavailable controller. We show that errors for gender occur in Arabic and that they follow the same markedness patterns observed for number attraction errors. We comment on the differential timing of this effect in Arabic relative to number attraction in the language. While the gender effect suggests that agreement errors are procedurally universal, the timing intimates that a more nuanced account of these errors is required.

Matthew A. Tucker (New York University Abu Dhabi)

Session P2

Ali Idrissi

Jon Sprouse (University of Connecticut)

Diogo Almeida (New York University Abu Dhabi)

Grammaticalized resumption helps a little with islands, and d-linking helps a lot: evidence from Modern Standard Arabic acceptability

In order to assess whether resumptive pronouns repair island violations, we report the results of two Likert-style tasks which manipulated island structure presence, length of wh-filler gap dependency, and presence/absence of a resumptive pronoun in Modern Standard Arabic. The results suggest that island violations are improved somewhat in the presence of a resumptive, but that the effect is not wholly repairing, even with d-linked fillers. We furthermore note that the amelioration seems to only affect the grammatical portion of the island violation, not the portions attributable to length and complex structure alone.

Thomas Turk (Phoenix, AZ)

Session 92

Latin grammar in the New World, from Arawak (1492) to Tohono O'odham (1974)

Other than religious texts, the most influential books in the Americas for several hundred years were Latin grammars. These texts pioneered linguistic study, promoted religious orthodoxy, and established education in the Greco-Roman model. But when Latin grammar met non-alphabetic and unwritten native languages, Christian theology and Greek philosophy became unintelligible. Latin grammar, rightly or wrongly, was used to understand and transform New World tongues from oral to written, and from logographic to alphabetic and back again. This is the story of conquest by grammar.

Madina Tussupbekova (L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University)

Session 66

Defining and classification of street name categories in Astana City (Kazakhstan)

This paper presents onomastic research conducted in Kazakhstan, in the new capital Astana. This research is based on the analysis of the etymological origins of street names of Astana, and the results have been systematized in certain categories. This research also shows the shortcoming and flaws of street names on different periods. The aim of our research is to study the history of emerging of Astana as the capital of Kazakhstan, and categorize street names.

Matthew Tyler (Yale University)

Session P2

Two types of locality in indexical shift

Indexical shift has previously been considered an unbounded phenomenon, in which a semantic operator shifts all indexical expressions of the appropriate type that fall within its scope. Data from a Turkish dialect shows that this is not the case, and in fact indexical shift is constrained by two types of locality restriction: impenetrability locality, leading to island effects, and intervention locality, leading to “superiority-like” effects. These types of restriction are usually associated with syntactic dependencies such as agreement and movement, suggesting that indexical shift involves a syntactic dependency between the shifted pronoun and the operator responsible for the shifting.

Cherlon Ussery (Carleton College)

Session P2

Lydia Ding (Carleton College)

Rebecca Liu (Carleton College)

The typology of Mandarin infinitives

Unlike languages that have even minimal verbal inflection, Mandarin does not morphologically indicate finiteness. Consequently, it is difficult to discern whether Mandarin has infinitival clauses. Several researchers (Li, 1990; Huang, 1998; T.C. Tang, 2000; Lin, 2011, 2012) belong to the Distinction Camp (DC), and argue that Mandarin has both finite and non-finite clauses. Other researchers (Hu et al., 2001; Xu, 2003) belong to the No-Distinction Camp (NDC), arguing that Mandarin has only one type of clause. We build on the work of DC and argue that some diagnostics actually distinguish between raising and control infinitives. These clauses differ with respect to the licensing of overt embedded subjects, the interpretation of the aspect marker *le*, and the interpretation of wh-questions.

Douglas Vandegraff (U.S. Board on Geographic Names)**Session 68***“What was the name of that bar?” The notorious bars of Alaska*

Bars, saloons, and taverns have been in Alaska since 1867, and in spite of two periods of alcohol prohibition, they continue to thrive today. In fact, there are several bars in Alaska that have been in continuous operation since 1933, when the most recent prohibition ended. The names of these historic establishments reflect not only the times in which they operated, but the geography of the far north. The author has recently completed a book that documents the history of 135 Alaskan bars that are still in operation. This presentation will provide a short history of alcohol and bars in Alaska, followed by a synopsis of the many names used by Alaskan bars, past and present. The author will then present the histories of some of the oldest and most famous Alaskan bars.

Jozina Vander Klok (University of British Columbia)**Session 5***Two strategies for VP-ellipsis in Javanese*

Goldberg’s (2005) diagnostics for identifying VP-Ellipsis (VPE) have been shown to be cross-linguistically robust (e.g. Sailor, 2012). For instance, in languages where VPE is attested, VPE occurs across a number of environments: (1) islands, (2) coordinated CPs, (3) non-coordinated CPs, (4) question-answer pairs, and (5) embedded clauses. In all languages investigated thus far, the same analysis for VPE serves to capture all environments. I present data from Javanese that argues for two different derivations, dependent on the environment. I argue that environments (1 - 3) require a non-movement account, while (4) and (5) require a movement account, where VP-Topicalization (VPT) feeds VPE.

Janneke Van Hofwegen (Stanford University)**Session 10****Teresa Pratt** (Stanford University)**Annette D’Onofrio** (Stanford University)*Retraction in the front vowel system of California’s Central Valley*

The California Vowel Shift (CVS), the retraction and lowering of TRAP, DRESS, and KIT, is theorized to be triggered by the low back merger. However, the shift’s exact nature has not been consistently substantiated. This study examines 54 speakers from three cities across California’s Central Valley: Redding, Merced, and Bakersfield, analyzing the entire front vowel system (FLEECE, KIT, FACE, and DRESS). Regression results reveal significant retraction, not lowering, over time for all front vowels. This raises the question of whether a lax vowel chain shift is actually occurring. Rather, the entire front boundary of the vowel space is shifting horizontally.

Maura Velazquez (Colorado State University)**Session 76***Memory as a source of evidence in Paraguayan Guaraní*

This study explores the meaning of the Paraguayan Guaraní marker *-mi* used to express the highly specific idea that the speaker relies on memory to affirm the habitual realization of an event in the remote past. The analysis, based on corpus data, and data collected during fieldwork, attempts to show that *-mi* is a reminiscitive evidential. It indicates the speaker’s calling to mind, and nostalgic retracing of habitually recurring situations stretching over extended periods of distal time.

Dan Villarreal (University of California, Davis)**Session 36***C[a]lifornia perceivin’: a matched-guise study of the California Vowel Shift*

This study investigated the social meanings of the California Vowel Shift (CVS) through a dialect recognition task with matched guises: California-shifted vs conservative-differing by two representative CVS vowels (TRAP and GOOSE) edited via source-filter vowel resynthesis. Californian listeners heard excerpts, identified the regional origin of the speaker, and rated the speaker on 12 affective scales. Californian guises were rated significantly higher for sounds like a Valley girl, Californian, confident, and rich, and were significantly less likely to be identified as from outside California. Results are discussed in relation to folk-linguistic awareness and changes in the construct of “standardness.”

David Wade (Wade Research Foundation)

Session 91

WALMART: brand name to bioactive peptide

The sequence of letters in the brand name *Walmart* were considered to be International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) single letter symbols for the formal chemical names of amino acids (AAs). The AA polymer, or peptide, *Walmart*, was chemically synthesized, subjected to biological testing, and found to have anticancer and antimicrobial properties. Therefore, the English language (e.g. names) represents a new reservoir of potential therapeutic agents.

Christiani Thompson Wagner (University of Victoria)

Session 17

Speaking tests: an examination of examiner bias

In an attempt to identify elements that may affect the assessment of English-as-another-language (EAL) examinees' speaking skills, ten participants took part in simulated IELTS Speaking Tests. Qualitatively, video-stimulated verbal recall data underwent an in-depth analysis to explore examiners' thoughts and decision-making processes during the tests. Quantitatively, scores were analyzed holistically and analytically. Findings show discrepancies in the assessment of examinees' fluency and coherence, lexical resource, and pronunciation despite the strict guidelines established by the IELTS scoring rubric. Results show ratings were consistently lower in audio-recorded speaking tests, suggesting that elements other than speaking skills may influence ratings.

Suzanne Evans Wagner (Michigan State University)

Session 22

Alex Mason (Michigan State University)

Monica Nesbitt (Michigan State University)

Erin Pevan (Michigan State University)

Matthew Savage (Michigan State University)

Reorganization of the northern cities shift in Lansing, Michigan

We report initial findings from a study of the Northern Cities Shift (NCS) in Lansing, Michigan. As in other urban centers recently examined, the NCS appears to be undergoing re-evaluation and attrition (reversal). However, in Lansing we find two additional processes in addition to reversal: reorganization and continuation. We observe reversal of the fronting of BOT, reorganization of BAT from a raised to a continuous or nasal system, and continuation of the lowering of BET. Findings are derived from a sample of 27 speakers.

Jeffrey Wajsborg (York University)

Session 70

Benjamin Lee Whorf and the promise of linguistics

At a time when linguistics was fast becoming a professional science in the United States, inaugurated by the founding of the LSA, Benjamin Lee Whorf represents an aporia: a self-taught "amateur specialist" (his *New York Times* obituary). My paper brings to the fore the vicissitudes of balancing profession and calling in the 1920s and '30s. It examines how the atypical trajectory of Whorf's career opens up a space to consider the relationship of linguistics and its potential public, as well as reveals the challenges he faced to obtain forms of (cultural) capital necessary to undertake academic research.

James Walker (York University)

Session 101

Michol Hoffman (York University)

Ethnolinguistic variation in Toronto English: possession and deontic modality

This paper examines the ethnolinguistic conditioning of variation in the English verb *have* in its functions of possession and deontic modality in a corpus of Toronto English. A representative sample of tokens was extracted and coded for a series of linguistic and social factors. Results of mixed-effects logistic regression show differences in overall rates according to generation, sex, and ethnic background, but the linguistic conditioning is largely parallel across all speakers. These results provide further evidence that speakers may vary in their overall rates of use while sharing an underlying linguistic system.

Neil Walker (San Joaquin Delta College)
Northeastern Pomo as a relictual speech community

Session 13

Northeastern Pomo is one of seven Pomoan languages of Northern California, and one of only four in the state once spoken by a single tribe. It was the only Pomoan language surrounded by unrelated languages, and it was the first to lose all speakers. This paper demonstrates that Northeastern Pomo differs substantially from its congeners, and is not a recent offshoot of another Pomoan language. Its unique geographic position is best explained as a relictual speech community left over from an earlier period of Pomoan presence in portions of the Sacramento River Drainage prior to Wintuan expansion.

Honore Watanabe (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)
On identifying an aspectual suffix in Sliammon

Session 75

In this paper, a morpheme *-iyt* in Sliammon (Salish) is identified as a suffix that denotes a perfective aspect. It is both formally and functionally similar to the stative suffix *-it*, and clitic *hiyt*. The morpheme in question is formally different from the stative in its length. Also, it is a suffix, rather than a clitic, as corroborated by the position it occurs, and hence distinct from the clitic *hiyt*. Co-occurrences with adverbial auxiliaries indicate that this suffix is best analyzed as denoting perfective aspect.

Cathleen Waters (University of Leicester)
Stability amidst the change: degree modification in a historical context

Session 22

This paper explores the fertile site of the modification of adjectives by degree adverbs (e.g. *very good*) using the newly available Hansard Corpus (Alexander and Davies, 2015) of British Parliament proceedings. Using the earliest decade for which a robust selection of adjectives is available (1840-1849), a sample comprising 30 of the most commonly used adjectives in that decade was extracted from the corpus, allowing an accountable analysis (Labov, 1972:72). The results show both a remarkable consistency over time in the linguistic constraints on modification and additional insight to the path of grammaticalization of *really*.

Kim Waters (University of Georgia)
Rebel time speech: five dialects

Session 32

This Gullah-Geechee (GG) analysis follows Heeringa et al. (2009) in adopting fully acoustic measures vs acoustic/transcription methods (e.g. Levenshtein distance) to identify dialects. A mostly unwritten endangered language and last-surviving English-derived creole in North America, it's spoken by descendants of enslaved people. Gullah creolized over 30 African languages, Arabic, and the Englishes of colonial settlers. GG elders refer to the period of enslavement as rebel time; this rebel time speech has survived. Turner (1949) documented GG phonetics but the range of dialects and acoustic features remain largely unexplored. This paper offers the first acoustic evidence of GG dialects and variation.

Dibella Wdzenczny (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Move along, Proto-Chukotian: new cases from noun incorporation

Session 55

One of the most fascinating aspects of the diachronic development of case systems is the sheer multitude of sources for new cases. I demonstrate that two spatial cases in the Chukotian branch of the Chukotko-Kamchatkan language family are derived from noun-incorporating converbs used as adverbial clauses, which gradually came to be interpreted as oblique cases and now fit into the case system paradigmatically. Nouns incorporated into the verbs of motion *go towards* and *go along* became the referents, and the verb-plus-dative became reinterpreted as one case marker.

Tracey L. Weldon (University of South Carolina)
Race, class, and camouflaged divergence: the case of BEEN and read

Session 88

While sociolinguists have long debated whether divergent AAE features in working class communities reflect increased racial segregation/isolation, the masked distinctiveness of camouflage features vis-à-vis Mainstream Standard English provides an opportunity to examine this phenomenon among less marginalized groups. In an online study testing participants' familiarity with varying levels of camouflage for remote past BEEN, and direct/indirect *read*, African Americans with a BA or higher chose AAE interpretations with 50%-94% accuracy, compared to their White peers, whose accuracy ranged from 2%-56%. These results

remind us that, beyond segregation, linguistic divergence reflects racial identity/affiliation, even at higher levels of the socioeconomic spectrum.

Alexis Wellwood (Northwestern University)

Session 83

States and events in comparatives with adjectives

Since Davidson's (1967) seminal paper introducing event quantification in the logical form of action sentences like *Anne kicked Bill*, the event analysis for such sentences has gotten richer and more elaborated. However, analyses of gradable property ascriptions like *Anne was happy* haven't changed much in this direction, only rarely involving reference to eventualities. We present new evidence from comparatives to suggest that sentences like *Anne was happy* can involve quantification over both events and states.

D. H. Whalen (City University of New York/Yale University, Haskins Laboratories)

Session 33

Christian Dicanio (University of Buffalo/Haskins Laboratories)

Christopher Geissler (Yale University, Haskins Laboratories)

Hannah M. King (Haskins Laboratories)

Acoustic realization of a distinctive, frequent glottal stop: the Arapaho example

Glottal stop is reported to be realized infrequently as a full stop. Arapaho (ISO 639 arp), however, uses the glottal stop distinctively and frequently. Here, glottal stops in Arapaho texts, classified by realization type (full stop, period of glottalization, glottalized vowel, or vowel change (mostly a dip in fundamental frequency)) were examined acoustically. Preliminary results show stop realization was rare (11%). Harmonic-to-noise ratio was lower for glottalization than adjacent vowels. Word-final glottal stops were more often stops, and longer, than word-internally. Arapaho's glottal stop's frequent occurrence does not increase canonical stop realization, but rather a flexible use of other forms.

James Whang (New York University)

Session 105

Effects of recoverability on perception of illusory vowels

A series of studies by Dupoux and colleagues (Dehaene-Lambertz et al., 2000; Dupoux et al., 1999, 2011) found that Japanese listeners tend to perceive a vowel between consonant clusters even in the complete absence of a vocalic segment. The authors argue that this is due to the CVCV phonotactic restriction of Japanese. I provide experimental evidence that it is not just phonotactics, but also sensitivity to coarticulatory cues that drive the perceptual epenthesis in Japanese listeners, and that the recoverability of the vowel in contexts where high vowel reduction is expected determines how sensitive listeners are to the available cues.

Kate White (Rice University)

Session P2

The laboratory vs. the second language classroom: Russian vocabulary learning in context

This study investigates two assumptions: that the laboratory can serve as a stand-in for the second language (L2) classroom in empirical research, and that teaching L2 vocabulary words in semantically related groups encourages learning. L2 Russian language students at three levels of proficiency were taught novel vocabulary items in their classrooms or in the laboratory. The results show significant environment-specific and word-level effects on learning outcomes. Importantly, their performance with each grouping varied significantly according to learning context and proficiency level.

Seth Wiener (Carnegie Mellon University)

Session P2

Kiwako Ito (The Ohio State University)

Shari R. Speer (The Ohio State University)

Perception and production of newly learned words in an L2: a distributional learning account

Previous research suggests that perception of L2 sounds is largely affected by L1 phonology, though learners can bolster acquisition through perceptual training and distributional learning. It remains unclear, however, whether L2 learners who are unable to accurately produce sounds not present in their L1 can track the statistics of those new sounds. The present study uses an artificial tonal language to examine whether accurate production of syllable+tone words and distributional learning of novel

words' tonal probability are correlated in L2 learning. Results from a four-day eye-tracking experiment suggest that early L2 distributional learning is correlated with accurate productions.

Brad Wilcox (Brigham Young University)

Session 23

Bruce L. Brown (Brigham Young University)

Wendy Baker-Smemoe (Brigham Young University)

Tolkien's phonoprint in character names throughout his invented languages

Previous studies revealed that Tolkien had his own phonoprint (tendency to use the same phonemes repeatedly for character names) regardless of his claims that they reflected different language origins. However, this research examined word parts rather than names as whole units. This study compared 183 names from Tolkien's works, and 100 names from the 19th Century United States Census. No generic listings surfaced for census names while many were found throughout Tolkien's languages. However, there were no significant differences between the generic listings when language groups were compared. Tolkien successfully created unique names, but could not escape his own phonoprint.

Brittany Williams (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Session 75

Sluicing in Missouri River Siouan

This paper explores sluicing in Crow and Hidatsa, both SOV and wh-in-situ languages. My research shows that Crow and Hidatsa allow for sluiced constructions, in which a wh-remnant is the byproduct of a reduced interrogative clause. Because these languages lack the overt focus marking observed in other wh-in-situ languages, I argue that the in-situ approach, rather than wh-fronting, can best account for the sluicing found in the elicited data. This current study is the only existing work on ellipsis in the Missouri River Siouan languages.

Krista Williams (University of Evansville)

Session P5

Occitan dictionary titles as evidence of lack of linguistic unity

Occitan, a language traditionally spoken in the south of France, is today segmented into many dialects and sub-dialects, some of which are not considered "Occitan" by their speakers. In this paper, I provide evidence of this lack of linguistic unity: the titles of 62 dictionaries of Occitan dialects and "standard" Occitan since 1966. The results were decisive, although perhaps not unexpected: only about half of the titles include the word *Occitan* at all. I discuss the implications of this and other findings in the context of the Occitan linguistic climate and the struggle for the vitality of the language.

Eva Wittenberg (University of California, San Diego)

Session P2

Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)

If you want a quick hug, make it count: how grammar affects estimated event durations

We ask whether using verb vs nouns in mass/count syntax affects how people judge event duration. Results from five studies show that describing an event with mass/count syntax affects event construal in a way that is systematically predictable from the interaction of mass/count syntax and semantics: *give a hug/advice* are imagined as taking less time than *hug/advice*, but this does not apply to *give a talk*, supporting the Number-Asymmetry hypothesis, but not a hypothesis in which lexemes have the same ontology, independent of syntax, and adding to studies suggesting that people conceptualize events differently depending on subtle choices among alternations.

Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)

Session 73

Caroline Myrick (North Carolina State University)

Linguistic commonality in the English of the African diaspora: evidence from lesser-known varieties of English

This presentation compares the language variation of Afro and Anglo speakers in lesser-known varieties of English in historically insular communities: a remote coastal region along the Atlantic Ocean of the United States, remote regions in the Abaco region in the Bahama Islands, and the remote island of Saba in the Dutch Caribbean. The results of the comparative analyses of copula absence, syllable-coda cluster reduction, and vowel systems indicate both commonality and diversity in the speech of cohort Anglo communities, underscoring the significance of both diffusion and variability in support of an enduring, ethnically based English-language profile in the African diaspora.

Alan Wong (University of California, Davis)

Session 38

Indefinite markers, grammaticalization, and language contact phenomena in Chinese

The grammaticalization of an indefinite marker can occur due to, or be hastened by, language contact phenomena. Recent work on Standard Chinese argues that this language, traditionally held to lack articles, does indeed make use of determiners. However, few explanations have been given as to why this development has taken place. I argue that language contact through translation from English to Chinese has encouraged the grammaticalization of the indefinite marker *yi*, 'one + classifier,' in Chinese through evidence from a balanced corpus of Chinese, and a counterpart balanced corpus of Chinese.

Zhaohong Wu (University of Pittsburgh)

Session 37

Alan Juffs (University of Pittsburgh)

L2-to-concept category facilitation effect supports concept mediation in L2-to-L1 translation

Kroll and Stewart (1994) found a category interference effect in L1-to-L2 translation in relatively fluent bilinguals, but no category effect in L2-to-L1 translation, which they took as evidence against concept mediation in L2-to-L1 translation, a finding fundamental to their influential Revised Hierarchical Model. Results from a specifically-created word-pair semantic comparison task showed category facilitation in L2-to-concept, such that L2 participants responded faster in the categorized than the randomized list condition ($t = 3.64, p < .01$), which may have counterbalanced the category interference effect in concept-to-L1, and resulted in an overall L2-to-L1 null category effect in Kroll and Stewart's study.

Zhaohong Wu (University of Pittsburgh)

Session P2

Alan Juffs (University of Pittsburgh)

What kind of priming is most effective in the processing of relative clauses in context?

We examined the influence of different kinds of preceding contexts (canonical, non-canonical, and "null") on relative clause processing in a region-by-region L1 self-paced reading task, in both Chinese (N=46) and English (N=43), testing three priming hypotheses (Fedorenko, Piantadosi, and Gibson, 2012; Lin, 2014). Results showed a Chinese ORC advantage in the null context, a larger SRC advantage in the noncanonical than null context in English, but no interaction between RC type and canonical (canonical vs null) in Chinese or English. None of those priming accounts alone could sufficiently explain those results in Chinese and English. Alternative possible explanations were suggested.

Hilary Wynne (University of Oxford)

Session 102

Aditi Lahiri (University of Oxford)

Linda Wheeldon (University of Birmingham)

The prosodification of compound words in English: a psycholinguistic approach

Theories of phonological phrasing (e.g. Selkirk, 1978, 1981, 1986; Nespor and Vogel, 1986; Lahiri and Plank, 2010) assume that prosodic units are not isomorphic with syntactic units. However, theories are not transparent about the prosodic status of compound words. For example, although a noun-noun compound in English consists of two lexical words (and therefore two prosodic words), it can also act as a single prosodic item by exhibiting main stress on the first unit and allowing encliticisation. Using results elicited from two psycholinguistic experiments measuring naming latencies, we argue that native English speakers plan compound words as single prosodic units.

Yimei Xiang (Harvard University)

Session 58

Deriving the ambiguity of mention-some questions by pre-exhaustifications

Groenendijk and Stokhof (1984) observe that a diamond-question admits both mention-some and mention-all readings. Based on empirical evidence from the Mandarin particle *dou*, we argue that mention-all is available when a covert *dou*, namely an exhaustivity-operator operating on pre-exhaustified proper domain-alternatives (Xiang, 2015), is present at the LF, independent from the scope of distributivity (c.f. Fox, 2013).

Yuhang Xu (University of Rochester)

Session P2

Jeffrey Runner (University of Rochester)

Locality effects in long-distance reflexive retrieval: the case of Mandarin Chinese ziji

The Mandarin Chinese reflexive *ziji* is unique for its long-distance binding options. In *John renwei (thinks), Tom zhidao (knows), Bill xihuan (likes) ziji* Bill, Tom and John can each be the antecedent of *ziji*. Dillon et al. (2014) examined *ziji* binding in bi-clausal structures, and proposed that antecedent search starts within the local clause. We tested this claim in tri-clausal structures and found that instead of the expected locality bias, the interpretation of *ziji* was sensitive to the position of an inanimate subject NP: participants searched within the clause immediately below the inanimate NP, preferring the highest animate subject in that domain.

Xiaolu Yang (Tsinghua University)

Session 37

Yue Ji (Tsinghua University)

The emergence of deictic verbs of motion in L1 acquisition of Mandarin Chinese

Mandarin deictic verbs of motion *lai*, 'come,' and *qu*, 'go,' have similar conditions of use as their English counterparts. They also follow displacement verbs to form Resultative Verb Compounds (RVCs). We examined the longitudinal data of four Mandarin-speaking children (0;10-2;0). 457 child and 14385 adult utterances were analyzed within immediate contexts. The children chose appropriate verbs in different contexts and they used contrastive RVC pairs to relate directed movements to their reference point. The child and adult utterances shared great similarities in an asymmetry between *lai* and *qu*. The way the verbs appeared in input greatly influenced early child use.

Anthony Yates (University of California, Los Angeles)

Session 77

The evolution of lexical accent in Cupeño

I discuss the development of lexically determined word stress in Cupeño (Takic, Uto-Aztecan) (Alderete, 2001; Hill and Hill, 1968) from the Proto-Uto-Aztecan fixed stress system (Hill, 2011; Munro, 1977). It is argued that the loss of contrastive vowel length triggered lexicalization of opaque surface stress patterns. Specifically, it is proposed that certain unaccented (or stressless) roots in Cupeño (Hill, 2005) developed from etyma that were never stressed on the root syllable under the earlier prosodic system. I show that this analysis correctly predicts the distribution of (un)accented roots in Cupeño, and assess its implications for the evolution of lexical accent systems cross-linguistically.

Anthony Yates (University of California, Los Angeles)

Session 36

(Reconstructing) stress assignment in Hittite and Proto Indo-European

I develop an optimality-theoretic analysis of Hittite (Anatolian, Indo-European) word stress, arguing that it has a lexical accent system (Revithiadou, 1999; Alderete, 2001), and specifically, that it is governed by the Basic Accentuation Principle (BAP; Kiparsky and Halle, 1977). The Hittite evidence is thus shown to align with Kiparsky and Halle's (1977) reconstruction of the BAP for the proximate ancestor of Vedic Sanskrit and Balto-Slavic, i.e. Proto-Nuclear-Indo-European (e.g. Garrett, 2006), thereby ensuring its reconstruction for Proto Indo-European. I discuss the "correspondence problem" (e.g. Lightfoot, 2002; Walkden, 2013, 2014) in reconstructing stress assignment, and argue for the necessity of a synchronically-oriented approach.

Heng Yin (University College London)

Session 1

James White (University College London)

Neutralization avoidance and naturalness in artificial language learning

Previous research has appealed to a neutralization avoidance constraint in analyses of phonological patterns (e.g. Padgett, 2003, 2009; Bolognesi, 1998), raising the possibility that learners are biased against neutralizing alternations. In an artificial language learning task involving the learning of palatalization, we tested this hypothesis and found that neutralizing alternations were harder to learn than non-neutralizing ones, even though both types of alternations were equally represented in the input. In addition, participants spontaneously palatalized velars more often than labials, suggesting a naturalness bias.

Jonathan Yip (University of Hong Kong)

Session 56

Diana Archangeli (University of Hong Kong)

Stress, syllabification, and the articulation of mid-vowels in two dialects of Sasak

Chahal (1998) characterizes the distribution of mid vowel allophones in Sasak (Malayo-Sumbawan; Lombok) as dependent on stress, syllables, and harmony: stressed open syllables have higher vowels while those in stressed closed syllables are lower, and unstressed vowels harmonize with the following vowel. Ultrasound images for 6 speakers (representing 2 dialects) show tongue positions for mid-vowels in words with three prosodic patterns, open-open, open-closed, closed-closed. We found higher vowels in open syllables and when stressed, giving 3 heights. The highest vowels are in stressed open syllables, and the lowest vowels are in unstressed closed syllables. Harmony is irrelevant.

Tomohiro Yokoyama (University of Toronto)

Session 104

Evidence as the presupposition of wh-exclamatives

This paper makes a novel proposal regarding wh-exclamatives in English. In the literature, the main contention is whether exclamatives presuppose their propositional content. This paper argues that what is actually presupposed by wh-exclamatives is not their propositional content but rather that the speaker has first-hand evidence for the proposition. For example, the presupposed content of *What a good book John wrote!* is not that John wrote a very good book, but that the speaker has read John's book. This analysis explains different behaviors of wh-exclamatives including their inability to be embedded under certain phrases such as *I don't know*.

Mostafa Younesie (Tarbiat Modares University)

Session 110

Al-Farabi and the names of God

Perhaps influenced by Plato's *Cratylus* and Proclus's writings, "God Names" is one of Farabi's most serious and basic concerns. Beginning with a discussion of the possibility of such naming and its criteria, Farabi indicates that God Names are the same as those we attribute to creatures signifying their perfection. However, in relation to God, the names should refer to the "simple undivided ousia." Farabi further divides names into absolute non-analogical (*Existent, One*), relational-analogical (*Justice, Generosity*), and common (conclusive or exclusive) types. This presentation investigates this unexplored typology, and focuses on *On Political Regimes or the Principles of Existence*.

Michelle Yuan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Session 82

Subordinate clause types and the left periphery in Gikuyu

This talk identifies two distinct clause types in Gikuyu (Bantu), and argues that the fundamental difference between these clause types is the presence or absence of a landing site for successive-cyclic movement in the left periphery; the absence of this position results in a defective CP phase. This distinction accounts for differences between the two clause types regarding island sensitivity, and the availability of partial movement at the intermediate CP edge. The proposal also extends to other seemingly unrelated properties of these clauses, such as the distributions of focus marking and negation.

Michelle Yuan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Session 4

Ruth Brillman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Zuzanna Fuchs (Harvard University)

Inuktitut mood-agreement interactions as contextual allomorphy

Based on Inuktitut mood/agreement interactions, we argue for contextual allomorphy, wherein allomorph selection is controlled by the number of sub-triggers within the conditioning environment. In Inuktitut, the sub-triggers are phi-feature-bearing nodes in the verb complex, and whether there are one or two phi-nodes present determines the realization of a mood vowel as *-u* or *-a*. While the phi-nodes often spell-out agreement with syntactic arguments, they may also inherently accompany certain moods without cross-referencing anything. The vowel alternation thus cannot be reduced to syntactic transitivity, but is amenable to an allomorphic analysis under which the vowel tracks morphological valency.

Suyeon Yun (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Session 105

Non-native cluster perception by phonetic confusion, not by universal grammar

This paper investigates the relative contribution of phonological factors like the Sonority Sequencing Principle, and phonetic factors in the perception of consonant clusters. An AX discrimination experiment was run employing 58 nonce words with phonetically diverse consonant clusters paired with their epenthetic counterparts, recorded by Russian speakers. It is shown that accuracy of non-native cluster perception is affected by the auditory properties of the clusters, intensity rise and C1 voicing, and not by the SSP-related preferences in synchronic grammar.

Hanah Zabarah (Georgetown University)

Session 51

Arabic grammatical manuals in history

The most famous scholarly work on Arabic grammatical theory is Sībawayhi's *Kitāb* (d. c. 777-810), which provides a descriptive, highly speculative analysis of the rules of Arabic grammar in the 8th century. However, with the expansion of the Islamic Empire to areas where Arabic was a second language, instructional manuals that were clear and concise and devoid of any speculative deductions were needed. This study focuses on how manuals, such as al-Zajjājī's *Jumal* (d. c. 951) and Ibn Bābašā's *Muqaddima* (d. c. 1077) evolved from the descriptive analysis of Sībawayhi through a careful examination of selected chapters from these grammatical works.

Jeremy Zehr (University of Pennsylvania)

Session 104

Florian Schwarz (University of Pennsylvania)

Entailed presuppositions: experimental evidence for a distinction between triggers

Our experiment investigates differences between presupposition triggers. Building on Sudo (2012), we compare two trigger-types that differ in whether their presupposition is also part of what is entailed (e.g. *continue*, *stop*) or not (e.g. *also*). The results support the notion that triggers can differ in precisely this way, supporting Sudo's proposal, and furthermore support previous findings by Chemla (2009) that presuppositions project existentially from the scope of exactly, but contrast with Charlow's (2009) claim that "hard" triggers (like *also*) always project universally, regardless of quantifier.

Jason Zentz (Yale University)

Session 82

The biclausal status of Shona clefts

This paper addresses the superficially similar focus constructions in Shona ([sna], Bantu, Zimbabwe) and Kiĩ,ĩĩ,tharaka ([thk], Bantu, Kenya). Using a topicalization test from Abels and Muriungi (2008), I argue that Shona has a biclausal cleft construction, while the Kiĩ,ĩĩ,tharaka construction is monoclausal. This asymmetry has consequences for the availability of the "intermediate" strategy for wh-question formation (Muriungi, 2003).

Hong Zhang (University of Colorado at Boulder)

Session P2

Evaluating vowel nasality measurements in creaky voice: the case in Mandarin

We evaluate two measurements of vowel nasalization in creaky voice in Mandarin: A1-P0 and P0 prominence. Anticipatory nasalization is investigated. An aerodynamic and an acoustic experiment were conducted. Both experiments show an increase of nasality towards the VN boundary. The aerodynamic experiment found that nasalance is higher in the creaky condition, and positively correlated with measured creaky voice. A similar pattern is found when nasality is measured by P0 Prominence, but not for A1-P0. We claim that P0 Prominence is a more accurate measurement to measure vowel nasality in creaky voice.

Linmin Zhang (New York University)

Session 83

Jia Ling (New York University)

Additive particles with built-in Gricean pragmatics

We propose that additive particles are not homogeneous among themselves, and include at least two subgroups, focusing on such particles as German *noch*, Chinese *hai*, English *not only*, etc. We argue that these additive particles should be analyzed pragmatically, and that these are lexical items with a built-in Gricean requirement on narrowing down the common ground. By

hard-wiring the Gricean Maxim of Quantity into their lexical meaning, Chass II additive particles help to manipulate interlocuters' attention and expectation. Latter utterances may be on the brink of violating the Maxim of Quality.

Elly Zimmer (University of Arizona)

Session P2

Children's comprehension and awareness of syntactic ambiguity

This research includes two studies concerning children's metalinguistic awareness of syntactic ambiguity. Studies suggest that children are not aware of syntactic ambiguity until 2nd grade (Cairns et al., 2004; Yuill, 2009). After this awareness develops, however, it contributes to reading comprehension (Yuill, 2009). Thus, it is important to determine whether younger children truly lack it. The first study tested whether 3-5-year-olds can even access both interpretations of a syntactic ambiguity. Results showed that they can. The second study tested whether 4-6-year-olds are metalinguistically aware of such ambiguity. Some children showed evidence of awareness at age 6, younger than previously thought.

Tim Zingler (University of New Mexico)

Session 16

Synchronic and diachronic implications of agglutination

The structure of a prototypically agglutinating language such as Turkish has significant consequences for synchronic and diachronic theories. Many elements in Turkish do not fit into concepts such as affix, clitic, or word. The reason for this is to be sought in their grammaticalization paths, which are markedly different from the ones in well-described fusional languages. Turkish grammaticalization subordinates reduction/fusion to vowel harmony, the latter of which signals dependencies between elements. Radical Construction Grammar is suggested as a framework that can adequately describe both the synchronic structures and the diachronic processes that create them.

Vera Zu (New York University)

Session 82

Representing the seat of knowledge at the left periphery in Newari

This paper employs new fieldwork to provide a syntactic analysis of the so-called conjunct constructions in Newari (Tibeto-Burman, SOV, spoken in Nepal), first reported in Hale (1980), and later discussed in DeLancey (1992), Hargreaves (2005), and Wechsler (to appear). The conjunct suffix is typically used for first person declaratives, second person interrogatives, and *de se* reports. I argue that conjunct marking is contingent on the identity of the *de se* pronoun (Lewis, 1979) with the seat of knowledge (Speas and Tenny, 2003), leading to a theory that ties together two separate lines of research in a unified grammatical framework.

Erik Zyman (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Session 40

Quantifier float and the driving force for movement: evidence from Janitzio P'urhepecha

Floated quantifiers (FQs: *walruses are ALL intelligent*) have received two analyses: (1) as remnant DPs evacuated by their associates (Stranding analysis), and (2) as adverbial elements (Adverbial analysis). I show that, in Janitzio P'urhepecha (JP), two varieties of evidence support the Stranding over the Adverbial analysis: the distribution of FQs tracks that of ordinary DPs extremely faithfully, and FQs must match their associates in case. If JP quantifier-float is associate-DP movement, what drives DP-movement in JP? I provide two arguments that DP-movement in JP is altruistic (target-driven), not greedy (moving-element-driven). The results challenge Adverbial-only analyses of quantifier-float and Greed-only analyses of movement.

Jesse Zymet (University of California, Los Angeles)

Session 14

A case for parallelism: reduplication-repair interaction in Maragoli

I present data on a reduplication-repair interaction in Maragoli (Bantu; Kenya), and argue that they constitute evidence for irreducible parallelism (McCarthy, 2013). Reduplication and repair must apply simultaneously to the input in order to account for the full paradigm. The data display a rule-ordering paradox wherein one input, copying applies before glide formation, while for another, glide formation precedes copying. The ordering paradox translates into a constraint-ranking paradox in Harmonic Serialism (McCarthy, 2000), but the full paradigm receives a natural analysis in Optimality Theory (Prince and Smolensky, 1993), which permits competition between candidates displaying opposite order of operations.



The LSA Congratulates the Winners of the 2016 Student Abstract Awards

- Nicholas Baier (University of California, Berkeley), "Deriving partial anti-agreement"
- Andrew Lamont (Indiana University), "Implications of a typology of progressive place assimilation"
- Gwynne Mapes (University of Bern), "'Oh, and it's got to be cut into four triangles, never in half': the role of negation in *Bon Appétit*'s 'Editor's Letter'"
- Annette D'Onofrio (Stanford University), "Persona-based information and memory of a sociolinguistic variable"
- John Gluckman (University of California, Los Angeles), "Taking time with tough-movement"
- Nicole Holliday (New York University), "'I kinda put more bass in my voice with Black people': interlocutor-based intonational variation"
- Oana David (University of California, Berkeley), "A frame semantic approach to the interpretation of null arguments in English and Spanish"
- Akiva Bacovcin (University of Pennsylvania), Amy Goodwin Davies (University of Pennsylvania), and Robert J. Wilder (University of Pennsylvania), "Morphological decomposition in the auditory modality: evidence from priming"
- Daniel Szeredi (New York University), "Evaluating segmental and sublexical solutions for exceptionality in vowel harmony"
- Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania), "From intensifier to negation: 'eem' and Jespersen's Cycle in African American English"

The Student Abstract Awards are given to the top-rated abstracts authored solely by students. A generous contribution by the Marriott Marquis Washington, DC enabled the funding of ten awards this year, instead of the usual three. The awards will be presented at the Awards Ceremony on Saturday from 5:30 – 6:00 PM in Salon 6.



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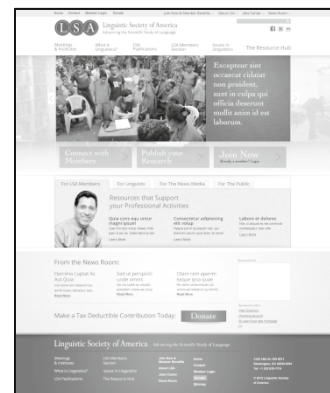
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Working throughout the year to advance the scientific study of language through our dedicated team of staff, elected and appointed leaders, committees, and member volunteers.



Extraordinary Session in Tribute to Paul Gipson Chapin, 1938-2015

Friday 8 January, 9:00 – 10:30 AM, Shaw

The language sciences lost a truly valued defender and friend on July 1, 2015, with the death of Paul Gipson Chapin.

Paul received his B.A. from Drake University in 1960. His first graduate program was in Philosophy at Harvard. He subsequently switched to Linguistics at MIT, working for most of that time in the MITRE Corporation's pioneering lab in computational linguistics. He later became President of the Association of Computational Linguistics in 1977. He earned his Ph.D. from MIT in 1967 as a student of Noam Chomsky. He served as Assistant Professor at UCSD from 1967 to 1975, in a newly forming department. During this period, he developed interests in psycholinguistics. He then decided that he could be of more use as a broad organizer of the field. He directed the National Science Foundation's Linguistics Program from 1975 to 1999. From 1999 until his retirement in 2001, Paul supported cross-directorate activities at NSF. When he retired, NSF gave him the Director's Superior Accomplishment Award. The Linguistic Society of America presented him with the first Victoria A. Fromkin Award for Distinguished Service to the Profession that same year. He served as Secretary-Treasurer of the LSA from 2008-2013. He was elected a fellow of the Linguistic Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Association for Psychological Sciences.

Paul was eclectic in his interests. His dissertation, "On the syntax of word-derivation in English," argued against the then prevailing view that transformations preserve meaning; he showed that there was a cycle of transformations internal to complex words that modify their meaning: This can be seen as a premonition of today's principles of Derivational Morphology. During his time at UCSD, Paul published on a range of topics, including articles from his dissertation, analyses of Samoan, the history of Polynesian languages, methodological papers on computational topics, experimental studies of sentence comprehension (e.g., on click location during sentence comprehension), and several important review articles. Theoretical frameworks for his investigations included transformational grammar, case grammar, and generative semantics, among others.

No one could have been more broadly trained to take on the task of managing the NSF's Linguistics Program. As much as any leading academic, he must be credited with shaping the field as it is today. Since NSF is the primary source of government support for the field, the NSF program director has considerable influence: Paul used this position with a great sense of critical judgment but with an equal sense of impartiality. He supported any affordable proposal that had promise for important results, both theoretical and empirical, whatever the philosophical stripe of the investigators.

Paul was first known to many of us professionally in his capacity as director of the NSF Linguistics Program. He was a consistent chaperone of ideas and research projects, gentle with his advice, generous with assistance to applicants modifying proposals. Indeed, in 2004 he published an extraordinary book on how to write grant proposals and use them to formulate coherent research programs.

Paul was a witty and engaging personal friend, with wide ranging interests. He had a lifelong love of music, as a flute player, a singer, and in retirement serving on the board of the Desert Chorale in Santa Fe, NM. He enjoyed great food, and he could always tell you where and when he had eaten his favorite version of any particular dish. He collaborated with an online community from 2003-2012 to follow the Samuel Pepys diary on a day-by-day basis.

This session honors Paul, through brief presentations by recipients of his help at NSF, panelists during his tenure at NSF, members of the LSA, and executive directors of the LSA.

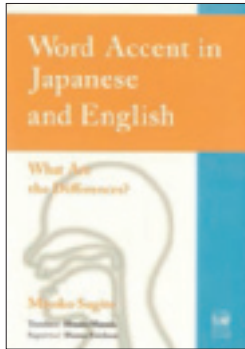
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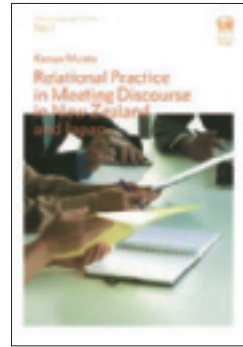
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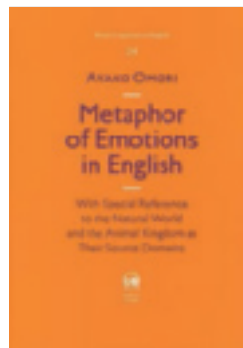
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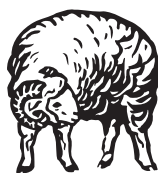
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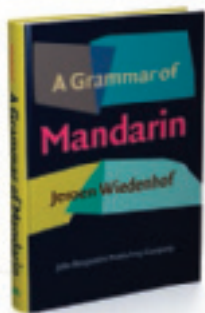
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