Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 81st Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, this handbook is the official program for the 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), and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee (Catherine O’Connor, Chair; Eugene Buckley; Christopher Kennedy; Miriam Meyerhoff; Toshiyuki Ogihara; Maria Polinsky; Donca Steriade; and Rafealla Zanuttini) and the help of the members who served as consultants to the Program Committee (Adam Albright, Diana Archangeli, R. H. Baayen, John Bailyn, Chris Barker, Patrice Speeter Bedder, Emily Bender, Rajesh Bhatt, Juliette Blevins, Mary Bucholtz, Barbara Citko, Megan Crowhurst, Donna Gerds, LouAnn Gerken, Lisa J. Green, Heidi Harley, Martin Haspelmath, Kirk Hazen, Hans Henrich Hock, Marie Huffman, Elizabeth Hume, William Idsardi, Keith Johnson, Kyle Johnson, Simin Karimi, Michael Kenstowicz, Scott Kiesling, Ruth King, Jean Pierre Koenig, Jeffrey Lidz, Ceil Lucas, Diane Lillo-Martin, Christopher Manning, John McCarthy, Cecile McKee, Jason Merchant, Laura Michaelis, Line Mikkelsen, Scott Myers, Carol Myers-Scotton, Anna Papafragou, David Pesetsky, Colin Philips, Christopher Potts, Dennis Preston, Keren D. Rice, Mariell Romero, Joe Salmons, Leslie Saxon, Sali Tagliamonte, Ida Toivonen, Elly van Gelderen, Rachel Walker, Gregory Ward, Natasha Warner, and Thomas Wasow.)

We are also grateful to David Boe (NAAHoLS), Victor Golla (SSILA), Allan Metcalf (ADS), Priscilla Ord (ANS), and Armin Schwegler (SPCL) for their cooperation.

We appreciate the help given by the Anaheim Local Arrangements Committee co-chaired by Mary Louise Kean and Sharon Klein.

We hope this Meeting Handbook is a useful guide for those attending, as well as a permanent record of, the 2007 Annual Meeting in Anaheim, CA.

January 2007
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### Exhibit Hall Floor Plan

#### California A

#### Exhibitors

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<tr>
<td>203-205-207</td>
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<td>Perception Research Systems</td>
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<td>SIL International</td>
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<td>Springer</td>
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Meeting Rooms

SECOND FLOOR

FOURTH FLOOR
General Meeting Information

Exhibit

The exhibit of linguistics publications will be in California A. The exhibit will be open the following hours:

- **Friday, 5 January**: 10:00 AM – 1:00 PM, 2:00 PM – 5:30 PM
- **Saturday, 6 January**: 10:00 AM – 1:00 PM, 2:00 PM – 5:30 PM
- **Sunday, 7 January**: 8:30 AM – 11:30 AM

There is no LSA Joint Book Exhibit this year.

Job Placement Service

On Friday, 5 January, and Saturday, 6 January, the Job Placement Service will be set up in the Coronado Room. It will be open 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM. Lists of openings will be available, and the staff will facilitate interviews between applicants and employers. Interviewers are asked to list openings and check in with the staff so that an interview schedule can be arranged. Applicants should bring an adequate supply of their CV’s—enough to submit one copy to each interviewer. The Job Placement Service will have no duplication facilities.

Open Committee Meetings

- **LSA Executive Committee**, Thursday, 4 January, Executive Board Room, beginning at 8:00 AM.
- **Committee on Endangered Language & Their Preservation (CELP)**, Saturday, 6 January, Salinas Room, 9:00 – 10:00 AM.
- **Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)**, Friday, 5 January, Salinas Room, 8:00 – 9:30 AM.
- **Language in the School Curriculum (LiSC)**, Saturday, 6 January, Redondo Room, 8:00 – 9:30 AM.
- **Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics**, Saturday, 6 January, Palisades Room, 8:00 – 9:30 AM.
- **Technology Advisory Committee**, Saturday, 6 January, Monterey Room, 8:30 – 9:30 AM.

Special Events

**Thursday, 4 January**

- **ANS: Executive Council**, Monterey Room, 1:00 – 3:30 PM.
- **ADS: Executive Council**, Redondo Room, 1:00 – 3:00 PM.
- **ADS: Business Meeting**, Palos Verdes Room, 3:00 – 4:30 PM.
- **ADS: Word of the Year Nominations**, Palos Verdes Room, 5:15 – 6:45 PM.
- **LSA: Welcome**, California C, 7:15 PM.
- **LSA: Invited Plenary Panel**, California C, 7:30 – 9:00 PM, ‘Phonology: An appraisal of the field in 2007’; Larry M. Hyman (UC-Berkeley) and Ellen Kaisse (U WA), organizers.
- **ANS/ADS: Cash Bar & Reception**, Green Room, 9:00 – 10:30 PM.

**Friday, 5 January**

- **LSA-National Science Foundation Open Meeting**, Oceanside Room, 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM.
- **LSA: Invited Plenary Address**, California C, 12:30 – 1:30 PM, Carol Padden (UC-San Diego), ‘Person inflection in sign languages’.
- **ADS: Words of the Year Voting**, Palos Verdes Room, 5:30 – 6:30 PM.
• LSA: Business Meeting and Award Ceremony. California C, 5:30 – 7:00 PM, chaired by Sally McConnell-Ginet, LSA President
   • The Linguistics, Language & the Public Award will be presented at the LSA business meeting.
   • The Victoria A. Fromkin Lifetime Service Award will be presented at the LSA business meeting.
• ADS: Bring Your Own Book Exhibit/Reception. Redondo Room, 6:30 – 7:30 PM.
• LSA: Invited Plenary Address. California C, 7:00 – 8:00 PM, Edward Keenan (UCLA), ‘Linguistic invariants and language variation: A unifying perspective’.
• ANS: Dinner. Tangerine Grill and Patio, 7:00 – 10:00 PM.
• LSA: Graduate Student Panel. Huntington Room, 8:00 – 9:30 PM.
• LSA: David Perlmutter Festschrift Celebration. Avenue Bar, 8:15 – 9:30 PM.
• Student Mixer. Sheraton Park Hotel Territorial Saloon, 9:30 – 11:30 PM.

Saturday, 6 January

• ANS: Business Meeting. Carmel Room, 8:30 – 9:30 AM.
• NAAHoLS: Business Meeting. Manhattan Room, 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM.
• ADS: Annual Luncheon. Palisades, 12:15 – 1:45 PM.
• SSILA: Business Meeting. Santa Monica Room, 12:15 – 1:45 PM.
• LSA: Invited Plenary Address. California C, 12:30 – 1:30 PM, Mark Liberman (U Penn), ‘The future of linguistics’.
• LSA: In Memory of William Bright. Manhattan Room, 4:00 – 5:30 PM.
• LSA: Presidential Address. California C, 5:30 – 7:00 PM.
   • The Class of 2007 LSA Fellows will be presented.
   • Sally McConnell-Ginet, LSA President, ‘Words in the world: How and why meanings can matter’.
• ANS: Executive Council Meeting. Carmel Room, 6:00 – 7:00 PM.
• LSA: Reception. 7:00 – 8:00 PM.

Sunday, 7 January

• Journal Editors’ Meeting. Oceanside Room, 8:30 – 10:00 AM.

Office Hours

• 2007 LSA Linguistic Institute Director. Oceanside Room.
  Saturday, 6 January 2:30 – 3:30 PM

• LinguistList. Oceanside Room.
  Friday, 5 January 9:30 – 10:30 AM
  Saturday, 6 January 1:00 – 2:00 PM

• Editor of Language. Oceanside Room.
  Friday, 5 January 1:30 – 3:00 PM

• Google. Monterey Room.
  Saturday, 6 January 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM

• Journal Editors. Monterey Room, Friday, 5 January:
  * Diachronica, 10:00 – 11:00 AM
  * Germanic Linguistics, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
  * IJAL, 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

• Open Languages Archive Committee (OLAC). Oceanside Room
  Friday, 5 January 10:30 – 11:30 AM
  Saturday, 6 January 10:00 AM – 1:00 PM
Linguistic Society of America
Thursday, 4 January
Afternoon

Room: Capistrano
Time: 4:00 – 7:00 PM

Organizers: Jeff Good (U Buffalo-SUNY)
            Heidi Johnson (U TX-Austin)

Sponsor: Open Language Archives Community (OLAC) Working Group on Outreach

Laura Buszard-Welcher (The Rosetta Proj): Best practice in your back pocket: Getting the most out of the tools you have
Deborah Anderson (UC-Berkeley): A field linguist’s guide to Unicode
Michael Appleby (The LinguistList): How to use Unicode on your computer
Jessica Boynton (E MI U): Transcription, time-alignment, & annotation
Naomi Fox (U UT): Using FilemakerPro to produce archivable language documentation
Connie Dickinson (MPI Psycholing-Nijmegen/U San Francisco, Quito): The Tsafiki text factory

Symposium: Continuing To Build Linguistic Knowledge for Teachers: Collaborating with NCTE’s Commission on Language
Room: California C
Time: 4:00 – 5:30 PM

Organizer: Kristin Denham (W WA U)

Sponsor: Committee on Language in the School Curriculum

Laurie Katz (OH SU): Discourse analysis & teachers’ knowledge of variations in narratives
Dolores Straker (Raymond Walters C, U Cincinnati): The role of language ideology in educational access & equity
Jerrie Cobb Scott (U Memphis): Building the linguistic knowledge of teachers: Inquiry vs transmission approaches

Agreement and Case
Chair: Chris Kennedy (U Chicago)
Room: Pacific B

4:00 Nigar Gulsat Aygen (N IL U): Morphosyntactic variation & data inconsistencies: The Turkish ECM
4:30 William Badecker (Johns Hopkins U): Gender & resolution agreement
5:00 Roelant Ossewaarde (U Buffalo-SUNY): Against a directional account of agreement
5:30 Oana Săvescu Ciucivara (NYU): Challenging the person case constraint: Evidence from Romanian
6:00 Thomas McFadden (U Stuttgart): Locality & cyclicity in structural case assignment
6:30 Ivona Kucerova (MIT): Derivational intervention & Icelandic agreement WITHDRAWN
Thursday Afternoon

**Contrasts**
Chair: Natasha Warner (U AZ)
Room: Laguna

4:00 **Rebeca Campos-Astorkiza (USC):** Representation of minimal contrast: Evidence from phonetic processes
4:30 **Anastasia Riehl (Cornell U):** Phonetically-driven phonology in the typology of nasal-obstruent sequence types
5:00 **Caleb Everett (U Buffalo-SUNY):** The perception of nasality in Karitiana

**Historical Change**
Chair: Hans Henrich Hock (U IL-Urbana/Champaign)
Room: San Simeon

4:00 **Celina Troutman (Northwestern U), Brady Clark (Northwestern U), & Matthew Goldrick (Northwestern U):** Variation & social networks during language change
4:30 **Adam Baker (U AZ):** Quantitative models of internal & social factors in sound change
5:00 **Pittayawat Pittayaporn (Cornell U):** A chronology-sensitive approach to subgrouping: The case of Southwestern Tai

**Historical Syntax**
Chair: Hans Henrich Hock (U IL-Urbana/Champaign)
Room: San Simeon

5:30 **Tonya Kim Dewey (UC-Berkeley) & Yasmin Syed (UC-Berkeley):** Absolute constructions in Gothic & Greek
6:00 **Ilya Yakubovich (U Chicago):** Clitic reduplication in Neo-Hittite
6:30 **Stefanie Kuzmac (U Chicago):** Ish: A new case of antigrammaticalization

**Korean Syntax and Semantics**
Chair: Noriko Akatsuka (UCLA)
Room: Pacific A

4:00 **Soyoung Park (USC):** How many types of comparatives are in Korean?
4:30 **Jong Un Park (Georgetown U):** Syntactic & semantic licensing conditions on the non-nominal plural marker in Korean
5:00 **Young-ran An (U Stony Brook-SUNY):** Korean tul as an event pluralizer

**Language in Social Context**
Chair: Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (U MI)
Room: Avila

4:00 **Fallou Ngom (W WA U):** Language analysis in asylum cases: A new subfield of (socio)linguistics
4:30 **M. Catherine Gruber (U Chicago):** The rhetorics of erasure in defendants’ apology narratives at sentencing
5:00 **Natalie Schilling-Estes (Georgetown U):** Constructing responses to social constraints in narrative & nonnarrative discourse
Modeling Phonological Learning
Chair: Kie Zuraw (UCLA)
Room: California D

4:00 Bruce Hayes (UCLA) & Colin Wilson (UCLA): A maximum entropy model of phonotactics & phonotactic learning
4:30 Andrew Martin (UCLA): Geminate avoidance in English morphology
5:00 Jeffrey Heinz (UCLA): Learning long-distance agreement patterns
5:30 Scott Drellishak (U WA): Statistical techniques for detecting & validating phonesthemes
6:00 Marc Ettingler (UC-Berkeley), Amy Finn (UC-Berkeley), & Carla Hudson Kam (UC-Berkeley): The effects of sonority on word segmentation
6:30 Sara Finley (Johns Hopkins U), & William Badecker (Johns Hopkins U): Vowel harmony & cognitive restrictions on feature-based learning

Morphological Organization
Chair: Gregory Stump (U KY)
Room: Huntington

4:00 Conor McDonough Quinn (MIT): Event-semantics packaging & the manner/means constraint on Algonquian verbal stem structure
4:30 Thomas R. Wier (U Chicago): Feature geometry & the morphosyntax of Algonquian languages
5:00 Emily Curtis (U WA) & Soohee Kim (U WA): Underspecification & the mora in Korean morphophonology

Sociophonetics
Chair: Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (U MI)
Room: Avila

5:30 Marianna Di Paolo (U UT): Applying sociophonetics methods to Shoshoni vowels
6:00 Jaclyn Ocumpaugh (MI SU): ‘Shefters do et butter’: Ethnic minority perceptions of the Northern Cities Shift
6:30 Michelle C. Braña-Straw (U Essex): Examining vowel changes in South-East England

Spatial Language and Point of View
Chair: Jack DuBois (UC-Santa Barbara)
Room: El Capitán

5:30 Gabriela Pérez Báez (U Buffalo-SUNY) & Jürgen Bohnemeyer (U Buffalo-SUNY): Domain mapping in spatial description: The case of Juchitán Zapotec
6:00 Linda Abarbanell (Harvard U): Linguistic flexibility in frame of reference use among adult Tseltal (Mayan) speakers
6:30 Sayaka Abe (U Buffalo-SUNY): ‘True’ & ‘pseudo’- subjectification of the Japanese completion marker -shimau
Thursday, 4 January
Evening

Welcome
Room: California C
Time: 7:15 PM LSA President, Sally McConnell-Ginet

Invited Plenary Panel: Phonology: An Appraisal of the Field in 2007 (Part 1)
Room: California C
Time: 7:30 – 9:00 PM

Organizers: Larry M. Hyman (UC-Berkeley)
             Ellen Kaisse (U WA)

Participants: Abigail C. Cohn (Cornell U)
               Bruce Hayes (UCLA)
               Paul Kiparsky (Stanford U)
               Donca Steriade (MIT)

Friday, 5 January
Morning

Panel: Phonology: An Appraisal of the Field in 2007 (Part 2)
Room: California C
Time: 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Organizers: Larry M. Hyman (UC-Berkeley)
             Ellen Kaisse (U WA)

Abigail C. Cohn (Cornell U): The framing of laboratory phonology & theoretical phonology & the influence of early generative theory
Bruce Hayes (UCLA): Phonological theory: Finding the right level of idealization
Larry M. Hyman (UC-Berkeley): Phonological theory & description: Is there now a gap?
Paul Kiparsky (Stanford U): Description & explanation: English revisited
Donca Steriade (MIT): Correspondence, ph-dependence, & the structure of lexical entries
Symposium: Approaches to Language Complexity
Room: California D
Time: 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM
Organizers: K. David Harrison (Swarthmore C)
Ryan K. Shosted (UC-Berkeley)

Ian Maddieson (UC-Berkeley): Complexity relationships in phonetic & phonological systems
Johanna Nichols (UC-Berkeley): The distribution of complexity in the world’s languages
François Pellegrino (Lab Dynamique Lang, Lyon), Christophe Coupé (Lab Dynamique Lang, Lyon), & Egidio Marsico (Lab Dynamique Lang, Lyon): An information-theoretic approach to the balance of complexity between phonetics, phonology, & morphosyntax
Sheri Wells-Jensen (Bowling Green SU): A comparative psycholinguistic investigation of language complexity
Douglas H. Whalen (Haskins Labs/NSF): Brain activations related to changes in speech complexity

Digital Poster Session: Global Revitalization Technology
Room: Palisades
Time: 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Organizers: Mia Kalish (Diné C)
Susan Penfield (U AZ)

Poster Session: Computational Linguistics and Sociolinguistics
Room: California B
Time: 9:00 - 10:30 AM
Cati Brown (U GA), Tony Snodgrass (U GA), Michael Covington (U GA), Susan J. Kemper (U KS), & Ruth Herman (U KS): Measuring propositional idea density through part-of-speech tagging
Christopher Long (Tohoku Gakuin U): A quantitative study of factors that influence the use of apology in Japanese gratitude situations
Daniel McClory (Yale U) & Eric Raimy (U WI-Madison): Enhanced edges: Morphological influence on linearization
C. Anton Rytting (OH SU), Chris Brew (OH SU), & Eric Fosler-Lussier (OH SU): Modeling word segmentation without assuming phonemic certainty
Ana Sánchez-Muñoz (USC): Linguistic elaboration across registers in the Spanish of heritage speakers
Rebecca Starr (Stanford U): The role of previous form in predicting NP form in vernacular written Cantonese

Poster Session: Syntax and Semantics
Room: California B
Time: 11:00 AM - 12:30 PM
Jonathan Brennan (New York U): Only, Finally
Michiko Todokoro Buchanan (U MN-Twin Cities): Two types of sluicing in Japanese
Leila Lomashvili ((U AZ): Why are inherent/structural cases borne equal? Evidence from Georgian
Polly O'Rourke (U AZ): Gender congruency & picture naming in Spanish
Ronald P. Schaefer (S IL U-Edwardsville): A precedence constraint on argument positioning
David Schueler (UCLA): World variable binding & beta-binding
Elaine J. Francis (Purdue U) & Stephen J. Matthews (U Hong Kong): Verb-doubling facilitates sentence production in Cantonese
Suwon Yoon (U Chicago): An argument/adjunct asymmetry in intervention effects
Constructions and Linguistic Theory
Chair: Laura Michaelis (U CO)
Room: Pacific A

9:00 Naoko Tomioka (U Quebec-Montreal): The object of resultative constructions in English, German, & Japanese
9:30 Corinna Anderson (Yale U): A nonconstituent analysis of Nepali correlative constructions
10:00 Russell Lee-Goldman (UC-Berkeley) & Michael Ellsworth (Intl Compu Sci Inst): As--two constructions, not single preposition
10:30 David Y. Oshima (AZ SU): Subject-oriented adverbs & related constructions: One meaning, different packages WITHDRAWN
11:00 Laura Whitton (Stanford U): The function of English contrastive reduplication: Evidence from homonyms
11:30 Ray Jackendoff (Tufts U): The week after week construction & its theoretical challenges

Ellipsis, Co-ordination and Copying
Chair: James McCloskey (UC-Santa Cruz)
Room: Huntington

9:00 Andrew Kehler (UC-San Diego): Contrastive topics & illusory sloppy interpretations in VP-ellipsis
9:30 Jason Merchant (U Chicago): VP-ellipsis is VP ellipsis: Pseudogapping is vP ellipsis
10:00 Seungwan Ha (Boston U): On ellipsis features & right node raising
10:30 Barbara Citko (U WA): Determiner sharing from a cross-linguistic perspective
11:00 Ji Fang (PARC) & Peter Sells (Stanford U): A formal analysis of the verb copy construction in Chinese
11:30 Gregory M. Kobele (UCLA) & Edward P. Stabler (UCLA): On copying in language & grammar

First Language Syntax and Semantics
Chair: Michael Becker (U MA-Amherst)
Room: El Capitán

9:00 Laura Mahalingappa (U TX-Austin): Variability in the acquisition of split-ergativity in Kurmanji Kurdish
9:30 Ann Bunger (U Penn) & Jeffrey Lidz (U MD-College Park): Two-year-olds distinguish unaccusatives from unergatives: Thematic relations as a cue to verb class
10:00 Helen Stickney (U MA-Amherst): Children's acquisition of the partitive: A deficient DP
10:30 Graciela Tesan (Macquarie U) & Rosalind Thornton (Macquarie U): Revisiting sentential negation in English-speaking children
11:00 Joshua Viau (Northwestern U): Asymmetric c-command within the dative verb phrase at age 4
11:30 Simona Montanari (CSU-Los Angeles): Syntactic differentiation in early trilingual development

Morphology: Verbs
Chair: Farrell Ackerman (UC-San Diego)
Room: Laguna

9:00 Lisa Levinson (New York U): The roots of verbs
9:30 Stuart Robinson (MPI-Psycholing): Split intransitivity in Rotokas
10:00 A. Killimangalam (MIT) & J. M. Michaels (MIT): Syntactically conditioned phonology: Agentive suffixes in Malayalam
10:30 Angelina Serratos (U AZ): Chemehuevi causatives: Lexical or syntactic? WITHDRAWN
11:00 Tim Thornes (U OR): Causation as ‘functional sink’ in Northern Paiute
11:30 Teresa McFarland (UC-Berkeley): Free affix order in Totonac
### Polarity and Focus

**Chair:** Laurence Horn (Yale U)  
**Room:** Pacific C

9:00 Michael Israel (U MD-College Park): Who cares & why bother: Polarity sensitivity in the verbal lexicon  
9:30 Lawrence Cheung (UCLA): Licensing conditions of negative wh-words  
10:00 Keiko Yoshimura (U Chicago): Japanese -shika ‘only’ as NPI universal with the semantics of exceptive marker  
10:30 Marta Abrusan (MIT): Even & free choice any in Hungarian  
11:00 Matthew Wolf (U MA-Amherst): Vice versa as contrastive focus  
11:30 Shai Cohen (U MA-Amherst): Too in the complement of believe

### Prosody

**Chair:** Sun-Oh Jun (UCLA)  
**Room:** San Simeon

9:00 Kathryn Flack (U MA-Amherst): Phonotactic restrictions across prosodic domains  
9:30 Tae-Jin Yoon (U IL-Urbana/Champaign), Jennifer Cole (U IL-Urbana/Champaign), & Mark Hasegawa-Johnson (U IL-Urbana/Champaign): On the edge: Acoustic cues to layered prosodic domains  
10:00 Jelena Krivokapic (USC): An experimental inquiry into the relation of prosodic boundary perception & articulation  
10:30 Midori Hayashi (U Toronto): What accounts for boosts in downstep? Syntax-prosody mapping revisited  
11:00 Nikola Predolac (Cornell U): Phonoic correlates of focus in Serbian  
11:30 Jonathan Howell (Cornell U): Second occurrence focus & the acoustics of prominence

### Sociolinguistics 1: Discourse and Social Factors

**Chair:** Mary Bucholtz (UC-Santa Barbara)  
**Room:** Avila

9:00 Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (U MI): Integrating social information into sociolinguistic comprehension  
9:30 Tyler Kendall (Duke U): On the status of pause in sociolinguistics  
10:00 Patricia G. Lange (USC): An implicature for um-initiated repair: Signaling relative expertise  
10:30 Anna Marie Trester (Georgetown U): Oh-prefacing in quotatives: Implications for speaker stance, alignment, & style  
11:00 Peter K. Austin (U London): How to talk to a menak: Speech levels & politeness in Sasak, eastern Indonesia  

### Syntax: Tense and Aspect

**Chair:** Roumyana Pancheva (USC)  
**Room:** Pacific B

9:00 Karen Zagona (U WA): On aspectual primitives  
9:30 Ilana Mezhevich (U Calgary): A feature-theoretic account of tense & aspect in Russian  
10:00 Kathryn McGee (UC-San Diego): Features of aspect in Chinese, Spanish, & English  
10:30 Cheng-Fu Chen (U TX-Austin): The Rukai (Austronesian) nonfuture perfect & the interpretation of anteriority  
11:00 Asier Alcázar (USC) & Mario Saltarelli (USC): Zanuttini’s hypothesis: Participial constructions revisited  
11:30 Vita Markman (Pomona C): Two be’s & predicate case in Russian: Matrix vs embedded clauses
Friday, 5 January
Afternoon

Invited Plenary Address
Chair: Mark Aronoff (U Stony Brook-SUNY)
Room: California C
Time: 12:30 - 1:30 PM
Person inflection in sign languages
Carol Padden (UC-San Diego)

Symposium: Endangered Languages and Linguistic Theory
Room: California C
Time: 2:00 - 5:00 PM
Organizer: Alice C. Harris (U Stony Brook-SUNY)
Sponsor: Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation

Sally McConnell-Ginet (Cornell U): Introduction
Juliette Blevins (MPI-EVA, Leipzig): Endangered sound patterns: Some mutually feeding relationships
Heidi Harley (U AZ): What does affixation mean? Some theoretical questions raised by complex verbs in Hiaki (Yaqui)
Stephen R. Anderson (Yale U): Clitics, the morphology-syntax interface, & the evidential value of endangered languages
Mark C. Baker (Rutgers U): What if there were no noun-incorporating languages?
Maria Polinsky (UC-San Diego/Harvard U): Is sluicing universal? Evidence from the field

Workshop: Conflicts over Contemporary Language Issues:
Pedagogical Approaches to Defusing the Undergraduate Classroom
Room: San Simeon
Time: 2:00 – 3:30 PM
Organizer: Julie S. Amberg (York C of PA)

Julie S. Amberg (York C of PA): Teaching dialect diversity at the undergraduate level
Colleen Fitzgerald (TX Tech U): Texas talk: Regional & rural dialects as diversity tools in nondiverse classrooms
David Bowie (U Cntrl FL): Attitudinal shifts among undergraduates in linguistics courses
Deborah J. Vause (York C of PA): Using electronic American Englishes to introduce dialect study

Poster Session: Phonetics and Phonology
Room: California B
Time: 1:00 - 2:30 PM

Jennifer Cornish (U Buffalo-SUNY): The acoustics of unstressed vowels in pitch-cued stress languages
Christina Esposito (Macalester C): The effects of linguistic experience on the perception of phonation
Sven Grawunder (MPI-EVA): Pharyngealized prosodeme quality in Ket
Donovan Grose (Purdue U): Deriving phonological domains from morphosyntax: Evidence from nonmanual adverbials in ASL
Shinichiro Ishihara (U Potsdam): Focus intonation embedding in Japanese wh-question
Keith Johnson (U AZ): Aerodynamic factors in L2 acquisition of the Spanish multiple vibrant
Matthew L. Juge (TX SU-San Marcos): Beyond sound change & the loss of grammatical categories
Julia Kuznetsova (Yale U): Morphologically driven C-center effect in Russian
Joanna H. Lowenstein (OH SU) & Susan Nittrouer (OH SU): Fricative development in English-learning children
Yuko Watanabe (U AZ): Perceptual assimilation of German vowels by Japanese speakers
**Poster Session: Language Acquisition and Psycholinguistics**

**Room:** California B  
**Time:** 3:00 - 4:30 PM

- **Kyung-Ah Kim (Cornell U), Sujin Yang (Cornell U), & Barbara Lust (Cornell U):** A case study of childhood bilingualism: Syntax first
- **Pei-Jung Kuo (U CT):** Children’s acquisition of English expletive constructions
- **Lilia Rissman (Johns Hopkins U):** L2 acquisition of Spanish subject expression: Is the NSP enough?
- **Natalya Y. Samokhina (U AZ):** Acoustic analysis of voicing assimilation in native & nonnative Russian speech
- **Alina Twist (U AZ):** Experimental evidence for the productivity of nonconcatenative morphology in Maltese

**Articulation**

**Chair:** Patricia Keating (UCLA)  
**Room:** Huntington

2:00 **Natasha Warner (U AZ) & Benjamin Tucker (U AZ):** Categorical & gradient variability in intervocalic stops
2:30 **Michael Cahill (SIL Intl):** The phonetics & phonology of labial velars in Dagbani
3:00 **Kenneth S. Olson (SIL Intl/U ND) & Jeff Mielke (U Ottawa):** Articulation of the Kagayanen interdental approximant: An ultrasound study
3:30 **Travis G. Bradley (UC-Davis) & Eric Russell Webb (UC-Davis):** Accounting for intrasyllabic rhotic metathesis: The interplay of articulation & perception
4:00 **Marianne L. Borroff (U Stony Brook-SUNY):** Gestural reorganization as the source of glottalized consonants in underlying C? & ?C clusters
4:30 **Kathryn L. Hansen:** Evidence for discrete movement segments in American Sign Language

**Context and Meaning**

**Chair:** Catherine O’Connor (Boston U)  
**Room:** Avila

2:00 **Meredith Larson (Northwestern U), Ryan Doran (Northwestern U), Rachel Baker (Northwestern U), Matthew J. R. Berends (Northwestern U), Alex Djalali (Northwestern U), Yaron McNabb (U Chicago), & Gregory Ward (Northwestern U):** Distinguishing among contextually-determined aspects of utterance meaning: An empirical investigation
2:30 **Chi-hsien Kuo:** Information status & discourse functions of conditionals in Mandarin
3:00 **Jennifer E. Arnold (U NC-Chapel Hill), Carla Hudson-Kam (UC-Berkeley), & Michael K. Tanenhaus (U Rochester):** Why is that speaker disfluent? The role of attribution in the effect of disfluency on comprehension

**Control**

**Chair:** Barbara Citko (U WA)  
**Room:** Pacific D

2:00 **Shin Fukuda (UC-San Diego):** Control/raising ambiguity with aspektual verbs is a structural ambiguity
2:30 **Sumayya Racy (U AZ):** Modals as raising or control verbs
3:00 **Lilián Guerrero (UNAM):** Same-subject deletion: A matter of economy?
3:30 **Cherlon Ussery (U MA-Amherst):** AGREE to control: Case optionality in Icelandic
4:00 **Youssef A. Haddad (U FL):** Copy adjunct control in Assamese
4:30 **Stanley Dubinsky (U SC):** On the syntax of exhaustive control & the calculus of events control
Friday Afternoon

Modeling Acquisition
Chair: Adam Albright (MIT)
Room: Laguna

2:00 Rosalind Thornton (Macquarie U) & Graciela Tesan (Macquarie U): Models of parameter setting
2:30 Sarah VanWagenen (UCLA): Exploiting surface cues in grammar induction
3:00 Katya Pertsova (UCLA): Towards learning form-meaning correspondences of inflectional morphemes
3:30 Jessica Peterson Hicks (Northwestern U), Jeffrey L. Lidz (U MD-College Park), & Jessica Maye (Northwestern U): The role of function words in infants’ syntactic categorization of novel words
4:00 Kristen Syrett (Northwestern U): Can infants use adverbs to learn about adjectives?
4:30 Bruno Estigarribia (Stanford U): English yes-no questions: Variation in adult input & criteria for acquisition

Second Language Processing, Perception, and Production
Chair: Bonnie Schwartz (U HI-Manoa)
Room: Pacific A

2:00 Guillermo Rodríguez (U Pittsburgh) & Alan Juffs (U Pittsburgh): Using only word class: Evidence against shallow parsing in second language processing
2:30 Kyoungsook Kim (S IL U-Carbondale) & Usha Lakshmanan (S IL U-Carbondale): The role of specificity in the L2 interpretation & processing of English articles
3:00 Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (U SC): L2 production before comprehension: Morphosyntax vs semantics-pragmatics
3:30 Susannah V. Levi (IN U), Stephen J. Winters (U IL-Urbana/Champaign), & David B. Pisoni (IN U): Voice-familiarity advantage: Language-specific or language-independent?
4:00 Wendy Baker (Brigham Young U) & Laura Catherine Smith (Brigham Young U): The impact of cross-language perception on learning French & German vowels
4:30 Tessa Bent (IN U): Production of nonnative prosodic categories

Semantics: Tense and Aspect
Chair: Anastasia Giannakidou (U Chicago)
Room: California D

2:00 Judith Tonhauser (OH SU): Tense or grammatical aspect? Guarani nominal temporal suffixes
2:30 Rebecca T. Cover (UC-Berkeley): The semantics of aspect in Badiaranke
3:00 Hooi Ling Soh (U MN-Twin Cities/Nl U Singapore): Transition types & the Mandarin Chinese particle –le
3:30 Lance Nathan (MIT): Temporal existentials & the amount perfect
4:00 EunHee Lee (U Buffalo-SUNY): Pluperfects in Korean & English discourse
4:30 Devyani Sharma (Kings C, London) & Ashwini Deo (Stanford U): Lexical & sentential aspect in Indian English tense-aspect restructuring
Sluicing and Wh-Movement

Chair: Jason Merchant (U Chicago)
Room: Pacific B

2:00 Catherine Fortin (U MI): Indonesian sluicing
2:30 Jieun Kim (UCLA): What makes sluicing in Korean?
3:00 Tanya Scott (U Stony Brook-SUNY): Multiple sluicing in Russian: A purely syntactic account
3:30 Atakan Ince (U MD-College Park): Non-wh- phrases in sluicing in Turkish
4:00 Miki Obata (U MI): Is closest C-command good enough?
4:30 Michael Barrie (U BC): The CED & cyclic linearization

Sociolinguistics 2: Attitudes and Other Complicating Factors

Chair: Carmen Silva-Corvalan (USC)
Room: El Capitán

2:00 Philipp Angermeyer (New York U/Queens C-CUNY): Varying in codes & styles: The multilingual speaker in sociolinguistics
2:30 Tonya Woford (NC SU) & Keelan Evans (U Penn): Puerto Ricans’ use of AAE & the emergence of an urban English dialect
3:00 Walt Wolfram (NC SU): Sociolinguistic folklore in the study of African American English
3:30 Jing Yan (OH SU) & Marjorie K. M. Chan (OH SU): Language attitudes toward vernacular written Cantonese in Guangzhou (Canton), China: National language policy & regional language maintenance
4:00 Daniel Johnson (U Penn): Factors controlling the acquisition of vowel inventory: Results from a large-scale survey
4:30 Rizwan Ahmad (U MI): Old wine in a new bottle: Urdu in Nagari

Stress, Accent and Tone

Chair: Bruce Hayes (UCLA)
Room: Pacific C

2:00 Arto Anttila (Stanford U): Word stress in Finnish
2:30 Laura McCarrity (U WA): Coda weight variability & context-dependency in Kuuku-Ya?u
3:00 Matthew Wolf (U MA-Amherst) & Shigeto Kawahara (U MA-Amherst): A root-initial-accenting suffix in Japanese
3:30 Arto Anttila (Stanford U) & Adams Bodomo (U Hong Kong): OCP effects in Dagaare
4:00 Yuchau E. Hsiao (Ntl Chengchi U): The rhythmic structure of Taiwan folk verse
4:30 Larry M. Hyman (UC-Berkeley): There is no pitch-accent prototype

“That”

Chair: Catherine O’Connor (Boston U)
Room: Avila

4:00 Susanne Gahl (U Chicago): When that sounds unlikely: Sequential & syntactic probabilities in pronunciation
4:30 T. Florian Jaeger (UC-San Diego/Stanford U): Usage or grammar? Comprehension & production share access to same probabilities
Rules for Motions and Resolutions

The following 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. LSA members are urged to follow these ground rules in order to have their motions and resolutions considered at the Business Meeting.

1. **Definitions**
   
   A **motion** is any proposition calling for action whether by an officer of the Society, the Executive Committee or the membership. A **resolution** expresses the opinion or feeling of a group. Resolutions are of two kinds: a) resolutions expressing 'the sense of the majority of the meeting,' and b) resolutions expressing 'the sense of the majority of the membership.'

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 a mail ballot of the membership of the Society in the next issue of the *LSA Bulletin*. 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 personal 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**

   3a. Resolutions may be introduced at the annual business meeting or at any special meeting of the Society, such as the summer meeting.

   3b. A Resolutions Committee consisting of three members will be appointed by the president prior to the beginning of each regular or special meeting. Any member wishing to introduce a resolution must submit it in advance to the Resolutions Committee which, in addition to its traditional duty of formulating resolutions of thanks and the like, will have the duty to make sure that the language is clear, and that duplication is avoided. The Resolutions Committee may meet in advance for this purpose or may, if necessary, retire to caucus during the course of the meeting.

   3c. A resolution expressing the sense of the majority of the meeting requires for its passage the affirmative vote of a majority of the members voting at the meeting.

   3d. If at least ten members present at the meeting so desire, a resolution may be broadened to express 'the sense of the majority of the membership,' regardless of whether or not it has passed the procedure in 3c above, by the following steps: the resolution is forwarded to the Executive Committee for submission to the membership by mail ballot (in the next issue of the *LSA Bulletin*). Passage of such a 'sense of the majority of the membership' resolution requires the affirmative vote (more than 50%) of the membership responding.
LSA Business Meeting and Awards Ceremony
Chair: Sally McConnell-Ginet
Room: California C
Time: 5:30 - 7:00 PM

Resolutions Committee: William Rutherford (UCLA), Chair
Monica McCaulay (U WI-Madison)
Johanna Nichols (UC-Berkeley)

Invited Plenary Address
Chair: Maria Polinsky (UC-San Diego)
Room: California C
Time: 7:00 - 8:00 PM
Language variation & linguistic invariants: A unifying perspective
Edward Keenan (UCLA)

Graduate Student Panel
Chair: Wendy Wilkins (MI SU)
Room: Huntington
Time: 8:00 - 9:30 PM

Student Mixer
Place: Sheraton Park Hotel
Territorial Saloon
Time: 9:30 - 11:30 PM
Saturday, 6 January
Morning

Workshop: Towards an Artificial Grammar Learning Paradigm in Phonology
Room: Pacific A
Time: 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Organizers: Anne Pycha (UC-Berkeley)
             Eurie Shin (UC-Berkeley)
             Ryan K. Shosted (UC-Berkeley)

Chair: John Ohala (UC-Berkeley)

Jennifer S. Cole (U IL-Urbana/Champaign) & Hahn Koo (U IL-Urbana/Champaign): Complexity & perceptual factors in phonotactic learning: Evidence from artificial grammar learning
Sharon Peperkamp (CNRS/U Paris 8) & Katrin Skoruppa (CNRS): Implicit phonological learning in an artificial language learning paradigm
Anne Pycha (UC-Berkeley), Eurie Shin (UC-Berkeley), & Ryan K. Shosted (UC-Berkeley): An experimental approach to perceptual naturalness in consonant cluster assimilations
Amanda Seidl (Purdue U), Eugene Buckley (U Penn), & Alejandrina Cristia (Purdue U): Complexity trumps naturalness
Colin Wilson (UCLA): Artificial grammar & implicational universals

Symposium: Semantic/Pragmatic Perspectives on Negative Polarity Items
Room: Pacific B
Time: 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Organizer: Kimiko Nakanishi (U Calgary)

Discussant: Anastasia Giannakidou (U Chicago)

Elena Guerzoni (USC): The scope of scalarity, additivity, & exclusivity in the composition of some NPIs
Laurence Horn (Yale U): (A)symmetric particles & NPI licensing: Entailment vs assertion
Bernhard Schwarz (McGill U): Licensing by implication: The case of PPI rescuing

Clausal Syntax
Chair: Line Mikkelsen (UC-Berkeley)
Room: California C

9:00 Heather Willson (UCLA): Restructuring & subject position in Marshallese
9:30 Io-Kei Joaquim Kuong (Georgetown U): Control structures & finiteness in Mandarin Chinese
10:00 Vera Lee-Schoenfeld (Swarthmore C) & Janneke ter Beek (U Groningen): A-movement out of control clauses: Evidence for VO order in Dutch & German
10:30 Douglas Ball (Stanford U): Aki the predicative: A unified analysis of Niuean instrumentals
11:00 Kjersti G. Stensrud (U Chicago): Copular use of unergative verbs in Norwegian pseudocoordinations
11:30 Thórhallur Ýythórsson (U Iceland): The new passive in Icelandic really is a passive
Computational Approaches to Linguistic Analysis
Chair: Jeff Good (U Buffalo-SUNY)
Room: El Capitán

10:30 William Lewis (U WA), Fei Xia (U WA), & Daniel Jinguiji (U WA): Projecting structure onto data for resource-poor & endangered languages
11:00 Steve Moran (U WA): Transcription systems’ interoperability through ontologies
11:30 Beata Beigman Klebanov (Hebrew U, Jerusalem): Lexical cohesion in texts is based on free associations

Corpus-based Investigations
Chair: Catherine O’Connor (Boston U)
Room: El Capitán

9:00 Stefan Th. Gries (UC-Santa Barbara): Resampling corpora: Investigating the amounts & sources of variation within & between corpora
9:30 Roberto Mayoral Hernández (USC) & Asier Alcázar (USC): A corpus analysis of weight & unaccusativity in Spanish
10:00 Kyle Gorman (U IL-Urbana), Jennifer Cole (U IL-Urbana), Mark Hasegawa-Johnson (U IL-Urbana), & Margaret Fleck (U IL-Urbana): Automatic detection of turn-taking cues in spontaneous speech using prosodic features

Morphology: Nominals
Chair: Pamela Munro (UCLA)
Room: Avila

9:00 Dimitrios Ntelitheos (U MN-Twin Cities): Participant nominalizations as (reduced) headless relative clauses
9:30 Maziar Azumi Toosarvandani (UC-Berkeley): Deverbal nominalization in Northern Paiute WITHDRAWN
10:00 Seiki Ayano (Mie U) & Masaaki Kamiya (Hamilton C): Multilevel nominalization: Evidence from verbal nouns in Japanese
10:30 Nina A. Yoshida (UCLA): Nominalized predicate constructions as modals in Japanese
11:00 Tatiana Nikitina (Stanford U): Derivational morphology & mixed category constructions
11:30 Richard Compton (U Toronto) & Christine Pittman (U Toronto): Affixation by phase: Inuktitut word formation

Semantics: Arguments and Events
Chair: Beth Levin (Stanford U)
Room: Laguna

9:00 Vivienne Fong (Stanford U): Verbs, sources, & goals
9:30 John Beavers (Georgetown U): The role of durativity in argument realization
10:00 Brett Baker (U New England, Australia) & Mark Harvey (U Newcastle, Australia): Complex predicates & argument structure
10:30 Nola Stephens (Stanford U): 'Agentive' for-phrases in middles
11:00 Itamar Francez (Stanford U): Semantic structure & argument realization in (mostly Hebrew) existentials
11:30 Peter Hallman (U Toronto): Incorporation of null arguments in Inuktitut
Saturday Morning

Sound Change
Chair: Joe Salmons (U WI-Madison)
Room: Huntington

9:00 Alan Yu (U Chicago): The role of normalization in differential phonologization
9:30 Amalia Arvaniti (UC-San Diego) & Cynthia Kilpatrick (UC-San Diego): The production & perception of epenthetic stops
10:00 Nancy J. Caplow (UC-Santa Barbara): Stress & tone in Tibetan
10:30 Robert W. Murray (U Calgary): Middle English quantity change & Luick’s cradle/saddle problem
11:00 Kosuke Matsukawa (U Albany-SUNY): Reconstruction of Proto-Trique vowels
11:30 Paul D. Fallon (U Mary Washington): Reconstructing glottalized obstruents for Proto-Central Cushitic (Proto-Agaw)

Syntax of Wh-Dependencies
Chair: Sandra Chung (UC-Santa Cruz)
Room: California D

9:00 Brian Agbayani (CSU-Fresno) & Masao Ochi (Osaka U): Split lexical insertion in parasitic gap constructions
9:30 Seth Cable (MIT): Wh-fronting as by-product of Q-movement: Evidence from Tlingit
10:00 Patricia Schneider-Zioga (CSU-Fullerton): Wh-agreement reflects resumption, not movement
10:30 Sarah Churng (U WA): Double constructions in ASL: Realized by resumption
11:00 Sandra K. Wood (U CT): The wh-insitu paradox: Focus movement & D-linking in multiple wh-questions in ASL
11:30 Catherine Rudin (Wayne SC): Multiple wh-fronting in correlatives & free relatives

Typology
Chair: Bernard Comrie (MPI-EVA, Leipzig)
Room: San Simeon

9:00 Martin Haspelmath (MPI-EVA, Leipzig): Explaining some universals of causative verb formation
9:30 Cathryn Donohue (U NV-Reno): Towards a typology of causee case-marking
10:00 Lynn Nichols (UC-Berkeley): A lexical semantic typology of noun roots

Saturday, 6 January
Afternoon

Invited Plenary Address
Chair: Gregory Ward (Northwestern U)
Room: California C
Time: 12:30 - 1:30 PM
The future of linguistics
Mark Liberman (U Penn)
Symposium: Paradigms in Morphological Change
Room: California C
Time: 2:00 - 5:00 PM

Organizers: Claire Bowern (Rice U)
Andrew Garrett (UC-Berkeley)
Alice Harris (U Stony Brook-SUNY)

Alice Harris (U Stony Brook-SUNY): Abstract patterns in Svan
Brian Joseph (OH SU): Paradigms & speaker knowledge in verb-ending change
Claire Bowern (Rice U): Morphological change in Nyikina verbal prefix bundles
Harold Koch (Australian Natl U): Paradigm-dependent processes of morphological change
Adam Albright (MIT): Paradigmatic change without paradigms

Symposium: Missionaries and Scholars: The Overlapping Agendas of Linguists in the Field
Room: Pacific D
Time: 2:00 - 5:00 PM

Organizer: Lise Dobrin (U VA)

Lise Dobrin (U VA) & Jeff Good (U Buffalo-SUNY): Endangered language linguistics: Whose mission?
William Svelmoe (Saint Mary’s C): Missionary linguists or linguist missionaries? The tension between linguistics & evangelism in the SIL
Courtney Handman (U Chicago): Christianization & language ideologies
Patience Epps (U TX-Austin): Linguists & missionaries: An Amazonian perspective
Ken Olson (SIL Intl): SIL International: An insider’s view
Daniel Everett (IL SU): On the LSA-SIL connection

Complex Vowels
Chair: Colin Wilson (UCLA)
Room: Avila

3:30 Gary Linebaugh (U IL-Urbana): Acoustic evidence for the asymmetry of height & backness effects in vowel-to-vowel coarticulation
4:00 Stefania Marin (Yale U): Lexical & postlexical vowel coordination, Romanian diphthongs, & blending
4:30 Kathy Sands (Biola U): Relationships among vowels, diphthongs, & triphthongs in the world’s languages

Frequency and Lexical Effects
Chair: Arto Anttila (Stanford U)
Room: Pacific A

2:00 Vsevolod Kaporinski (IN U): Rules & analogy in Russian loanword adaptation
2:30 Michael Becker (U MA-Amherst), Nihan Ketrez (Yale U), & Andrew Nevins (Harvard U): When & why to ignore lexical patterns in Turkish obstruent alternations
3:00 Kie Zuraw (UCLA): Tagalog tapping & the interface between lexical access & grammar
3:30 Yuan Zhao (Stanford U): The effect of lexical frequency on tone production
4:00 Adam B. Buchwald (IN U): Determining well-formedness in phonology: Type vs token frequency
4:30 Jongho Jun (Seoul Natl U): Stem-final obstruent variations in Korean are product-oriented
Laryngeal Features
Chair: Colin Wilson (UCLA)
Room: Avila

2:00 Charles Chang (UC-Berkeley): Korean fricatives: Production, perception, & laryngeal typology
2:30 Christian DiCanio (UC-Berkeley): The phonetics of fortis-lenis: The case of Trique
3:00 Heriberto Avelino (UC-Berkeley), Sam Tilsen (UC-Berkeley), Eunie Shin (UC-Berkeley), Reiko Kataoka (UC-Berkeley), & Jeff Pynes: The phonetics of laryngealization in Yucatec Maya

Processing of Wh-Dependencies
Chair: Edward Stabler (UCLA)
Room: California D

2:00 Ivan Sag (Stanford U), Philip Hofmeister (Stanford U), Neal Snider (Stanford U), & Perry Rosenstein (Stanford U): Controlling Processing Factors in the Study of Subjacency
2:30 Philip Hofmeister (Stanford U): Facilitating retrieval of wh-phrases
3:00 Neal Snider (Stanford U): Evidence from priming for hierarchical representation in syntactic structure

Reference and Anaphora: Empirical Investigations
Chair: Andrew Kehler (UC-San Diego)
Room: El Capitán

2:00 Kristin J. Van Engen (Northwestern U): Pronouns in coordination: Effects of modality, grammatical weight, & information structure
2:30 Hyun-Jong Hahn (U TX-Austin): The meaning of pronouns in Peninsular Spanish & Italian
3:00 Jenny Lederer (UC-Berkeley): Prepositional semantics & the distribution of anaphora in the PP
4:00 Elsi Kaiser (USC): Reference resolution in the presence & absence of pronouns
4:30 Jeffrey T. Runner (U Rochester) & Micah B. Goldwater (U TX-Austin): Reference transfer & reflexive interpretation in representational noun phrases

Scalar Meaning
Chair: Martin Hackl (Pomona C)
Room: San Simeon

2:00 Tess Wood (UC-Berkeley): Hella degrees & quantities WITHDRAWN
2:30 Stephanie Solt (Grad Ctr-CUNY): A degree-based semantics for many & few
3:00 Randall Hendrick (U NC-Chapel Hill): Explaining a weak adjectival island in English
3:30 Nicholas Fleisher (UC-Berkeley): Infinitival relative standards for attributive gradable adjectives
4:00 Osamu Sawada (U Chicago): Pragmatic aspects of implicit comparison
4:30 Graham Katz (Stanford U): Attitudes, gradability, & entailment
Syntactic Facets of the Left Periphery

Chair: Maria Luisa Zubizarreta (USC)
Room: Huntington

2:00 Anne Sturgeon (H5 Technologies): Resuming at PF: The case of Czech contrastive left dislocation
2:30 Adam Werle (U MA-Amherst/U Victoria): Three approaches to Serbo-Croatian second-position clitic reordering
3:00 Jennifer Culbertson (Johns Hopkins U) & Geraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins U): Verb-second & clitic-second effects in Old French
3:30 Marc-Olivier Hinzelin (U Konstanz): The best position for object clitics in the history of Romance languages
4:00 Thera Crane (UC-Berkeley): The force of o-: Left periphery interactions in Oshiwambo
4:30 Francesca Del Gobbo (U Venice) & Linda Badan (U Padua): On the syntax of topic & focus in Chinese

Syntax: Event Structure

Chair: Timothy Stowell (UCLA)
Room: Laguna

2:00 David Basilico (U AL-Birmingham): Event structure, particle verbs, & ditransitives
2:30 Effi Georgala (Cornell U): Two distinct sources for the dative alternation
3:00 Tomoyuki Yabe (Grad Ctr-CUNY): Applicative constructions via the remerge of a functional preposition
3:30 Jonathan E. MacDonald (U Cyprus): Verb orientation & P incorporation WITHDRAWN
4:00 Seungho Nam (Seoul Ntl U): Structure of directional motion event: Goal/source asymmetry
4:30 Chao Li (Yale U): Event complexity & argument realization

Variation, Identity, and Style

Chair: Dennis Preston (MI SU)
Room: Pacific B

2:00 Barbara Soukup (Georgetown U): On the strategic use of dialect in Austrian TV political discussions
2:30 Elaine Chun (U TX-Austin): The emergence of style in mock Asian stylization
3:00 Richard Cameron (U IL-Chicago): Gender segregation & sociolinguistic variation in two Chicago elementary schools
3:30 Robert J. Podesva (Georgetown U): Social meaning in the interaction of variables
4:00 Mary Rose (OH SU): Never around the barns: Gendered linguistic practices in dairy country
4:30 Erez Levon (NYU): Prosodic & voice quality variation among Israeli gay men WITHDRAWN

Saturday, 6 January
Evening

Presidential Address
Place: California C
Time: 5:30 - 7:00 PM
Words in the world: How & why meanings can matter
Sally McConnell-Ginet (Cornell U)

Reception
Time: 7:00 – 8:00 PM
Symposium: Vowel Phonology and Ethnicity
Room: California C
Time: 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Organizers: Malcah Yaeger-Dror (U AZ)
Erik R. Thomas (NC SU)

Sponsors: Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics, American Dialect Society, and Linguistic Society of America to Honor Walt Wolfram. To Appear as a Publication of the American Dialect Society.

John Baugh (Washington U-St. Louis): Introduction
Claire Andres (U GA) & Rachel Votta (U GA): AAE & Anglo vowels in a suburb of Atlanta
Becky Childs (Memorial U-NF), Christine Mallinson (U MD-Baltimore County), Jeannine Carpenter (Duke U), & Angus Boers (NC SU): AAE & EAE vowels across North Carolina
Ben Torbert (MS SU): Phonological variation in East Central Mississippi
Thea Strand (U AZ), Michael Wroblewski (U AZ), & Sylvie Dubois (LA SU): African American & non-African American vowels in cajun country
Robin Dodsworth (U MD-College Park) & David Durian (OH SU): Convergence in urban Columbus AAVE & EAE vowel systems
Bridget L. Anderson (Old Dominion U) & Jennifer G. Nguyen (U MI): A comparison of African American & White vowel patterns in America’s most segregated city

Approaches to Optimality
Chair: Eric Bakovic (UC-San Diego)
Room: El Capitán

9:00 T. A. Hall (IN U): Comparative markedness makes the wrong typological predictions
9:30 Melissa Frazier (U NC-Chapel Hill): Dominance in inflectional paradigms
10:00 Ashley W. Farris (IN U): Doubly-derived environment blocking
10:30 Zheng Xu (U Stony Brook-SUNY): A serial constraint-based approach to avoidance of repetition of identical morphs
11:00 Aaron Kaplan (UC-Santa Cruz): Vowel harmony in Lango: Noniterativity & licensing
11:30 Jason Riggle (U Chicago), Maximilian Bane (U Chicago), James Kirby (U Chicago), & Jeremy O’Brien (UC-Santa Cruz): Efficiently computing OT typologies

DP/NP Syntax and Semantics
Chair: Ivano Caponigro (UC-San Diego)
Room: California D

9:00 Carrie Gillon (U BC): Determiners as domain restriction: Evidence from Skwxwú7mesh
9:30 Dorian Roehrs (U N TX): Complex determiners: A case study of German ein jeder
10:00 Lewis Gebhardt (Northwestern U): Bare nouns aren’t bare
10:30 Soo-Yeon Jeong (Harvard U): Microparametric variation in the syntax of numeral classifiers
11:00 Xiaofei Zhang (MI SU): Modification of individuals & the English the
11:30 Judy B. Bernstein (Wm Paterson U): Declarative & interrogative person markers in DP
12:00 Usama Soltan (Middlebury C): On the individual/property contrast in Egyptian Arabic free state possessive nominals
First Language Acquisition: Semantics
Chair: TBA
Room: Capistrano

10:30 Anna Verbuk (U MA-Amherst): Why children do not compute irrelevant scalar implicatures
11:00 Anna Papafragou (U DE) & Ozge Ozturk (U DE): Modality & the development of the semantics/pragmatics interface
11:30 Ozge Ozturk (U DE) & Anna Papafragou (U DE): How do you know: Evidentiality in Turkish
12:00 Nihan Ketrez (Yale U): Cardinal reading in children's indefinite objects: Is it really wide scope?

Language Acquisition: Phonetics, Phonology, and Morphology
Chair: Misha Becker (U NC-Chapel Hill)
Room: Avila

9:00 Chandan Narayan (U Penn): Nasal consonant perception in infancy: Effects of acoustic-perceptual salience
9:30 David Ingram (AZ SU): Phonological determinants of the vocabulary spurt in children
10:00 Cynthia Kilpatrick (UC-San Diego), Jessica Barlow (San Diego SU), & Sarah Cragg: Reduplication in child phonology: A structural markedness account
10:30 Kamil Ud Deen (U HI-Manoa): Filler syllables in Swahili: Distribution, rates, & cross-linguistic measures of comparison

Neurolinguistics and Psycholinguistics
Chair: Elaine Andersen (USC)
Room: San Simeon

9:00 Shiaohui Chan (U AZ), Lee Ryan (U AZ), & Thomas G. Bever (U AZ): Syntactic functioning in nonlanguage areas of the brain
9:30 Whitney Anne Postman-Caucheteux (NIH), Rasmus Birn (NIH), Randall Pursley (NIH), John Butman (NIH), Joe McArdle (NIH), Jiang Xu (NIH), & Allen Braun (NIH): When right is wrong: An fMRI study of overt naming in patients with aphasia
10:00 Sheri Wells-Jensen (Bowling Green SU): A psycholinguistic analysis of errors in writing Braille
10:30 Sam Tilsen (UC-Berkeley): Rhythmic patterns in 3-cycle repetition disfluency: A harmonic timing effect
11:00 Hyekyung Hwang (U HI-Manoa) & Amy J. Schafer (U HI-Manoa): Length effects in the resolution of the dative NP ambiguity in Korean

Perceptual Cues
Chair: Amalia Arvaniti (UC-San Diego)
Room: Laguna

9:00 Gillian Gallagher (MIT): Coalescence in West Greenlandic Eskimo: Survival of the well-cued
9:30 Máire Ni Chiosáin (UC-Davis) & Jaye Padgett (UC-Santa Cruz): A perceptual study of Irish palatalization
10:00 Grant McGuire (OH SU): Phonetic category learning & perceptual cues
10:30 Jiwon Hwang (U Stony Brook-SUNY), Ellen Broselow (U Stony Brook-SUNY), Susana de Leon (U Stony Brook-SUNY), & Nancy Squires (U Stony Brook-SUNY): Minimizing the distance between perception & production
11:00 Naomi Ogasawara (U AZ): Processing of vowel reduction in Japanese: Effects of allophonic & speech rate variability
11:30 Heike Lehnert-LeHouillier (U Buffalo-SUNY): My cue is not your cue: A cross-linguistic study of perceptual cues to vowel quantity
12:00 Susan Lin (U MI): Effects of clear speech on short & long vowels in Thai
Semantics: Tense and Modality

Chair: Pranav Anand (UC-Santa Cruz)
Room: Huntington

9:00  *Elena Benedicto (Purdue U)*: Modality without modals
9:30  *Sarah Hulsey (MIT)*: Distributed modal readings in gapping sentences
10:00 *Tamina Stephenson (MIT)*: Predicates of personal taste & epistemic modals
10:30 *Sumiyo Nishiguchi (U Stony Brook-SUNY)*: Fake past & contexts
11:00 *Daniel Altshuler (Rutgers U)*: Simultaneous readings in non-SOT languages
11:30 *Martin Hilpert (Rice U)*: English *be going to* & Dutch *gaan*: Two futures going their separate ways
American Dialect Society
Thursday, 4 January
Afternoon

Executive Council
Room: Redondo
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 PM

Annual Business Meeting
Room: Palos Verdes
Time: 3:00 - 3:30 PM

Session
Room: Palos Verdes

4:00 MaryEllen Garcia (U TX-San Antonio): Sociolects in Mi Vida Loca: Indexing identity in Mexican American youths
4:30 Rebecca Roeder (U Toronto): Understanding Lansing: Mexican American listeners in Michigan

Words of the Year Nominations
Room: Palos Verdes
Time: 5:15 - 6:45 PM

American Dialect Society/American Name Society Reception
Room: Green
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 PM

Friday, 5 January
Morning

Session
Room: Palos Verdes
Sponsor: ADS Committee on Teaching

9:00 Erica J. Benson (U WI-Eau Claire): Experiences with faculty/undergraduate collaborative research in dialectology
9:30 Susan Tamasi (Emory U) & Erica Dotson (Emory U): Using classroom technology to teach linguistic diversity
10:00 Anne Charity (C Wm & Mary), Hannah Askin (C Wm & Mary), & Mackenzie Fama (C Wm & Mary): Listener assessments of dialect use & academic success: An online survey

10:30 Break
Friday Morning

Session
Room: Palos Verdes

11:00  Nikki Seifert (U TX-Austin): An OT account of stress patterns in African American English: *BIN, been, d  n, & DO.*
11:30  Shelley L. Velleman (U MA-Amherst), Barbara Z. Pearson (U MA-Amherst), Timothy J. Bryant (U NH), Tiffany Charko (Agawam Public Sch): The impact of dialect on the rate & order of phonological development
12:00  Mariana Chao (U Cntrl FL), Stephanie Colombo (U Cntrl FL), & David Bowie (U Cntrl FL): Linguistic stability & variation across the lifespan

Friday, 5 January
Afternoon

Session
Room: Palos Verdes

2:00  Sarah Hilliard (Duke U): Principles of nonstandard orthography in folk dictionaries
2:30  Jeffrey Reaser (NC SU): High school students’ folk perceptions of dialects
3:00  Susan Tamasi (Emory U): "Doctor, this man's tongue must be broken": Dialect & health literacy
3:30  Break

Session
Room: Palos Verdes

4:15  Shelome Gooden (U Pittsburgh) & Maeve Eberhardt (U Pittsburgh): AAVE in Pittsburgh: Ethnicity, local identity, & local speech

Words of the Year Vote
Room: Palos Verdes
Time: 5:30 - 6:30 PM

Bring Your Own Book Reception
Room: Redondo
Time: 6:30 - 7:30 PM
Saturday, 6 January
Morning

Session
Room: Palos Verdes

8:30 Kirk Hazen (WV U) & Sarah Hamilton (WV U): The effects of migration on Appalachian language variation patterns
9:00 Douglas S. Bigham (U TX-Austin): Vowel variation in southern Illinois
9:30 Charles Boberg (McGill U): Regional phonetic differentiation in Canadian English
10:00 Break

Session
Room: Palos Verdes

10:30 Robert Podesva (Georgetown U), Jason Brenier (U CO), Lauren Hall-Lew (Stanford U), Stacy Lewis (Stanford U), Patrick Callier (Stanford U), & Rebecca Starr (Stanford U): Multiple features, multiple identities: A sociophonetic profile of Condoleezza Rice
11:00 Jennifer Renn (U NC-Chapel Hill): The development of style shifting in African American adolescents
11:30 David W. Brown (U MI): The importance of distinguishing dialect from register variation in teaching Standard English

Saturday, 6 January
Afternoon

Annual Luncheon
Room: Palisades
Time: 12:15 - 1:45 PM

Session
Room: Palos Verdes

2:00 Cynthia A. Fox (U Albany-SUNY): La pâtisserie de Bayeux: (Mis)adventures in transcribing a mega-corpus of Franco-American French
2:30 Sarah Bunin Benor (Hebrew Union C): Orthodox Jewish American English
3:00 Rika Ito (St. Olaf C): Hmong in transition: Acoustic analysis of Hmong American English in the Twin Cities
3:30 Break
Saturday Afternoon

Session
Room: Palos Verdes

4:00  Steve Hartman Keiser (Marquette U): The disappearing past & the futures of Pennsylvania German dialectology
4:30  Louis E. Stelling (U Albany-SUNY): Contrasting patterns of language shift in two Franco-American communities
5:00  Susan Garzon (OK SU): The 18th-century roots of southern American discourse patterns

Sunday, 7 January
Morning

Symposium: Vowel Phonology and Ethnicity
Room: California C
Time: 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Organizers: Malcah Yaeger-Dror (U AZ)
Erik R. Thomas (NC SU)

Sponsors: Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics, American Dialect Society, and Linguistic Society of America to Honor Walt Wolfram. To Appear as a Publication of the American Dialect Society.

John Baugh (Washington U-St. Louis): Introduction
Claire Andres (U GA) & Rachel Votta (U GA): AAE & Anglo vowels in a suburb of Atlanta
Becky Childs (Memorial U-NF), Christine Mallinson (U MD-Baltimore County), Jeannine Carpenter (Duke U), & Angus Boers (NC SU): AAE & EAE vowels across North Carolina
Ben Torbert (MS SU): Phonological variation in East Central Mississippi
Thea Strand (U AZ), Michael Wroblewski (U AZ), & Sylvie Dubois (LA SU): African American & non-African American vowels in Cajun country
Robin Dodsworth (U MD-College Park) & David Durian (OH SU): Convergence in urban Columbus AAVE & EAE vowel systems
Bridget L. Anderson (Old Dominion U) & Jennifer G. Nguyen (U MI): A comparison of African American & White vowel patterns in America’s most segregated city
Executive Council Meeting
Room: Monterey
Time: 12:00 - 3:30 PM

Opening Session
Room: Carmel
Time: 4:00 PM

Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue U), President
Priscilla A. Ord (McDaniel C), Vice President

"Branding" People and Places
Chair: Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue U)
Room: Carmel

4:30 Saundra K. Wright (CSU-Chico): Too far beyond Jennifer & Jason? Strategies underlying celebrity baby names
5:00 Michel Nguessan (Governors SU) & Bertin Kouadio Yao (U IL-Urbana/Champaign): Ethnic groups, ethnonyms, & cartography: A study of ethnic map-making in Côte-d'Ivoire
5:30 Michel Nguessan (Governors SU) & Bertin Kouadio Yao (U IL-Urbana/Champaign): Why not standardize toponyms in Côte-d'Ivoire?

6:00 Break

Branding Things
Chair: Christine DeVinne (Ursuline C)
Room: Carmel

6:30 Christine DeVinne (Ursuline C): Naming the Goodyear blimp
7:00 Joyce E. Stavick (N GA C & SU): Veganclature: A study of the structure & politics of vegan food names

American Dialect Society/American Name Society Informal Reception
Room: Green
Time: 9:00 - 10:30 PM
Names in Literature from Classics to Modern Fiction
Chair: Saundra K. Wright (CSU-Chico)
Room: Carmel
8:30 Marc Charron (U Québec-Outaouais): Naming in/translation: Towards a close (transitional) reading of Don Quijote
9:00 Herbert Barry III (U Pittsburgh, Emeritus): Fictional namesakes of author, father, & mother in the novels of Charles Dickens
9:20 Lois Ann Abraham (American River C): Hemingway's thingamajig
9:40 Cynthia Lyles-Scott (FL Atl U): A slave by any other name
10:00 Tracy R. Butts (CSU-Chico) & Saundra K. Wright (CSU-Chico): Strange fruit: The importance of naming in Jesse Fauset's "Double Trouble" & The Chinaberry Tree
10:30 Break

Names in Works for the Young and the Young at Heart
Chair: Alleen Pace Nilsen (AZ SU)
Room: Carmel
11:00 Lindsey N. Chen (USC): A study of onoma in Disney's Uncle Scrooge
11:30 Alleen Pace Nilsen (AZ SU) & Don L. F. Nilsen (AZ SU): The importance of names & naming practices in books written for young adults

Lunch - Interest Group Gatherings
Place: TBA
Time: 12:30 - 2:00 PM
Branding: Kemp Williams (IBM Entity Analytics/Global Name Recognition)
Literary Onomastics: Lois Ann Abraham (American River C)

Names of Places in Literature
Chair: Thomas J. Gasque (U SD, Emeritus)
Room: Carmel
2:00 Dwan L. Shipley (W WA U): An analysis of the place names used by Marcel Proust in À la recherche du temps perdu
2:30 Dorothy Dodge Robbins (LA Tech U): Mapping the heartland: Upper plains place names in Jon Hassler's North of Hope
Forms of Address and Courtesy Titles
Chair: Michael F. McGoff (SUNY-Binghamton)
Room: Carmel

3:00 Karen A. Duchaj (NE IL U) & Jeanine Ntihirageza (NE IL U): Law & Order, “Special Victims Unit”: An ethnographic analysis of address forms
3:30 Donna L. Lillian (E Carolina U): Changing the rules: The struggle over women's surnames & courtesy titles
4:00 Break

Naming Practices amid Multicultural Differences
Chair: Margaret G. Lee (Hampton U)
Room: Carmel

4:30 Jürgen Gerhards (Free U-Berlin), Denis Huschka (Ger Inst Econ Res-Berlin), & Gert G. Wagner (Berlin U Tech): Naming differences in divided Germany
5:00 Karen Kow Yip Cheng (U Malaya): Names in multilingual-multicultural Malaysia

American Dialect Society Word of the Year/American Name Society Name of the Year Celebration
Room: Palos Verdes
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

Annual Dinner
Place: Tangerine Grill and Patio, 1030 West Katella Ave.
Time: 7:00 Social Hour
      8:00 Dinner

Saturday, 6 January
Morning

Annual Business Meeting
Chair: Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue U), President
Room: Carmel
Time: 8:30 - 9:30 AM

Presidential Address
Room: Carmel
Time: 9:30 - 10:15 AM

From Shelby to Cohen: Seventy years of popular culture influence on American given names
Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue U)

10:15 Break
Native American Personal Names and Naming

Chair: Priscilla A. Ord (McDaniel C)
Room: Carmel

10:30 Carol Lombard (U South Africa): Niitsitapi personal names & naming practices: A preliminary report
11:00 David D. Robertson (U Victoria): A grammar of Chinook jargon personal names

Invited Plenary Address

Room: Carmel
Time: 11:30 AM - 12:30 PM

Moderator: Kemp Williams (IBM Entity Analytics/Global Name Recognition)

The study of names: Past research & future projects
Frank H. Nuessel (U Louisville)

Discussant: Edwin D. Lawson (SUNY-Fredonia, Emeritus)

Lunch - Interest Group Gatherings

Place: TBA
Time: 12:30 - 2:00 PM

Personal Names: Saundra K. Wright (CSU-Chico)
Place Names: Alan Rayburn (Alan Rayburn Res Associates)

Saturday, 6 January
Afternoon

Phonology in and Pronunciation of Names

Chair: Edwin D. Lawson (SUNY-Fredonia, Emeritus)
Room: Carmel

2:00 Masahiko Mutsukawa (Nanzan U): Phonological clues in Japanese given names: The masculinity of Riku & the femininity of Kanon & Karin
2:30 Grant W. Smith (E WA U): The influence of name sounds in the congressional elections of 2006
3:00 Farid Alakbarli (Azerbaijan Ntl Acad Scis), Edwin D. Lawson (SUNY-Fredonia, Emeritus), & Richard F. Shell (SUNY-Fredonia, Emeritus): Azeri names: Meaning & pronunciation on the web

3:30 Break
Historical Onomastics
Chair: Michael Adams (IN U)
Room: Carmel

4:00 Iman Makeba Laversuch (U Cologne): From *mulatto* to *multiracial*: An historical onomastic examination of the ethnoracial labels used by the U.S. Census Bureau to classify U.S. residents of African heritage

4:30 Michael Adams (IN U): Assimilation of French-Canadian names into New England speech: Notes from a Vermont cemetery

Place Names: Toponymy Interest Group Roundtable Discussion
Chair: Alan Rayburn (Alan Rayburn Res Associates)
Room: Carmel
Time: 5:00 - 6:00 PM

Executive Council Meeting
Room: Carmel
Time: 6:00 - 7:00 PM

Sunday, 7 January
Morning

Popular Culture and Given Names
Chair: Don L. F. Nilsen (AZ SU)
Room: Carmel

8:30 Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue U): From Jose Maria to Axel & Alondra: Hispanic popular culture & given names in the United States

Onomastic Studies at and from the Academy
Chair: Bruce Brown (Brigham Young U)
Room: Carmel

9:00 Cassidy Larsen (Brigham Young U), Jessica Scott (Brigham Young U), & James Wuehler (Brigham Young U): American given name markers of decade of birth, geo-location, & gender: A comparison over the past century & a half

9:30 Jonathan Decker (Brigham Young U), Michael Jenkins (Brigham Young U), Leslie E. Koenen (Brigham Young U), & Scott Irvine (Brigham Young U): Decade of birth, geo-location, & gender: A cross-cultural comparison of accuracy of identification for French, German, & Brazilian given names since 1835

10:00 Bruce Brown (Brigham Young U), Hooshang Farahnakian (Brigham Young U), Mary Farahnakian (Brigham Young U), David Gardner (Inst Study Lang & Culture), Deryle Lonsdale (Brigham Young U), & Matthew Spackman (Brigham Young U): Dialectal effects in the pronunciation of Farsi given names

Closing Session
Room: Carmel
Time: 10:30 - 11:00 AM
Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue U), President
Priscilla A. Ord (McDaniel C), Vice President
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Friday, 5 January
Morning

Linguistics, Philosophy, and Science
Chair: Talbot Taylor (C William & Mary)
Room: Manhattan

9:00 Danilo Marcondes (Pontificia U Católica-Rio de Janeiro): Roots of the notion of structure
9:30 David Boe (N MI U): Chomsky's linguistic historiography

10:00 Break

10:15 John E. Joseph (U Edinburgh): 'All consciousness is of difference': The career of a concept from philosophy to linguistics via physics & geometry
10:45 Hope Dawson (OH SU) & Brian Joseph (OH SU): Linguistics: Humanities or science? Evidence from trends in multiple authorship

Friday, 5 January
Afternoon

Linguistic Origins and Backgrounds
Chair: John Joseph (U Edinburgh)
Room: Manhattan

2:00 Margaret Thomas (Boston C): The evergreen story of Psammetichus' inquiry
2:30 Andreas Schmidhauser (U Geneva): The semantics of pronouns according to Apollonius Dyscolus
3:00 Hana Zabarah (Georgetown U): The 'noun' in history: A diachronic analysis in medieval Arabic grammatical theory

Saturday, 6 January
Morning

Linguistic Places and Theories
Chair: Margaret Thomas (Boston C)
Room: Manhattan

9:00 Nadia Kerecuk (London, UK): Ukrainian grammars: Towards a history of ideas
9:30 Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz U): Algonquian & Indo-European gender in a historiographic perspective
10:00 Eric Hamp (OH SU) & Brian Joseph (OH SU): Austrian engineer Karl Steinmetz: Forgotten Albanologist, sometime linguist

Business Meeting
Room: Manhattan
Time: 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM
Special Session:

Creole Studies and Second Language Acquisition Research

Chair: Armin Schwegler (UC-Irvine)
Room: Capistrano

Coordinator: Dany Adone (U Cologne)

8:45 Opening remarks
9:00 Tonjes Veenstra (Zentrum Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, Berlin): Creoles as beyond the basic varieties
9:15 Steven Gross (E TN SU): Language processing dynamics in creole formation & interlanguage development
9:30 Dany Adone (U Cologne) & Christiane Bongartz (U Cologne): ‘Sally go shopping’: Grammaticalization in second language acquisition & creole formation

9:45 Discussion: Juana Liceras (U Ottawa)
10:30 Break

Chinook Jargon

Chair: Yolanda Rivera (U PR-Río Piedras)
Room: Capistrano

11:00 George Lang (U Ottawa): Early Chinook jargon & Mühlhäusler's social typology of pidgins
11:30 Henry Zenk (Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde, OR) & Tony Johnson (Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde, OR): A new look at the origin & early development of Chinuk Wawa

Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Language Structures (APiCS)

Chair: Marvin Kramer (Dharma Realm Buddhist U)
Room: San Clemente

11:00 Susan Michaelis (MPI-EVA, Leipzig) & Martin Haspelmath (MPI-EVA, Leipzig): Towards an Atlas of Pidgin & Creole Language Structures (APiCS)
Friday, 5 January
Afternoon

Phonology
Chair: Rocky Meade (U West Indies-Mona)
Room: Capistrano

2:00 Nicolas Faraclas (U PR-Río Piedras), Jesús Morales Ramírez (U PR-Río Piedras), & Pier Ángeli Le Compte Zambrana (U PR-Río Piedras): Intonation in Crucian English-Lexifier Creole
2:30 Yolanda Rivera (U PR-Río Piedras): Phonological subcomponents & mixed systems

Language Contacts
Chair: Stephen Matthews (U Hong Kong)
Room: San Clemente

2:00 James Stevens (U MN-Twin Cities): Afrikaans diminutives spread palatalization--and less marked models are selected via contact
2:30 Marvin Kramer (Dharma Realm Buddhist U): Alienable/inalienable possession in Saramaccan as a transferred feature from Fongbe
3:00 Armin Schwegler (UC-Irvine): Weighing the evidence once more: On the (still) disputed origins of the Palenquero pronoun ele 'he, she, they'
3:30 Break

Language Attitudes
Chair: Martin Haspelmath (MPI-EVA, Leipzig)
Room: Capistrano

3:50 Charles Mann (U Surrey, UK): North & south: Attitudes towards Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin in urban Nigeria
4:20 Clancy Clements (U NM): The presence of the standard variety & the development of language attitudes

Creoles and Identity
Chair: Dave Robertson (U Victoria)
Room: San Clemente

3:50 Malcolm A. Finney (CSU-Long Beach): Determining country of origin through language analysis: Asylum cases involving Sierra Leone Krio & English
4:20 Fred Field (CSU-Northridge): The double-whammy: Linguistic minority writers, rhetorical strategies, & salient grammatical features
Saturday, 6 January
Morning

Special Session:
Education Issues in Creole Contexts
Chair: Fred Field (CSU-Northridge)
Room: Capistrano

Coordinator: Fred Field (CSU-Northridge)

8:45 Opening remarks
9:00 Sheikh Umarr Kamarah (VA SU, Petersburg): Krio in Sierra Leone education: Ten years after the decree
9:40 Malcolm A. Finney (CSU-Long Beach): Creoles as mediums of instruction: A realistic or an idealistic notion?
10:00 Discussion
10:30 Break

Morphosyntax
Chair: Fernanda Ferreira (Bridgewater SC)
Room: Capistrano

11:00 Tonjes Veenstra (Zentrum Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, Berlin): Verb allomorphy in French-related creoles
11:30 Marlyse Baptista (U GA): Bare nouns in Cape Verdean Creole, European & Brazilian Portuguese: A comparative analysis

Interrogatives
Chair: M. Wade-Lewis (SUNY-New Paltz)
Room: San Clemente

11:00 Stephen Matthews (U Hong Kong) & Virginia Yip (Chinese U Hong Kong): Wh-interrogatives in Chinese Pidgin English: To move or not to move
11:30 Gerard Van Herk (Memorial U-Newfoundland): Questioning question formation research in Early African American English

Saturday, 6 January
Afternoon

History of (Semi)creoles
Chair: Charles Mann (U Surrey, UK)
Room: Capistrano

2:00 Margaret Wade-Lewis (SUNY-New Paltz): Lorenzo Dow Turner & the development of creole studies in the U.S.
2:30 Don Walicek (U PR-Rio Piedras): Does history speak for itself? Creole origins, the Founder Principle, & a marginal colony
3:00 Dave Robertson (U Victoria): French of the Mountains: A first report
Analysis of Grammatical Features
Chair: Marlyse Baptista (U GA)
Room: San Clemente

2:00  William J. Samarin (U Toronto): The banal & abrupt origin of bracketed relative clauses in Pidgin Sango
2:30  Walter Edwards (Wayne SU): Tense in non-past-copula constructions in Guyanese Creole: Implications for grammar theory
3:00  Fernanda Ferreira (Bridgewater SC): Popular Brazilian Portuguese as a semi-creole: Evidence from complex plurals
3:30  Justin Kelly (Georgetown U): Movement phenomena in Saramaccan: A minimalist perspective

Saturday, 6 January
Evening

SPCL Dinner
Place: TBA
Time: 7:30 PM

Please sign up for SPCL dinner well in advance (while at the conference).
Morphology: 1
Chair: Claire Bowern (Rice U)
Room: Malibu
4:00  Judith Tonhauser (OH SU): Temporal interpretation in Guarani: The effect of telicity & durativity
4:30  Daniel J. Hintz (UC-Santa Barbara/SIL Intl): Evidentiality & the co-construction of knowledge in South Conchucos Quechua
5:00  Andrea Wilhelm (U Victoria): Classificatory verbs & countability
5:30  Brad Montgomery-Anderson (U KS): The applicative construction in Chontal Mayan
6:00  Ardis Eschenberg (NE Indian Community C) & Alice Saunsoci (NE Indian Community C): Ablaut in Umo-ho
6:30  Gabriela Caballero Hernández (UC-Berkeley) & Lilián Guerrero (UNAM): The complexity of verbal (indirect) causation in Rarámuri & Yaqui

Syntax: 1
Chair: Zarina Estrada Fernández (U Sonora/MPI-EVA, Leipzig)
Room: Santa Monica
4:00  Paul Kroeber (IN U): Alsea serial verbs
4:30  Rolando Félix Armendáriz (U Sonora): Preferred argument structure in Warihío & Yaqui
5:00  Angelina Serratos (U AZ): Predication in Chemehuevi
5:30  Lachlan Duncan (U Albany-SUNY): Phrasal noun incorporation in Chuj Mayan
6:00  Jessica Coon (MIT): Right specifiers vs V-movement: VOS in Chol
6:30  George Aaron Broadwell (U Albany-SUNY): Differential object marking in Copala Trique

Historical Linguistics: 1
Chair: Martha J. Macri (UC-Davis)
Room: Malibu
9:00  Aaron Huey Sonnenschein (CSU-Los Angeles/CSU-Northridge): The grammaticalization of dependent pronominal forms in Zoogocho Zapotec
9:30  Rosemary Beam de Azcona (La Trobe U): Southern Zapotec ka: A new adverbial grammaticalization path for focus particles
10:00  Aaron Huey Sonnenschein (CSU-Los Angeles/CSU-Northridge) & Michael Galant (CSU-Dominguez Hills): Functions & morphosyntactic reflexes of Proto Zapotec *nV[-h]i in Sierra Norte Zapotec languages
10:30  David F. Mora-Marín (U NC-Chapel Hill): Reconstruction of Proto-Ch’olan independent pronouns: Grammaticalization & evidence for sociolinguistic variation
11:00  Martha J. Macri (UC-Davis): Contrasting graphic traditions among the Ancient Maya
11:30  Mary S. Linn (U OK): An historical applicative & its consequences in Yuchi
Friday Morning

Phonetics & Prosody
Chair: Patricia A. Shaw (U BC)
Room: Santa Monica

9:00  Linda Lanz (Rice U):  The phonetics of stress in Iñupiaq
9:30  Marianne Mithun (UC-Santa Barbara):  The prosodies of contrast: Mohawk emphatic/contrastive pronouns in spontaneous speech
10:00 Megan J. Crowhurst (U TX-Austin) & Monica Macaulay (U WI-Madison):  On Karuk accent
10:30 Steve Marlett (SIL Intl/U ND):  Stress & extrametricality in Seri
11:00 Olga Lovick (U AK-Fairbanks) & Siri Tuttle (U AK-Fairbanks):  Intonational marking of narrative & syntactic units in a Dena'ina text
11:30 Yuni Kim (UC-Berkeley):  Segmental & prosodic aspects of Huave glottal fricatives

Friday, 5 January
Afternoon

SSILA Poster Session
Room:  California B
Time:  2:00 - 3:30 PM

Zarina Estrada Fernández (U Sonora/MPI-EVA, Leipzig):  Lexical borrowing in Yaqui: A loanword typology perspective
N. Louanna Furbee (U MO-Columbia):  Tojolab'al reflexes of a Classic Maya rhetorical structure & its discourse markers (T 126/M-L 32M & T 679/M-L YM1)
Tania Granadillo (Miami U):  The Kurripako-Baniwa continuum within the Arawak language family
James Kari (Dena'inaq' Titaztunt):  Some features of the Dena'ina Topical Dictionary

Endangered Languages and Revitalization
Chair:  Mary S. Linn (U OK)
Room:  Malibu

2:00  William F. Weigel (Nüümü Yadoha Prog):  Preservation of phonetic detail in Yokuts language attrition
2:30  John Foreman (Utica C):  Do children still speak Macuiltianguis Zapotec?
3:00  Wesley Y. Leonard (UC-Berkeley):  Ideology as a factor & a predictor of ‘success’ in language reclamation
3:30  Pamela Bunte (CSU-Long Beach):  Saving the San Juan Southern Paiute language through narration: Language ideologies, language revitalization, & identity
4:00  Wallace Chafe (UC-Santa Barbara):  Idiosyncratic usages among last speakers
4:30  Natasha Warner (U AZ), Lynnika Butler (U AZ), Heather van Volkinburg (U AZ), & Quirina Luna-Costillas (Amah Mutsun Tribal Band):  Use of Harrington data in language revitalization & linguistic research: The Mutsun language
Phonology and Phonetics
Chair: David Rood (U CO)
Room: Santa Monica

2:00  William H. Jacobsen, Jr. (U NV-Reno): Does Washo have glottalized resonants?
2:30  Marianne L. Borroff (U Stony Brook-SUNY): Prosodic influences on the realization of glottal stop
3:00  Eugene Buckley (U Penn): Velar fronting in Alsea
3:30  Natalie Operstein (UC-Los Angeles): Prevocalization in Maxakali & beyond
4:00  Reiko Kataoka (UC-Berkeley): Phonetics of three-way contrast in Nevada Northern Paiute stops
4:30  Benjamin V. Tucker (U AZ): Acoustic phonetic description of Chemehuevi

Saturday, 6 January
Morning

Historical Linguistics: 2
Chair: Harriet E. M. Klein (U Stony Brook-SUNY)
Room: Malibu

9:00  Catherine A. Callaghan (OH SU): Costanoan reclassification
9:30  Lynnika Butler (U AZ), Natasha Warner (U AZ), Heather van Volkinburg (U AZ), & Quirina Luna-Costillas (Amah Mutsun Tribal Band): Metathesis in Mutsun morphophonology: Newly discovered data
10:00 Maziar Toosarvandani (UC-Berkeley): From nominalizer to absolutive suffix: Archaism & innovation in Numic
10:30 Molly Babel (UC-Berkeley), Michael J. Houser (UC-Berkeley), Maziar Toosarvandani (UC-Berkeley), & Andrew Garrett (UC-Berkeley): Descent vs diffusion in language diversification: Mono Lake Paiute & and Western Numic dialectology
11:00 Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mt St Vincent U): The Alsea l ~ k' alternation & its implications for Penutian lexical-phonological comparison
11:30 Ives Goddard (Smithsonian): Contamination effects of two Mahican morphological changes

Syntax: 2
Chair: Leslie Saxon (U Victoria)
Room: Santa Monica

9:00  Sharon Hargus (U WA) & Virginia Beavert (Heritage U, Toppenish): The case for adpositions in Yakima Sahaptin
9:30  Andrea Berez (UC-Santa Barbara): Spatial differentiation as middle voice motivation in Den'a Atnabaskan iterative verbs
10:00 Carmen Jany (UC-Santa Barbara): Argument structure alternations with no oblique category: The case of Chimariko
10:30 Tim Thornes (U OR): Comitative, coordinating, & inclusory constructions in Northern Paiute
11:00 Philip LeSourd (IN U): ‘Raising’ & long-distance agreement in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy
11:30 Patience Epps (U TX-Austin): Hup (Amazonia) & the typology of question formation
Saturday, 6 January
Afternoon

Business Meeting
Chair: Lyle Campbell, President (U UT)
Room: Santa Monica
Time: 12:15 - 1:45 PM

Language Contact, Borrowing and Areal Linguistics
Chair: Mary Ruth Wise (SIL Intl)
Room: Malibu

2:00 Françoise Rose (CNRS/IRD) & Antoine Guillaume (CNRS/U Lumière, Lyon 2): ‘Sociative causative’ markers in South American languages: A possible areal feature
2:30 Diane M. Hintz (UC-Santa Barbara/SIL Intl): Discourse pattern replication: Uses of the perfect in Spanish in contact with Quechua
3:00 Ivonne Heinze Balcazar (CSU-Dominguez Hills): The borrowing patterns of three Kaqchikel Maya generations
3:30 Elena Benedicto (Purdue U): Borrowing patterns: Modality in Mayangna
4:00 Ian Maddieson (UC-Berkeley/U NM): Phonological typology & areal features of indigenous languages of the Americas
4:30 Jocelyn Ahlers (CSU-San Marcos): Borrowing in Elem Pomo

Morphosyntax
Chair: Pamela Bunte (CSU-Long Beach)
Room: Santa Monica

2:00 Jesse Blackburn Morrow (U OR): Linguistic restructuring during obsolescence: The Umatilla Sahaptin inverse voice
2:30 Paul V. Kroskrity (UC-Los Angeles): Understanding Arizona Tewa inverse constructions
3:00 Veronica Grondona (E MI U): Chorote active-inactive alignment & its typological significance
3:30 R. W. Fischer (U Amsterdam) & Eva van Lier (U Amsterdam): Comparable distribution of parts-of-speech & dependent clauses in Cofán, an unclassified language spoken in the Amazonian border region between Colombia & Ecuador
4:00 Ted Fernald (Swarthmore C) & Ellavina Perkins (Navajo Lang Acad): Negative polarity items in Navajo
4:30 Simeon Floyd (U TX-Austin): On the status of the ‘adjectival noun’ in the Quechuan languages
Sunday, 7 January  
Morning

Semantics and Lexicography

Chair: Victor Golla (Humboldt SU)  
Room: Malibu

9:00  Loretta O'Connor (U Hamburg): ‘My feet hurt from the hips down’: Body parts in Lowland Chontal of Oaxaca
9:30  Bernard Comrie (MPI-EVA, Leipzig/UC-Santa Barbara): Endangered numeral systems of the Americas & their theoretical relevance
10:00 Donna B. Gerds (Simon Fraser U): The semantics of reciprocity in Halkomelem
10:30 Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (UNAM) & Pamela Munro (UCLA): Component part locatives & frames of reference (Chickasaw/Zapotec)
11:00 Gabriela Pérez Báez (U Buffalo-SUNY): The encoding of locative & path relations in locative constructions in Juchiteco
11:30 Emmon Bach (SOAS/U MA-Amherst), Fiona Campbell (U BC), & Patricia A. Shaw (U BC): On a Northern Wakashan suffix: -[x]’id
12:00 Anne Pycha (UC-Berkeley), Lindsey Newbold (UC-Berkeley), Victor Golla (Humboldt SU), & Andrew Garrett (UC-Berkeley): An online multimedia dictionary for Hupa (Athabaskan, California)

Morphology: 2

Chair: Tim Thornes (U OR)  
Room: Santa Monica

9:00  Michael J. Houser (UC-Berkeley): Pluractionality in Northern Paiute: Mono Lake Paiute & Oregon Northern Paiute
9:30  John Boyle (NE IL U): The Hidatsa mood markers revisited
10:00 Heidi Harley (U AZ) & Jason Haugen (U AZ): On the grammatical expression of inception & cessation in Hiaki (Yaqui)
11:00 Toshihide Nakayama (Tokyo U For Studies): Characteristics of Nauchahnulth polysynthesis
11:30 Nick Pharris (U MI): Complex verbal stems in Molalla
12:00 Zarina Estrada Fernández (U Sonora/MPI-EVA, Leipzig) & Rolando Félix Armendáriz (U Sonora): Middle voice in Uto-Aztecan languages from Northwest Mexico: Some similarities & differences
Abstracts of LSA Plenary Addresses
Phonology: An Appraisal of the Field in 2007

Organizers: Larry M. Hyman, University of California-Berkeley
Ellen Kaisse, University of Washington

Participants: Abigail C. Cohn (Cornell University)
Bruce Hayes (University of California, Los Angeles)
Paul Kiparsky (Stanford University)
Donca Steriade (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Five phonologists discuss the current state of phonology from their different perspectives. Part 1, a one and a half hour plenary, previews the symposium presentations and allows the assembled LSA membership to hear and contribute to the discussion. The presentations in Part 2 treat the advent and implications of laboratory phonology, the extent to which different phonological theories aid in phonological description, new views of the relationship between phonology and morphology, and the possibility of abandoning certain classical idealizations in phonology. Each discussant gives a presentation with time for questions after each. A 30-minute audience and panel discussion concludes Part 2.

Abigail C. Cohn (Cornell University)

The framing of laboratory phonology & theoretical phonology & the influence of early generative theory

I attempt to address two questions: (1) the relationship between generative phonology and its descendents and laboratory phonology, and (2) the ways in which assumptions in early generative theory have defined and delineated the fields of phonetics and phonology. With regard to the first, I consider what led to the codification of ‘laboratory phonology’ (LabPhon) in the mid-1980s. At the outset, the central goals of LabPhon included framing issues in terms of a richer way of investigating phonology and reconciling phonological and phonetic approaches to the investigation of human sound systems. LabPhon was seen as an enrichment or complement to theoretical phonology; now, it is seen by many as an alternative. I consider this shift in light of the evolution of generative phonology (broadly defined), as optimality theory has become the dominant paradigm in theoretical approaches to phonology in North America. This more juxtapositional stance is consistent with recent trends whereby there is increased polarization and fragmentation in terms of how we talk about and how we do phonology. In the second part of the paper, I suggest that this polarization is counterproductive to the goals of reaching a deeper understanding of the nature of human sound systems as part of human cognition and human behavior. In highlighting the differences, we lose sight of how much of a shared agenda we have in our investigations. We need to understand how we frame both assumptions and models and how this framing affects our investigations. I consider how an interwoven set of assumptions of early generative theory, framed in Chomsky (1965) Aspects of the theory syntax and other seminal work, have shaped our theories and our approaches to linguistic investigation. These include: the definition of the ideal speaker/hearer within a homogeneous speech community; the separation of competence and performance; the importance of modularity and the avoidance of redundancy; and the nature and source of language universals, and the implications for the nature of the task of language acquisition. I argue that in large measure these assumptions are approximately correct, but not in the literal sense in which they are often interpreted. If we can unpack and rethink these assumptions, we will be able to move away from a polarized discourse and come to understand the ways in which these assumptions are useful and the ways in which they are not. To move forward, we need to be willing to question our most cherished assumptions, and we need to be willing to move away from a polarized discourse about the right theory. We can gain new insight into some of the central questions before us through a more synthetic and collaborative mindset.
Every scientific field must find the right level of idealization at which to work. In phonology, four kinds of idealization are widely adopted. (1) Data workers often abstract away from free variation, recording only the most frequent phonetic form for any particular word. (2) Analysts idealize across the lexicon, identifying the patterns of alternation that are most frequent and analyzing only these. (3) The question of how to identify and analyze patterns in paradigms is reduced to a narrower question, that of how to derive all the members of a paradigm from a single underlying representation of its stem. (4) Analysts give themselves carte blanche to explore the range of analyses permitted under a theory, making the tacit assumption that some theory of the future will explain how the chosen analysis could be discovered by children learning the language. I do not mention these idealizations in order to scorn them; in fact, I think they have been extremely useful, enabling the development of insightful and sophisticated phonological theories that will serve us well as we seek to extend our understanding. However, the choice of idealizing assumptions is never made a priori, and maturing fields often find it useful to try to account for their data in less idealized form. In phonology, current work is exploring what might be done by abandoning the four idealizations just mentioned. My overall conclusion is that with accumulating theoretical progress, the idealizations that were made in the infancy of our field may no longer be necessary. Aiming higher, we can hope to develop our theories in ways that are both more sophisticated and more responsive to data.

Larry M. Hyman (University of California, Berkeley)

Phonological theory & description: Is there now a gap?

I consider the relationship between phonological theory and phonological description, addressing questions like: What has it been? What is it now? What should it be? I suggest that while there should ideally be a symbiotic relationship between the two, there are reasons for concern. Although there is nothing incompatible between theory and description (which are sometimes even hard to disentangle), certain recent trends have encouraged theoretically-minded phonologists to turn away from ‘deep’ (e.g. morphophonemic) description of phonological systems. It is easy to demonstrate the impact of successive movements in 20th century phonology on the descriptive work of their time: Structuralist phonemics, classical generative phonology, nonlinear phonology, lexical phonology, and prosodic domain theory have all provided concepts and tools that have informed and facilitated phonological description. The question is whether current theories do this as well. Most of my attention is on optimality theory, which has had an impact well beyond phonology. Much of the current research in phonological OT can be conveniently grouped into two efforts: (1) work addressing (often problematic) issues which arise as the result of certain basic assumptions of the theory; (2) application of the theory to what it does best. Theoretical goals as well as technological advances have also stimulated computational and psycholinguistic work. The question is whether the OT revolution has been as useful to descriptive phonology as prior frameworks. I suggest it has not been, largely because of its turning away from questions of (underlying) representation and its focus on surface outputs. Those who attempt to apply OT to deep description will find that there is a ‘too many analyses problem’ that makes it hard to confidently proceed with the same kind of argumentation that was prevalent of descriptive work in pre-OT generative phonology. Instead, OT has adopted a kind of self-conscious universalism that, from the point of view of the individual phonological system, is not particularly description-friendly. I discuss reasons why there may for the first time now be a gap between phonological theory and description.

Paul Kiparsky (Stanford University)

Description & explanation: English revisited

Like SPE and autosegmental and metrical phonology, OT has raised important new why-questions and provided answers to many of them. But while those earlier theoretical advances also made the practice of descriptive phonology easier, OT has made it harder. However robust a phonological generalization may be, we can’t incorporate it into an OT grammar until we understand how to derive it from ranked universal constraints. The difficulty of producing reasonably comprehensive and perspicuous phonological descriptions under this regime no doubt accounts for some of the continuing resistance to OT. This raising of stakes has the virtue of forcing better explanations but also leads in practice to the narrowing of the empirical domain. I revisit SPE-type analyses of English phonology and ask what insights of them OT salvages, how it improves on them, and what it is forced to give up. I argue that stratal OT can capture what is right about them.
Phonology models the mapping between expressions stored in a mental lexicon and their spoken and perceived surface counterparts. In a rule-based system, this mapping is a series of deformations undergone by the lexical entry. Different combinations of morphemes undergo this process in parallel. Each derivation is shielded by ignorance from the outcomes of all other derivations. In cyclic derivations, when one expression is syntactically nested within a larger one, the rule system occasionally succeeds in characterizing the systematic identity of two distinct expressions, e.g. the shared portion of [A] and [[A]B]. But cyclicity can ensure in a rule system only that the shared [A] parts are handled identically by the rules, but not that they surface identically. For about a decade now, phonologists have experimented, in the context of OT, with the alternative of grammars consisting of surface-oriented, static conditions. Of interest here are the conditions that require identity or distinctness between certain pairs of expressions. I build on this body of work to highlight a phenomenon I call ‘phonological-dependence’ and which can now be understood, precisely because explicit correspondence conditions have become part of grammar. Ph-dependence: A phonological process can apply to the dependent form of a lexical item if it has applied to one of its basic forms. I argue that the mechanism that gives an account of ph-dependence is the possibility of correspondence between a candidate and the basic form or forms contained in a lexical entry. I discuss the mechanism that leads to storage of such forms. I then show that one can use the lack of interaction between forms that are morphologically but not semantically related and between forms that are semantically but not referentially related to explore the principles that structure these complex entries.
Sign languages differ from spoken languages in the wealth and range of their articulators and the fact that these articulators move in visible space. At the same time, sign languages do not have special grammars; their grammatical categories and structures fall within the class of human languages. This interplay between modality and structure in sign languages offers some of the most interesting challenges in linguistic analysis. One such challenge is an account of person inflection in sign languages. In sign languages such as American Sign Language (ASL) and Israeli Sign Language (ISL), the body is the locus of first person inflection. Non-first-person inflection is any locus other than and away from the body. Conceptually, this denotes an embodied sense of first person, that it refers to the speaker or signer, and not the addressee and all other referents. Furthermore, many sign languages, including those unrelated to one another, show person inflection in the same class of verbs, those that denote transfer between the subject and the object. Notably, person inflection is typically absent for other classes of verbs, including those that reference locatives or refer to emotional or cognitive states. Recently, Mark Aronoff, Irit Meir, Wendy Sandler, and I have discovered that person inflection is absent entirely in a new sign language, Al-Sayyid Bedouin Sign Language (ABSL). In this sign language, verbs of transfer are not distinct from other classes of verbs with respect to which inflections may appear; verbs of transfer lack person inflection of any kind, including first-person. Using evidence from established sign languages as well as this case of a new sign language, I make several claims: (1) Despite the primacy and saliency of the human body, it is not universally available for first-person inflection. In the case of a new sign language with very little or no morphology, person inflection is not present. (2) Other grammatical structures exploit the body as locus but are analytically distinct from person inflection, such as body as subject and body as a reference point for locatives. (3) The different ways in which sign languages exploit the human body offer us a unique perspective on the complex interplay between the possibilities of modality and possible grammars.

Carol Padden (PhD, University of California, San Diego, 1983) is professor of communication at the University of California, San Diego, where she has taught since 1983. She has published on a variety of topics including verb morphology and syntax in ASL, foreign and native vocabulary in ASL, the acquisition of fingerspelling in very young signing children, sign language and deaf culture, and recently the emergence of syntax in a new sign language. Her research has been funded by the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the U.S. Department of Education, and the Spencer Foundation.
I show how to state structural *invariants* of human language even assuming that grammars of particular languages are structurally distinct, e.g. have different grammatical categories. Given a grammar $G$ for a set $L(G)$ of expressions, a **structure (preserving) map** ($sm$) for $G$ is a bijection from $L(G)$ to $L(G)$ that preserves how expressions are built up. So for a $sm$, a rule $R$ derives $z$ from $x$ and $y$ if $R$ derives $h(z)$ from $h(x)$ and $h(y)$. Two expressions have the **same** structure if one can be mapped to the other by a $sm$. An **invariant** of $G$ is an expression, a property of expressions, a relation between expressions,...which is mapped to itself (**fixed**) by all the $sm$'s. That is, replacing it by anything else changes structure. (To say a $sm$ $h$ fixes a relation $R$ just says $xRy$ if $h(x)Rh(y)$). The structure of $G$ is given by its set of $sm$'s, its **symmetry group**. Empirically we support that:

- The **anaphor-antecedent** relation is invariant in the languages we have modeled (English, Korean, Toba Batak, and West Greenlandic). It is (partially) coded by case marking in Korean and voice marking in Toba. Both allow anaphors to asymmetrically c-command their antecedents, structurally distinct from English.
- (Provably **is a constituent of** and **c-command**, generalized, are invariant relations for all $G$).
- **Grammatical formatives**, such as case, voice, and applicative affixes, are themselves invariant (fixed by all $sm$'s, not simply ‘reflections’ of hierarchical structure).
- **Agreement classes** are stable-invariants (fixed by all stable $sm$'s--ones that extend to $sm$'s when new lexical items isomorphic to old ones are [iteratively] added to the language). In general, for any category $C$ in a grammar, the property of having category $C$ is a stable invariant.
- **Theta role assignment** is invariant (a function of structure). [This does not imply UTAH, which requires that the function be one to one].
- **Greenberg duality**. The class of possible human grammars is closed under word order duals. A $G$ and its dual are not isomorphic but have isomorphic symmetry groups.

**A Goal of General Linguistics:** Classify languages by the symmetry groups of their grammars.

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**Edward L. Keenan** is a Distinguished Professor in the Department of Linguistics at UCLA and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has been on faculties in England, Holland, Germany, France, Israel, Madagascar, and New Zealand. He has co-authored two books: *Boolean semantics for natural language*, with Leonard Faltz (1985), and *Bare grammar: Lectures on linguistic invariants*, with Edward Stabler (2003).
The Future of Linguistics

Mark Liberman
University of Pennsylvania

About 10 years ago, a publisher’s representative told me that introductory linguistics courses in the U.S. enroll 50,000 students per year while introductory psychology courses enroll about 1,500,000, or 30 times more. The Linguistic Society of America has about 4,000 members while the American Psychological Association has more than 150,000 members, or about 38 times more. Comparisons between linguistics and fields like history or chemistry give similar results.

It's easy to accept this state of affairs as natural, but in fact it's bizarre, both historically and logically. Furthermore, it's part of a larger and much more serious problem. Those who are resigned to the fate of our academic discipline should still be disturbed that contemporary intellectuals learn almost no skills for analyzing the form and content of speech and text, so that few writing instructors can even identify instances of the passive voice that they urge their students to avoid. More seriously, the teaching of reading is so widely based on false or nonsensical ideas about speech and language that a quarter of all students emerge from elementary school with difficulties serious enough to interfere with the rest of their education.

To break the grip of familiarity, it may help to view the past 150 years of intellectual history as a poker game. The academic disciplines concerned with speech and language began with a bigger stake than almost anyone else at the table and have been dealt a series of very strong hands. However, the role of linguistic research and teaching in English, foreign languages, and anthropology is dramatically smaller than it once was, and the field of linguistics itself is a marginal player, in danger of being busted out of the game entirely.

I review our unfortunate past and discuss the prospects for a brighter future, in which linguistics might reach parity with fields like mathematics, psychology, and English.
Words in the World: How and Why Meanings Can Matter

Sally McConnell-Ginet
Cornell University

Can words help or hinder people's projects in the world? Isn't what words mean 'just semantics' and thus insubstantial, trivial? Most linguists subscribe to the view that lexical meanings are in some sense conventional and also to the view that no language is 'better' than any other. Can such views be reconciled with claims that encoding certain meanings is useful whereas encoding others is problematic? I explore these and related questions about lexical meanings and how language functions in social practices. I begin by examining three kinds of cases where meanings do seem to matter in some way: euphemisms and reframings that (try to) present familiar phenomena in new ways, 'keywords' that are the focus of social and cultural debates, and scientific terminology. I then argue that what helps make language functionally so very significant is its relatively formal character, which makes it open to reinterpretation in light both of changing external circumstances and of different purposes and interests at stake in particular communities of practice in which language is being used. Most accounts of lexical meaning, I suggest, seriously understate the complexity of the social practices that (generally) secure communicative and practical coordination of language use and overstate the extent to which conceptual meanings-what language users store in their mental lexicons-serve to determine referential meanings-the connections of linguistic forms to phenomena in the world.

Sally McConnell-Ginet is professor of linguistics at Cornell University, where she has chaired Modern Languages and Linguistics, directed Women's Studies, and codirected Cognitive Studies. She majored in mathematics at Oberlin College with a minor in philosophy and then studied as a Fulbright Fellow in philosophy at Cambridge University. After a M.S. in mathematics from Ohio State as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow and further graduate work in mathematics at the University of Michigan, she focused for a few years on her two young children, various kinds of parttime work (editing, programming in machine language on a PDP4 computer, etc.), and volunteer activities (e.g. progressive politics). Eventually, however, she discovered linguistics, earning her PhD from the University of Rochester. She is coauthor with Penelope Eckert of Language and gender (Cambridge 2003), coauthor with Gennaro Chierchia of Meaning and grammar: An introduction to semantics (MIT, 1990, 2nd ed., 2000), and coeditor with Ruth Borker and Nelly Furman of Women and language in literature and society (Praeger/Greenwood, 1980/1986). In addition to coauthoring several articles on language and gender with Penelope Eckert, she has written on her own a number of articles on language, gender, and sexuality and has also published papers and given talks on a range of topics in formal semantics and pragmatics. She has been active in the LSA for many years, including service as Secretary-Treasurer from 1999-2004 and as President in 2006.
LSA Organized Sessions
A Field Linguist's Guide to Making Long-Lasting Texts and Databases

Capistrano Room
4:00 - 7:00 PM

Organizers:  Jeff Good (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)  
Heidi Johnson (University of Texas, Austin)

Sponsor:  Open Language Archives Community (OLAC) Working Group on Outreach

Participants:  Laura Buszard-Welcher (The Rosetta Project)  
Deborah Anderson (University of California, Berkeley)  
Michael Appleby (The LinguistList)  
Jessica Boynton (Eastern Michigan University)  
Naomi Fox (University of Utah)  
Connie Dickinson (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen/University of San Francisco, Quito)

Over the last several decades, there has been a dramatic increase in the technologies available for language documentation. This is largely a positive development—our records of an endangered language are no longer limited to ink on paper but can now include audio and video recordings of rich interactions among speakers. Field linguists know how to organize and analyze the data they collect, facilitating multiple uses for datasets and improving consistency in data entry. A plethora of software programs is available for creating texts and databases, from ASCII text editors to web-accessible SQL databases. And therein lies a problem: How can linguists choose the tools that will serve their needs best in the present, while producing materials that will survive long into the future?

The first problem is finding a font that represents the characters needed for transcribing and analyzing the language being documented. In the past, linguists have had to rely on fonts such as SIL Doulos, which had a life span of only a few years and were nearly impossible to port from one computer platform to another. The solution to the font problem is Unicode, which defines a standard set of characters that includes all the characters for the world’s most common writing systems, as well as the International Phonetic Alphabet.

The next problem is choosing a format for digital files that can be used for the duration of a language documentation project and beyond. Most of the readily available software, such as Microsoft Word and FilemakerPro, produces files in proprietary formats that can only be read by the original program. Even files made a mere decade ago may not be readable using the latest version of the same program. Linguists need to be able to produce files that they can continue to use year after year, without having to continually convert each document to a new version of their software. The solution is simple: Work should be saved frequently in nonproprietary, open formats.

Commercial software is also often not well-suited for language documentation tasks. Recordings need to be transcribed and annotated; most linguists want to interlinearize at least some of their texts; datasets, such as lexicons, need to be constructed in formats that support analysis, cross-referencing, and multiple styles of output. There is software specifically created for language documentation tasks, but the learning curve for much of it is steep, and the documentation is often inadequate for the beginning user. The purpose of this tutorial is to recommend tools and strategies for creating long-lived and useful texts and databases for language documentation. The speakers present a set of commonly-used software tools with tips for getting started and ideas for fully exploiting the tools' capabilities. The ultimate goal of this tutorial is to aid field linguists in gaining mastery of a small suite of tools that will expedite their data collection, entry, and management tasks so that they can focus their time and attention on the real work of translation and analysis.
Laura Buszard-Welcher (The Rosetta Project)

*Best practice in your back pocket: Getting the most out of the tools you have*

Dr. Buszard-Welcher, co-director of the Rosetta Project, outlines the goals of this tutorial, including an overview of the typical path followed in the production of texts and datasets in language documentation—transcription, translation, annotation, interlinearization, and creation of datasets for resources such as lexicons. She introduces recommendations for best practice with respect to text and database formats, explaining briefly the value of using well-defined XML tagging. She also defines good practice recommendations that are within the capabilities of all linguists, even those who don't have the time to master new tools.

Deborah Anderson (University of California, Berkeley)

*A field linguist's guide to Unicode*

Dr. Anderson is co-founder of a Unicode Working Group at Berkeley, liaison to the Unicode consortium, and overseer of the Script Encoding Initiative. Unicode is essentially a massive extension of the ASCII character set which provides a unique encoding for every character, including characters for non-Western languages and the IPA. This means that, in principle, any Unicode font will appear the same on every platform and in every program. Dr. Anderson explains how Unicode works, how to find and form the characters needed for a particular language, and how to request that a character be added to Unicode.

Michael Appleby (The LinguistList)

*How to use Unicode on your computer*

Mr. Appleby, Managing Editor of the LinguistList, demonstrates how to set up a computer keyboard so that one can easily type Unicode IPA characters and graphemes for practical orthographies. Most modern operating systems include Unicode fonts with extensive character sets, and a variety of options exist for inputting nonstandard characters. But, when one cannot input Unicode directly, alternative strategies can be employed. Mr. Appleby covers both ‘easy’ and ‘difficult’ scenarios, allowing linguists to use the tools they want while ensuring their characters are encoded with the future in mind.

Jessica Boynton (Eastern Michigan University)

*Transcription, time-alignment, & annotation*

Ms. Boynton is a member of the Chaco Languages Documentation Project, directed by Drs. Veronica Grondona and Lyle Campbell. She presents two good-practice tools for making transcriptions and annotations for audio and video recording—Transcriber and ELAN. Both programs enable linguists to segment long duration audio and video recordings; transcribe them; and label speech turns, topic changes, and acoustic conditions. ELAN further allows the user to define time-aligned annotation tiers and supports input of interlinearized texts from Shoebox. Among other things, Ms Boynton demonstrates how to open files, define annotation tiers, and transcribe data using these programs.

Naomi Fox (University of Utah)

*Using Filemaker Pro to produce archivable language documentation*

Ms. Fox presents the data management programs and policies developed for the Xinka Language Documentation Project. She demonstrates how a product intended for commercial use (the FileMakerPro database program) can be adapted for documentary linguistic purposes. Doing this requires an understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the tool and the development of workflows that result in the creation of archivable materials. Many of the lessons learned here will be applicable to the use of other popular commercial programs such as Microsoft Excel.

Connie Dickinson (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen/University of San Francisco, Quito)

*The Tsafiki text factory*

Dr. Dickinson and the Tsafiki community language documentation team have recorded, transcribed, translated, and Shoeboxed over 120 hours of audio and video recordings. Shoebox supports the creation of a linked set of databases for linguistic research and the interlinearization of texts. While Shoebox is widely used by documentary linguists, it is not easy to learn; it is, however, the best option currently available for interlinearizing texts and using those texts as the basis for dictionary creation. Dr. Dickinson shares tips for mastering this useful, but frustrating, program, and shows why it's worth the effort.
Continuing To Build Linguistic Knowledge for Teachers: Collaborating with NCTE's Commission on Language

California C
4:00 – 5:30 PM

Organizer: Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)
Sponsor: Committee on Language in the School Curriculum
Participants: Lauri Katz (Ohio State University)
Dolores Straker (Raymond Walters College, University of Cincinnati)
Jerrie Cobb Scott (University of Memphis)

Collaboration between linguists and educators continues to emerge on a national scale, producing work that aims to identify, first, what aspects of linguistic knowledge are most useful for teachers to know, and second, what kinds of activities and projects are most effective in introducing those aspects of linguistic knowledge to students. The importance of raising language awareness in the schools is reflected in the National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE)'s 1994 Position Statement on Language Study:

Resolved, that the National Council of Teachers of English appoint a committee or task force to explore effective ways of integrating language awareness into classroom instruction and teacher preparation programs, review current practices and materials related to language awareness, and prepare new materials for possible publication by NCTE. Language awareness includes examining how language varies in a range of social and cultural settings; examining how people's attitudes vary towards language across culture, class, gender, and generation; examining how oral and written language affects listeners and readers; examining how 'correctness' in language reflects social-political-economic values; examining how the structure of language works from a descriptive perspective; and examining how first and second languages are acquired.

A similar commitment is reflected by the work of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA) Committee on Language in the School Curriculum, which explores ways to foster collaboration between linguists and K-12 educators through various projects that target language education. The NCTE's and LSA's mutual interest in raising language awareness in the schools is resulting in important collaborative efforts between these professional organizations. Members of the LSA were invited to attend the 2003 annual NCTE convention, where they presented a well-attended panel on linguistics and education. The NCTE invited LSA members again in 2005 and 2006 to present at the NCTE convention. At a meeting of linguists, teachers, teacher educators, and the Center for Applied Linguistics held at the NCTE in 2005, several NCTE members expressed interest in working more directly with the LSA, resulting in joint ownership of some of the projects and a sense of mutuality and reciprocity. This collaboration will lead to better ways for linguists' efforts in the integration of linguistic knowledge into preK-12 education to be anchored in the K-12 classroom. In this symposium, NCTE/LSA members offer insight into how best to direct our work with NCTE in order to effect change in the ways that linguistics is integrated into preK-12 classrooms by focusing on ways that linguists can better prepare teachers, as well as suggest what role linguists might play in making and changing educational policy.

Laurie Katz (Ohio State University)
Discourse analysis & teachers' knowledge of variations in narratives

I discuss how linguists and teacher educators can work together to support teachers of children from preschool to second grade to integrate children's language variations into the curriculum while at the same time addressing the curriculum standards. I discuss examples through one of the Ohio English Language Arts Standards which has shared characteristics with the NCTE/IRA English Language Arts Standards. Examples include developing curriculum for pre- and in-service teachers with a focus on (1) helping them to identify narrative structures, styles, and content within the children's oral discourse and (2) interpreting the standards in a manner to support children's home language while teaching them a standardized format.
Dolores Straker (Raymond Walters College, University of Cincinnati)
*The role of language ideology in educational access & equity*

From a historical perspective, I discuss the impact of language ideology on students' access to education. Communities and school districts have struggled with the question of how to integrate previously segregated populations. The original focus for integration was on how to physically situate the ‘new’ students into the educational setting. Fifty years hence, our focus now is not so much on how to physically situate our ‘new’ (now multicultural/diverse) student population as it is on how to academically situate our diverse student population. I discuss ways to shift from physically to academically situating diverse students in educational settings and consider how linguists and teacher educators can work together to influence policy.

Jerrie Cobb Scott (University of Memphis)
*Building the linguistic knowledge of teachers: Inquiry vs transmission approaches*

I address how teacher educators and linguists can work together to (1) reduce prejudices, (2) transmit information about diversity in teacher preparation programs, and (3) make wider use of the inquiry approach to enhance knowledge about language and cultural diversity. I focus on ways to modify research methods used in linguistics for use as instructional tools and stress the need for those working in educational linguistics to attend not only to the content of course in diversity, but also to the system used in delivering the content, embracing inquiry and self-discovery as a means of knowledge building, rather than the more traditional transmission approach.
Approaches to Language Complexity

California D
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers:  K. David Harrison (Swarthmore College)
              Ryan K. Shosted (University of California, Berkeley)

Participants:  Ian Maddieson (University of California, Berkeley)
               Johanna Nichols (University of California, Berkeley)
               François Pellegrino, Christophe Coupé, and Egidio Marsico (Laboratoire Dynamique du Langage, Lyon)
               Sheri Wells-Jensen (Bowling Green State University)
               Douglas H. Whalen (Haskins Laboratories/National Science Foundation)

It has become almost axiomatic in linguistics that all languages are equally complex (Akmajian et al. 1997:8, O’Grady et al. 1997:6, Cipollone et al. 1998:2, O’Grady et al. 2005:7). This axiom is often coupled with the notion that all languages are "capable of expressing any idea" (Fromkin & Rodman 1988). Beyond linking expressivity to complexity, a number of further assumptions follow, for example: "A language which appears simple in some respects is likely to be more complex in others" (Markowicz 1978). The latter is often popularly expressed as the notion that a language that gains complexity in one part of its grammar necessarily becomes simplified elsewhere, as if regulated by a thermostat. Though this last idea is difficult to find in print, we believe it is nonetheless an unexpressed assumption in the field (cf. Plank 1998, Shosted 2006).

Despite the repetition (and potential reification), these claims have seldom been subjected to rigorous tests. This may be due to the fact that linguists have not agreed upon metrics for complexity, though various proposals have been made (Greenberg 1954, Nichols 1992, Kusters 2003). Many still wonder whether complexity can be quantified within a single linguistic domain like phonology, let alone across domains. Moreover, most of the world's languages remain undescribed or underdescribed, severely limiting the reach of typological approaches.

We feel it is an opportune time to re-examine this constellation of ideas in terms of their intellectual pedigree, their current status (i.e., what motivates the prevailing claims if not empirical evidence?), their impact on linguistics (in research, theory, pedagogy, etc.), and recent attempts to subject them to quantification, modeling, and empirical testing. In general, we hope to approach an answer to the question, "Is equal complexity among languages a reality?"

In light of the prevailing apprehension towards measurements of complexity, the organizers and panelists openly endorse a quantitative, algorithmic approach. Among the invited speakers, each presents a different quantitative metric for complexity that may be questioned by the linguistic community. Maddieson focuses on the complexity of syllables and syllabic inventories as a window to phonological complexity. Nichols introduces various 'proxy measures' that can be used to typify the complexity of many languages in an efficient manner. Pellegrino, Coupé, and Marsico ground their work with speech corpora in information theory. Wells-Jensen uses speech errors in a variety of languages as her metric. Finally, Whalen leads the discussion into the realm of brain function. Each speaker employs an experimental approach to the topic, and each method is inherently quantitative.

It is hoped that through a lively dialogue on the subject of what to measure and how to measure it, linguists can converge on a set of metrics for complexity and use increasingly sophisticated methods in collecting relevant data.
Ian Maddieson (University of California, Berkeley)

*Complexity relationships in phonetic & phonological systems*

In Maddieson 2006, 2006b, I presented evidence that languages don't 'compensate' complexity by simplicity elsewhere in basic phonological subsystems. I briefly update these findings and extend the discussion to other phonological factors possibly relevant to complexity and whether a different encoding of the variables would yield different results. For reasons of data availability, these further examinations must often be based on subsamples. I will discuss the possibility of constructing an integrated measure of phonological complexity through simultaneous consideration of multiple factors. The relatively robust correlation between increasing syllable complexity and increasing size of consonant inventory receives particular attention.

Johanna Nichols (University of California, Berkeley)

*The distribution of complexity in the world's languages*

Comprehensive measures of linguistic complexity are revealing but time-consuming to survey. I propose a set of proxy and minimal properties that can be surveyed more economically, and surveys complexity cross-linguistically. The worldwide distribution of complexity, measured in this way, is not even; areas and even macroareas have rather clear complexity profiles. I also survey correlations of complexity with some sociological and sociolinguistic variables widely believed to correlate with complexity: literacy, size of speech community, known degree of contact with other languages, and known interethnic vs ethnic-specific status.

François Pellegrino (Laboratoire Dynamique du Langage, Lyon)
Christophe Coupé (Laboratoire Dynamique du Langage, Lyon)
Egidio Marsico (Laboratoire Dynamique du Langage, Lyon)

*An information-theoretic approach to the balance of complexity between phonetics, phonology, & morphosyntax*

All human languages are fully functional. Still, linguistic typology provides extensive evidence that as far as a given component is concerned, languages may be more or less complex. According to information theory, this means that the functional load associated with each linguistic component is language-dependent. This intuitive statement raises many questions about both the definition and measurement of the linguistic information and the possible compensation between the component loads within a language. We propose an approach based on the study of a seven-language speech corpus, mainly focusing on the interaction between the phonetic (speech rate), phonological (syllabic entropy), and higher levels (number of morphemes and words, etc.).

Sheri Wells-Jensen (Bowling Green State University)

*A comparative psycholinguistic investigation of language complexity*

I approach the topic of language complexity from a strictly psycholinguistic perspective. In a systematic, cross-linguistic examination of speech errors in English, Hindi, Japanese, Spanish, and Turkish, study participants narrated a fast-paced silent film, and the 1,300 resulting errors were categorized. The data were used to examine two interrelated hypotheses about the relationship between language structure and the speech production system: Hypothesis A "As measured in this way, languages are equally complex;" and Hypothesis B "The patterns of distribution of different types of errors will be distinct from one language to another." Both of the hypotheses were supported.

Douglas H. Whalen (Haskins Laboratories/National Science Foundation)

*Brain activations related to changes in speech complexity*

Speech is perhaps the most complex sound that humans listen to. With functional magnetic resonance imaging, speech-specific areas showed increased activation with increases in what we called 'complexity'. In a follow-up study, small areas within superior temporal gyrus increased activation with increasing complexity defined in several different ways. Particularly, contrasting /sta/ with /tag/ showed increased activation for /sta/ (constant number of segments but variable number of syllable slots). A new study contrasts more syllables with clusters and changes in number of syllable slots used. The use of a simple passive listening task may indicate which linguistic structures exemplify greater complexity.
Global Revitalization Technology

Palisades
9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Mia Kalish (Diné College)
Susan Penfield (University of Arizona)

This presentation demonstrates different perspectives of the use of technology for revitalization efforts to people with different interests. For linguists, the projects displayed in this poster session show semantic issues. These include complex translation and language extension issues. This perspective integrates with representational issues, where developers cope with needs for fonts and, having succeeded in this, for extensions of language into contemporary living. This perspective includes issues of creating language for describing technology, engineering, and the sciences. Linguists and students doing fieldwork can also see how some of the materials they will be responsible for collecting could contribute to the development of perceptually robust revitalization materials that include the phonological rhythms of the language as well as the textual representations.

This presentation affords those who are engaged in, or who are considering engaging in, revitalization efforts using technology the opportunity to see the many different ways people in different countries and communities have applied technological concepts. Attendees also have the opportunity to ask specific questions that may aid them in their efforts and will be able to demonstrate to those they work with how they might like to see materials for their own languages emerging.

This digital poster session is a response to the growing recognition that for languages to live and remain vital, linguistic efforts must address more than documentation. New language projects must include communities' needs for revitalization methodologies, resources and support, as well as the traditional documentation efforts. We hope to show the many different ways that technological resources such as recordings and visuals can be used in support of both revitalization efforts and in developing greater understanding for the languages.

Submitters who attend the annual meeting will be present at the poster session to talk with conference attendees about their work. By projecting samples of various technologies, viewers of this digital poster will see a range of the type of work currently going on in the field of language revitalization and technology.
In recent years there has been much discussion among linguists as well as others about the problems of endangered languages. Meetings are held regularly on this topic, and many books have now been published on a variety of aspects of the problem, especially causes, human rights, the humanitarian impact, and means of revitalization. The LSA’s Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation (CELP) has also sponsored several forums on issues related to endangered languages.

The topic of this particular symposium was inspired in part by the topic of the 2007 Linguistics Institute, “Empirical Foundations for Theories of Language”. In this symposium we emphasize those empirical foundations that rest on data from endangered languages. Data from endangered languages have repeatedly provided challenges to linguistic theory and in this way have helped to shaped it.

Language is a uniquely human faculty, and one of the concerns of linguists is to determine the limits of the human language capacity, the extent to which languages can vary. The ability to determine these limits accurately is crucially limited by what is known of the variety actually found in languages of the world. The variety that has developed in languages is the natural laboratory within which linguists conduct their research. If only the 10 languages with the largest numbers of speakers survive, the constraints on the research of linguists would be comparable to that of biologists if only the top 10 predators had survived among all living animals. Without variety, we might be unaware that birds could survive without flying, or we might not even be aware that wings could evolve! As linguists, we need all the data we can get on the full range of possible languages. The next fact from a language spoken by hardly anyone could change our model of what language can be and could improve the questions we must ask in investigating all languages. Our knowledge of how language in general works is based on the accumulation and integration of facts from languages large and small from all over the world.

Speakers summarize ways data from endangered languages have contributed to their own theoretical work or to theoretical work in their subfield of linguistics. The symposium opens with a brief introduction by Sally McConnell-Ginet and proceeds to Juliette Blevins’ overview of the importance of data from a broad range of endangered languages for phonological theory. Heidi Harley discusses theoretical questions raised by affixation, and Stephen R. Anderson addresses several issues at the morphology-syntax interface for which evidence from endangered languages has played a key role. Mark Baker speaks on the question “What if there were no noun-incorporating languages?”. The last speaker, Maria Polinsky, addresses the relevance of evidence from several endangered languages, including Tsez, Malagasy, and Kabardian, in characterizing backward subject control.
Stephen R. Anderson (Yale University)

Clitics, the morphology-syntax interface, & the evidential value of endangered languages

I summarize three instances in which evidence from endangered languages provides crucial evidence for the theory of clitics: (1) Kwakw'ala shows that the affiliation of clitics can be driven by phonological considerations rather than by their syntax. (2) Nias Selatan and Kuuk Thaayorre show that phrasal properties can in some instances be realized by the word-level inflectional morphology of a peripheral element. (3) Subject clitics in the Surmiran form of Rumantsch leads to the conclusion that quite separate aspects of grammatical organization can lead independently to surface ‘verb-second’ patterns. Endangered languages supply indispensable evidence that enriches our conception of the nature of grammatical structure.

Mark C. Baker (Rutgers University)

What if there were no noun-incorporating languages?

Linguists are tempted to hope that the endangered languages are a random sample of the existing languages, so their extinction may not warp our work too much. I show the dubiousness of this hope by first reviewing the considerable impact that the study of noun incorporation has had on the development of theoretical morphosyntax. Next I show that, of eight languages that have contributed significantly to the debate, all but two are endangered--and those two have the same subtype of incorporation. Such a limited sample would not permit rich theoretical conclusions to be drawn in this domain.

Juliette Blevins (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)

Endangered sound patterns: Some mutually feeding relationships

Phonological theory, from early distinctive features, to recent emergentist proposals, maintains a solid grounding in endangered languages. The typological and genetic diversity informing the study of sound patterns is amply represented in research articles and introductory textbooks. With this grounding, phonological theory has been able to offer descriptive linguists new questions, paradigms, and techniques inspired by current models and hypotheses. I highlight cases where work on endangered languages has informed and transformed phonological theory and others where phonological theory has been the catalyst for insightful descriptions of endangered languages and the source of theoretically challenging discoveries.

Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)

What does affixation mean? Some theoretical questions raised by complex verbs in Hiaki (Yaqui)

Hiaki (Yaqui) exhibits a great deal of verbal compounding behavior, including obligatorily bound 'light verb' affixes of both familiar and less familiar types and, also, interestingly optionally bound complement-taking verb/affix 'hybrids', which may stand alone or suffix to the verb of their complement clause. I examine the implications of these hybrids for both morphological and syntactic theory. It seems cross-linguistically that structures that require affixation in language X may be realized by isolating, 'syntactic' constructions in language Y. What about the converse? Are there structures that may not be realized by affixation? What does affixation mean, if anything, for the syntax?

Maria Polinsky (University of California, San Diego/Harvard University)

Is sluicing universal? Evidence from the field

I examine the interaction between linguistic theory and endangered languages through the prism of sluicing. I present novel fieldwork data from Aghem (wh-movement language) and Circassian (wh-in-situ language), neither of which has sluicing, thus appearing as counterexamples to the claim that sluicing is universal (Merchant 2001). I show that the absence of sluicing is related to a more general restriction against embedded CPs, independently motivated in both languages. Sluicing is allowed as long as the CP appears as the matrix clause, in fragments. These findings bear on the theoretical issues of external merge (Pesetsky&Torrego 2004) and the typology of sluicing.
Conflicts over Contemporary Language Issues: Pedagogical Approaches to Defusing the Undergraduate Classroom

San Simeon Room
2:00 – 3:30 PM

Organizer: Julie S. Amberg (York College of Pennsylvania)
Participants: Colleen Fitzgerald (Texas Tech University)
               David Bowie (University of Central Florida)
               Deborah J. Vause (York College of Pennsylvania)

For over 30 years, researchers, scholars, and language educators have been working to eliminate linguistic discrimination in this country by promoting language and dialect awareness. Ideally, this awareness begins in the primary and secondary grades with teachers helping their students to negotiate the differences between their languages and those of others. But what of those students who do not experience a linguistically-diverse community? In fact, an estimated 62% of the nation's students attend school in districts where there is little language variety (U.S. Dept. of Education 2005). As a result of this insularity, students may find when they enter college they are not prepared to encounter dialects different from their own nor are they prepared to explore the broad range of topics concerning dialect differences in courses designed to address such issues. Oftentimes this lack of preparation results in classroom conflicts brought about by students' loaded speech or even intimidation of fellow students, both of which reveal students' lack of language awareness.

The participants in this workshop discuss potentially controversial linguistic and language topics, including dialect variation, equality of languages, dialect discrimination, bilingual education, multilingualism, and the enacting of official languages, and how they might be best presented in the classroom. They share both their ‘war stories’ and their successes, that is, what they have done to defuse their classrooms, positioning their pedagogical practices within the context of contemporary linguistics research.

Julie S. Amberg (York College of Pennsylvania)
Teaching dialect diversity at the undergraduate level

Despite 30 years of research that has established African American English (AAE) as a logical, linguistic system, negative stereotypes about AAE persist. Linguists, educators, and others at the primary, secondary, and undergraduate levels work to change the public's perceptions of this misunderstood dialect, principally by encouraging students to become critically aware of language differences. I explore how using rap music in an undergraduate linguistics course helped reduce students' evaluative judgments of AAE.

Colleen Fitzgerald (Texas Tech University)
Texas talk: Regional & rural dialects as diversity tools in nondiverse classrooms

Classrooms with limited racial and ethnic diversity present challenges for teaching multicultural topics. One strategy to counter resistance in a white majority is using the nonstandard local dialect of white Texans. Employing recent research on Texas dialects, I taught undergraduates three lessons about language: (1) Dialects are rule-governed. (2) Language change is natural. (3) Younger speakers act as agents of language change. Exploring dialect discrimination for regional and rural categories served as a preliminary step to learning about racial and ethnic dialects, even among a racially and ethnically homogenous classroom.
David Bowie (University of Central Florida)
Attitudinal shifts among undergraduates in linguistics courses

Linguistics as a field makes several assumptions, some of which are tied to attitudes about language and its use. Typically, however, undergraduate linguistics courses focus on the theories and methods, not the attitudes, of linguistics. I asked whether students in linguistics courses acquire attitudinal assumptions about language even when the content of the course does not focus on the transmission of such attitudes. I report the results of a study that compared students' attitudes about language both in classes that presented language attitude issues and in classes that did not.

Deborah J. Vause (York College of Pennsylvania)
Using electronic American Engishes to introduce dialect study

Undergraduate linguistics students have difficulty maintaining the objective perspective necessary to analyze language and language usage. In an effort to promote students' objectivity, students were asked to analyze the use of electronic American English, such as instant messaging, and to place it within the context of contemporary American English dialects. Such electronic language appears to eliminate the pitfalls of racial and gender stereotypes, yet still enables examination of socioeconomic factors in shaping dialects.
Towards an Artificial Grammar Learning Paradigm in Phonology

Pacific A
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers:
Anne Pycha (University of California, Berkeley)
Eurie Shin (University of California, Berkeley)
Ryan K. Shosted (University of California, Berkeley)

Participants:
Jennifer S. Cole (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign)
Hahn Koo (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign)
Sharon Peperkamp (CNRS/University of Paris 8)
Katrin Skoruppa (CNRS)
Amanda Seidl (Purdue University)
Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania)
Alejandra Cristia (Purdue University)
Colin Wilson (University of California, Los Angeles)

Chair:
John Ohala (University of California, Berkeley)

In recent years, phonologists have become increasingly sympathetic to what we call the artificial grammar learning paradigm (AGLP). This approach seeks to replicate in the laboratory some aspect of phonological acquisition and report the results as if they model the competence of a speaker who learned a phonological grammar naturally. In a typical experiment, groups of subjects are exposed to stimuli exhibiting related phonological alternations. Their ability to induce phonological generalizations from the stimuli is then evaluated in a kind of testing session. It is presumed that from the results we may infer how learnable the alternations are with respect to one another. Though the AGLP has a growing presence in laboratory phonology, its ontological basis as an experimental method has yet to be fully explored. In this workshop, we seek to formalize the basis for the approach, drawing on the most recent advances in statistics, psycholinguistics, language acquisition, and developmental psychology. The forum will help shape standards related to the implementation of the approach. We intend to validate the use of AGLP among phonologists. Accordingly, we feel it is incumbent upon the organizers and panelists to answer the question: “What can this approach do for phonology?” Each speaker presents results she or he has obtained by using an AGLP-type methodology. We address the following topics: using explicit vs implicit rule-learning in AGLP experiments; testing for the role of perceptual confusability, perceptual naturalness, and rule-complexity in synchronic and diachronic perspective; and how the AGLP can be used to study the cognitive structure of implicational universals.

Jennifer Cole (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign)
Hahn Koo (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign)

Complexity & perceptual factors in phonotactic learning: Evidence from artificial grammar learning

Two factors may affect phonotactic learning: the complexity of the sound pattern and its impact in reducing perceptual confusability. We hypothesize that an easily-learned constraint will have low structural complexity and will facilitate perception by restricting the distribution of similar sounds to distinct contexts. Using artificial grammar learning experiments with auditory repetition and word-likeness rating tasks, we test implicit learning of constraints on nonadjacent liquids and vowels. We find evidence of learning for constraints on nonadjacent liquids from both tasks, but for vowel constraints only with the rating task. This asymmetry is related to the potential benefit of each constraint for reducing perceptual confusion.
Sharon Peperkamp (CNRS/University of Paris 8)
Katrin Skoruppa (CNRS)
*Implicit phonological learning in an artificial language learning paradigm*

We report on experiments involving implicit phonological rule learning. French adults were exposed to short stories in 'accented French', that is, in their native language equipped with a novel phonological alternation (vowel harmony). During the test phase, they performed a forced-choice grammaticality task. We found that subjects perform above chance level both for words known from exposure and for novel words, suggesting that they have learned the vowel harmony rule. We also address the question of the role of phonetic naturalness by comparing the acquisition of (natural) vowel harmony to that of (unnatural) vowel disharmony.

Anne Pycha (University of California, Berkeley)
Eurie Shin (University of California, Berkeley)
Ryan K. Shosted (University of California, Berkeley)
*An experimental approach to perceptual naturalness in consonant cluster assimilations*

Linguists disagree as to whether phonetic factors play a synchronic role in phonological patterns, such as the tendency toward 'natural' regressive place assimilation in consonant clusters. If unnaturalness costs the grammar, does it impact the learnability of patterns? We trained listeners in a word-building process that involved consonant assimilation whose direction was progressive, regressive, or arbitrary. We found no evidence that the progressive and regressive conditions were learned differently, but listeners had considerable difficulty learning the arbitrary condition. These results question the synchronic role of perceptual naturalness and suggest that formal complexity can impact learning.

Amanda Seidl (Purdue University)
Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania)
Alejandrina Cristia (Purdue University)
*Complexity trumps naturalness*

It has been argued that infants prefer phonologically natural alternations over unnatural ones. Formal complexity may affect learning to a greater degree than naturalness. We tested this claim in two experiments. Infants were familiarized with a series of pseudowords exemplifying a sound pattern. We predicted that infants who learned the pattern would show a novelty preference and attend longer to test words that violated the familiarized pattern. We found that infants performed equally well at rule learning in natural and unnatural conditions but were affected adversely by complexity. This suggests it is possible for infants to learn unnatural phonological patterns.

Colin Wilson (University of California, Los Angeles)
*Artificial grammar & implicational universals*

Typological studies of phonological systems have discovered many universal, or nearly universal, implicational relations. Such universals reflect a cognitive structure that shapes the learning and extension of phonological generalizations. As evidence for this claim I provide three artificial grammar experiments in which participants were exposed to examples of velar palatalization in one vowel context and then tested on their generalization of palatalization to the other context. Results reveal asymmetric patterns of generalization in line with the typological findings. These results support theories of phonology in which substantive phonetic factors are accessible and active in shaping the learner's generalizations.
Semantic/Pragmatic Perspectives on Negative Polarity Items

Pacific B
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizer: Kimiko Nakanishi (University of Calgary)
Participants: Elena Guerzoni (University of Southern California)
Laurence Horn (Yale University)
Bernhard Schwarz (McGill University)
Discussant: Anastasia Giannakidou (University of Chicago)

Over the past few decades, a substantial number of studies have been done on so-called negative polarity items (NPIs), words and expressions restricted to occurring in the scope of negation and related contexts. One of the most fundamental questions is how to characterize the limited distribution of NPIs. More specifically, our tasks are to identify exactly when NPIs can be licensed and to examine whether seemingly diverse NPI-licensing environments can be uniformly described. One of the most influential claims in this context is that of Ladusaw 1979, which proposes that the class of NPI licensers can be unified in terms of a semantic property they share. In particular, Ladusaw claims that NPIs are licensed only in downward-entailing (DE) contexts, i.e., contexts where entailments get reversed. However, this view has been challenged by various counter-examples presented in subsequent work (NPIs licensed in non-DE contexts, NPIs unlicensed in DE contexts). To account for cases that are problematic for the DE analysis, Giannakidou 1998, restoring the credibility of the semantic account, argues that a set of licensers should include not only DE expressions but also expressions that are nonveridical. This analysis successfully accounts for NPIs licensed in non-DE contexts, which are problematic for the DE analysis. It remains to be seen whether this conservative extension of DE is able to account for the whole range of data on NPIs.

A second question immediately following from the licensing question is why NPIs are restricted in their distribution. Under the DE analysis, the question is why DEness has anything to do with the distribution of NPIs. Some researchers argue that NPIs introduce alternatives or trigger a domain extension, which leads to a less informative statement in affirmative contexts (Kadmon & Landman 1993, Krieffka 1995, Chierchia 2004). Given a pragmatic requirement of being as informative as possible, this analysis explains why NPIs are unacceptable in affirmative contexts. In contrast, in the environments where entailments get reversed (i.e., DE contexts), NPIs lead to a more informative statement, accounting for their connection to DE. Although this line of research on scalar semantics/pragmatics provides an explanatory theory of the correlation between NPIs and DEness, it is not without problems; for one thing, DE may not be the right characterization of NPI licensers, as pointed out above. Furthermore, there are NPIs that are scalar but scalarity itself cannot fully predict their distribution. Lastly, it is not clear whether all types of NPIs are associated with scalarity, which is closely related to our third question below.

NPIs are known to come with different forms cross-linguistically (Zwarts 1998). This observation leads to the third question of why certain words and phrases, but not other ones analogous to them, are thought to carry some conventional property. In some previous literature, the limited distribution of NPIs is linked to the lexical semantics of the relevant items (Israel 1996, among others). In this context, it is important to discuss the relevance of focus particles to the distribution of NPIs. In particular, it has been argued that at least some types of NPIs come with a (hidden) focus particle even (Heim 1984, Lee & Horn 1994, Lahiri 1998, Guerzoni 2003). Under this view, we could argue that the semantics of even is responsible for the distribution of these types of NPIs. Crucially, this position is closely related to the scalar analysis discussed above: Even is a focus particle that introduces alternatives at the focus site and evokes a scalar presupposition. Naturally, the analysis of NPIs appealing to the semantics of even obtains the same result as the scalar analysis, that is, even NPIs are licensed only in DE contexts. Thus, a close scrutiny of cross-linguistic data should help us reevaluate the scalar analysis and answer the licensing question discussed above: Is it really DE (or nonveridicality) that matters, or is something else responsible? Furthermore, given the cross-linguistic diversity, should we expect to find different licensers for different types of NPIs or would it be possible to unify the class of licensers?
Elena Guerzoni (University of Southern California)
*The scope of scalarity, additivity, & exclusivity in the composition of some NPIs*

I focus on the role that scalar (both additive and exclusive) particles (like *even* and *only* respectively) play in the semantic composition of some NPIs. Specifically, I argue that phenomena I explored in earlier work on Italian *anche solo*, German *auch nur*, and Dutch *ook/selfs maar*, are instances of a more general cross-linguistic strategy of ‘NPI-formation’. The larger picture that emerges from these observations can be understood, I argue, by taking into account the interaction of focus particles with each other and with negation, DE-operators, and modals. More specifically, I present a detailed study of how the implicature of each relevant particle is predicted to affect the implicature of the other from the perspective of an explicit model of presupposition projection. The resulting view extends nicely to a similar class of NPIs in languages such as Spanish (as argued in Lahiri 2006), Hungarian (as argued in Abrusan 2006), Japanese (as argued in Nakanishi 2006), and French.

Laurence Horn (Yale University)
*(A)symmetric particles & NPI licensing: Entailment vs assertion*

I address the problem of (what Giannakidou 2006 calls) ‘renegade licensers’ like *only* and *barely* that trigger NPIs although they don’t obviously create downward entailing or nonveridical contexts. Previous studies have either denied that *only* really does license NPIs or insisted that *only NP* really is downward entailing after all. Invoking the distinction between semantic entailment and speaker assertion, I advocate a middle ground between the symmetricalists (e.g. Atlas 1996, 2005; Giannakidou 2006) who treat *only NP* structures as expressing a simple conjunction and the radical pragmaticists (e.g. Ippolito 2005, van Rooij & Schulz 2005, following McCawley 1981) who treat *Only love counts* as merely conversationally implicating, and not entailing, that love counts.

Bernhard Schwarz (McGill University)
*Licensing by implication: The case of PPI rescuing*

Baker 1970a and Linebarger 1987 proposed that negative polarity items can be licensed by implications carried by their host sentences. Building on Baker 1970b, I discuss a clear case of such ‘licensing by implication’ in the grammar of positive polarity items (PPIs). I show that PPIs in the immediate scope of sentential negation can be rescued by counterfactual implications in ‘irrealis’ clauses, that is, clauses headed by a verb carrying non-temporally-interpreted past tense morphology. I explore the nature of the relevant implications by examining their projection behavior.
Paradigms in Morphological Change

California C
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Claire Bowern (Rice University)
Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley)
Alice Harris (University at Stony Brook, State University of New York)

Participants: Brian Joseph (Ohio State University)
Harold Koch (Australian National University)
Adam Albright (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Data from language change may prove crucial in assessing theories of the organization of morphological systems. Changes clearly show what speakers dislike or find difficult; restructuring is a powerful way to see the analysis imposed on an old system. We are interested also in the methodological question of how to argue from a change to what it actually reveals about the system underlying it. Historical linguists have always been comfortable with word-and-paradigm morphology and its relatives, but is our comfort anything more than familiarity? Do changes furnish evidence bearing on the existence of paradigms as objects in morphological theories, and how can we as historical linguists come to agree on the logic of this evidence?

We evaluate empirical data of several types. One is the stuff of traditional discussions: cases of paradigm leveling and analogical extension from the histories of languages whose inflectional diachrony is attested or can be reconstructed with a reasonable level of confidence. How are inflectional classes created and maintained, and how do they collapse? How do paradigm classes interact with morphosemantic categories of different types? The work of Koch, Harris, and Albright all bear directly on these questions. A second area of inquiry is less traditional but equally important: Do paradigms emerge as a useful construct in language contact? Third, we compare the patterns observed in language change with experimental psycholinguistic data and studies of computational modeling. We also present critical evaluation of proposed principles of paradigmatic diachrony.

Our goal is to assemble clear relevant data, lay out the classes of evidence that theories in this area must consider, and help move the field toward a new synthesis.

Alice C. Harris (University at Stony Brook, State University of New York)
Abstract patterns in Svan

In Svan, a Kartvelian language, a pattern was established in past tenses, contrasting the first and second persons singular against the third person singular and all plurals. The pattern originated in regular sound changes of very common types (vowel fusion, umlaut) and underwent a very frequent morphological generalization. The unusual distributional pattern was generalized beyond the set of verbs in which it had originated. These were purely morphological changes and cannot be explained through reference to phonology or syntax. The changes show that the pattern of stem alternation can be abstracted from the morphosyntactic categories the words realize.

Brian Joseph (Ohio State University)
Paradigms & speaker knowledge in verb-ending change

I discuss the reshaping of verb endings based on other paradigmatic forms, drawing on the development of Modern Greek nonactive verb forms. For instance the 1PL past ending -mastan affected the shape of 2PL -este, leading to -sastan, and these two in turn led to a new 3PL ending -ondustan from earlier -ondusan. Such verb-on-verb changes show "neighborhood effects" (Burzio 2005) with the cells involved being adjacent, via shared feature specifications (here, [+plural]). These changes occur within the context of a paradigmatic arrangement of forms and thus support the paradigm as a basic organizing construct for inflectional forms.
**Claire Bowern** (Rice University)

*Morphological change in Nyikina verbal prefix bundles*

The Nyikina language of North-Western Australia has preserved much of the material of Proto-Nyulnyulan verbal prefixes. However, while the same categories (person, tense, and transitivity) are marked in the prefix bundle, there are differences in underlying organization. The intransitive prefixes continue the old past (intransitive) paradigm, while the transitive forms continue the old present (transitive) paradigm. What seems to have happened is that a merger of present and past tense led to the association of the n-morpheme with the meaning ‘intransitive’, because it now stood in opposition to forms with the transitive marker n-, rather than in opposition to forms marked for present tense. Such a change does not necessarily bear on the question of whether paradigms were a separate component of the grammar which produced the input to the change.

**Harold Koch** (Australian National University)

*Paradigm-dependent processes of morphological change*

I describe and illustrate from typologies of morphological change those changes that are most dependent on the concept of paradigm and hence provide the strongest support for paradigms as a term in linguistic theory and the greatest obstacles for theories that would dispense with paradigms. A traditional type of change is paradigm leveling, in which alternation between stem forms is eliminated from inflectional paradigms through the generalization of one of the variants. The domain of leveling depends heavily on paradigms. Of the many changes traditionally called ‘analogical’, those which introduce intraparadigm allomorphy or redistribute the allomorphs of lexical stems under the influence of the inflectional pattern of other lexemes (interparadigm analogy) would seem to strongly support the concept of paradigms. Similarly the forms of inflectional markers of one inflectional class are often transformed under the influence of other (especially dominant) inflectional classes.

**Adam Albright** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

*Paradigmatic change without paradigms*

Analogical changes frequently involve switches between paradigm types, e.g. German *giba/gibst/gibt* \(\rightarrow\) *gebe/gibst/gibst*, mirroring the pattern of *trae/tragst/tragt*. But does this prove that paradigms are cognitively represented as templates? If so, we should be able to observe their role in motivating or constraining change. However, detailed examination of changes in progress reveals that apparently paradigmatically motivated cases often defy paradigmatic explanation, e.g. German textual evidence shows an intermediate stage unlike any previous or surviving pattern: *gebe/gibst/gebt*. A similar change is currently creating new paradigm types in Korean. Such cases suggest that paradigmatic changes are not motivated by competition between templates.
Missionaries and Scholars:
The Overlapping Agendas of Linguists in the Field

Pacific D
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizer: Lise M. Dobrin (University of Virginia)
Participants: Jeff Good (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)
William Svelmoe (Saint Mary’s College)
Courtney Handman (University of Chicago)
Patience Epps (University of Texas, Austin)
Ken Olson (SIL International)
Daniel Everett (Illinois State University)

With the contemporary rise in concern over language endangerment, academic linguists are taking a renewed interest in fieldwork and, in so doing, reconfirming their dependence on tools and information created by missionary institutions, particularly SIL International. The sociolinguistic situation of many languages is known to western linguists through the results of SIL-sponsored surveys and disseminated through the authoritative voice of the Ethnologue, SIL’s global language inventory. Academic linguists depend on fonts distributed by SIL in order to digitally encode the language material they collect in the field, and they depend on SIL-produced software (such as Shoebox/Toolbox) to organize and store their data. SIL linguists have taken a leading role in the current development of standards for endangered language documentation; indeed, the language codes used by Ethnologue are now being adopted as the International Standards Organization (ISO) standard for labeling languages. And like fieldworkers from other disciplines, academic linguists regularly appeal to missionaries for practical assistance in the field (making contacts and selecting a fieldsite, arranging housing and transportation, learning about the culture, etc.).

Clearly, academic and mission linguists share certain agendas— an interest in language description and an interest in human beings, including those on the peripheries of modernity and world power. However, because their goals are ultimately distinct, the agendas of missionary and academic linguists overlap only partially. Academic linguists have more than once expressed concern that mission linguists work counter to their moral agendas in some areas of the world. And the reliance on mission-sponsored tools is underwritten by no guarantee that those tools will continue to be supported should mission goals for any reason be transformed. The divergent interests of missionary and academic linguists is nowhere more apparent than in the diminishing deployment of mission linguists to those languages that are least vital, and hence least in need of vernacular language religious materials—precisely the languages that academic linguistics now deems in most urgent need of documentation.

This symposium acknowledges and explores the relationship between academic and mission linguistics through accounts of their effects on local people in particular field settings; evaluation of their resources, training practices, and organizational cultures; and similar topics. The orientation is forward-looking: to consider the implications of our partially overlapping interests for the future of basic linguistic research. Especially given the moral framing of the endangered languages agenda in academic linguistics, it is appropriate to ask whether it is desirable—or even possible—for field linguistics (and hence the core of the endangered language research paradigm) to proceed in an academic setting without the support of mission-based infrastructure. In examining these institutional issues we hope to assess the limitations and advantages of academic linguistics’ reliance on its sister discipline at a historical juncture when fieldwork is of greater importance than perhaps ever before.
Endangered language linguistics: Whose mission?

As the discipline of linguistics redoubles its efforts to document, understand, and support the world's linguistic diversity, academic linguists are reconfirming their longstanding dependence on tools, methods, information, and facilities created by their missionary counterparts, particularly SIL. But with linguistic work now often framed as a matter of human rights, endangered languages have become a moral cause. The time has thus come to reflect on how this partnership of convenience can be reconciled with academic linguistics' own priorities and values. Is it desirable--or even possible--for endangered language research and development to be carried out independently of mission enterprises?

Missionary linguists or linguist missionaries? The tension between linguistics & evangelism in the SIL

The earliest SIL/Wycliffe recruits were fundamentalist Protestants for whom linguistic training was a necessary evil, something one endured in order to reach the more important goal of saving souls. However, mastering a field as complicated as linguistics required a rigorous education far beyond what evangelical missionaries at the time customarily received. In time, and through a process of generational change, the organization underwent a radical shift. SIL now attracts professionally trained linguists eager to unite professional and intellectual goals with their religious commitments. But the tension remains, as recent discussions within the organization demonstrate.

Christianization & language ideologies

The relationship between local language ideologies, people's attitudes about language function and use, and conversion to Christianity is especially consequential for endangered languages since many of these are found in the remote areas that have long been attractive to evangelistic organizations. Even when Christianity is practiced in local language contexts, beliefs about pragmatic constructs such as sincerity or the representation of internal thoughts can shift in radical ways. I give a synthetic overview of the literature on how Christianization and attendant practices such as literacy affect local language ideologies, situating SIL's goals and practices within this broader context.

Linguists & missionaries: An Amazonian perspective

Taking the problem of language endangerment in Amazonia as a backdrop, I argue that the missionary endeavor is incompatible with the goals of language preservation and self-determination. Academic field linguists are increasingly aware of their responsibilities not only to preserve and document endangered languages but also to respect speakers' rights to choose their own future. The missionary endeavor, in contrast, takes as its starting point the assumption that 'we' have something that 'they' lack and are not complete without. Missionary linguists are also led by their premises to engage in coercion, as numerous examples from Amazonia attest.

SIL International: An insider's view

Members of SIL International are also simultaneously members of Wycliffe Bible Translators, which seeks to facilitate Scripture translation into the world's minority languages. SIL is incorporated as a nonecclesiastical organization in order to support the academic side of its work and to foster agreements with host governments, academic institutions, and international bodies such as the United Nations and UNESCO, with which it enjoys formal consultative status. In 1975, the allegation that SIL contributes to the destruction of indigenous cultures was formally brought to the Committee on Ethics of the American Anthropological Association and was found to be unsubstantiated.

On the LSA-SIL connection

SIL is ultimately a religious organization whose goal is to produce portions of the Bible in all the languages of the world so that Revelations 7:9 and 5:9 might be fulfilled. I was an SIL member from 1976 to 2002 when I resigned, in part because of my misgivings about SIL's training, advertisement, goals, methods, and institutional objectives. I discuss the nature of these misgivings and why I believe that although SIL continues to do invaluable linguistics research, it may be time for the LSA to develop an explicit policy concerning the role of SIL and similar organizations.
American Vowel Phonology and African American Ethnicity

California C
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona)
Erik R. Thomas (North Carolina State University)

Sponsors: Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics, American Dialect Society, and Linguistic Society of America to Honor Walt Wolfram. To Appear as a Publication of the American Dialect Society.

Participants: Bridget L. Anderson (Old Dominion University)
Claire Andres (University of Georgia)
Angus Bowers (North Carolina State University)
Jeannine Carpenter (Duke University)
Becky Childs (Memorial University, Newfoundland)
Robin Dodsworth (University of Maryland, College Park)
Sylvie Dubois (Louisiana State University)
David Durian (Ohio State University)
Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)
Jennifer G. Nguyen (University of Michigan)
Thea Strand (University of Arizona)
Ben Torbert (Mississippi State University)
Rachel Votta (University of Georgia)
Michael Wroblewski (University of Arizona)

This symposium compares the vowel quality of local African American English (AAE) and the adjacent white vernaculars in six regions. Participants provide such comparisons for rural areas of Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina, and for urban areas of Michigan, Georgia, and Ohio.

AAE is fraught with controversies. Some, such as its adequacy as a linguistic system and its distinctiveness from white vernaculars, have been resolved, at least among linguistic scholars. Two others, the creolist/anglicist controversy (about the origin of AAE) and the divergence/convergence controversy (about its current development with regard to white vernaculars) are unresolved but long-established. However, a new controversy, which might be called the ‘uniformity controversy’, asks whether AAE exhibits a set of nationwide norms to which African Americans across the country aspire or if it shows diverse norms. This symposium focuses on the uniformity controversy.

We show that while African Americans throughout the U.S. are influenced by their local region, determining whether they show a common set of norms is a nuanced undertaking. Target variables include (ai), as in bite or bide; the pin/pen and cot/caught mergers; fronting of the boot, boat, but, and book vowels; raising of the bat, bet, and bit vowels; realization of pre-r vowels; and ‘r-fullness’ or ‘rhoticity’, i.e., production of r in those words as an r sound, as schwa, or completely lost. Each student presenter is working with a corpus developed according to a uniform set of rules, and all vowels are analyzed following a shared set of rules for formant measurement in order to insure compatibility and comparability.

Vowel configurations of white vernaculars in the U.S. have undergone extensive study (see especially Kurath & McDavid 1961; Thomas 2001; Labov, Ash, & Boberg 2006), but AAE vowels have been omitted (Kurath, McDavid), studied fragmentarily (Labov et al.), studied for only part of the country (Thomas), or examined only in local studies (Wolfram & Thomas 2002, Fridland 2003). Scholarship on AAE has concentrated on morphosyntactic and a few consonantal variables. Nevertheless, vowels are well-suited for analyses of social variation. Acoustic measurement techniques for vowels have undergone extensive refinement, far more than those such as consonantal variables, prosodic variation, and voice quality variation. In addition, sufficient tokens can be collected from most corpora, unlike comparatively rare morphosyntactic and lexical variables. They thus provide an ideal means of investigating the uniformity controversy and the related question of whether regional variation in AAE is dependent on or independent of variation in adjacent white vernaculars.

Claire Andres (University of Georgia)
Rachel Votta (University of Georgia)

AAE & Anglo vowels in a suburb of Atlanta
We discuss the analysis of the vowels of five African American speakers as compared with the vowels of five Anglo speakers from Roswell, GA. The analysis suggests that the vowel phonology of AA speakers, while sharing local dialect features, has developed along slightly different lines than those of other residents. We compare the vowel phonology of these groups with those of other areas discussed in the symposium and with the vowel phonology for the region presented in Labov, Ash, and Boberg 2006.

Becky Childs (Memorial University, Newfoundland)  
Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)  
Jeannine Carpenter (Duke University)  
Angus Bowers (North Carolina State University)  
**AAE & EAE vowels across North Carolina**

We analyze /ai/, /o/, and other salient vowels for approximately 35 black residents of two Appalachian and two coastal North Carolina communities. Comparing their vowel phonology to the regional koinés, we find the black speakers participate in local phonological patterns although this accommodation is subtly affected by a range of social and stylistic factors. We compare the vowel phonology of these North Carolina groups with other groups in the symposium and with the vowel phonology for the region (Labov et al. 2006).

Ben Torbert (Mississippi State University)  
**Phonological variation in East Central Mississippi**

Outside of Pedersen 1991 and LAGS, Mississippi constitutes a relatively underinvestigated territory within southern American English. I present findings from 2006 interviews conducted primarily in Neshoba County, situated in the low hills of the east central portion of the state and characterized by a tri-ethnic social divide (Whites, African-Americans, and Choctaws). Though technically within the Appalachian Regional Development zone, the area is located transitionally between the Pine Belt in southern Mississippi and northeastern counties currently more associated culturally with Appalachia. I compare these speakers' vowel phonology with others in the South and elsewhere (Labov et al. 2006).

Thea Strand (University of Arizona)  
Michael Wroblewski (University of Arizona)  
Sylvie Dubois (Louisiana State University)  
**African American & non-African American vowels in cajun country**

We analyze the vowels and vowel- r combinations for approximately 20 residents of cajun communities. Half of these speakers are African American [+AA] and half non-African American [-AA]. Comparing those phonologies, we find the +AA speakers' vowels are only subtly influenced by their accommodation to supralocal AA target phonology; this is consistent with evidence from syntactic change in this community. We compare both vowel phonologies with other phonologies analyzed for the symposium and with that of speakers discussed in the Labov et al. 2006.

Robin Dodsworth (University of Maryland, College Park)  
David Durian (Ohio State University)  
**Convergence in urban Columbus AAVE & EAE vowel systems**

Although the Columbus, OH, metropolitan area has grown increasingly segregated by ethnicity, particularly between African American and European American residents, analysis of local vowel systems suggests the beginning of convergence between urban speakers of the two ethnicities. Acoustic analysis of 60 speakers' vowel systems shows urban vs suburban residence to have a stronger differentiating effect— in particular on the back diphthongs /ou/ and /au/— than ethnicity, particularly among speakers under 30. We compare the results with those from the other geographic areas discussed in this symposium and with the description for Columbus vowels in Labov et al. 2006.

Bridget L. Anderson (Old Dominion University)  
Jennifer G. Nguyen (University of Michigan)  
**A comparison of African American & White vowel patterns in America's most segregated city**

Much research has examined the vowels of African American speakers in Detroit, but no analysis has compared their vowel patterns to those of Detroit Whites. Given the marked racial segregation of metropolitan Detroit, greater than in nearly any other U.S. city, it is important to investigate the linguistic connections these groups share. We provide a detailed acoustic analysis of eight vowels for eight White and eight African American Detroiters. Each sample is equally divided by gender and social status, allowing us to examine the similarities and differences between these two ethnic groups and other AA communities nationwide.
Linda Abarbanell (Harvard University)  
Session 10  
Linguistic flexibility in frame of reference use among adult Tseltal (Mayan) speakers

Tseltal is known for its absence of left-right (egocentric) coordinates for describing spatial relations. Instead, speakers use the uphill-downhill (geocentric) slope of their terrain. Tseltal has left-right body-part terms; however, these are not extended to regions of space outside the body. In a series of language elicitation tasks, I examine whether Tseltal-speakers can extend their available left-right terms for use in spatial reference. While spontaneous left-right extensions were rare, Tseltal-speakers were quite capable of comprehending and producing left-right spatial descriptions. Moreover, the conversational structure of the tasks suggests that the habits of a language community are open to interlocutor influence.

Sayaka Abe (University at Buffalo-SUNY)  
Session 10  
‘True & ‘pseudo-‘ subjectification of the Japanese completion marker -shimau

I approach subjectification diachronically. First, I distinguish two types of subjectification: (1) speaker-internal subjectification, which is driven by the speaker's presence in the sentence, and (2) speaker-external subjectification, which is driven by the speaker's absence from the sentence. Based on observations of semantic change of the Japanese marker, -shimau (grammaticalized from shimau 'put away, finish'), I show the asymmetry between the two types of subjectification and argue that (1) is associated with limited and idiosyncratic development, i.e., 'pseudo-' subjectification, while (2) leads to relatively stable and regular development in a semasiological change, i.e., 'true' subjectification.

Lois Ann Abraham (American River C)  
Hemingway's thingamajig

"Hills Like White Elephants" by Ernest Hemingway uses a name for only one of the characters in the short story. I investigate the possible meanings of the name Jig and connect these meanings to various themes of the work. I show my interpretation of naming in this short story to be consistent with Hemingway's philosophy and practice of writing.

Marta Abrusan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Session 17

Even & free choice any in Hungarian

I present an analysis of Hungarian free choice indefinites. Hungarian FCIs are composed of a special type of focus particle, akár 'even' which itself has a free-choice-like distribution, and of a wh-indefinite. I argue that akár 'even' is composed of even plus an exhaustive operator (Exh). As the additive presupposition of even and the lexical import of Exh are contradictory, this combination results in ungrammaticality, unless a suitable operator intervenes. In the second part of the paper, I show that the core distribution of free choice indefinites in Hungarian simply follows from the meaning of the incorporated akear.

Michael Adams (Indiana U)  
Session 75

Assimilation of French-Canadian names into New England speech: Notes from a Vermont cemetery

Headstones in St. Mary's Cemetery, Middlebury, VT, preserve some 450 surnames. Many are English, Scots, or Scotch-Irish in origin, some are exotic, but at least 110 of them are Canadian French in origin. These numbers are rough; some of the names are plausibly related to some others, contemporaneous variants or successive forms of the same name. Everything French became English within the second and third generations after settlement. I outline phonological patterns of accommodation, Canadian French into American English, as well as telling exceptions that together reflect the community's very American history.

Dany Adone (University of Cologne)  
Session 82  
‘Sally go shopping’: Grammaticalization in second language acquisition & creole formation

In creole studies and second language acquisition research there is a current debate about grammaticalization. In creole genesis it refers to the change from lexical items to syntax. In second language acquisition grammaticalization is involved in the transition from early learner varieties to sophisticated varieties. We argue that structural similarities between creole languages and second language learners' varieties are easily accounted for by the process of grammaticalization. Unlike creole speakers, learner varieties reflect individual psychological states. Data from immersion classrooms show that these individual states overlap substantially. This overlap constitutes evidence that learner grammars and creoles are psycholinguistically similar.
Brian AGBAYANI (California State University, Fresno)  
Masao OCHI (Osaka University)  

**Session 39**  
*Split lexical insertion in parasitic gap constructions*

We propose to extend the feature movement theory (Chomsky 1995, Lasnik 1999, AGBAYANI 2006, AGBAYANI & OCHI 2006) by claiming that the separation of formal features (FF) from the rest of a lexical item (LI) occurs not only in syntactic movement but also in the course of lexical insertion. Applying this hypothesis to parasitic gap (PG) constructions, we argue that the FF and the rest of the LI are merged into the PG site and the real gap site, respectively. Our analysis straightforwardly explains among other things the S-structure licensing requirement on PG and the reconstruction asymmetry found with PG.

Jocelyn AHLEHRS (California State University, San Marcos)  

**Session 103**  
*Borrowing in Elem Pomo*

I explore the layers of borrowings found in Elem (Southeastern) Pomo, a Pomoan language spoken near Clear Lake, CA. These borrowings have come from two main linguistic sources: Southern Wintun, an unrelated language spoken in close proximity to the traditional lands of the Elem Pomo, and Spanish. Borrowings from English into Elem are relatively rare. Each set of borrowings shows particular phonological and semantic patterning, both of which reflect the age of the borrowings and the social setting within which such borrowings occurred. Data are drawn both from current fieldwork with one of the last two speakers of the language, and from extant documentation.

Rizwan AHMAD (University of Michigan)  

**Session 30**  
*Old wine in a new bottle: Urdu in Nagari*

Analyzing data from Urdu in Devanagari, I show how speakers of Urdu, a language traditionally written in the Persian script, after adopting Devanagari, are innovating graphemic strategies to mark Urdu in Devanagari as distinct from Hindi. I argue that the innovation is in response to a potential threat that the adoption of Devanagari poses to the independent identity of Urdu as a language different from Hindi. I further argue that the phenomenon of writing Urdu in Devanagari both initiates and at the same time reinforces a change in the indexical value of Nagari as emblematic of Hindu identity.

Farid ALAKBARLI (Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences)  
Edwin D. LAWSON (State University of New York, Fredonia, Emeritus)  
Richard F. SHELL (State University of New York, Fredonia, Emeritus)  

**Session 74**  
*Azeri names: Meaning & pronunciation on the web*

This is a demonstration of an audio slide show on the web, featuring the language derivation, meaning, pronunciation, and frequency of more than 400 given names from Azerbaijan. A native speaker pronounces each name clearly. The pronunciation key for each name shows *The New York Times* style as well as IPA (http://www.fredonia.edu/faculty/emeritus/EdwinLawson/azerinames/).

Asier ALCAZAR (University of Southern California)  
Mario SALTARELLI (University of Southern California)  

**Session 20**  
*Zanuttini's Hypothesis: Participial constructions revisited*

Zanuttini's hypothesis claims there exists a selectional relation between tense and sentential negation, such that if T, then Neg (Zanuttini 1996:181). This hypothesis rests on evidence from Romance command forms and absolute participial constructions. However, Italian absolutes of the Medieval and Renaissance periods admit negation (Egerland 1996:204). We report a similar pattern for Basque. Basque and Old Italian absolutes are not predicted under Zanuttini's Hypothesis because in these constructions Neg merges to v*P in lieu of TP. These facts invite further research into why certain forms of commands cannot be negated and into selectional restrictions more generally.

Daniel ALTSHULER (Rutgers University)  

**Session 56**  
*Simultaneous readings in non-SOT languages*

I present a novel hypothesis about the interpretation of tense: All languages have simultaneous readings in Past-under-Past attitude/speech reports. I present data from Russian, Hebrew, and Japanese and argue that the generally held 'non-SOT' status of these languages is misleading. Although theories which posit a syntactic SOT rule and vacuous tense morphology can account for these data with a simple parameter setting, I follow Gennari (2003) in concluding that such theories overgenerate; a theory of embedded tense must address the fact that aspect and reference/topic time specification play a crucial role in allowing simultaneous readings cross-linguistically.
Young-ran An (University at Stony Brook, State University of New York)  
**Session 5**

*Korean tul as an event pluralizer*

The extrinsic *tul* in Korean, as opposed to the intrinsic counterpart, can be optionally attached to other categories including adverbial, verbal, or prepositional phrases. It has some peculiar properties: (1) It carries an exhaustive sense. (2) It appears to violate compositionality in that it attaches to any category, regardless of semantic type. (3) It must be placed in a position c-commanded by a plural argument. I propose the semantics and syntax of *tul* on the analogy with English *all*, a la Brisson 2003, where all depends on a D operator.

Corinna Anderson (Yale University)  
**Session 13**

*A nonconstituent analysis of Nepali correlative constructions*

New data from Nepali correlatives challenge the assumption that a relative clause and its associated matrix-clause DP/NP must form a syntactic constituent. Analyses of Indo-Aryan correlative constructions have recognized both DP-adjoined and IP-adjoined positions for RCs, related by optional movement. However, syntactic evidence for movement is entirely absent in Nepali—‘anti-locality effects’ are evident in coreference and binding across islands, reconstruction effects, and anaphor binding. In contrast to Hindi, I argue that Nepali correlatives are a type of left dislocation, supported by both syntactic and information-structural criteria. Nepali correlatives are contextualized with cross-linguistic patterns as a left-peripheral discourse strategy.

Philipp Angermeyer (New York University/Queens College, City University of New York)  
**Session 30**

*Varying in codes & styles: The multilingual speaker in sociolinguistics*

I address the place of multilingualism in variationist sociolinguistics. Drawing on a data set of interpreter-mediated courtroom interactions that involve speakers of English, as well as Spanish, Russian, Polish, or Haitian Creole, I compare codeswitching and style-shifting, two phenomena that are often viewed as parallel, but which are generally investigated separately. Differences in the use of style-shifting and codeswitching are identified with reference to different approaches to style (attention to speech, audience design, speaker-design), and the findings are related to questions of native proficiency, speaker intention, and metalinguistic awareness.

Arto Anttila (Stanford University)  
**Session 31**

*Word stress in Finnish*

Finnish secondary stress exhibits extensive variation and is often hard to hear. We addressed these problems by studying the segmental consequences of stress in a written corpus of 9.3 million word forms extracted from Finnish web pages. Two new generalizations emerged: (1) Morphophonemically low vowels /a, o/ are preferably stressed; morphophonemically high vowels /i, e/ are preferably unstressed. (2) Ternarity arises as a response to clash between the foot head and an adjacent heavy syllable. We present an OT model that closely approximates both the categorical and quantitative patterns in the data, noting that the quantitative predictions are largely independent of rankings.

Arto Anttila (Stanford University)

Adams Bodomo (University of Hong Kong)  
**Session 31**

*OCP effects in Dagaare*

In tone languages, adjacent high tones are often avoided. Different languages resolve HH sequences in different ways, but different resolutions can be found even in one and the same language. In Dagaare (Gur, Niger-Congo) the possible resolutions are dissimilation, downstep, merger, or no resolution, depending on the morpholexical environment. We present evidence that a HH sequence is resolved only within a tonal foot and account for the different resolution patterns by assuming that morphemes specify partial rankings: The tone of the complex word is the concatenation of the tones of its constituent morphemes, evaluated by the union of their rankings.

Jennifer E. Arnold (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

Carla Hudson-Kam (University of California, Berkeley)

Michael K. Tanenhaus (University of Rochester)  
**Session 24**

*Why is that speaker disfluent? The role of attribution in the effect of disfluency on comprehension*

Using eye-tracking and gating experiments we examined reference comprehension with fluent (*Click on the red-*) and disfluent (*Click on [pause] thee uh red-*) instructions while listeners viewed displays with two known (e.g. houses) and two novel objects (e.g.
squiggly shapes). Disfluency made novel objects more expected, influencing listeners’ on-line hypotheses from the onset of the color word. The novelty bias was sharply reduced by instructions that the speaker had object agnosia, and thus difficulty naming familiar objects, establishing that listeners can make situation-specific inferences about likely sources of disfluency. However, it was not affected by evidence of distraction (beeps and construction noises).

Amalia Arvaniti (University of California, San Diego)  
Cynthia Kilpatrick (University of California, San Diego)  
*The production & perception of epenthetic stops*

We examined the production and perception of American English epenthetic and underlying stops (prin[t]ce/prints) in relation to word-familiarity and context. Production data showed that durational differences are weak, especially in word-final position in familiar words, possibly because, in these positions at least, the underlying [t] in [nts] is beginning to weaken. The greater than previously reported similarity between epenthetic and underlying stops in production was supported by two perception experiments in which listeners performed nearly at chance level. Thus, the changes in production have led to neutralization between the presence and absence of [t] in terms of perception.

Peter K. Austin (University of London)  
*How to talk to a menak: Speech levels & politeness in Sasak, eastern Indonesia*

The Sasak language (Western Malayo-Polynesian spoken on the island of Lombok, eastern Indonesia), has a system of speech levels that distinguishes high-mid-low along with honorific and humble forms. The system is primarily encoded by choice of pronouns, nouns, and verbs and involves lexical suppletion. Only fragmentary information about Sasak is to be found in the existing published literature on speech levels and politeness. I describe the Sasak speech levels system and its use, especially to and by the menak ‘nobility' minority on Lombok, based on participant observation, a corpus of texts, and elicitation cross-checking research carried out in 2002-2005.

Heriberto Avelino (University of California, Berkeley)  
Sam Tilsen (University of California, Berkeley)  
Eurie Shin (University of California, Berkeley)  
Reiko Kataoka (University of California, Berkeley)  
Jeff Pynes (University of California, Berkeley)  
*The phonetics of laryngealization in Yucatec Maya*

Yucatec-Maya contrasts modal and ‘rearticulated' vowels, and high, low, and ‘neutral' tones. These contrasts are exploited productively in the expression of voice paradigms: Passive voice is marked by a rearticulated vowel; antipassive and mid voices are marked by low and high tones, respectively. The lexical and morphosyntactic function of laryngeal features in Yucatec is well documented; however a thorough investigation of their phonetic properties is scanty. We present the first phonetic description account of Yucate laryngeal features and then discuss the findings in connection with theoretical and typological aspects of phonation and its relevance for tonogenesis.

Seiki Ayano (Mie University)  
*Multilevel nominalization: Evidence from verbal nouns in Japanese*

The nominalizing suffix -ing derives three kinds of nominals in English: result nominal, event nominal, and verbal gerunds. Following Emonds’ (2000, 2005) theory of multilevel insertion, I focus on the difference that results from pre-PF nominalization on the one hand and PF-nominalization on the other. Pre-PF nominalization targets the head of a phrase, which derives both result and event nominal, while PF nominalization targets an entire phrase, which derives verbal gerund with a VP-internal structure. The multi-level nominalization analysis receives cross-linguistic support from Japanese verbal nouns that are required to undergo nominalization by the merger with a null nominalizing suffix.

Nigar Gulsat Aygen (Northern Illinois University)  
*Morphosyntactic variation & data inconsistencies: The Turkish ECM*

This paper focuses on variation in data and questionable grammaticality judgments. Unlike work on applied linguistics and historical linguistics, research on syntax does not follow the requirements of a scientific research. Variation and/or data inconsistencies partially
result from the informal methodology of data collection, i.e., relying on one's own judgments rather than collecting data within the principles of fieldwork. Furthermore, adequate controls are necessary to eliminate potential bias in the author's own grammaticality judgments. I propose that systematic data collection on all varieties rather than one's own dialect would resolve the current methodological problems in Turkish linguistics.

Molly Babel (University of California, Berkeley)  
Michael J. Houser (University of California, Berkeley)  
Maziar Toosarvandani (University of California, Berkeley)  
Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley)

Descent vs diffusion in language diversification: Mono Lake Paiute & Western Numic dialectology

We assess arboreal models of language relationship based on data from Mono Lake Paiute (MLP), a previously undocumented dialect of Northern Paiute (NP). Mono and NP are the two members of the Western Numic branch of Uto-Aztecan; MLP is geographically intermediate. We show that some MLP innovations are shared with Mono dialects but not other NP dialects, while some apparent NP innovations are absent in MLP. Western Numic behaves more like a dialect continuum than has been assumed, that is, and is less congenial to tree models of language diversification.

Emmon Bach (SOAS/University of Massachusetts, Amherst)  
Fiona Campbell (University of British Columbia)  
Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)

On a Northern Wakashan suffix: -/lx'id/  
The suffix listed in Boas (1947:365-6) as -/lx'id/ has a number of interesting properties--semantic, distributional, comparative, and morphophonological. We concentrate on the semantic and the morphophonological questions, taking Haisla/Henaaksiala as our main empirical base—the disparate meanings raise questions about morphemic identity and the compositional character of complex lexical items, and the morphophonology leads to important questions about allomorphy and allophony. Our discussion touches on language-particular and universal issues in the two domains.

William Badecker (Johns Hopkins University)

Gender & resolution agreement

Gender resolution patterns from a variety of languages (Italian, Icelandic, Modern Greek, Slovene, Serbian / Croatian, Latin, and others) are shown to follow from the interaction of ranked, violable markedness constraints (e.g. *Fem >> *Masc >> *Neut) and faithfulness constraints (e.g. a constraint requiring the phrase and all its conjuncts agree in gender, and another that requires the conjoined phrase to agree on both gender and number with one of its conjuncts). The OT analysis is preferable to rule based proposals (too powerful) and to generalized feature based accounts using union or intersection of feature sets for gender (descriptively inadequate).

Gabriela Pérez Báez (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)  
Jürgen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)

Domain mapping in spatial description: The case of Juchitán Zapotec

Mesoamerican languages are well-known for their highly productive systems of semantic extension of body part (BP) terms to object parts and spatial regions. We compare the system of relational spatial nominals of Juchitán Zapotec to those described by MacLaury 1989 for Ayoquesco Zapotec and by Levinson 1994 for Tzeltal Maya. On the basis of the Juchitán evidence, we suggest that a global 'structure mapping' (Gentner 1983) as described by MacLaury and a shape/function-based algorithm as described by Levinson may be just different parts of a larger cognitive domain mapping process.

Adam Baker (University of Arizona)

Quantitative models of internal & social factors in sound change

I present a quantitative computational model to test hypotheses about the interaction of internal and external factors in sound change. Simulated speakers interact with one another and modify their pronunciations based on social parameters; coarticulatory biases are also optionally present in individual speakers. Results of simulations demonstrate that entire populations can participate in a sound change that is phonetically-motivated for only a subset of speakers. This effect is robust even in sparsely connected social networks, indicating that sound changes can differentially affect subpopulations of a speech community only where one population actively avoids the pronunciations of another speech community.
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Brett Baker (University of New England, Australia)
Mark Harvey (University of Newcastle, Australia)
Complex predicates & argument structure

We argue that complex predicates fall into two classes in terms of argument structure. In coverb constructions, the contributing predicates 'merge' to form single predicates at 'lexical conceptual structure' (LCS; Jackendoff 1990) that have the semantic range of monomorphemic verbs in English. In many serial verb constructions, by contrast, the contributing predicates do not merge. This allows for a much wider range of LCSs. However, none of the current analyses of complex predicates predict these two classes. We argue that these differences fall out from the method of composition of the LCSs of each type.

Wendy Baker (Brigham Young University)
Laura Catharine Smith (Brigham Young University)
The impact of cross-language perception on learning French & German vowels

This study examines whether native English speakers judge English /i/ and /u/ as being more perceptually similar to either German or French /i/, /u/, /y/ and whether differences in these judgments cause differences in how accurately learners of German or French perceive and produce vowels in their second language (L2). Results suggest that not only the language but also the L2 dialect advanced learners were exposed to affect both their similarity judgments between English and German/French vowels and their ability to produce (but not perceive) the vowels of their L2. Acoustic analyses are also used to account for the findings.

Douglas Ball (Stanford University)
Aki the predicato: A unified analysis of Niuean instrumentals

In reassessing the behavior of preposition/particle aki in the Polynesian language Niuean, I argue that aki is a predicato, a kind of deficient verb with verbal lexical semantics but without verbal syntax. The dyadic, eventive denotation of aki can explain both the exceptional absolutive case-marking, both when aki is a ‘preposition’ and a ‘particle’, as well as the thematic restrictions put on the external argument when aki is a particle. Finally, this account feeds a view of aki-object extraction where the object of aki extracts as an ordinary absolutive, eliminating the need for the second aki proposed by Massam (1998).

Marlyse Baptista (University of Georgia)
Bare nouns in Cape Verdean Creole, European & Brazilian Portuguese: A comparative analysis

I demonstrate how the determiner systems of Cape Verdean Creole (CVC), European Portuguese (EP), and Brazilian Portuguese (BP) diverge and converge. The use of bare nouns in CVC is significantly more widespread than in EP and BP where bare nouns are used for abstract, mass, or mass-type nouns and where bare plurals (overt plural marking) convey a generic, or an indefinite nonspecific/nonreferential plural reading. BP departs from EP and behaves like CVC in that it uses bare nouns (no plural marking) with a generic or indefinite nonspecific/nonreferential plural interpretation and proper names are not modified by definite determiners.

Michael Barrie (University of British Columbia)
The CED & cyclic linearization

This proposal offers a novel account of lack of extraction from subjects with expanded empirical coverage. We propose that extraction from a moved XP is possible only if the XP has not moved across a phase boundary. Following Fox and Pesetsky 2005, we assume that linearization takes place near spell-out. If an XP moves out of a phase, its internal constituents are linearized before that phase is closed off. Once it has been linearized, no further operations may alter that linear order, effectively freezing the XP, giving rise to CED effects.
Herbert Barry, III (University of Pittsburgh, Emeritus)  
_Fictional namesakes of author, father, & mother in the novels of Charles Dickens_  
Session 68

Sentiments of Charles Dickens about his family members might be revealed by the importance and behavior of his fictional characters given their first names. In his 14 completed novels, the important fictional namesakes include 6 of himself (Charles or Charley), 11 of his father (John), and 2 of his mother (Elizabeth). Ethical diversity of the fictional namesakes corresponds to the author's ambivalent feelings toward himself and his parents. More benign feelings later in his life may be indicated by the occurrence of the most important and most admirable namesakes of himself and his parents in the last 7 novels.

David Basilico (University of Alabama, Birmingham)  
_Event structure, particle verbs, & ditransitives_  
Session 48

Syntactically-oriented event structure approaches to the particle verb (PV) and ditransitive constructions posit a common structure: the verb, which encodes the process part of the event, selects a small clause, which encodes the result state (RS) (Harley 1995, den Dikken 1995, Folli & Harley 2005, Svenonius & Ramchand 2002). I argue that only the PV contains a small clause. Specifically, I argue that the PV is formed by combining the particle with a root before the root is categorized as a verb, while the ditransitive is formed by combining a v_app head (Pylkkänen 2002) after the root is categorized.

Rosemary Beam de Azcona (La Trobe University)  
_Southern Zapotec ka: A new adverbial grammaticalization path for focus particles_  
Session 96

We know that both copulas and demonstratives can be sources for focus particles through grammaticalization (Heine & Kuteva 2002). I argue for an adverbial source of a new focus particle in Southern Zapotec (SZ). Some SZ languages mark focus with _ka_, which is homophonous with an adverb meaning 'always, still, anyway'. _Ka_ has both temporal and modal meanings. The modal adverb is used in contrasting a less expected but possible reality with the expected but uncertain reality, leading to its inclusion in contrastive focus statements.

John Beavers (Georgetown University)  
_The role of durativity in argument realization_  
Session 37

I explore the interaction of durativity and affectedness in explaining why achievements do not undergo conative alternations (*broke (*at) it). Following the scalar approach to change of Hay et al. 1999, I define various degrees of durativity and affectedness that cross-classify dynamic predicates into aspectual classes. However, only some of these classes are conceptual possibilities. On this approach the conative is an aspectual type-shifting operation that preserves durativity while decreasing affectedness. Achievements do not undergo the conative since the resultant aspectual class is, I show, a conceptual impossibility, thus linking durativity and affectedness in ways that predict argument realization.

Michael Becker (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)  
Nihan Ketrez (Yale University)  
Andrew Nevins (Harvard University)  
_When & why to ignore lexical patterns in Turkish obstruent alternations_  
Session 42

Turkish word-final stops show lexically-specific voicing alternations: _cep ~ cebi vs top ~ topu_. We found three factors in the lexicon that predict alternation rates: place of articulation of the final stop, number of syllables in the word, and height of the preceding vowel. Our experiments show that while speakers used these first two factors in their patterns of alternations for novel words, there was no reliable effect of vowel height. Cross-linguistically, obstruent voicing is never affected by the height of a neighboring vowel. This suggests that UG imposes biases to ignore such relationships, even if the lexicon contains them.

Elena Benedicto (Purdue University)  
_Borrowing patterns: Modality in Mayangna_  
Session 103

Mayangna shows a variety of morphosyntactic structures for expressing modality, among them, one with no visible element indicating modality. (1) includes a (person) inflected infinitival, attaching directly to (main clause) tense and negation, with or without a sentence
Spatial differentiation as middle voice motivation in Dena'ina Athabaskan iterative verbs

Andrea Berez (University of California, Santa Barbara) Session 102

Recent studies of Athabaskan middle voice constructions have attempted to find a unified semantic motivation for their presence. I present data from Dena'ina Athabaskan which suggest that the relative differentiation of spatial starting and ending points of an action plays a role in middle voice marking in verb forms containing the prefix nu-, traditionally referred to as the iterative morpheme. I propose that among verb forms which contain nu-, those which describe identical starting and ending points tend to occur with middle marking whereas those which describe a spatial differentiation between start and end points tend to occur without middle marking.

Orthodox Jewish American English

Sarah Bunin Benor (Hebrew Union College) Session 64

Orthodox Jews' speech includes influences from textual Hebrew/Aramaic, Israeli Hebrew, and Yiddish. Distinctive features exist in phonology (e.g. pre-nasal /æ/ nonraising), syntax (e.g. He's already religious for 20 years), lexicos-semantics (e.g. phrasal verbs: learn out ‘deduce’), lexicon (e.g. thousands of loanwords), discourse markers (e.g., a hesitation click), prosody (e.g. quasi-chanting intonation), and subtractive features (e.g. cursing taboo). I discuss social factors in the creation of this speech variety and argue that, like other ethnolects, it is best analyzed as an inventory of distinctive features from which speakers select variably (consciously and subconsciously) as they construct their hyphenated selves.

Experiences with faculty/undergraduate collaborative research in dialectology

Erica J. Benson (University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire) Session 58

Undergraduate research has been described as "the pedagogy of the twenty-first century" (Dotterer 2002: 81). Although faculty/undergraduate collaborative research is not without its challenges (e.g. inexperienced researchers, lack of resources), it has numerous benefits for students (e.g. increased motivation and enhanced communication skills) and benefits for faculty (e.g. allowing us to accomplish more scholarly research, enhance our teaching through discoveries of local language use/attitudes, and contribute valuable service to our institutions/communities). I reflect on the challenges and benefits of my experiences with two types of faculty/student research--individual and research team projects.

Production of nonnative prosodic categories

Tessa Bent (Indiana University) Session 27

Can models of cross-language speech perception, which currently focus exclusively on segmentals, be extended to suprasegmental categories? We test whether native English speakers' production of Mandarin tones can be predicted based on the relationship between English intonation categories and Mandarin tone categories. The results suggest that nonnative speech production theories have a wider scope than their current instantiations. During the production of novel suprasegmental categories, English speakers seem to be drawing on their native intonation categories to guide their productions. The mappings between the suprasegmental categories in the native and nonnative languages explain speakers' productions of nonnative suprasegmental categories.

Declarative & interrogative person markers in DP

Judy B. Bernstein (William Paterson University) Session 51

I examine correspondences between English th- and wh-, as in there/where. Postal 1966 suggests that then/there consist of a definite article plus pronoun, parallel to the/them linguists. In this spirit, Kayne 2004, 2005 argues that there/where are pronominal forms that permit the nonpronunciation of an associated noun (e.g. there/where PLACE). I argue that th- and wh- both display (third) 'person', the fundamental property of D. The distinction is that th- is typically associated with declarative and wh- with interrogative. The shared 'person' feature allows the forms to be used interchangeably in e.g. the woman that/who you know.
Approaches from social psychology can explicate sociophonetic approaches regarding regional and social linguistic variation. I compared vowel plots for 50 students in southern Illinois to responses on an attitudes survey regarding the "kinds of people" and the "ways people talk" in both southern Illinois and the Chicagoland area. By connecting the survey data to the vowel data, I show that how a speaker's uses her or his vowel space is as predictive of attitudes about these areas as sociohistorical trends. This finding may call into question issues of dialect diffusion, dialect acquisition, and language change.

Charles Boberg (McGill University)

Regional phonetic differentiation in Canadian English

I present new data on the vowel production of 84 speakers of English from across Canada, permitting a more detailed analysis of regional variation in Canadian English than was possible in the Atlas of North American English (Labov, Ash, & Boberg 2006). Wordlists elicited a uniform set of data from each subject, which was analyzed acoustically. MANCOVA tests examined the effect of region on the phonetic measures. Significant regional differences are reported for the position of /æ/ before /g/ and nasals, the advancement of /ahr/ and raised /aw/, and the retraction of /E/ in the Canadian Shift.

David Boe (Northern Michigan University)

Chomsky's linguistic historiography

This past year marks the 40th anniversary of the publication of Noam Chomsky's Cartesian Linguistics: A Chapter in the History of Rationalist Thought (1966). Despite some critical responses after its publication (e.g. Aarsleff 1970), Chomsky continued to invoke and elaborate these Cartesian antecedents throughout his career, and in a recently reissued second edition (2002), the text is left largely unchanged (apart from English translations provided for the numerous foreign-language passages). I consider how Chomsky's rationalist perspective has fared since the 1960s, particularly in light of subsequent neo-empiricist developments in cognitive science, and revisit several earlier critiques of this work.

Marianne L. Borroff (University at Stony Brook, State University of New York)

Gestural reorganization as the source of glottalized consonants in underlying Cʔ & ?C Clusters

I address the formation of glottalized consonants via coalescence of Cʔ/?C sequences (e.g. Kashaya, Buckley 1994; Yurok, Blevins 2003). I propose coalescence results from [ʔ]'s inability to phase sequentially to other gestures. Instead, the Cʔ gestures reorganize to simultaneity, resulting in the percept of a glottalized consonant. Additional data support the proposal that sequential alignment of [ʔ] is unavailable; Xʔ coalescence is common cross-linguistically. This account also explains phenomena showing that even apparently sequential [ʔ] is not parsed into syllabic or temporal structure; it doesn't resolve hiatus in Yatzachi Zapotec (Borroff 2005) and varies temporally in Arbore (Hayward 1984).

Marianne L. Borroff (University at Stony Brook, State University of New York)

Prosodic influences on the realization of glottal stop in Yatzachi Zapotec

I address the status of the Yatzachi Zapotec glottal stop, which is often realized as creak, rather than a full stop. Factors influencing its realization include speech register and tone; glottal stop is most stop-like in careful speech and high-toned forms. The first pattern suggests that creakiness results from casual speech lenition of the stop target. The second shows that lenition of glottal stop is available only when it doesn't interfere with tonal contrasts (creak and high tone are often incompatible). Thus, an appropriate representation of glottal stop in YZ is as a consonantal segment with a prosodically conditioned creaky allophone.

John P. Boyle (Northeastern Illinois University)

The Hidatsa mood markers revisited

I examine the set of clause final markers found in the Siouan language, Hidatsa. Matthews (1965:99-112) described six final mood markers that carry illocutionary force and are necessary for a sentence to be grammatical. Recent fieldwork and an extensive review of the literature reveal a much richer and more complex system than that proposed by Matthews. I show that Hidatsa has three different interconnected sets of markers. This new understanding brings the language into line with what we now know about other Siouan languages and the large number of clause final markers that are possible.
Travis G. Bradley (University of California, Davis)  
Eric Russell Webb (University of California, Davis)  
Session 23  
Accounting for intrasyllabic rhotic metathesis: The interplay of articulation & perception

Blevins and Garrett 1998, 2004 argue that rhotic metathesis occurs when listeners reinterpret an elongated [low F3] feature in a non-historical position. However, not all cases are amenable to such an account, as no single phonetic property unifies the class of rhotics. We examine two cases of intrasyllabic rhotic metathesis, namely leftward movement of apical taps in Spanish and rightward movement of dorsal fricatives in French. We analyze the directional asymmetry as a conspiracy of articulatory and perceptual conditions. Rhotic-vowel overlap produces indeterminate linear ordering, which listeners subsequently reinterpret in accordance with attested patterns of the language (Hume 2004).

Michelle C. Braña-Straw (University of Essex)  
Session 9  
Examining vowel changes in South-East England

Internal accounts of language change underpin much variationist work on U.S. English. The Southern Shift (SVS), attributed to Southern U.S. varieties is presumed to operate in South-East England (SEE), Australia, and New Zealand. Diachronic and synchronic evidence from the front and back vowel systems for Suffolk, England, challenges the presumption that SVS occurs in SEE. Suffolk vowels conform to predicted SVS 'end states', without the necessary evidence for interrelated chain shifts. Rather, SVS 'end state' variants have existed in Suffolk since at least the 1800s in competition with other variants, finally winning out, through a process of dialect contact.

Jonathan Brennan (New York University)  
Session 12

Only, finally

I examine the focus particle only in cases where it follows its focused associate (John spoke to one linguist, only). Adopting Kayne's (1998) framework, the characteristics of final only are captured by appealing to a finely articulated DP. Limitations on the placement of focus when only appears finally suggest that the focus particle heads a DP-internal projection similar in structure to Kayne's VP-external OnlyP. The projection hosts a specifier into which the focused associate raises. Unlike VP-external only, there are no higher projections that allow only to raise and precede its specifier, accounting for the limited distribution.

George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany, State University of New York)  
Session 95

Differential object marking in Copala Trique

Copala Trique, an Otomanguean language spoken in Oaxaca, Mexico, shows differential object marking (DOM), with obligatory accusative marking in some contexts, but not others (Bosson 1985, Aissen 2003). Accusative is obligatory only when the direct object is a human pronominal; in all other elicitation contexts, both variants are judged good. However, discourse shows two interacting factors--animacy and specificity--that influence the frequency of accusative marking. Such data seem to require a theoretical approach, such as stochastic optimality theory, which is capable of modeling the variable strength of multiple factors which affect grammaticality.

Bruce Brown (Brigham Young U)  
Hooshang Farahnakian (Brigham Young U)  
Mary Farahnakian (Brigham Young U)  
David Gardner (Institute for the Study of Language and Culture)  
Deryle Lonsdale (Brigham Young U)  
Matthew Spackman (Brigham Young U)  
Session 78

Dialectal effects in the pronunciation of Farsi given names

Segmental phonemes are compared to acoustical suprasegmental properties to determine how well each accounts for dialectal differences in spoken Farsi given names, family names, and place names. First, an accuracy-of-classification paradigm is used to measure how well dialect is subjectively recognizable to native speakers from spoken names. Second, these same spoken names are statistically analyzed for segmental phonological differences. Third, the spoken names are statistically analyzed for acoustical differences. Lens model computations are used to compare phonological segmentation and acoustical analysis, and acoustic properties are found to be better mediators of accuracy in identifying dialect from spoken names than segmental phonemes.
Cati Brown (University of Georgia)  
Tony Snodgrass (University of Georgia)  
Michael A. Covington (University of Georgia)  
Susan J. Kemper (University of Kansas)  
Ruth E. Herman (University of Kansas)

Measuring propositional idea density through part-of-speech tagging

We present a computer program, CPIDR (Computerized Propositional Idea Density Rater), that measures idea density automatically through part-of-speech tagging. Idea density, the number of propositions per N words, is a useful measure of discourse complexity and of possible cognitive impairment on the part of the speaker. Propositions correspond roughly to verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositional phrases, and conjunctions (Snowdon et al. 1996). By counting these parts of speech and then applying readjustment rules for particular syntactic structures, we closely replicate the proposition counts given by the standard Turner & Greene method.

David West Brown (University of Michigan)

The importance of distinguishing dialect from register variation in teaching Standard English

In trying to meet some of the challenges of dialectally diverse classrooms, researchers and educators have often focused on methods for explicating codeswitching. Some preliminary data collected for a study of language education in Washington, DC, suggest that rather than codeswitching from AAE into StE at school, students were style-switching from less formal to more formal registers of AAE. In light of this data, it may be useful for methods in the education of both teachers and students to engage in examinations of both dialect and register and be clear about distinguishing between the two.

Michiko Todokoro Buchanan (University of Minnesota, Twin Cities)

Two types of sluicing in Japanese

I propose a new analysis of Japanese sluicing. I argue that previous analyses cannot sufficiently account for the optionality of the appearance of a case marker following a wh-phrase. I claim that sluicing with a case marker and sluicing without a case marker involve two different structures derived from different structures through different operations. In particular, sluicing with a case marker is derived from No-da focus structure through focus movement followed by remnant deletion. On the other hand, sluicing without a case marker is derived from cleft structure through cleft-reduction.

Adam B. Buchwald (Indiana University)

Determining well-formedness in phonology: Type vs token frequency

Research in phonology has revealed that well-formedness is a gradient property of sound structure sequences within a language. However, this work has primarily focused on the type frequency of sound sequences (the number of words in the lexicon containing a sequence), and it remains possible that a correlated measure--token frequency (the number of encountered exemplars)--determines well-formedness in phonology. The present research uses an aphasic speaker's productions as an index of well-formedness differences among word-initial consonant clusters. Predictions of type and token frequency accounts of well-formedness are compared, with results indicating that well-formedness differences reflect differences in type frequency.

Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania)

Velar fronting in Alsea

While the large majority of velar stops in Alsea are transcribed as fronted in the original sources, typical of the Northwest Coast, some plain velars are written in situations of possible contrast with fronted velars. I examine the detailed distribution of velars in existing transcriptions and argue that the fronting is indeed derived rather than underlying. Apparent occasional contrasts between the two places of articulation can be attributed to several factors: a lesser degree of phonetic fronting adjacent to nonfront vowels; nonphonemic short vowels that reflect a different underlying contrast; and interactions with word structure that suggest the fronting is partly dependent on the following segment, but only word-externally.

Ann Bunger (University of Pennsylvania)

Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)

Two-year-olds distinguish unaccusatives from unergatives: Thematic relations as a cue to verb class

Previous work shows that children use syntactic information to guide their hypotheses about verb meaning. Bunger and Lidz 2006
demonstrated that 2-year-olds map novel unaccusative verbs onto just the result subevent of a complex causative event and novel transitive verbs onto the entire causative event. We present data from a new preferential looking study demonstrating that 2-year-olds map unergative verbs onto the means subevent of a causative. We conclude that the interpretation of novel verbs is driven not only by the number of arguments in a given syntactic frame but also by the semantic roles played by those arguments.

Pamela Bunte (California State University, Long Beach)  
**Saving the San Juan Southern Paiute language through narration: Language ideologies, language revitalization, & identity**

The core San Juan Paiute community were traditionally Southern Paiute speaking until the last decade of the 20th century. However, presently most members of the youngest generation are no longer speaking Paiute, and the elders no longer tell the winter stories as a matter of course. Since winter stories or Coyote stories are a major vehicle for conveying Paiute teachings, the Paiute-speaking elders' solution was to set up several storytelling sessions where traditional winter narratives were told and discussed. I analyze the audiotaped metadiscursive and metanarrational talk through which they negotiate language shift and culture maintenance.

Lynnika Butler (University of Arizona)  
Natasha Warner (University of Arizona)  
Heather van Volkinburg (University of Arizona)  
Quirina Luna-Costillas (Amah Mutsun Tribal Band)  
**Metathesis in Mutsun morphophonology: Newly discovered data**

Recent research in the dormant Mutsun language has uncovered previously unknown data (Harrington 1922, 1929-30), including more than 100 semantically related noun-verb pairs distinguished by consonant-vowel (CV) metathesis. Mutsun was a heavily suffixing language and most frequently formed nouns from verbs via a large and nuanced repertoire of nominalizing suffixes, making metathesis a surprising and seemingly superfluous morphological strategy. I compare and contrast examples from the newly found data with the well-documented phenomenon of phonotactic metathesis in two Mutsun suffixes and discuss possible historical sources and theoretical implications of Mutsun morphological metathesis.

Tracy R. Butts (California State University, Chico)  
Saundra K. Wright (California State University, Chico)  
**Strange fruit: The importance of naming in Jesse Fauset's "Double Trouble" & The Chinaberry Tree**

Jessie Fauset's short story "Double Trouble," published in The Crisis in 1923, provides the foundation for her third novel, The Chinaberry Tree (1931). Overall, these two texts share the same plot—a tragic tale about two young women forced to live as social outcasts and virtual prisoners in their own home because of their mother's sexual transgressions. When developing the story into a novel, however, Fauset makes a few, albeit important, name changes, which are significant in yielding insight into Fauset's literary objectives and helping readers gain a better understanding of the sophisticated and modernist text the author ultimately creates.

Gabriela Caballero Hernández (University of California-Berkeley)  
Lilián Guerrero (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)  
**The complexity of verbal (indirect) causation in Rarámuri & Yaqui**

Although Rarámuri and Yaqui express verbal (indirect) causation through different structures, they share a striking characteristic: They allow double coding of the notion of causation. Periphrastic constructions contain independent causative verbs in main clauses and bound causative verbs in lower clauses. While two causative predicates exist, the causer is expressed only once, meaning that two clauses share the actor. We look at the formal expression of the causing event and the coding of the actor and undergoer participants. This pattern raises the general question of what might determine this apparent redundancy and how frequent it is cross-linguistically.

Seth Cable (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
**Wh-fronting as by-product of Q-movement: Evidence from Tlingit**

Wh-fronting is commonly thought to reflect a syntactic relationship between wh-words and interrogative Cs. On the basis of original fieldwork on Tlingit, I argue against this. Rather, wh-fronting in all languages is a by-product of fronting of a 'Q(uestion)-particle', such 'Q-movement' being independently visible in Japanese and Sinhala (Hagstrom 1998, Kishimoto 2005). Wh-words are obligatorily c-commanded by Q-particles, which are the elements truly attracted into the CP. Displacement of wh-words occurs only in languages where the complement of Q contains the wh-word, as general principles entail that Q cannot detach from its complement.
Dagbani has the unusual [tp, df] as allophones of /kp, gb/ before front vowels (e.g. kpání ‘spear’, but tpíní ‘guinea fowl’). Words like tpíní (more narrowly, [cp íní]) also show significant friction in the release, due to palatal tongue blade position. As asymmetrical two-placed feature geometry is necessary to explain this categorical but partial place change, with [labial] place being primary for /kp/ and [dorsal] being secondary. The [coronal] of the front vowel spreads leftward, displacing the [dorsal] V-place feature of /kp/. Result: [labial] under C-place remains, but V-place now has [coronal], shared with the vowel, that is, tpi, not *kpi.

Catherine A. Callaghan (Ohio State University)

Costanoan reclassification

A reanalysis of the data argues for the following reclassification of Costanoan languages:
I. Karkin
II. Northern Costanoan
   A. SF Bay. This was a single language, united by trade across the San Francisco Bay, with Ramaytush, Chochenyo, and Tamyen as the chief dialects.
   B. Chalon (Soledad)
III. Southern Costanoan.
   A. South Central
      1. Awaswas (Santa Cruz)
      2. Mutsun
   B. Rumsen

Richard Cameron (University of Illinois, Chicago)

Gender segregation & sociolinguistic variation in two Chicago elementary schools

Children's social orders show relative gender segregation. Emerging around age 3, segregation peaks in middle childhood and then decreases. If children separate along gender lines, their cross-gender interactions will not be as frequent as interactions within their same gender groups. If less frequent, in keeping with Bloomfield's (1933:46) ‘density of communication’ principle, one may predict statistical differences to emerge progressively among girls and boys. This prediction is investigated in the English spoken by children from two public schools in the Chicago metropolitan area. Focusing on two stable sociolinguistic variables, (dh) and (ing), we find support for the prediction.

Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (University of Michigan)

Integrating social information into sociolinguistic comprehension

I explored how background social information shapes the contribution of the variable (ing). Open-ended interviews and a web-based experiment used four recordings of spontaneous speech, presented as talk show excerpts. Speakers were described as professionals, academics, or political candidates and were rated on seven six-point scales. Background information influenced (ing) on pairs of responses, such that when speakers were presented as professionals (but not academics or politicians), ratings of trustworthiness and intelligence increased with perceived political left-leaning for -in guises, and with right-leaning for -ing. The social meaning of a variable is thus influenced by external social information.

Rebeka Campos-Astorkiza (University of Southern California)

Representation of minimal contrast: Evidence from phonetic processes

I focus on the role of minimal contrast. Minimally contrastive segments are pairs of segments that differ just along one dimension of contrast. I present experimental evidence from Lithuanian showing the influence of minimal length contrast on a phonetic process that modifies duration, i.e., the voicing effect of obstruents on preceding vowels. Based on these results, I argue that the phonological representation must include information about minimal contrast, which the phonetic component can access. I formalize minimal contrast with a contrast-coindexing mechanism, framed within optimality theory. Contrast-coindexing applies to minimally contrastive segments capable of distinguishing pairs of words.
The Tibetan language is comprised of over 100 dialects, including both tonal and nontonal varieties. I offer a reconstruction of the stress patterns in Proto-Tibetan nouns and verbs, based on original field data and acoustic analysis of nontonal dialects spoken in Pakistan (Balti) and Qinghai China (Amdo). This reconstruction begs the question of what became of stress correlates in those Tibetan dialects that innovated tone as a lexically contrastive feature. I begin to address this puzzle by examining a tonal dialect spoken in northeastern Nepal (Tokpe Gola), tracing a shift in the allocation of acoustic resources over time.

Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Idiosyncratic usages among last speakers

The last speakers of a moribund language may introduce changes that are not shared with other speakers, each individual taking the language in his or her own idiosyncratic direction. This development can be attributed to a profound decrease in the number of situations in which the language is used—a restriction to a limited number of very special contexts and a failure to use the language at all in the home environment. Whatever stability would normally be supported by frequent interaction with other speakers is thus lost, and there is less pressure to keep idiosyncratic variants from taking hold.

Shiaohui Chan (University of Arizona)
Lee Ryan (University of Arizona)
Thomas G. Bever (University of Arizona)

Syntactic functioning in nonlanguage areas of the brain

The involvement of Broca's and Wernicke's areas in language has been extensively investigated; however, the linguistic roles of other areas, especially those buried deep within the brain, are generally ignored. This project used functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to study a group of nonlanguage brain regions—the basal ganglia—which have been found to be implicated in building up sequences of behavior into meaningful, goal-directed repertoires. We hypothesized that building a sentence involves arranging syntactic constituents into a sequence expressing the speaker's intention; hence the basal ganglia may be recruited in sentence production. Our fMRI results supported this hypothesis.

Charles Chang (University of California, Berkeley)

Korean fricatives: Production, perception, & laryngeal typology

I focus on the production and perception of the laryngeal contrast in Korean fricatives in word-initial position. Acoustic analyses show that the two fricatives differ from each other significantly in frication duration, aspiration duration, F1 onset, intensity buildup, and voice quality. Perceptual data indicate that the quality of the following vowel is by far the most important cue, with aspiration duration, but not frication duration, also serving as a significant cue. In distinguishing two voiceless categories, the Korean fricative contrast constitutes an exception to Jansen's 2004 laryngeal typology and may require the addition of an aspirated voiceless lenis category.

Mariana Chao (University of Central Florida)
Stephanie Colombo (University of Central Florida)
David Bowie (University of Central Florida)

Linguistic stability & variation across the lifespan

This study adds to the discussion of linguistic change in adulthood by presenting analyses of r-lessness, voicing of /l/, and word-medial and -final t/d deletion among 10 lifelong residents of the Wasatch Front of Utah who were recorded as adults at decade intervals. The analysis finds significant differences in the linguistic behavior of these individuals at the different times sampled. Further, the individual speakers did not appear to exhibit a consistent trend over time.

Anne Charity (College of William and Mary)
Hannah Askin (College of William and Mary)
Mackenzie Fama (College of William and Mary)

Listener assessments of dialect use & academic success: An online survey

We developed matched guise surveys that measure listeners' perceptions of African-American English use by African-American elementary school students. The surveys are designed to indicate whether listeners judge students as more academically and socially
proficient based on the presence or absence of specific features of African-American English and/or southeastern American English. We focus on the perception of rising vs flat question contours. Listeners associated flat contours with a lack of social and academic skills. We present the online versions of the surveys and demonstrate how they can be used as hands-on learning tools to promote linguistic tolerance.

Marc Charron (University of Québec, Outaouais)  
Session 68

Naming in/translation: Towards a close (transitional) reading of Don Quijote

I demonstrate that if naming in the first chapter of Don Quijote is shrouded in uncertainty, it is because the passages themselves where naming is done (or undone?) are fraught with ungrammaticalities, syntactic ambiguities, and general linguistic indeterminacy. Moreover, I attempt to show that naming in DQ in translation is considerably complicated by the fact that naming is in many ways translating. In fact, the business of naming in the translations of DQ (namely the recent English and French versions) raises questions about and also sheds light onto the interpretive act of naming qua translating.

Cheng-Fu Chen (University of Texas, Austin)  
Session 20

The Rukai (Austronesian) nonfuture perfect & the interpretation of anteriority

The Rukai (Austronesian, Taiwan) nonfuture tense is underspecified for past or present while the composition of the nonfuture and the perfect only has a past interpretation. I argue that the perfect is associated with the feature [+anterior] that codes a temporal relation. This analysis accounts for the restrictions that the nonfuture perfect only describes past eventualities and that only an experiential reading can emerge. The coded temporal relation of anteriority prevents the interval of the eventuality to overlap with the speech time, which in turn asserts that the eventuality does not hold at the speech time.

Lindsey N. Chen (University of Southern California)  
Session 69

A study of onoma in Disney's Uncle Scrooge

I examine the names of characters and places in one of the most popular comics of all times-Disney's Uncle Scrooge. I suggest that part of the enduring appeal of Uncle Scrooge can be attributed to its creator Carl Barks's effective use of linguistic/literary devices for naming. Within this paper, I also discuss the larger cultural implications of these names. If name is to be any indication, then perhaps it is accurate to say that Uncle Scrooge aptly reflects the American culture of the time--material wealth, ingenuity, adventurousness, and, of course, a sense of humor.

Lawrence Cheung (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session 17

Licensing conditions of negative wh-words

In Cantonese, some wh-morphemes (e.g. bin 'where', dim 'how', and me 'what') can occur before a modal or auxiliary to trigger negative interpretation, paraphrasable as "No way...". Generally, the speaker must presuppose that the hearer has an opposite assertion. Though the phenomenon is rarely reported in the generative literature, comparable use of wh-words is found in Mandarin, Japanese, Russian, Hebrew, Farsi, Malay, and Brazilian Portuguese. I propose the NWH is a variable bound by an invisible negative licensing effects and by intervention effects.

Máire Ní Chiosáin (University of California, Davis)  
Session 55

Jaye Padgett (University of California, Santa Cruz)

A perceptual study of Irish palatalization

We report on an AX discrimination study testing the perception of the palatalization contrast in Connemara Irish. One native speaker recorded five repetitions of 32 words from lists. The factors manipulated were palatalization, word-initial vs word-final position, labial vs alveolar place, and voicing of the target consonant. These words were presented in the discrimination experiment to 10 native speakers of Connemara Irish. Both correctness and reaction times were measured. Preliminary analysis shows more confusion between plain and palatalized consonants word-finally than word-initially.

Elaine Chun (University of Texas, Austin)  
Session 49

The emergence of style in mock Asian stylization

I examine the extent to which stylistic features are emergent outcomes of interactional moments, focusing specifically on highlighted linguistic performances that refer to comical or derisive racial stereotypes of Asian immigrants performed by Asian American youths and their non-Asian American friends. My broad analysis finds that the features of this language practice may pattern in some predictable ways, yet my close analysis of a few cases suggests that style is also an emergent interactional product. The potential recruitment of diverse forms as part of the mock Asian style has implications for the study of style more generally.
Sarah Churng (University of Washington)

Double constructions in ASL: Realized by resumption

I examine the duplication of certain morphologically simple elements in American Sign Language (ASL). At Spell-Out, the lexical item--never its phrase--is doubled in the right periphery. An account drawn from Resumption (Boeckx 2003) captures these effects. As the resumptive pronoun is first paired with its antecedent, so the resumptive lexical item and its corresponding phrase are merged as constituents. Then by movement they separate into a discontinuous constituent and achieve ‘doubling’. An implementation of minimal grammar captures these chain formations per the minimalist program, and the resulting analysis bolsters resumptive strategy as an account of linked and displaced elements.

Barbara Citko (University of Washington)

Determiner sharing from a cross-linguistic perspective

I address the universality of the constraints on determiner sharing, which is exemplified in (1).

(1) Few dogs eat Alpo or dogs Whiskas. (Johnson 2000)

In English, determiner sharing has been shown to be contingent on verb (or tense) gapping, to be limited to conjunct initial determiners and to be possible only with a subset of determiners. I focus on Slavic languages, whose determiner sharing constructions differ from the English ones in ways that cast doubt on the currently most popular account of this construction, the so-called small conjunct account of Johnson 1999 and Lin 2000.

Oana Săvescu Ciucivara (New York University)

Challenging the person case constraint: Evidence from Romanian

I present evidence from Romanian clitic combinations which challenge the widely accepted view that the person case constraint, which bans accusative clitics other than 3rd person in the presence of a 3rd person dative clitic, has universal validity. I argue that the person and case restrictions that Romanian clitics are subject to fall out from a system in which clitics undergo feature driven movement to two different types of functional projections in the functional sequence: a case projection, where clitics check structural case, and a person projection, where clitics are subsequently attracted to check uninterpretable person features.

Clancy Clements (University of New Mexico)

The presence of the standard variety & the development of language attitudes

In the Korlai Creole Portuguese speech community, the Portuguese linguistic and cultural influence has been largely absent since around 1740. However, in the Daman Creole Portuguese speech community, Portuguese language and culture have been there since 1580. Their presence, I argue, has been the main reason for the creation of two distinct Daman Portuguese varieties, although the Daman community is geographically roughly in the same place. This comparison raises some fundamental questions about language attitudes, language change, and socio-biological basis of linguistic stratification, which will be discussed.

Shai Cohen (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)

Too in the complement of believe

I discuss examples showing that too in the complement of the verb believe always require a certain relation to hold between, on the one hand, the pair consisting of some individual x and the attitude holder's doxastic alternatives B, and, on the other hand, the pair consisting of the antecedent of too and the common ground c. The relation holds only if neither x nor the antecedent of too exhausts the possibilities with respect to which individuals have the property in question in B and c, respectively.

Richard Compton (University of Toronto)

Christine M. Pittman (University of Toronto)

Affixation by phase: Inuktitut word formation

We argue that Inuktitut's polysynthetic nature is due to the interaction between syntax and PF. The morphologically complex units demonstrated to be phonological words in Inuktitut (Sadock 1980) correspond to CP and DP phasal spell-out domains. Affixhood is not specified idiosyncratically for each morpheme but is instead simply the result of the way in which phonological words are built: phase by phase. We demonstrate that noun incorporating and clause incorporating verbs both take complements smaller than DP/CPs, explaining their bound status. We also show that adverbial and adjectival words are DPs and CPs (taking either case or mood morphology).
Bernard Comrie (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)  
Session 105  
Endangered numeral systems of the Americas & their theoretical relevance

Recent work on documentation of indigenous numeral systems of the Americas, on endangered numeral systems, and on the theory and typology of numeral systems suggests both that such indigenous numeral systems are highly endangered--often more so than the languages to which they belong--and that important insights into the general theory of numeral systems depend crucially on input from these languages. I discuss some key examples to illustrate this point and to emphasize the particular urgency of documenting indigenous numeral systems.

Jessica Coon (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Session 95  
Right specifiers vs V-movement: VOS in Chol

Basic word order in most Mayan languages is VOS. Previous proposals (e.g. Aissen 1992) achieve VOS by parameterizing specifier-head order. Such accounts, however, fail to explain certain strong restrictions on objects in VOS constructions. I argue that all specifiers in Chol precede their heads and that VOS order is the result of obligatory verb raising coupled with incorporation of an NP object. This analysis both explains the object restrictions as well as other word order facts and also situates Chol in a larger pattern of pro-drop languages which have been argued to satisfy the EPP via verb raising.

Jennifer Cornish (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)  
Session 21  
The acoustics of unstressed vowels in pitch-cued stress languages

The possible independence of shortened vowel duration and lessened articulatory effort in phonetic vowel reduction poses an interesting question for languages that are not reported to use duration as a main acoustic correlate of stress. To investigate how necessary shortened duration is to the process of phonetic vowel reduction, the current study investigates the relationship between the acoustic realization of stress and the presence of phonetic reduction in unstressed vowels in Polish. Analyses examine vowel durations, reduction and rates of spectral change at different levels of stress and in different prominence positions.

Rebecca T. Cover (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 28  
The semantics of aspect in Badiaranke

I analyze the semantics of two aspectual constructions in Badiaranke (Atlantic, Niger-Congo) with surprising distributions: the perfective/stative and the imperfective. With non-stative verbs, the perfective/stative denotes a completed or terminated event; with stative verbs, it denotes an ongoing state. The imperfective, unsurprisingly, may express either habitual or progressive semantics; unexpectedly, it is also used to make assertions about the future. I argue that the perfective/stative cannot be assigned a unified semantics, but that all three types of imperfective clauses do have a common semantic core. Finally, I propose a historical explanation for the synchronic division of the semantic space.

Thera Crane (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 47  
The force of oː: Left periphery interactions in Oshiwambo

Word-initial o- in the Bantu language Oshiwambo (Guthrie R.20) cliticizes onto a variety of constituents, including most positive main clause verbs, subject and focus-fronted object question words, and focused nouns. The syntax and semantics of o- have been treated in a number of works (Halme 2006, Fivaz 1984, et al.), but no unified analysis has been proposed. I argue that an analysis of o- as the phonological instantiation of a force feature (as described in Rizzi 1997) both accounts for the wide range of data and predicts what is otherwise a puzzling distribution of resumptive pronouns in relative clauses.

Megan J. Crowhurst (University of Texas, Austin)  
Session 97  
Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin, Madison)  
On Karuk accent

Bright 1957 identifies three classes of lexically-specified accent--circumflex (falling tone on long vowels), acute (high), and low. We show that the distribution of accent is predictable. Circumflex accent is analyzed as floating HL: H docks to the first mora of the rightmost long V, and if there is none, to the initial syllable, with L on the next syllable. Such initial H association on short Vs creates spurious acutes. In real acute accent words, H is assigned to the penultimate syllable when no tone is present underlyingly. We generate low tone by associating lexically specified Ls to final syllables.
Jennifer Culbertson (Johns Hopkins University)  
Geraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University)  
**Verb-second & clitic-second effects in Old French**

Most analyses of Old French focus on its V2 character; however, OF actually imposes second position restrictions on finite verbs and clitics. I argue that these restrictions, viewed from an OT standpoint, predict V2 and alternative word orders found in the language. Specifically, a set of edge-alignment constraints operating separately on verbs and clitics force them toward the left-edge of the intonational phrase while preventing them from appearing in initial position. Further, the edge-alignment constraints on clitics outrank those on verbs, causing clitic-second to have priority over verb-second.

Emily Curtis (University of Washington)  
Soohee Kim (University of Washington)  
**Underspecification & the mora in Korean morphophonology**

We present an analysis of Korean alternating (‘irregular’) verbs, focusing on verbs with l ~ll and t~l alternations. A unified account of the many irregular verb paradigms is essential to determining the underlying status of /i/ and building a set of constraints and rankings that works for all the verb classes. Underspecification in the roots is found to be crucial, as is the moraic status of the vowel /i/, and a moraic interpretation of the geminate /ll/--this is in accordance with cross-linguistic generalizations and is a significant finding in a language devoid of other obvious reference to moraic structure.

Hope C. Dawson (Ohio State University)  
Brian D. Joseph (Ohio State University)  
**Linguistics: Humanities or science? Evidence from trends in multiple authorship**

Linguistics has always straddled the line between the humanistic and scientific disciplines. This dual status is reflected in the degree of co-authorship, with humanistic disciplines, e.g. classics, having single authorship as typical and scientific disciplines, e.g. biology, having multiple authorship as usual. We offer data on co-authorship for articles published in *Language* and other linguistics journals, and add data on recent submissions to *Language* and comparisons to journals in other fields. As measured by a growing percentage of co-authored papers since 1925, linguistics is moving toward the sciences, a trend supported also by an increasing average number of authors per paper. The numbers, though, fall short of those for the sciences, so linguistics is still positioned between humanities and the sciences.

Jonathan Decker (Brigham Young University)  
Michael Jenkins (Brigham Young University)  
Leslie E. Koenen (Brigham Young University)  
Scott Irvine (Brigham Young University)  
**Decade of birth, geo-location, & gender: A cross-cultural comparison of accuracy of identification for French, German, & Brazilian given names since 1835**

This three-nation--Germany, France, and Brazil--cross-cultural replication of a study compares the accuracy of Americans in identifying decade of birth, geo-location, and gender from given names in America since 1848. The first study compares the accuracy of respondents in each of these three nations to that of Americans. The second study is a cross-cultural replication of detailed analyses of decade identification to test the hypothesis that, in each nation, decade of birth is identified better for female names than male names and that the basis for accuracy can also be better understood for female names.

Kamil Ud Deen (University of Hawaii, Manoa)  
**Filler syllables in Swahili: Distribution, rates, & cross-linguistic measures of comparison**

I investigate the occurrence of filler syllables (or proto-morphemes, pre-morphemes, or morphosyntactic placeholders) in the speech of four Swahili-speaking children. I investigate the rates, phonological and syntactic contexts, and developmental profile of filler syllables (FS) and argue that FS may be a useful indicator of grammatical development, on par with other useful indicators such as MLU (Brown 1973) and verbs-per-utterance (Valian 1991).
Francesca Del Gobbo (University of Venice)  
Linda Badan (University of Padua)  
On the syntax of topic & focus in Chinese

Using the diagnostics in Benincà and Poletto 2004, we find that Chinese has two types of topics: hanging topic (HT) and left dislocated topic (LD). We show that the Chinese topics that have no grammatical link with the rest of the sentence—aboutness topics (AT)—are not HTs. We discover that all different categories of topic precede the only left periphery (LP) focus in Chinese, i.e. even-focus. In fact, focus with contrastive stress without focus marker is not possible in the LP of Chinese (Gao 1994), and the contrastive nominal found in the LP is actually a contrastive topic.

Christine DeVinne (Ursuline College)  
Naming the Goodyear blimp

In 2006, Goodyear Tire & Rubber, Akron, OH, sponsored a worldwide contest to name the latest airship in its fleet. From 21,000 entries, the corporation selected 12 finalists, which it then submitted to an electronic public vote. Launching ceremonies in June 2006 christened the blimp with the top entry, “The Spirit of Innovation”. Based on media coverage, corporate websites, and interviews with Goodyear executive offices and the winning contestant, I detail and analyze the process as evidence for the power of names to convey corporate image and promote customer loyalty.

Tonya Kim Dewey (University of California, Berkeley)  
Yasmin Syed (University of California, Berkeley)  
The absolute construction in Gothic & Greek

It has long been assumed that the absolute construction in Gothic is not a native construction but was borrowed in translation of the Bible from Greek. However, close comparison of the parallel texts reveals that the Gothic absolute construction is a native construction, related to the Greek construction in a complex and systematic manner. Thus the Greek genitive absolute may be rendered in Gothic in a number of different ways depending on the semantic relationship between the absolute and the matrix clause, as well as on the tense and aspect of the Greek participle.

Christian DiCanio (University of California, Berkeley)  
The phonetics of fortis-lenis: The case of Trique

The phonetic basis of what constitutes a fortis-lenis stop contrast has been controversial within the literature. I investigate its realization in Itunyoso Trique, using acoustic and laryngographic data from eight speakers. Subtle cues involving closure duration, burst amplitude, burst duration, prevoicing, and pitch are used for the contrast. All of these vary as a function of the stop's position in the word, suggesting that positional strengthening and the phonemic fortis-lenis opposition are interacting. Since Trique has nine tones, the use of pitch as a cue for stop-type is notable, suggesting a link between stop-fortition and pitch.

Marianna Di Paolo (University of Utah)  
Applying sociophonetics methods to Shoshoni vowels

Measurements were made of F0, F1, F2, F3, voice quality, and nasality of vowels from legacy recordings of speakers from four dialects of Shoshoni relating oral histories, stories, and/or wordlists. The vowel system /i i u o a/, is complicated by ai, ai, and ai, reportedly variable across speakers and dialects. Reports claim that ai is [ε~e], some ai words are always [ai], but most ai words are unpredictably [a~ai~e~e]. Results show that ai and ai are phonetically diphthongs with similar trajectories but different onsets. Treating them as mid or low front monophthongs explains other mysteries of Shoshoni and Uto-Aztecan.

Cathryn Donohue (University of Nevada, Reno)  
Towards a typology of causee case-marking

The syntax of morphological causatives has been widely studied; however most studies typically focus on mapping the resulting grammatical functions to arguments and the syntax of the causatives rather than on formulating a model of the resulting case-marking. Moreover, few have addressed the case-marking of the arguments of a predicate that results from causativizing a ditransitive predicate (e.g. make, give). I present a model for causee case-marking which accounts for this phenomenon in ergative and accusative languages alike and predicts the observed differences in these resulting causativized case arrays based on a small number of parameters.
Scott Drellishak (University of Washington)

Statistical techniques for detecting & validating phonesthemes

Phonesthemes are "form-meaning pairings that crucially are better attested in the lexicon of a language than would be predicted, all other things being equal" (Bergen 2004). English gleam, glare, and glisten, for example, share a meaning related to light or vision. I propose a statistical, computational, language-independent method for detecting phonesthemes that involves examining dictionary words for correlations between phonetic content and meaning, using orthography as a proxy for phonetic content and definitions as a proxy for meaning. The method is based on latent semantic analysis (Deerwester et. al. 1990) and the information-theoretic concept of mutual information (Fano 1961).

Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)

On the syntax of exhaustive control & the calculus of events control

Exhaustive control (EC) verbs (try) can be distinguished from partial control (PC) verbs (want) by a number of diagnostics. Landau's 2000/2004 analysis involves T/Agr features and T-to-C movement. However, EC nominals (attempt) and PC nominals (desire) exhibit the same contrasts without the required CP-TP structure. In the proposed event-based analysis, only EC involves movement. EC involves vP complements, PC involves TP/EventP complements, and movement from event-checking to theta-checking positions is blocked. The restriction on movement from Ev-positions to Th-positions mirrors the classic prohibition on movement from A-bar to A positions and permits raising but not control across TP/EventP.

Karen A. Duchaj (Northeastern Illinois University)

Law & Order, “Special Victims Unit”: An ethnographic analysis of address forms

We examine address forms in the American workplace. Previous studies have often focused on individuals' relationships--age, rank, etc.--as determiners of address. Examination of data from the television drama Law and Order, “Special Victims Unit” reveals that this explanation falls short. While static roles set the parameters for which forms are available, conversational style, as determined moment to moment by the speaker, is the final determining factor. Our study contends that address forms are conversational tools employed by speakers to dynamically reflect and create the style of the conversation and that such uses facilitate the accomplishment of tasks.

Lachlan Duncan (University at Albany, State University of New York)

Phrasal noun incorporation in Chuj Mayan

Chuj Mayan manifests classic 'compounding' noun incorporation (NI) (Mithun 1984, Rosen 1989) although its incorporated noun exhibits unusual dialectical variation. A morpholexical analysis cannot account for NI in Chuj's San Sebastián dialect because its incorporated noun can be modified by noncompounding prenominal adjectives as well as postnominal adjectives and finite relative clauses. I contend that Asudeh's (2004) and Asudeh and Ball's (2005) non projecting Ssemantic argument (NPSA) presents the optimal approach to account for Chuj's NI and its complex modificational and phrasal alternations. Indeed the NPSA approach shows promise for the analysis of NI in other Mayan languages.

Walter Edwards (Wayne State University)

Tense in non-past-copula constructions in Guyanese Creole: Implications for grammar theory

I begin with a brief examination of copula behavior in Rural Guyanese Creole (RGC) and Urban Guyanese Creole (UGC) and proceed to consider what these syntactic behaviors imply for the underlying grammar of nonsentential small clauses, particularly in non-past contexts. GC data show that the copula is absent in non-past utterances across syntactic contexts. This observation has important consequences--first, that RGC and UGC are similar codes; and second, that these varieties exemplify the existence of grammars that are fully intact yet lack the syntactic tense node. Such grammars allow for the nonexpression of the semantically empty copula in the present tense.

Patience Epps (University of Texas, Austin)

Hup (Amazonia) & the typology of question formation

I examine an apparent typological oddity in the Amazonian language Hup (Nadahup/Makú family). In violation of the universal proposed by Greenberg 1966, Hup uses a word order inversion strategy for polar (yes-no) questions but not for content questions.
However, a cross-linguistic examination of the inversion strategy reveals that it is extremely rare outside Europe; moreover, Hup's use of inversion in polar questions is consistent with Hup's discourse strategy of fronting focused constituents and is thus clearly motivated. These observations lead to a reevaluation of Greenberg's Universal #11 as simply an artifact of the European linguistic area.

**Ardis Eschenberg** (Nebraska Indian Community College)  
**Alice Saunsoci** (Nebraska Indian Community College)  
*Ablaut in Umo'ho*'

In Umo'ho* (Omaha), a Mississippi Valley Siouan language, verbs which end in *-e* in the first and second singular subject forms end in *-a* in all plural person forms. Also, these verbs also often end in *-a* in the third person singular forms. Thus, this alternation, which has been labeled as 'ablaut', does not simply vary based on a plurality distinction or person distinction. I explore the concept of ablaut, maintaining that it is generally morphologically conditioned, following Koontz 1984 but further refines the rules conditioning it to include pragmatic conditioning.

**Christina Esposito** (Macalester College)  
*The effects of linguistic experience on the perception of phonation*

How do judgments of listeners with phonemic phonation contrasts differ from those of listeners with allophonic distinctions/no contrast at all? What are the acoustic correlates of phonation perception? Gujarati (contrasts breathy vs modal), Spanish (no breathiness) and English (allophonic breathiness) listeners judged breathy and modal stimuli from many languages. Gujaratis better distinguished breathy and modal stimuli than other listeners. English listeners were no better than Spanish. Gujaratis relied on H1-H2, the measure associated with their phonation production. English listeners relied weakly on H1-H2, the measure associated with their phonation production. Spanish listeners relied on H1-H2.

**Bruno Estigarribia** (Stanford University)  
*English yes-no questions: Variation in adult input & criteria for acquisition*

What is the role in language acquisition of input to children? I analyze longitudinal data from CHILDES to show that extensively applied criteria for acquisition fail when we consider the variation in adult productions of English yes-no questions. We also explore how this variation, also present in child-directed speech, influences language development, in particular how the distribution of different adult question types determines the shape of children's developmental path.

**Zarina Estrada Fernández** (University of Sonora/Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)  
*Lexical borrowing in Yaqui: A Loanword Typology perspective*

The Loanword Typology project developed by the EVA-Max Planck Institute has established as its main goal the systematic documentation of loanwords patterns in languages from different parts of the world. The main results of this project will focus on the construction of a database as well on the publication of a volume where the main findings will be discussed. I deal with some methodological issues--the difficulties in the exact dating of a borrowing and the difficulties in determining the source language of borrowings, e.g. the loanword limeete 'glass'.

**Rolando Félix Armendáriz** (University of Sonora)  
*Middle voice in Uto-Aztecan languages of Northwest Mexico: Some similarities & differences*

According to Kemmer 1993, 1994, cross-linguistically, middle constructions show an idiosyncratic behavior, that is, some may behave as intransitives, others as middle, and a third group as transitives. I focus on the morphosyntactic properties of middle voice constructions in four Uto-Aztecan languages from northwest Mexico--Waritio, Yaqui, Pima Bajo, and Southern Tepehuan. The analysis of these four Uto-Aztecan languages shows that they could be organized along a continuum of transitivity. Following Kemmer 1993, this continuum is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Reflexives</th>
<th>Intransitives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. Tepehuan</td>
<td>Pima Bajo</td>
<td>Yaqui</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<pre><code>                                                                                      | Reflexives | Intransitives |
</code></pre>
Marc Ettlinger (University of California, Berkeley)

Amy Finn (University of California, Berkeley)

Carla Hudson Kam (University of California, Berkeley)

The effects of sonority on word segmentation

Transitional probability, phonotactics, and stress all have been shown to play a part in the segmentation of speech into words. We investigate whether the sonority hierarchy also plays a role. By pitting transitional probabilities against complex onsets that adhere with varying degree to the sonority sequencing principle (SSP; Jespersen 1904), we found that violations of the SSP led listeners to segment words differently than they would have using transitional probabilities alone. This suggests that in addition to the learners' existing lexicon (Pitt 1998, Samuel 1986, Moreton 2002), certain critical acoustic universals also effect how a learner perceives and acquires language.

Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)

From Jose Maria to Axel & Alondra: Hispanic popular culture & given names in the United States

Recent increases in the use of certain names show that Spanish language media have a big impact on what Spanish-speaking parents in the United States choose to name their children. A good indication of major media impact on a name is the "tsunami curve," where a sudden sharp increase peaks after only one or two years and then begins to recede. Statistics on several names popularized by characters in telenovellas or by celebrities, such as actresses and athletes, give striking examples of the impact of popular culture on parents' choices of given names in the Hispanic-American community.

Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)

From Shelby to Cohen: Seventy years of popular culture influence on American given names

Over the past 70 years the names of popular film and television characters, "reality" program contestants, popular singers or songs, athletes, newscasters, and even murder victims have influenced what American parents name their children. Though it is incorrect to explain all changes in name popularity by reference to particular media events, especially among the very most common names, names that fit the criteria of "different but not too different" can often have striking increases in use when they are presented to millions of expectant parents at the same time through the modern mass media.

Caleb Everett (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)

The perception of nasality in Karitiana

I present experimental data suggesting that in Tupí-Karitiana /b/ and /d/, previously considered allophones of /m/ and /n/, are attaining phonemic status. The data suggest that [b] and [d] exhibit greater perceptual distance, with respect to their homorganic nasal counterparts, than would be expected if these sounds were merely allophones of the nasals in question. The perception data are consistent with subtle distribution patterns. This study builds upon related speech perception studies such as Harnsberger 2001 and Huang 2004, which also demonstrate that heightened levels of distributional contrast between sounds correlates with greater perceptual distance between the sounds.

Thórhallur Eythórsson (University of Iceland)

The new passive in Icelandic really is a passive

A syntactic change currently underway in Icelandic involves the so-called new passive, containing an auxiliary be and a nonagreeing past participle assigning accusative case to a postverbal argument. Contra Maling and Sigurjónsdóttir 2002, I argue that this construction is a passive without NP-movement but with structural accusative case assignment. The absence of structural accusative case assignment in the canonical passive and its presence in the new passive is attributed to parametric variation in a case feature in a functional head taking a VP complement. Thus, the difference between the canonical passive and the new passive in Icelandic is minimal.

Paul D. Fallon (University of Mary Washington)

Reconstructing glottalized obstruents for Proto-Central Cushitic (Proto-Agaw)

Appleyard 2006 claims that "glottalized consonants do not need to be reconstructed for Proto-Agaw" (PA) since glottalization is due to Ethiopian Semitic languages. Examination of other Cushitic languages reveals data suggesting that glottalized consonants should be part of the inventory of PA. A reconstruction with ejectives also yields more plausible sound changes. A change from velar
ejective to velar fricative is more plausible than the reverse since sufficient glottal pressure is difficult to maintain during production of fricatives (Maddieson 1984). This study contributes to the reconstruction of Proto-Agaw and Proto-Cushitic and deepens our understanding of sound changes involving glottalization.

Ji Fang (Palo Alto Research Center)
Peter Sells (Stanford University)
A formal analysis of the verb copy construction in Chinese

Based on historical evidence, facts of aspect attachment and of adjunct distribution, we propose that the verb copy construction (VCC) in Chinese is analyzed as a double/multiple-headed coordinated VP, with each VP as a co-head (in contrast to the single-head analyses of Huang 1982; Gouguet 2004, 2005). We further propose that the first VP stands in a subsumption relation (Zaenen & Kaplan 2002, 2003) to every other VP. Our account predicts that the argument structure of V must be fully satisfied in the first VP, with all other VPs introducing adjuncts, and it correctly allows extraction from only the first VP.

Nicolas Faracas (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras)
Pier Ángeli Le Compte Zambrana (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras)
Intonation in Crucian English/Lexifier creole

Using acoustic analysis, we document the intonation patterns of Crucian in order to determine how these intonation patterns compare to those found in other dialects of Afro-Caribbean English-lexifier Creole (ACELC).

Ashley W. Farriss (Indiana University)
Doubly-derived environment blocking

I highlight a phonological blocking effect not previously discussed, doubly-derived environment blocking. The phenomenon is noteworthy because a sound that is allowed to occur, whether faithful or derived, is blocked when it is too distant in terms of features or derivational steps from the input. Although this effect does not result in opaque outputs, it seems to require an account motivated by opacity effects. I argue that faithfulness-based extensions to optimality theory, such as local conjunction, can easily account for the effect. However, markedness-based extensions, like comparative markedness, cannot. [NIH-DC00012 & 001694]

Rolando Félix Armendáriz (University of Sonora)
Preferred argument structure in Warirhío & Yaqui

Du Bois 1985, 1987b, 2003 establishes some restrictions in the informational flow in discourse, what he calls ‘preferred argument structure’. The restrictions that have certain predictive value are: (1) Avoid more than one lexical core argument per clause. (2) Avoid lexical agents (A’s). (3) Avoid more than one new core argument per clause. (4) Avoid new lexical mentions in A function. Such predictions seem to be confirmed by the languages of the present study. However, methodological issues—signaled by England and Martin 2003—appear when different narrative genera are compared, especially life stories and folk tales.

Ted Fernald (Swarthmore College)
Ellavina Perkins (Navajo Language Academy)
Negative polarity items in Navajo

Cross-linguistically, a range of environments license negative polarity items (NPIs). Hale and Platero's (2000) ‘negative polarity construction’ consists of a verb containing an enclitic -i after its stem (e.g. nayiisnii'-i-da 's/he didn't buy anything'). We show that this construction occurs strictly within negative scope. We identify a minimizer, lā'î ndi, which is grammatical in the same environment. We argue that expressions like haida 'anyone', conceptually linked to the enclitic -i, are a different variety of NPI. Making sense of the distribution of these expressions is a part of the job of descriptive linguistics where theoretical considerations have made a contribution.

Fernanda Ferreira (Bridgewater State College)
Popular Brazilian Portuguese as a semi-creole: Evidence from complex plurals

Previous studies of Popular Brazilian Portuguese (PBP) propose that patterns of plural suffixation parallel those found in Portuguese-based creoles, making the case for its classification as a semi-creole (Holm 1998, 2004). Alternatively, Naro and Scherre 2000 and
Scherre 2001 argue that the phenomenon follows language-internal developments. The present study focuses on variable marking of complex/invariant plurals (nouns ending in /l, r, z/ and nasal diphthongs). Statistical runs reveal that a numeral adjective favors the deletion of /s/ at the noun, regardless of its relative position in the noun phrase. The study advances the discussion of prior creolization for PBP.

Fred Field (California State University, Northridge)  
Session 88  
The double-whammy: Linguistic minority writers, rhetorical strategies, & salient grammatical features

Reading, presumably half of literacy, is not merely deciphering an alphabet or decoding written versions of what people say. It involves considerable cultural knowledge, knowledge characteristically possessed by ‘mainstream’ children of traditionally literate middle class folks. When engaging in academic writing (literacy’s other half), nonnative speakers of English and those who speak nonstandard varieties, including creoles, are typically penalized for both failing to structure discourse according to ‘accepted’ rhetorical strategies and for surface grammatical errors (hence, the double whammy). I discuss links between cultural literacy and written language, popular culture and oral language, and their affects on teachers’ expectations.

Sara Finley (Johns Hopkins University)  
Session 7  
Vowel harmony & cognitive restrictions on feature-based learning

We present results from three artificial grammar learning experiments that support a cognitively biased, feature-based theory of phonological learning. Adults listened to mini languages with morphophonological alternations that were modulated by back/round vowel harmony (Experiments 1 and 2) and height harmony (Experiment 3). Training with positive data exposed participants to four vowels in a six-vowel inventory. Forms with the two remaining vowels appeared at test only. If participants use features and natural classes, they should generalize to the novel segments. Participants’ generalization to novel segments correlated with cross-linguistic harmony typology, supporting the cognitively biased feature-based theory of learning.

Malcolm A. Finney (California State University, Long Beach)  
Session 89  
Creoles as mediums of instruction: A realistic or an idealistic notion?

I support the notion of using creoles as mediums of instruction and draw on linguistic and pedagogical principles for support. Acquisition and development of literacy skills are more effective with oral proficiency. Thus, literacy introduction is preferable in the language--the creole--that children speak and think in. I address two possible ways in which this could be implemented, monolingual creole instruction or a bilingual education program using both the creole and the existing official languages as mediums of instruction. I further address challenges in implementation including problems of standardization and codification, negative attitudes, and resources required.

Malcolm A. Finney (California State University, Long Beach)  
Session 88  
Determining country of origin through language analysis: Asylum cases involving Sierra Leone Krio & English

The civil war in the 1990s in Sierra Leone resulted in refugees purportedly from Sierra Leone seeking asylum primarily in European countries, which have often relied on paid analyses and counter-analyses of recordings of language use (including Krio and English) to determine accurate language use and in effect speech communities of applicants. As a counter-analyst, I use concrete examples from multiple assignments I have been involved with to identify the strengths and challenges of such analyses. Language analysis could be useful in identifying degree of fluency in a target language but not always in determining country of origin.

R. W. Fischer (University of Amsterdam)  
Eva van Lier (University of Amsterdam)  
Session 104  
Comparable distribution of parts-of-speech & dependent clauses in Cofán, an unclassified language spoken in the Amazonian border region between Colombia & Ecuador

It has been argued that the distribution of a language's parts-of-speech (PoS) system is similar to the distribution of its dependent clauses (DC's) (E. van Lier, Folia Linguistica 40:239-304, 2006). We discuss Cofán (R. Fischer, A grammar of Cofán, in prep.) as a counter-example to this claim, because it combines functionally flexible DC's with functionally specialized PoS-classes. We argue that similarity in the distribution of PoS and DC's should be regarded as a default pattern from which a language can deviate as long as it has others means (word order, case marking) to assure functional transparency.
Kathryn Flack (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)  
Session 18  
*Phonotactic restrictions across prosodic domains*

For any phonotactic restriction on syllable onsets and codas, it can be shown that there are corresponding restrictions on the edges of higher prosodic domains—words, phrases, utterances, etc. In order to account for these correspondences among restrictions on the edges of prosodic domains, I argue that any markedness constraint referring to syllable onsets (M\textsubscript{Onset}) or codas (M\textsubscript{Coda}) is part of a M\textsubscript{Onset} (Onset/Y) or M\textsubscript{Coda} (Coda/Y) constraint schema. Through constraint interaction, these prosodic domain-edge markedness constraints can induce epenthesis, deletion, and metathesis at the edges of prosodic domains and can also determine a word’s prosodic structure.

Nicholas Fleisher (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 46  
*Infinitival relative standards for attributive gradable adjectives*

I examine the syntax and semantics of English attributive adjectives with postnominal infinitival clauses. I am particularly concerned with those adjectives that do not select infinitival complements, like long, and with the ‘inappropriateness’ reading associated with them in this construction, as in the sentence *Middlemarch is a long book to read in one sitting*. I propose that sentences of this type are in fact comparatives, with the infinitival clause filling the role of the than-clause in an ordinary comparative. The inappropriateness reading falls out from basic composition of the independently motivated semantics of comparatives and infinitival relatives.

Simeon Floyd (University of Texas-Austin)  
Session 104  
*On the status of the ‘adjectival noun’ in the Quechuan languages*

The Quechuan languages are frequently described as prototypical of systems that do not formally distinguish between adjectives and nouns. I show how a close look at syntactic head-modifier relationships and at issues of discourse context can reveal a subtle formal distinction between a large class of nouns and a smaller class of true Quechua adjectives. I use examples from my video/elicitation materials of the Imbabura and Cotopaxi dialects of Ecuadorian Quechua and compare them with examples from several Peruvian dialects to find ways of rethinking the concept of ‘adjectival nouns’ in the Quechuan languages.

Vivienne Fong (Stanford University)  
Session 37  
*Verbs, sources, & goals*

The source prepositions *from* and *out of/off* are different. In manner of motion constructions, *from* PPs tend to require a goal phrase; *out of/off* tend not to. *From* PPs tend to require a goal phrase with atelic verbs, but not with telic verbs; *out of/off* are neutral. These tendencies are unaccounted for in discussions of the Goal Path bias. I propose different semantics for *from* and *out of/off*, and model the co-occurrence patterns of these preposition and verb classes in optimality theory. The resulting factorial typology reveals a set of universal implications that correctly predicts the asymmetries in verb-PP combinations.

John Foreman (Utica College)  
Session 99  
*Do children still speak Macuiltianguis Zapotec?*

I explore whether children still acquire Sierra Juárez Zapotec as spoken in San Pablo Macuiltianguis (SPM) in Oaxaca, Mexico. Some Zapotec villages are filled with Zapotec-speaking children, and in SPM itself, numerous Chinantec speakers attend the junior high. However, the youngest Zapotec speaker I had previously identified is 32. The 2000 census, though, found some 197 Zapotec speakers 5-19 years old in SPM. I report the results of a qualitative study that investigated in what sense these children are speakers. Do they have passive comprehension or are they active speakers?

Catherine Fortin (University of Michigan)  
Session 29  
*Indonesian sluicing*

When sluicing is viewed cross-linguistically, certain morphosyntactic patterns are assumed to be without exception. These patterns include the P-stranding generalization (Merchant 2001) and the prohibition on voice alternations between antecedent clauses and sluices that contain ‘sprouted’ (Chung, Ladusaw, & McCloskey 1995) *wh*-expressions. In this, the first detailed examination of Indonesian sluicing, I show that Indonesian appears to conform to neither of these two patterns, and I address the implications of this new data for ‘movement-and-deletion’ analyses of sluicing (e.g. Ross 1969) which maintain a semantic identity condition must obtain between the antecedent and sluiced clauses (e.g. Merchant 2001).
Cynthia A. Fox (University at Albany, State University of New York)

La pâtisserie de Bayeux: (Mis)adventures in transcribing a mega-corpus of Franco-American French

Session 64

We report on the transcription phase of a project to collect and analyze a large-scale representative sample of the French spoken by the Franco-American population of the northeastern United States. We first describe the transcription protocol and the different measures taken to train and ensure uniformity of practice among our research team. We then provide examples of utterances that were initially misunderstood and of their subsequent reanalysis. We demonstrate how these misperceptions, which frequently provided comic relief during an otherwise arduous task, help us to better understand features that define Franco-American as a distinct variety of North American French.

Itamar Francez (Stanford University)

Semantic structure & argument realization in (mostly Hebrew) existentials

Session 37

Across languages, the single NP in existential constructions (the ‘pivot’) exhibits coding properties inconsistent with either subject or object classification. Previous analyses have related the morphosyntax of pivots to unaccusativity. I argue that unaccusativity cannot account for the properties of pivots and that they are best analyzed as a semantically predicative element rather than a semantic argument. I propose a novel semantics for existentials in which the pivot is a predicate of contextually determined domains. I show how the proposed semantics illuminates the otherwise anomalous morphosyntax of Hebrew existentials, demonstrating that morphosyntactic generalizations are to a large extent semantically driven.

Elaine J. Francis (Purdue University)

Stephen Matthews (University of Hong Kong)

Verb-doubling facilitates sentence production in Cantonese

Session 12

Several constructions in Chinese exhibit verb-doubling, whereby a copy of the main verb occurs both before and after the direct object. Our study examines cases where there is a choice between constructions with and without verb-doubling in Cantonese. In contrast to previous discourse-based accounts, we propose that grammatically nonobligatory verb-doubling occurs to facilitate sentence processing when the object is heavy, as predicted by Hawkins' 2004 principle of minimize domains. Our poster reports the results of an elicited production task using stimuli with light, medium, and heavy object NPs in configurations where verb-doubling is possible but not present in the stimuli.

Melissa Frazier (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

Dominance in inflectional paradigms

Session 50

I examine the accent patterns of athematic nouns in Proto-Indo-European, which are each distinguished by alternating stress or vowel quality between ‘weak’ and ‘strong’ forms. Surface stress is predictable given the accent specifications of the morphemes that compose the stem. The strong endings are dominant and responsible for the accent/ablaut alternations. In optimality theory, the weak forms are accounted for with a ranking of faithfulness and alignment constraints. The dominant strong endings trigger antifaithfulness constraints (Alderete 1999), and so a new type of antifaithfulness constraint is introduced that works within inflectional paradigms, following the optimal paradigms model (McCarthy 2005).

Shin Fukuda (University of California, San Diego)

Control/raising ambiguity with aspectual verbs is a structural ambiguity

Session 25

According to most of the current analyses of control/raising, which assume that the control/raising distinction derives from selectional restrictions, control/raising ambiguity with aspectual verbs (Perlmutter 1970) would have to be a lexical ambiguity. I argue, instead, that it is a structural ambiguity. Following Wurmbrand's (2001) analysis of the control/raising ambiguity in German, I argue that aspectual verbs occupy two different positions in a clause, either below or above voice/v, in three unrelated languages--Japanese, Basque, and Romance languages. My analysis is also extended to English aspectual verbs, whose positional differences arguably result in two different complement structures--infinitival and gerundive.

N. Louanna Furbee (University of Missouri, Columbia)

Tojolab'al reflexes of a Classic Maya rhetorical structure & its discourse markers (T 126/M-L 32M & T 679/M-L YM1)

Session 98

I report identification of (1) a discourse structure and (2) two particles in present-day Tojolab'al Maya narrative that reflect both a rhetorical device and two marker glyphs in Maya hieroglyphic inscriptions. Both in hieroglyphic inscriptions and present-day
narratives, this rhetorical device attaches a focal event to happenings that occurred both before and after it, situating it in a distinguishable sequence. Glyph texts employed an additive glyph, the ‘anterior date indicator’, and a subtractive glyph, the ‘posterior date indicator’. In Tojolab'al, the reflexes of these two are \( \text{ti} \) (\( \text{ti xa'/teya} \) (\( \text{ti ay xa} \)) 'until' and \( \text{ay xa} \) (\( \text{axa} \)) 'since', respectively.

Susanne Gahl (University of Chicago)

*Session 32*

*When that sounds unlikely: Sequential & syntactic probabilities in pronunciation*

Words shorten in high-probability contexts. This observation has been considered evidence that grammar is probabilistic. But which probabilities affect word durations? Two possible factors are the probability of a word, given its neighbors (word-to-word transitions) and the probability of a word's syntactic context. Most linguists assume that grammar is not reducible to word-to-word transitions. Therefore, if only word-to-word transitions, but not syntactic probabilities, affect pronunciation, then pronunciation cannot tell us whether grammar is probabilistic. I present corpus evidence from the duration of verbs and optional *that* in complement clauses, reflecting the respective contributions of word-to-word transitions and syntactic probabilities.

Gillian Gallagher (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

*Session 55*

*Coalescence in West Greenlandic Eskimo: Survival of the well-cued*

In West Greenlandic Eskimo (WG), geminates are formed through coalescence in two derived environments (\( \text{C}_1 \text{C}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_{1,2} \)). Pharyngealization is preserved, when present, from either \( \text{C}_1 \) or \( \text{C}_2 \) while major place and manner features are preserved from \( \text{C}_1 \) in one environment and \( \text{C}_2 \) in the other. I argue that feature preservation in WG is predictable from the quality and duration of cues in the underived, i.e., citation, form. Pharyngealization is consistently preserved because it is cued by the lowering of an adjacent vowel in the underived form; other place and manner features are preserved from the prevocalic consonant.

MaryEllen Garcia (University of Texas, San Antonio)

*Session 57*

*Sociolects in *Mi Vida Loca*: Indexing identities of Mexican American Youths*

The independent movie, *Mi Vida Loca*, 'My Crazy Life' (1993), depicts the lives of a girls' friendship network in the Echo Park district of Los Angeles. The Mexican American youths and their boyfriends live by their own code of ethics, values, and honor. Their language—primarily English with some codeswitching to Spanish—serves to underscore the unique identity of this group historically, ethnically, and societally. I examine how specific U.S. sociolects are employed by the characters and how the identities indexed through them serve to portray their ethnicity, peer alignment, and social rebellion.

Susan Garzon (Oklahoma State University)

*Session 65*

*The 18th-century roots of southern American discourse patterns*

The speech of American southerners often juxtaposes polite indirectness with potential hostility, as Barbara Johnstone has demonstrated. I trace this discourse pattern to the 18th century, when colonial Virginians battled to uphold their honor within a hierarchical social order. Amid drinking and wagers, convivial conversations easily turned to insult and challenge. However, threatening speech was often mitigated by 'elaborate civility', utilizing hypothetical structures and respectful address terms. Evidence comes from 18th century letters and the comedies of Robert Munford. As southerners moved westward, they transplanted their social order, values, and discourse patterns, modifying them over time.

Lewis Gebhardt (Northwestern University)

*Session 51*

*Bare nouns aren't bare*

Common bare count nouns are typically interpreted as \(<e,t>\)-type predicates, on the assumption that they refer to sets of entities or properties; or they are variously interpreted as \(<e,t>\) or \(<e>\), depending on the language. I argue from Persian and English that nouns are always of type \(<e>\). Apparent differences in the distribution of bare nouns between classifier languages (Persian) and number-marking languages (English) stem from morphological differences. What look like bare nouns aren't bare. Rather they project functional structure with potentially null heads. A standard cross-linguistic DP syntax reflects the same semantic interpretations of nominals.

Effi Georgala (Cornell University)

*Session 48*

*Two distinct sources for the dative alternation*

Idiom facts from English and Greek pose a challenge to the uniform polysemy view that assigns two distinct underlying syntactic
structures to the double object construction and the prepositional construction (Marantz 1993, Harley 2003 among others). I depart from the uniform polysemy tradition in that (1) I argue that there are two distinct sources for to-datatives. (2) I allow applicative to license both DP and PP complements, as long as they bear the same theta role. By respecting UTAH (Baker 1988) and allowing variation in categorial structure, my approach captures the fact that thematic role configurations map directly to syntax.

**Donna B. Gerdts** (Simon Fraser University)  
**Session 105**  
*The semantics of reciprocity in Halkomelem*

Halkomelem reciprocals often have a strong 'each other' meaning, allowing all permutations of agents and patients, including adjacency, pairwise, melee, and chained meanings. Halkomelem also has asymmetric reciprocals, with a singular subject and an oblique-marked co-argument, and reciprocal unergative verbs with a 'together' reading. Often, several reciprocal verbs appear in a chain. The range of meanings for Halkomelem reciprocals is so broad that, rather than thinking of them as part of the domain of anaphora (as one would for English *each other*), it is more useful to discuss reciprocity in terms of event structure, as one would pluractionality.

**Jürgen Gerhards** (Free University of Berlin)  
**Session 72**

**Denis Huschka** (German Institute for Economic Research, Berlin)  
**Gert G. Wagner** (Berlin University of Technology)  
**Session 61**  
*Naming differences in divided Germany*

We present the results of an analysis of different naming in East and West Germany. As a consequence of World War II, Germany was territorially divided. This division lasted 40 years, a time span in which highly different geo-political frameworks influenced peoples lives and, eventually, name choices as well. The questions are: To what extent can we, regardless of a common language and a shared cultural history, observe different name distribution patterns and name preferences in the two parts of the country? What do the differences look like? And how did the differences develop over time?

**Carrie Gillon** (University of British Columbia)  
**Session 51**  
*Determiners as domain restriction: Evidence from Skwxwú7mesh*

I propose a strict correlation between syntax and semantics, whereby the position D is universally associated with domain restriction (cf. Westerståhl 1984). Evidence for this comes from two unrelated languages: English and Skwxwú7mesh Salish. This correlation between D and its meaning allows us to explore the difference between Skwxwú7mesh and English. English nominals display a definite/indefinite split whereas Skwxwú7mesh nominals do not. I argue that definiteness is not a primitive of the grammar and instead arises from the interaction of domain restriction and assertion of uniqueness.

**Ives Goddard** (Smithsonian Institution)  
**Session 101**  
*Contamination effects of two Mahican morphological changes*

(1) In Mahican (Eastern Algonquian), imperative singulars would be expected to have -n (< PA *-ro) in some forms and -h (< *-nro) in others, but -h has replaced -n in all forms by ordinary paradigmatic analogy. By contamination, obviative singular and inanimate plural suffixes ending in -n (< *-ri) replaced this in some endings with -h by contamination from the imperative. (2) When the contraction of aw- to o was replaced by contraction to a, this replacement of surface * o by a spread by contamination to grammatical categories and words where it was neither phonologically nor morphologically motivated.

**Shelome Gooden** (University of Pittsburgh)  
**Session 61**

**Maeve Eberhardt** (University of Pittsburgh)  
*AAVE in Pittsburgh: Ethnicity, local identity, & local speech*

We investigate the use of features of Pittsburgh speech by African Americans in the region, focusing on two variables--the monophthongization of /aw/ and the low-back merger, which differ in their salience in the region. Data analyzed are drawn from sociolinguistic interviews conducted with African Americans in Pittsburgh from three age groups. Findings reveal that whereas speakers reject "whiteness" through avoidance of high-salient features, there is not simultaneous rejection of "localness" since the African American interviewees not only self-identify as 'Pittsburghers' but also use less salient features of the local dialect in their own speech.
Kyle Gorman (University of Pennsylvania)
Jennifer Cole (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign)
Mark Hasegawa-Johnson (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign)
Margaret Fleck (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign)

Automatic detection of turn-taking cues in spontaneous speech using prosodic features

End-of-turn (EOT) cues allow speakers to coordinate turn-change with minimal pause or overlap. We model EOT in the Switchboard corpus by assuming that EOT cues are prosodic features on the turn-final word. A CART classifier trained on a set of acoustic-prosodic features (F0, segment and pause duration) extracted from each word and stress foot predicts EOT with .936 accuracy (baseline .5). Segment duration is a robust predictor. F0 is a poor predictor by itself but improves classification accuracy combined with other features. Segment duration is the most salient cue for low-latency (i.e., on-line) prediction.

Tania Granadillo (Miami University)

The Kurripako-Baniwa continuum within the Arawak language family

Much confusion surrounds the position of the Kurripako-Baniwa dialect continuum within the Arawak family and the number of varieties involved. At least two different languages are called ‘Baniwa’, and various dialects within the continuum have at times been identified as separate languages by authorities on South American language classification. I present the more than 100 names that have been used to identify the Kurripako-Baniwadialects, explain how they have come into being, and identify those that refer to the same dialect. I propose a classification of these dialects into four groups as suggested by native-speaker collaborators and present comparative evidence that supports this classification.

Sven Grawunder (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)

Pharyngealized prosodeme quality in Ket

The present study of interspeaker and intraspeaker variability focuses among the prosodemes in Ket on the ‘pharyngealized tone’. As acoustic measures served amplitude slope and envelope tilt of the sound pressure wave, zero crossing rate, formant transitions, bandwidths trend, and formant amplitude trend in order to calculate the coefficient of variance as a central measure. The most salient characteristic is a peak of the zero crossing rate right in the beginning of the constriction phase. Within the investigated context, the investigated characteristics are highly invariant (COV below 10%). Only in nonisolated context the speakers show higher variability, but not higher than 20%.

Stefan Th. Gries (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Resampling corpora: Investigating the amounts & sources of variation within & between corpora

I investigate the fact that corpus analyses of even the same (kind of) phenomenon always yield different results. I introduce a new statistical approach to corpus data, which is based on simulations and bottom-up exploratory statistics and achieves three objectives. (1) The approach identifies and quantifies the degree of variability coming with the results by providing interval estimates. (2) The approach allows us to explore the source of the observed variability. (3) It even offers a measure of corpus homogeneity on the basis of any particular phenomenon (rather than just words or character n-grams).

Veronica Grondona (Eastern Michigan University)

Chorote active-inactive alignment & its typological significance

I discuss the alignment system in Chorote, a Matacoan language spoken in Argentina and Paraguay, and situate Chorote within the typology of alignment systems and within languages of the Chaco region. Chorote, like other languages of the Chaco, has a system of person markers on the verb with active-inactive alignment (also called ‘active-stative’). The parameters that define the system in Chorote differ to a certain extent from those of other languages of the area. The treatment of such systems has been disputed recently, both in terms of their theoretical treatment and the terminology applied to them.

Donovan Grose (Purdue University)

Deriving phonological domains from morphosyntax: Evidence from nonmanual adverbials in ASL

Suprasegmental nonmanual behaviors (NM) in American Sign Language (ASL) have been recently compared to intonation in spoken languages. Accounting for the phonological domains of various types of NM requires two nonisomorphic parses: a morphosyntactic parse (Mₒ) derived from syntactic phases, and a prosodic parse (Pₒ) composed of prosodic constituents (Seidl cite). NM can be identified referring to both parses, such as adverbial NM referencing Mₒ and eye-blinks referencing Pₒ.
Many current models of creole genesis recognize the central role that adult L2 acquisition processes, e.g. transfer, relexification, and reanalysis, play in the early development of creole languages. However, while the insights offered on this relationship between creole formation and SLA have shed light on the often-noted absence of inflectional morphology from the primary lexifier language in creoles, few attempts have been made to link this fact with what we know about language processing constraints. I argue that the architecture of the mental lexicon and the differential accessibility of morphemes during language production lie at the heart of the structural similarities between creole languages and interlanguage development. This model of language production suggests several hypotheses concerning the structure of creoles and interlanguage systems, which are put to the test. The evidence indicates that this view of language production can explain a large body of linguistic data from various creoles and second language development.

M. Catherine Gruber (University of Chicago)  
Session 6

The rhetorics of erasure in defendants' apology narratives at sentencing

I report on the apology narratives produced by defendants during their allocutions at sentencing hearings. The data for this paper consist of 52 apology narratives that were collected in three different federal courtrooms. These courtroom apologies are marked by erasure in the forms of all-inclusive expressions and the use of bare I'm sorry and I (just) apologize statements which erase the for-argument of the canonical argument structure for sorry and apologize. I argue that erasure can be understood as a protective strategy in the context of the monologic speech event of allocation.

Lilián Guerrero (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)  
Session 25

Same-subject deletion: A matter of economy?

This study outlines the syntax and semantics of want complements found in Uto-Aztecan languages. Two crucial aspects are examined: whether the notional subject of the dependent unit is left implicit or not and whether the desiderative predicate is realized as a full verb, an auxiliary verb, or a verbal affix. The analysis questions the proposal of economy and frequency as the sole motivation for same-subject deletion in want complements and provides evidence for an iconic effect: the more syntactically integrated the two units are, the closer the events denoted by a predicate and its complement will be.

Seungwan Ha (Boston University)  
Session 14

On ellipsis features & right node raising

Right node raising (RNR) has been argued to be a purely PF-phenomenon. However, I show that RNR contains many properties ofellipsis, such as lack of morphological identity and sloppy identity. Contra previous accounts, I propose that RNR is an ellipsis phenomenon and licensed by a variant of the E(llipsis)-feature (Merchant 2001) and that the E-feature in RNR (i.e., ERNR) can be linked to contrastive focus. Therefore, when the focused pre-RNR element is merged, it can bear ERNR, thus instructing PF not to pronounce the RNR target. Also, e-GIVENness imposed by ERNR must be observed in RNR.

Youssef A. Haddad (University of Florida)  
Session 25

Copy adjunct control in Assamese

The main purpose of this paper is to document and analyze a phenomenon of obligatory copy control into conjunctive participle (CNP) clauses in an Indo-Aryan language: Assamese. Copy control in Assamese is a relation of co-referentiality between two pronounced subjects, as illustrated in 1.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[Ram-Or] xomoi no-thok-i} & \quad \text{[Ram-e] bhat na-kha-l-e} \\
\text{[Ram-GEN] time NEG-keep-CNP] & \quad \text{he / Ram-NOM rice NEG-eat-PAST-AGR}
\end{align*}
\]

‘Having no time, Ram didn't eat rice.’

The analysis adopts the movement theory of control (Hornstein 1999). Following Nunes 2004, I argue that 1 is an instance of sideward movement. At PF, both copies are pronounced for reasons to be specified.
their different semantic interpretations of pronouns and finite verbs (in Horn scale) in each language explain different person agreement with coordinated phrases. Spanish 2nd person verbs have specific meaning related to intimate hearer/addressee while Italian ones have meaning related to any hearer. With coordinated phrasal subjects, verbs are selected by scalar implicature.

T. A. Hall (Indiana University)  
Comparative markedness makes the wrong typological predictions

According to comparative markedness (CM; McCarthy 2003), every markedness constraint has an 'old' and a 'new' version. An alternative to CM is 'traditional' OT (enriched faithfulness theory: EFT), which uses faithfulness constraints that are not relevant in CM. I consider the CM treatment of [-voice] assimilation in Mekkan Arabic and show that it can also be accommodated in EFT. I demonstrate that CM and EFT make different typological predictions: According to CM there should not be languages in which [+voice] (but not [-voice]) assimilates, but according to EFT there should be. Since such languages exist (e.g. Ukrainian), the conclusion is that EFT is superior to CM.

Peter Hallman (University of Toronto)  
Incorporation of null arguments in Inuktitut

Null pronominal 'external' (ergative and absolutive) and 'internal' (instrumental, etc.) arguments in Inuktitut differ in interpretation. Null external arguments are definite (analogous to English s/he) while null internal arguments are indefinite (analogous to English one). The indefinite interpretation is a 'predicate modification' reading characteristic of overt incorporated objects, suggesting that null pronominal internal arguments are syntactically licensed by incorporation. The unavailability of incorporation to external arguments (which are licensed by agreement) explains the interpretational disparity between internal and external null arguments in Inuktitut.

Eric P. Hamp (University of Chicago)  
Brian D. Joseph (Ohio State University)  
Austrian engineer Karl Steinmetz: Forgotten Albanologist, sometime linguist

Documentation on Albanian from the pre-modern period is exceedingly sparse. Thus, several previously obscure and generally ignored early 20th century works by Austrian engineer Karl Steinmetz--his Not-Woerterbuch (Sarajevo 1912), Grammatik (Sarajevo 1913), and Feldwoerterbuch (1913)--based on visits to pre-World War I Albanian-speaking territory, are actually important Albanological contributions. We present information on Steinmetz and discuss noteworthy linguistic aspects of these works. Together, they present a fresh view of the early 20th century Geg dialect and reveal Steinmetz as a keen and accurate observer of the language. They thus bear unexpectedly valuable early, if undernoticed, witness to pre-WWI Albanian dialectology.

Kathryn L. Hansen  
Evidence for discrete movement segments in American Sign Language

The movements of American Sign Language have variously been treated as holistic units, as interpolations between static postures, and as segmental positions that incorporate only a subset of the movements. The present analysis, however, unites the movements with a set of recombinant distinctive features. The contrastive status of certain finger and arm movements exemplifies the unifying nature of this system. Allophonic variations, conditioned by adjacent nonmovement postures, provide evidence of a class of discrete segment-sized movement units along the syntagmatic axis or skeletal tier.

Sharon Hargus (University of Washington)  
Virginia Beavert (Heritage University, Toppenish)  
The case for adpositions in Yakima Sahaptin

Previous descriptions of Sahaptin morphology and syntax do not mention an adposition category, with the exception of Jacobs 1931, who regards the case suffixes as postpositions. We suggest that a category of adposition should be recognized for (at least) the Yakima dialect of Sahaptin (YS). In YS, some relation-indicating words require a nominal object; some prohibit a nominal object; with some a nominal object is optional. When a nominal object is possible, a case suffix is required on the object. The case suffix is not predictable on semantic or other grounds, adding to the grammatical distinctness of the adposition category.
Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)  
**Session 106**  
On the grammatical expression of inception & cessation in Hiaki (Yaqui)

We describe and compare the various constructions used for inception and cessation in Hiaki (Yaqui). In addition to verbal suffixes there are verb-affix ‘hybrids’ that can stand alone or be suffixed to another verb: *naate* (inceptive) and *ya'ate* (cessative). One hybrid, *hapte* 'stand up', is only used for plural subjects and is ambiguous between 'start' and 'stop'. We analyze its aspectual meaning as 'change in action' (i.e. beginning an action not yet begun or ceasing an action already ongoing). The singular subject form of this suppletive verb (*kikte*) does not have this meaning. Finally, while suffixal -*taite* (inceptive) cannot appear as a free verb, it is able to host a cessative suffix.

**Martin Haspelmath** (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)  
**Session 40**
Explaining some universals of causative verb formation

Synthetic causative verbs can be formed the more easily (i.e., in more languages or with shorter coding), the higher the noncausative base is on the following scale: energy-costly unaccusatives ('break') > automatic unaccusatives ('freeze') > unergatives ('laugh') > transitives ('cut'). This scale, called ‘spontaneity scale’ here, generalizes over some earlier noted universals (e.g. by Nedjalkov and Sil'nickij 1969, Haspelmath 1993, Shibatani 2002). I argue that the explanation for the various trends covered by this scale is frequency of use: The higher a noncausative base is on the scale, the more likely it is that it will occur as a causative.

**Martin Haspelmath** (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)  
**Session 84**
Typical creole features & the World Atlas of Language Structures

To count as characteristic of creoles, a grammatical feature not only has to be present in most creoles and absent in their lexifier languages but must also not be pervasive in the world’s languages. Thus, to understand what is typical of creoles, we need to know what is typical in general. I present a new tool for worldwide comparison, the World Atlas of Language Structures (OUP 2005). This large-scale collaborative work shows the worldwide distribution of 142 grammatical features in 400 languages on average. Creolists can exploit this database to evaluate ‘typical’ creole features in a worldwide context.

Midori Hayashi (University of Toronto)  
**Withdrewn**  
**Session 18**
What accounts for boosts in downstep? Syntax-prosody mapping revisited

Bruce Hayes (University of California, Los Angeles)  
**Session 7**
A maximum entropy model of phonotactics & phonotactic learning

We propose a theory of phonotactic grammars and an algorithm for learning them. Our grammars, which consist of constraints weighted according to the principle of maximum entropy, characterize both categorical and gradient phonotactic patterns. Our learning algorithm assumes no a priori constraint set but instead uses its own resources to construct the constraints. To illustrate the model, we first show that a baseline version suffices to learn the phonotactics of English onsets. An augmented version of the model, with autosegmental tiers and metrical grids, can learn more complex systems: vowel harmony, unbounded stress, and the complete phonotactics of Wargamay.

Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)  
Sarah Hamilton (West Virginia University)  
**Session 62**
The effects of migration on Appalachian language variation patterns

Our analysis of one Appalachian family’s language variation affected by migration reveals distinctive quantitative levels of vernacular patterns. One of the most important variables is *was* leveling, with the migrants having a higher rate (70%) of the vernacular variants than those who stayed (45%). The findings indicate that Appalachian migrants negotiate their sociolinguistic identity between their family members and their adopted homes. Once “reunited” in West Virginia, they work to reestablish their sociolinguistic profiles, reinforcing local, West Virginia norms. From our analysis of this one family, migration has affected the language variation patterns of traditional Appalachian speech.
Jeffrey Heinz (University of California, Los Angeles)  

**Learning long-distance agreement patterns**

I present an unsupervised learning algorithm that learns long-distance agreement (LDA) patterns. LDA patterns are those where members of some set of segments may not follow members of another set of segments, no matter how many segments intervene. LDA patterns are represented as finite-state acceptors that only reject words that disobey the long-distance phonotactic. This property is advantageous because this acceptor can be intersected with acceptors returned by algorithms identifying other (local) phonotactic patterns. The algorithm works by building an acceptor using precedence relations in the input sample—thus the final grammar accepts only words containing precedence relations in the sample.

Ivonne Heinze Balcazar (California State University, Dominguez Hills)

**The borrowing patterns of three Kaqchikel Maya generations**

I discuss the results of a study conducted in Tecpán, Guatemala, on the borrowing patterns of Kaqchikel monolingual adults and children and Kaqchikel-Spanish children. A major finding of this study is that these generations' borrowing patterns reveal linguistic changes that are in progress due to socioeconomic conditions, e.g. the clothing practices of the community. Another finding is that the results provide synchronic evidence to Brown's (1999) proposal regarding diachronic borrowings in Native American languages. Moreover, the results point to sociolinguistic patterns of discourse that adopt Spanish lexemes for new cultural concepts and items and replace Kaqchikel lexemes that have lost their 'communicative power' (Richards 1998:99).

Randall Hendrick (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

**Explaining a weak adjectival island in English**

Infinitival complements of tough movement adjectives function as islands for *wh*-movement as in 1. However, *wh*-movement sometimes applies acceptably to such complements as in 2.

1. *How interested was it hard to seem?*
2. *Who was Jill anxious to vote for?*

I outline a semantic explanation for these weak islands facts that assimilates them to negative islands. I contend that the island effect results from the interaction of the semantics of *how* questions proposed in Rullmann 1995 with the semantics of gradable adjectives offered by Kennedy and McNally 2005. Corroborating evidence comes from modal contexts.

Jessica Peterson Hicks (Northwestern University)

**The role of function words in infants' syntactic categorization of novel words**

We show that at 15 months, infants exploit function words to interpret novel content words as nouns and verbs. In two HPP tasks, infants were familiarized to nonwords paired with a determiner or auxiliary. At test, words occurred with a new functor that was grammatical or ungrammatical; alternatively, functors occurred with unfamiliar words. Infants listened significantly longer to items in which novel words occurred with a functor of the familiarized category than to either ungrammatical targets or to unfamiliar words. These results support the proposal that co-occurrence relationships between words facilitate construction of initial syntactic categories.

Sarah Hilliard (Duke University)

**Principles of nonstandard orthography in folk dictionaries**

I explore the complex set of issues raised in the representation of speech through writing within folk dictionaries, informal "dictionaries" of nonstandard dialects. Adoption of nonstandard orthography is a pivotal issue within folk dictionaries due to these dictionaries' frequent emphasis on representing phonological patterns language and their use of alphabetic arrangement. Furthermore, nonstandard spellings may be symbolically loaded, especially in light of the typical place of dictionaries in American society as touchstones of standard spelling and usage. Based on a close reading of approximately 50 folk dictionaries, I describe and analyze the role of orthography within this genre.

Martin Hilpert (Rice University)

**English be going to & Dutch gaan: Two futures going their separate ways**

Comparisons of the expression of future time in English and Dutch commonly view the forms *be going to* and *gaan* are translational
equivalents. I argue that their similarity has been overstated. Based on quantitative data from historical and synchronic corpora, I show that *be going to* and *gaan* have developed in different ways, and have come to convey different functions in modern usage. Differences with respect to transitivity, agentivity, and lexical aspect show that movement-based future markers do not grammaticalize identically across languages.

**Daniel J. Hintz** (University of California, Santa Barbara/SIL International)  
*Evidentiality & the co-constitution of knowledge in South Conchucos Quechua*

The term ‘epistemicity’ generally invokes the notion of knowledge held by an individual speaker, whether the source of that knowledge is personal or nonpersonal, whether that knowledge results from direct or indirect experience, and whether the individual holds that knowledge with a high or low degree of certainty. In addition to these evidential and validational dimensions of epistemicity, South Conchucos Quechua also expresses knowledge grammatically along another dimension, that of individual vs mutual knowledge. Elements of individual knowledge, expressed by the enclitics =mi (high certainty) and =chi (low certainty), serve as building blocks for an emerging mutual knowledge, expressed by =cha: (high certainty) and =chir (low certainty).

**Diane M. Hintz** (University of California, Santa Barbara/SIL International)  
*Discourse pattern replication: Uses of the perfect in Spanish in contact with Quechua*

Researchers have been fascinated with present perfect usage in Andean Spanish (e.g. Klee & Ocampo 1995, Escobar 1997). Perplexingly, it is used in the complicating action of narratives and also in conjunction with temporal references. I demonstrate that *sh(qa)* in South Conchucos Quechua is used both as a past tense as well as a type of surprising ‘Hot news’ perfect and then show that these uses are replicated in the Spanish of the area. While much research on language change has focused on sounds, morphology, lexicon, and syntax, I show that discourse-pragmatic patterns can be borrowed as well.

**Marc-Olivier Hinzelin** (University of Konstanz)  
*The best position for object clitics in the history of Romance languages*

The position of object clitics in Romance languages shows a great deal of diachronic and diatopic variation: Whereas nowadays in most Romance languages clitics occur obligatorily in preverbal position (w.r.t. the finite verb), the postverbal position existed in the medieval period in all languages. Today, postposition to the (non-imperative) finite verb is encountered only in North-Western Ibero-Romance languages (e.g. European Portuguese). My analysis examines the competing grammars of the existing pre-/postverbal word order doublets in the medieval varieties and offers a model to explain the grammatical change that eliminates one possibility but leads to two different outcomes.

**Philip Hofmeister** (Stanford University)  
*Facilitating retrieval of wh-phrases*

The effect of wh-phrase form on dependency processing is investigated here. I argue that memory retrieval necessary for processing a dependency is expedited when a richer set of linguistic retrieval cues (=more information and length) is available. Two self-paced reading-time experiments address how the explicitness of wh-phrases affects wh-dependency processing. The results show that more explicit wh-phrases lead to significantly faster reading times at the subcategorizing verb and in spillover regions. This evidence, along with corpus findings, supports the hypothesis that the form of a wh-phrase influences how easy that information is to recall for use in dependency processing.

**Michael J. Houser** (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Pluractionality in Northern Paiute: Mono Lake Paiute & Oregon Northern Paiute*

Throughout Uto-Aztecan, pluractionality—semantic plurality of the event denoted by a verb—is marked by a combination of affixation and reduplication. However, the southwestern regions of Western and Central Numic have lost reduplication as a productive strategy for expressing pluractionality. I compare the form and semantics of pluractionality in two dialects of Northern Paiute—Oregon Northern Paiute (ONP), which has maintained reduplication, and Mono Lake Paiute (MLP), a previously undocumented dialect, which has lost reduplication. In MLP, we find that a number of suffixes have (partially) filled in the semantic space occupied by reduplication in ONP.
Jonathan Howell (Cornell University)  
*Second occurrence focus & the acoustics of prominence*

Partee 1991 challenged the significance of the observation that certain adverbs (e.g. *only*) reliably ‘associate’ with phonologically prominent words to truth-conditional effect. She noted second occurrence focus appears to lack a phonological realization, e.g. (1). Several recent studies have suggested that the focus is realized by other cues including duration and intensity.

(1) a. Johnson only PEDDLES pedals lately.
    b. Even THOMPSON only peddles pedals lately.

I report on a small production study showing that, contra many assumptions, a simple duration difference is not a straightforward indication of semantic focus. I address spectral cues and perception.

Yuchau E. Hsiao (National Chengchi University)  
*The rhythmic structure of Taiwan folk verse*

A topic that has recently attracted much attention is the grammar of metrics. I discuss the rhythm of Taiwan folk verse, based on a corpus of 2,648 lines. Unlike the classical verses, where every syllable receives a beat, the folk verses allow two syllables to share a beat and allow grammatical words to contrast rhythmically. Some of the folk verse lines may have alternative readings—one derived by one-to-one mapping, while the other by beat sharing. I posit a set of constraints to govern the beat assignments under OT and explore a general theory of meter.

Sarah Hulsey (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Distributed modal readings in gapping sentences*

There is a conjunction/disjunction asymmetry in gapping sentences containing a modal. Conjunction always takes narrow scope relative to the modal; disjunction may take either narrow- or wide-scope. I adopt a Hamblin semantics for disjunction: *or* is not a Boolean operator, but introduces a set of alternatives; the modal can distribute pointwise over the Alt-set, giving the distributed modal reading. In contrast, I analyze conjunction as a traditional Boolean operation (defined for sets). This analysis makes predictions for the distribution of various modals in negated gapping sentences.

Hyekyung Hwang, Amy J. Schafer (University of Hawaii, Manoa)  
*Length effects in the resolution of the dative NP ambiguity in Korean*

Previous reports on whether implicit prosody influences syntactic disambiguation in silent reading have been mixed. While Hirose 2003 found phrase length effects in Japanese, Jun and Kim 2004 did not find an effect of relative clause length on prosodic phrasing in production in Korean, although RC length did affect off-line perception. We examine whether and how the length of the matrix subject affects a following dative NP's on-line attachment preferences in Korean sentences. Our results indicate effects of the preceding phrase length on dative NP attachment during silent reading, supporting the implicit prosody hypothesis (Fodor 1998, 2002).

Jiwon Hwang, Ellen Broselow, Susana de Leon, Nancy Squires (University at Stony Brook, State University of New York)  
*Minimizing the distance between perception & production*

We report on results of behavioral and ERP studies of perception in which Korean listeners were presented with pairs of stimuli along a continuum that ranged from no vowel (e.g. *tegnal*) to a full vowel (e.g. *tegnal*) at intervals of 20msec. This experiment revealed that the boundary for categorical perception of the /stop-nasal/ vs /stopV-nasal/ varies by place. We propose that Korean speakers' tendency to insert a vowel more often in /gN/ sequences than in /bN/ sequences is due to this perceptual asymmetry.

Larry M. Hyman (University of California, Berkeley)  
*There is no pitch-accent prototype*

Many scholars use the term ‘pitch-accent’ to refer to a defective tone system whose mark is obligatory, culminative, privative,
predictable, and/or restricted in distribution. However, I show that all five of these properties are amply attested in both ‘syllable-’ and ‘word-tone’ systems. Further support will be presented for the view that prototypes for stress-accent vs tone are defined by two distinct clusters of properties from which nonprototypical ‘pitch-accent systems’ freely pick-and-choose, producing mixed, ambiguous, and sometimes analytically indeterminate systems which appear to be ‘intermediate’. These systems neither define a third prototype nor can they be placed along a single continuum.

**Atakan Ince** (University of Maryland, College Park)  
*Non-wh-phrases in sluicing in Turkish*

This study analyzes sluicing structures in Turkish where one of the remnants is a *wh*-phrase and the other a non-*wh*-phrase. I show that these are not gapping structures because whereas the ordering of remnants in gapping is not strict, sluicing requires the strict ordering of the non-*wh*-DP before the *wh*-phrase, even when the *wh*-phrase is the subject and the DP is the object. This ordering is the opposite of similar structures in Hungarian and Russian. I argue that the non-*wh*-phrase is in contrastive TopicP and the *wh*-phrase is in FocusP, and the ordering of these phrases differs in languages.

**David Ingram** (Arizona State University)  
*Phonological determinants of the vocabulary spurt in children*

The present study explores the hypothesis that the vocabulary spurt children undergo between the ages of 1 and 2 is the result of changes in their phonological system. Phonological analyses were conducted on diary studies of children acquiring English, French, Hebrew, and Czech. The results found partial support for the hypothesis, with the children showing in varying degrees phonological changes coinciding with the word spurt. Changes in phonotactics, either due to new combinations of acquired sounds or the spread of acquired sounds to new word positions, led to greater increases in word learning than the addition of new sounds.

**Shinichiro Ishihara** (University of Potsdam)  
*Focus intonation embedding in Japanese wh-question*

I report experimental results on a property of focus intonation (FI) in Japanese that has not been reported before. Deguchi and Kitagawa 2002 and Ishihara 2002 claim that in *wh*-question sentences, the prosodic domain of FI corresponds to the semantic scope of the *wh*-question. In a matrix *wh*-question containing an indirect *wh*-question, where two *wh*-phrases take different scopes, two independent FIs are expected. The results reveal that in such sentences, the FI of the embedded *wh*-question is realized, but embedded inside that of the matrix *wh*-question. I discuss problems of previous accounts of Japanese FI and possible solutions.

**Michael Israel** (University of Maryland, College Park)  
*Who cares & why bother: Polarity sensitivity in the verbal lexicon*

I argue that the restricted distributions of polarity sensitive verbs reflect their status as grammaticalized scalar pragmatic operators. Both verbal NPIs and PPIs are shown to cluster in a few narrowly defined semantic domains where they profile inherently scalar relations between a volitional experiencer and an event type. While such polarity items conform to very general patterns, evidence from both adult and children's usage suggests that they are mentally represented in ways that are item-specific and that must be learned from experience. These results are taken as evidence for a usage-based approach to the grammar of polarity sensitivity.

**Rika Ito** (St. Olaf College)  
*Hmong in transition: Acoustic analysis of Hmong American English in the Twin Cities*

I examine the vowel system of 12 Hmong Americans in the Twin Cities to assess their degree of accommodation to the Northern Cities Shift. The Hmong are one of the latest to arrive in the U.S. from Asia. Preliminary results suggest that Hmong Americans have accommodated their speech to the local norm to some degree. The low front vowel is fronted but not raised for both men and women. The low back vowels are not merged, and both occupy relatively conservative positions. I discuss the effect of age, gender, level of education, and age of arrival in the U.S.

**Ray Jackendoff** (Tufts University)  
*The week after week construction & its theoretical challenges*

The English NPN (*week after week*) construction is productive with five prepositions--*by, for, to, after, and (up)on*--with a variety of meanings, including succession, juxtaposition, and comparison; it also has numerous idiomatic cases. This mixture of regularity and idiosyncrasy lends itself to a construction grammar account, in which the lexicon includes specified syntactic structures matched with
meanings. However, the internal syntactic structure of NPN violates standard principles of phrase structure, and the required identity of the two nouns (in most cases) presents descriptive problems. Furthermore, when NPN appears in NP positions, it can take normal NP complements such as relative clauses, and it has quantificational semantics despite the absence of a lexical quantifier. These peculiarities collectively present severe challenges to linguistic theory; a partial solution will be offered in terms of the parallel architecture developed in my *Foundations of language*.

**William H. Jacobsen, Jr.** (University of Nevada, Reno)  
*Does Washo have glottalized resonants?*

In Washo there is a series of glottalized stop phonemes, but conflicting considerations apply to the potential recognition of clusters of glottal stop with resonants as unitary glottalized resonants, both oral and nasal. These are favored by several factors—phonotactics (the general lack of parallel consonant clusters); the similar shape of certain pronominal prefixes; a glottalizing morphophonemic change; reduplication patterns; and a pattern of metathesis of the two consonants. This analysis would involve, however, recognizing morphophonemic rules giving rise to glottalized resonants that would not reflect any loss of contrasts.

**T. Florian Jaeger** (University of California, San Diego/Stanford University)  
*Session 32*

Usage or grammar? Comprehension & production share access to same probabilities

I present evidence that syntactic production and comprehension have access to the same probabilistic syntactic information. Hence, probabilistic information is part of the syntactic system shared by production and comprehension (supporting Gahl & Garnsey 2004 over Newmeyer 2006). The evidence comes from syntactic reduction in English. For example, reduced complement clauses (without a complementizer) are known to be comprehended more easily when predictable. I show that the predictability of such clauses also influences their reduction likelihood in production. Evidence from relative clause reduction further suggests that knowledge of syntactic probabilities is not limited to subcategorization probabilities but includes other collocational information.

**Carmen Jany** (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
*Session 102*

Argument structure alternations with no oblique category: The case of Chimariko

Argument structure alternations affect the number and function of participants in a clause, particularly changing the clause core. Often, they serve syntactic purposes and are based on a formal core-oblique distinction (Thompson 1997). In Chimariko, a now-extinct language of Northern California, a grammatical oblique category based on formal marking is lacking. However, argument structure alternations exist and are achieved through verbal derivational affixes. Although these affixes shape core argument structure semantically, there are no obvious grammatical shifts in argument structure. Rather than having a syntactic impact on the clause structure, these constructions serve lexical, semantic, and discourse purposes.

**Soo-Yeon Jeong** (Harvard University)  
*Session 51*

Microparametric variation in the syntax of numeral classifiers

This study examines microparametric variation in the syntax and semantics of numeral classifiers in East Asian languages. I compare two groups of languages (various dialects of Chinese vs Korean/Japanese) and show that many differences in the syntax of classifiers in these two groups can be explained by positing two different underlying structures. I argue that this synchronic difference is due to different diachronic changes undergone by the two groups of languages, which, in turn, interacted with head-parameters of these languages.

**Daniel Johnson** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Session 30*

Factors controlling the acquisition of vowel inventory: Results from a large-scale survey

Saying "kids get their accents from their peers" (Ervin-Tripp) oversimplifies Payne 1976: Some phonological distinctions must come from parental input, though most phonetic features are (re)learnable later. A low back vowel survey was administered to ~2000 subjects, aged 9-19, in northeastern U.S. communities having complete distinction, incipient, recent, and completed merger. Geography's clear role interacts with complex individual and family differences. The earliest peer group's effect is predominant, and not always reversible: Young movers can retain their distinction after 10 + years among merged peers. Yet the parental effect is unexpectedly large. Mothers' influence is greater than fathers'; siblings', almost negligible.
The Spanish multiple vibrant consonant, or trilled /r/, is a highly complex segment requiring a confluence of precise articulatory and aerodynamic movements for successful production. This makes it a particularly difficult sound for second language learners to master. The present study investigates aerodynamic characteristics of nonnative trills in learners of different proficiency levels to determine in what way(s), if any, nonnative trill production differs from that of native speakers. Significant differences were found in average airflow in the trills of native and nonnative speakers.

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Saussure's conception of a language as a system of values generated purely by differences between elements became the cornerstone of modern linguistics. In the early 1890s, while critiquing papers on Riemannian geometry by his brother René, Saussure encountered excerpts from an 1882 study of the concepts of modern physics by J. B. Stallo, who wrote that "Thought, in its most comprehensive sense, is the establishment or recognition of [...] relations of identity and difference". Stallo attributed to J. S. Mill this idea that "all consciousness is of difference". I retrace the contexts within which this concept was formulated and transmitted.

Matthew L. Juge (Texas State University, San Marcos)  
*Beyond sound change & the loss of grammatical categories*

Sound change supposedly causes grammatical category loss, as in the Latin future and passive. Detailed comparative analysis shows that sound change alone cannot account for these losses. Certain future and perfect forms were supposedly destined to merge, but other data contradict the homonym avoidance argument. Some sound changes would have caused syncretism in the future, but Italian and Occitan show analogy can 'resolve' syncretism. Cross-linguistically, we must establish ways to evaluate proposed mechanisms and avoid preconceived notions about what kinds of categories are subject to loss. Combining phonological and morphological insights will allow development of a typology of category loss.

Jongho Jun (Seoul National University)  
*Stem-final obstruent variations in Korean are product-oriented*

I show that the observed relative preference among stem-final variants of Korean nouns is determined by the distribution of final obstruents of the suffixed noun stems (cf. Albright 2005). Further, I show that similar variation patterns are observed among prevocalic allomorphs of bound stems which are typically combined with the verb ha 'do'. To explain the fact that similar patterns are observed in two totally different categories, I propose a product-oriented approach in which a single set of language-specific stochastic constraints govern the realization of the stem-final obstruents in suffixed words, irrespective of their category membership.

Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)  
*Reference resolution in the presence & absence of pronouns*

Various factors have been claimed to influence referent prominence/salience. Some claim topics are most salient; others regard foci as more salient. We tested the discourse properties of topics and foci in subject/object-position, and investigated whether topicality/focusing and grammatical role influence salience in a top-down manner or whether their influence is bottom-up, stemming from heuristic search processes (Stevenson, Crawley, & Kleinman 1994). Sentence-completion results suggest subjecthood plays a larger role in pronoun interpretation than topicality/focusing, but differences between Exp.1--with pronoun-prompts--and Exp.2--without pronoun-prompts--suggest the subject-preference is a bottom-up effect due to pronoun-triggered search. Results also show pronominalization-likelihood and upcoming-mention-likelihood can pattern distinctly.

Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)  
Jeffrey T. Runner (University of Rochester)  
Rachel S. Sussman (University of Wisconsin, Madison)  
Michael K. Tanenhaus (University of Rochester)  
*Pronouns as reflexives? A look at prenominal possessive pronouns*

We report experiments investigating (1) how syntactic and semantic information influence anaphor resolution in picture-NPs (*picture of her/herself*) and possessives (*her picture*) and (2) whether anaphoric forms vary in sensitivity to different information types. Pronouns and reflexives in PNP-NPs are not in complementary distribution. Some claim semantics plays a role, with PNP-reflexives
preferring sources-of-information and PNP-pronouns preferring perceivers-of-information (e.g. Kuno 1987, Tenny 2004). We demonstrate that both factors influence anaphor resolution, but PNP-pronouns and PNP-reflexives exhibit different degrees of sensitivity to them. Possessives cannot be grouped straightforwardly with pronouns or reflexives, which has implications for theoretical PNP analyses (e.g. PRO-in-NP, Chomsky 1986, Davies/Dubinsky 2003).

Sheikh Umarr Kamarah (Virginia State University, Petersburg)  
Session 89
*Krio in Sierra Leone education: Ten years after the decree*

In 1995, Krio, an English-lexified Atlantic creole spoken in Sierra Leone, along with three other languages, was declared a national language to be used as a medium of instruction in primary schools and as a subject in colleges. The thrust of this paper is a critical evaluation of the interfacing of the 'instrumental,' 'accommodation,' and 'awareness' uses to which Krio has been put in this multilingual situation. In particular, I look at the transitioning process from Krio to English, and its attendant implications.

Vsevolod Kapatsinski (Indiana University)  
Session 42
*Rules & analogy in Russian loanword adaptation*

During adaptation, verbs borrowed into Russian acquire a stem extension. I examined how well neighbors of the borrowed verb predict its stem extension and whether there are islands of reliability that could give rise to rules. Behavior of the novel verb was predicted by its neighbors in 89% of the cases regardless of what stem extension the verb takes, contrary to the dual mechanism model. Large islands of reliability allowing for the formation of rules were found. Somewhat surprisingly, many of the induced rules are nonlocal. This suggests that nonlocal relations are not limited to identity.

Aaron Kaplan (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
Session 50
*Vowel harmony in Lango: Noniterativity & Licensing*

ATR harmony in Lango holds between suffix and root-final vowels, seeming to require a standard harmony rule with its iterativity parameter turned off. Standard optimality theoretic accounts of harmony fail: Curtailing the whole-word spreading effects of harmony constraints is not trivial. Despite the rule-based approach's apparent advantage, Lango is best (empirically and conceptually) analyzed through positional licensing within OT: ATR features must be linked to root vowels. This analysis reveals that Lango and traditional harmony systems have distinct motivations, indicating that iterative and noniterative phenomena are unrelated. The iterativity parameter-based approach that unites these phenomena under one analysis is misguided.

James Kari (Dena'inaq’ Titaztunt)  
Session 98
*Some features of the Dena’ina Topical Dictionary*

Topical vocabulary research and associated narrative development have been two cornerstones of my research on several Athabascan languages. I summarize here some features of the forthcoming *Dena'ina Topical Dictionary*. The book has a 33-year history, and the foremost Dena’ina experts of our time have contributed words. The geography of Cook Inlet basin and the Southern Alaska Range is reflected in the diverse vocabulary of the Dena’ina dialects. Some interesting themes in this lexicon are terms for the marine-oriented biota, month and wind names that reflect diverse microclimates, and a strong propensity for tabooistic innovations.

Reiko Kataoka (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 100
*Phonetics of three-way contrast in Nevada Northern Paiute stops*

The southern dialect of Northern Paiute or Nevada Northern Paiute (NNP) has a three-way distinction among medial obstruents--fortis, lenis, and what has been called by Numic specialists ‘voiced fortis’. I present the acoustic evidence on these three types of medial stops. Major findings include: (1) greater articulatory effort employed in the production of fortis stops than lenis counterparts; (2) long preaspiration preceding the fortis stops; and (3) strong correlation between consonantal duration and vocalic duration. I discuss these findings in connection with the synchronic and diachronic phonology of the NNP and Northern Paiute in general.

Graham Katz (Stanford University)  
Session 46
*Attitudes, gradability, & entailment*

The analysis of degree modifiers such as *surprisingly* (below) raises two questions for semantic theory.

1. a. Svetlana was surprisingly late.
   
   b. His apartment was surprisingly small.

What import does the choice of one polar adjective (*late* and not *early*) have and what determines whether the modified form entails the positive form (*surprisingly late* is late, but *surprisingly small* need not be small). The claim to be defended is that these degree modifiers indicate an attitude toward extremity on a scale, bearing much in common with exclamatives such as *How tall he is!*
Alex Kehler (University of California, San Diego)  
Contrastive topics & illusory sloppy interpretations in VP-ellipsis  

Hardt's (1992, 1999, 2004) example 1 has an apparent sloppy interpretation that is unexpected on many theories of VP-ellipsis:

(1) Every boy in John's class hoped Mrs. Smith would pass him. In John's case, I think she will.

However, such readings exist in examples with no pronoun in the antecedent clause, casting doubt on Hardt's analysis:

(2) I think Mrs. Smith will pass most of the students in the class. In John's case, however, I don't think she will.

I argue that the contrastive topic marked by “in X's case” evokes a question-under-discussion that licenses ellipsis in such examples.
Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)  
Algonquian & Indo-European gender in a historiographic perspective

I examine the degree to which Algonquian gender has been regarded as semantically and culturally motivated, and suggest analogies with accounts of gender in Indo-European. The presence of exceptions in Algonquian has led to conflicting interpretations: While some focused on the arbitrary nature of the categorization, others regarded them as culturally based. Algonquian languages provide an example of how claims that have traditionally been made about Indo-European gender, particularly its semantic arbitrariness, have been extended to languages apparently less suited for the purpose.

A. Killimangalam (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
J. M. Michaels (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Syntactically conditioned phonology: Agentive suffixes in Malayalam

The agentive suffix in Malayalam has traditionally been assigned differing underlying representations based on variations in its phonological realization (Mohanan 1982, Madhavan 1983). Rather than stipulating different underlying representations for this affix, we propose that the observed differences in its phonology are a direct result of the syntactic configuration in which the suffix is merged. Specifically, the phonology of the suffix is determined by whether it is merged with a phase boundary intervening between itself and the root to which it attaches. To implement our proposal we utilize syntactically grounded OT constraints (Trommer 2001).

Cynthia Kilpatrick (University of California, San Diego)  
Jessica Barlow (San Diego State University)  
Sarah Cragg  
Reduplication in child phonology: A structural markedness account

Reduplication is argued to be a strategy children use to compensate for phonetic or prosodic restrictions in their phonology. We examine productions from a diary study of J, who shows reduplication on both monosyllabic and bisyllabic forms. We show that J's reduplication patterns are not due to phonetic context but to constraints on structure. We propose that reduplication in acquisition is not only dependent on segmental markedness, but also markedness of foot structure, as well as precedence structure of input forms. This has implications for how reduplication must be overcome in acquisition, either through maturation or remediation of phonological delay.

Jieun Kim (University of California, Los Angeles)  
What makes sluicing in Korean?

I investigate the derivational source and process of sluicing construction in Korean. I show that English-type wh-movement-TP deletion analysis (Ross 1969, Merchant 2001) does not apply to Korean. I argue that Korean sluicing is derived from a pseudo-cleft but not from a cleft. The difference in these two constructions comes from the different property of the complementizer kes in each construction: nominal vs predicative. The availability of conversion of a presuppositional clause to DP in a pseudo-cleft makes PF deletion possible since it can be licensed by agreeing functional head D. According to my argument, what seems to be the pronoun it in Korean, kukes, is actually a reduced CP.

Kyoungsook Kim (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)  
Usha Lakshmanan (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)  
The role of specificity in the L2 interpretation & processing of English articles

According to the specificity hypothesis (Ionin, 2003), L2 learners of English overuse the definite article the in specific indefinite contexts because they associate the with specificity as speaker knowledge, rather than with definiteness. We tested the predictions of the specificity hypothesis through an on-line and an off-line experiment. Eighteen intermediate and advanced Korean L2 learners of English and 14 native-English controls completed a word-by-word, self-paced moving-window reading task and an off-line semantic acceptability-rating task, involving the same experimental stimuli as the on-line task. The specificity hypothesis was supported only in the case of the on-line results for the intermediate group.

Kyung-Ah Kim (Cornell University)  
Sujin Yang (Cornell University)  
Barbara Lust (Cornell University)  
A case study of childhood bilingualism: Syntax first

We developed a methodology combining experimental and naturalistic investigations to examine the comprehensive course and
comparative rate of acquisition across different linguistic domains in childhood bilingualism. We exemplify initial results of this on one case study of a 3-year-old Chinese-English bilingual through testing of syntactic, lexico-semantic, and pragmatic knowledge. They suggest that syntactic development leads in L2, followed by lexico-semantic development, and lastly by pragmatic competence. This possible developmental precedence of syntax over other dimensions of the language faculty bears not only on the process of early bilingualism, but also on the relative roles of pragmatic knowledge in language acquisition.

Yuni Kim (University of California, Berkeley)
Session 97
Segmental & prosodic aspects of Huave glottal fricatives

Huave, a language isolate of Oaxaca State, Mexico, has a consonantal /h/, which behaves phonologically like other consonants, and a vocalic /h/ that can be analyzed as the voiceless second mora of a long vowel (Noyer 2004). I propose representations for the two types of /h/ which keep them separate while still accounting for the dissimilatory interactions between them. Also, I sort out the two types of /h/ in the morphology by showing that some mysterious instances of /h/ are best seen as morphophonological vowel lengthening processes rather than consonantal epenthesis or infixation.

Rafe H. Kinsey (Stanford University)
Session 32
T. Florian Jaeger (University of California, San Diego/Stanford University)
Thomas Wasow (Stanford University)
What does that mean? Experimental evidence against the principle of no synonymy

A prima facie counterexample to Bolinger's dictum that "a difference in syntactic form entails a difference in meaning" is the optionality of that in English complement and relative clauses. Various authors argue for subtle meaning differences between the forms with and without that, but they provide only anecdotal supporting evidence. We tested these purported meaning differences systematically by comparing ratings of sentences with and without that and found no difference. This questions Bolinger's dictum, suggesting that such a purely semantic approach cannot explain the presence of both syntactic forms.

Beata Beigman Klebanov (Hebrew University, Jerusalem)
Session 34
Lexical cohesion in texts is based on free associations

Lexical cohesion is a text-structuring device that connects words with related meanings (Halliday & Hasan 1976). Using experimental data, I show that lexical cohesion in texts is overwhelmingly based on free associations; however, not all free associations create cohesion. In particular, high occurrence frequency of the items, large textual distance, and the weakness of the association diminish the cohesion-creating potential of an association. I discuss implications for computational modeling of cohesion and relate the findings to the study of discourse oldness/topicality.

Gregory M. Kobele (University of California, Los Angeles)
Edward P. Stabler (University of California, Los Angeles)
Session 14
On copying in language & grammar

A revitalization of the investigation of copying constructions across languages has revealed a vast range of phenomena that seem to involve copying. However, some remain skeptical that copying is needed in syntax, and it has been suggested that we do not know a tractable formalism that assigns reasonable constituent structures to copies. Building on prior work, we show that a very simple extension of formal minimalist grammars elegantly allows copy-movement and assigns appropriate constituent structures, without sacrificing efficiency. We discuss exactly why a copying analysis is to be preferred, comparing various analyses of the Yoruba predicate cleft construction.

Karen Kow Yip Cheng (University of Malaya)
Session 72
Names in multilingual-multicultural Malaysia

Studying onomastics in Malaysia is interesting, but, more so, it is also challenging. Malaysia is a multiracial land where Indians, Chinese, Malays, and the natives of the land live in peace and harmony. I set out to study proper names of Malaysians from linguistic, ethnic, and cultural perspectives. The study examines and ponders important issues that surround a study of proper names. These issues include those of individual or self-identity, racial identity, and cultural identity. Without a doubt, the issue of gender identity is one that is all-inclusive in any study of this nature.
New data reveal Saramaccan to have a fully developed typologically consistent A/I system, with similarities to the Fongbe A/I system that suggest transfer. Both systems have fluidity for inalienables where the GEN marking is preferred while OBJ marking is more associated with alienables, not atypical of an A/I distinction, but language-specific. In both systems the GEN marker has a tighter bond with the possessed item, a language-specific version of the generalization that inalienable possession is less dependent-marked than alienable. Transfer of A/I into Saramaccan would present a counterexample to arguments in McWhorter 2001, 2004 that A/I would not transfer.

Jelena Krivokapic (University of Southern California) 
Session 18

An experimental inquiry into the relation of prosodic boundary perception & articulation

Perceptual and kinematic experimentation is combined to examine speakers' perception of phrase boundaries in relation to the temporal articulatory properties of prosodic boundaries. Subjects read 24 sentences containing the string C₁#VC₂, where # is a prosodic boundary varying in strength. Thirty subjects estimated the prosodic boundary strength by listening. Parameters of consonant duration were measured using articulator movement-tracking data (EMA). For the subjects analyzed to date the results show that perceived boundary strength (PBS) is statistically correlated with the temporal quality of the constrictions at the boundary. Further, the response data show a gradient distribution of PBS. [Supported by NIH.]

Paul D. Kroeber (Indiana University) 
Session 95

Alsea serial verbs

In Alsea (Oregon coast), a single clause sometimes contains two finite verbs, in somewhat flexible order, and not necessarily adjacent; one verb has auxiliary-like semantics, normally either 'try' or '(do) again'. Both verbs in the clause are marked identically for categories including object person, transitivity, realis/irrealis, imperative, and passive. (Subjects are clause-level clitics.) Some other categories, mostly closer to the root--derivational rather than inflectional?--are marked only on the non-'auxiliary' verb, e.g. reflexive, durative.

Paul V. Kroskrity (University of California, Los Angeles) 
Session 104

Understanding Arizona Tewa inverse constructions

Arizona Tewa inverses defy two of six criteria conventionally attributed to ‘inverse constructions’. One, they do change case marking by obligatorily marking agents as ‘oblique’. Two, inverses provide a structure which focuses on patients and tends to suppress agent arguments. Morphological evidence provided by an examination of the inverse prefix set clearly establishes the coding priority of patients by invariably displaying more number and person information about patient rather than agent arguments. This focus on patient and de-focus of agent is also evidenced in syntactic processes like relativization and discourse measures like topic continuity in traditional narratives.

Ivona Kucerova (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) 
Session 1

Derivational intervention & Icelandic agreement

WITHDRAWN

Chi-hsien Kuo 
Session 24

Information status & discourse functions of conditionals in Mandarin

This study investigates the relationship between conditional functions and the information status of conditionals in Mandarin. The database of this study consists of 204 conditionals from TV talk shows, radio talk shows, and casual conversations between close friends. The information status of conditionals is assigned according to the status of NPs used in the conditionals. The results show that the information status of conditionals is closely related to the discourse functions of conditionals, i.e. repeating, presenting the opposite, broadening, narrowing down, and polite directives. Furthermore, the relationship between conditional functions and discourse genres is significant.
Pei-Jung Kuo (University of Connecticut)  
Children's acquisition of English expletive constructions

I conducted an acquisitional investigation inspired by Freeze 1992, which claims that existential constructions are derived from locative inversion. Based on this claim, my study predicts an ordering effect, with the child's first use of presentational locative inversion (PLI) prior to, or at the same time as, the first use of the expletive construction (Expl). I examined 12 British English speaking and 7 American English speaking children in the CHILDES database. The final results showed that the ordering PLI \( \leq \) Expl is significant by binomial test, paired t-test and correlation test, favoring Freeze's account.

Io-Kei Joaquim Kuong (Georgetown University)  
Control structures & finiteness in Mandarin Chinese

Focusing on control structures, this study reexamines Hu et al.'s (2001) claim that Mandarin Chinese (MC) lacks finiteness and argues that MC allows for two kinds of clausal complements and that the finite-nonfinite distinction should not be abandoned. Finiteness itself is not a rigid morphological feature; it simply correlates with some morphological properties, particularly tense, aspect, mood, polarity, and voice. I propose that nonfinite clausal complements to control predicates have a reduced clausal structure such that left dislocation, cleft structures, and overt subjects are banned in such complements in MC. I conclude that the CP in nonfinite structures remains unsplit.

Stefanie Kuzmack (University of Chicago)  
Ish: A new case of antigrammaticalization

The history of the English morpheme -ish is a clear-cut instance of degrammaticalization. I apply Haspelmath's (2004) concept of antigrammaticalization and the stringent criteria that it sets for legitimate examples of degrammaticalization to the case of -ish ('somewhat'). Although Haspelmath found only eight examples that met his criteria, -ish does so, as well: It has gradually degrammaticalized, moving from a suffix, to an enclitic, to an independent word, and has preserved its identity as a qualifier throughout. Ish thus constitutes a ninth example of antigrammaticalization and the third in English alone.

Julia Kuznetsova (Yale University)  
Morphologically driven C-center effect in Russian

This paper concerns the effects of morphological boundaries that can be seen in the purely phonetic features. It analyzes C-center effect in Russian and shows that this effect appears only in presence of morphological boundary. The influence of morphological boundary in phonetics presents a problem for most morphological theories since they assume that all sorts of boundaries are erased at the end of phonological stage.

George Lang (University of Ottawa)  
Early Chinook jargon & Mühlhäusler's social typology of pidgins

Chinuk Wawa (aka Chinook jargon, CJ) has been hard to accommodate within the paradigm based on the Atlantic slave-plantation pidgin-creoles; nor does it fit easily into the 'Pacific paradigm' (Byrne & Holm 1993). Perhaps it can be fruitfully understood in terms of the social typology Peter Mühlhäusler derived from his work on Tok Pisin. I discuss that typology, one dating from his Pidgin & Creole Linguistics (1986) but refined in 1999, and adduce data from early CJ, this according to Mühlhäusler's terms--propositional, directive, integrative, expressive, phatic, metalinguistic, poetic, and heuristic functions.

Patricia G. Lange (University of Southern California)  
An implicature for um-initiated repair: Signaling relative expertise

Researchers have classified um as grammatically marginal, devoid of meaning, or as a marker of hesitation about one's own talk. Yet, this paper examines real-time, computer-based conversation and shows that far from exhibiting hesitant or powerless language, speakers may deploy an um to initiate a correction. Correcting someone may signal a bid for expertise. Um use in these contexts contains fugitive social commentary, which is that the um-user has far superior knowledge in comparison to the um-recipient. I analyze how interlocutors use um to construct relative expertise and illustrate how recipients respond to such hidden metalinguistic commentary.
Linda Lanz (Rice University)  
*The phonetics of stress in Iñupiaq*

Using two data sets, a phonetic analysis of stress in Iñupiaq, an endangered Alaska Native language of the Eskimo-Aleut family, was carried out. The data sets represent two native speakers of the same dialect. Vowel duration, pitch, and intensity were measured for vowels in stressed and unstressed syllables. Analysis of the results showed that the main phonetic correlate of stress in Iñupiaq is increased pitch while intensity plays a weak role and duration is statistically insignificant. The finding that duration is insignificant is unexpected given the contrast between phonemically long and short vowels.

Cassidy Larsen (Brigham Young University)  
Jessica Scott (Brigham Young University)  
James Wuehler (Brigham Young University)  
*American given name markers of decade of birth, geo-location, & gender: A comparison over the past century & a half*

Eight native, American informants generated names and collateral information for persons in their own genealogical chart, producing 553 names covering a century and a half. Respondents identified gender, birth location, and decade of birth from given name alone. Gender was very accurately identified but decade and location much less so. We examined decade identification more closely, using a Brunswikian lens model analysis and found that female names can be more accurately located by decade than can male names, and that the basis for accuracy from the subjective properties is better understood for the female names.

Meredith Larson (Northwestern University)  
Ryan Doran (Northwestern University)  
Rachel Baker (Northwestern University)  
Matthew J. R. Berends (Northwestern University)  
Alex Djalali (Northwestern University)  
Yaron McNabb (University of Chicago)  
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)  
*Distinguishing among contextually-determined aspects of utterance meaning: An empirical investigation*

Distinguishing between context-dependent and context-independent aspects of utterance meaning has been much debated recently by philosophers, linguists, and psychologists alike. We experimentally investigated whether speakers distinguish between minimal and enriched propositions. Subjects were asked to evaluate various types of meaning in a truth-condition task. The stimuli were drawn from the literature, classified as Q-, I-, and M-based generalized conversational implicatures (GCIs). We found significant differences between judgments of Q- and I-implicatures, suggesting that GCIs form a continuum in which I-implicatures are more easily defeated without affecting the truth-conditional meaning of target propositions.

Iman Makeba Laversuch (University of Cologne)  
*From mulatto to multiracial: An historical onomastic examination of the ethnoracial labels used by the U.S. Census Bureau to classify U.S. residents of African heritage*

For over 200 years, the U.S. Census Bureau has faced the important but onerous task of racially classifying the nation. An examination of the official inventory of racial-ethnonyms reveals a surprising number for U.S. American residents of African heritage (USARAH). I provide a lexical-semantic analysis of the terminology used, considered, and rejected by the bureau for USARAH using two corpora—a 500-word, diachronic corpus compiled from pre-20th century archives (e.g. records from slave ships and plantations) and a synchronic corpus of 50 coins from 10 years of letters sent to the government, courtesy of the bureau.

Jenny Lederer (University of California, Berkeley)  
*Prepositional semantics & the distribution of anaphora in the PP*

The distribution of anaphoric pronouns in prepositional phrases has garnered much attention in the literature on antecedent binding since, contrary to fundamental binding principles, this syntactic environment appears to allow either reflexive or coreferential nonreflexive pronouns (c.f. Safir 2004, Reinhart & Reuland 1993, Pollard & Sag 1992). I take a closer look at two prepositional phrase contexts in English and Norwegian, which seem to allow (Norwegian) or prefer (English) the reflexive pronoun when the PP superficially denotes directionality. In opposition to formal syntactic accounts of the phenomenon, I argue that the grammar in both languages must reference detailed spatial relations among event participants.
Many researchers have pointed out that the pluperfect form is required in order to signal a reversed order configuration only in narrative text types and have reported that it is seldom used in English news reports since the simple past can supplant it. The Korean pluperfect -essess, by contrast, is freely used in both text types. In spoken discourse or isolated sentences, it signals discontinuity of the effect of a prior situation. In narratives, it triggers a flashback effect, like the English pluperfects. I claim that -essess has the single meaning of an event preceding the reference time and lacks the aspectual meaning while the English pluperfect is ambiguous between preterit and asp ectual meanings. I further argue that the difference between the two languages can be explained by observing the fundamental processing differences between narrative and nonnarrative text types. The semantics of the pluperfect in both languages is represented by discourse representation theory.

We show that the as illustrated below is best analyzed as a relativizer (contra Potts 2002), semantically filling the (gapped) predicate role in the relative clause. A subconstruction licenses quasi-subject-auxiliary inversion (1b), which constrains the matrix clause to (1) have a positive epistemic stance (*If only you exercised, as do I...) and (2) appear before as. Noninverted as lacks these constraints, but we demonstrate its compatibility with a correlative relative analysis, covering also problematic examples like 2.

(1) a. I enjoy spinach, as most people do__.
   b. ... as do__ most people.
(2) As __ often happens, he fell.

Restructuring in German and Dutch may result in a discontinuous control clause, with an argument of the infinitive to the left of the matrix verb, while the rest of the complement clause is to the right of it. Standard tests demonstrate that the argument is in an A-position, and the distribution of NPIs licensed by adversative verbs shows it is in the matrix clause. Examination of possesor dative raising shows that the complement clause is not a CP, which makes an extraposition account of the postverbal position of the infinitive problematic. The facts follow if the base order is VO rather than OV.

A contrast in vowel quantity is commonly realized as durational difference. However, other cues, such as a difference in vowel quality or F0 contour may co-occur with the durational difference and may influence the way listeners perceive vowel quantity. I investigated the universal vs language-specific nature of perceptual cues to vowel quantity by comparing the use of vowel duration, quality and F0 by native speakers of three languages with phonemic vowel quantity contrast (Thai, Japanese, and German) and of one language without quantity contrast (Spanish). While all listeners used vowel quality, the use of F0 was language specific.

Although many practical issues figure into the viability of language revitalization or reclamation—for example the quality and quantity of documentation, access to financial and human resources, and the type of language policies in effect—language ideology is a fundamental factor. The case of Miami language reclamation (from a situation with no speakers) exemplifies how ideological beliefs can guide both the details of the reclamation process and also the issue of what constitutes ‘success’. I present and analyze one Miami family's language ideology and argue that it is the key factor to their successful reclamation of myaamia.
against an analysis of these constructions in terms of overt or covert movement: The ‘raised’ nominal is in a thematic position in the matrix clause, and the putative raising operations would violate the complex noun phrase constraint. The ‘raising’ construction appears to involve two distinct argument positions. Long-distance agreement remains challenging, however, if a movement analysis is excluded.

Susannah V. Levi (Indiana University)  
Stephen J. Winters (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)  
David B. Pisoni (Indiana University)  

Voice-familiarity advantage: Language-specific or language-independent?

The speech signal carries both the linguistic content of an utterance and information about the speaker (‘indexical properties’). In a linguistic task, a listener must map a particular speaker's articulation of a word to the stored, abstract linguistic representation. Previous research has shown that listeners are better able to recover the linguistic content of an utterance when they are familiar with the speaker's voice (e.g. Nygaard, Sommers, & Pisoni 1994), yielding a ‘voice-familiarity advantage’. We examine whether the voice-familiarity advantage is language-independent by examining voice-familiarity of bilingual talkers.

Lisa Levinson (New York University)  

The roots of verbs

I present novel empirical evidence in support of the presence of category-neutral lexical roots in the syntax. I argue that such roots must be active in the syntax because they can be modified by ‘pseudo-resultative’ predicates, such as tight in She braided her hair tight. This modification provides insight into the semantic type of category-neutral roots, which are argued to vary, such that the verb braid is derived from predicates of different types in implicit vs explicit creation contexts (braid her hair vs braid a braid). I further show this variation to correlate with differences in argument structure.

Erez Levon (New York University)  

WITHDRAWN

Prosodic & voice quality variation among Israeli gay men

I examine how gay men in Israel use variation to linguistically perform their socio-sexual identities and position themselves within society. Results are based on a sociolinguistic analysis of the speech of 18 men, who were observed and recorded over 12 months. Analyses focus on variation between subjects in order to determine whether certain features of prosody and voice quality are significantly correlated with external factors such as ethnicity and political affiliation. Results show systematic differences in observed prosodic and voice quality characteristics that pattern with these men's different positions in and attitudes towards Israeli society.

William Lewis (University of Washington)  
Fei Xia (University of Washington)  
Daniel Jinguji (University of Washington)  

Projecting structure onto cata for resource-poor & endangered languages

The availability of language-specific computational tools such as parsers can greatly benefit linguistic research, but it is highly dependent on the availability of significant quantities of hand-annotated data. We describe a method for leveraging a resource created for another purpose to the task of creating computational resources for potentially hundreds of the world's languages, specifically by manipulating a database of interlinearized language examples discovered in scholarly papers, enriching them by projecting syntactic structures from parsed and aligned English translations. Our methods have thus far been applied successfully to a small set of languages: Chamorro, German, Hausa, Irish, Korean, Malagasy, Welsh, and Yaqui.

Chao Li (Yale University)  

Event complexity & argument realization

Based on the transitive and intransitive uses of verbs of change of state like break and Mandarin resultative verb compounds like xi-ganjing ‘wash-clean', I argue that the ‘argument-per-subevent condition’ proposed by Levin and Rappaport Hovav 1999, 2004, and Rappaport Hovav and Levin 2001 to account for the argument realization of complex events is empirically incorrect. It proposes that what is important for argument realization is the ‘structure participant condition’ (cf. Levin 1999), which requires each structure participant to be overtly expressed. I show that it is not always the case that argument realization patterns reflect event complexity.
Chickasaw (Muskogean) and Tlacolula Valley Zapotec (TVZ; Otomanguean) use component part words in expressing locative relations; these are syntactic prepositions in TVZ and ‘relational nouns’ with nominal argument syntax in Chickasaw (Lillehaugen & Munro 2006). While it is not surprising that TVZ prepositions may use either inherent or relative frame of reference (FOR; Levinson 2003), Chickasaw relational nouns may also use relative FOR, though their concrete sources might seem to favor inherent FOR. We argue, therefore, that the FOR available to locatives is not predictable from their syntactic status and thus cannot be used as a diagnostic for syntactic category.

Donna L. Lillian (East Carolina University)
Challenging the rules: The struggle over women's surnames & courtesy titles
I discuss women's naming choices in the context of changing responses to feminism over the past four decades and report on a new, North America-wide, online survey currently underway. Whereas Ms. was once closely associated with feminism, it no longer carries a strong feminist connotation. Rather, Ms. has largely been co-opted by the mainstream and turned into a tool for more precisely identifying a woman's marital status. Furthermore, marriage is still regarded as a woman's ultimate accomplishment, and women want to "advertise" this accomplishment by using Mrs. and taking their husband's surname.

Susan Lin (University of Michigan)
Effects of clear speech on short & long vowels in Thai
Clear speech has been shown to involve increased gestures, in both the spectral and temporal dimensions. Previous work in this area has shown peripheralization (expansion of the vowel space) under clear speech conditions when compared to casual or neutral speech conditions. These studies have also shown increased duration of segments under clear speech conditions. What remains unclear is whether the speaker's primary goal in clear speech is to give listeners more information or to make the information easier to process. This study targets this question by examining the behavior of speakers of Thai, a language with contrastive vowel length.

Gary Linebaugh (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign)
Acoustic evidence for the asymmetry of height & backness effects in vowel-to-vowel coarticulation
I present evidence that the acoustic effects of cross-consonantal vowel-to-vowel coarticulation are asymmetric with respect to the height and backness dimensions. Effects on F2 are more systematic and more predictable than effects on F1. The asymmetry of effects on F1 vs F2 is evidence of asymmetry in height and backness effects. This finding is incompatible with a model of speech production that views coarticulation as the spreading of features, but it is consistent with a model that distinguishes among the dimensions of lingual articulation, such as the gestural coproduction model (Fowler & Saltzman 1993, Browman & Goldstein 1992).

Mary S. Linn (University of Oklahoma)
An historical applicative & its consequences in Yuchi
I explore the reconstruction of an historical applicative in Yuchi. An applicative prefix *yo- fused with the pronominal prefixes, leaving what an array of pronominal prefix sets. These can now be analyzed as two sets of pronominal prefixes, an actor and a patient set. The historical applicative prefix may be reconstructed as an earlier 3rd person patient prefix, perhaps cognate with that of Proto-Iroquoian nonspecific patient prefix *yu-. Additionally, the Yuchi impersonal 3rd person ko- and inanimate 3rd person hi- is compared to the Proto-Iroquoian-Caddoan specific agent *ka-/*ya- and nonspecific agent *yi-, perhaps lending support to the Proto-Siouan-Iroquoian-Caddoan hypothesis.

Leila Lomashvili (University of Arizona)
Why are inherent/structural cases borne equal? Evidence from Georgian
The paper continues the line of research in the minimalist case theory which claims that the distinction between the two varieties of syntactic case--structural and inherent--is spurious. The data from Georgian show that dative case and agreement morphology of the experiencer subjects and the subjects of transitive/unergative verbs is checked in the same structural configuration. Also dative case of two object arguments in double object constructions is checked in the spec-head relationship with the functional heads (VP_{applic} and AgroP). The binding facts and adverbal clauses support the claim that inherent/structural gap is not relevant to Georgian.
The personal naming practices of the Niitsitapi (Blackfoot) people appear to be rooted in ancient local knowledge systems and thought patterns that have played a part in defining and maintaining the traditional Niitsitapi way of life and, thus, cultural identity for many thousands of years. Within this context, it is possible to identify patterns of relationships between naming and other aspects of traditional cultural knowledge. An awareness and understanding of such relationships contributes towards a clearer and deeper appreciation of how Niitsitapi personal names form part of the greater sociocultural fabric in which they are embedded.

Christopher J. Long (Tohoku Gakuin University)

A quantitative study of factors that influence the use of apology in Japanese gratitude situations

A stepwise regression analysis of apology expressions (e.g. sumimasen) in 2,532 Japanese gratitude situations selected ‘regret’ and ‘situational expectedness’ as significant predictors. Additional analyses, however, revealed that only degree of expectedness differed significantly by interlocutor (situations were rated less expected when performed by superiors). This, along with the finding that apology was used more with superiors, suggests that degree of expectedness (and not regret) is the primary factor determining the use of apology in Japanese gratitude situations. This finding, which challenges the validity of Nakata’s 1989 account, was confirmed in a follow-up study of 333 first through ninth-grade students.

Olga Lovick (University of Alaska, Fairbanks)
Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska, Fairbanks)

Intonational marking of narrative & syntactic units in a Denai’ina text

Dena’ina is an Alaskan Athabascan language spoken by less than 60 speakers in south-central Alaska around the Cook Inlet. We considers pitch and duration effects in a recorded Dena’ina text. Dlin’a Sukdu, "Mouse Story", is a traditional ‘lesson story’, dealing with the proper treatment of animals. We find that final lowering characterizes right edges of information units sometimes isomorphic with intonational phrases. These include dislocated nominal elements, as well as paragraph-like units which may contain pauses. Our findings suggest that final lowering is functionally conditioned in Dena’ina intonation.

Joanna H. Lowenstein (Ohio State University)
Susan Nittrouer (Ohio State University)

Fricative development in English-learning children

Fricatives are rare in babbling and early speech, are produced relatively late in development, and misarticulation of fricatives can be present in normally developing children even as they enter elementary school. Previous studies have found a slow process of acquisition and tuning that is likely due to articulatory considerations. We analyzed the number of word-initial and -final sibilants produced in spontaneous samples by 7 infants, taped at 2-month intervals between 14 and 28 months, as well as spectral moments. Results suggest that these children were starting to develop spectral shapes for sibilants like those of slightly older children.

Cynthia Lyles-Scott (Florida Atlantic University)

A slave by any other name

Toni Morrison's narrative, Beloved, is an example of many different types of literature. It is a supernatural tale about a slain daughter who comes back to life. It is a love story about two people who find one another after nearly 20 years. It is also a familial tale about three generations of women and how their lives were and are affected by the institution of slavery. Of all these aspects of Beloved that could be argued as important within the context of the novel, the theme of reclaiming the self and identity, especially through names or the act of naming or nicknaming, is clearly the most dominant aspect of the narrative, as well as the focus of this thesis.

Jonathan E. MacDonald (University of Cyprus)

Verb orientation & P incorporation

I propose that verbs of inherently directed motion (VIDMs) are either goal-oriented or source-oriented as the result of lexical incorporation of a goal or source preposition a la Hale and Keyser 1993.

(1) a. John returned to the party at noon.
   b. John returned from the party at noon.

The goal phrase indicates John's location at noon; the source phrase does not. Return is a goal-oriented VIDM. The opposite patterns hold for source-oriented VIDMs. Moreover, I suggest that the achievement status of these VIDMs falls out directly from the present lexical derivational account.
Martha J. Macri (University of California, Davis)  
Contrasting graphic traditions among the Ancient Maya  
Session 96

The Maya books and the earlier Classic monumental inscriptions contributed to the decipherment of the script. However, neither tradition was monolithic. Calendrical information in the Classic texts allows the assignment of a date of first known occurrence to each sign. It is then possible to note which signs are shared between the two traditions and which are unique to one or the other. I summarize a statistical comparison currently underway. A model emerges in which both traditions shared a common origin, but from the early Classic period (at least CE 400) appear to have developed independently.

Ian Maddieson (University of California, Berkeley/University of New Mexico)  
Phonological typology & areal features of indigenous languages of the Americas  
Session 103

Information on basic phonological properties such as segment inventories and canonical syllable structure has been assembled in a database currently covering over 600 languages. These include about 90 from each of a North American and a South and Central American grouping defined jointly by geographical and genetic considerations. Using this material, several phonological traits tending to distinguish American languages from those of other areas can be detected, and overlapping distributions that demarcate areal or genetic groupings within the Americas can be extracted. These observations can be considered in relation to both recent and ancient patterns of migration and contact.

Laura Mahalingappa (University of Texas, Austin)  
Variability in the acquisition of split-ergativity in Kurmanji Kurdish  
Session 15

This study examines the acquisition of split-ergativity in Kurmanji Kurdish where children are faced with variable distribution from caretaker input, caused by the weakening of the ergative construction in the language. Data include spontaneous speech samples and experimental data from children (2;0-4;6) and caretakers. Data from caretakers confirm the limited use of the ergative, patterns which are reflected closely in the data from older children. However, younger children (2;3-3;3) show a higher tendency to use ergative case-marking, possibly due to overgeneralization. Thus children seem to acquire ergative constructions early but ultimately conform to the variability modeled by the adult community.

Charles Mann (University of Surrey, United Kingdom)  
North & south: Attitudes towards Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin in urban Nigeria  
Session 87

Questionnaire- and interview-based surveys of attitudes toward Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin (ANP) were undertaken on stratified random samples of 1,200 respondents in six urban centers in southern Nigeria (Ibadan, Lagos, Benin, Warri, Port-Harcourt, Calabar) and 700 respondents in seven urban centers in northern Nigeria (Sokoto, Zaria, Kaduna, Kano, Jos, Bauchi, Maiduguri) in relation to perceptions of its language status, possible use as a subject and medium of instruction, and possible adoption as an official language in the future, given its ever-increasing vitality and preponderance. I discuss the findings in relation to these differing geopolitical, geolinguistic, and sociolinguistic contexts, and language attitudes theory.

Danilo Marcondes (Pontifícia Catholic University, Rio de Janeiro)  
Roots of the notion of structure  
Session 79

Structuralism is one of the main currents of the study of language in contemporary thought, though there are different versions of it since ‘the structuralist turn’ of the beginning of the twentieth century. Structuralist theories of meaning have their roots in ancient philosophy, e.g. in Plato and Aristotle. We shall follow Ernst Cassirer’s analyses of the structural principle from its origins up to its influence in contemporary theories of language. Structure is defined as (1) providing a hierarchical principle of organization and (2) establishing a set of rules determining the valid relations among elements which are parts of a whole.

Stefania Marin (Yale University)  
Lexical & postlexical vowel coordination, Romanian diphthongs, & d blending  
Session 41

I present an experimental study that induces a postlexical synchronous coordination between two vowels across word boundary, as a way to test a specific articulatory phonology hypothesis regarding Romanian lexical diphthongs [ea]/[oa]. The observed postlexical effects are comparable to alternations in Romanian phonology between lexical diphthongs and unstressed vowels, supporting the hypothesis that the phonological representation of Romanian diphthongs is that of two vowels synchronously coordinated.
Vita G. Markman (Pomona College)  
Session 20  
Two be’s & predicate case in Russian: Matrix vs embedded clauses

I address a prohibition on instrumental predicates in Russian present tense main clauses and their obligatory presence in embedded clauses. I propose that there are two verbs be in Russian (jest’ and byt’) that have collapsed into one paradigm. Jest’ lacks person, number, and aspect features while byt’ is featurally robust. However, byt’ does not exist in the present tense--jest’ must be used instead. I argue that aspect features are crucial for licensing instrumental predicate case. Since jest’ lacks them, instrumental predicates are impossible in present tense main clauses. In embedded clauses the matrix verb’s aspect licenses instrumental predicate case.

Steve Marlett (SIL/University of North Dakota)  
Session 97  
Stress & extrametricality in Seri

The major pattern in the Seri language is for primary stress to fall on the penultimate syllable of the root (not the word). The latter detail makes the stress system somewhat opaque; the boundaries between roots and affixes are often not clear. The facts are complicated in various other ways as well. First, final heavy syllables attract stress. Second, a final consonant generally counts as being extrametrical for the purpose of stress (although not for the minimal word condition in Seri). Third, some words are idiosyncratically marked as having an entire final extrametrical syllable.

Andrew Martin (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session 7  
Geminate avoidance in English morphology

Geminate consonants, although permitted in English across morpheme boundaries (e.g. nighttime), are statistically underrepresented. I propose that this is because learners of English internalize competing generalizations: Not only are geminates forbidden within morphemes, they are also rare overall since they only occur in a restricted class of words. I formalize this as a grammar consisting of weighted constraints, coupled with a maximum entropy learning algorithm. Even when trained on data with no bias against geminates, this learner assigns the general constraint “*Geminate a nonzero weight, resulting in less-than-perfect well-formedness ratings for compounds with geminates”.

Kosuke Matsukawa (University at Albany, State University of New York)  
Session 38  
Reconstruction of Proto-Trique vowels

Trique languages (Chichahuaxtla Trique, Copala Trique, and Itunyoso Trique) are spoken in Oaxaca, Mexico, and belong to the Mixtecan family of the Otomanguean stock. In Proto-Trique, seven oral vowels (/i/, /e/, /i/, /e/, /a/, /o/, /u/) and four nasal vowels (/in/, /in/, /an/, /un/) are reconstructible, and these 11 vowels have four qualities (short vowel, long vowel, glottalized vowel, and aspirated vowel). I show how the Proto-Trique vowel system was reconstructed and how the reconstructed Proto-Trique vowels have undergone historical sound changes in its three daughter languages.

Stephen Matthews (University of Hong Kong)  
Session 91

Wh-interrogatives in Chinese Pidgin English: To move or not to move

While English-language sources for CPE typically show fronting of wh-phrases as in (1), newly transcribed data from a Chinese source also show wh-in-situ as in (2):

(1)  How muchee you gib? [how much are you offering]
(2)  You wantchee how muchee? [how much do you want]

Intermediate cases including optional and partial wh-movement are also attested in the same source, as well as in bilingual children exposed to Cantonese and English from birth. Wh-in-situ is argued to reflect the influence of Cantonese as substrate language in CPE, and as dominant language in bilingual development.

Roberto Mayoral Hernández (University of Southern California)  
Session 35

A corpus analysis of weight & unaccusativity in Spanish

Abundant research reports that weight affects the position of postverbal constituents (Hawkins 1994, 2004; Wasow 1997, 2002). Our study analyzes whether preverbal positions are also affected by this processing constraint. In particular, we focus on the position of
Spanish subjects with unaccusative verbs, because they may precede or follow the verb (Torrego 1989). We show that weight also affects preverbal positions. In addition, we investigate the most effective way of measuring weight: by words (Lohse, Hawkins, & Wasow 2004), syllables (Gries 2003), or phonemes. All of these strategies prove weight to be statistically significant, although words were the optimal measure.

Daniel McClory (Yale University)  
Eric Raimy (University of Wisconsin, Madison)  
Enhanced edges: Morphological influence on linearization

Linearization is a core operation in approaches to phonology that assume precedence-based representations. We propose a linearization algorithm that adds and utilizes morphological information to the content of precedence links. This revision to the content of precedence links allows a language universal, completely local and deterministic linearization algorithm to be implemented. The empirical adequacy of the algorithm is demonstrated by providing analyses of Hab-Rep reduplication in Javanese, double reduplication in Lushootseed and interposed reduplication in Indonesian.

Thomas McFadden (University of Stuttgart)  
Locality & cyclicity in structural case assignment

I present a strictly local and cyclic analysis of case assignment. The central insight is that apparent long-distance assignment always involves the nominative. Locality can thus be maintained if nominative is assigned by default rather than via Agree, for which independent support is presented. Accusative assignment, on the other hand, appears at first counter-cyclic, dependent on the case of a higher DP. Data from certain kinds of ECM show, however, that it is the structural status of the higher argument, not its case, that matters. Thus a cyclic account is possible if case is assigned in a DM-style postsyntactic morphology.

Teresa McFarland (University of California, Berkeley)  
Free affix order in Totonac

I report a robust case of free variation in the order of verbal affixes in an endangered Mexican language: Filomeno Mata Totonac (FMT). This phenomenon has been reported only sparsely, most recently in Kiranti languages of Nepal (Bickel et al, to appear), where several inflectional prefixes may occur in random order. In FMT, variable order unconstrained by semantic scope or morphological/syntactic constituency is found among a large number of derivational prefixes and suffixes, including reciprocal, applicative, and causative morphemes. These findings pose a challenge for generally accepted principles of affix ordering such as Rice's scope Hypothesis (Rice 2000).

Laura McGarrity (University of Washington)  
Coda weight variability & context-dependency in Kuuku-Ya’u

In Kuuku-Ya’u (Pama-Nyungan), the weight of CVC syllables is contextually dependent. Closed syllables are generally light, as they fail to attract quantity-sensitive primary stress, which falls on the rightmost long vowel in the word (else on the initial syllable). However, CVC syllables are contextually heavy in initial position, as evidenced by a process of gemination that closes a light, open syllable bearing default primary stress due to a constraint requiring stressed syllables to be heavy. This variability of coda weight is accounted for within optimality theory through parallel comparison of monomoraic and bimoraic parses of closed syllables for constraint evaluation.

Kathryn McGee (University of California, San Diego)  
Features of aspect in Chinese, Spanish, & English

By defining the Mandarin Chinese verbal suffixes níle, níguo, and nízhe with Cowper’s 2005 semantic features of INFL, I explain why the interpretation of these suffixes is not the same as their equivalents in Spanish and English. I show how the same semantic feature can be associated with different interpretations in Chinese and Spanish and how Chinese and English achieve the same interpretation with different features. I argue that describing morphemes with hierarchically organized semantic features provides a systematic way to account for cross-linguistic variation in the semantic interpretations associated with inflectional morphemes.

Grant McGuire (Ohio State University)  
Phonetic category learning & perceptual cues

I describe a training experiment exploring the acquisition of phonetic categories and perceptual cues by adults. Subjects were trained
to categorize a consonant place distinction in a two-dimensional sibilant fricative + vowel stimulus set using fricative noise, formant transition, or both cues independently. Results indicate that subjects could be trained to rely solely on one or the other cue although vocalic information is much more robust. Further, there is considerable evidence of a general increase in sensitivity to the dimension of training and little evidence for acquired equivalence within category or in an irrelevant dimension.

Jason Merchant (University of Chicago)  
*VP-ellipsis is VP ellipsis; pseudogapping is vP ellipsis*

Active/passive voice mismatches between an antecedent VP and an elided one are tolerated in VP-ellipsis structures but not in pseudogapping ones--an unexpected difference on usual accounts which assimilate the latter completely to the former. I argue that this empirical difference arises from a difference in the height of the target of deletion: The VP node sister to Voice in VP-ellipsis, and the vP headed by Voice in pseudogapping. This analysis supports the idea that some elliptical identity is computed over syntactic structures, and captures the similarity pseudogapping shows to higher ellipsis sites (as in sluicing) where voice mismatches are also ruled out.

Ilana Mezhevich (University of Calgary)  
*A feature-theoretic account of tense & aspect in Russian*

In Russian non-past clauses, aspectual morphology conveys tense: Imperfective is interpreted as present while perfective is interpreted as future. Assuming that tense and aspect are distinct grammatical categories with different semantic content, how can aspect be interpreted as tense? I propose that tense and aspect share semantic content: They both express a relation of (non)coincidence. Functional heads T and Asp contain the same semantic feature [coin] but distinct morphosyntactic features [past] and [perf], respectively. The interaction between the two types of features together with the mechanism of feature agreement results in [coin] being interpreted as both tense and aspect.

Susan Michaels (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)  
Martin Haspelmath (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)  
*Towards an Atlas of Pidgin & Creole Language Structures (APiCS)*

We present the project of an *Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Language Structures (APiCS).* The goal of APiCS is to gather comparable synchronic data on the grammatical and lexical structures of a large number of pidgin and creole languages. The project will cover 60-80 languages, not only from the Atlantic and Indian Ocean. The database will consist of 150-200 structural features from phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon. It will appear in two volumes, a map volume and an encyclopedic companion volume with sociohistorical and grammatical surveys. The electronic version will also be made available.

Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
*The prosodies of contrast: Mohawk emphatic/contrastive pronouns in spontaneous speech*

In typological work, the free pronouns of polysynthetic languages are sometimes taken as counterparts of pronouns of languages like English. The relative rarity of the free pronouns in spontaneous speech is attributed to a parameter setting by which the languages are classified as 'pro-drop'. An examination of their use in speech, along with the prosodic structures in which they occur, shows that the pronouns of these languages serve several distinct functions in the packaging of information. Here we trace their use in Mohawk, where they occur in various focus, topicalization, and antitopic constructions, each characterized by a distinctive intonation contour.

Simona Montanari (California State University, Los Angeles)  
*Syntactic differentiation in early trilingual development*

I examined syntactic differentiation in early trilingual development through an analysis of the argument/predicate sequences produced by a Tagalog-Spanish-English trilingual child at MLUw < 1.5. I tracked down argument/predicate sequences produced in each language from weekly recordings and compared the frequencies of predicate-initial and of predicate-final sequences cross-linguistically. The results indicate that such combinations are differentially ordered depending on their language and following input-dependent preferences, suggesting that (1) syntactic differentiation is possible also before the appearance of functional categories, and that (2) the organizing principles operating on early constructions might possibly be syntactic rather than pragmatic alone.
Chontal Mayan transitive verbs use an applicative suffix -be to indicate the presence of three arguments. Previous descriptions have analyzed this morpheme as a reflex of the obligatory advancement of an underlying peripheral argument. I explore the use of this suffix from a language internal perspective as well as a comparative perspective, focusing on the limitations on possessor-raising as well as unexpected occurrences where transitive verbs do not participate in applicative constructions. These functions and limitations are put in a broader typological framework and compared to similar uses of -be in other Mayan languages.

David F. Mora-Marín (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Reconstruction of Proto-Ch'olan independent pronouns: Grammaticalization & evidence for sociolinguistic variation

I reconstruct the independent pronouns of Proto-Ch'olan and trace the changes that took place in the descendant Ch'olan languages, including the ancient hieroglyphic texts, as well as the evidence for their sociolinguistic contextualization. I propose two basic sets of independent pronouns. The first was based on the independent pronoun base *ha', inherited from Proto-Mayan and exhibiting two synchronic variants that are differentially attested in different media in the ancient texts. The second was based on the positional root *nats 'near' and constitutes an exclusive Proto-Ch'olan innovation that is so far unattested in ancient texts—it most likely lacked the social prestige that the preceding set enjoyed.

Steve Moran (University of Washington)
Transcription systems' interoperability through ontologies

Important Middle English (ME) quantity changes such as open syllable lengthening (OSL) are extremely irregular; e.g., given Old English cradol, sadol, only cradle shows OSL. In fact, only about 50% of the forms can be considered 'regular'—expected acre, beaver vs unexpected hammer, heaven. I reject the standard treatment developed by Luick (1914-1921) on the basis of both comparative and internal evidence—a conclusion that has significant implications for both descriptive and theoretical work since Luick's interpretation forms the basis of virtually every ME handbook description and is still followed in recent theoretical treatments.

Masahiko Mutsukawa (Nanzan University)
Phonological clues in Japanese given names: The masculinity of Riku & the femininity of Kanon & Karin

Japanese people can tell the gender of given names when they first hear them. This indicates that there are phonological gender differences in Japanese given names. Previous studies claim that five types of phonological gender differences determine the gender of Japanese names and that they can be ranked, based on their contribution in determining the gender. The rankings developed in the previous studies, however, cannot explain the masculinity of Riku and the femininity of Kanon and Karin. The present study reveals that the final syllable -ku indicates masculinity and that the sequence of light-heavy syllables shows femininity.

Toshihide Nakayama (Tokyo University for Foreign Studies)
Characteristics of Nuuchahnuhlth polysynthesis

I give a profile of the morphological complexity in Nuuchahnuhlth (Wakashan) in hope of making a contribution to understanding the diversity of polysynthesis. At the heart of the polysynthetic word formation in Nuuchahnuhlth is a large group of dependent morphemes with lexical meanings. They allow morphological expression of semantic relations including predicate-argument,
predicate-complement, entity-classifier, action-manner, action-location, and entity-location. Utilization of the structural resource of polysynthesis in Nuuchahnilth is not evenly distributed within the grammar. The higher degree of morphological buildup is found in verbs. Complexity found in nominal words is largely carried over from verbal word formation through nominalization.

**Seungho Nam** (Seoul National University)  
*Structure of directional motion event: Goal/source asymmetry*

To explain the semantic and syntactic asymmetry between goal and source locatives, we propose their distinct syntactic positions and their different semantic contributions on event structure: (1) Goal PPs (*to the house*) are generated under the lower VP, whereas source PPs (*from the house*) are generated above vP. (2) Semantically, goal PPs compose a result state while source PPs just modify the process subevent. Source PPs scope over the situation (lower) aspect and do not shift the aspectual character. Goal PPs play a crucial role in aspectual composition to derive a telic event by composing a core event. Assuming extended VP structures of Travis (2000, 2005); Kracht 2002, and Thompson 2006, we further account for the syntactic asymmetry between goal and source in A/A-bar movement.

**Chandan Narayan** (University of Pennsylvania)  
*Nasal consonant perception in infancy: Effects of acoustic-perceptual salience*

I present the results of six experiments investigating the perception of Filipino nasal place contrasts by both English- and Filipino-hearing infants. Inspired by the notion that typologically common contrasts, such as /ma/-/na/, are perceptually more salient than less common contrasts, like /na/-/na/, this study shows that acoustic-perceptual salience affects the perception of nasal place in infancy. Nasal contrasts that are acoustically similar, like [na]-[na], may require language experience in order to be reflected in infants' perceptual space while contrasts that have an acoustically robust difference, like [ma]-[na], are discriminated across development.

**Lance Nathan** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Temporal existentials & the amount perfect*

I examine new data concerning the perfect and modification by *since* clauses, such as *It has been seven years since Henry has visited Anaheim*. Though this resembles the temporal existentials of Iatridou 2003 and the simultaneous reading sentences of von Fintel and Iatridou (in progress), current theories of the perfect neither predict the sentence's acceptability nor provide an interpretation for it. Drawing on both theories, I propose a new ‘amount perfect’ meaning for the perfect, which both derives the correct meaning and ensures the correct distribution of *since* clauses.

**Fallou Ngom** (Western Washington University)  
*Language analysis in asylum cases: A new subfield of (socio)linguistics*

Many Western governments now use language analyses to determine the country of origin of some asylum seekers. However, these types of language analyses are faced with serious problems: (1) There is extremely limited research conducted on applicants' speech communities and languages in many cases, and (2) experts specializing in the applicants' language(s) are often difficult to find. I address some major challenges facing language analysts in such cases and highlight the key issues that need to be addressed in order to enhance the reliability of conclusions in such serious language analyses.

**Michel Nguessan** (Governors State University)  
**Bertin Kouadio Yao** (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign)  
*Ethnic groups, ethnonyms, & cartography: A study of ethnic map-making in Côte-d'Ivoire*

I analyze the complexity of ethnic map-making in Côte-d'Ivoire, a multi-ethnic country with at least 60 different ethnic groups. Official classifications and names for ethnic groups do not correspond to the reality on the ground. The problem brings together territoriality, spoken languages, and scale: (1) Where is the line between ethnic groups? (2) What is the legitimate name for a given group? (3) How should underrepresented or disappearing minorities be dealt with? The study discusses these ethnic groups, their names, and map-making initiatives and proposes solutions that give a fair treatment to ethnic minorities on maps.

**Michel Nguessan** (Governors State University)  
**Bertin Kouadio Yao** (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign)  
*Why not standardize toponyms in Côte-d'Ivoire?*

We analyze toponymy in Côte-d'Ivoire, which represents a complex situation in the area of toponymy due to its colonial history,
multi-ethnic configuration, and post-independence national policy in the area languages and toponymy. Many names coexist for a specific place. A few questions call for answers. What name is legitimate? Why not standardize these place names? The first part of the paper provides an historical perspective. The second part elaborates on the colonial legacy, and the third part discusses the post-colonial policy in order to propose ways to carry out systematic research for standardization of toponymy.

**Lynn Nichols** (University of California, Berkeley)

*Session 40*

*A lexical semantic typology of noun roots*

On the basis of languages from the Pacific Rim area (North America, Amazonia, Oceania, Australia) a more fine-grained lexical semantic typology of noun root types can be discerned, roots containing only idiosyncratic information, roots containing grammatical-functional information, and roots containing a complex of both types. The need for this typology indicates that it is not possible to make a single statement about the semantic properties of noun 'roots' cross-linguistically: particular languages vary with respect to what kind of lexical semantic information may be permitted to be packaged into a 'root'.

**Tatiana Nikitina** (Stanford University)

*Session 36*

*Derivational morphology & mixed category constructions*

I focus on an unusual type of embedded clause in Wan (Southeastern Mande, Côte d'Ivoire), which has the internal structure of a noun phrase but is headed by a simple (i.e., nonnominalized) verb. I argue that the mixed syntactic properties of the internally nominal embedded clause cannot be derived from the head's morphological properties and suggest a diachronic explanation for the development of this construction.

**Alleen Pace Nilsen** (Arizona State University)

*Session 69*

*The importance of names & naming practices in books written for young adults*

Through modern books popular with teen readers, we explain why naming, especially taking a new name, is more important to teenaged readers than it is to adult readers. We illustrate how authors use names and naming processes, not only for identifying characters and places, but also for such different literary purposes as establishing settings-place, time, and genre, i.e., realistic vs imagined worlds. Skilled authors also use clever naming to help their readers remember who is who, to illustrate character development through name changes, and to reveal different attitudes and practices related to ethnicity.

**Sumiyo Nishiguchi** (University at Stony Brook, State University of New York)

*Session 56*

*Fake past & contexts*

Simple sentences containing a past tense morpheme can receive non-past interpretations when expressing surprise, finding something as in 1, recalling the forgotten or with the fulfillment of expectation (Teramura 1984).

1. Oh, (the book) was here

I argue that speaker's implicit attitudes are 'monsters' which (contra Kaplan 1977) shift temporal parameters of the context of the formally past sentences, typically with unaccusative predicates. I propose that speaker attitudes are grammatically represented by an abstract determiner which takes negative presuppositions in the restrictor and the overt predicate in the nuclear scope.

**Dimitrios Ntelitheos** (University of Minnesota, Twin Cities)

*Session 36*

*Participant nominalizations as (reduced) headless relative clauses*

I propose that participant nominalizations have the structure of reduced headless relative clauses, based on Malagasy (Austronesian). The claim straightforwardly explains the relative clause-type interpretation of these nominalizations (*player* = 'one who plays'). Evidence for the claim comes from identical restrictions on voice morphology in Malagasy relatives and participant nominalizations and their similar behavior with respect to binding principles. Cross-linguistically, participant nominalizations and relatives are frequently formed with identical nominalizers and exhibit distributional similarities (participant nominalizations often assuming a modifying function). Morphosyntactic differences between the two types of strings are attributed to a reduction in the structure of participant nominalizations.
Frank H. Nuessel (University of Louisville)  
ANS Invited Plenary Address  
*The study of names: Past research & future projects*

I provide an overview of previous studies in onomastics, including designations for monetary units in Spanish-speaking republics, planned languages, sport teams nicknames, older adults references, personal identifiers on license plates; personal and place names in Spanish proverbs; and product names and prescription medication errors. Current onomastic interest involves titling or names for creative works, such as fiction, artwork, music, etc. Some previous taxonomic research that focused on word frequencies already exists. These interests relate to the artistic intent and audience interpretation based on work by Margery Franklin. Another project involves imaginary place names in creative works.

Miki Obata (University of Michigan)  
Session 29  
*Is closest C-command good enough?*

I elucidate some mechanisms behind the absence of superiority effects: What did you buy where?/Where did you buy what? Especially, I focus on the computational procedure in determining which elements are accessible to attraction under the phase-based approach in Chomsky 2000. My main claim is that closest c-command is not sufficient to capture locality of movement in some cases and ‘how well features match’ plays an important role in addition to closest c-command. Also, the system I propose can be extended to some A-movement cases.

Loretta O'Connor (University of Hamburg)  
Session 105  
*‘My feet hurt from the hips down’: Body parts in Lowland Chontal of Oaxaca*

In Lowland Chontal of Oaxaca, an indigenous language of southern Mexico, the only word for ‘body’ is a loanword from Spanish; the face is not indicated as part of the ‘head’, and there are semantically general words for upper and lower limbs that can refer equally to ‘arm, hand’ or ‘leg, foot’. These findings contribute to a growing body of cross-linguistic analysis (Majid et al 2006) that challenges suggested universals of body part lexicon and systems of partonomy. Furthermore, Chontal is an agentive language of Mesoamerica, yet the body part data present intriguing variations from expected typological and areal patterns.

Jaclyn Ocumpaugh (Michigan State University)  
Session 9  
*‘Shefters do et butter’: Ethnic minority perceptions of the Northern Cities Shift*

This study investigates the perceptual abilities of Mexican Americans in southwest Michigan who were presented with Northern Cities Shift (NCS) tokens. Previous sociophonetic research has shown that length of residence affects the degree of accommodation to the NCS by these speakers (Ocumpaugh & Roeder 2006). Meanwhile, previous perception experiments have shown that speakers from the demographics most likely to participate in the NCS are best able to understand shifted tokens (Preston 2005) as predicted by similar perceptual experiments (Labov & Ash 1997). Preliminary evidence shows a relationship between production and perception, showing empirical evidence for models of sound change.

Naomi Ogasawara (University of Arizona)  
Session 55  
*Processing of vowel reduction in Japanese: Effects of allophonic & speech rate variability*

I investigate listeners' processing of sounds and words containing allophonic and speech rate variability. Speech perception experiments were conducted with Japanese vowels, realized as reduced vowels between voiceless consonants; otherwise, realized as fully voiced vowels. The experiments revealed that listeners make good use of acoustic information and phonological and phonotactic knowledge for processing of the allophonic variants. These effects interacted with each other in various ways, depending on the type of processing such as single sound detection and lexical word recognition. Furthermore, it was revealed that listeners adjust their expectations for how sounds are reduced based on speech rate.

Kenneth S. Olson (SIL International/University of North Dakota)  
Jeff Mielke (University of Ottawa)  
Session 23  

Several Philippine languages have a consonant involving tongue protrusion for which no IPA symbol exists. Previous descriptions of its articulation vary widely. Using ultrasound and video data from Kagayanen, we show that the sound is a voiced interdental approximant. Airflow is between the tongue tip or blade and the upper incisors and cuspids. There is no velarization (contra Harmon 1977), and there is a substantial narrowing of the oral tract (contra Olson 2006) between the tongue and upper teeth. This constriction supports the definition of ‘approximant’ as vocal tract narrowing insufficient to produce a turbulent airstream (cf. Ladefoged 1971).
**Natalie Operstein** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
*Session 100*

**Prevocalization in Maxakalí & beyond**

Maxakalí is the only language known to productively alternate between fully articulated, prevocalized, and fully vocalized consonantal allophones. Earlier analyses of Maxakalí (pre)vocalization fail to derive correctly the place of articulation of (pre)vowels generated by a number of consonants. I offer a solution to this problem by analyzing Maxakalí prevowels as forward segmentalizations of the consonants' vocalic component. Appealing to the notion of an inherent vocalic component of plain consonants allows separating places of articulation of (pre)vowels from those of the consonants in Maxakalí, and in addition has profound implications for the internal composition of consonants in general.

**Polly O'Rourke** (University of Arizona)  
*Session 12*

**Gender congruency & picture naming in Spanish**

I examined the production of bare nouns and noun phrases by native Spanish speakers within the picture-word interference paradigm in hopes of replicating the inhibitory gender congruency effect found in bare noun production in Italian by Cubelli, et al. 2005. Experiment 1 used an auditory distractor word while, in Experiment 2, the distractor word was presented visually. No gender congruency effects, neither facilitatory nor inhibitory, were found in bare noun production in either experiment. These findings are consistent with the notion that gender is accessed only when necessary for syntactic computation.

**David Y. Oshima** (Arizona State University)  
*Session 13*

**WITHDRAWN**

**Subject-oriented adverbs & related constructions: One meaning, different packages**

I develop a construction grammar analysis of the following three constructions: (1) the subject-oriented adverb construction (*Kindly, John made me a sandwich*), (2) the ‘Adj. + to Inf.’ construction (*John was kind to make me a sandwich*), and (3) the ‘Adj. + of NP’ construction (*It was kind of John to make me a sandwich*). While the three constructions have many semantic commonalities, they contrast with one another with respect to the way their semantic components are realized. I present formal representations of syntactic/semantic properties of the three constructions, using the HPSG-style unification-based formalism.

**Iyabo F. Osiapem** (Washington University, St. Louis)  
*Session 61*

**Past temporal reference in Black Bermudian English: Perfective be/perfective done**

I address past temporal reference in the English spoken by 30 Black Bermudians. Although the Black Bermudian English (BBE) past temporal reference is similar to AAE and other Englishes of the Eastern Caribbean, BBE has two unique features—perfective be and perfective done. Perfective be is the combination of the present perfect with the be verb as in *I'm been doing it so long now*. Perfective done occurs in the form similar to the perfect as in *I done lived down here for 60 years*. I describe these features and examine their variation.

**Roelant Ossewaarde** (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)  
*Session 1*

**Against a directional account of agreement**

I discuss counterexamples to a directional approach of agreement. Theories of agreement typically assume a target-controller relation, with the latter projecting all or some agreement information to the former. Some assume that agreeing features on the target have little or no semantic effect at all. I present problematic cases for such treatments, cases in which meaning is expressed by a mismatch of values of agreement features (misagreement). Interpretation of each element in misagreement is required in order to derive the correct meaning. These are counter-examples to theories that posit unidirectionality of the controller-target relationship.

**Jonathan Owens** (University of Maryland, College Park)  
**Jidda Hassan** (U Miatuguri, Nigeria)  
*Session 19*

**Conversation markers in Arabic-Hausa codeswitching: Saliency & language hierarchies**

Using a multilingual (Arabic-Hausa-English-Standard Arabic) corpus from northeastern Nigeria, we show bilingual insertions of six turn-initial conversation particles to be (statistically) sensitive to two broad factors: status of particle and matrix language it is embedded in. Status is defined by a saliency scale based on whether the particle has extended propositional reference, use as a backchannel marker or as a turn claimer, while ML is defined as Arabic (L1) vs Hausa (L2). On this basis, we explain why certain conversation particles (e.g. Hausa *to ‘okay’*) migrate outside their L2 domain into L1, whereas others (H. ee ‘yes backchannel’) do not.
Ozge Ozturk (University of Delaware) 
Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware) 

*How do you know: Evidentiality in Turkish*

This paper investigates the acquisition of evidentiality (the linguistic encoding of information source) and its relation to evidential reasoning in Turkish children. We focus on two evidential verbal morphemes in Turkish: -di, and -mis, which indicate direct evidence and hearsay/indirect experience, respectively. Six experiments asked whether Turkish children have acquired the semantics and pragmatics for these morphemes and understand the source concepts behind them. We conclude that the acquisition of evidential morphology lags behind source-reasoning abilities and that the unavailability of stable/obvious situational correlates, when an evidential morpheme is produced, complicates the process of mapping morphemes onto evidential categories.

Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware)  
Ozge Ozturk (University of Delaware)  

*Modality & the development of the semantics/pragmatics interface*

Epistemic modal (EM) verbs encode the speaker’s attitude towards the probability of a proposition (*It may/has to rain today*). Previous literature has shown that children have difficulty with EM verbs (Wells 1985, Hirst & Weil 1980). We show that, contrary to prior findings, 5-year-olds have the correct semantics for EMs such as *may* and *have to*. We also show that children recognize the relative certainty conveyed by EMs in contrastive contexts on the basis of a modal scale defined in terms of logical entailment. We discuss implications of these findings for the development of the semantics/pragmatics interface.

Jong Un Park (Georgetown University)  

*Syntactic & semantic licensing conditions on the non-nominal plural marker in Korean*

I show how the non-nominal usage of the plural marker -tul is licensed in Korean. I claim that in order for the non-nominal marker (NNM) -tul to be licensed, not only syntactic but also semantic condition must be satisfied. I then turn to some interesting cases where 'distributivity' in events arises due to the NNM in the VP domain. This analysis, particularly, discusses how the NNM either eliminates a collective reading or denotes a series of subevents from ambiguous predicates and allows a distributive or dispersed reading from collective predicates.

Soyoung Park (University of Southern California)  

*How many types of comparatives are in Korean?*

There have been two contrastive approaches to comparatives: the direct phrasal analysis and the reduced clausal analysis. I propose that Korean has three types of comparatives; the first type has a degree clause with a CP-structure, the second type has a SC-structure, and the third type has a DegP-structure. The phrasal analysis should be modified in that there are clausal comparatives despite their absence of the structures at surface. The clausal analysis also should be revised in that some comparatives don't involve clausal structures, and there are various types of comparatives, not just one full clausal type.

Gabriela Pérez Báez (University of Buffalo, State University of New York)  

*The encoding of locative & path relations in locative constructions in Juchiteco*

I explore the use of body part terms (BPTs) in locative descriptions in Juchiteco (JCH), focusing on their role as adnominal spatial relators (ASRs) and heads of ‘ground phrases’, i.e., expressions in locative or motion descriptions that refer to the location of a ‘figure’. My aim is to determine whether Juchiteco ASRs encode locative and path relations or merely object parts. I focus on BP-derived ASRs and explore whether the mapping from a THING function to a PLACE function and onto a LOCATIVE/PATH function as proposed in Jackendoff 1983, is expressed in the ground phrases of JCH locative constructions.

Katya Pertsova (University of California, Los Angeles)  

*Towards learning form-meaning correspondences of inflectional morphemes*

One of the tasks of language acquisition is to figure out morpheme meanings and legal morpheme sequences. I present a learner that addresses this problem in the presence of homonymy and null morphology. The learner receives pairs of morpheme strings and combinations of semantic features representing a hypothesis about the environment. At the end of the learning process, the learner determines which of the semantic features are relevant in her language, how morphs (phonological units) line up with the meanings (sets of features), and what the legal morph combinations are.
The extinct Molalla language of Oregon exhibits highly complex patterns of verb stem formation. Verbal morphemes may be classified distributionally into three classes of stem elements—anterior (mostly classificatory and instrumental), medial, and posterior (directional and modal, and also certain verbs of forceful action). Many independent verbs of motion also occur as directional elements; some have special combining forms in this role. Patterns of verb stem formation in Molalla generally resemble the ‘bipartite stem’ constructions described for Washo and Klamath, but there are differences—among them, that the functional equivalents of many such bipartite stems are actually tripartite in Molalla.

Using Southwestern Tai as a case study, I present a subgrouping method that takes into account relative chronology and contact by supplementing the traditional method of shared innovations with phylogenetic methods. No particular type of innovation will be promoted to criterial status for subgrouping because it is rarely possible to identify objectively innovations that are decisive in subgrouping at each level. I propose a method in which ordering of innovations is constrained by known chronological data derived from feeding-bleeding relationships among changes. Phylogenetic computations are then used to compensate for chronological data that are not recoverable by using linguistic analyses.

While recent studies have examined the social meaning of isolated variables, few have investigated how social meaning emerges from the interaction of variables. Yet it is long-recognized that culturally legible styles comprise bundles of linguistic features. Based on intraspeaker variation patterns in the speech of three gay professionals, I take a compositional approach to the meaning of style to illustrate how the vague meanings of individual variables assemble to create personae like ‘diva’ and ‘caring doctor’. The configuration of the variables composing a style may shift over time, pointing toward shifting social goals as the discourse unfolds.

We investigate the linguistic construction of identity in the speaking style of Condoleezza Rice. Acoustic analysis reveals that although Rice grew up in Alabama and spent most of her adult life in California, her speech exhibits few features stereotypic of those regions. Rather, she employs some features of Black Standard English—weakening of unstressed (er) and glottalization of postvocalic word-final (-d)—and many 'hyperstandard' features—e.g. the backing of (æ), high rates of released (ptk), and pronunciations based on orthography—enabling her to maintain ties to multiple identities while cultivating a professional public persona.

The neural mechanisms underlying language recovery in stroke patients with aphasia are poorly understood. In this fMRI study, we compared four chronic aphasic patients' accurate to inaccurate responses by tracking their performance during a scan session on a trial by trial basis. They named pictures overtly into a fiber-optic microphone through which their responses were recorded. While both correct (53% to 75%) and incorrect responses were associated with perilesional activation, incorrect responses were associated with greater activity in right-sided perisylvian regions. This result supports the hypothesis that right-hemisphere activation represents maladaptive effort rather than a compensatory mechanism.
I present results of a phonetic study of 10 simple Serbian SVO-sentences, each recorded with three different focus-background structures within their VPs (VO-focus, V-focus, O-focus). I show that V-focus cases differ from the other two in terms of normalized word duration (having a significantly longer V and shorter O) and F0-maxima changes (showing a significant fall in F0-maxima from V to O) while VO-focus and O-focus cases do not significantly differ from each other. The latter may well be due to the fact that O figures as prominent in both VO-focus and O-focus cases.

Anne Pycha (University of California, Berkeley)
Lindsey Newbold (University of California, Berkeley)
Victor Golla (Humboldt State University)
Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley)

We demonstrate an online multimedia dictionary for Hupa, an endangered Athabaskan language of northern California. The dictionary addresses particular difficulties posed by Athabaskan languages, whose paradigms are so complex that determining a citation form is often impractical, if not impossible. The online search capabilities that we have implemented offer a partial solution: Users can search paradigm forms, morpheme glosses, or full English translations. The result is a flatter structure than print allows; both linguists and community members can use the dictionary in a Hupa-centric fashion. Entries link to audio recordings from our own fieldwork and video recordings made by the Hoopa Valley Tribe.

Conor McDonough Quinn (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Event-semantics packaging & the manner/means constraint on Algonquian verbal stem structure

I examine the traditional structural breakdown of Algonquian verbal stems, Initial-(Medial)-Final, with regard to event-semantics packaging. I identify a pervasive constraint on verbal Finals in Penobscot (Eastern Algonquian, Maine) restricting them to packaging manner/means information, thus correctly predicting Finals corresponding to manner/means-incorporating verbs such as fly, but not to path-incorporating verbs like descend. From this I account for the observation that many transitive Finals specify the instrumental means by which the result/path conveyed by the Initial is brought about and take Finals as collocations of light-verbal elements hosting bare-root incorporants.

Sumayya Racy (University of Arizona)

Modals as raising or control verbs

I address the classification of modals and the raising/control distinction and argue in favor of a semantico-pragmatic approach. Some authors argue that epistemic modals should be viewed as raising verbs while root modals should be viewed as control verbs. Others argue that all modals should be viewed as raising verbs. In both cases, syntactic arguments are generally used. I demonstrate that there is a certain degree of language variability with respect to such syntactic arguments. I suggest that a pragmatically-enriched approach, is more fruitful when addressing the classification of modals.

Jeffrey Reaser (North Carolina State University)

High school students’ folk perceptions of dialects

I examine the perceptions of 129 ninth grade students before and after they participate in a 450-minute dialect awareness curriculum in North Carolina. Data come students' responses to 20 Likert-type statements and 4 free-response questions about language. Pre- and post-instructional attitudes are analyzed by sex, ethnicity, and place of birth. The data reveal the extent to which adolescents have homogeneous or diverse language attitudes and knowledge and the extent to which these attitudes are malleable. Ultimately, I demonstrate how fusing folk linguistic and variationist perspectives can make linguistic gratuity projects, particularly those involving education, more effective.

Jennifer Renn (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

The development of style shifting in African American adolescents

I consider how African American adolescents shift their speech styles based on situational context by examining the speech of 50 sixth-graders. I assess the use of African American English structures in formal and informal peer contexts to determine which features are affected by the formality of the situation. The results reveal shifts in the overall inventory of structures, indicating that adolescents have a growing awareness of the role of situational context in adjusting their speech. Analyses also suggest that not all dialect features are implicated in shifting, so that there is a hierarchy of diagnostic structures in stylistic manipulation.
Anastasia Riehl (Cornell University)  
**Session 2**

*Phonetically-driven phonology in the typology of nasal-obstruent sequence types*

It is widely assumed that there is a phonological difference between nasal-obstruent sequences that form clusters (English *sender*) and those that form prenasalized stops (Fijian *vu'di* ‘banana’). However, very few (arguably no) languages contrast the two types. I argue that this typological gap can be explained by the phonetics. The two nasal-obstruent types differ—significantly and solely—in the length of the nasal closure. Therefore, only a language with an existing consonantal length contrast would distinguish them, where the difference is better understood as one between a singleton and geminate nasal (rather than a unary and cluster /nd/).

Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)  
Maximilian Bane (University of Chicago)  
James Kirby (University of Chicago)  
Jeremy O'Brien (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
**Session 50**

*Efficiently computing OT typologies*

We present algorithms and software designed to create, manipulate, and extract information from sets of OT tableaux. The practical aim of this tool is to aid in management and visualization of complex bodies of data. The theoretical goals are to establish that it's possible to efficiently map all of the ranking arguments derived from tableau-sets to equivalent minimal sets of ranking arguments (MRAs) without losing information. Unfortunately, MRA size can grow exponentially with |Con|, so learning algorithms must choose between lossy yet compact representation schemes for ranking arguments (e.g. stratified hierarchies) and potentially huge yet lossless representation schemes like MRAs.

Lilia Rissman (Johns Hopkins University)  
**Session 22**

*L2 acquisition of Spanish subject expression: Is the NSP enough?*

Studies examining L2 acquisition of Spanish pro-drop by English speakers have typically assumed that the learner's principal challenge is to recognize whether the target language allows null subjects and set the null subject parameter (NSP) accordingly. This study investigates whether adult learners of L2 Spanish have difficulty mastering discourse-based constraints on subject-drop, namely coreferentiality and contrastive focus. In a grammaticality judgment task, learners of all levels accepted sentences including null subjects, yet beginning learners accepted both null and overt subjects in contexts where they should have rejected them, indicating that sophisticated knowledge and use of subjects requires more than the resetting of a single parameter.

Yolanda Rivera (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras)  
**Session 85**

*Phonological subcomponents & mixed systems*

Besides its lexical distinctive function, tone has a demarcative function in tone languages (Beckman 1996). Tone levels, rising and falling postlexical tones, mark phonological domains. The interaction of tone with other features provides a basis for this function in Papiamentu and Saramaccan. For example, Papiamentu contour tones result from the interaction of lexical tones with stress; with rising tones in mid-utterance position and falling tones in utterance final position. Saramaccan M tones co-occur with phrasal stress, which triggers raising of L tones (Rountree 1972). I propose that Papiamentu and Saramaccan mixed systems reinterpret subcomponent interface in a typologically novel way.

Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)  
**Session 70**

*Mapping the heartland: Upper plains place names in Jon Hassler's North of Hope*

In *North of Hope* (1990), a novel about a Catholic priest combating personal and community crises of faith, Jon Hassler employs place names, both actual (Minneapolis, Interstate 35, the Mayo Clinic) and fictional (Linden Falls, the Badbattle River, the Basswood Indian Reservation), for dual purposes. Hassler establishes characters' geographical locations and destinations through his choice of place names but also maps the physical, emotional, and spiritual milestones that comprise their lives' journeys. The connotative/denotative qualities of language facilitate the attachment of layered meanings to individual words and allow Hassler to map northern Minnesota and the terrain of the human heart simultaneously.

David D. Robertson (University of Victoria)  
**Session 92**

*French of the Mountains: A first report*

I introduce and analyze French of the Mountains (FOTM), a French-based contact variety among BC's Babine-Witsuwit'en people.
circa 1900. I consider three hypotheses about FOTM's nature: (1) a literal gloss of the widespread pidgin, Chinook jargon (perhaps by Francophone missionaries for French readers' interest); (2) a Métis French [MF] variety which became an interethnic lingua franca; and (3) a newly identified pidgin. Referring to structure and to context of use, I disprove (1) and show that (2) and (3) both apply. In summary, FOTM represents MF used among non-Métis according to new, divergent norms.

David D. Robertson (University of Victoria)  
_A grammar of Chinook jargon personal names_

Onomastics is an area of grammar usually excluded from linguistic descriptions. I address that gap for one language, analyzing the structural, pragmatic, and diachronic patterns in a corpus of personal names from Chinook jargon (CJ). CJ is an Indigenous-based pidgin important in Pacific Northwest history (Hale 1846; Demers, Blanchet & St. Onge 1871; Jacobs 1932). Since onomastics often involves morphological and phonological processes unknown in other areas of a language's grammar (viz. Weeda 1992, Lipski 1995, Robertson 2006), it is expected this study will shed new light on the workings of CJ.

Stuart Robinson (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen)  
_Split intransitivity in Rotokas_

I describe a system of split intransitivity found in Rotokas, a Papuan (non-Austronesian) language spoken in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, and show that the language has a split-S system. Verb stems have a fixed (rather than fluid) classification that is largely predictable from semantics. The semantic parameters discussed in the previous literature may be necessary but not sufficient. The identification of a single overarching semantic principle is unlikely, however, given that the default classification of verbs is overridden by some syntactic processes. Split intransitivity in Rotokas is, therefore, neither a purely semantic nor a purely syntactic phenomenon.

Guillermo Rodríguez (University of Pittsburgh)  
Alan Juffs (University of Pittsburgh)  
_Using only word class: Evidence against shallow parsing in second language sentence processing_

Recent findings (Traxler 2005) support the claim that first language comprehenders incorporate words into sentences as soon as possible based solely on syntactic information. We attempt to replicate Traxler's findings with 20 Spanish-speaking learners of English and 27 native speakers (NSs) using the self-paced, word-by-word (moving window) reading paradigm to determine what information is used when reading ambiguous subordinate clauses. Measures of working memory (WM) capacity were also included to determine whether they interact with reading times in the disambiguating region. Results show that learners' performance is similar to NSs' and WM measures are not related to reading times.

Rebecca Roeder (University of Toronto)  
_Understanding Lansing: Mexican American listeners in Michigan_

I investigate the claim that minority group members whose dialect is different from the mainstream are not as accurate as members of the majority group in their perception of that dialect. Results are based on evidence from 22 Mexican American residents of south central Michigan who were asked to listen to words in isolation, as pronounced during normal conversation by female speakers of the dominant local dialect, and write down what they heard. A comparison of perceptual accuracy and production results reveals an interesting parallelism when compared to findings from similar studies.

Dorian Roehrs (University of North Texas)  
_Complex determiners: A case study of German ein jeder_

With a single DP-level, the DP-hypothesis makes the prediction that there can be only one determiner. Combinations such as German _ein jeder_ 'an every' are special: Not only may two determiners co-occur but the weak determiner precedes the strong one and there is an apparent definiteness clash. I argue that, on the one hand, both elements are lexically independent of each other and that, on the other, these elements behave as if compounded. In order to reconcile these paradoxical properties, I propose that these two elements form a ‘late’ compound-like element where _ein_ intensifies the distributive reading.
Françoise Rose (CNRS-IRD)  
Antoine Guillaume (CNRS/Lumières University, Lyon 2)  
'Sociative causative' markers in South-American languages: A possible areal feature

Sociative causative (aka comitative causative or causative of involvement) is a semantic type of causative where the causer not only makes the causee do an action, but also participates in it (Shibatani & Pardeshi 2002). This type of causative function is most often conveyed by a causative morpheme also coding direct or indirect causation. In many South American languages, however, this category is expressed by a specific morpheme, which leads us to hypothesize that a specific marker for sociative causative could be an areal feature of South American (or maybe more globally of Amerindian) languages.

Mary Rose (Ohio State University)  
Never around the barns: Gendered linguistic practices in dairy country

Variation research has begun to examine the ideologies and stances mediating between linguistic resources and social categories, especially gender. I discuss gender and class distinctions in a cluster of phonetic variables deployed by older speakers in rural Wisconsin. Data from ethnographic interviews with 36 speakers aged 66-99 support the analysis of several phonetic variables: (dh)-fortition, (ow)-raising and monophthongization, and (ey)-raising.

I examine these sociophonetic resources along with narrative practices, leisure activities, and patterns of social interaction to show how all speakers, but especially women, maintain the stylistic distinctions constituting the community's social and spatial landscape.

Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College)  
Multiple wh-fronting in correlatives & free relatives

Multiple wh-fronting (MWF) exhibits differences between free relatives and correlatives and between two types of languages, exemplified by Bulgarian and Polish. Both languages have MWF relatives, but Polish has only MWF correlatives while Bulgarian has both MWF correlatives and MWF free relatives. The difference in availability of MWF is attributable to differing positions of fronted wh-words in the two languages: Multiple free relatives but not multiple correlatives require a structure with all wh-words in SpecCP. MWF relatives thus exactly parallel the structure of MWF questions in a given language, as further indicated by superiority facts.

Jeffrey T. Runner (University of Rochester)  
Micah B. Goldwater (University of Texas, Austin)  
Reference transfer & reflexive interpretation in representational noun phrases

The main explanations for the exceptional behavior of reflexives in ‘representational NPs’ (RNPs) rely on syntactic or argument structure (Chomsky 1986, Davies & Dubinsky 2003, Pollard & Sag 1992, Reinhart & Reuland 1993). ‘Reference transfer’ (RT) allows reference to a representation of a person by that person's name (Jackendoff 1992). Like RNP reflexives (Grodzinsky & Reinhart 1993), RT reflexives may receive coreferential interpretations when elided (Lidz 2001). We present evidence from two picture verification experiments and one eye-tracking experiment that it is the representational use of RNP reflexives--and not the syntactic/argument structure--that allows for their exceptional behavior.

C. Anton Rytting (Ohio State University)  
Chris Brew (Ohio State University)  
Eric Fosler-Lussier (Ohio State University)  
Modeling word segmentation without assuming phonemic certainty

Most computational models of word segmentation assume unrealistic degrees of invariance in the input provided to infants. This work presents one such model of word segmentation (Christiansen et al., 1998) with input automatically derived from speech--more closely approximating the auditory input available to infants--and suggests that the modeled use of segmental cues is less robust to input variability than previously thought. A simple modification of the model improves its performance on variable data.

Ivan Sag (Stanford University)  
Philip Hofmeister (Stanford University)  
Neal Snider (Stanford University)  
Perry Rosenstein (Stanford University)  
Controlling processing factors in the study of subjacency

We report on our investigations of the complex NP constraint (CNPC) or ‘Subjacency’ effects in so-called fact-that clauses. We
present data from self-paced reading time studies that isolate the effects of two factors that have not been properly controlled in generative research—the specificity of the filler (which-NP vs who/what) and the definiteness of the island-forming noun (e.g. fact). The results provide evidence that at least some syntactic island effects can and should be understood as the result of the extraordinary processing demands of storing and retrieving a filler across long-distances while simultaneously processing other discourse entities.

**William J. Samarin** (University of Toronto)  
*The banal & abrupt origin of bracketed relative clauses in Pidgin Sango*

Sango's relative marker evolved quickly from so 'thus' then 'this'. A few bracketed clauses (zo so a+ke zo ti fango zo so [person so PM+COP person of killing person so] 'the person who is/was a murderer') were documented in 1962. Recent recordings reveal greater use. I argue that bracketing appeared with the increase in the use of pre- and post-posed so (e.g. so mo ga awe so ... [since 2s come COMPL thus] 'since you've come') in imitation of speakers of Ngbandi, the base language, many of whom held positions of privilege and authority in the government for 15 years.

**Natalya Y. Samokhina** (University of Arizona)  
*Acoustic analysis of voicing assimilation in native & nonnative Russian speech*

This ongoing study investigates acoustic characteristics of regressive voicing assimilation in word-internal obstructing clusters in native and nonnative Russian speech. Based on the results of the pilot study, I hypothesize that even fairly advanced second language learners fail to apply the rule of voicing assimilation consistently, to the same extent as native speakers; thus producing *ve/g/i* rather than ve/g/i. However, as more input becomes available and second language learners notice the rule, they gradually converge on the proper voicing values.

**Ana Sánchez-Muñoz** (University of Southern California)  
*Linguistic elaboration across registers in the Spanish of heritage speakers*

I explore register and style variation in heritage language speakers of Spanish (HLS). The goal is to investigate whether there is variation across linguistic registers or, on the other hand, whether the nondominant language of HLS (i.e. Spanish) is a monostylistic variety. I focus on two linguistic features—attributive adjectives and type/token ratio (i.e. the proportion of different words in a sample of text). The results confirm that HLS show more elaboration the more formal and literate the register is, which contradicts the hypothesis of monostylization in the Spanish of HLS.

**Kathy Sands** (Biola University)  
*Relationships among vowels, diphthongs, & triphthongs in the world's languages*

Some languages contain only simple vowels, whereas other languages contain sequences of two or even three vocalic qualities in addition. This study examines patterns of relationship among these vocalic types (vowels, bivocalics, trivocalics), a new paradigmatic context of inquiry, in a 42-language custom-constructed database. This study establishes that dispersion theory principles (Lindblom 1986, 1990), particularly maximizing distinctiveness, apply to paradigmatic relations across vocalic types. Motivations appear to apply universally, across paradigmatic and syntagmatic dimensions and combinations thereof. A correlation between the presence of trivocalics and larger inventories overall suggests as well that the amount of differentiation needed varies cross-linguistically.

**Osamu Sawada** (University of Chicago)  
*Pragmatic aspects of implicit comparison*

The compared to construction (1a) and the morphological comparative (1b) can be used to express comparison, but they have different pragmatic properties. 1a, but not 1b, implies 2a-b:

(1) a. Compared to Tom, Jim is tall. b. Jim is taller than Tom.
(2) a. Tom is not tall.  b. Jim is not definitely tall. (possibly borderline)

This presentation investigates the low scale inferences of the compared to construction in terms of the coexistence of conventional and conversational implicatures and clarifies the pragmatic aspects of 'implicit comparison' (Sapir 1944) in general.

**Ronald P. Schaefer** (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville)  
*A precedence constraint on argument positioning*

I explore lexically driven precedence relations between verb arguments in Emai (Benue-Congo). For moved object relative to goal, Emai favors basic precedence and disallows reverse precedence (goal - moved object). It shows 'pour' but not 'tilt' verbs. Basic
precedence also constrains stative locatives since located entity must precede location. No 'support' verbs occur. And strict precedence governs causation. Contrasting verb pairs (kill and die) where causee might precede or follow causing condition are grammatically restricted: Causing condition must precede causee. I interpret these constraints with the constructs ‘figure’ and ‘ground’ although consideration is given to grammatical weight and thematic hierarchies.

**Natalie Schilling-Estes** (Georgetown University)  
Session 6  
*Constructing responses to social constraints in narrative & nonnarrative discourse*

I conducted a sociolinguistic analysis of narrative vs nonnarrative speech in sociological interviews with two teenage boys in a program for at-risk African American youth in Washington, DC. The analysis demonstrates that narratives indeed reveal much about presentation of self and positioning with respect to social structures. In addition, narratives are an invaluable means of expressing at least linguistic agency in the face of oppressive social constraints (e.g. pervasive poverty and violence). At the same time, the use of salient features of current African American Vernacular English across discourse types serves as an additional resource for expressing agentivity.

**Andreas Schmidhauser** (University of Geneva)  
Session 80  
*The semantics of pronouns according to Apollonius Dyscolus*

At the heart of ancient reflection on language stands the theory of the parts of speech. Apollonius Dyscolus, the great Alexandrian grammarian of the second century AD, defines each part of speech by means of several criteria. In the case of the pronoun, one can clearly distinguish a syntactic, a semantic, and a morphological condition in his definition. I examine the semantic condition—that pronouns define a person. Apollonius has an argument for it: Pronouns are either deictic or anaphoric; but deictic pronouns evidently define a person; and anaphoric pronouns, too, define a person since they signify a person already known, and what is known is definite: hence, pronouns define a person. The argument is valid—are its premises true?

**Patricia Schneider-Zioga** (California State University, Fullerton)  
Session 39  
*Wh-agreement reflects resumption, not movement*

Wh-agreement has been taken as strong empirical evidence for successive cyclic movement. This is because when wh-agreement occurs, a morphophonological reflex is registered on every clause along the path of the dependency, as if movement had proceeded in a series of smaller steps. In the Bantu language Kinande, an agreeing complementizer, kyo, agreeing in class with the displaced word, occurs in every clause along the path of the dependency. Reconstruction facts do not support an analysis of successive cyclic movement in such cases. Local but not long distance movement is possible. I establish that the long distance dependency involves resumption.

**David Schueler** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session 12  
*World variable binding & beta-binding*

This poster shows that the binding theory of world variables that Percus 2000 argues for can be derived, without stipulation, from the proposal that Büring's (2004) semantics for binding and for movement apply to world variables as well as individual variables. Percus proposes as a stipulation: “Generalization X: The situation pronoun that a verb selects for must be coindexed with the nearest above it.” But Büring replaces ’s in the syntax with special rules, one for movement and one for binding, which prevent a higher binder from binding the variable associated with the verb.

**Armin Schwegler** (University of California, Irvine)  
Session 86  
*Weighing the evidence once more: On the (still) disputed origins of the Palenquero pronoun ele ‘he, she, they’*

The pronoun ele ‘he, she, it’ is of considerable importance not only to the complex origins of Palenquero in general, but also to how phonetic evidence (in all its necessary details) is weighed when attempting to reconstruct the diachronic trajectory of creole languages. I examine the major etymological hypotheses that have been proposed for ele over the past two decades or so and assess them in light of relevant new historical data about the presence of Portuguese Jews in Cartagena (Colombia), located 40 miles from Palenque.

**Tanya Scott** (University at Stony Brook, State University of New York)  
Session 29  
*Multiple sluicing in Russian: A purely syntactic account*

There are several contexts in which asymmetries such as superiority emerge in Russian multiple wh-constructions: in embedded multiple wh-constructions and in multiple sluicing. Our account explains the asymmetries between matrix and embedded clauses as a
side effect of a significant independent configurational difference between clauses in Russian involving the presence of a matrix left periphery functional category TopicP that is absent in embedded contexts. We provide an account of Russian multiple sluicing, showing it is syntactically parallel to multiple *wh*-movement. We end with a discussion of a striking (and previously unnoticed) adjunct/argument asymmetry lending support to the purely syntactic account.

Nikki Seifert (University of Texas, Austin)  
*An OT account of stress patterns in African American English: BIN, been, D n, & DO*

I present an optimality theoretic (OT) analysis of word- and sentence-level stress patterns in African American English (AAE). I focus on emphatic DO; stressed BIN, nonstressed been, and unstressed d n; and the interaction of the stresses on these words and beat patterns of phrasal constituents (following, e.g., Selkirk 1984, 1995). The data show that lexically stressed BIN affects the beat patterns of a sentence differently than does the pragmatically stressed DO, illustrating the ways in which the AAE lexicon, semantics, and pragmatics interface with phonology.

Angelina Serratos (University of Arizona)  
*Chemehuevi causatives: Lexical or syntactic?*  
**WITHDRAWN**

I discuss predicational properties of nouns, adjectives, and verbs in Chemehuevi, an endangered Southern Numic language of the Uto-Aztecan family. The theoretical framework of this work is Baker’s (2003) theory of predication, in which nouns and adjectives require a functional projection Pred to form a predicate, but verbs can form predicates independently. I argue that in Chemehuevi the relevant distinction is between nouns on the one hand and verbs and adjectives on the other. Following Baker, I demonstrate that Chemehuevi has an overt realization of Pred, the second position clitic copula -uk, which is obligatory only in nominal predicates.

Devyani Sharma (King’s College, London)  
*Lexical & sentential aspect in Indian English tense-aspect restructuring*

The inherent aspect hypothesis (IAH) proposes that lexical aspect affects the use of grammatical aspect morphology in L1/L2 learning and creoles. Our study of Indian English initially supports this: Past/present marking is restricted to telic/stative VPs respectively. However, two unexplained patterns emerge: (1) Derived habitual/progressive predicates based on telic VPs omit past marking. (2) Lexical states/activities with perfective interpretation license past marking. We argue for a uniform treatment of lexical and grammatical aspect in terms of model-theoretic notions of events and states. This further accommodates the overextension of present progressive to habitual/lexical states, also found in Indian English but unexplained by the IAH.

Dwan L. Shipley (Western Washington University)  
*An analysis of the place names used by Marcel Proust in *A la Recherche du Temps Perdu***

Proust uses place names in his writing, many of which reflect his growing up in Normandy, France. Proust, however, created some of these names out of his own imagination, and they do not reflect the actual names of the area. An examination of Proust’s place names will reveal his use of the real vs the fictional.

Grant W. Smith (Eastern Washington University)  
*The influence of name sounds in the congressional elections of 2006*

I retested the analytical model I used in previously published studies of 1996 and 1998 elections to measure the influence of selected phonetic features in names on the relative success of various political candidates. The model works best when voters are least motivated or most confused by issues. In previous studies, the minimum reliability of the model was 65%, and so this study could shed some light on the reliability of the model over time and/or on the relative importance of issues in this election.

Neal Snider (Stanford University)  
*Evidence from priming for hierarchical representation in syntactic structure*

Syntactic priming is proving to be a useful technique for experimentally probing the mental representation of syntactic knowledge. I
use experimental and corpus techniques to present evidence against a dependency representation of English NPs but consistent with a hierarchical representation. The stimuli are two PPs recursively embedded under an NP, versus two PPs embedded at the same level under an NP. A relative clause is attached to one of the NPs. The constructions have the same dependency structure but different hierarchical phrase structures. The data show that priming of the RC attachment height is sensitive to the hierarchical structure.

Hooi Ling Soh (University of Minnesota, Twin Cities/National University of Singapore)  
*Transition types & the Mandarin Chinese particle *le*

I present evidence from Mandarin Chinese for three types of transition--transitions involving propositions (P-transition), eventualities (E-transition), and values along a scale (V-transition)--and claim that the actual transition type expressed is partially determined by the syntactic position of the transition marker, the particle *-le* (cf. Huang & Davis 1989). The proposal offers a new account for a persistent problem in the analysis of *-le*, namely the relation between the verb-final *-le* (verbal *-le*) and sentence final *-le* (sentential *-le*). I claim that sentential *-le* marks P-transition while verbal *-le* may mark E-transition or V-transition.

Stephanie Solt (Graduate Center, City University of New York)  
*A degree-based semantics for many & few*

I draw on recent accounts of gradable adjectives (Kennedy 1999; Heim 2000, 2006) to propose a scalar analysis for many and few. I argue that like adjectives such as tall, many and few can be decomposed into a gradable expression (Hackl 2000) and a null positive morpheme that introduces a contextually determined neutral range on a given scale (von Stechow 2006). This not only captures important similarities between many/few and pairs such as tall/short (particularly the existence of an intermediate range where neither positive nor negative term applies), but it also accounts for certain puzzles particular to many/few themselves.

Usama Soltan (Middlebury College)  
*On the individual/property contrast in Egyptian Arabic free state possessive nominals*

I provide data from Egyptian Arabic free state possessive nominals showing how individual-denoting possessives and property-denoting possessives differ in their syntactic behavior with regard to linear order, definiteness/specificity restrictions, distribution, relativization, possessivization, anaphora, and scopal ambiguity. To account for these asymmetries, I argue, following Munn 1995 and Strauss 2005, that both types of possessives occupy different syntactic positions within the structural hierarchy of DPs. Due to this structural difference as well as a set of independently motivated principles of grammar, I provide a syntactic account for these asymmetries.

Aaron Huey Sonnenschein (California State University, Los Angeles/California State University, Northridge)  
*The grammaticalization of dependent pronominal forms in Zoogocho Zapotec*

The status of pronominal elements in Zapotec languages has been a topic of interest for over 80 years (see de Angulo 1926, Marlett 1993). I discuss the particular status of the dependent pronominal forms in San Bartolomé Zoogocho Zapotec. I use textual data and a quantitative examination of a corpus of almost 2000 clauses to argue that these classes represent morphological classes in transition, and I point to the underlying discourse factors which lead to the development of agreement affixes in agglutinating verb initial languages like Zoogocho Zapotec.

Aaron Huey Sonnenschein (California State University, Los Angeles/California State University, Northridge)  
*Functions & morphosyntactic reflexes of Proto-Zapotec *nV[-hi] in Sierra Norte Zapotec languages*

The Proto-Zapotec morpheme *nV[-hi]*, originally used as a conjunction 'and', a preposition 'with', or an adverb 'also, too', can be found incorporated, synchronically or diachronically, in various phonological forms in certain verb stems in modern varieties of Zapotec, with varying function from language to language. I compare the syntactic and semantic functions of this morpheme, as well as the morphosyntactic reflexes of its presence, in Zapotec languages spoken in the Sierra Norte region of Oaxaca, building on previous work done on these languages (e.g. Galant, Sonnenschein, Foreman). This study contributes to our knowledge of comparative Zapotec syntax, argument structure, and semantic roles.

Barbara Soukup (Georgetown University)  
*On the strategic use of dialect in Austrian TV political discussions*

Interaction-oriented approaches towards style-shifting and code-switching focus on communicative goals and outcomes as driving
forces behind speakers' choices of language varieties in conversation. Taking such an interactional perspective, I analyze data from an Austrian TV discussion show regarding the communicative functions of speakers' shifts from Austrian standard ('Hochdeutsch') into dialect ('Umgangssprache'). Strategic shifts into dialect, e.g. in side-comments, quotes, or 'Average Joe' explanations, contextualize utterances in terms of the negative and positive social meanings attaching to dialect use in Austria, allowing discussants to create negative or positive metamessages, e.g. sarcasm, antagonism, honesty, or 'speaking as one of the people'.

Thomas Spencer-Walters (California State University, Northridge)

*Ruminations of ‘creole’ in literary discourse: Possibilities & challenges for Sierra Leone Krio & Caribbean Creole*

I seek to affirm commonalities among Caribbean Creole and Sierra Leone Krio societies and to show how these commonalities make comparisons of the uses of creole in literary expressions both credible and plausible. I discuss the paradoxical relationships between the increasing popularity of creole in literary expressions and a reluctance or inability to elevate the languages beyond their current referential status in both Sierra Leone and in Caribbean nations. Sierra Leone still struggles with the role of Krio in schools. In Trinidad and Jamaica, similar battles are ongoing about the place of Trinidadian and Jamaican in public discourse.

Rebecca Starr (Stanford University)

*The role of previous form in predicting NP form in vernacular written Cantonese*

I examine how various discourse factors, including previous reference form, may be used to predict NP form in Cantonese. In the case of predicting pronoun vs zero, a binomial logistic regression determines the best model ($\chi^2=134.54, p<.0001$) incorporates five factors--syntactic position, syntactic agreement, topic, distance, and previous NP form. For bare noun vs classifier noun, the most predictive model ($\chi^2=23.77, p=.003$) includes two factors--topic and previous NP form. Contrary to the predictions of accessibility theory (Ariel 2001), analysis of this corpus reveals that more accessible entities are referred to with more linguistic material.

Joyce E. Stavick (North Georgia College & State University)

*Veganclature: A study of the structure & politics of vegan food names*

I examine the structure of names coined for vegan foods in light of the politically-charged nature of vegan ideology. Specifically, I analyze neologisms created from blends, borrowings, and spelling quirks, all ironically modeled on meat and dairy names, which the vegan community adamantly rejects. Using both marketing names and recipe names, I demonstrate that vegan naming patterns reflect the vegan movement's adherence to the dominant meat culture even as its members condemn consumption of animals.

Louis Edward Stelling (University at Albany, State University of New York)

*Contrasting patterns of language shift in two Franco-American communities*

Despite the many parallels between the Franco-American communities of Southbridge, MA, and Woonsocket, RI, language shift is currently more advanced in Southbridge. Because there is no obvious historical explanation for this difference, this work seeks to explain it through a quantitative analysis of data gathered during fieldwork. Patterns in frequency of language use will be identified within and across the two locations with respect to a number of speaker characteristics. Once these patterns have been identified, a statistical analysis will explain which factors have led the process of language shift to advance to differing degrees in the two communities.

Kjersti G. Stensrud (University of Chicago)

*Copular use of unergative verbs in Norwegian pseudocoordinations*

Norwegian pseudocoordinations with unergative first verbs have previously been classified as a type of control structures. Several properties of unergative pseudocoordinations remain unexplained on this view, however. I argue that an analysis where the unergative first verbs function as copular rather than control verbs provides a more adequate account of these constructions. My core claim is that unergative first verbs occur without an external argument and combine with a small clause complement. At a more general level, the analysis touches on much debated aspects of the syntax of unergative verbs such as the relation between unergatives and external (agentive) arguments.

Nola Stephens (Stanford University)

*'Agentive' for-phrases in middles*

Middles are generally assumed to involve a presyntactic operation of agent suppression, rendering the agent semantically present but syntactically inexpressible. Some challenge this by arguing that the agent is syntactically expressible via for-phrases (e.g. This book
reads easily for astrophysicists.). By comparing middles to other constructions that take agentively interpreted for-phrases, I show that while an agentive interpretation is appropriate for these PPs, such data do not obviate the validity of presyntactic analyses. In particular, for-PPs identify the agent's referent, but this identification is a pragmatic effect, independent of the availability of an agent at the syntax-semantics interface.

Tamina Stephenson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Predicates of personal taste & epistemic modals

Predicates of personal taste (fun, tasty) and epistemic modals (might, must) share a similar analytical difficulty concerning whose taste or knowledge is expressed and show parallel behavior in attitude reports and disagreement between speakers. On the other hand, they differ in how freely they can be linked to a contextually salient individual, with epistemic modals being much more restricted in this respect. I propose an account of both classes using Lasersohn's 2005 'judge' parameter, but making crucial changes to Lasersohn's view in order to allow the extension to epistemic modals and address empirical problems faced by his account.

James Stevens (University of Minnesota, Twin Cities)

Afrikaans diminutives spread palatalization--and less marked models are selected via contact

Adult approximate learners of Afrikaans plausibly served as models for native speakers during the language's development, the former having reduced Afrikaans structure as a result of the learning task (Den Besten 1989). The palatalization effect of diminutives also leads to less marked forms (Donaldson 1993). Diphthongization could be explained, in an OT framework (Prince & Smolensky 1993), with a 'harmony preserving' constraint, Share(High). Exceptions are treated with constraints on assimilation direction and coda conditions. This analysis of palatalization before diminutives posits constraint rankings that plausibly emerged in response to child learners' input from second language learners.

Helen Stickney (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)

Children's acquisition of the partitive: A deficient DP

Recent literature suggests that children's acquisition of DP is a process of gradual feature acquisition (Roeper 2006). I look at the acquisition of DP as a barrier from the perspective of the acquisition of the syntax of the partitive construction, showing that children aged 3-5 don't recognize partitive-internal DP as a barrier to adjectival modification. An adjective preceding the partitive cannot modify the lower noun, but it can in an equivalent pseudopartitive construction. I explore the contrast between the partitive and the pseudoparitive and look at what semantic features may trigger children's recognition of DP's barrierhood.

Anne Sturgeon (H5 Technologies)

Resuming at PF: The case of Czech contrastive left dislocation

Resumption in left dislocation has been a puzzle since it was considered in Ross 1967. I take a novel approach and argue that overt spell-out of the resumptive in Czech left dislocation is not a syntactic, but a PF phenomenon. The left dislocate originates clause-internally and moves through [Spec, IP], leaving behind a movement copy, to a position high in the left periphery. Within minimalism, movement copies appearing in multiple positions leaves open the possibility that multiple copies could be pronounced. Due to the prosodic characteristics of the construction, the movement copy in [Spec, IP] must be pronounced.

Kristen Syrett (Northwestern University)

Can infants use adverbs to learn about adjectives?

Although adjectives lag behind nouns in earlylexicons, by 3 years of age, children demonstrate an adult-like ability to differentiate among semantic subcategories of gradable adjectives. What enables young language learners to arrive at this more advanced understanding? We present corpus searching evidence that the input provides systematic cues to adjectival distinctions in the form of adverbial modification. Furthermore, 30-month-olds in a preferential looking paradigm use adverbs to constrain the possible meanings of novel adjectives. These results suggest that by highlighting differences among object properties, adverbs play a role in word learning and help children master the semantics of adjectives.

Susan Tamasi (Emory University)

"Doctor, this man's tongue must be broken": Dialect & health literacy

As a test of health literacy, the medical profession commonly uses REALM to develop strategies for communicating with patients and
to prepare health promotion materials. REALM is a pronunciation test of 66 medical terms, which is scored according to "dictionary pronunciation." I investigate how linguistic variation affects REALM scores by analyzing the tests of 62 individuals and comparing their scores with their use of these terms in taped interactions with physicians. I then discuss how the linguistic community can work with the medical community in addressing issues of health literacy and health communication.

Susan Tamasi (Emory University)

Erica Dotson (Emory University)

*Using classroom technology to teach linguistic diversity*

We demonstrate how classroom technologies, such as Blackboard, can be used to develop an interactive learning experience for teaching about linguistic diversity. For our case study, content, readings, and assignments are organized around a cohesive theme—a US map—in order to provide students with visual, aural, and textual information regarding American dialects and linguistic issues in the US. Through the use of virtual space in a dynamic environment, students are able to discuss, question, analyze, and identify new concepts and theories. We also discuss issues regarding copyright law that are associated with creating an interactive course.

Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University)

*The Alsea l ~ k' alternation & its implications for Penutian lexical-phonological comparison*

The Alsea language (Coastal Oregon) was placed by Sapir in his Penutian phylum, but some of its morphology reflects strong Salishan influence. However, Alsea has a CVC or CVCVC stem core subject to ablaut, consonant gradation and reduplication, as do other Penutian languages. The search for cognates is complicated by the frequent occurrence of clusters in some languages, corresponding to full roots in others, and some unitary segments can be traced to former clusters. Thus in Alsea, the morphophonemic alternation <L~ k.!> in some verb forms can be traced to plain and glottalized versions of a *TK cluster.

Mila Tasseva-Kurktchieva (University of South Carolina)

*L2 production before comprehension: Morphosyntax vs semantics-pragmatics*

I focus on the relationship between comprehension and production in the process of L2 acquisition. For many years SLA research has taken for granted that comprehension (competence) precedes production (performance) in language development. I draw on data on the acquisition of Bulgarian by adult native speakers of English and show: (1) Production and comprehension are processes governed by the same interlanguage (IL) grammar, but they can take separate paths. (2) The development of comprehension skills is related to the semantic-pragmatic module while development of production skills is rooted in the morphosyntactic module of grammar.

Graciela Tesan (Macquarie University)

Rosalind Thornton (Macquarie University)

*Revisiting sentential negation in English-speaking children*

We report on a new study of sentential negation in four English-speaking children. Our data support Klima and Bellugi's (1966) original observation that several non-adult stages can be identified. The critical finding was that three of the four 2-year-olds passed through a stage of producing utterances like Mary not likes cheese before reaching the target grammar. We conclude, contrary to Harris and Wexler 1996, that these children have not correctly categorized negation as a head at this point. We compare this stage with other Germanic languages and conclude that children's hypotheses are UG compatible.

Margaret Thomas (Boston College)

*The evergreen story of Psammetichus' inquiry*

The pharaoh Psammetichus (664-610 BCE) isolated two newborn children, cared for by a goatherd who never spoke. When the children's first word was reported to be bekos, Phrygian for 'bread,' Psammetichus conceded that Phrygians, not Egyptians, were the oldest people. Re-told by Herodotus, this story has shaped western reflection on language ever since—in 16th-century conceptualization of the first human language; in 19th-century debate about the origin of language; and in modern discussion of language acquisition. Enlarging on the third such environment, I analyze how Psammetichus' inquiry is employed to make the past seem both inappropriately familiar (therefore less threatening), and inappropriately strange (therefore less valuable).

Tim Thornes (University of Oregon)

*Causation as 'functional sink' in Northern Paiute*

Northern Paiute (Numic; Uto-Aztecan) has developed morphological causatives from two distinct source constructions whose
domains of use are mostly complementary, but also partially overlapping. I propose a combination of historical and universal functional clues to their development in terms of what DeLancey 2001 refers to as a ‘functional sink’. A functional sink represents a case where languages—or, rather, speakers—need a way of coding a particular function and, in the absence of a mechanism dedicated specifically to the purpose, co-opt from the available grammatical resources to fill this functional need.

Tim Thornes (University of Oregon)  
Session 102  
Comitative, coordinating, & inclusory constructions in Northern Paiute

The comitative construction in Northern Paiute is used not only with typical associative semantics expressing accompaniment but also for noun phrase coordination more generally (without the requisite associative semantics) and in inclusory constructions. Inclusory constructions have not been widely discussed in North American languages. A typical inclusory construction is one in which an inclusory pronominal form, whether independent or dependent, "identifies a set of participants that includes the one or those referred to by the lexical noun phrase" (F. Lichtenberk, Oceanic Linguistics 39:1-32, 2000). The foci are the syntactic restrictions on the inclusory construction in Northern Paiute and its pragmatic function(s).

Rosalind Thornton (Macquarie University)  
Session 26  
Graciela Tesan (Macquarie University)  
Models of parameter setting

We compare the properties of two alternative parameter setting models: Yang's variational model (2002, 2004) and the 'structured acquisition' model, based on Baker 2001, 2005. The variational model assumes children have both parameter values available initially, with statistical learning gradually deciding between the alternatives. Baker's hierarchical model is a triggering model that anticipates possible mis-set parameters and sharp grammatical change. The predictions of the two models are evaluated using empirical data from four 2-year-old English-speaking children in the throes of acquiring negation, which is taken to vary parametrically in its status as a head or a specifier.

Sam Tilsen (University of California, Berkeley)  
Session 54  
Rhythmic patterns in 3-cycle repetition disfluency: A harmonic timing effect

I present evidence from corpus data of a harmonic timing effect in 3-cycle repetitions of the function words and and I. The phase distribution of the second syllable P-center (defined relative to the P-centers of the first and third syllables) is trimodal in a slow-speech subset of data, with modes approximating the low-order harmonic ratios 1/3, 1/2, and 2/3. I argue that a task-dynamic coupled-oscillator model can account for the harmonic modes of the phase distribution and for why trimodality is observed only in slow-speech.

Naoko Tomioka (University of Quebec, Montreal)  
Session 13  
The object of resultative constructions in English, German, & Japanese

Research on English resultative constructions has derived two hypotheses concerning the object in these constructions. In one hypothesis, the object is both the argument of the verb and of the result-denoting predicate. In the other, the relation between the verb and the object is assumed to be superficial—the object is simply the argument of the result-denoting predicate. There is a dispute over the weight of empirical evidence supporting one of the hypotheses over the other. I compare German and Japanese and show that resultative constructions come in two types, supporting the co-existence of the two hypotheses.

Judith Tonhauser (Ohio State University)  
Session 94  
Temporal interpretation in Guarani: The effect of telicity & durativity

In Guarani discourse, many predicates are unmarked, i.e., they are not realized with grammatical aspect markers or temporal adverbs. (I argued in previous work that Paraguayan Guarani is a tenseless language.) Based on data collected during recent fieldwork, I propose that central factors in the temporal interpretation of unmarked predicates are telicity and durativity. The proposal is based on two studies—a consultant-based study in which I examined the effect of telicity and durativity on the temporal reference of 50 predicates and a study of the interpretation of unmarked predicates in a naturally occurring discourse. I emphasize the importance of Aktionsart for temporal interpretation and situate Guarani among the set of languages for which telicity plays a role in temporal interpretation, together with, e.g. German (Bohnemeyer 1998) and Inuktitut (Swift 2004)).
Judith Tonhauser  
(Ohio State University)  

Session 28  

Tense or grammatical aspect? Guarani nominal temporal suffixes

Guarani has nominal temporal markers that have been suggested to be nominal tenses (e.g. Nordlinger & Sadler 2004). I propose five criteria for distinguishing tense and grammatical aspect and, on the basis of data collected during fieldwork in Paraguay, argue that the Guarani nominal markers are not tenses but grammatical aspect/modality markers. The criteria are derived from the core meaning of tense (as a relation between two times) and grammatical aspect (as an operation on eventuality/nominal descriptions) and are, hence, compatible with the major semantic theories of temporality.

Maziar Azumi Toosarvandani  
(University of California, Berkeley)  

Session 36  

WITHDRAWN

Deverbal nominalization in Northern Paiute

Maziar Azumi Toosarvandani  
(University of California, Berkeley)  

Session 101

From nominalizer to absolutive suffix: Archaisms & innovation in Numic

The Numic branch of the Uto-Aztecan (UA) language family displays a number of idiosyncratic features, some of which have been argued to be conservative features of UA lost in all non-Numic languages, e.g. final features (Nichols 1973). I propose that Numic is conservative in another respect, its use, as a deverbal nominalizer and relativizer, of the suffix -t1 which in the non-Numic UA languages has been grammaticalized as an absolutive suffix. This proposal is significant for the long-standing debate over whether Numic, Tiwataulabal, Hopi, and Takic subgroup into a Northern UA branch (Kroeber 1907 and others) or not (Whorf 1935 and others).

Anna Marie Trester  
(Georgetown University)

Session 19

Oh-prefixing in quotatives: Implications for speaker stance, alignment, & style

Current variationist sociolinguistic research into quoted speech has focused almost exclusively on the role of quotative verbs but has tended to neglect the quoted material itself in conveying stance or information about the speaker's affective or epistemic orientation (Bucholtz 2004, Bakhtin 1981). My research addresses this gap by focusing on the structural and interactional functions of the discourse marker oh when used to preface quoted speech. I build on discourse analytic research into oh as a mechanism for negotiating speaker/hearer alignment in interaction (Schiffrin 1987, Heritage 1998), contextualizing this against a quantitative investigation of this speaker's stylistic use of quotation.

Celina Troutman  
(Northwestern University)

Session 3

Brady Clark  
(Northwestern University)

Matt Goldrick  
(Northwestern University)

Variation & social networks during language change

Social networks play a fundamental role in language change and variation (Milroy & Milroy 1985, Eckert 2000). In particular, Nettle 1999 argues that they solve the 'threshold problem'--how rare linguistic variants can spread through a community (Sapir 1921). Previous studies (Nettle 1999) of the threshold problem have focused on learners with categorical grammars. However, such learners cannot demonstrate intraspeaker variation during language change (Weinreich, Labov, & Herzog 1968). We show that although a social network model (Barabási & Albert 1999) of learners with probabilistic grammars (Yang 2002) can account for intraspeaker variation, it cannot solve the threshold problem.

Benjamin V. Tucker  
(University of Arizona)

Session 100

Acoustic phonetic description of Chemehuevi

Phonetic investigation of Uto-Aztecan languages is sparse. Here I provide a phonetic description of Chemehuevi, a southern Numic language of the Shoshonean branch of Uto-Aztecan. Previous work on Chemehuevi describes the phonology but not the phonetics (Press 1974, 1979; Major 2005). My phonetic investigation addresses the following issues raised in previous descriptions of the phonology: (1) What is the relation between use of coronal fricatives and affricates? (2) How vowels are distributed across speakers? (3) Does Chemehuevi have an /e/ phoneme? (4) Are there word-final voiceless vowels? This study offers a qualitative and quantitative phonetic description of Chemehuevi.

Alina Twist  
(University of Arizona)

Session 22

Experimental evidence for the productivity of nonconcatenative morphology in Maltese

An elicitation experiment was designed to measure the relative productivity of nonconcatenative morphology in Maltese. Results
show that both concatenative and nonconcatenative verb formation strategies are productive. Factors that influence verb shape include the prosodic structure of the borrowed item and whether or not it has obviously foreign segmental elements. However, linguistic structure alone does not account for the type of verb formation that is applied. There also appears to be an element of optionality in word formation strategy, revealing that both the expected Semitic borrowing pattern and nonnative suffixing are productive.

**Cherlon Ussery** (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)  
**AGREE to control: Case optionality in Icelandic**

I propose an analysis of control in which case is optionally transmitted from the controller to PRO. Evidence from Icelandic suggests that while PRO necessarily inherits the controller's phi features, PRO optionally inherits the controller's case feature. I argue that this optionality is derived from the ‘timing’ of the controller-PRO AGREE relation. If AGREE is established after the controller has been case-marked, PRO inherits the case and phi features of the controller. If AGREE is established before the controller has been case-marked, PRO inherits only the controller's phi features and PRO bears nominative by default.

**Kristin J. Van Engen** (Northwestern University)  
**Pronouns in coordination: Effects of modality, grammatical weight, & information structure**

I investigate variation in the usage of first-person, subject-position coordinated pronouns in American English. In particular, I focus on the roles of linguistic modality, grammatical weight, and the information structure status of elements conjoined with pronouns as potential factors in conditioning the usage of the different variants (X and I, I and X, me and X). Corpus analysis results show differences in usage across speech and writing, as well as significant effects of the grammatical weight and information status of the conjoined elements.

**Gerard Van Herk** (Memorial University of Newfoundland)  
**Questioning question formation research in Early African American English**

In Early African American English (AAE) questions, noninversion of the verbal auxiliary (Where your riches is?) has been taken as evidence of either a creole origin (DeBose 1995) or an extension of earlier English do-support constraints (Van Herk 2000). I use AAE diaspora data to investigate the constraints on auxiliary-less questions (Where you-all come from?), which may reflect either auxiliary deletion or noninversion of verbs unmarked for tense or agreement (Rickford 2005). I demonstrate the utility of the comparative method in determining verbal function and suggest methodological implications for the study of other varieties.

**Gerard Van Herk** (Memorial University of Newfoundland)  
**Adrienne Jones** (University of Ottawa)  
**Ethnic & national self-reference among 19th-century African Americans**

To investigate the ethnic naming practices and motivations of everyday antebellum African Americans, we extract all ethnonyms for people of color—including colored, black, Negro, brethren, African, Sons of Ham, and Ethiop(ian)—from 427 letters from African Americans settling in Liberia (1834-1866). We demonstrate how settlers deployed this repertoire to situate themselves relative to Americans (Black and White), native Africans, and their ancestors, and to claim social and political capital. We suggest that settlers’ frequent use of brethren as an ethnonym reflects indirection as a discourse strategy and suggests a deeper history for the contemporary ethnonyms brother/sister.

**Sarah VanWagenen** (University of California, Los Angeles)  
**Exploiting surface cues in grammar induction**

I characterize the nature of structural information that can be extracted from string percepts, i.e., independent of semantic/contextual information. I consider symbolic markers analogous to case and agreement markers. Tree transducers analogous to case/agreement marking systems and word order manipulations are applied to derivations of a restricted class of context free grammars called ‘very simple grammars’ (VSGs) resulting in an expanded class. Learners are defined which exploit the surface cues introduced by the tree transducers and learn the expanded classes, demonstrating that at least some information about constituency and predicate-argument relations can be gleaned from distributional information.

**Tonjes Veenstra** (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, Berlin)  
**Creoles as beyond the basic varieties**

New languages tend to emerge in multilingual contact situations, creoles being one of the prime examples. Much of the recent
literature seems to agree on the pivotal role that processes of second language acquisition/processing play in rapid language change. I discuss the role of the bilingual part of the population in the contact situation, arguing that they are the real instantiators of the shift to another variety, thereby creating and establishing a new emerging language. In this scenario, the process of relexification finds its natural place.

**Tonjes Veenstra** (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, Berlin)  
*Session 90*  
**Verb allomorphy in French-related creoles**

In French-related creoles a distinction between long and short forms of verbs is made. Although it sometimes seems to be phonologically governed, this distinction also correlates with syntactic properties. Interestingly, the syntactic correlation differs in (almost) each French creole. Focusing on Morisyen, Haitian & Louisianais, I argue that (1) the initial pattern is due to universal processes of SLA; (2) the alternation started out as a phonological phenomenon (as it still is in Haitian Creole, HC); and (3) it was subsequently grammaticalized in MC. I present a phase-theoretic analysis of the alternation.

**Shelley L. Velleman** (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)  
**Barbara Z. Pearson** (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)  
**Timothy J. Bryant** (University of New Hampshire)  
**Tiffany Charko** (Agawam Public Schools)  
*Session 59*  
**The impact of dialect on the rate & order of phonological development**

Developmental mastery of phonetic and phonotactic features is compared in 537 learners of AAE vs 317 learners of Mainstream American English (MAE) from 4 to 12 years. The later acquisition of certain segments and structures by speakers of AAE is confirmed; their earlier mastery of other elements and structures is reported. Patterns of acquisition are affected by the frequencies and salience of elements and structures of the first dialect. Non-target productions are more likely to be phonetic for MAE learners, phonotactic for AAE learners. This difference increases with age, but it is significant even at age 4.

**Anna Verbuk** (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)  
*Session 52*  
**Why Children do not compute irrelevant scalar implicatures**

On the neo-Gricean view of scalar implicatures (SIs), hearers compute SIs on the basis of Gricean reasoning. In contexts where only the weaker scalar item is relevant, an SI is not generated (Horn 1984). On Chierchia's (2004) semantic account, SIs are default inferences; this account overgenerates SIs. My experiment tested between the two accounts. Subjects were 40 English-speaking children (4;3-7;7). The experimental results supported the neo-Gricean account. It was found that children did not go through a stage where they compute both relevant and irrelevant SIs. Also, children did equally well on computing SIs based both on Horn and pragmatic scales.

**Joshua Viau** (Northwestern University)  
*Session 15*  
**Asymmetric c-command within the dative verb phrase at age 4**

Relatively little attention has been paid to establishing what specific representations children have for dative verbs like give and send and how and when they learn them. I address the issue by presenting experimental evidence that a binding asymmetry exists in 4-year-old children's representations of such verbs (Bars & Lasnik 1986). The findings suggest that in both double-object and prepositional dative constructions the first internal argument c-commands the second, but not vice versa. We can conclude that 4-year-old children have the same hierarchical structure within the dative verb phrase that has been posited for adults (e.g. Larson 1988).

**Margaret Wade-Lewis** (State University of New York, New Paltz)  
*Session 92*  
**Lorenzo Dow Turner & the development of creole studies in the U.S.**

While Lorenzo Dow Turner, the first linguist to collect data among speakers of Gullah (Sea Island Creole), is well-known for Africanisms in the Gullah dialect (1949), his contribution has not generally been conceptualized as part of a larger movement toward the Americanization of linguistics and the development of creole studies. Analyzing archival evidence—letters, programs from conferences and other data—I demonstrate that Turner was well-connected with Hans Kurath and his other peers in the Linguistic Atlas Project, the American Dialect Society, and scholars in the Caribbean and Latin America who collectively forged the creation of creole studies.
Don Walicek (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras)  
**Session 92**

*Does history speak for itself? Creole origins, the Founder Principle, & a marginal colony*

Accounts of creole genesis anchored in history offer a compelling and informed picture of genesis, yet historical correctness is not a frequent characteristic of such work (Arends 2002). The discussion at hand explores this paradox by focusing on interpretations of the Founder Principle and interaction between persons of European and African ancestry in Anguilla between 1650 and 1750. I suggest that historical accuracy brushes generalizations about genesis against the grain, utilizing archival evidence to document struggles and differences (e.g. "history from below") that contribute to understandings of linguistic contact and variation in ways that standard accounts do not.

Natasha Warner (University of Arizona)  
Benjamin Tucker (University of Arizona)  
**Session 23**

*Categorical & gradient variability in intervocalic stops*

We examine variability and reduction of /p, t, k, b, d, g/ in flapping environments. We find evidence that an abstract phonological process (flapping) does indeed apply to /t/ but not to /p, k/, and that the process applying to /t/ is the same one as applies to /d/. The data also demonstrate widespread gradient phonetic variability, both systematic (caused by speech style) and random. Surprisingly, though, higher frequency words do not have greater reduction. In sum, this work shows that both categorical phonology and gradient phonetics are necessary to account for how speech sounds are produced.

Natasha Warner (University of Arizona)  
Lynnika Butler (University of Arizona)  
Heather van Volkinburg (University of Arizona)  
Quirina Luna-Costillas (Amah Mutsun Tribal Band)  
**Session 99**

*Use of Harrington data in language revitalization & linguistic research: The Mutsun language*

Many Native American languages with no living speakers have considerable written documentation as early fieldnotes. We report on a project that has entered all existing data on the dormant Mutsun language (Costanoan family) into a database for use in community language revitalization and linguistic research. Mutsun was spoken near San Juan Bautista, CA, and lost its last speaker in 1930, but the community has been working on revitalization for the past 10 years. I provide an overview of the project's status and present specific aspects of the morphology that have become clear from the newly accessible data.

Yuko Watanabe (University of Arizona)  
**Session 21**

*Perceptual assimilation of German vowels by Japanese speakers*

The current study investigates listeners' perception of foreign vowels. Speech perception experiments were conducted with 14 German vowels in 6 consonantal contexts followed by the schwa, and the listeners were asked to assimilate German vowels into 10 Japanese vowels. Results of the experiments revealed that the listeners used durational information as they assimilated tense vowels into long vowels and lax vowels into short vowels. In most cases, they used spectral information as well. Moreover, they assimilated German front rounded vowels into Japanese back vowels; therefore, it could be concluded that the listeners do not use articulatory information.

William F. Weigel (Nüümü Yadoha Program)  
**Session 99**

*Preservation of phonetic detail in Yokuts language attrition*

I present data from Yokuts languages that demonstrate the preservation of remarkably detailed and subtle phonetic distinctions—indeed, distinctions that one would predict to be the first things to be leveled--in languages undergoing significant attrition. These distinctions appear to have gone largely unnoticed by earlier linguists working on these languages and came to the present author's attention largely as a matter of luck. I discuss possible explanations for the peculiar robustness of these distinctions, along with implications of this research for elicitation methodology.

Sheri Wells-Jensen (Bowling Green State University)  
**Session 54**

*A psycholinguistic analysis of errors in writing Braille*

I present the findings from an analysis of a corpus of 1,600 errors in writing Braille and propose a model of Braille writing. The main findings were: (1) Braillists' errors are patterned, consisting predominantly of contextual anticipations and perseverations of finger
and hand movements. (2) Braille characters requiring use of nonhomologous finger combinations are overrepresented among errors. (3) English literary Braille employs an obligatory set of logograms and language-specific short forms for frequently-occurring letter combinations. Errors demonstrate that these contractions are stored as part of the orthographic representation rather than being produced by rule.

Adam Werle (University of Massachusetts, Amherst/University of Victoria)  
Session 106  
Second-position clitics & second-position suffixes in Southern Wakashan

In the Southern Wakashan languages, one finds both 2P enclitics--inflections that follow the first word of a predicate--and 2P suffixes--verbs that follow the first word of their complement. By the local spellout analysis (Wojdak 2005) both are spelled out at every branching node, bottom-up, so that both suffixes and enclitics follow the nearest prosodic word of their syntactic complement. This contradicts the interface constraint approach (Selkirk 1995), by which clisis results from general constraints on prosodic word alignment. I show that the interface constraint approach is supported by phonological, morphological, and syntactic differences between suffixes and enclitics.

Adam Werle (University of Massachusetts, Amherst/University of Victoria)  
Session 47  
Three approaches to Serbo-Croatian second-position clitic reordering

I assume that Serbo-Croatian second-position enclitics (2PCs) are derived during syntax, but when stranded without a host, their enclisis is ensured by some PF reordering. Under prosodic inversion, 2PCs invert with a following word. Unconstrained, however, this splits some constituents ungrammatically. Under copy selection, 2PCs' highest parseable derivational copies are pronounced. However, this cannot capture cases where 2PCs split constituents not plausibly split by syntactic movement. I argue for host raising: A host raises to precede 2PCs. Host raising is prosodically motivated, so it induces reorderings unattested in syntax; yet as movement, it obeys constraints against splitting certain constituents.

Laura Whitton (Stanford University)  
Session 13  
The function of English contrastive reduplication: Evidence from homonyms

Contrastive reduplication (CR) in English has been characterized as narrowing the extension of a lexical item to an intensified or prototypical meaning. However, a corpus analysis reveals that CRs do not always point to a less or more central category member since the interpretations being contrasted may be related by sound only, as in I mean a baseball bat not a bat bat. Previous accounts do not predict the occurrence of such homonym tokens, which reveal that CR requires an explanation that is more context-dependent and pragmatic in nature than analyses centered around conceptual structure have suggested.

Thomas R. Wier (University of Chicago)  
Session 8  
Feature geometry & the morphosyntax of Algonquian languages

Algonquian languages are perhaps best known for two features of their morphosyntax: their extensive verbal polysynthesis and the inversion systems found throughout the family. I focus on the latter property: Where does hierarchicality come from, and how do we explain apparent variation of feature hierarchies even within particular languages in the form of global vs local hierarchies? I use a modified version of Harley and Ritter’s (2002) morphosyntactic feature geometry and discuss to what extent feature hierarchies such as person and grammatical class can be derived therefrom.

Andrea Wilhelm (University of Victoria)  
Session 94  
Classificatory verbs & countability

In the Athapaskan language Dëne Suliné (Chipewyan), classificatory verbs--verbs specifying shape, consistency, and number of entities--interact with the countability of nouns in interesting ways: Countable nouns (those denoting discrete entities) are compatible with numerals and with appropriate single-object classificatory verbs while mass-denoting nouns are compatible with neither. However, some nouns are compatible with single-object verbs but not with numerals. My explanation for this unexpected pattern involves the claim that there is a universal conceptual category of ‘object-mass nouns’. This implies that the singular-only behavior of nouns like English furniture is conceptually based and not an accident of grammatical number.

Heather Willson (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session 33  
Restructuring & subject position in Marshallese

Marshallese infinitival sentences, like Marshallese mono-clausal sentences, allow the subject to surface in a variety of sentential
positions. However, certain matrix verbs do not permit the subject to surface immediately following them. I argue that these verbs are restructuring verbs and that an analysis of restructuring following Cinque 2006 can explain why the subject may not surface in this position. Evidence for the analysis of these verbs as restructuring verbs comes from Marshallese long passives, in which the embedded object occurs sentence initially and triggers agreement with the subject agreement clitic of the matrix clause.

Matthew Wolf (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)  
Vice versa as contrastive focus  

Intuition suggests that the meaning of the expression vice versa is assigned by reversing the position of two lexical items in the clause with which vice versa is coordinated. After presenting a variety of examples of vice versa for which the intended meaning cannot obtain from such a swapping operation, I show that the full range of attested readings for vice versa can be captured using an analysis based on Rooth’s 1985 theory of contrastive focus, and I present experimental evidence in favor of a focus-based approach.

Matthew Wolf (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)  
Shigeto Kawahara (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)  
A root-initial-accenting suffix in Japanese  

Many languages have pre- and post-accenting affixes, which cause an accent to be inserted onto the root to which the affix is attached. It has been claimed (Kurisu 2001, Revithiadou 2006) that this accent universally appears on the syllable of the root immediately adjacent to the affix that triggers accent-insertion. We present a counter-example from Japanese: a suffix /-zu/ which inserts an accent onto the root-initial syllable. We show that the /-zu/ data provide evidence for morpheme-specific markedness constraints (Flack to appear), as well as for the preferability of an autosegmental theory of morphological accent over REALIZE-MORPHEME (Kurisu 2001).

Tonya Wolford (North Carolina State University)  
Keelan Evans (University of Pennsylvania)  
Puerto Ricans' use of AAE & the emergence of an urban English dialect  

We examine the occurrence of African American English (AAE) forms in the speech of Puerto Ricans in Philadelphia who are relatively isolated from the African American community. While the use of nonstandard linguistic variants by Puerto Ricans has generally been attributed to contact with African American English, we found that contact is not necessary for the use of AAE forms by young Puerto Rican children. Instead, the younger children seem to be acquiring the AAE forms from their older siblings and parents who have lived in the area for extended periods of time.

Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)  
Sociolinguistic folklore in the study of African American English  

Although sociolinguists have performed a valuable service in challenging folk theories about African American English (AAE), they have unwittingly participated in the construction of sociolinguistic folklore about variation and change in AAE. These include the supraregional myth, the change myth, and the social stratification myth. It is proposed that historical circumstance, social and professional enculturation, and academic exclusivity contributed to the construction of these questionable axioms about AAE despite empirical evidence challenging these conclusions. The analysis indicates that unchallenged assumptions, unilateral explanations, and imagined dichotomies need to be scrutinized more critically with regard to the canon of AAE sociolinguistic description.

Sandra K. Wood (University of Connecticut)  
The wh-insitu paradox: Focus movement & D-linking in multiple wh-questions in ASL  

Previous research on wh-questions in ASL has focused primarily on single matrix wh-questions, with little or no data on multiple wh-questions. ASL exhibits an in-situ paradox in which the object wh-phrase is allowed to remain in-situ in a single wh-question, but not in a multiple wh-question. Using evidence from D-linking in ASL, I argue that, in multiple wh-questions, the first wh-phrase undergoes wh-movement (either covertly or overtly) to check the strong [+wh] feature in C, and the second wh-phrase moves rightward as an instance of focus movement. Following certain assumptions, this analysis accounts for the in-situ paradox in ASL.

Tess Wood (University of California, Berkeley)  
Hella degrees & quantities  
WITHDRAWN  

I present an analysis of two constructions native to Northern California, one in English (hella) and one in Yurok (a plural-event
marker), which have both quantity and degree-intensifier functions. The development of these functions in the two cases involves apparently opposite directions of semantic change (from degree to quantity in one case and quantity to degree in the other). I argue that semantic changes, even between closely and regularly related meanings, can involve intervening stages of varying types, and that studies of individual lexical items and constructions can shed light on the topography of complex semantic domains.

Saundra K. Wright (California State University, Chico)  
Too far beyond Jennifer & Jason? Strategies underlying celebrity baby names

Celebrities often amuse the public with their unique selections of baby names. While these name choices make headlines in popular magazines, there has been little academic discussion about these naming decisions. Nonetheless, an analysis of celebrity baby names can provide insight into strategies underlying naming decisions. I argue that the selection of unique baby names is a marketing strategy. When choosing names for their children, celebrities rely on the same linguistic strategies that companies use in selecting brand names for products; moreover, they rely on these strategies for the same reason—to select names that are plausible, memorable, and distinctive.

Zheng Xu (University at Stony Brook-SUNY)  
A serial constraint-based approach to avoidance of repetition of identical morphs

Languages avoid two adjacent (partially) identical morphs by both haplology (e.g. cat + -splural + -spossessive → cats' not *cats's) and allomorph selection (e.g. Spanish le + lo → se lo not *le lo). In Bonet's 2004 approach the fact that se and le are mutually exclusive allomorphs must be stipulated, so we miss the generalization that se and le mutually block because they compete to realize the same morphosyntactic features. Yip's 1998 approach relying on realization constraints chooses the incorrect output *cat-[z]. I show that the problems are resolved in a serial constraint-based approach that distinguishes morphosyntax from morphophonology.

Tomoyuki Yabe (Graduate Center, City University of New York)  
Applicative constructions via the remerge of a functional preposition

Besides its regular applicative constructions, Amharic can also realize ones that include both the preposition and the applicative morpheme simultaneously. I give an analysis with a complex prepositional phrase structure in which there are functional and lexical prepositions (cf. Riemsdijk 1990). In Amharic doubling applicative constructions the functional preposition remerges with the verbal domain while the lexical one stays put in situ. I argue that the regular applicative constructions also involve the remerge of a functional preposition with a null lexical preposition outside the verbal domain. Thus I provide a general approach to applicative constructions.

Ilya Yakubovich (University of Chicago)  
Clitic reduplication in Neo-Hittite

Both the Hittite and the Luvian languages feature pronominal cliticization, but the order of pronominal elements in a clitic chain was different. The contact-driven clitic reduplication came about in Neo-Hittite as a syntactic compromise, but its implementation obeyed lexicalist constraints, which I elucidate in my presentation. I suggest that the Hittite native speakers selectively borrowed clitic reduplication from the Hittite language of the Luvian-dominant bilinguals, who presumably used this construction promiscuously. In doing so, the Hittites were either resolving the ambiguities of the original clitic chains or were misled by the ambiguities of the new chains with reduplication.

Jing Yan (Ohio State University)  
Language attitudes toward vernacular written Cantonese in Guangzhou (Canton), China: National language policy & regional language maintenance

We present a study conducted on the language attitudes of 100 Cantonese-Mandarin bilinguals in Guangzhou (Canton), China, towards vernacular written Cantonese (VWC), which enjoys none of the protection of the scripts of China's ethnic minorities nor any of the privileges preserved for standard written Chinese (SWC), the only school-taught and government-sanctioned Chinese script. Nonetheless, the results suggest that VWC serves as a language of identity, in that its use reflects a positive attitude towards the local written code. VWC also has social value as a marker of cultural solidarity in Guangzhou city, a vital sign of its maintenance.
Suwon Yoon (University of Chicago)  
**An argument/adjunct asymmetry in intervention effects**

I present a new set of facts that has the potential to reorient the debate on intervention effects. I have found in a series of experiments using magnitude estimation tasks and phonetic analysis that only argument *wh*-phrases trigger intervention effects and that adjunct *wh*-phrases do not. This novel fact is extremely surprising given much earlier work on argument/adjunct asymmetries; in fact, it is almost diametrically the opposite of Szabolcsi and Zwarts 1993. However, I claim that it is the adjuncts that are insensitive to the interveners, calling into question a pure semantic account.

Tae-Jin Yoon (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign)  
Jennifer Cole (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign)  
Mark Hasegawa-Johnson (University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign)  
**On the edge: Acoustic cues to layered prosodic domains**

Prosodic structure encodes the grouping of words into hierarchically layered prosodic constituents, including the prosodic word, intermediate phrase (ip) and intonational phrase (IP). We investigated the phonetic encoding of prosodic structure in Radio News speech through analysis of the acoustic correlates of prosodic boundary and their interaction with accent at three levels of prosodic structure: Word, ip, and IP. Evidence for acoustic effects of prosodic boundary is shown in measures of duration, F0, and intensity local to the domain-final rhyme. These findings provide strong evidence for prosodic theory, showing acoustic correlates of a 3-way distinction in boundary level.

Nina Azumi Yoshida (University of California, Los Angeles)  
**Nominalized predicate constructions as modals in Japanese**

Past studies have noted that Japanese employs the morphosyntax of nominalized predicates as a conventional way of expressing deontic and epistemic modality. Such modal nominalized predicates (MNP) constructions characteristically take the form of a predicate nominalized by a *keisiki meisi* 'formal noun' and followed optionally by the copula *da*. This study selectively focuses on the MNP constructions *no*(da), *koto*(da), and *mono*(da). By analyzing the form-function relationship in Japanese between these MNP constructions and their interpretations in varying discourse contexts, it seeks to shed light on the syntactic and semantic factors motivating the expression of speaker modality in this manner.

Keiko Yoshimura (University of Chicago)  
**Japanese *-shika* 'only' as NPI universal with the semantics of exceptive marker**

I examine a Japanese exclusive particle *-shika* 'only' and provide a compositional semantic analysis. The analysis proposes that this item contains a universal quantifier, which needs to take wide scope with respect to negation, rejecting an alternative narrow scope existential approach. The proposed analysis ties in its semantic similarity to exceptive construction and its similarity in negative polarity sensitivity to n-words in negative concord structure. In fact, this analysis of *-shika* aligns this item with *wh-mo* 'any x' paradigm in Japanese, supporting the claim that there must be n-words that must be analyzed as universal rather than existential.

Alan Yu (University of Chicago)  
**The role of normalization in differential phonologization**

Differential phonologization (DP) obtains when one phonetic precursor gives rise to a new phonological pattern more readily than another, even though both sets of phonetic precursors may give rise to sound changes. Moreton 2006 attributes DP to /pattern selectivity/ and /phonetic precursor robustness/. While Moreton takes pattern selectivity to be key, I argue for the primacy of phonetic precursor robustness as a principal source of DP, based on the results of an experiment looking at listeners' differential normalization responses to perceived duration with respect to the level, extent, and direction of /f_0/.

Hana Zabarah (Georgetown University)  
**The *'noun'* in history: A diachronic analysis in medieval Arabic grammatical theory**

The notion of ‘nouns’ developed gradually in Arabic grammatical theory in medieval times, starting with simple descriptions to more elaborate definitions. Examination of these early definitions and exploring their development from the 2/8th century through the 6/12th century should lead us to a deeper understanding of the progression of Arabic grammatical theory of the period. I attempt to follow the development of these definitions through careful study of works by well-known grammarians of the period and briefly examine the influence from logicians and philosophers as it pertains to the grammarians' understanding of the concept of the noun.
Karen Zagona (University of Washington)  
On aspectual primitives

I re-examine the aspectual typology of Vendler 1967 in light of the hypothesis that verbs consist of v and V (Hale & Keyser 1993) and argue that v and V each encode aspectual information independently. Consequently, 'basic event types' are represented at the level of 'heads' rather than surface lexical items. Processes that dissociate heads, such as anticausativization, empirically support this approach. Temporal features are re-examined in light of these results. It is proposed that the feature [±telic] be replaced by a 'boundary' feature, whose reading (onset or end) is determined by its position (on v or V).

Henry Zenk (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Oregon)  
Session 92

A new look at the origin & early development of Chinuk Wawa

I evaluate historical and linguistic sources bearing on the attributes and development of Chinuk Wawa (or Chinook Jargon), with special attention to the earliest period of interethnic contact on the Lower Columbia. I conclude that although Chinuk Wawa's complement of Nootkan-influenced lexemes reveals clear evidence of having been filtered through the language(s) of visiting non-Indian traders, its much larger Chinookan component does not. Rather, this component of Chinuk Wawa goes back to an indigenous simplified Chinookan, the more precise characterization of which however remains problematic.

Xiaofei Zhang (Michigan State University)  
Session 51

Modification of individuals & the English the

Based on a parallel between Chinese men (plural classifier) phrases and English definite noun phrases, I attempt to formalize Lyon's 1977 intuition that the English definite article consists of both a pronominal component and an adjectivalized predicative component. I propose that both components result from configuration effects. English the is situated in Spec DP rather than in the D head. It modifies individuals realized in D, contrasting adjectival modification of properties at the NP level. Definiteness is realized through both semantic individualization and modification via a Spec-Head relation with D.

Yuan Zhao (Stanford University)  
Session 42

The effect of lexical frequency on tone production

Previous studies suggest that lexical effect is robust on segmental level, such as on vowel centralization and degree of coarticulation. One question left unanswered is whether lexical effect is present on suprasegmental level. With Cantonese data, we found that lexical frequency has significant influence on the pitch height of the tonal target: Low-frequency words are produced with higher mean f0 than their high-frequency counterparts. The effect is mainly on tones of mid-range (mid-level and mid-rising). It is also found that the frequency effect is on the mid and late part of the trajectory, but not on the early part.

Kie Zuraw (University of California, Los Angeles)  
Session 42

Tagalog tapping & the interface between lexical access & grammar

Tagalog intervocalic tapping has been described as applying uniformly in some contexts (always at stem+suffix boundaries, never at stem+stem boundaries) and variably in another (prefix+stem). Spellings in a written corpus support these claims. In the variable environment, a word's distributional properties (e.g. word frequency, affix frequency) influence its behavior, as predicted by models of lexical access in which decomposed and unitary representations compete. I propose a grammar that includes a constraint requiring a lexically accessed unit to initiate a prosodic word; this type of constraint allows processing to influence a word's phonological behavior while letting grammar regulate that influence.